

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 31, 2018/Pausha 10, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoli): Madam, Happy New Year.

HON. SPEAKER: That will be tomorrow.

11.0½ hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two former members, namely, S/shri M.V.V.S. Murthi and Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad.

Shri Murthi was a member of 10th and 13th Lok Sabha representing the Visakhapatnam Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Murthi was a member of Parliamentary Committee on Science & Technology, Environment and Forests and Parliamentary Committee on Finance and Committee on Public Accounts.

Earlier, Shri Murthi was a member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

An active social worker, Shri Murthi did outstanding work to ensure quality education and population control and eradication of poverty.

Shri Murthi passed away on 2 October, 2018 at Alaska, USA at the age of 80.

Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad was the member of 11th to 13th and 15th Lok Sabha representing the Muzaffarpur Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

He was also a member of Rajya Sabha from the year 2004 to 2008.

Capt. Nishad served as the Union Minister of State for Environment and Forests and Non-Conventional Energy Sources from 1996 to 1998.

An able parliamentarian, Capt. Nishad served as the member of various Parliamentary Standing Committees.

Capt. Nishad participated in the Freedom Movement. He worked relentlessly for the upliftment of the backward classes and for bringing political and educational awareness among the downtrodden, deprived and minority communities.

Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad passed away on 24 December, 2018 in Delhi at the age of 88.

We deeply mourn the loss of our two former colleagues. I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

Now the Members will observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.02 hrs.

The Members, then, stood in silence for a short while.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Om Shanti Shanti.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No issue will be raised right now.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Q.No. 261.

[*English*]

I will allow everybody after Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati Sathyabama, S/s Rajeev Satav, Jayadev Galla and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

11.04½

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Smt. Rama Devi. Please speak out the question first.

...(Interruptions)

Imports made by MMTC/MTC

†*261. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether MMTC/MTC has imported or is importing explosives, weapons, defence equipment and nuclear waste through the Mundra Port;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in view of hazardous impact of the said imports; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

[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): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) MMTC Limited has not imported/importing explosives, weapons, defence equipment and nuclear waste through the Mundra Port.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, the country is already facing the problem of pollution. Our Government is paying special attention towards cleanliness. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that items like weapons, defence items, explosive materials and nuclear waste are being imported for recycling it ...(Interruptions) The importers having permits

are importing these items to India from various countries. ...(Interruptions) Importer sell better items, but they do not dispose of the items which are not used and such goods end up in the sea. There are many laws and provisions for this, but nonetheless, dangerous goods are being imported ...(Interruptions) We read in the newspapers the reports of explosion in waste material which leads to fire. The non-disposal of hazardous substances on time is having an adverse effect on our country's environment. ...(Interruptions) My question is, if there is a dangerous substance in any shipment, which can not be used in the country and it has been off loaded, then who is held responsible by the Government in such a case? ...(Interruptions) Has any action been taken against those responsible for this during the past three years? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY: Hon. Speaker Madam, Hon'ble Member has asked a very good question that there is a problem of pollution in the country and some goods are being imported in the name of recycling in this way ...(Interruptions) especially Iron Scraps etc are imported ...(Interruptions) There has been one such instance that some explosive objects came in scraps; otherwise, it is mandatory to have a special licence to handle explosives. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

This is a restricted item.

[Translation]

No explosive material can be brought in the country without permissions. ...(Interruptions) Limited number of ports are also specified for them, for example, the explosive substances are being exported from India from Tuticorin and Mumbai port. Similarly, their imports are also being made from four to five major ports ...(Interruptions)

So far as Mundra port is concerned, there is no license for such items nor is it allowed. ...(Interruptions) Hon'ble Member has asked if any such explosive material is imported, how is it disposed and what action is taken against them. No such case has been reported in the last two-three years ...(Interruptions) If any item arrives, then it is disposed off because they are not recycled or used for any other purpose ...(Interruptions) If any such item arrives, it is damaged, it is disposed of ...(Interruptions) There is a proper way of disposal ...(Interruptions) customs and port authority take a decision about it and action is taken on that basis ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Hon. Speaker, my second question is, if the goods imported from abroad are not disposed of in the country, the Ministry of Commerce has to take an immediate decision about what to do with the disposable goods in such a situation, ...*(Interruptions)* If there is no disposal of goods imported in the country, then what role does the Ministry play in this case? ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Minister has stated that there has been no such case in the last three years, but in the regime of previous Government, better goods were brought by importing in this manner, but the inferior items which were bad, were left out ...*(Interruptions)* When such items end up in the sea, the whole sea becomes contaminated ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know whether it has been banned by this Government or not ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, through you, I would like to inform Hon'ble Member that explosive substances are completely restricted ...*(Interruptions)* They cannot be imported in this manner ...*(Interruptions)* Due to restrictions, they are imported through licensed importers otherwise, such explosive materials are not brought in the country ...*(Interruptions)* So far as other goods are concerned, the items brought in by smuggling through small boats are confiscated and disposed of thereafter ...*(Interruptions)* There are regulations for undeclared goods ...*(Interruptions)* A public notice is issued that those who are interested in it or those who own it may come forward ...*(Interruptions)* If no one comes, the unclaimed Goods are auctioned ...*(Interruptions)* There are no explosives, etc.; these are common goods. ...*(Interruptions)* We do not import Nuclear waste from anywhere ...*(Interruptions)* This is my submission ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Madam, My question is, how many importers have been found guilty in the past three years of violation of the provisions made with regard to import of hazardous and non-disposable substances from foreign countries and the details of the action taken against them?

SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, licenses are issued to import explosives under Explosives Act, 1884 ...*(Interruptions)* Similarly, Explosives Rules have been formulated in the year 2008. ...*(Interruptions)* Petroleum Explosive Safety Organization (PESO) was set up under the Ministry of Commerce to deal with it ...*(Interruptions)* 'PESO' looks into all such matters regarding its demand ...*(Interruptions)* Explosives and detonators are

used for mining operations and digging wells ...*(Interruptions)* Explosives for such purposes are usually prepared in India ...*(Interruptions)* if certain types of explosives are required, they are imported in a very few cases in our country ...*(Interruptions)* As I stated that it cannot be imported from outside. No one can bring it except licensees, thus such an incident is very rare ...*(Interruptions)* There has not been any such case in the last three years which merited action ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Question No 262

Shri M. Shriram - not present

Shri A. Arunmozhithevan - not present

Hon'ble Minister

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Setting up of Steel Plant

*262. *SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Visakhapatnam Steel plant has signed an agreement with a South Korean firm to set up a special steel plant in its premises and if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the agreement and the role and participation of the Visakhapatnam steel plant therein;

(b) whether the Visakhapatnam Steel plant is offering 3000 acres of land for this venture and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant properties and land for the long term needs of the country;

(d) whether the Government has initiated talks with Japanese and Korean Steel companies for setting up of a 5 MTPA Steel plant through a joint venture with RINL and if so, the details thereof; and

* Since Shri Malyadri Sriram and Shri A. Arunmozhithevan were not present, hence the Hon. Speaker asked the Hon. Minister to lay the reply on the Table and allowed Shri Prahlad Singh Patel to ask the supplementary question.

(e) whether the proposed venture, entailing an estimated Rs. 30,000 crore investment would produce high end Steel meant for automotive and other sectors aimed at imports substitution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) The decision to allocate land in possession with Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) to any outside entity rests with Government of India, which factors in the interest of the company.

(d) and (e) National Steel Policy, 2017 seeks to produce high quality steel and establish a technologically advanced and globally competitive Steel Industry in India. It is an ongoing endeavor of our steel companies and the Ministry of Steel to encourage foreign investment, including those from Japan and South Korea, in steel sector in India especially for manufacturing high grade steel used in Automotive sector, Petroleum & Gas sector (API grade steel) and Electrical sector (CRGO steel) etc.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Hon. Speaker I thank you for having given me the opportunity to ask supplementary questions ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to know from the Minister that you have talked about inviting foreign companies on the basis of National Steel Policy, 2017 ...*(Interruptions)*

There is a huge deposit of iron ore in Chhatarpur district in my constituency ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier it was heard that the Steel Authority of India was preparing to set up a plant there ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister whether the Government proposes to set up any plant in backward areas like Bundelkhand, where there is a large amount of iron ore? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Speaker Madam, we have drawn up a plan to increase the capacity to 300 million tonnes by 2030-31 under the National Steel Policy, 2017. ...*(Interruptions)* Under this policy, two major elements determine the facilities required for setting up the steel plant - one is iron-ore and the other is coking coal ...*(Interruptions)* coking coal is not available in a large quantity in our country ...*(Interruptions)* We have to import

more than 80 percent of coking coal from abroad ...*(Interruptions)* on the other hand, good quality iron ore which we can use in our country is not available in all the areas ...*(Interruptions)*

It is true that today we have a capacity of 134 million tonnes and we plan to increase the capacity of our installed plant, whether it is from the private sector or the public sector to achieve the target of 300 million tonnes by 2030. ...*(Interruptions)* Besides, there is a plan to set up new plants. ...*(Interruptions)* but new plants will be installed only where iron-ore as well as coking coal is available. ...*(Interruptions)*

Besides, there is another factor which is being considered. If iron Ore and Coking Coal is not available for any reason in a coastal area, then due to being on the coast, our plants can import from outside and can remain in profit ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble member has stated that there is such availability in his constituency ...*(Interruptions)* We can say that if the area has the quality to make steel, then we can explore it in some way. ...*(Interruptions)* As I said that wherever we get the availability of Iron Ore and Coking Coal to create a capacity of 300 million tonnes, we can consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Private Universities

†263. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

(a) the number of Universities including Private Universities and deemed universities in the country along with the rankings thereof, on the basis of their performance, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of Universities recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) on the basis of their merits-demerits, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government has prescribed any process to ascertain the merits-demerits and performance of private Universities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether several proposals for setting up of private Universities are pending with UGC and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the standard and quality of education being imparted by the said Universities?

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

Statement

(a) At present, there are 892 Universities / Deemed to be Universities in the country. Out of which 325 are Private Universities and 125 are Deemed to be Universities. All Higher Educational Institutions including Private Universities and Deemed to be Universities are ranked by National Institutional Rankings Framework (NIRF) based on their performance which includes 'Teaching, Learning and Resources', 'Research and Professional Practices', 'Graduation Outcomes', 'Outreach and Inclusivity', and 'Perception'. State/UT-wise list of all Private Universities and Deemed to be Universities that participated and ranked in NIRF-2018 in various categories is available on NIRF's website www.nirfindia.org.

(b) The location-wise details of UGC recognized Universities are available on UGC's website www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per the provisions of the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. In order to ascertain the quality and performance of Private Universities, UGC conducts inspection of every Private University with the help of its Expert Committees consisting of a representative(s) from the Statutory Council(s) concerned. These Committees assess the fulfillment of minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down by the UGC and respective Statutory Councils. In case any deficiencies are pointed out, the Private Universities are asked to submit compliance report in respect of the observations/suggestions of the Expert Committees.

(d) No, Madam. Private Universities are established by the Act of the State Legislatures concerned. UGC includes the name of Private University in its list after receipt of the State Act.

(e) UGC issued a Quality Mandate for all Higher Educational Institutions including Private Universities to improve the standard and quality of education. The UGC issued the following 10 initiatives for all HEIs to achieve

the above objectives:

- (i) Induction programme for students.
- (ii) Learning outcome-based curriculum framework - revision of curriculum in regular intervals.
- (iii) Use ICT based learning tools for effective teaching-learning process.
- (iv) Soft skills for students.
- (v) Social and Industry connect for every Institution: Every Institution shall adopt at least 5 villages for exchange of knowledge and for the overall social / economic betterment of the village communities.
- (vi) Examination reforms - test the concept, and application; exit examinations.
- (vii) Tracking of the student progress after completion of Course.
- (viii) Induction training for all new teachers, and annual refresher training for all teachers - role of the NRCs; and mandatory leadership / management training for all educational administrators.
- (ix) Promoting quality research by faculty and creation of new knowledge.
- (x) Mentoring of non-accredited institutions, so that every Institutions can get accreditation by 2022.

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Hon. Speaker, Madam, today is the last day of 2018. Today my question has been listed at serial number three for the first time, I would like to thank you ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, our country is progressing in every field and striding forward under the leadership of the Prime Minister of our country, respected Narendra Bhai Modi, ...*(Interruptions)* If we talk about education, several such progressive measures have been taken including setting up of several new universities, colleges, IIT and Kendriya Vidyalayas to further enhance the level of education by Minister of Human Resource Development, Respected Prakash Javadekar Ji which did not happen in the last fifty years. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I believe that if such a work culture prevails, that day is not far away, when our country will be considered world Guru and we are very close to it. My question is regarding the number of universities in the country

including Private universities and Deemed universities? Will Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state that. ...*(Interruptions)* What is their ranking state wise including the state of Madhya Pradesh? This was a question in my mind, so even after having done such a good job, I thought I might ask this question ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon. Speaker, Riti ji has asked a very important question. The basic issue here is that education is growing at a tremendous speed in our country. ...*(Interruptions)* There are 892 universities in the country. There are 325 private universities, 125 are Deemed Universities; they are also private in a way ...*(Interruptions)* Thus, there are about 450 private universities, 48 Central Universities and 394 State Universities.

[English]

So, all put together, we are expanding.

[Translation]

There are about 40 million students studying and undergoing training ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Hon. Speaker, I am fully satisfied with the written and oral reply of the Hon'ble Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit in the House, through you that I come from parliamentary constituency Sidhi and the people there have given me an opportunity to represent them? ...*(Interruptions)* There are several assembly constituencies in my parliamentary constituency, which are predominantly Scheduled Tribes Assembly constituency.

I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister through you whether some new measures have been taken and new efforts have been made to improve the quality of education in predominantly Scheduled Tribe areas? ...*(Interruptions)* Besides, I also want to know about the number of proposals regarding the establishment of private universities lying pending with UGC? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, this is a very important question. The big thing here is that there are two Central Universities 23 State Universities and 21 Deemed Universities in Madhya Pradesh. The Government is constantly making efforts to ensure that Aspirational districts are those which have lagged behind in development and 70 new model degree colleges have been opened in 120 aspiring districts ...*(Interruptions)* Upgradation of 70 model degree colleges has also been done and the results are very encouraging ...*(Interruptions)* Secondly, we have made constant efforts to overcome the shortage of teachers in

technical engineering colleges and have recruited 1200 BE through Tech-V. Thus, the Government is constantly striving to improve the quality of education. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jugal Kishore (Jammu) - Not present

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Hon. Speaker, the universities for visually impaired people are also being run amongst the private universities in the entire country. Swami Ram Bhadracharya Divyang University is operational in my area. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Minister also belongs to that area. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister and it was his special request that it should be given the status of the Central University ...*(Interruptions)* It is the only university in the country which works for the divyang and difficulties are being faced to run it as a Private University. I would like to know about the status of that proposal and the time by which it will be given the status of Central University?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, Rambhadracharya ji has set up a Vishwa Viklang Vishwavidyalaya in Chitrakoot. Rambhadracharya is a great human being who has done this work ...*(Interruptions)* He is visually impaired and he is giving incentive world discourses. Crores of rupees have received as a donation from all over the world due to his discourses ...*(Interruptions)* He put all this money in the university. There are approximately five thousand students in this university. A Proposal for granting the status of Central University to this University is under consideration ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Speaker, Hon'ble Minister has said that about four crore students are studying in 892 Universities. Even today, there is a problem facing our country that India's name does not figure in the world's first hundred universities. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government is constantly trying to move forward in that direction, but only fifteen percent children can get higher education. What measures have been taken by the Government to ensure that India moves forward and the students may get qualitative education. A Central University was approved in my constituency in 2011 and about nine thousand canal land was given in Dera. The NOC has also been given but despite making NOC and land available, the wait has stretched from 2011 to 2018 today. One of the reasons for this was that the previous Government did not make NOC available for five-six years due to which this problem occurred ...*(Interruptions)*

However, now all the formalities have been completed. I want to ask Honorable Minister as to when will the Central University open in Dera.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is true that it was decided to set up the central university in Dharamshala and Dera in Himachal. ...*(Interruptions)* I was the in charge of Ministry of Environment. We granted the permission, but despite giving permission, NOC was not available. Therefore, it got delayed. ...*(Interruptions)* but now the whole process has progressed. The amount has been released for Dera and preparations are being made to lay the foundation stones in both Dera and Dharamshala ...*(Interruptions)* The process is in the final stage and as soon as the process is completed, the foundation stone will be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Speaker, Smriti Irani Ji and our Chief Minister Raghuvir Das had made an announcement in 2015 regarding setting up Sanskrit University in Devghar. Since 2015, it is 2018 today. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the last day today. ...*(Interruptions)* 2019 is merely a day away. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister through you that the only Sanskrit University which was going to be set up in Jharkhand and the announcement for which was made by your former minister ...*(Interruptions)* what is the status, will it be opened or not? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Today there are four Sanskrit universities in the country, but they are deemed to be private universities. The proposal to recognize him as Central University is under consideration and Hon'ble Member has also spoken about college ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a university, it is a college. The proposal of giving more funds and facilities for the same is in the final and advanced stage ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You may get Sanskrit University set up, but may not be able to ensure good behaviour. I am sorry to say that.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for having given me the chance to ask supplementary questions on an important question. ...*(Interruptions)* The Ministry of HRD has done a lot of work in the field of higher education ...*(Interruptions)* Whether it is IITs or I.I.M. – it has been decided to open these institutes in the states which did not have any such Institute and the campus are being set up. Similarly, there is a State University in Siddhartha Nagar, the birthplace of Gautam Buddha. ...*(Interruptions)* However, the State

Government has proposed that it is the birthplace of Gautam Buddha. The followers of Buddhism come there, therefore, for all those people from 32-33 countries following Buddhism, ...*(Interruptions)* whether it is Tamil, Buddhist, Nepalese or Chinese - the proposal has been forwarded for all these languages to Government of India ...*(Interruptions)* Whether Hon'ble Minister will approve the proposal for teaching those subjects in the University of Siddharth Nagar so that we may impart education to the followers of Buddha? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: This is a very good suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

this is a suggestion for action.

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA: Thank you Hon. Speaker, you gave me the opportunity to ask the question ...*(Interruptions)* I want an information from the Hon'ble Minister and I want to give a small suggestion ...*(Interruptions)* Whether Hon'ble Minister propose to make Yoga compulsory in all schools and colleges in the coming time? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: There is no need to make Yoga compulsory. It is spreading at tremendous speed. ...*(Interruptions)* All people are working for Yoga and many schools have a period of physical education and physical education encompasses Yoga. ...*(Interruptions)*

[ENGLISH]

Availing of Services by Non-Insured Persons from ESIC Hospitals

†*264. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government/ Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has decided to allow non-insured persons to avail medical services from ESIC hospitals and if so, the details along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(b) the terms and conditions laid down for providing such services to the non-insured persons;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the acute shortage of specialist/super specialist doctors, Paramedical

& Nursing cadre and various other categories in ESIC hospitals across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to fill up the vacancies in a time-bound manner; and

(e) whether ESIC proposes to enhance the exemption limit for payment of employee's, share of contribution from Rs. 137 to Rs. 176 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) With the objective of better utilization of under-utilized ESIC hospitals, Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in its 175th meeting held on 18.09.2018, has taken a decision to allow Non-Insured Persons to avail medical services from under-utilized ESIC Hospitals at Alwar (Rajasthan), Bihta (Bihar) and Gulbarga(Karnataka). Moreover, ESI Corporation in its 176th meeting held on 05.12.18 has decided to provide medical services to Non-Insured Persons from its underutilized hospitals at Bareilly & Varanasi too. Through this scheme, it is aimed at optimal utilization of existing infrastructure. As a Pilot Scheme for one year, ESI Corporation in its meeting dated 05.12.2018 has decided to levy user charges on non-Insured Persons availing medical services from these hospitals. It is proposed to levy user charges, as per following terms & conditions:

- OPD consultation @ Rs.10/- per consultation
- IPD @ 25% of CGHS package rates.
- Medicines as per actual

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Regular recruitment in respect of vacancies in the cadre of GDMO, Specialist, Super Specialist, Teaching Faculty has already been initiated as follows:-

ESIC has already advertised on 21st December, 2018, 2360 vacancies for Paramedical & Nursing cadre posts in 21 States. Similarly, advertisement has been released on 24th December, 2018 for filling up 257 posts

of Specialist Gr. II (Junior Scale) and 72 posts of Specialist Gr. II (Senior Scale- Super Specialties) in 19 States.

(e) The proposal for Amendment to Rule 52 of ESI (Central) Rule, 1950 for enhancement of exemption limit for payment of employee's share of contribution from Rs.137 to Rs.176 per day was placed before the ESI Corporation in its 176th meeting of ESI Corporation held on 05.12.2018 and the same was approved, keeping in view the rise in the National Floor Level Minimum Wages to Rs. 176.

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Employees State Insurance Scheme is a multidimensional social security system in India which provides social security and safety to the working people employed in organised sector in emergency situations like illness, maternity, death or disability due to injury at workplace and professional hazards ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I would like to know from Hon Minister about the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Employees State Insurance Corporation to improve the quality of dispensaries and hospitals so that their hospitals may be of the same standard as private hospitals ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Hon'ble Speaker, question put by hon'ble member is justified and it is true that there are 700 district centres in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* At present, there are hospitals in only 151 districts and there are dispensaries in nearly equal number of districts. ...*(Interruptions)* I agree with you. This is really a big step ...*(Interruptions)* Our government is very active in this matter and the respected Prime Minister has said that we should have a hospital in all the District centres. Our information is that there is a shortage of doctors and subordinate staff in hospitals ...*(Interruptions)* So we have taken this decision now and recruited about 5000 doctors and subordinate staff. ...*(Interruptions)* These appointments are likely to be made by February. Apart from this, if there is any suggestion, we will work on it to implement it. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH: Hon. Speaker, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that if the Employees State Insurance Corporation hires super-specialty practitioners trained in India and abroad to treat the seriously ill patients in its hospitals? ...*(Interruptions)* If so, then what are the details thereof? If not, what are the reasons therefor and what remedial measures are being taken by the Government in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, we have decided about super-speciality treatment and super-speciality treatment is provided to the employees who need it either at the hospitals or at the places where it is available. ...*(Interruptions)* I can only say that we are paying special attention to this. ...*(Interruptions)* We have reduced the eligibility limit with respect to patients, employees after considering the issue in the meeting of the Corporation ...*(Interruptions)* Now in six months, if an employee only works for 78 days, he is also given super-speciality treatment. ...*(Interruptions)* I just want to say that we do whatever we need to do to get the best possible treatment. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan - Not present

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHTO: Hon. Speaker, I would like to ask slightly different question. ...*(Interruptions)* Adityapur industrial area is a very big industrial belt and there are only 100 beds in ESI hospital, whereas there are approximately 5 lakh 62 thousand IPs in this area ...*(Interruptions)* I want to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether there is a proposal to increase the capacity to 200 beds for the treatment of so many workers? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, as Hon'ble Member has stated and if there are 5 lakh workers in that area, we will surely open 200 bed hospital there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.R. PATIL: Hon. Speaker, Madam, through you, I would like to say that around 150 bed hospital was sanctioned in Surat about a year and a half ago. ...*(Interruptions)* Tender was also issued, but the work has not started, even today ...*(Interruptions)* By when will that work be started and by what time it will be completed? Hon'ble Minister may please provide information about this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I will inform Hon'ble Member very soon about whether the work has started or not. ...*(Interruptions)*, if necessary, I will go to Surat to oversee it and will provide information after the survey. I will accompany the hon'ble member to that hospital. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Quartan No. 265, Shri Ram Kumar Sharma - Not present

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Trade Barriers

*265. *SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether each country of the world needs to remove its trade barriers in the current time/scenario for its economic growth;

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

(c) whether India has also reduced trade barriers during the last four years in order to meet the requirement of economic growth; 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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The lowering of trade barriers generally facilitates trade growth between nations. This could promote economic growth through enhanced economic opportunity, create jobs and lead to enhanced consumer welfare.

(c) and (d) India addresses trade barriers through economic engagement and negotiations in the bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral forums. During last four years, on the tariffs side, the expanded India-Chile Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) has entered into force since 16 May, 2017 and the fourth round of the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) is being implemented since 1st July, 2018. India also negotiates and raises concerns on non-tariff measures from time to time, including Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and in bilateral / regional /multilateral forums.

*Since Shri Ram Kumar Sharma was not present hence the Hon. Speaker asked the Hon. Minister to lay the reply on the Table and allowed Shri Rattan Lal Kataria to ask the supplementary question.

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Hon. Speaker Madam, I want to know, through you, from the Hon. Minister that whether the trade war between the United States and China is affecting India's economy? ...*(Interruptions)* Although the price of crude oil has come down in our country and inflation has also been controlled, our economy has got some relief. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to know from the Honorable Minister that we cannot strengthen our country's economy without export. What steps the Government is taking to increase the export from the country? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY: Hon. Speaker Madam, Hon. Member has raised a good question about as to how the country can increase its exports? China and America are far ahead in trade, the honorable Member has asked several questions in this regard that as to how India can compete with them or as to what is its impact on India ...*(Interruptions)*

Foreign trade is the most important for any country today. ...*(Interruptions)* Our Foreign Trade has been back on its track since last two years ...*(Interruptions)* Today our merchandise export is equivalent to 303 billion US dollars. Similarly, export of the services is equivalent to 186 billion dollars ...*(Interruptions)* India's contribution in export of world is 2.2 percent. ...*(Interruptions)* So we want India's exports to grow ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Prime Minister has initiated many schemes to increase country's exports...*(Interruptions)* More and more investments should come to India through 'Make in India' and manufacturing should be done under the joint venture so that we can export those products to other countries ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to inform the Members that our exports in the last two years have increased more than 17 percent. ...*(Interruptions)* Our export is increasing ...*(Interruptions)* There is ease of doing business ...*(Interruptions)* When we came to power, India was at 142nd rank in Ease of Doing Business but with the efforts of the Hon. Prime Minister and various Department after more than four years now according to the recent report of the World Bank in relation to ease of doing business, we are at 77th place ...*(Interruptions)* In this way, India has improved its position in the Ease of Doing Business ...*(Interruptions)* All types of relief that can

be given to increase the export, is being given ...*(Interruptions)* There are Special Economic Zones to enhance the export. ...*(Interruptions)* More importance should be given to them. ...*(Interruptions)* There are many schemes for this - Merchandise Exports from India Scheme and Service Exports from India Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)* Now there is Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) also. ...*(Interruptions)* There is trade infrastructure for export service for development, transportation and setting up infrastructure ...*(Interruptions)* This is the latest. ...*(Interruptions)* India's expenditure over the logistics comes up to 14-16 % .A logistic department has been set up in the Commerce Department to reduce it. In the US the logistics cost is 9%, whereas our average cost is 14-16%. Measures are being taken to reduce this ...*(Interruptions)* Through initiatives taken under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, our exports will increase in the coming time ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ensure the honorable member that Exports will increase in future ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many free-trade agreements have been effected as far as agricultural commodities, which have been grown in this country, are concerned. What is its impact? How many cases are there in the World Trade Organisation in this regard? On what basis, the Government is going to take action? It is because the agriculture should not suffer in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY: Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to request the Hon'ble member through you that he is specially concerned about agriculture trade. ...*(Interruptions)* every country is using trade barriers to promote their goods. ...*(Interruptions)* These are tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers. ...*(Interruptions)* Tariff barriers are usually the duties which they increase several times. ...*(Interruptions)* For this reason import of goods from another country reduces ...*(Interruptions)* Under the non-tariff barrier, specially for goods, there are Technical Barrier to the Trade and S.P.S. - Sanitary and Phytosanitary. ...*(Interruptions)* You have raised a right query in this regard that our agricultural produce which is being exported is rejected on the basis of sanitary and Phytosanitary and it

is said that there is more quantity of chemical residuals in them. ...*(Interruptions)* They have their internal standards. ...*(Interruptions)* They want the goods according to their own standards. ...*(Interruptions)* We face difficulties if we cannot supply goods as per their standards. ...*(Interruptions)* Thus, many countries impose their restrictions on agricultural produce such as Basmati Rice, and tea etc. ...*(Interruptions)* This is affecting the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

As far as Free Trade Agreement is concerned, about which a question has been raised ...*(Interruptions)* We have signed 15 trade agreements with various countries ...*(Interruptions)* Out of which there are ten Free Trade Agreements and there are five Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements and eight agreements are under consideration. ...*(Interruptions)* Now the latest agreement is the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement - APTA. ...*(Interruptions)* Another agreement is being signed with Chile. ...*(Interruptions)* It has been signed in 2017. ...*(Interruptions)*

I urge you that food and agriculture produces are often rejected on the basis of sanitary and phytosanitary as they contain residuals more than permissible limit in them. ...*(Interruptions)* for this reason they are rejected. ...*(Interruptions)* This issue of residuals in Basmati rice is being raised in Europe. ...*(Interruptions)* We are sorting this out. ...*(Interruptions)* We raise our voice in WTO also that our standards are upto the mark. ...*(Interruptions)* Thanks.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kailash N. Singh Deo.

Not present.

Shri Jagdambika Pal.

[English]

Minimum Wages for Domestic Workers

†*266. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government has classified/proposes to classify domestic work as scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the per hour, per day and per month minimum wages fixed for domestic workers in the country, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons for excluding domestic workers out of the purview of the Minimum Wages Act;

(d) the number of persons working as domestic workers in the country and the average wages earned, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has data on the working conditions of domestic workers such as working hours, weekly leaves, etc., if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government proposes to collect such data and if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government viz. railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Domestic Workers falls under the purview of State sphere, wherein, the State Governments as the appropriate Governments are empowered to include Domestic Workers in the Scheduled Employment to ensure the minimum wages to them. The range of minimum wages as per available information in this Ministry fixed by the various State Governments/UTs is given at Annexure.

There is no centralized data on domestic workers. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Tamilnadu and Tripura have included domestic workers in the schedule of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and workers are entitled to file cases before the concerned authorities in case of any grievance in this regard. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is contemplating to formulate a National policy on Domestic Workers which is at the draft stage.

Annexure*Category wise variation in Minimum Wages per day in All States as on 01.11.2018 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Categories								
		Unskilled		Semi Skilled		Skilled		Highly Skilled		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Central Sphere	321.00	558.00	328.00	617.00	356.00	679.00	389.00	738.00	
1	Andhra Pradesh	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	895.83	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	170.00	160.00	180.00	170.00	190.00	-	-	
3	Assam	244.56	-	285.32	-	356.65	-	458.55	-	
4	Bihar	181.00	197.00	188.00	206.00	232.00	251.00	282.00	308.00	
5	Chhattisgarh	234.00	325.00	249.95	350.00	242.79	380.00	338.00	410.00	
6	Goa	307.00	465.00	321.00	465.00	386.00	465.00	418.00	465.00	
7	Gujarat	100.00	276.00	105.00	284.00	115.00	293.00	-	-	
8	Haryana	326.82	-	343.17	360.32	378.34	397.26	417.12	-	
9	Himachal Pradesh	184.87	210.00	199.12	227.00	228.37	254.17	242.40	314.50	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	225.00	350.00	-	400.00	-	-	-	-	
11	Jharkhand	229.90	240.85	-	317.49	-	366.75	-	-	
12	Karnataka	262.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	607.32	
13	Kerala	287	510	289.70	498.00	278.60	533	284.60	556.00	
14	Madhya Pradesh	283.65	-	316.65	-	369.65	-	419.65	-	
15	Maharashtra	180.00	315.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Meghalaya	189.00	201.00	-	212.00	-	235.00	-	-	
17	Manipur	273.00	248.00	-	225.00	-	-	-	-	
18	Mizoram	270.00	300.00	-	370.00	-	460.00	-	-	
19	Nagaland	115.00	-	125.00	-	135.00	-	145.00	-	
20	Odisha	200.00	-	220.00	-	240.00	-	260.00	-	
21	Punjab	311.12	-	341.12	-	375.62	-	415.32	-	
22	Rajasthan	207.00	217.00	-	227.00	-	277.00	-	-	
23	Sikkim	300.00	-	320.00	-	335.00	-	365.00	-	
24	Tamil Nadu	182.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	505.10	
25	Tripura	179.96	359.00	197.42	389.00	220.76	419.00	325.00	630.84	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Uttarakhand	200.00	272.12	231.54	291.54	235.31	310.96	249.23	\$56.35
27	Uttar Pradesh	228.07	284.63	260.65	313.10	-	310.78	350.72	324.90-
28	West Bengal	211.00	278.00	232.00	306.00	255.00	337.00	370.00	-
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	437.00	-	494.00	579.00	-	637.00		
30	Chandigarh	350.00	-	356.00	359.00	367.00	376.00	391.00	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277.70	-	285.70	-	293.70	-	-	
32	Daman and Diu	287.50	-	295.50	-	303.50	-	-	
33	Delhi	538.00	-	592.00	-	652.00	-	-	
34	Lakshadweep	314.80	-	339.80	-	364.80	-	389.80	
35	Puducherry	55.00	255.00	-	-	-	-	-	
36	Telangana	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	413.63	

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

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Hon. Speaker Madam, in reply to this question has acknowledged that there is no centralized data available with the Government of India ...*(Interruptions)* State-wise figures regarding household workers and domestic servants working in the different states of the country are not available with them ...*(Interruptions)* It is obvious that this important question is regarding the exploitation of domestic workers and servants ...*(Interruptions)* That's why, I have asked this question through you. ...*(Interruptions)* On the one hand, the Central Government fixes minimum wages of unskilled workers Rs. 321 ...*(Interruptions)* In Haryana it is Rs.326 Sikkim it is Rs. 300 Andaman and Nicobar Islands it is Rs. 437 and in Chandigarh it is Rs.350.

Hon. Speaker Madam, they will say that this is a state subject but in his reply Hon. Minister has acknowledged that the Ministry of Labour and Employment is considering on formulating a National Policy on Domestic workers. It is clear that our Government is concerned about domestic workers ...*(Interruptions)* Exploitation of domestic servants is done in the form of wages, sexual harassment and by other methods. Even they are killed. If Government is considering to give protection to them then the first task should be to collect centralized data about them. Whether the Honorable Minister will ask states to collect data in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)* After obtaining

those data, what is the term of reference of the draft on which the Government is working? What action will the Minister proposes to take to benefit the workers who do not come under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Madam, Hon'ble Member has asked a good question. It is true that there are 9 central PSUs, NHAI, Railways, Ports etc come under Central Government. The Central Government decides the minimum wages of their workers, for the rest of workers it is decided by the state Governments and domestic workers come under it only ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to state that Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura have brought Domestic Workers under the Minimum Wages Act. Under the range of minimum wages of all the states, as Hon'ble members were saying, we are formulating a draft policy in this regard ...*(Interruptions)* This draft National Policy is under consideration. There will be a provision for domestic workers to register themselves with the State Labour Department in this National Policy. They will have the right to make their association or union. Protection will be provided to them under Minimum Wage and Social Security. ...*(Interruptions)* There will also be a mechanism for regulating the placement agency. Suggestions have

been sought from the common citizens on this policy and whatever suggestions are coming up, they are being implemented. ILO Convention 189, relates to descent work for domestic workers is being studied in this regard. I would like to assure that workers' organizations, employers and their representatives are being consulted. ...*(Interruptions)* Concerns expressed by honorable Member will be addressed properly in consultation with all the State Governments. Government of India will make a draft policy very soon. Our Government is concerned about this and Hon. Prime Minister also wants that protection and good facilities should be given to them. The Government will implement the suggestions given by Hon. Member in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Hon. Speaker Madam, I thank the Hon'ble Minister, through you that our Government is concerned about the security of the future of domestic workers, whether it is about their wages under the Minimum Wages Act ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, Hon'ble Minister comes from Uttar Pradesh and now in his reply, he said that Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has also been implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura in regard to domestic workers so that they got security ...*(Interruptions)* Will the Hon'ble Minister also ask Uttar Pradesh Government, that domestic workers of Uttar Pradesh will also be brought under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 like other states? ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to know that the Ministry of Labour is implementing a lot of schemes for the workers of the country, like provision of Rs. 2 lakh in case of accident, Rs 15 thousand on birth of daughter and Rs.12 thousand on birth of son to a worker and Rs.3 thousand are credited in his account on the day the registration is made. This scheme is applicable to all the workers of the country ...*(Interruptions)* Workers of MNREGA, workers in villages and cities, houses, shops and hotels, who have not yet been covered under Minimum Wages Act ...*(Interruptions)* Whether all schemes of the Labour Ministry of the Government of India, which provides security, financial assistance, provide Rs. 55 thousand for the daughter's marriage will also be implemented for these workers. Millions of domestic workers of the country will be thankful to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Madam, I agree with the suggestions of the Honorable Member, but as we all know, we are working to convert 40 Labour Laws into four labour codes ...*(Interruptions)* Minimum Wage

Code is one of them and it is in first phase and it is in the final stages. In this code we have codified the existing four labour laws ...*(Interruptions)* After passing of this code, the entire labour force will have the legal right to get minimum wages. I would like to inform the Honorable Member that we are in constant touch with the Labour Minister of Uttar Pradesh and they agree with our every suggestion ...*(Interruptions)* As I told you that the Wage Code is becoming a new code which will be implemented in our country universally. It is true that Uttar Pradesh is not included in the list which we had mentioned but if we receive any complaint in this regard from any part of Uttar Pradesh, it will be addressed. ...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Indian Institutes of Technology

*267. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country, as on date;
- (b) out of the total number of IITs posts, teaching as well as non-teaching, the number of posts earmarked for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) category;
- (c) whether all the posts earmarked for SC/ST category have been duly filled up;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, IIT-wise and if not, the reasons for not filling up those posts; and
- (e) whether post-based roster is implemented in all IITs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) At present, there are 23 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) functioning in various parts of the country. IITs strive to maintain a faculty-student ratio of 1:10 and non-faculty-student ratio of 1.1:10. Since the strength of faculty is linked with the strength of students, the actual sanctioned strength of faculty and non-faculty fluctuates from time to time depending upon the number of students enrolled. As on date, the sanctioned strength of faculty in all the 23 IITs is 8856, against which, 6043 faculty are in position and 2813 are vacant. Of the 6043 faculty in position in the IITs, 149 are from the Scheduled Castes (SC), and 21 from Scheduled Tribes (STs). The total sanctioned strength of

non-faculty posts in IITs is 9465 out of which 1125 posts are reserved for SCs and 520 for STs. Against this, 888 posts are filled up by SC candidates and 275 by the STs. The IITs-wise position of faculty and non-faculty staff is given at Statement-I and II respectively.

IITs follow flexible cadre system for appointment of faculty. Therefore, the sanctioned strength of faculty at different grades i.e. Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor is not fixed. Under the flexible cadre system, IITs are free to recruit any grade of faculty, depending upon requirement, availability of eligible candidates subject to the condition that the overall strength will not exceed the standard ratio of 1:10.

Reservation in appointment of faculty in IITs is available only at entry level post of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in Science and Technology subjects. For faculty posts in subjects other than science and technology e.g. Humanities, Social Science and Management as well as non-faculty posts, reservation at standard rate of 15%, 7% % and 27% for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) respectively is fully applicable.

All the IITs maintain reservation roster and publish rolling advertisement on their website giving full details about percentage of reservation, relaxation etc. IITs also conduct special recruitment drives to fill up the vacant posts including posts earmarked for SCs and STs.

Statement-I

Details of Faculty in respect of IITs

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Sanctioned posts	Posts earmarked for		Posts filled	
			SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	IIT-Kharagpur	1203	*	*	8	0
2.	IIT Bombay	1034			5	0
3.	IIT Madras	800			13	2
4.	IIT Delhi	776			10	2
5.	IIT Kanpur	694			3	0
6.	IIT Roorkee	745			10	2
7.	IIT Guwahati	596			16	3
8.	IIT BHU	556			19	3
9.	IIT Jodhpur	90			2	0
10.	IIT Ropar	150			4	0
11.	IIT Indore	150			20	0
12.	IIT Patna	155			6	0
13.	IIT Gandhinagar	160			1	0
14.	IIT Hyderabad	254			6	1
15.	IIT Bhubaneswar	170			4	
16.	IIT Mandi	125			0	0
17.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	711			29	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	IIT Jammu	93			1	0
19.	IIT Tirupati	93			2	1
20.	IIT Palakkad	93			4	0
21.	IIT Dharwad	93			1	1
22.	IIT Goa	45			1	0
23.	IIT Bhilai	70			2	0
Total		8856			149	21

* IITs follow flexible cadre system for appointment of faculty and hence the sanctioned strength of faculty is not fixed.

Statement-II

Details of Non-Faculty in respect of IITs

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Sanctioned posts	Posts earmarked for		Posts filled		Posts vacant	
			SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	IIT-Kharagpur	1323	189	89	146	46	43	43
2.	IIT Bombay	1098	136	89	88	49	48	40
3.	IIT Madras	874	94	27	70	25	24	02
4.	IIT Delhi	854	128	64	117	13	11	51
5.	IIT Kanpur	771	145	17	136	16	9	1
6.	IIT Roorkee	902	150	68	124	14	26	54
7.	IIT Guwahati	608	46	63	34	53	12	10
8.	IIT BHU	612	60	28	57	22	13	6
9.	IIT Jodhpur	99	12	04	08	1	4	3
10.	IIT Ropar	190	13	04	08	01	05	03
11.	IIT Indore	127	09	10	07	08	02	02
12.	IIT Patna	172	15	03	14	03	01	00
13.	IIT Gandhinagar	158	10	05	09	03	01	02
14.	IIT Hyderabad	281	27	09	07	01	20	08
15.	IIT Bhubaneswar	123	08	09	06	02	02	7
16.	IIT Mandi	99	12	2	4	0	8	2
17.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	562	46	23	45	18	01	05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	IIT Jammu	102	04	01	0	0	04	01
19.	IIT Tirupati	102	05	01	05	0	0	01
20.	IIT Palakkad	102	04	01	03	0	01	01
21.	IIT Dharwad	102	04	01	0	0	4	1
22.	IIT Goa	102	04	01	0	0	4	1
23.	IIT Bhilai	102	04	01	0	0	4	1
Total		9465	1125	520	888	275	247	109

Setting up of Bio-CNG Plants

*268. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes clean energy by launching a scheme to produce Bio-CNG by setting up plants with agri-waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish more modernised refineries to produce ethanol 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) Government is promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) generally known as Bio-CNG, which is purified and compressed biogas, produced through a process of anaerobic decomposition from various waste / biomass sources including agri-waste. In this direction, Oil PSUs have launched 'Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation' i.e. 'SATAT' initiative. Under this initiative, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and GAIL have invited Expression of interest (EOI) to procure CBG from potential entrepreneurs for establishment of 5000 CBG plants across the country with an estimated production of 15 MMT CBG per annum by 2023. OMCs and GAIL have offered Rs 46/- per kg delivered price for procurement of CBG.

(c) In December, 2014, the Government allowed Second Generation (2G) route for procurement of ethanol. Oil PSUs have planned to establish 2G Ethanol bio-refineries across the country. They have also entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with State

Governments and Technology Providers for setting up five 2G ethanol bio-refineries. On 25.12.2016, foundation stone of the first 2G ethanol bio-refinery to be set up by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited in Bathinda, Punjab, has been laid. Groundbreaking ceremony for 2G Ethanol bio-refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited in Bargarh, Odisha, has been held on 10.10.2018.

Promotion of Traditional Art and Culture

*269. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is finding it difficult to preserve art and traditional culture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made by the Government to take rich Indian art, culture and heritage forward along with the funds sanctioned in this regard during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(c) whether NGOs/various agencies are also involved/being involved in the venture and if so, the details thereof including the details of financial assistance, if any, given to them during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has sanctioned special fund to States to develop and promote traditional culture and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government including formulation of schemes for preservation and promotion of languages, traditional art, folk art, folk dance, tribal art, tangible and intangible cultural heritage nationally and internationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry does not face difficulty in preserving art and culture of the country, which is an ongoing process of accomplishing its mandate through its organizations spread across the country.

(b) Ministry of Culture has no State specific schemes. Hence no fund is directly released to the States.

(c) No centralized information regarding NGOs/ various agencies is maintained. However, the available information is at enclosed Statement-I.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Ministry of Culture is running various schemes for preservation and promotion of languages, traditional art, folk art, folk dance, tribal art, tangible and intangible cultural heritage nationally and internationally. The details are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise number of beneficiaries (N.G.O./Trusts/Societies etc. and financial assistance given to them.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amt in Crores of Rupees	No. of beneficiaries	Amt in Crores of Rupees	No. of beneficiaries	Amt in Crores of Rupees
1.	Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture & Art	210	7.54	302	10.54	256	11.24
2.	Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas	31	0.89	64	1.10	101	2.59

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of beneficiaries (NGOs/ trust/ societies etc.)	Amount	No. of beneficiaries (NGOs/ trust/ societies etc.)	Amount	No. of beneficiaries (NGOs/ trust/ societies etc.)	Amount	No. of beneficiaries (NGOs/ trust/ societies etc.)	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Repertory Grant erstwhile Production Grant (**)	2310	Rs.66.28 crores	908	Rs. 43.08 crores	1264	Rs. 45.93 crores	329	Rs.21.61 crores
2.	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	6	Rs. 10.18 crores	6	Rs.3.37 crores	13	Rs.4.60 crores	13	Rs.4.68 crores
3.	Financial Assistance for Allied Cultural Activities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Financial Assistance	3	Rs.0.16	15	Rs.0.76	31	Rs.2.21	29	Rs.1.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	for Building Grants including Studio Theatres		crores		crores		crores		crores
5.	Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC)	9	Rs.24.40 crores	4	Rs.15.25 crores	6	Rs.18.16 crores	1	Rs.1.66 crores
6.	Cultural Function & Production Grant	902	Rs. 18.78 crores	1502	Rs. 30.19 crore	701	Rs. 17.45 crore	844	Rs. 20.35 Crore
7.	Seva Bhoj Yojna	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Scheme mentioned at Sl. No. 3 & 7 have been announced recently. Therefore, no expenditure have been incurred so far.

** Expenditure in respect of cases of Production Grant for the year 2014-15 was released majority in the F.Y. 2015-16. From F.Y. 2015-16 onwards Production Grant has been transferred and merged with Cultural Function Grant and renamed as Cultural Function Production Grant (CFPG).

Disbursal of Funds under the Museum Grant Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	FY: 2015-16	FY: 2016-17	FY: 2017-18	FY: 2018-19 (till November 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	252.78	0.00	480.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	137.90	210.12	73.01	26.99
3	Assam	19.57	0.00	18.22	0.00
4	Goa	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	2.10	18.72	0.00	0.00
6	Haryana	74.62	0.00	62.84	0.00
7	Jammu and Kashmir	4.71	4.80	0.00	0.00
8	Karnataka	140.00	362.80	115.00	0.00
9	Kerala	120.00	0.00	92.44	67.57
10	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	50.68	0.00
11	Maharashtra	341.09	31.28	231.28	183.20
12	Manipur	21.80	19.28	25.00	9.27
13	Mizoram	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Nagaland	331.82	1544.25	851.10	740.00
15	Odisha	75.00	15.00	217.56	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Punjab	97.22	305.58	0.00	0.00
17	Rajasthan	202.45	483.00	0.00	0.00
18	Sikkim	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
19	Tamilnadu	16.60	58.86	464.61	0.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	488.21	10.48	266.53
21	Uttarakhand	121.80	200.00	20.89	0.00
22	West Bengal	656.82	458.13	364.02	131.22
23	National Capital Territory of Delhi	29.43	0.00	169.20	0.00

Statement-II*Schemes of the Ministry of Culture*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1	2
1.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture
1.1	Repertory Grant
1.2	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence
1.3	Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG)
1.4	Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas
1.5	Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Arts and Culture
2.	Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes
3.	Scheme of Scholarship and Fellowship for promotion of Art & Culture
3.1	Award of Senior/Junior Fellowships to Outstanding Artistes in the Fields of Culture.
3.2	Award of Scholarships to young artists in different cultural fields.
3.3	Award of Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
4.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure
4.1	Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres

1	2
4.2	Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC)
5.	Museum Grant Scheme
5.1	Development and Establishment of Museums at the regional, state and District level
5.2	Digitization of Museum Collections
5.3	Capacity building and training of Museum Professionals
6	Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPOCS)
6.1	Science City
6.2	Science Centres
6.3	Innovation Hub
6.4	Modernization/ Upgradation of existing Science Cities/ Science Centres/ Innovation Hubs
7.	Scheme for Promotion of International Cultural Relations
7.1	Festival of India Abroad
7.2	Grant in aid to Indo Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies Scheme.
8.	Scheme for "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India"
9.	Financial Assistance for allied cultural activities
10.	Seva Bhoj Yojna

Foreign Direct Investment

*270. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of employment generation by Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of job opportunities created during each of the last five years; and

(c) the details of bilateral agreements signed by

India for Foreign Direct Investment in the country during the said period, country-wise along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) There is at present no central mechanism to collect data on employment generation by Foreign Direct Investment in the country.

(c) Details of bilateral Agreements signed by India for FDI Investment in the Country during the last five years:

Sl. No.	Country/Region	Name of Agreement	Date of Signing Agreement	Present status
1.	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Bilateral Investment for Promotion and Protection (BIPA) between Government of the Republic of India and Government of the UAE	12th December, 2013	Agreement still in force. However, negotiations for a fresh agreement on the lines of India's New Model BIT have commenced.
2.	Belarus	Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) between Republic of India and Republic of Belarus	September, 2018	The said agreement is yet to be ratified.
3.		Bilateral Investment Agreement (BIA) between India - Taipei Association (ITA) in Taipei and Taipei Economic and Cultural Centre (TECC) in India	December, 2018	

School Dropout

*271. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of boys/girls who dropped out of schools' in the country during the last three years, State and year-wise;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of schemes being implemented to impart school education and the amount spent thereon

during the above period and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), an autonomous body under Ministry of Human Resource Development, collects information from all the schools (government, aided and private) annually on various educational indicators including drop-out rate across all States and UTs through Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE). As per U-DISE data, annual average dropout rates in percentage are as under:

Years	Annual Average Dropout Rate (All India)											
	Boys				Girls				Total			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Seco-ndary	Higher Seco-ndary	Primary	Upper Primary	Seco-ndary	Higher Seco-ndary	Primary	Upper Primary	Seco-ndary	Higher Seco-ndary
2014-15	6.84%	5.56%	20.09%	4.12%	6.49%	7.02%	20.19%	4.56%	6.67%	6.27%	20.14%	4.33%
2015-16	4.36%	3.49%	17.21%	0.25%	3.88%	4.60%	16.88%	4.13%	4.03%	17.06%		
2016-17	6.40%	4.97%	22.11%	13.18%	6.30%	6.42%	22.15%	12.98	6.35%	5.67%	22.13%	13.09%

Source: U-DISE, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Note -: '-' indicates negative dropout rate

State-wise and year-wise dropout rates are enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned three independent surveys to estimate out of school children in the country. These surveys were conducted in the years 2005, 2009 and 2014. The All India survey of Out of School Children in 6-13 years age group conducted in 2014 revealed that there are 60.64 lakh out of school children in this age group, as compared to 134.6 lakh as per 2005 survey. The major reasons for out of school children reported in the survey are poverty/economic reason, child not interested in studies, child suffering with some disability or poor health, child too young to be attending school, child needed to help in domestic work, education not considered necessary by the parents or Head of the household etc.

(c) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it is being implemented throughout the country 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, across all levels of school education, 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; (xii) Monitoring and (xiii) Programme Management. 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.

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.

The detail of central share released and expenditure reported by the States and UTs since 2015-16 is as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year		Central share released	Expenditure*
1		2	3
2015-16	SSA	2159014.41	4422718.48
	RMSA	354492.77	668628.55
	CSSTE	48870.04	43683.13
2016-17	SSA	2165744.85	4885824.93
	RMSA	368826.95	738226.46
	CSSTE	49536.57	45509.60
2017-18	SSA	2349425.43	4678063.52

	1	2	3
	RMSA	401387.78	812818.92
	CSSTE	47838.25	42802.13
2018-19 (till 30.11.2018)			
	Samagra Shiksha	1966826.71	1342129.20

*Note: Expenditure shown above (except CSSTE) is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any. Expenditure for CSSTE is only against receipts from Central Share.

Due to various interventions implemented under SSA and RMSA, there have been improvements in overall educational scenario at elementary and secondary levels. As per UDISE 2015-16, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 99.21% for primary and 92.81% for upper primary level, which indicates universal enrolment at primary level. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved from 32 in 2009-10 to 25 in 2015-16. The transition rate from primary to upper primary has gone up from 85.17% in 2009-10 to 90.14% in 2014-15. In order to ensure quality elementary education, the Central Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Rules, 2010 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes for all elementary classes. At the secondary level, GER has increased from 62.90% in 2009-10 (Source: Statistics of School Education) to 80.01% in 2015-16 (Source: UDISE). Gross Access Ratio has increased from 68.22 in 2011-12 to 86.48 in 2015-16.

Statement-I

Percentage of Dropout rate of state/UT: 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.03	1.25	1.65	1.50	2.03	1.76	7.89	6.80	7.36	22.59	10.78	16.79
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.91	1.90	1.90	0.64	1.16	0.89	49.63	50.40	50.00			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23.65	22.82	23.25	11.45	14.15	12.81	31.63	28.11	29.93	24.36	20.51	22.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	Assam	6.21	4.98	5.60	2.79	2.25	2.51	26.38	28.75	27.60	12.51	10.85	11.72
5	Bihar	10.26	8.78	9.53	13.65	12.75	13.20	38.49	40.98	39.73	10.50	7.96	9.30
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	-	16.99	12.42	15.05
7	Chhattisgarh	3.42	3.07	3.25	7.05	5.29	6.18	26.11	22.39	24.23	1.65	2.92	2.30
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.42	3.34	2.84	28.05	27.85	27.96	15.18	6.95	11.32			
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	0.86	0.33	0.61	21.60	17.07	19.52	-	-	-
10	Delhi	-	-	-	0.75	0.65	0.70	12.63	8.59	10.75	15.98	10.41	13.34
11	Goa	1.71	2.22	1.96	-	1.27	-	18.73	12.99	16.01	15.81	5.76	10.88
12	Gujarat	0.92	1.04	0.98	5.01	8.33	6.51	25.60	21.91	24.08	6.94	6.09	6.56
13	Haryana	-	-	-	-	0.92	-	12.07	12.28	12.16	2.69	4.09	3.31
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.66	1.03	0.84	0.74	1.04	0.88	7.65	6.32	7.03	9.05	6.73	7.97
15	Jammu and Kashmir	13.44	14.92	14.15	8.72	11.78	10.18	23.32	25.53	24.35	11.65	11.62	11.64
16	Jharkhand	15.54	15.90	15.71	19.22	19.99	19.61	36.17	37.12	36.64	28.28	28.06	28.18
17	Karnataka	0.85	1.96	1.39	2.93	4.65	3.76	47.82	48.42	48.11	-	99.80	99.93
18	Kerala	0.11	0.04	0.08	-	0.04	-	15.58	9.78	12.76	2.97	1.24	2.07
19	Laksha- dweep	1.37	0.61	1.00	1.45	-	-	5.68	5.91	5.80	5.71	2.22	3.70
20	Madhya Pradesh	4.58	4.44	4.51	6.49	8.91	7.65	23.70	23.83	23.76	0.00		
21	Maharashtra	0.66	0.75	0.70	0.70	1.87	1.24	11.43	11.10	11.28	3.03	2.70	2.88
22	Manipur	15.69	17.92	16.79	12.67	12.86	12.76	21.14	20.96	21.05	12.87	10.65	11.81
23	Meghalaya	18.01	17.37	17.69	17.96	17.25	17.59	28.33	27.85	28.07	13.59	14.02	13.82
24	Mizoram	15.24	15.49	15.36	10.63	9.06	9.88	32.47	28.87	30.67	7.26	5.62	6.42
25	Nagaland	20.47	21.44	20.95	18.65	17.90	18.28	31.51	31.04	31.28	15.51	12.33	13.96
26	Odisha	4.05	4.44	4.24	5.16	4.94	5.05	28.90	28.83	28.87	-	-	-
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.45	15.72	9.42	12.65	11.65	7.65	9.56
28	Punjab	2.99	2.64	2.83	2.92	2.84	2.89	9.14	7.88	8.60	6.97	4.79	6.00
29	Rajasthan	6.94	7.06	6.99	3.65	5.17	4.34	15.14	15.25	15.19	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30 Sikkim		6.06	4.09	5.13	7.55	7.73	7.64	25.73	22.70	24.15	21.97	17.45	19.49
31 Tamil Nadu		0.12	0.81	0.46	1.52	1.15	1.34	13.65	6.26	10.03	4.88	2.88	3.83
32 Telangana		7.45	7.76	7.60	5.65	5.59	5.62	23.45	21.50	22.49	23.14	20.38	21.73
33 Tripura		4.33	4.44	4.39	5.91	4.77	5.34	29.20	30.32	29.76	11.98	10.30	11.21
34 Uttar Pradesh		11.44	10.85	11.15	0.64	7.13	3.87	12.54	12.90	12.71	8.01	5.19	6.67
35 Uttarakhand		5.68	5.46	5.58	2.96	3.18	3.06	9.94	8.15	9.09	2.16	1.22	1.70
36 West Bengal		8.22	7.88	8.05	11.33	6.71	8.95	26.53	27.27	26.93	14.91	14.67	14.79
All States		6.40	6.30	6.35	4.97	6.42	5.67	22.11	22.15	22.13	13.18	12.98	13.09

Note: Due to in-migration & lack of data on lateral and late entrants, dropout rate can be negative. Negative dropout rates are not reported and are indicated by '-' symbol.

Statement-II

Percentage of Dropout rate of State/UT: 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.47	0.55	0.51	1.44	1.95	1.69	11.47	8.16	9.87	21.05	12.21	16.93
2	Andhra Pradesh	6.57	6.89	6.72	5.09	5.32	5.20	15.81	15.60	15.71			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11.51	10.09	10.82	5.31	8.08	6.71	18.33	15.81	17.11	19.37	17.44	18.42
4	Assam	16.07	14.65	15.36	10.45	10.56	10.51	24.64	29.28	27.06	-	-	-
5	Bihar	0.35	-	-	4.14	4.01	4.08	25.21	26.62	25.90	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	-	-	0.01	0.96	0.44	-	-	-	12.10	8.41	10.55	
7	Chhattisgarh	3.08	2.74	2.91	6.47	5.22	5.85	22.62	19.92	21.26	1.37	4.14	2.76
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.60	1.31	1.47	3.70	4.40	4.02	18.19	15.08	16.77	13.45	4.77	9.47
9	Daman and Diu	1.80	0.29	1.11	3.14	3.07	3.11	34.45	29.73	32.27	44.38	36.05	40.48
10	Delhi	-	-	-	0.95	0.55	0.76	13.55	9.80	11.81	20.91	13.15	17.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11 Goa	0.63	0.84	0.73	-	0.21	0.07	14.15	7.68	11.15	18.27	9.39	13.91	
12 Gujarat	0.82	0.98	0.89	4.65	8.54	6.41	26.29	23.24	25.04	8.40	5.26	7.04	
13 Haryana	5.54	5.69	5.61	5.50	6.18	5.81	16.35	15.30	15.89	6.24	5.12	5.75	
14 Himachal Pradesh	0.46	0.83	0.64	0.50	1.27	0.87	6.31	5.80	6.07	9.02	5.57	7.41	
15 Jammu and Kashmir	6.98	6.59	6.79	4.98	5.95	5.44	16.97	17.65	17.28	13.85	11.20	12.65	
16 Jharkhand	5.91	5.03	5.48	9.01	8.96	8.99	23.45	24.56	24.00	2.72	4.18	3.41	
17 Karnataka	2.03	2.01	2.02	3.46	4.27	3.85	27.71	24.52	26.18	5.97	-	1.96	
18 Kerala	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	14.96	9.52	12.32	1.54	-	0.47	
19 Lakshadweep	-	-	-	2.37	3.18	2.78	8.82	4.96	6.76	3.00	3.21	3.12	
20 Madhya Pradesh	6.48	6.72	6.59	7.78	10.70	9.20	23.71	25.97	24.77	0.73			
21 Maharashtra	1.26	1.25	1.26	0.89	2.83	1.79	13.11	12.58	12.87	2.02	1.60	1.83	
22 Manipur	9.50	9.83	9.66	3.61	4.80	4.20	12.94	15.86	14.38	-	-	-	
23 Meghalaya	10.35	8.56	9.46	6.77	6.30	6.52	20.80	20.27	20.52	-	-	-	
24 Mizoram	10.17	10.03	10.10	5.46	4.06	4.78	23.02	20.73	21.88	9.00	4.85	6.91	
25 Nagaland	6.18	5.02	5.61	7.87	7.97	7.92	17.98	18.47	18.23	10.36	3.19	6.97	
26 Odisha	2.91	2.81	2.86	4.11	3.49	3.81	29.74	29.37	29.56	-	-	-	
27 Puducherry	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.44	0.69	0.56	14.94	9.36	12.19	5.40	3.69	4.50	
28 Punjab	2.89	3.25	3.05	2.95	3.55	3.22	9.22	8.39	8.86	7.52	3.67	5.83	
29 Rajasthan	5.02	5.02	5.02	2.54	3.73	3.07	13.54	13.40	13.48	-	-	-	
30 Sikkim	3.75	0.62	2.27	2.07	1.08	1.57	17.58	14.39	15.89	12.48	11.17	11.76	
31 Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	11.67	4.36	8.10	4.59	2.34	3.41		
32 Telangana	2.21	1.94	2.08	2.43	2.17	2.30	16.54	14.50	15.53	2.06	-	0.77	
33 Tripura	1.37	1.19	1.28	2.37	1.61	1.99	28.03	28.83	28.42	8.97	8.89	8.93	
34 Uttar Pradesh	9.08	8.04	8.58	0.78	4.61	2.70	9.89	10.60	10.22	1.79	2.45	2.10	
35 Uttarakhand	4.37	3.67	4.04	0.79	1.62	1.19	11.26	9.46	10.40	3.40	2.61	3.01	
36 West Bengal	2.13	0.79	1.47	5.84	2.88	4.30	16.33	19.06	17.80	8.18	8.04	8.11	
All States	4.36	3.88	4.13	3.49	4.60	4.03	17.21	16.88	17.06	0.25	-	-	

Note: Due to in-migration & lack of data on lateral and late entrants, dropout rate can be negative. Negative dropout rates are not reported and are indicated by '-' symbol.

Statement-III*Percentage of Dropout rate of state/UT: 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.35	1.06	1.21	-	1.54	0.51	8.36	5.98	7.20	18.94	12.20	15.87
2	Andhra Pradesh	47.66	47.75	47.70	46.80	47.59	47.18	52.17	53.44	52.80	51.72	52.72	52.20
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11.54	10.22	10.89	4.44	6.74	5.59	16.08	12.75	14.49	18.57	15.49	17.07
4	Assam	8.19	6.68	7.44	7.60	6.54	7.05	28.59	32.10	30.43	7.62	6.83	7.24
5	Bihar	2.38	1.79	2.09	2.77	3.19	2.98	24.67	26.05	25.33	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.72	1.55	1.08	-	-	-	13.24	8.49	11.28
7	Chhattisgarh	1.45	1.38	1.42	4.09	3.51	3.80	24.10	22.72	23.41	-	2.13	-
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.05	2.17	1.57	3.31	5.09	4.13	30.02	26.83	28.59	7.07	5.33	6.24
9	Daman and Diu	1.06	0.59	0.85	3.42	3.72	3.56	19.46	20.33	19.86	14.48	4.89	9.86
10	Delhi	-	-	-	3.13	2.37	2.78	10.80	6.64	8.90	20.28	11.45	16.25
11	Goa	0.08	0.33	0.20	-	-	-	11.68	7.19	9.58	18.21	8.38	13.36
12	Gujarat	0.50	1.06	0.76	3.52	8.04	5.55	22.85	19.81	21.61	9.06	6.18	7.83
13	Haryana	0.22	0.63	0.41	1.97	3.25	2.55	11.92	13.27	12.51	1.41	3.16	2.18
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.57	0.34	0.46	0.60	0.98	0.78	9.32	8.83	9.09	8.44	5.54	7.07
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5.53	5.37	5.46	3.86	4.80	4.30	14.70	16.14	15.36	8.80	6.20	7.64
16	Jharkhand	6.89	5.91	6.41	7.19	7.65	7.42	22.99	23.32	23.15	-	-	-
17	Karnataka	2.42	2.21	2.32	2.31	2.73	2.51	28.49	26.57	27.57	-	-	-
18	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.30	11.40	14.46	6.95	5.90	6.40
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	-	-	1.16	2.50	1.86	8.48	7.65	8.03	3.03	2.59	2.82
20	Madhya Pradesh	9.91	10.40	10.14	9.88	13.57	11.70	25.21	27.91	26.47	0.52	2.83	1.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21 Maharashtra	0.51	0.59	0.55	-	1.50	0.61	15.04	13.78	14.47	2.85	3.89	3.34	
22 Manipur	17.27	18.74	18.00	7.48	6.54	7.02	12.35	15.28	13.81	3.30	3.08	3.20	
23 Meghalaya	11.30	9.39	10.34	6.34	7.28	6.84	25.63	23.99	24.75	-	-	-	
24 Mizoram	12.57	13.38	12.96	6.61	5.39	6.02	20.00	17.37	18.70	-	-	-	
25 Nagaland	19.09	19.74	19.41	18.08	17.63	17.86	34.14	36.08	35.11	15.36	12.96	14.19	
26 Odisha	2.83	3.05	2.94	3.11	2.48	2.80	49.39	49.57	49.48	-	-	-	
27 Puducherry	0.76	0.57	0.66	0.37	0.83	0.60	18.22	10.02	14.24	13.24	9.28	11.16	
28 Punjab	1.35	1.21	1.29	2.52	3.27	2.85	8.93	8.71	8.83	7.87	3.20	5.81	
29 Rajasthan	7.76	9.12	8.39	4.49	7.95	6.03	17.85	20.06	18.77	-	-	-	
30 Sikkim	5.55	3.49	4.57	6.35	3.98	5.14	13.74	12.14	12.89	14.11	11.92	12.91	
31 Tamil Nadu	0.53	0.39	0.46	4.38	4.67	4.52	16.13	7.99	12.20	4.55	4.35	4.44	
32 Tripura	3.63	3.52	3.58	3.21	2.20	2.72	24.51	25.70	25.09	9.15	9.06	9.11	
33 Uttar Pradesh	7.91	6.21	7.08	-	2.43	0.53	7.26	7.35	7.30	-	-	-	
34 Uttarakhand	3.28	2.83	3.07	1.78	1.57	1.68	9.85	7.44	8.70	0.23	-	-	
35 West Bengal	3.44	2.37	2.91	5.63	3.10	4.31	16.73	19.77	18.34	8.03	7.76	7.90	
All States	6.84	6.49	6.67	5.56	7.02	6.27	20.09	20.19	20.14	4.12	4.56	4.33	

Note: Due to in-migration & lack of data on lateral and late entrants, dropout rate can be negative. Negative dropout rates are not reported and are indicated by '-' symbol.

Education for Scheduled Tribes

*272. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has tried to ascertain the factors affecting the growth of education among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) dominated and poverty ridden areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any mechanism has been in place to improve the level of education and facilities in these areas, if so, the details thereof and the achievement made in this regard;

(c) the details of the budgetary allocation made, released and utilised for education, scholarship and construction of residential schools and hostels for STs

during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT/Scheme-wise;

(d) the number of beneficiaries therefrom during the said period, State/UT/ scheme-wise; and

(e) whether the funds allocated for education of STs are not reaching the children of STs and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely release of funds under various schemes/programmes being implemented for STs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT):

(a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs recognizes the fact that education is an essential attribute for holistic development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and has been a core focus area. Tribal education has been a challenge mainly on account of their traditional life styles, remoteness of

habitations, dispersed population, displacement, language barriers, low literacy rate among adults, low income of ST families compared to other social groups, inadequate staff and number of schools and colleges within normal commuting range etc. However, the Government is committed to provide quality education to the tribal children unhindered in their own environment.

(b) The approach of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) has been adopted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) for imparting quality education to ST children. An EMRS has the capacity of accommodating 480 students and is set up under 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India'. Besides, residential Ashram schools have been set up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas'. As on 26.12.2018, a total of 284 EMRSs and 1205 Ashram Schools have been sanctioned by MoTA across the country.

Substantive part of the Scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' and 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution', i.e. about 50% of the allocation, is expended on promotion of education among tribals. Funds are provided to the State Governments under these interventions as per the demand of the State for the following activities related to infrastructural development in schools in tribal areas after approval of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry depending upon the availability of funds:

- (i) Addition to existing building infrastructure of Secondary / Sr Secondary School
- (ii) Construction of co-ed residential schools.
- (iii) Construction of Girls and Boys Hostels.
- (iv) Use of solar energy in residential schools and Hostels.
- (v) Vocational training centers in residential school.
- (vi) IT based education facilities / equipment.
- (vii) Any other activity suitable for better educational facilities.

Further, Government has decided that by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons to have an EMRS on par with Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas with special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs also provides funds for educational development of STs through following Schemes / interventions:

- (i) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students: This Scheme covers all ST students of Class XI onwards who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution.
- (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students: This scholarship is given to scheduled tribes students studying in class IX and X. Priority is given for girl students.
- (iii) National Overseas Scholarship: This scheme provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD and Post Doctoral study abroad.
- (iv) National Fellowship and Scholarship for higher education of ST Student: Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses. Fellowship are provided to ST students for pursuing higher studies for MPhil and Phd.
- (v) Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts: Under this scheme, Ministry provides 100% assistance for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls which include free education, boarding and lodging, books, uniforms, medical help, coaching, incentives to girls, periodical awards, etc. It meets the requirement of primary level students as well as middle/secondary level students and provides residential facility to ST girl students to ensure their retention in schools.

The Government has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of drop out and for continuing education of tribal children including development of bilingual rimers in local language, engage local teachers to overcome shortage etc.

Apart from above, Government through Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing various interventions which provides for opening of new schools and additional rooms in schools. The Sarva Shiksha, Abhiyan (SSA) implemented by M/o Human Resource Development (MHRD), provides for free and Compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years including ST children. 109 special focus districts have been identified on the basis of the indicators like out of school children, high gender gap, low retention

rate and infrastructure gap as well concentration of Scheduled Tribe population. As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), 2015-16, total number of Schools functional in 177 Districts having > 50% ST population including 14 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts having >25% ST population is as under:

Primary only	172643
Primary with Upper Primary	54743
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary and Hr. Secondary	4673
Upper Primary Only	27719
Upper Primary with Secondary and Hr. Secondary	2043
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary	8583
Upper Primary with Secondary	6670
Secondary only	6552
Secondary with Higher Secondary	4861
Higher Secondary only	1890
All Schools	290377

(c) Funds spent on the education of STs by Ministry of Tribal Affairs under various schemes / interventions during the last three years and current year i.e. from 2015-16 to 2018-19 is enclosed Statement-I.

Apart from above, Ministry of Human Resource & Development has made the following expenditure under the ST Component during the last 4 years:

(Rs. in crore)

Department	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Department of Higher Education	1006.33	1231.07	1380.43	682.08	5184.25
Department of School Education & Literacy	4287.28	4344.96	4904.53	3449.75	21780.38
Total:	5293.61	5576.03	6284.96	4131.81	26964.61

State wise details of releases made by Ministry of Human Resource Development is not maintained in MoTA.

(d) State wise ST beneficiaries out of the interventions of MoTA for educational development during the last three years and current year i.e. from 2015-16 to 2018-19 is enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Implementation of projects sanctioned by MoTA is the responsibility of State Government. Utilization of funds by the State Governments under the projects sanctioned by MoTA is continuous process. Following measures are undertaken by the Ministry to ensure accountability:

- (i) Funds under the schemes of MoTA are released online through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and scholarships are disbursed through DBT mode.
- (ii) Utilization Certificates and Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- (iii) Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/ programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (iv) Meetings/ Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/ programmes.
- (v) Review of physical and financial progress of projects / activities by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) of the Ministry.

Further, State Tribal Welfare Departments have been persuaded through letters to Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary (Tribal Development Departments) / discussions in the meetings for -

- (i) Declaring Tribal Development Department as the nodal Department to lead the process of tribal development.
- (ii) Constitution of Executive Committee as stipulated in the Guidelines to ensure proper planning, coordination and convergence with the State Governments Departments.
- (iii) Address gaps and deficit to mitigate inter-habitation variance / inequalities in the socio-economic status of tribals.

(iv) Allocation of TSP funds as per norms stipulated in the TSP Guidelines.

(v) Monitoring of TSP in the manner it has been stipulated in the Guidelines.

Statement-I

A. Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Schemes of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State /UT	Pre-Matric Scholarship				Post-Matric Scholarship			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on. 26.12.18)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on. 26.12.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1983.00	0.00	5282.94	1210.81	1986.82	9777.62	8269.11	7629.45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00		1137.61	1136.32	5803.65	1883.82
3	Assam	0.00	321.33	0.00		6748.28	266.65	2516.48	3248.03
4	Bihar	375.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	71.25	
5	Chhattisgarh	3607.00	2534.15	1805.30	4755.63	4764.83	2674.82	3811.26	4609.57
6	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	8.04		0.00	53.63	26.19	
7	Goa	0.00	52.64	3.75	80.83	356.00	645.00	364.80	536.26
8	Gujarat	3745.76	80.81	3650.84	4482.31	5520.40	22040.27	14609.74	22364.56
9	Himachal Pradesh	96.12	51.21	0.00	38.91	1350.00	931.36	3123.36	278.15
10	Jammu and Kashmir	700.00	0.00	0.00		2494.17	2587.84	2322.56	
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1704.53	2345.92	0.00	8148.39	2716.50	5281.32
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1364.59	1256.31	5839.00	8540.00	8873.31	7341.33
13	Kerala	300.00	796.40	0.00	308.73	0.00	3122.00	2745.46	2674.37
14	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	0.00	5539.17	5728.33	3065.00	13054.00	10320.50	13405.24
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00		5209.83	22092.28	10884.91	15238.15
16	Manipur	0.00	867.38	619.09		3588.00	3385.20	6382.55	2026.76
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	156.69		3274.61	3189.00	770.50	
18	Mizoram	0.00	336.36	132.25	319.79	4927.91	4267.52	2434.73	3528.21
19	Nagaland	851.47	0.00	0.00		2646.34	1344.00	2515.00	4716.66
20	Odisha	4900.00	3376.36	5134.98	6665.88	4050.00	15556.48	8784.18	14801.92
21	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	3284.79	1716.12	10890.43	9800.00	19912.49	13598.95
22	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	25.72	2.82	400.00	938.16	1247.32	406.11

23	Tamil Nadu	600.00	0.00	0.00	2266.86	3061.85	2440.39	3933.65
24	Telangana	0.00	0.00	358.02	9650.00	11483.00	18031.25	9921.68
25	Tripura	1303.60	0.00	232.89	1700.00	1323.90	2756.25	1364.62
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1057.50	1244.91	
27	Uttarakhand	107.00	0.00	104.44	900.00	5090.57	600.25	
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.62	2948.46	0.00	2807.89
Total		22868.95	8416.64	29408.03	29497.01	85714.55	155567.36	146386.79

B. Fund Released under the scheme 'National Fellowship, Scholarship for Higher Education and National Overseas for ST students' (Rs. in Lakh)

Scheme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 27.12.18)
Fellowship'	3138.76	7312.25	7022.00	5665.40
Scholarship for Higher Education (Top Class Edu)	1552.32	687.75	2951.00.	944.6
National Overseas Scholarship	39.04	39.00	100.00	136.95

C. Statement showing fund released for Education Article 275(1) and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme SCA to TSS including Eklavya Model Residential Schools (ExMRSs)

(As on 20.12.2018)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4680.00	4311.55	6591.11	2545.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1970.80	2877.81	5955.32	1447.60
3	Assam	1200.00	3703.08	0.00	3019.62
4	Bihar	2800.00	2137.58	2144.83	2498.43
5	Chhattisgarh	8069.57	16830.13	22914.78	22832.46
6	Gujarat	6388.90	7053.26	9800.78	11647.62
7	Himachal Pradesh	88.20	630.20	1473.02	1585.97
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2900.00	3619.61	3283.27	4234.68
9	Jharkhand	5965.00	11521.16	15338.82	9071.32
10	Karnataka	3600.00	4975.72	4568.23	4116.59
11	Kerala	350.00	823.11	1144.02	1376.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Madhya Pradesh	8008.88	19449.32	23208.53	23335.60
13	Maharashtra	6882.13	9112.00	12007.72	6917.93
14	Manipur	550.00	1619.40	2248.38	1869.55
15	Meghalaya	0.00	1460.30	1470.49	2939.15
16	Mizoram	2645.45	740.74	1983.97	2151.75
17	Nagaland	2050.34	1819.62	2647.98	1513.54
18	Odisha	13215.00	9939.00	15098.80	15042.80
19	Rajasthan	4391.80	11992.42	7939.47	7257.53
20	Sikkim	1210.00	1145.00	601.00	991.51
21	Tamil Nadu	552.80	1216.36	1528.80	955.40
22	Telangana	3957.00	1372.73	6887.07	4598.84
23	Tripura	390.20	2347.39	2267.10	1786.67
24	Uttar Pradesh	1539.69	689.00	1394.72	1941.00
25	Uttarakhand	398.87	0.00	2187.06	838.89
26	West Bengal	3290.90	3999.16	4643.99	4619.44
Total		87495.53	125385.65	159329.26	141135.80

D. Details of grant released to State Govts., under Scheme of Boys'/Girls Hostel and Ashram Schools

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Arunachal Pradesh	400.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	1221.74	0.00	0.00
3	Goa	300.00	356.02	
4	Manipur	0.00	1283.65	0.00
5	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	638.12
6	Nagaland	1798.45	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	3393.97	595.35	0.00
8	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	343.98
Total		6814.16	1879.00	638.12

E. Details of funds released under Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy during 2015-16 to 2018-19

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	Andhra Pradesh	1931.07	270.94	1117.23	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	37.64	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	39.63	37.11	53.56
4	Gujarat	1712.32	2857.92	1512.47	67.95
5	Jharkhand	21.07	0.00	0.00	12.04
7	Madhya Pradesh	143.57	420.04	325.20	583.73
8	Maharashtra	0.00	158.38	149.86	176.40
9	Odisha	1040.81	1929.41	1102.18	999.18
10	Rajasthan	0.00	148.77	25.13	168.17
11	Telangana	480.75	719.75	321.90	0.00
Total		5329.62	6544.88	4628.76	2061.03

* As on 27.12.2018

Statement-II

A. Details of Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Schemes of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Beneficiary under Pre-Matric Scholarship			Beneficiary under Post-Matric Scholarship		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	79602	39466	34529	49239	65173	71687
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2594	0	0	22564	18863
3	Assam	0	0	2740	116693	29423	26867
4	Bihar	37095	0	0	0	9950	
5	Chhattisgarh	225705	207956	191864	148660	135586	143320
6	Daman and Diu	0	356	0	0	328	196
7	Goa	0	3721	3790	4270	1924	4442
8	Gujarat	138465	188593	151113	163989	192322	179818
9	Himachal Pradesh	5798	1972	1705	8079	3739	10747
10	Jammu and Kashmir	37813	6131	4979	21000	13854	16905

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand	0	91464	104942	0	63029	73385
12	Karnataka	0	52096	59448	140891	109943	101061
13	Kerala	30010	14464	14265	0	15834	16111
14	Madhya Pradesh	364167	151611	362120	197176	263176	272714
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	175000	163321	147262
16	Manipur	0	22401	8402	66928	59995	10846
17	Meghalaya	0	3273	3273	74608	54900	54898
18	Mizoram	0	9843	9783	57330	42072	51983
19	Nagaland	42048	18780	0	45140	44404	28949
20	Odisha	221243	222837	218109	165100	176579	185888
21	Rajasthan	0	0	133497	275669	126965	211001
22	Sikkim	0	297	270	3053	2605	2962
23	Tamil Nadu	15750	6602	11659	20060	23574	23815
24	Telangana	0	28966	9951	171329	112236	65532
25	Tripura	53516	16723	11662	28374	21001	23020
26	Uttar Pradesh	10856	8760	0	0	5322	15150
27	Uttrakhand	0	5687	6256	27796	15401	8335
28	West Bengal	0	29249	247533	73357	85901	90395
Total		1262068	1133842	1591890	2033741	1851171	1866102

B. Beneficiaries under the scheme 'National Fellowship, Scholarship for Higher Education and National Overseas for ST students'

Scheme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(as on 27.12.18)
Fellowship'	1408	2197	2078	2371
Scholarship for Higher Education (Top Class Edu)	1017	492	2395	1329
National Overseas Scholarship	15	16	20	

C. Statement showing beneficiaries for Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) as on 20.12.2018

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1620	1620	1803	2800

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	120	120	240	240
3	Chhattisgarh	3735	4181	5302	6780
4	Gujarat	7545	9053	9359	10172
5	Himachal Pradesh	210	210	210	210
6	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	120
7	Jharkhand	1200	1920	2280	2829
7	Karnataka	2380	2380	2039	2385
8	Kerala	833	528	581	600
9	Madhya Pradesh	6872	8026	8684	10270
10	Maharashtra	1810	3600	4020	4103
11	Manipur	300	450	720	1170
12	Mizoram	320	400	400	400
13	Nagaland	439	438	530	583
14	Odisha	4555	5340	5340	5340
15	Rajasthan	2274	3890	4690	5350
16	Sikkim	349	715	844	915
17	Tamil Nadu	840	900	1200	1553
18	Telangana	4533	3200	3280	4160
19	Tripura	1595	1740	1680	1680
20	Uttar Pradesh	450	450	600	630
21	Uttarakhand	404	300	408	279
22	West Bengal	2307	2498	2498	2662
Total		44691	51959	56708	65231

D. State wise No. of Beneficiaries Covered in Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy District

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	14702	3552	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	200	0
3	Chhattisgarh	0	192	192	384

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Gujarat	7742	11981	12415	316
5	Jharkhand	100	0	0	50
6	Madhya Pradesh	512	1325	2232	2917
7	Maharashtra	0	440	911	807
8	Odisha	9601	8204	12734	4710
9	Rajasthan	0	535	140	634
10	Telangana	3459	3479	3151	0
Total		36116	29708	31975	9818

Zonal Cultural Centres

*273. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cultural Centres working in the country under his Ministry;

(b) the mandate given to Zonal Cultural Centres by the Government;

(c) whether the Zonal Cultural Centres are strictly following the mandate given to them;

(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) Seven (7) Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) are working in the country under Ministry of Culture with headquarters located at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur.

(b) The ZCCs were set up in the mid 80s to develop the cultures of various regions, to set up mechanism for preservation and promotion of various elements of our rich cultural heritage as autonomous bodies and to bind the nation culturally while retaining the individuality of the regions that comprise them.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. ZCCs are strictly following the mandate given to them by organizing number of cultural

activities and programmes in their member States for which annual grant-in-aid is given to these ZCCs for this purpose.

(e) Does not arise.

Schools and Colleges

*274. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government schools and colleges built all over the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of schools built in rural areas; and

(c) the number of children going to schools in rural areas during the last three years, year and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The State/UT-wise details of number of Government schools in country are at enclosed Statement-I. The State/UT-wise details of number of Government colleges in country are at enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of number of Government schools in rural areas in country are at enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of enrollment of children in Government schools in rural areas in country are at enclosed at Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of number of Government schools in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Government schools
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	344
2	Andhra Pradesh	44700
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3459
4	Assam	53042
5	Bihar	74908
6	Chandigarh	116
7	Chhattisgarh	47216
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	301
9	Daman and Diu	119
10	Delhi	2791
11	Goa	873
12	Gujarat	35122
13	Haryana	14483
14	Himachal Pradesh	15489
15	Jammu and Kashmir	23855
16	Jharkhand	40014
17	Karnataka	49883
18	Kerala	5073
19	Lakshadweep	45
20	Madhya Pradesh	122880
21	Maharashtra	67154
22	Manipur	3323
23	Meghalaya	7793
24	Mizoram	2595
25	Nagaland	2097
26	Odisha	58052
27	Puducherry	424
28	Punjab	20568
29	Rajasthan	68039
30	Sikkim	874

1	2	3
31	Tamil Nadu	38307
32	Telangana	29427
33	Tripura	4320
34	Uttar Pradesh	162927
35	Uttarakhand	17753
36	West Bengal	83005
All India		1101371

Source: UDISE, 2016-17 (provisional)

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of Government colleges in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Government Colleges
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	302
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15
4	Assam	425
5	Bihar	498
6	Chandigarh	16
7	Chhattisgarh	349
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
9	Daman and Diu	5
10	Delhi	98
11	Goa	23
12	Gujarat	298
13	Haryana	193
14	Himachal Pradesh	176
15	Jammu and Kashmir	143
16	Jharkhand	150
17	Karnataka	659
18	Kerala	238
19	Lakshadweep	0

1	2	3
20	Madhya Pradesh	603
21	Maharashtra	853
22	Manipur	44
23	Meghalaya	23
24	Mizoram	28
25	Nagaland	21
26	Odisha	330
27	Puducherry	27
28	Punjab	197
29	Rajasthan	542
30	Sikkim	11
31	Tamil Nadu	337
32	Telangana	242
33	Tripura	43
34	Uttar Pradesh	819
35	Uttarakhand	151
36	West Bengal	489
All India		8358

Source: AISHE, 2017-18

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of number of Government schools in rural areas in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Government schools in Rural Areas
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	311
2	Andhra Pradesh	40669
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3229
4	Assam	50324
5	Bihar	70227
6	Chandigarh	15
7	Chhattisgarh	44128

1	2	3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277
9	Daman and Diu	88
10	Delhi	142
11	Goa	746
12	Gujarat	31904
13	Haryana	13039
14	Himachal Pradesh	15122
15	Jammu and Kashmir	22213
16	Jharkhand	38191
17	Karnataka	43629
18	Kerala	4174
19	Lakshadweep	35
20	Madhya Pradesh	114579
21	Maharashtra	61391
22	Manipur	2998
23	Meghalaya	7459
24	Mizoram	1918
25	Nagaland	1899
26	Odisha	54805
27	Puducherry	239
28	Punjab	17988
29	Rajasthan	64655
30	Sikkim	846
31	Tamil Nadu	32847
32	Telangana	26022
33	Tripura	4045
34	Uttar Pradesh	156603
35	Uttar akhand	17102
36	West Bengal	73270
All India		1017129

Source: UDISE, 2016-17 (provisional)

Statement-IV*State/UT-wise details of enrollment of children in Government schools in rural areas in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42134	38023	36604
2	Andhra Pradesh	3673418	3462575	3200368
3	Arunachal Pradesh	232130	224359	187335
4	Assam	4939532	4569833	4588653
5	Bihar	21755866	23508568	21987189
6	Chandigarh	25882	23655	21848
7	Chhattisgarh	4018759	3878746	3738266
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41895	42433	41660
9	Daman and Diu	12949	13382	13243
10	Delhi	49965	45453	45093
11	Goa	34694	34509	32398
12	Gujarat	5100686	4987881	4882093
13	Haryana	2148989	1830134	1745942
14	Himachal Pradesh	907900	881270	845573
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1256666	1259710	1156544
16	Jharkhand	5140912	5065631	4578497
17	Karnataka	4210748	4128955	3940004
18	Kerala	1260454	1208482	1187573
19	Lakshadweep	10094	9812	9475
20	Madhya Pradesh	9514149	8796912	8400907
21	Maharashtra	5149057	4963027	4804222
22	Manipur	142690	186988	164525
23	Meghalaya	349752	357665	335350
24	Mizoram	91656	92335	84852
25	Nagaland	154395	155444	116103
26	Odisha	5449053	5328599	5175100
27	Puducherry	44124	41637	39706
28	Punjab	2239533	2134949	2045501
29	Rajasthan	6880164	7339548	7381867
30	Sikkim	101944	97161	85937
31	Tamil Nadu	4422192	4456219	4417770
32	Telangana	2491733	2396135	2306707
33	Tripura	562986	540071	510322
34	Uttar Pradesh	16739712	16235074	15277530
35	Uttarakhand	1039957	996683	952098
36	West Bengal	12739750	12549048	11884080
	All India	122976520	121880906	116220935

Source: UDISE, 2016-17 (provisional)

[*Translation*]

**Beautification of Ancient Heritages
of Nalanda**

*275. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to take any special steps for the beautification of famous ancient heritages of Nalanda and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a five star hotel at Rajgir to provide facilities to the visiting pilgrims and foreign tourists and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering any proposal to connect Nalanda with Patna and Gaya Airports with an expressway directly; 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) Conservation, preservation & environmental development work of ancient site Nalanda is attended by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) regularly, as per the requirements of the site and availability of resources and it is in a good state of preservation. In addition the development work for up-gradation of public amenities has also been taken up.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Welfare of Outsourced Workers

*276. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several works of public sector undertakings, Government and semi-Government departments and private companies are carried out through outsourcing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present mechanism to ensure compliance of social security/labour laws for the benefit of persons employed in outsourcing companies;

(d) whether the Government has looked into the service conditions and welfare schemes for the workers

engaged to carry out the outsourced works and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps 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) The establishments, whether Government or Private, in the Central and the State Sphere may outsource jobs/works based on their respective requirements. The General Financial Rules 2017 (GFR 2017) allow the Central Government establishments to outsource certain services. As each Ministry/Department is competent to procure services of outsourcing agencies at their level to meet seasonal or short-term requirements, the centralized data is not maintained in this regard.

(c) to (e) In order to ensure compliance of the extant labour laws and the welfare provisions thereunder, the Centre and the State(s) have their own enforcement agencies. In the Central sphere a well-established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is in place to investigate the service conditions and welfare of the workers. The country-wide network of Dy. Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) under the control of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) ensures strict compliance of various applicable labour laws in the Central Sphere.

**Proposals for Setting up of
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

*277. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether proposals have been received from State Governments regarding setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in various parts of the country including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of newly established schools during the above period;

(c) whether the Government has laid down population and region related norms for setting up of new KVs in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up KVs at Sujangarh in Churu Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the time by which the said Vidyalaya is likely to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the number of KVs and JNVs is adequate for ensuring bright future of children of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence & Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments / Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method".

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of

the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and the required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. However, actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by the Competent Authority. One JNV each has 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.

During the last three years i.e. 2015-16 to 2017-18, 82 KVs and 32 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been opened in the country including in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The year-wise, State / UT-wise details of these Vidyalayas are given in the enclosed Statement.

No proposal for opening of new KV at Sujangarh in Churu Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Rajasthan has been received at KVS from the State Government as of now.

A full fledged KV caters to the educational needs of approximately 1000 students. Accordingly, around 93,000 students are likely to be benefitted from these newly opened 82 KVs.

In each JNV, annual intake is 80 students at Class 6th level. As JNVs are from 6th to 12th, each JNV has a total capacity of 560 students. Thus, nearly 18000 students are likely to be benefitted from the newly opened 32 JNVs.

Statement

The details of number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in the country during the last three years, year wise and State/UT-wise

Sl. No	Name of the State/UTs	YEARS					
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		KV	JNV	KV	JNV	KV	JNV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	-	2	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	-	6	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Delhi	-	-	-	1	-	
7	Gujarat	-	-	1	4		
8	Haryana	-	-	2	3	1	
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	1	-	
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	5	2
12	Karnataka	5	-	-	-	2	4
13	Kerala	1	-	-	-	1	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	-	6	2	
15	Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	1	
16	Manipur	1	-	-	-	-	
17	Nagaland	-	-	-	1	-	
18	Odisha	2	2	-	3		
19	Punjab	-	-	1	-		
20	Rajasthan	5	-	-	4	1	
21	Tamilnadu	-	M	1	-	-	
22	Telangana	3	1	-	1	-	
23	Tripura	-	-	-	-	2	
24	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	1	-	1	3
25	Uttrakhand	-	-	-	-	1	-
26	West Bengal	-	-	2	1		
Total		25	-	14	-	43	32

[English]

Ayurvedic Treatment in ESIC Hospital

*278. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped to provide Ayurvedic treatment in ESIC Hospital Ezhukone, Kerala, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes any new development and extension projects to ESIC Hospital

Ezhukone, Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of various initiatives taken towards developing ESI Hospital Ezhukone during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Madam. Ayurvedic treatment facility at ESIC Hospital, Ezhukone is functional and ayurvedic OPD attendance during financial year 2017-18 was 12,018 and from April, 2018 to 20.12.18 has been 7926. Some of the services under Ayurvedic department are partially hampered due to non-availability of certain category of

staff. ESIC Hqrs. has given approval, so that such staff may be hired and all available Ayurvedic services be restored.

(b) At present, no proposal is under consideration for any new development and extension of ESIC Hospital Ezhukone, Kerala.

(c) During last five years, ESIC has taken a number of initiatives to develop/ improve services in ESIC Hospital Ezhukone which are as under:

1. Physiotherapy department has been renovated along with installation of new equipments.
2. Computerized X-ray machine has been installed.
3. Dental OPD has been renovated along with installation of new dental chair.
4. Operation theatre has been renovated along with installation of new equipments.
5. Start of evening OPD for senior citizen and differently abled patients.
6. "May I Help You" facility for patients / attendants.
7. Feedback system for indoor patient.
8. Behavioural training to the staff

Vulnerable Employment

*279. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent report of the World Employment and Social Outlook, wherein it has been stated that around 77 per cent of Indian workers will have vulnerable employment and poor quality job by the year 2019;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to overcome such vulnerable employment position in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The International Labour

Organisation (ILO) has published "World Employment and Social Outlook Trends - 2018". As per the report, it is projected that the number of vulnerable employment in Southern Asia which includes India is expected to rise from 498.7 million in 2017 to 505.7 million in 2018 and 512.6 million by 2019 and vulnerable employment rate is 72.1% in 2017 and is expected to be 72% in 2018 and 71.9% in 2019.

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

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated since April, 2015 by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Barter Trade for Oil Purchases

*280. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to explore Barter Trade for its oil purchases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any discussions have been held with the oil selling countries in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) No Madam. Currently there is no proposal for barter trade involving direct exchange of goods for oil purchases under consideration.

Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati

2991. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that any CBI inquiry is pending against the Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the present Vice Chancellor of Visva Bharati was appointed on the recommendation of the dismissed Vice-Chancellor; 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) As per information provided by Visva-Bharati, there is a preliminary enquiry of CBI, Anti Corruption Branch (ACB), Kolkata against Prof. Sushanta Dattagupta, former Vice-Chancellor of the University.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The present Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati has been appointed by the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the University on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee constituted under the provisions of the Statutes of the University.

RISPC

2992. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) for protecting the growers from the risks like pest attacks and low rate from falling price of the product;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated the Revenue Insurance Scheme in place of Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme; and
- (d) if so, the number of growers benefitted under this scheme, State-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 (c) After the expiry of Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme in September, 2013, Department of Commerce approved the pilot Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) covering tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco in nine districts of seven States for two years from 16.9.2016 to protect growers of plantation crops from the twin risks of yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc and income loss caused by fall in international/domestic price. The scheme remained a non-starter as it did not elicit desired response from the target groups and Insurance Companies.

(d) Does not arise.

Quality in Higher Education

2993. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

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

- (a) whether the higher education in the country is facing decrease in teaching quality over the years particularly in the higher education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the teachers are not well trained and qualified for the job;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any mechanism to check the quality of newly appointed teachers in colleges and universities; 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 (d) Government is serious about improving the quality in teaching in higher education. In this regard, University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have taken various initiatives. Some of these initiatives are as under:

- (i) Diksha- It is a platform for teachers which enables capacity building of all categories of teachers. It helps over 50 lakh teachers in improving the quality of education. Teachers upload their own material on the portal, which also offer online courses, allow sharing of best content, monitor progress and introduce energized text books with QR Code.
- (ii) Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQUIP)- This is a quality improvement program in technical education. In phase III, hill states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal and Uttarakhand, 8 North-eastern States, Andaman Nicobar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand and Assam has got Rs.2,600 crore. This ensures bridging the regional gaps in technical education. 1200 NT and NIT graduates have opted for 3 years teaching in educationally backward regions. They have resumed their duties in 53 government engineering colleges where faculty vacancies were large. Thus 1,00,000 students get quality education which they were deprived off till recently.
- (iii) Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) - Under GIAN, 700 professors from 58 countries have so far conducted about 1120 courses in specialized topics for students in Indian Higher Educational institutions. More than 40,000 students and associated Indian Faculty has benefited from this international teaching exposure.

(iv) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission for Teachers Training (PMMMNMTT) - Under this scheme in-service training programs for more than 1,00,000 college and university teachers have been organized. Newly appointed teachers undergo six months pedagogical training, so they can make good rapport with students and the quality improves.

(v) Inter University Centres (IUCS): To improve the standards of higher education and research, the UGC establishes Inter-University Centres for Teachers Education within the university system under Clause 12(ccc) of the UGC Act.

(e) and (f) Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) is a 40 hours programme with 20 hours of video content offered in a highly flexible format which can be done at one's own pace and time. The programme has built-in assessment exercises and activities as part of the academic progression in the course. At the end of the course, there is a provision for terminal assessment which can be either online or written examination. The course offered under the ARPIT programme is treated as equivalent to one Refresher Course for the purposes of Career Advancement. This helps in assessment of teachers.

AICTE has issued All India Council for Technical Education (Career Advancement Scheme for the Teachers and other Academic Staff in Technical Institutions) (Degree) Regulations, 2012. Each faculty member submits performance based appraisal system(PBAS) in a performance as evolved by the concerned institution/ University duly supported by all credentials as per the Academic Performance Indicator(API) guidelines set out in these regulations.

Seizure of Stolen Parrot

Lady Sculpture

2994. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of media reports wherein it has been stated that the Canadian investigators have seized the medieval era sculpture of a lady with a parrot, which is suspected to be an Indian-origin artifact as it is a common Indian motif and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any team of Indian Archaeological experts have been deputed to analyse the sculpture to find out its origin and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to retrieve the said sculpture?

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 Canadian Heritage, Government of Canada informed in 2011 to the Indian Mission at Ottawa that a sculpture was detained in Edmonton, Alberta in accordance with Canada's Cultural Property Export Import Act which was suspected to be a Khajuraho Parrot Lady sand stone sculpture of Circa 12th Century A.D.

(b) A team including two Archaeologists and one Geologist visited Ottawa, Canada in March, 2015 to ascertain the authentication of the sculpture. The sculpture was examined by the team and found to be antiquity of Indian origin.

(c) Sculpture has been retrieved to India on 5th January, 2015 and sent to Khajuraho its place of origin.

Commissioning of ESIC Hospitals

2995. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the proposal for commissioning four ESIC hospitals in Telangana are pending with the Government for quite long;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for such pendency, hospital-wise; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to clear the said proposals to ensure functioning of the said hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employees' State Insurance Corporation has received only one proposal from State Government of Telangana for setting up of a 100 bedded ESIS Hospital at Ramagundam, Telangana.

Accordingly, "In Principle" approval has been given by ESI Corporation and the same has been conveyed to State Government of Telangana.

The State Government of Telangana is yet to provide land for the proposed hospital.

[*Translation*]

Integrated Tribal Development Project

2996. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the works done/undertaken under integrated tribal development project in Maharashtra and Jharkhand during the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized during the last three years for integrated tribal development project under the said scheme in Maharashtra and Jharkhand;

(c) whether any review has been done in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome of the same; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per extant Guidelines, funds are provided to the States by Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the Scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for development of tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) area. Details of works / activities approved by the Ministry during 2015-16 to 2017-18 under the above-mentioned Scheme / Grant for the State of Jharkhand is at enclosed Statement-I. Details of works / activities approved by the Ministry during 2015-16 to 2017-18 under the above-mentioned Scheme / Grant for the State of Maharashtra is at enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The amount of fund allocated / released to the States of Maharashtra and Jharkhand under the Scheme 'SCA to TSS' and Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and utilization thereof reported by the State Government is given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Scheme / Grant	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Fund Released	Utilization reported	Fund Released	Utilization Reported	Fund Released	Utilization Reported
Maharashtra	SCA to TSS	12514.91	12514.91	9547.00	9547.00	13760.38	3202.72
	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	13374.00	13374.00	11536.53	11536.53	13862.24	2572.45

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Scheme / Grant	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Fund Released	Utilization reported	Fund Released	Utilization Reported	Fund Released	Utilization Reported
Jharkhand	SCA to TSS	10000.00	10000.00	9820.75	8246.91	11372.49	2195.85
	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	12202.96	12202.96	9489.38	4346.09	12386.93	2154.61

Apart from above, State Governments utilize funds earmarked under State TSP for the development of tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) area.

The amount of fund allocated as State TSP by the States of Jharkhand and Maharashtra during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and utilization thereof is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Maharashtra	5170.00	4562.55	5357.71	4957.71	6754.00	6162.93
Jharkhand	14272.00	7755.07	16304.95	14935.26	18092.70	14627.20

(c) and (d) The erstwhile Planning Commission had conducted evaluation study through National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad in 2013 to examine the impact of implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) by the State Governments through the State level agencies including Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) / Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). Evaluation study was carried in 14 States including Jharkhand and Maharashtra. In each State, two districts were selected and from each district, one ITDP/ITDA was selected for undertaking evaluation. The Study Report broadly indicated under performance of financial resources under TSP, as there still exists visible gap in literacy and other human development indices between Scheduled Tribes and other social groups. Major findings are as follows:

- (i) The nature of the grant as additive to State Plan efforts is not self-explanatory. The term 'additive' be elaborated to indicate the level at which the addition has to be made viz. sector, programme, project, scheme level or at the level of beneficiaries.
- (ii) Allocation of SCA is too little in comparison to State TSP (1 to 2% of the total TSP). It is due to this mismatch of the SCA percentage to the total TSP allocation that the State governments do not follow SCA guidelines in letter and spirit and evolve their own practices to suit their own socio-political situations. When we contribute a small amount of Special Central Assistance (SCA) as the additive in the States' allocation for the SCSP and TSP, the significance of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is reduced.

- (iii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be used for funding special projects emanating from the participatory needs assessment surveys in the Scheduled Tribe majority villages falling in the Scheduled Areas of 9 States under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution.
- (iv) It is also important that in the guidelines for the Special Central Assistance (SCA), it should be elaborated as to what should be the level at which the critical gaps should be met. Critical gaps should not be identified at the sectoral, programme, and project levels, but at the level of individuals' schemes.
- (v) The ideal way utilizing the Special Central Assistance should be to link it with the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State.
- (vi) Special Central Assistance should be used as gap filling fund to supplement the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/ Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).
- (vii) The TSP of a Gram Panchayat should lay emphasis on convergence of the schemes identified for the Scheduled Tribes with the other similar schemes of the sectoral departments.

(e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has introduced mechanism of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in 2014 for appraisal and approval of projects of State Governments under SCA to TSS and Grants under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution. The Committee is headed by Secretary (Tribal Affairs) with representatives of State Governments, Financial Advisor, NITI Aayog, etc. During PAC meetings, Ministry has emphasized the need for adherence to the provisions of TSP Guidelines by the States. Copy of minutes of PAC meetings are sent to Chief Secretaries of State Governments. Further, State Governments have been persuaded for -

- (i) Declaring Tribal Development Department as the nodal Department to lead the process of tribal development.
- (ii) Constitution of Executive Committee as stipulated in the Guidelines to ensure proper planning, coordination and convergence of financial resources.
- (iii) Address gaps and deficit to mitigate inter-habitation variance / inequalities in the socio-economic status of tribals.

- (iv) Allocation of TSP funds as per norms stipulated in the TSP Guidelines.
- (v) Monitoring of TSP in the manner it has been stipulated in the Guidelines and the framework provided by NITI Aayog recently.

Further, an online monitoring system has been put in place by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with web address <http://stcmis.gov.in> for monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan since 2017-18. The framework captures data directly from Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and gives us inputs to see through expenditure vis-a-vis allocations in respect of Central TSP. Monitoring of physical performance and outcome of initiatives has also been introduced in the system. A customized proforma has been developed in the MIS to capture location of the ongoing projects and beneficiary details. State Governments have been shared with the necessary credentials for filling up necessary data in the MIS. From the year 2018-19, the Ministry has started conducting mid-term review with the State Governments with a view to ensure expeditious utilization of funds under the schemes of MoTA.

Efforts of MoTA has so far yielded notable results as under:

- (i) With the responsive support of State Governments, overall utilization of allocated funds under the Schemes of the Ministry has been over 90% since 2014-15 in general and almost 100% in the scheme 'SCA to TSS' and 'Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution' in particular.
- (ii) Overall Budgetary allocation under Schemes of MoTA has substantially increased from Rs. 4279.00 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 5957.18 crore in 2018-19.
- (iii) All the State Governments except Kerala has constituted Executive Committee under Chief Secretaries, as per the provisions of Guidelines for overall monitoring of TSP formulation and implementation by the line Departments.
- (iv) Rigorous persuasions of MoTA resulted in significant increase of 98% in expenditures of State TSP funds by States during the years block of 2010-13 (wherein a total of Rs. 165691 crore was expended) to 2014-17 (wherein a total of Rs.327574 crore were expended).

Statement-I

Details of works / activities approved by the Ministry under the SCA to TSS and Article 275(1) of the Constitution - the State of Jharkhand during 2015-16 to 2017-18

(i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)

Details of Work Approved by PAC during 2015-16 under SCA to TSS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme/Activity approved by PAC	Amount approved
1	2	3
1.	<p>Irrigation and Sustainable Agriculture Approved with the condition that these activities be undertaken in convergence of funds available under TSP component of Centrally Sponsored and State Government's relevant irrigation Schemes, as a part of convergence of resources envisaged under VKY strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation tends to lead farmers for coverage under larger duration paddy. This is not the best economic model. All irrigation schemes should be accompanied by supply of seeds for pulses, oilseeds / vegetable. • Growing and use of traditional food crops like minor millet, pulses, oilseeds, beans and green leafy vegetable be promoted in order to increase nutrition level among tribal people. • The proposed activities be undertaken in the remote areas. • Selection of locations and beneficiaries be made in association with PRIs. 	1000.00
2.	<p>Cash Crop promotion among 3000 ST families</p> <p>The Committee approved the amount with the suggestion to utilize the fund in convergence with the State TSP funds and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (for example: National Horticulture Mission) as a part of VKY strategy and include:</p> <p>(140) Setting up of nurseries of fruits, flowers, vegetables through tribal beneficiaries with linkages to the market to enable them for sustainable income generation.</p> <p>(ii) Growing and use of drum stick / beans / green leafy vegetables among the tribal people be promoted to help nutrition.</p> <p>(iii) Promotion and practice of Kitchen Garden in the Government run tribal residential schools.</p> <p>(iv) Promotion and practice of apiculture.</p> <p>(v) Promotion and practice of sericulture.</p> <p>(vi) Use of flowers for agarbatti manufacturing.</p> <p>(vii) Cultivation of fodder like Napier.</p> <p>(viii) Integrate Horticulture and vegetable growing activities with Dairy development programmes to utilize the organic manures for optimum results.</p> <p>(ix) Disclosure of schemes through Gram Sabha.</p>	1014.00

1	2	3
	(x) The Project be implemented in coordination and convergence with the line Departments in the State as a part of VKY strategy.	
3.	Construction of 15 Hostel including up gradation of existing Hostel @ Rs. 50 lakh for each hostel	750.00
4.	(a) Construction of Archery Academy at Dumka. Approved with the condition:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attach the Academy with the tribal schools. 1000.00 	
	(b) Provision of Sports facilities in Government run tribal Schools @ Rs. 6.00 lakh (96 schools) Approved with the condition:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct drive for identification and mapping of sporting talents among tribal students. 576.00 	
5.	Provision for Solar Power Generator in tribal School @ Rs. 1.50 Lakh Approved with the condition to train local students as Solar technician / electrician.	144.00
6.	Fishery Development To be undertaken in convergence with the State TSP and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Further the Committee advised - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to upgrade the existing potential water bodies to be utilized as fishery production units out of the funds under MGNREGS. For this the data supplied by NRSC, Department of Space should also be used; • to ensure proper hatcheries for production of spawns, fries, and fingerlings through State Run agencies. While production of spawns needs to be handled by State run agencies or large cooperatives, production of fingerlings should be promoted through tribal farms. This will also lead to upgradation of skills in fisheries in the local communities. • to ensure proper linkages to market value chain. • to provide training to the tribal beneficiaries 	600.00
7	Poultry Backyard State Govt, will arrange for State run hatcheries through ITDA/ITDPs	400.00
8	Training of STs for ANM/Nurses/Lab. Technicians State Govt, would ensure:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to train 500 women as ANM / nurse to be placed in Government run tribal hostels as Asstt. Warden and remotely located PHC / Anganwadis. • to train 500 local science students as lab technicians to be used in PHC / Anganwadis. 240.00 	
9.	Tribal Festivals/Fairs and supports events State Govt. would ensure:- To organize tribal festivals / fairs and sports events at intervals in association with TRI.	120.00
10.	Godwans/Cold Storages in Tribal Localities Approved with the condition to include initiatives for market development and construction of Godowns / Cold storage in tribal localities in order to provide economic opportunities to tribal	

1	2	3
	people. Selection of locations and beneficiaries be done in association with PRIs.	400.00
	Training to ST students in Science, Math and English streams.	100.00
11	State Govt, would provide Training of locally available ST students for utilization of their services to meet the shortage of teachers in the remote tribal areas in Science, Math and English Streams. The School Management Committee should be authorized to engage local teachers on per-class basis as and when there is need for such teachers.	
12	Dairy Development in the line with model dairy development project prepared by OMFED	1500.00
13	Skill Development	900.00
14	Renovation of Pond	140.00
15	Pig Farming for ensuring livelihood security in villages @ Rs.4.00 lakh per village	200.00
16	Goat rearing/Duck rearing in villages @ Rs.4.00 lakh per village	200.00
17	Vegetable cultivation in villages @ Rs.4.00 lakh per village	200.00
18	Promotion of Scientific Apiculture (Bee Keeping) with honey processing Unit 100.00 lakh per ITDA	516.00

Details of Work Approved by PAC during 2016-17 under SCA to TSS

Sl. No.	Activities	Location	Funds approved
1	2	3	4
Committed Liabilities:			
1.	Construction of 6 no of Ashram School in 2014-15 @ 450.00 lakh. (Final installment)	Sahibganj, Pakur, Goda, Giridih, Kodarma, Ramgarh	1800.00
Education:			
1.	Indo Danish Tools Room training Beneficiaries: 200	Adityapur, East Singhbhum	200.00
2.	Drinking water and Sanitation in Tribal Hostels Beneficiaries: 5000 Deep boring - 80 units @ Rs. 227183.00 Toilet with sanitation - 79 units @ Rs. 736457	Ranchi, Khunti, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, W. Singhbhum, Saraikela, E. Singhbhum, Latehar, Dumka, Jamtara, Sahebganj, and Pakur	763.55
3.	Construction of 6 Ashram Vidyalayas 200 students each Class - VI to X	Ranchi, East Singhbhum, Khunti, Simdega, Bisunpur, Gumla,	3600.00
4.	Deep boring & Solar Light installtion in ST Residential Girls Sport centre, @ 15 lakh	Mahuadanr	15.00
5.	Construction of common hall at SP college campus, Block- Dumka,	Dumka	10.00
Health:			
1.	Training of tribal students in para medical /	Ranchi	175.00

1	2	3	4
	nursing courses Beneficiaries: 100 For equipment as well as running / capital cost		
2.	Repairing & Infrastructure development in 30 Health Sub centres @ 25.00 lakhs Beneficiaries: 650	West. Sighbhum, East. Singhbhum, Gumla, Simdega, Pakur,	750.00
Agriculture:			
1.	Irrigation well Beneficiaries: 150	Lohardaga, Dumka, West. Sighbhum, East. Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan, Gumla, Khunti, Ranchi, Simdega, Godda, Jamtara, Sahebganj, Latehar (150 locations provided)	52.50
2.	Vegetable Cultivation Beneficiaries: 3000 60 clusters - 50 acres per clusters Land development and seed purchase. SHG oriented programmes.	Lohardaga, Dumka, West. Sighbhum, East. Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan, Gumla, Khunti, Ranchi, Simdega, Godda, Jamtara, Sahebganj, Latehar	570.00
Animal Husbandry:			
1.	Goat rearing Beneficiaries: 1200 (cost of shed and goats)	Dumka, West. Sighbhumi, East. Singhbhumi, Saraikela Kharsawan, Simdega, Godda, Jamtara, Sahebganj, Pakur	537.70
2.	Pig farming Beneficiaries: 400 (cost of shed and pigs)	Gumla, Godda, Jamtara, Sahebganj,	300.00
3.	Poultry Beneficiaries: 1000	Lohardaga, West. Sighbhumi, East. Singhbhumi, Saraikela Kharsawan, Gumla, Khunti, Ranchi, Simdega, Latehar	520.00
Income Generation:			
1.	Nutritional Garden Beneficiaries: 7950	Lohardaga, Dumka, West. Sighbhum, East. Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawarf, Gumla, Khunti, Ranchi, Simdega, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur, Sahebganj, Latehar	120.00
2.	Promotion of Mango Orchard Beneficiaries: 60	Dumka, East Singhbhum, Simdega, Godda, Sahebganj, jamtara	21.00
3.	Establishment of Pig Breeding Centre	Gumla, Godda, Ranchi Sahebganj, Latehar, Saraikela Kharsawan,	36.00
Promotion of sports:			
1.	Provision of sports facilities in tribal schools Beneficiaries: 10000	Lohardaga, Dumka, West. Sighbhum, East. Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan, Gumla, Khunti, Ranchi, Simdega, Godda, Gadwa, Jamtara, Pakur, Sahebganj,	250.00

1	2	3	4
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Latehar, Girdih, Ramgarh, Chatra, Lohardaga,
Bokaro, Saraikela, Dhanbad, Deoghar,
Palamu Hajaribagh, (58 schools)

Other activities:

1.	Activities involving expenditure in order to implement the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006	TWC	100.00
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Total	9820.00
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Details of Work approved by PAC during 2017-18 under SCA to TSS

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Location	Fund approved
1	2	3	4

Education

1	Additional class rooms in Tribal schools (50 ACR @ 7.59) Beneficiaries: 1500	ITDA (1) Ranchi, (2) Khunti, (3) Latehar (4) Ramgarh, (5) Dumka, (6) Lohardaga (7) Sahebganj, (8) Godda, (9) Gumla (10) Saraikela -Kharsava, (11) Pakud	379.50
2	64 bedded Hostels in upgraded schools (3 hostels @ 1.7 crores) Beneficiaries: 192	ITDA (1) Sahebganj (Keetajhor, Barhait) (2) Latehar (Chipadohar) (3) Gumla (Jehangutva)	510.00
3	2 Additional class rooms in 95 Secondary & H Secondary School (190 ACR @ 8.50 lakh) Beneficiaries: 5700	ITDA (1) Dumka, (2) Gadva, (3) Godda, (4) Gumla (5) Jamtara, (6) Khunti, (7) Latehar (8) Lohardaga (9) Pakud (10) West Sighbhum, (11) East Sighbhum (12) Ranchi, (13) Shahebganj (14) Saraikela-Kharsawan, (15) Simdega	1615.00
4	1 Multipurpose Hall (MH) in 20 Higher Secondary Schools (20 MH @ 20.50 Lakh) Beneficiaries: 1000	(1) Dumka (2) Pakud (3) Simdega (4) Ranchi (5) Jamtara (6) West Sighbhum	410.00
5	Construction of 2 Ashram Vidyalyaya @ 600.00 lakh each Beneficiaries: 400	Latehar, Ranchi	1200.00
6	Upgradation of High school to 10 +2 school 5 school @ Rs. 400.00 lakh per unit Beneficiaries - 2157	(i) Dumka (ii) Sunderpahadi, Godda (iii) Khunti (iv) Potka, East Sighbhum (v) Bansjor, Simdega	2000.00

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

1	Livelihood enhancement through livestock	(1) Dondua, Dumka (2) Narda, East	912.00
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1	2	3	4
	intensification (Goat rearing) 1500 beneficiaries @ 0.608 lakh each)	Sighbhum (3) Mohanpur, Godda (4) Banodih, Jamtara (5) Barubera, Khunti (6) Ukamar, Mail Latehar (7) Chota Kutlu, Haripur, Pakur (8) Kanchi, Ranchi (9) Parasi, Ranchi (10) Kharao, Sahebganj (11) Chota Bandi, Saraikela- Kharsawan (12) Richituka (13) Galubasa, West Sighbhum (14) Bandijari, West Sighbhum	
2	Livelihood enhancement through livestock intensification (Pig farming) 300 beneficiaries @ 0.75 lakh each)	ITDA / MADA (1) Lango, East Sighbhum (2) Kusumghati, Godda (3) Bara Durgapur, Sahebganj	225.00
3	Livelihood enhancement through livestock intensification (Poultry) 700 beneficiaries @ 0.52 lakh each)	ITDA / MADA (1) Labagai, Gumla (2) Bhargao, Gumla (3) Mojra, Jamtara (4) Ttundaon, Khunti (5) Cheriga, Lohardaga (6) Birker, Simdega (7) Hurungda, Saraikela-Kharsawan	364.00
4	Lift Irrigation (10 unit@ 6.80 lakh, 39 unit @ 7.90 lakh, 34 unit @ 9.20 lakh, 30 unit @ 10.40 lakh) Beneficiaries: 1300	ITDA (1) Aranda, (2) Bansdih, (3) Birker (4) Bokata, (5) Heasg, (6) Jadi, (7) Jamgai (8) Jarjatta, (9) Kanchoda, (10) Kansir (11) Kapodih, (12) Karida, (13) Katkaya (14) Kemte, (15) Keradih (16) Khursuta (17) Kobja (18) Kpur, (19) Kulmunda (20) Latu, (21) Lodam Kothatoli (22) Loki (23) Lunga, (24) Luru (25) Marda (26) Masgaon, (27) Murumkela (28) Nawagarh (29) Pakartoli, (30) Parasima (31) Parsa (32) Pibo, (33) Pogra, (34) Raghunath-pur (35) Raidih, (36) Ramja, (37) Rengola (38) Salkaya, (39) Semartoli, (40) Sikoi (41) Silam, (42) Sipringa, (43) Sursang (44) Telya (45) Tetardih, (46) Tudurma (47) Tulmunga, (48) Turidih, (49) Unchdih (50) Uper Khatanga	1000.00
Income Generation			
1	Nutritional Garden (8000 units @ 1500/- each) Beneficiaries: 8000	(1) Dumka, (2) East Sighbhum,(3) Godda, (4) Gumla, (5) Jamtara, (6) Khunti, (7) Latehar (8) Lohardaga, (9) Pakur, (10) Ranchi (11) Sahebganj, (12) Simdega, (13) Saraikela-Kharsawan, (14) West Sighbhum	120.00
2	Promotion of Mango Orchard (10 acre patch @ 3.50 lakh) Beneficiaries: 70	(1) Chandana, Godda, (2) Masmano, Lohardaga, (3) Bara Rakso, Sahebganj (4) Pithra, Simdega, (5) Barakuchia, West Sighbhum	17.50
3	Establishment of Pig Breeding Centre	(1) Rampur, Dumka, (2) Damdih, East Sighbhum,	60.00

1	2	3	4
	(10 units @ 6 lakh) Beneficiaries: 100	(3) Barakerlo, Godda (4) Olmunda, Gumla, (5) Mirgapahari, Jamtara (6) Birbanki, Khunti, (7) Garadih, Lohardaga (8) Pusarbhita, Pakur, (9) Kadma, Sahebganj (10) Katanga, Saraikela-Kharsawan	
Skill Development			
1	Skill Development for ST candidates Beneficiaries: 250	ITDA (1) Tharpakhna, (2) Ranchi, (3) Sahebganj	300.00
Promotion of Sports and Games			
1	Sports facility- Astro turf at Govt. Girls H/S Bariatu Ranchi Beneficiaries: 100	ITDA/Ranchi	600.00
2	Construction of 25 seated hostel for girls hockey training centre at Govt. Girls H/S/Bariatu Ranchi Beneficiaries: 25	ITDA/Ranchi	100.00
3	Construction of 50 bedded hostel at residential athletics training centre in Gumla Beneficiaries: 50	ITDA/Gumla	160.00
4	02 hostel (hundred seated) for boys and girls each and 15 staff quarters in Deoghar Beneficiaries: 200	MADA/Deoghar	700.00
5	50 Seated hostel for residential girls volleyball training centre in Godda Beneficiaries: 50	MADA/ Godda	160.00
6	50 bedded hostel for residential hockey boys training centre,	Larchagarh, Simdega	160.00
7	Construction of IAAF standard synthetic athletic track at Birsamunda Football Stadium, No. of beneficiaries - 500	Morabadi, Ranchi	464.35

(ii) Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Details of work approved by PAC during 2015-16 under grants under article its 275(1) of the constitution

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme/Activity approved by PAC	Amount approved
1	2	3
1.	Remaining committed liability towards construction 100 seater ST hostels (27 Nos.) (sanctioned during 2011-12)	1310.00
2.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of 300 bedded ST boy hostel in Karamtoli, Ranchi. (sanctioned during 2011 -12)	100.00

1	2	3
3.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of GNM School, Saraikela & Jamshedpur (2 Nos.) (sanctioned during 2011 -12)	1000.00
4.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of Eklavya vidyalaya, Lohardaga & Godda (2 Nos.) (sanctioned during 2011-12)	1325.00
5.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of 10 unit teacher residence in Vill-Hiranpur, Block- Hiranpur, Pakur (sanctioned during 2011-12)	40.00
9.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of New EMRS at Simdega @ 1200.00 lakh(sanctioned during 2013-14)	850.00
10.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of New EMRS at Jamshedpur @ 1200.00 lakh(sanctioned during 2013 -14)	825.00
12.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of Archery Academy at Saraikela @ 400.00 lakh(sanctioned during 2013 -14)	196.95
13.	Remaining committed liability towards installation of solar Light & Solar Drinking Water System in 96 ST Residential schools and 100 nos. of ST & PTG Villages @ 5 lakh (sanctioned during 2013-14)	400.00
14.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of 5 New 100 bedded ST girls hostel @ 142.00 lakh at Ranchi University campus, Kolhan University campus (Chaibasa), Sidhu Kanhu University campus, Dumka, Neelambar & Petambar University campus(Palamau) & Khuntitoli (Simdega) (sanctioned during 2013-14)	442.00
15.	Remaining committed liability towards construction of 50 bedded ST boys hostel in Kejriwal Institute, Namkum, Ranchi @ 94.00 Lakh (sanctioned during 2013-14)	40.00
16.	Remaining committed liability towards repairing of 9 Meso hospitals situated in Ranchi, Khunti, Lohardaga, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Jamtara, Sahebganj, Pakur & Dumka @ 40.00 lakh each (sanctioned during 2013-14)	160.00
17.	Recurring cost of 4 EMRS (1200 Students)Approved with the suggestion to increase the number of the students in the schools to the full capacity i.e. 480 students per school.	504.00
	(i) Promotion of kitchen garden in Government residential tribal schools.	
	(ii) Local production of sanitary napkins for the use of tribal girl students.	300.00
	(iii) Identification and mapping of sporting talents among tribal students and providing sporting facilities in the Government run tribal schools.	
	(iv) Proper provision of running water facilities in toilets in EMRSs and hostels attached therewith.	
	(v) Proper upkeep of toilets in EMRSs to ensure hygiene.	
	(vi) Provision of solar power based warm water facilities in the Government run	

1	2	3
	tribal residential schools / hostels.	
	(vii) Provision of additional classes for weak students in the subject of Math, Science and English.	
	(viii) Provision for equipping Science Labs in EMRSs.	
	(ix) Launching of drive for 100% enrolment of tribal children by involving Government agencies and PRIs in order to improve literacy rate among tribals in the State.	
18.	Construction of Welfare Hospitals in 1TDA districts @ 500.00 lakh (2 Nos.)	1000.00
19.	Promotion of sports among the Tribal students in the State.	100.00
20.	Strengthening of TRI in terms of hiring of support staff/ personnel, IT facilities and other required equipment.	100.00
21.	Construction of 100 bedded hostels in Ursuline Primary Education College campus, Lohardaga @ 160.00 lakhs	160.00
22.	Construction of 20 Training hall cum community centre in tribal areas @ 35 lakh each	350.00
27.	Construction of 20 PCC roads in tribal villages @ 15 lakh each The Committee observed that this activity is primarily supposed to be undertaken through the Schemes PMGSY, MGNREGS and State Government's relevant Schemes. However, the Committee agreed to sanction the amount as a gap filling measure with the condition:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to utilize the amount for construction of roads / bridges linking tribal dominated villages where dairy cooperatives are taken up for movement of insulated tankers. • To provide connectivity to the tribal dominated villages with schools, health centres, training centres, local markets, and other service centres in convergence with the flagship programmes and State TSP funds as a part of VKY Strategy. 	300.00
28.	Monitoring & Evaluation Approved with the suggestion to set up a dedicated Programme Implementation Cell to monitor the performance of Tribal Development Initiatives in coordination with ITDP/ITDA, District level organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and also include: (i) Provision of online facilities for monitoring of progress of work. (ii) Developing model for convergence of financial and other resources available under TSP component with other line department in the State as a part of VKY strategy.	200.00
Additional		
29.	Construction of ST Boys hostels (14) for residential school run by Department of Welfare in TSP District (@Rs. 170.00 lakh)	1250.00
30.	Construction of ST Girls hostels (14) for residential school run by Department of Welfare in TSP District (@Rs. 170.00 lakh)	1250.00

Details of work approved by PAC during 2016-17 under grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Location	Fund approved
1	2	3	4
Committed Liabilities:			
1.	Rec. Cost of 4 EMRS1920 Student (Rs. 806.40 lakhs)	At various locations	8038.21
2.	Cons. of EMRS at Gumla (Rs. 86.21 lakhs)	Gumla	
3.	Liability due sanction in 2013-14 (Rs. 545.60 lakhs) -		
4.	Cons. of 6 no of EMRSs (Rs. 3600.00 lakhs)	West Singhbhum, Pakur, Chhatra, Palamu, Dumka (ITDA) and Giridih (MADA)	
5.	Cons. of 5 Nos. of 200 seaterco-ed school (Rs. 3000.00 lakhs)	Sahibganj, West Singhbhum, Latehar, Dumka, Khunti	
	Total-		Rs. 8038.21 lakhs
Education:			
1.	4 New EMRSs	Khunti, Latehar, Saraikela, Jamtara	800.00
2.	Furniture/Equipment including for the Kitchen, Dining, Hostel recreation Garden etc @ Rs 10.00 lakh for 4 EMRS	Tamar, Ranchi, Chaibasa, West Singhbhum, Kathiguria, Dumka, Barhet, Sahebganj	40.00
Other Activities:			
1.	Construction of Multipurpose hall cum Training Centre for Tribal Development (which was first sanctioned in 2012-13)	Hindpiri, Ranchi	421.39
Administrative Expenditure:			
1.	2% monitoring and evaluation		189.78
	Total		9489.38

Details of work approved by PAC during 2017-18 under grants under Article 275(1)) of the Constitution

Sl. No.	Project	Year of first Approval	Location/ District	Total approved Project Cost	Amount Already Released	Amount approved for release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Construction of Art and Cultural development Centre (large) @ 500.00 lakh	2011-12	Luguburughantabari, Bokaro	500.00	430.00	70.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Recurring cost of 4 EMRSs @ Rs 42000/- per child (Total no of child 1187)	2012-13	Ranchi,Dumka,Chaibasa, sahebganj(ITDA)	498.54	373.90	124.64
3.	Construction of Multi Purpose Hall cum Training Centre for Tribal Development	2012-13	Hindpiri, Ranchi	1585.00	521.39	1063.61
4.	Construction of 3 units Tribal Art and Cultural Development Centre @ 40.00 lakh	2012-13	(i) Saraikela District in Aadityapur Basti NAC Area, (ii) Kandrabalidih Block,Gamhriya (iii) Vill-Balrampur, Block-Saraikela	120.00	60.00	60.00
5.	Construction new HSC Centre (10) @ 27.00 lakh	2012-13	Khunti, Latehar, Jamtara, Sahebjanj, Pakur	243.00	135.00	108.00
6.	Cooking gas facilities in 9 ST primary school @ Rs 3.00 lakh	2012-13	9 ST primary school	27.00	16.00	11.00
7.	Renovation & white washing of 9 ST Primary school @Rs5.00 lakh each	2012-13	9 ST Primary school	45.00	31.68	13.32
8.	Construction of Teacher residence & Staff quarters in	2012-13	36 primary schools, 8 Eklavya Vidyalaya & 4 Ashram Vidyalaya run by NGO	1615.00	1050.00	565.00
9.	Upliftment of ST residential school facilities @ Rs 400.00 lakh	2012-13	All District	400.00	200.00	200.00
10.	Repairing of 18 Pahariya health Centre @ 5.00 lakh	2012-13	Dumka, Jamtara, Sahebganj, Pakur & Godda (ITDA)	90.00	40.00	50.00
11.	Construction of 50 PCC Roads @ 15.00 lakh each	2012-13	All Districts	750.00	500.00	250.00
12.	Construction of 20 Training Hall cum Community Centre @ 35.00 lakh	2015-16	TSP Districts	700.00	350.00	350.00
13.	Construction of 28 Hostel in residential school run by department of welfare @ 170.00 lakh	2015-16	TSP Districts	4760.00	2500.00	2260.00
14	Construction of 4 New EMRSs	2016-17	Khunti, Latehar, Saraikela, Jamtara Distt.	4800.00	800.00	1600.00
			Total		6725.57	

New Proposals:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Activity	Location	Fund approved
1	2	3	4
Education			
2	Recurring Cost of 7 EMRS for 2280 students (Old EMRS-4X480=1920 student, New EMRS-3X 120=360 students)	Ranchi, Dumka, Chaibasa, Sahebganj (ITDA), Gumla, Lohardaga, Godda	957.60
3	Construction of 2 no. of EMRS @ 1200.00 lakh Beneficiaries: 960	Jagannathpur block in Paschimi Singhbhum Distt. and Boarijor block in Godda Distt	1343.76
4	Construction of 1 hostel (50 bedded) in K.B. School Khuntpain, Beneficiaries: 50	ITDA / West Singhbhum	160.00
5	Upgradation of High school to 10+2 school 5 school @ Rs. 400.00 lakh per unit Beneficiaries - 6043	(i) Kanke, Ranchi(ii) Rajnagar, Saraikela-Kharswan(iii) Sadar Chaisawa, West Singhbhum (iv) Jamtara,(v) Basia, Gumla	2000.00
6	2% monitoring and evaluation	TWC	200.00

Statement-II

Details of works / activities approved by the Ministry under the SCA to TSS and Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the State of Maharashtra during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) Activities/Proposals approved during 2015-16 by PAC under SCA to TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme/Activity approved by PAC	Amount approved
1	2	3
1.	Padkaivikas (Bench Terracing)	950.00
2.	Model Solar village project for PvTG Habitations / Padas Villages/Remote villages	1500.00
3	Construction of 2 hostel having cost of 8.64 Cr at Chandrapur and Digras sanctioned in the year 2014-15	264.00
4.	Lift Irrigation Scheme for TrimbakeswarTahasil, Dist. Nasik Construction of KT weir at surpan, TahsilSakri, DistDhule	200.00
5.	Climate smart villages being implemented in Nagpur, Palghar & Pune Districts to cover 1000 villages	2150.00
6.	Farmers Producer Organisation to facilitate linkages between farmers, processors, traders and retailers to coordinate supply and demand in respect of major produce grown in the tribal regions like Rice, soybean, pulses, medicinal & aromatic plants &agri allied poultry and dairy units. (25,000/- Advasi farmers are to be covered within four districts of Vidharbha region Yeotmal, Gondia, Bhandara & Amravati Dist along with Thane and Nasik District.)	230.00

1	2	3
7	CFR planning	300.00
8.	Introduction of pulses technology in Rice fallow to improve livelihood & nutritional security of Tribal people of Vidarbha region by ICARDA	90.60
9	Tapping and Nurturing Talented Adivasi Children by Moving Academy of Medicine and Biomedicine, Pune	89.50
10	Mogra Cultivation	300.00
11	Monitoring and Evaluation	234.53
12	Establishment of computer lab and providing competitive examination books in government hostels	1320.00
13	Skill Development training for youth	1977.18
14	Pilot project of developing solar Ashram School	500.00
15	Packaged Drinking Water project for tribal co-operative society at Wada Dist Palghar.	92.10
16	Borewell / dugwell with solar pumps (5HP) for irrigation of land given under FRA 2006	1800.00

Activities/Proposals approved during 2016-17 by PAC under SCA to TSP (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Location	Fund approved
1	2	3	4
Education			
1.	Construction of compound wall	Ashram Schools	700.00
2.	Establishment of computer labs & computer training centers on BOT basis in Govt schools	529 Ashram Schools	500.00
3.	Setting up of Science Laboratories and providing science equipment (Sec and Sr. Sec Govt, schools)	454 Ashram Schools	1000.00
4.	Establishment of Libraries in 12 English Medium, 14 EMRSs & 142 Higher Secondary Ashram Schools	168 schools	800.00
Health			
1.	Providing Basic Ambulance with AYUSH doctor & ANM	Ashram schools, EMRS & English medium school	500.00
2.	Providing drinking water facilities in Govt Ashram Schools & Hostels facing drinking water scarcity	Ashram Schools and Hostels	1000.00
Agriculture			
1.	Integrated Agriculture Development Programme for IFR beneficiaries		3500.00

1	2	3	4
Skill Development / Income Generating Activities			
1.	Skill Development training for youths Beneficiaries: 1000 (11 trades)		1000.00
2.	Supply of Sericulture Unit 15 units 750 beneficiaries	Amravati	30.00
3.	Establishment of Bamboo processing unit at Gadchiroli Beneficiaries: 250 (direct) 1200-1500 families (indirect)	Gadchiroli	517.00
Total			Rs. 9547.00 lakhs

Activities/Proposals approved during 2017-18 by PAC under SCA to TSP Committed Liability:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Project	Year of first Approval	Location/ District	Total approved Project Cost	Amount Already Released	Amount approved for release during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Construction of two EMRS	2016-17	(i) Nasik, (ii) Girchiroli	2400.00	400.00	2000.00
2	Construction of one EMRS	2016-17	Khireparsoda, Tal. Ramtek, Dist. Nagpur	1350.00	500.00	450.00
3	Construction of one EMRS	2016-17	Sahashra Kund, Tal. Kinwat Dist. Nanded	1600.00	1200.00	400.00
Total				5350.00	2100.00	2850.00

New Proposals:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Location	Amount approved for released
1	2	3	4

Education

1.	Construction of 2 New EMRS Total Cost: Rs. 2400.00 Lakh	Nandurbar (Dhadgaon) & Padharkawada (PVTG-Kolam)	400.00
2.	Running of 14 Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRSs) 3960 students	Thane (Bordi), Nasik (Mundhegaon), Amravati (Chikhaldara), Nagpur (Khairi Parsoda), Nandurbar, Gadchiroli	1663.20

1	2	3	4
		(Tal Ettapalli), Gondiya (Tal. Deori), Nashik (Lgatpuri), Bhatsanagar, Nasik (Tal Satana), Ahmad Nagar (Tal Akole), Nanded (Shahstrakund), Dhule (Pimpalner), Rajura (Devada)	
3.	Recurring Grants for 2 EMRS Nashik & Gadchiroli Beneficiaries — 60 students	Nashik & Gadchiroli	25.20
4.	Upgradation and renovation science laboratory in Junior college, ITDP Ghodegaon	ATC Thane ITDP Ghodegaon	5.00
5.	Establishment of digital classrooms in English medium govt, ashram school,	ATC Thane ITDP Ghodegaon	15.00
6.	Establishment of upgraded library in Govt. Ashram school	ATC Thane ITDP	7.50
7.	Construction of study rooms in Government Ashram School under ITDP	ATC NASHIK ITDP Taloda	292.44
8.	Construction of competitive exam study centre with liabrary & furniture.	ATC Thane ITDP Dahanu	160.00
9.	Construction of additional school rooms in Govt Ashram Schools	ATC NASHIK ITDP Yawal	66.00
10.	Construction of Girls hostel in Govt Ashram School	ATC NASHIK ITDP yawal	600.00
11	To supply paver blocks in the periphery of govt, ashram schools (inside campus)	ATC NASHIK ITDP Nashik	175.00
Health			
12.	To conduct comprehensive health camp with health cards @ Rs. 500/student. Total Cost: Rs.750.00 Lakh Beneficiaries: 150000	Ashram Schools	375.00
13.	Installation of RO water plants in Ashram Schools to provide purified water Total Cost: Rs.4344.00 Lakh Beneficiaries: 1.8 lakh students.	Ashram Schools	3772.00
14.	PPP project for health services for ashram school children especially girls with Piramal Foundation and TATA power under SCR-Government partnership Total Schools: 39 Beneficiaries: 25,000 Total Cost: 600.00 Lakh	Jawhar, Mokhada, Talasari, Dahanu	300.00
15.	Empowering Tribal Communities to improve nutrition & strengthening awareness on nutrition related services.Total Cost: 535.21 Lakh	8 Districts	175.90

1	2	3	4
16.	Construction of check Dams as Minor Irrigation Project in Migration prone area (40 units @ 30 Lakhas each) Nashik Thane Amravati Nagppur Total Cost: 150.00 Lakh	ATC Thane ITDP	150.00
17.	Solar dual Pump Total Cost: 90.00 Lakh	ATC Nashik ITDP Nandurbar	90.00
18.	Fisheries Cage to Tribal farmers Total Cost: 75.00 Lakh	ATC Nashik ITDP Nandurbar	75.00
19.	Establishment of Warali Haat Total Cost: 5700.00 Lakh	Manor, Distt. Palghar	500.00
20.	Monitoring & Evaluation 2% (MSTDA)		200.00
21.	Ethnographic Research Studies (TRTI) of tribes		100.00
22.	Setting up of Data Analytics and Project Management Centre for TSP planning and budgeting		365.00
23.	Institutional strengthening of offices under Tribal Development Department.		500.00

(ii) Art. 275(1) of the Constitution

Activities/Projects approved during 2015-16 by PAC under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme/Activity approved by PAC	Amount approved
1	2	3
1.	Watershed development to check soil erosion & promote insitu moisture conservation and enhance fertility and sustained productivity. (25000 Ha area)	1500.00
2.	Construction of wall compounds to Govt Ashram schools / hostels / EMRSs and 1 Support to water sanitation & hygiene (WASH) programme to be implemented with the help of UNICEF to provide all necessary infrastructure like construction of toilets, wash basins, clean drinking water, repairing of toilets etc.	3329.62
3.	Roads and bridges to connect PvTGs villages/ pada of 100-200 population & those are not connected to main stream yet (Convergence with MGNREGS / PMGSY)	1500.00
4.	Construction of Building for Gondwana Museum and Cultural Centre, Nagpur to preserve, promote and propagate the living culture of the tribals.	1100.00
5.	Establishment of hitech sports facilities & equipment's at Ekalavya Academy of Sports and Entrepreneurship (EASE), Palghar to produce national and international level sports talents in selected sports activities like Athletics, Archery, Handball, Shooting and others.	500.00
6.	Tourism Development -1. Kachargad Devasthan, salekasa Dist Gondia	326.76

1	2	3
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation	234.02
8.	Balance grant for Construction of 3 New EMRS(Hilly area & 1 Plain)- 1. Shendgaon (Bhatsanagar) Tal. Shahapur, Dist. Thane 2. Ajmer Saundane, Tal. Satana, Dist. Nasik (Hilly area) 3. Maveshi (Rajur), Tal. Akole, Dist. Ahmadnagar (Hilly area)	2400.00
9.	Construction of Three New EMRS	900.00
10.	Recurring grants for 8 EMRS Rs.42000/student (2400 students)	1008.00
11.	Recurring grants for 3 New EMRS Rs.42000/student (180 students)	75.60

Activities/Projects approved during 2016-17 by PAC under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Location	Amount approved for released
1	2	3	4

Education

1.	Construction of 2 New EMRSs	i. Gadchiroli, ii. Nashik	400.00
2.	Balance grant for construction of three EMRSs	i. Nanded, ii. Dhule iii.Chandrapur	2700.00
3.	Balance grant for construction of EMRS sanctioned in 2006-07	Khireparsode, Nagpur	500.00
4.	Recurring Grants for 14 EMRSs for 3360 students	14 EMRSs	1512.00
5.	Recurring Grants for 2 EMRSs for 180 Students	2 EMRSs	
6.	Construction of additional class rooms and hostels rooms in Secondary Govt Ashram Schools	142 Ashram Schools	1000.00

Health

1.	Development of Sports Facilities	Govt Ashram Schools & EMRSs (529 Ashram schools)	200.00
2.	Establishment of Sanitary Complexes (60 units)	Ashram Schools & EMRSs	1500.00

Agriculture

1.	Integrated Agriculture Development Programme and allied (animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy development etc.) activities for IFR and CFR beneficiaries under FRA 2006. (91000 ST beneficiaries)	Not provided	1500.00
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1	2	3	4
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Studies / Other Activities

1.	Ethnographic Research Studies (TRTI) of tribes	100.00
2.	Monitoring & Evaluation	188.24

Additional

1Sl. No.	Activities	Location	
1.	Establishment of Warli Haat		1000.00
2.	Establishment of innovative concept of Science Centres at Secondary and Higher Secondary Ashram Schools (unit cost Rs. 16 lakhs)	Various 50 Schools	400.00
3.	Construction of check dam as minor irrigation project in migration prone area (10 units @25 lakh each)	Nandurbar and Nashik	150.00
4.	Implementation of DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) scheme for Ashram School (529 Ashram schools, beneficiary students - 187392 @unit cost 38000)		169.79
5.	Establishment of cultural and sports complex for tribal players & artists	Pimpalner, Tal Sakri, Dist Dhule.	2016.50

Activities/Projects approved during 2017-18 by PAC under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Project	Year of first Approval	Location/ District	Total approved Project Cost	Amount Already Released	Amount approved for release during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Construction of two EMRS	2016-17	(i) Nasik, (ii) Girchiroli	2400.00	400.00	2000.00
2	Construction of one EMRS	1997-98	Khireparsoda, Tal. Ramtek, Dist. Nagpur	1350.00	500.00	850.00
3.	Construction of one EMRS	2015-16	Sahashra Kund, Tal. Kinwat Dist. Nanded	1600.00	1200.00	400.00
Total				5350.00	2100.00	3250.00

New Proposals:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Location	Amount approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of 2 New EMRS Total Cost: Rs. 2400.00 Lakh	Nandurbar (Dhadgaon) & Padharkawada (PVTG-Kolam)	1000.00
2.	Running of 14 Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRSs) 3960 students	Thane (Bordi), Nasik (Mundhegaon), Amravati (Chikhaldara), Nagpur (Khairi Parsoda), Nandurbar, Gadchiroli (Tal Ettapalli), Gondiya (Tal. Deori), Nashik (Lgatpuri), Bhatsanagar, Nasik (Tal Satana), Ahmad Nagar (Tal Akole), Nanded (Shahstrakund), Dhule (Pimpalner), Rajura (Devada)	1663.20
3.	Recurring Grants for 2 EMRS Nashik & Gadchiroli Beneficiaries - 60 students	Nashik & Gadchiroli	25.20
4.	Upgradation and renovation science laboratory in Junior college, ITDP Ghodegaon	ATC Thane ITDP Ghodegaon	5.00
5.	Establishment of digital classrooms in English medium govt, ashram school,	ATC Thane ITDP Ghodegaon	15.00
6.	Establishment of upgraded library in Govt. Ashram school	ATC Thane ITDP	7.50
7.	Construction of study rooms in Government Ashram School under ITDP	ATC NASHIK ITDP Taloda	292.44
8.	Construction of competitive exam study centre with liabrary & furniture.	ATC Thane ITDP Dahanu	160.00
9.	Construction of additional school rooms in Govt Ashram Schools	ATC NASHIK ITDP Yawal	66.00
10.	Construction of Girls hostel in Govt Ashram Schools	ATC NASHIK ITDP yawal	600.00
11.	To supply paver blocks in the periphery of govt, ashram schools (inside campus)	ATC NASHIK ITDP Nashik	175.00

1	2	3	4
12.	To conduct comprehensive health camp with health cards @ Rs. 500/student. Total Cost: Rs.750.00 Lakh Beneficiaries: 150000	Ashram Schools	375.00
13.	Installation of RO water plants in Ashram Schools to provide purified water to students Total Cost: Rs.4344.00 Lakh Beneficiaries: 1.8 lakh students.	Ashram Schools	3772.00
14.	PPP project for health services for ashram school children especially girls with Piramal Foundation and TATA power under SCR-Government partnership Total Schools: 39 Beneficiaries: 25,000 Students. Total Cost: 600.00 Lakh	Jawhar, Mokhada, Talasari, Dahanu	300.00
15.	Empowering Tribal Communities to improve nutrition & strengthening awareness on nutrition related services. Total Cost: 535.21 Lakh	8 Districts	175.90
16.	Construction of check Dams as Minor Irrigation Project in Migration prone area (40 units @ 30 Lakh each) Nashik Thane Amravati Nagppur Total Cost: 150.00 Lakh	ATC Thane ITDP	150.00
17.	Solar dual Pump Total Cost: 90.00 Lakh	ATC Nashik ITDP Nandurbar	90.00
18.	Fisheries Cage to Tribal farmers Total Cost: 75.00 Lakh	ATC Nashik ITDP Nandurbar	75.00
19.	Establishment of Warali Haat Total Cost: 5700.00 Lakh	Manor, Distt. Palghar	500.00
20.	Monitoring & Evaluation 2% (MSTDA)		200.00
21.	Ethnographic Research Studies (TRTI) of tribes		100.00
22.	Setting up of Data Analytics and Project Management Centre for TSP planning and budgeting		365.00
23.	Institutional strengthening of offices under Tribal Development Department.		500.00
Total			10612.24

[English]

Cold Storage and Warehousing Infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh

2997. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has given approval supporting Andhra Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 123 crore for strengthening the cold storage and warehousing infrastructure in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the project where these facilities are coming up in the State?

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) No project with an outlay of Rs. 123 crores has been received in the Department for strengthening cold storage and warehousing infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh. However, two proposals, one for setting up Common Scientific Facilities in Andhra Pradesh Med Tech Zone by Andhra Pradesh Med tech Zone Ltd (AMTZ) at Madgurwada, Vishakapatnam and the second by Export Inspection Council for setting up an office cum laboratory complex at Vishakapatnam, were received for financial assistance under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) of the Department. The admissible financial support has been approved for both these projects.

Reservation for SC/ST Faculty Posts

2998. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the implications of the judgment of Allahabad High Court on reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) faculty posts in universities;

(b) whether it is true that the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued an order on 5th March, 2018, asking all the Central, State and Deemed to be Universities getting grant-in-aid to implement SC/ST quota

for teachers' posts, department-wise and not university-wise;

(c) if so, the details of each of the university which has prepared 100 Point Roster on the basis of March, 2018 order of UGC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The recruitment of faculty was being done based upon clause 6(c) and 8(a)(v) of University Grants Commission (UGC) guidelines, 2006 which prescribe that the cadre or unit for determining reservation roster points should be 'University/college' and not "Department/ subject".

The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its order of C.M.W.P.No.43260 of 2016 dated 07-04-2017 quashed this Guideline.

Implementation of these orders could lead to reduction in the posts to be reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

(b) Yes, Madam. These guidelines were issued in compliance to the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the W.P. No. 43260 of 2016 dated 07-04-2016.

(c) As informed by UGC, information has been received from 20 universities which have prepared 100 Point Roster. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) (i) An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted to examine the issue. Subsequently, on the recommendations of the Inter- Ministerial Committee and after consulting the Law Ministry, the UGC and the Ministry have filed separate SLPs on 12-04-2018 and 16-04-2018 respectively before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(ii) A draft Bill on Reservation in appointment of Faculty by direct recruitment in teachers' cadre, in Central Educational Institutions Bill, 2018 has been sent for the approval of Cabinet by this Ministry on 20th December, 2018.

Statement

University Grants Commission CU Section

Sl. No. of the University	Number of Posts reserved for SC, ST, OBC, if we take the university as a Unit						Number of Posts reserved for SC, ST, OBC, if we take the Department as a Unit																									
	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	Total																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1	Assam University	26	6	2	11	45	59	16	7	29	111	143	40	20	73	276	45	0	0	0	0	45	99	0	0	12	111	206	15	2	53	276
2	Tezpur University	38	8	4	0	50	57	11	6	0	74	80	24	12	43	159	50	0	0	0	50	72	2	0	0	74	115	13	0	31	159	
3	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	38	7	3	0	48	74	14	7	0	95	140	38	19	60	257	47	1	0	0	48	88	5	2	0	95	167	26	12	52	257	
4	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	42	7	3	0	52	74	14	7	0	95	101	29	15	53	198	52	0	0	0	52	94	1	0	0	95	143	15	2	38	198	
5	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	15	2	1	0	18	12	2	1	0	15	31	9	4	15	59	18	0	0	0	18	15	0	0	0	15	49	2	0	8	59	
6	Mizoram University	34	6	3	0	43	57	10	5	0	72	135	38	19	69	261	43	0	0	0	43	72	0	0	0	72	208	5	0	48	261	
7	Nagaland University	38	5	2	0	45	54	5	3	0	62	103	15	7	21	146	45	0	0	0	45	62	0	0	0	62	126	1	0	19	146	
8	Sikkim University	25	5	2	0	32	56	10	5	0	71	65	18	9	34	126	32	0	0	0	32	69	0	0	2	71	100	1	0	25	126	
9	Tripura University	37	6	3	0	46	54	10	5	0	69	84	23^	12	44	163	46	0	0	0	46	69	0	0	0	69	129	7	1	26	163	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
10 Baba-saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	20	5	2	0	27	42	8	4	0	54	59	17	8	31	115	27	0	0	0	27	54	0	0	0	0	54	88	2	0	25	115	
11 Banaras Hindu University	197	38	18	0	253	410	79	39	0	528	581	172	86	310	1149	250	3	0	0	253	500	25	3	0	528	812	91	26	220	1149		
12 University of Allahabad	63	11	5	0	79	153	29	14	0	196	288	84	42	153	567	79	0	0	0	79	181	14	1	0	196	356	62	23	126	567		
13 Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	34	6	3	0	43	66	12	6	0	84	173	51	25	92	341	43	0	0	0	43	83	1	0	0	84	252	27	6	56	341		
14 Central University of Rajasthan	19	3	1	0	23	36	6	3	0	45	60	17	9	30	116	23	0	0	0	23	45	0	0	0	45	87	4	0	25	116		
15 Central University of Punjab	17	3	1	0	21	33	6	3	0	42	44	12	6	22	84	21	0	0	0	21	42	0	0	0	42	63	0	0	21	84		
16 Central University of Kerala	17	3	1	0	21	34	6	3	0	43	45	12	6	23	86	21	0	0	0	21	43	0	0	0	43	65	0	0	21	86		
17 Central University of Karnataka	11	3	1	0	15	25	5	3	0	33	21	6	3	12	42	15	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	34	1	0	7	42		
18 Central University of Jammu	18	3	1	0	22	35	6	3	0	44	48	13	6	24	91	22	0	0	0	22	44	0	0	0	44	68	1	0	22	91		
19 Central University of Haryana	25	4	2	0	31	49	9	4	0	62	69	19	9	35	132	31	0	0	0	31	62	0	0	0	62	100	1	0	31	132		
20 Central University of South Bihar	18	3	1	0	22	34	6	3	0	43	46	13	6	23	88	22	0	0	0	22	43	0	0	0	43	65	1	0	22	88		
TOTAL	732	134	S9	11	936	1414	264	131	29	1838	2316	650	323	1167	4456	932	4	0	0	936	1770	48	6	14	1838	3233	275	72	876	4456		

**Project for Identification and Restoration
of Heritage Sites**

2999. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement any project for identification and restoration of heritage sites and tourist spots in the country in order to attract more tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted the names of any heritage sites or tourist spots for inclusion in the said project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam. There is no such project. However as a follow up to the Budget Announcement of current year, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken up conservation & development work of 10 Iconic monuments and 100 Adarsh monuments, protected by the department, in addition to other protected monuments from the budget allotment to ASI.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh. However seven monuments under Iconic and Adarsh monuments have been taken up for conservation & development from Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

**Declaration of Monuments as Polythene
Free Area**

3000. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of historical monuments/temples and other sites being conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the total budgetary allocation made and the amount utilized in this regard during each of the last two years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the details of revenue earned by the sale of tickets therefrom during the said period, monument-wise;

(d) whether the Government has declared all the monuments and sites as polythene free area; 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) There are 3691 monuments/sites including 286 monuments/sites in Maharashtra as of National importance in the country and are under protection of the Archaeological Survey of India. Abstract indicating number of monuments, State/UT-wise is at enclosed Statement.

(b) The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of all centrally protected monuments/sites in the country (State/UT-wise) during the last two years is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The details are at enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Culture has recommended prohibition on use of polythene. Archaeological Survey of India has declared all ASI protected Monuments and Archaeological Sites as 'Polythene Free Zone'. All the field offices of ASI have been directed for necessary compliance. In this regard Secretary (Culture) has also issued a DO. Letter to all the Chief Secretaries of States for their active cooperation for making centrally protected monuments as polythene free zone.

Statement-I

*Abstract of number of Centrally Protected
Monuments/ Sites under the jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	203	21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
9.	Haryana	91	22.	Odisha	80
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40	23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	24.	Punjab	33
12.	Jharkhand	13	25.	Rajasthan	163
13.	Karnataka	506	26.	Sikkim	03
14.	Kerala	28	27.	Telangana	08
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292	28.	Tamil Nadu	413
16.	Maharashtra	286	29.	Tripura	08
17.	Manipur	01	30.	Uttar Pradesh	745
18.	Meghalaya	08	31.	Uttarakhand	42
19.	Mizoram	01	32.	West Bengal	136
20.	Nagaland	04		Total	3691

Statement-II

Details of fund allocated and expenditure incurred on conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of archaeological survey of India during the last two years

(Amount Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	Expenditure	
			2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	940.00	850.00
		Lucknow Circle	688.52	648.97
		Sarnath Circle	230.20	200.00^
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	334.00	544.99
		Mumbai Circle	900.48	914.98
		Nagpur Circle	395.54	530.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1009.50	1056.89
		Mini Circle Hampi	800.31	660.00
		Dharwad Circle	516.98	597.99
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	745.00	779.98

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	865.00	689.92
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	280.68	521.00
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	583.98	460.05
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	523.85	424.91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	106.22	148.75
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	562.50	901.88
		Delhi Mini Circle	418.05	640.11
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	155.30	239.64
12.	Assam Manipur	Guwahati Circle	262.19	377.00
		Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura Arunchal Pradesh Aizwal Circle, Mijoram	72.20	86.20
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	208.48	255.00
		Jodhpur Circle	322.42	370.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	841.50	350.00
		Amrawati Circle	--	684.98
15.	Bihar	Patna Circle	153.53	195.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	95.83	215.00
		Mini Circle Leh	43.40	54.09
17.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	284.98	325.00
18.	Gujarat Daman and Diu(UT)	Vadodara Circle	1385.00	1117.99
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	55.07	70.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	216.30	176.39
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	50.13	175.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	690.13	549.79
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	4655.95	5528.20
		D.G. Hqrs. Office.	10783.00	19737.09
		Reserve	--	--
		Total	30176.22	41076.79

Statement-III

*Revenue through entry fee at centrally protected ticketed monuments under
Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (from April 2018 to September 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
Agra Circle				
1	Taj Mahal	496789740	568306551	211729530
2	Agra fort	274656590	305572080	101611790
3	Fatehpur Sikri	75903279	190411700	29808620
4	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara	10756230	10822340	5348285
5	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara	760610	491400	303695
6	Itimad-ud-Daulah	14081280	20033905	7871300
7	Ram Bagh	1225570	1070115	753385
8	Mehtab Bagh	11007335	16494930	7837200
Aurangabad Circle				
9	Ajanta Caves	22325070	32622250	7498390
10	Ellora Caves	50030790	72190970	24181150
11	Bibi ka Maqbara	21900000	32005110	10562290
12	Daulatabad Fort	8911100	12622600	8509150
13	Pandulena Caves	3595152	4700310	2308275
14	Aurangabad Caves	1815717	1980160	1103165
Bangalore Circle				
15	Daria DaulatBagh, Sriragapatna	17059070	21780950	7815170
16	Keshva Temple Somanathpur	5831650	8361025	2218255
17	Tippu Palace Bangalore	4563060	6783565	3587160
18	Chitradurga Fort Chitradurga	6785850	7219840	2389175
Bhopal Circle				
19	Buddhist Caves	451235	752780	243340
20	The Palace Situated, Burhanpur	811910	1430794	598790
21	Hoshangs Tomb, Mandu	2829950	3457345	1877230
22	Royal Palaces, Mandu	5457470	7424210	5153035

1	2	3	4	5
23	Roopmati Pavilion	5564530	6921195	4630810
24	Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho	37601580	53538550	12774380
25	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi	11025840	15185610	4708130
26	Gwalior Fort.	5618030	8128370	2824265
Bhubaneswar Circle				
27	Sun Temple Konark	67441610	100687260	35796720
28	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Sites	8255710	1160635	2773525
29	Rajarani Temple	589655	813795	367510
30	Ratnagiri Monument	668160	973035	327680
31	Lalitagiri Monument	445880	805830	277715
Chennai Circle				
32	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	59883890	88179300	21405140
33	Fort Museum, Thirumayam	854000	1889325	465715
34	Gingee Fort, Gingee	2109355	4055140	1071670
35	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	410870	751415	241915
36	Moovarkoil Kodambalur	16000	40920	20500
37	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittanasal	404640	926690	441045
38	Natural Caven with Insription Eladipattam, Sittannavasai	367985	443955	209655
Chandigarh Circle				
39	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb Thanesar	1966695	2387474	990120
40	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	690340	944910	298185
Dharwad Circle				
41	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	4341065	5940835	1388465
42	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami	8247415	10957280	3157515
43	Group of Monuments(WH), Pattadakal	11902480	16467950	3919400
44	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	15189725	18143800	8184075
45	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	3292340	4737545	1387625
46	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	251970	579930	107315
Delhi Circle & Delhi Mini Circle				
47	Jantar Mantar	2144140	6816400	1883660

1	2	3	4	5
48	Khan-i-Khana	54465	44890	381650
49	Purana Qila	104509145	15866815	7804540
50	Sultanghari Tomb	22095	33419	13005
51	Tughluqabad	1505180	2194481	988900
52	Kotla Feroz Shah	495895	1649735	1269810
53	Safdarjung Tomb	1046820	2808815	896840
54	Red fort	123768480	161060690	75253325
55	Humayun's Tomb	120256020	144522930	47757380
56	Qutb Minar Day	195054470	234646720	102348835
Guwahati Circle				
57	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Distt. Sibsagar	1020250	1962105	508795
58	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	2733910	3755665	1181365
59	Ranghar pavillion, Jaisagar	1740475	2891890	824415
60	Bisnudol, Jayasagar	174675	283135	104840
61	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar	561685	1120890	251715
Hyderabad Circle				
62	Charminar	27555440	32742290	12292150
63	Golconda	21650360	31324615	17827550
64	Warangal	387140	3139910	859790
Amaravati Circle				
65	Amaravathi	1999670	285140	91085
66	Nagarjunakonda	1884505	2030290	941190
67	Undavalli	287600	2063810	1104595
68	Guntuplli	1106580	404415	109385
69	Chandragiri	1943720	1853305	1134885
Hampi Mini Circle				
70	Zananna Enclosure	13014560	18936410	4218930
	Vittala Temple	20775510	30175130	6061570
71	Bellary	115945	334105	230055
Jaipur Circle				
72	Deeg Palace Deeg Distt. Bhartpur	734010	1128392	432435

1	2	3	4	5
Jodhpur Circle				
73	Chittaurgarh	8854930	12814435	8485430
74	Kumbhalgarh	8972355	13004105	6392315
Kolkata Circle				
75	Koch Bihar Palace	6431260	9637680	4429240
76	Hazardwari Palace	12793505	17967845	5168905
77	Bishnupur Gr. of Temples.	1954075	2996250	719295
Leh Mini Circle				
78	Leh Palace	2216395	2161670	2876290
Lucknow Circle				
79	Sahet (Sravasti)	7372625	8432170	1770505
80	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	3564620	4421790	3074965
81	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	184500	236415	119690
82	Residency, Lucknow	4920735	3969535	1516725
83	Kalinjar Fort	123115	1213285	700060
Mumbai Circle				
84	Elephanta Caves	39532690	51330280	14271980
85	Kanheri Caves	8163575	8414700	5199035
86	Shaniwarwada	19648200	23438305	12646845
87	Aga Khan Palace	5280115	7457505	3419390
88	Lenyadri Caves	5512205	7416950	3899020
89	Karla Caves	3026495	4414410	2481575
90	Bhaja Caves	956720	1764020	1234875
91	Raigad Fort	2895360	4483845	1686575
92	Kolaba Fort	1150570	2295215	707575
93	Sholapur Fort	412590	616535	375665
Patna Circle				
94	Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar	2949740	2871015	687575
95	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	4726005	6258535	1420860
96	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	15663245	19537515	5516395
97	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak	943395	1448235	780580
98	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam	3079585	2563685	829300

1	2	3	4	5
Raipur Circle				
99	Laxman Temple	801185	1389430	484815
Sarnath Circle				
100	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	26798125	295050	189985
101	Old Fort (Shahi Fort), Jaunpur	1054890	3388040	2361250
102	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varansi	352435	613375	338435
103	Excavated Remain at Sarnath	3324820	30826710	10941690
Shimla Circle				
104	Kangra Fort, Kangra	3033625	3834455	1737420
105	Rock- Cut Temple, Masroor	778790	1166430	727950
Srinagar Circle				
106	Palace Complex at Ramnagar, District Udhampur	85980	127630	58145
107	Group of Temples at Kiramchi, District Udhampur	79390	398175	58106
108	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur, District Pulwama	372575	295900	233795
Thrissur Circle				
109	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare, Distt. Kasargod	5520970	7144370	3470275
110	MattancherryPalace Museum, Kochi	2381425	2980080	752315
Vadodara Circle				
111	Jami Masjid, Champaner-Pavagadh Saher ki Masjid ChampanerPavagadh	4068305	5001455	1551620
112	Sun Temple, Modhera	5833910	5555465	1674695
113	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	5481920	5555465	3639345
114	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	0	0	45755
115	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	610830	861970	123565
116	Baba PyaraCaves, Junagadh & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	5145	960	2335
	All Circle Total Data	2164252093	2665872961	956652311
	Online Data	83423807	28157974	15706595
Grand Total		2247675900	2694030935	972358906

Tea Garden Workers

3001. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to ameliorate the appalling working conditions of tea-garden workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to implement a uniform minimum wage for tea garden workers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Plantations Labour (PL) Act, 1951 regulates the conditions of work in plantations and provide for the welfare of plantation labour. The Act requires the employers to provide the workers with housing, medical facilities, sickness and maternity benefits and other forms of social security measures. There are provisions for educational facility for the worker's children, drinking water, conservancy, canteens, creches and recreational facilities for the benefit of the tea plantation workers and their families in and around the work places in the tea estates. The PL Act is implemented through the concerned State Governments for which separate Rules have been framed by them.

Moreover, the workers of the tea industry are covered by various industrial and social security legislations like Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, (Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund, Pension Fund and Deposit Link Insurance Fund Scheme Act 1955 - only for Assam), Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.

Tea Board also supports and extends certain welfare measures for the welfare of tea workers and their wards/dependants, which is supplemental in nature. The labour welfare measures are undertaken within the ambit of the Plan scheme of the Board i.e. Human Resource Development component (HRD) under the overall "Tea Development & Promotion Scheme". This HRD component aims at achieving improvements in the life and living conditions of the Tea Plantation workers and their dependents under the three broad areas viz. (a) Improving

the health and hygiene of workers and their dependants; (b) Education of wards of workers & (c) Training to the wards/dependants on workers.

(c) and (d) The fixation of minimum wages for tea garden workers, falls under the purview of State Governments which are the appropriate Government to fix/revise the minimum wages as per the provision under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Moreover, the wages of tea garden workers are fixed as per agreement reached between producer associations and workers unions.

Funds for Eklavya Model Residential Schools

3002. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocation for tribal education has increased from Rs.1,635 crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 1,936 crore in the current financial year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the literacy rate of STs has increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 58.96 per cent in 2011; and

(c) whether the increased funds sought by the Government from the Ministry of Finance to improve the functioning of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) was granted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The budgetary allocation for components of Pre Matric and Post Matric Scholarships, Hostels, Ashram Schools and Vocational Training Centres was increased from Rs.1635.00 crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 1936.00 crore in the current financial year.

(b) It is a fact that as per Census 2011, the literacy rate of STs has increased from 8.53 per cent in 1961 to 59.00 per cent in 2011.

(c) In the context of the trend of establishing quality residential schools for the promotion of education in all areas and habitations in the country, the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for ST students take their place among the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyaiayas, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyaiayas and the Kendriya Vidyaiayas. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are set up in States/UTs with grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The Government in budget

2018-19, has announced that in order to provide best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School. 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. Accordingly the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sought fund allocation for establishment and running of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). Expenditure Finance Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Expenditure has recommended enhanced funding for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The funds would be spent on infrastructure, day-to-day running, boarding / lodging and maintenance etc of the schools. The funds would also be utilised for upgrading sports infrastructure as well.

Status to Institutions

3003. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recently awarded Institution of Eminence (IoE) status to the institutions;

(b) if so, the parameters set by the Ministry to select these institutions and total number of institutions which applied in this regard; and

(c) the academic and financial assistance provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Based on the advice of University Grants Commission (UGC) on the report of Empowered Expert Committee (EEC), the Government issued Notifications declaring 3 public Institutions namely (i) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; and (iii) Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay as Institutions of Eminence (IoEs). Besides, Letters of Intent have been issued to three private Institutions namely (i) Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences, Pilani; (ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal; and (iii) Jio Institute, Maharashtra under the Greenfield category. It will be set up as an Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be University within three years of issuance of 'Letter of Intent'.

These Institutions have been recommended and approved by EEC & UGC based on their detailed fifteen year strategic vision plan and a five year rolling implementation plan viz. Academic Plan, faculty Recruitment Plan, Students Admission plan, Research Plan, Networking Plan, Infrastructure development Plan, Finance Plan, Administrative Plan, Governance Plan, etc. with clear annual milestones and action plans on how the Institutions of Eminence are to be set up, with identifiable outputs and outcomes and how their plan to meet the criteria for attaining the status of an Institution of Eminence, as mentioned in their application and presentations made before the EEC. A total number of 114 applications - 74 from public sector and 40 from private sector, including 11 applications in the Greenfield projects have been received for grant of IoE status.

Each public Institution selected as IoE shall be provided financial assistance upto Rupees 1000 Crore over a period of five years. An amount of Rs. 128.90 Crore has already been released to three selected IoEs as the first installment. Apart from this, the selected IoEs have been provided autonomy to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of UGC; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

[Translation]

Funds Allocated to Madhya Pradesh

3004. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated by the Union Government to Madhya Pradesh under Tribal Sub-Plan;

(b) the details of the works proposed to be carried out under the tribal sub-plan;

(c) the amount of allocated funds still lying unutilized so far along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry of construction works under the tribal sub-plan in Madhya Pradesh through any independent agency; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Details of Tribal Sub-Plan funds [now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC)] allocated by Central Ministries / Departments to Madhya Pradesh under various schemes catering to Education, Health, Agriculture, Livelihood, Housing, Drinking water & Sanitation, Employment Generation, Skill Development, Women and Child Development etc. during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Approval of projects / activities out of TSP

/ STC funds under various sectoral schemes and implementation thereof is the responsibility of concerned Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments. Details of utilization of funds by the State Government against the releases under various Schemes of Central Ministries / Departments is not maintained centrally. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has entrusted the responsibility of evaluation of State TSP to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI) in the respective States including Madhya Pradesh. For the purpose, funds have also been provided to the TRIs during the current financial year 2018-19 as detailed at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of TSP / STC funds provided by Central Government Ministries / Departments to Government of Madhya Pradesh during 2017-18

S.No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned Amount (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	National Food Security Mission	2107.14
		National Mission on Horticulture	609.00
		National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	101.51
		National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	285.26
		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	605.77
		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	3150.00
		Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	42.20
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	4807.00
		Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	493.48
		Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	1163.90
2.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	Schemes for Differently Abled Persons (Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act)	105.79
3.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	5692.00
		National Rural Health Mission	32763.88
		Tertiary Care Programs	398.60
4.	Department of Higher Education	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	250.41
5.	Department of Land Resources	Integrated Watershed Development Program (Programme Component)	1642.00

1	2	3	4
6	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (State Component)	2225.27
		Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural (Programme Component)	181879.80
		National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (Amount met from Gross Budgetary Support)	14283.83
7	Department of School Education and Literacy	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Programme Component)	7439.73
		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	40830.38
		Teachers Training and Adult Education	400.62
8	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and	National AYUSH Misson (NAM) Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	194.19
9	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme (State Component)	3549.44
		SBM-Rural (State Component)	22237.96
10	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihood Mission (States/Uts Component)	106.47
		PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	5680.39
11	Ministry of Labour and Employment	National Career Services	19.80
12	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Boys and Girls Hostel	61.88
		Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	8232.46
		Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	22399.48
		Post-Matric Scholarship	10320.50
		Pre-Matric Scholarship	5539.17
		Special Central Assistance (Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes)	22828.70
		Support to Tribal Research Institutes	732.51
13	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	12636.08
Total			415816.60

Details of TSP / STC funds provided by Central Government Ministries / Departments to Government of Madhya Pradesh during 2018-19

S.No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned Amount (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	National Bamboo Mission	215.58

1	2	3	4
		National Food Security Mission	106.77
		National Mission on Horticulture	385.00
		National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	237.19
		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	519.12
		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	2100.00
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	1985.00
		Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	402.94
		Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	900.00
		Sub- Mission on Seed and Planting Material	254.98
2	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	25.62
		Livestock Health and Disease Control	166.43
3	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	4159.00
		National Rural Health Mission	24287.90
		National Urban Health Mission (Support from National Investment Fund)	46.00
4	Department of Higher Education	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	315.00
5	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (Programme Component)	2558.09
		Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural (Programme Component)	100248.91
7	Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	6905.78
		Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	4311.04
		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	31930.77
8	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	National AYUSH Misson (NAM) (Support from National Investment Fund)	147.54
9	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Mission - Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme	3664.70
		SBM-Rural (Programme Component)	11144.80
10	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)- Development of Wildlife Habitats	70.41
		Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)- Project Tiger	1063.56

1	2	3	4
		National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF)- Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	215.75
11	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) (States/UTs Component)	58.82
		PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	11176.24
12	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA) / Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	1324.24
13	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	7998.09
		Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	24205.06
		Post-Matric Scholarship	13405.24
		Pre-Matric Scholarship	5728.33
		Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub- Schemes	16968.97
		Support to Tribal Research Institutes	309.91
14	Ministry of Women and ChildDevelopment	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	7064.01
		Scheme for Adolescent Girls	675.01
Total			287281.80

Statement-II

			1	2	3
<i>Fund earmarked under the Scheme ' Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI) during 2018-19 for 'Evaluation study of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)'</i>			8	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00
			9	Jharkhand	10.00
Sl. No.	States	Amount approved for TSP Evaluation study (Rs. in lakh)	10	Karnataka	10.00
			11	Kerala	10.00
			12	Madhya Pradesh	10.00
			13	Maharashtra	25.00
			14	Manipur	5.00
			15	Mizoram	0.00
			16	Nagaland	5.00
			17	Odisha	10.00
			18	Rajasthan	10.00
			19	Sikkim	5.00
			20	Tamil Nadu	10.00

1	2	3
21	Telangana	10.00
22	Tripura	5.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	5.00
24	West Bengal	10.00
Total		195.00

[English]

KVC Project

3005. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start Kashi Viswanath Corridor (KVC) Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has identified number of temples for worship and preservation under KVC project route;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the KVC project is likely to be started/opened for worship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposals of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However State Government of Uttar Pradesh has constituted a Kashi Vishwanath Vishisht Kshetra Vikash Parishad for the purpose.

(c) and (d) On the KVC project route there is only one protected monument of ASI which is in a good state of preservation. About the time, the project is owned by the State Government.

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

3006 SHRI NARAMALLI SIVAPRASAD:
SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched 'Ek

Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' scheme to promote cultural traditions, national integrity and cultural awareness among the citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including guidelines, objectives, salient features and budget allocated for the scheme;

(c) whether States have expressed their interest in being part of the 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the cultural gap in the country and enhance interaction between people living in different States?

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) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has launched an initiative Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB) to foster national integration by a co-ordinated mutual engagement process between States, Union Territories, Central Ministries, Educational Institutions and general public through linguistic, literary, cultural, sports, tourism and other forms of people-to-people exchanges. The States/Union Territories have been grouped in 16 pairs. Detailed background of the scheme, its objectives, implementation strategy / methodology and the pairing of the States/Union Territories are available in www.ekbharat.gov.in. No separate budget allocation has been made for this scheme.

States have expressed their keen interest in being part of the Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat scheme. They have signed MoUs with their paired States/ Union Territories and have been conducting various events covering a gamut of activities in the educational, cultural, geographical, social, tourism, sports, youth-related activities and sharing of best practices, encompassing a wide range of subjects under the programme with an integrative content relating to their paired States/Union Territories. Various States/UTs have organized more than hundred Cultural and Literal Exchange programmes involving the people and artists of the paired States, organized a large number of Food Festivals, programmes such as National Integration Day, Run for Unity, Hornbill Festival, Deepotsav Festival, Geeta Utsav, Bharat Parv, Art Yatra, Sadkal Gujarat, Kabir Festival, Gir Monsoon Festival, Bastar Mahotsav, Tawang Festival, Cherry Blossom Festival etc. More than 200 Higher Educational Institutions, more than 250 schools

under CBSE, more than 100 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, more than 40 Sainik schools and schools under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have organized more than 1000 programmes under Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat. Ministry of Tourism has been organizing various Food festivals through Institutes of Hotel Management. It has also organized Bharat Parv and Paryatan Parv involving the various State Governments. Other Ministries like Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Railways have also been conducting a large number of programmes. Department of School Education & Literacy has initiated Bhasha Sangam, a celebration of Linguistic Diversity which marks the appreciation of the unique symphony of languages of our country from 20th November to 21st December, 2018.

A Group of Ministers headed by Minister of Human Resource Development periodically reviews the steps taken by the States/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments to bridge the cultural gap in the country and enhance interaction between people living in different States.

Establishment of Defence Parks

3007. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for assistance to develop/ establish defence parks in their States;

(b) if so, the details and the status thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any policy/scheme for assistance to promote/establish defence parks in State and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to implement any scheme in this regard 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) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion(DIPP) under Ministry of V Commerce and Industry had received two project proposals to establish Defence Parks under Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS). One proposal was from Government of Kerala to establish Defence Park at Pallakad (Kerala). The project at KINFRA Defence Park, Pallakad (Kerala) was sanctioned on 28.03.2016 with project cost of Rs.131.35 crore involving central grant of Rs.50 crore. Detail of this project and its present status are as under:

Name & Location of the project	Date Approval	(Rs. in crore)			Remarks
		Project Cost	Central Grant	Central grant released	
KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad, Kerala	28.03.2016	130.94	50	35	Underimplementation (Physical progress-58%)

Another project proposal was received from Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation for establishment of Defence Park at Sanand (Gujarat). The proposal was not considered as MIIUS permits sanction of maximum two projects per State and when this proposal was received, two proposals had already been given 'in-principle' approval in the State of Gujarat. MIIUS scheme was valid till 31.03.2017 and no new projects are being taken up under this scheme.

(c) and (d) DIPP does not have any specific policy

/ scheme for assistance to promote / establish Defence Parks in States and there is no proposal at present to implement any specific scheme for providing assistance to promote/establish Defence Parks.

However, consequent to the announcement in the Budget Speech (2018-19) by Hon'ble Finance Minister for setting up of two Defence Industrial Production Corridors in the country, the Government has decided to establish two such corridors, one in Tamil Nadu and the other in Uttar Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

National Mineral Development Corporation

3008. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) makes 80 percent of its total turnover from Chhattisgarh State only in the country and whether major iron ore mines are situated in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the representatives of Chhattisgarh Government have been included in the board of NMDC;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the demand to set up the office/headquarters of NMDC in Bastar, Chhattisgarh is pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard along with the time by which the pending demand is likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) No, Madam. The revenue from business of NMDC from Chhattisgarh was around 65% in F.Y. 2017-18. Details of iron ore mines situated in Dantewada District of Chhattisgarh are as under:-

Name of Mine	Location of Mine
Bailadila - Deposit No 14/11C	Kirandul Complex
Bailadila - Deposit No 11B	
Bailadila - Deposit No 5	Bachel Complex
Bailadila - Deposit No 10/11A	

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Appointment to the Board of NMDC is made as per the policy guidelines of Government of India.

(d) No, Madam.

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

Affordable Education

3009. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the education policy today is based on accessibility, accountability, affordability and equity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that even after all these steps by the Governments the education for some sectors of the society is still unaffordable;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impart free education till class 12th and if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The extant National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curriculum framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education. The Government is committed to improve the quality of education and it is a continuous ongoing process. The Government is committed to provide equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society. Ministry of Human Resource Development took a leap forward in transforming education sector with the motto of "Sabko Shiksha, Achchi Shiksha" (Quality education to all) founded on the goals of accessibility, accountability, affordability and equity. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing several schemes aimed at enhancing literacy and basic education of the youth, expanding access to all levels of education, including higher and technical education.

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 brought about a fundamental change by transferring education from the State List to the Concurrent List giving equal responsibility to both the Central and State Governments to promote education. Recognizing the centrality of states both in policy formulation and effective implementation of education reforms, the Ministry of HRD has been regularly convening meetings of the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE), which is a composite body and is also the highest advisory body on education.

Several initiatives are currently being undertaken such as in elementary education, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme aims for improvements in school infrastructure, curricular and assessment reforms, identification of learning indicators, improved teaching and learning resulting in better learning outcomes. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha (RSMA), ICT in Schools, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE), Shaala Siddhi, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of secondary education. Recently, the Department of School Education and Literacy has formulated the Samagra Shiksha - an Integral Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it is being implemented throughout the country with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha (RSMA) 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.

In higher education also, various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMTT), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchchar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in higher and technical education.

(d) and (e) No Madam. However, the Government is

in the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP) to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry. The five pillars of NEP would be Accessibility, Equity, Affordability, Quality and Accountability. For this purpose, the Government has constituted a Committee for preparation of the draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Padma Vibhushan Dr. K. Kasturirangan, which is expected to submit its report soon.

Funds for Tribal Development Area

3010. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even half of the total funds allocated to the Ministry for development of tribal areas and tribal people, has not been spent for their development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the funds allocated for the development of tribal people during the last four years and the current financial year along with the names of the schemes for which the funds have been allocated, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 5957.18 crore during the year 2018-19 under various schemes of the Ministry for development of Tribal people. Out of which a total of Rs. 4677.00 crore has been released to the States as on 26.12.2018 i.e. 78.51 per cent of the total allocation.

(c) Details of allocation of funds under various schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2014-15 to 2018-19 is at enclosed Statement-I. State wise details of funds allocated under prominent schemes of the Ministry during 2014-15 to 2018-19 is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I
Allocation of fund under the Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs BE/RE/Exp. for the year 2014-15 to 2018-19

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19
		BE	RE	EXP	BE	RE	EXP	* BE	RE*	EXP	BE	RE*	EXP	BE
1	SCA to TSP	1200.00	1040.03	1039.61	1250.00	1132.27	1132.17	1250.00	1200.00	1195.03	1350.00	1350.00	1349.84	1350.00
2	Grants under Article 275 (1)	1317.00	1134.68	1133.15	1367.00	1392.78	1392.46	1400.00	1260.00	1265.86	1500.01	1500.00	1510.70	1800.01
3	Support to NSTFDC	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	63.33	63.33	70.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	55.00	65.00
4	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
5	Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Scheduled Tribes	36.50	45.00	44.62	77.00	75.65	75.05	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	119.94	130.00
6	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG)	207.00	180.00	180.00	217.35	217.35	213.54	200.00	340.00	340.21	270.00	240.00	237.46	260.00
7	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products-TRIFED	35.00	35.00	30.82	50.00	40.00	34.85	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	44.95	44.95	54.15
8	Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)	15.00	11.09	11.09	28.50	11.00	11.50	21.00	17.00	15.11	80.00	80.00	79.00	100.00
9	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	317.00	100.00	100.00	307.00	143.00	117.69	158.00	3.00	2.00	100.00	25.00	8.59	130.00
10	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	48.81	46.84	50.00	80.00	79.98	120.00	100.00	99.72	100.00
11	Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.72	0.39	1.00	0.39	0.39	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
12	Umbrella Scheme for Development of STs: Tribal Education	1058.00	1065.85	1059.88	1154.84	1210.64	1173.67	1454.22	1659.84	1659.31	1635.07	1768.00	1399.78	1936.00
12a	Pre-Matric Scholarship										265.00	318.00	294.00	350.00
12b	Post-Matric Scholarship										1347.07	1436.00	1463.65	1586.00
12c	Boys & Girls Hostels										10.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
12d	Ashram Schools										10.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
12e	Vocational Training Centers										3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Tribal Festivals, Research Information & Mass Education	18.34	24.09	20.79	10.20	10.20	7.87	17.39	6.39	4.69	12.04	6.35	3.59	25.00
14	Monitoring and Evaluation	4.00	1.99	1.21	4.50	2.25	1.56	8.00	2.00	1.39	3.00	3.00	1.27	5.00

BE - Budget Estimate, RE - Revised Estimate Exp - Expenditure

Statement-II

*Fund allocated / released under Article 275(1) of Constitution during 2014-15 to 2018-19
(as on 27.12.2018)*

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2139.00	5500.00	2869.43	4591.11	3895.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1880.40	3000.80	6580.53	8378.82	7903.80
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	844.12	0.00	3780.32
4	Bihar	586.00	0.00	1467.58	991.89	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	10778.00	11904.31	10488.52	10964.49	10944.92
6	Goa	0.00	400.00	450.00	103.00	345.66
7	Gujarat	8592.45	11680.00	9739.02	11384.08	11240.20
8	Himachal Pradesh	190.99	523.20	1595.87	2074.70	2242.16
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2000.00	3539.66	3049.06	2051.79
10	Jharkhand	9873.00	12202.96	9489.38	12386.93	7082.30
11	Karnataka	4880.40	6300.00	4664.00	5881.74	863.38
12	Kerala	748.94	1085.44	695.58	803.17	472.28
13	Madhya Pradesh	17321.42	14845.15	14971.43	22399.48	24227.30
14	Maharashtra	11701.29	13374.00	11536.53	13862.24	13905.62
15	Manipur	1600.01	1216.00	1694.40	2308.80	2595.65
16	Meghalaya	2334.03	1507.68	1576.21	3603.40	3633.79
17	Mizoram	1877.78	3617.37	1927.49	2504.41	2772.99
18	Nagaland	2067.15	5469.34	6368.00	4434.11	3053.49
19	Odisha	12728.22	15200.00	11954.96	15995.30	20077.15
20	Rajasthan	9755.92	11000.00	10341.39	10240.58	13497.23
21	Sikkim	370.30	1250.30	1147.00	405.30	355.34
22	Tamil Nadu	639.60	852.80	798.24	378.00	510.57
23	Telangana	3894.40	6090.00	3608.05	5015.32	2976.89
24	Tripura	1218.99	1600.68	1280.99	2040.99	1734.73
25	Uttar Pradesh	743.49	1514.74	1138.62	189.00	252.43
26	Uttarakhand	1530.36	92.02	0.00	1577.56	176.30
27	West Bengal	5747.00	7000.00	5814.37	5376.51	6125.73
Grand Total		113199.14	139226.79	126581.37	150939.99	146717.19

Status of fund allocated / released to the States under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (as on 27.12.2018)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2937.82	3500.00	5000.42	3624.77	3259.39
2	Assam	1788.59	5844.00	3407.80	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	403.00	1368.26	743.74	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	9826.50	10809.64	11717.82	14327.57	10432.65
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	455.68	559.09	352.31
6	Gujarat	10382.74	10566.50	9488.00	10270.41	8333.52
7	Himachal Pradesh	997.99	475.00	1959.39	2291.20	2057.43
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2000.00	3671.61	3626.50	3749.80
9	Jharkhand	9571.11	10000.00	9820.75	11372.49	8564.52
10	Karnataka	3000.00	4370.00	5100.00	5955.37	3274.53
11	Kerala	530.00	357.50	808.09	808.43	335.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	15274.22	11501.21	19236.61	22828.70	16968.97
13	Maharashtra	11726.18	12514.91	9547.00	13760.38	1 1502.17
14	Manipur	1118.00	1100.00	2260.00	3790.38	1897.48
15	Odisha	14925.04	14728.52	11806.27	11975.00	12553.22
16	Rajasthan	8822.04	10190.00	11072.90	10051.83	9026.24
17	Sikkim	520.25	353.00	1497.62	5986.00	0.00
18	Tamil Nadu	217.33	0.00	600.00	894.10	315.00
19	Telangana	3541.00	4000.00	3845.35	4493.55	2850.32
20	Tripura	1183.94	2400.07	1345.76	1649.77	1294.38
21	Uttarakhand	805.83	0.00	0.00	679.00	352.20
22	Uttar Pradesh	697.79	905.51	121.92	458.35	0.00
23	West Bengal	5730.00	6233.00	5995.50	5397.11	3476.83
	Total	103999.37	113217.12	119502.230	134800.00	100595.96

Status of fund allocated / released to the States under Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (as on 27.12.2018)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2000.00	3240.00	5105.00	2076.00	1837.00
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	100.00	200.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	342.87	295.91	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	2212.02	1809.63	1230.00	1089.50	1051.50
5	Gujarat	1091.00	898.10	779.12	390.67	422.88
6	Jharkhand	0.00	1575.00	3120.00	2043.75	2646.00
7	Karnataka	0.00	800.00	136.00	467.00	460.00
8	Kerala	600.00	0.00	100.00	62.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	4272.94	4491.92	10460.40	8232.46	7998.09
10	Maharashtra	1900.00	0.00	2077.00	1226.25	1230.26
11	Manipur	47.50	100.00	329.00	195.00	249.00
12	Odisha	2500.00	3373.92	1379.00	1297.00	967.31
13	Rajasthan	1500.00	1076.09	1331.00	1038.00	1008.00
14	Tamil Nadu	0.00	1048.15	3055.00	1770.75	0.00
15	Telangana	600.00	1439.04	1139.00	778.00	533.00
16	Tripura	826.54	895.56	2250.00	2305.00	0.00
17	West Bengal	0.00	447.60	574.00	330.75	428.42
18	Utrakhand	0.00	0.00	292.48	130.00	412.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.96	0.00
Grand Total		17550.00	21195.00	33799.87	23946.00	19243.46

Details of Fund allocated / released to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2014-15 to 2018-19

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on. 27.12.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1386.00	1983.00	0.00	5282.94	1210.81
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	321.33	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	688.60	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	3718.00	3607.00	2534.15	1805.30	4755.63
7	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.04	0.00
8	Goa	0.00	0.00	52.64	3.75	80.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Gujarat	3750.00	3745.76	80.81	3650.84	4482.31
10	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	96.12	51.21	0.00	38.91
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Jharkhand	1613.00	0.00	0.00	1704.53	2345.92
13	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	1364.59	1256.31
14	Kerala	0.00	300.00	796.40	0.00	308.73
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	4300.00	0.00	5539.17	5728.33
16	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Manipur	496.05	0.00	867.38	619.09	0.00
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.69	0.00
19	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	336.36	132.25	319.79
20	Nagaland	0.00	851.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Odisha	4511.00	4900.00	3376.36	5134.98	6665.88
22	Rajasthan	2383.34	0.00	0.00	3284.79	1716.12
23	Sikkim	7.80	0.00	0.00	25.72	7.97
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Telangana	745.52	0.00	0.00	358.02	0.00
26	Tripura	678.75	1303.60	0.00	232.89	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Uttrakhand	19.82	107.00	0.00	104.44	0.00
29	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.62
Total		20070.88	22868.95	8416.64	29408.03	29502.16

Details of Fund allocated / released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2014-15 to 2018-19

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on. 27.12.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	5070.01	1986.82	9777.62	8269.11	7629.45
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	1137.61	1136.32	5803.65	1883.82
4	Assam	1114.00	6748.28	266.65	2516.48	3248.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Bihar	23.00	0.00	0.00	71.25	
6	Chhattisgarh	4066.75	4764.83	2674.82	3811.26	4609.57
7	Daman and Diu	1.00	0.00	53.63	26.19	
8	Goa	2.00	356.00	645.00	364.80	536.26
9	Gujarat	3929.23	5520.40	22040.27	14609.74	22364.56
10	Himachal Pradesh	237.00	1350.00	931.36	3123.36	278.15
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	2322.56	
12	Jharkhand	4927.23	0.00	8148.39	2716.50	5281.32
13	Karnataka	3691.00	5839.00	8540.00	8873.31	7341.33
14	Kerala	647.00	0.00	3122.00	2745.46	2674.37
15	Madhya Pradesh	2385.00	3065.00	13054.00	10320.50	13405.24
16	Maharashtra	7451.83	5209.83	22092.28	10884.91	15238.15
17	Manipur	3615.48	3588.00	3385.20	6382.55	2026.76
18	Meghalaya	438.00	3274.61	3189.00	770.50	
19	Mizoram	4501.15	4927.91	4267.52	2434.73	3528.21
20	Nagaland	2329.59	2646.34	1344.00	2515.00	4716.66
21	Odisha	4512.00	4050.00	15556.48	8784.18	14801.92
22	Rajasthan	6440.00	10890.43	9800.00	19912.49	13598.95
23	Sikkim	414.00	400.00	938.16	1247.32	1134.36
24	Tamil Nadu	44.00	2266.86	3061.85	2440.39	3933.65
25	Telangana	12329.88	9650.00	11483.00	18031.25	9921.68
26	Tripura	974.82	1700.00	1323.90	2756.25	1364.62
27	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	0.00	1057.50	1244.91	
28	Uttarakhand	164.00	900.00	5090.57	600.25	
29	West Bengal	237.00	2948.46	0.00	2807.89	2219.39
Total		72098.18	85714.55	155567.36	146386.79	141736.45

Release of fund allocated / released to States under the scheme "Support to TRI's" during 2014-15 to 2018-19

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Till 27.12.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	96.50	-	-	940.42	749.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	647.99	253.01	
3	Assam	85.77	-	-	183.65	198.75
4	Chhattisgarh	164.50	-	-	168.73	504.49
5	Gujarat	69.91	86.53	2438	-	
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	106.8
7	Jammu and Kashmir	-	10	340	-	97
8	Jharkhand	107.11	-	-	-	1211.83
9	Karnataka	93.00	148	117	130	106
10	Kerala	45.45	-	67.99	745.65	401.25
11	Madhya Pradesh	157.50	78.75	54.35	732.51	309.91
12	Maharashtra	58.10	-	-	-	485.01
13	Manipur	151.00	119	109	58	530.11
14	Mizoram	0.00	-	-	-	416.08
15	Nagaland	0.00	-	-	-	800.00
16	Odisha	305.50	250.30	322.39	662.90	819.07
17	Rajasthan	77.33	63.25	-	169.25	44.75
18	Sikkim	-	-	111	136	155.60
19	Tamil Nadu	32.50	132.30	133.2	177.25	
20	Telangana	60.16	121.9	339.5	384.5	
21	Tripura	66.00	159.50	73.25	198.75	316.14
22	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	43.26	-	-
23	West Bengal	73.00	43.50	150.82	215.45	380.15
24	Andaman and Nicobar	41.00	50.00	-	-	81.60
25	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1684.33	1141.13	1510.96	7900	8528.88

Release of fund allocated / released to States under the scheme "MSP to MFP" during 2014-15 to 2018-19

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Agency	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chhattisgarh	CGMFPFED	8,016.00	7,350.00	-	89.41	
2	Gujarat	GSFDC	-	-	-	-	619.00
3	Jharkhand	JHAMFCOFED	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		JASCOLAMPF	464.00	1,832.00	-	-	
4	Maharashtra	MSCTDC	-	-	-	•	
5	Andhra Pradesh	GCC	-	528.75	-	300.00	709.50
6	Madhya Pradesh	MPMFPFED	-	-	-	-	2,681.25
7	Odisha	TDCCOL	820.00	991.00	-	-	
8	Rajasthan	RTDC	-	-	-	-	
9	West bengal	WBTDCC	-	-	-	-	201.72
10	Manipur	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests				10.50	
11	Nagaland	DUDA	-	-	-	19.16	
12	Uttar Pradesh	Forest Corporation	-	-	-	240.00	
13	Kerala	Kerala Forest Department-		-	-	-	59.74
14	Karnataka	KSLCFL					124.60
Total			9,300.00	10,701.75	0.00	659.07	4,395.81

Details of funds allocated / released under Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy during 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1931.07	270.94	1117.23	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	37.64	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	39.63	37.11	53.56
4	Gujarat	1712.32	2857.92	1512.47	67.95
5	Jharkhand	21.07	0.00	0.00	12.04
7	Madhya Pradesh	143.57	420.04	325.20	583.73
8	Maharashtra	0.00	158.38	149.86	176.40
9	Odisha	1040.81	1929.41	1102.18	999.18
10	Rajasthan	0.00	148.77	25.13	168.17
11	Telangana	480.75	719.75	321.90	0.00\
Total		5329.62	6544.88	4628.76	2061.03

*Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary organizations
working for the Welfare of STs*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 08.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	25263164	16058361	17673320	1565110
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9569894	45605089	60523973	3752149
3	Assam	5785170	13766060	17077370	2734007
4	Chhattisgarh	1620270	6596669	7536088	2285100
5	Gujarat	4338188	11193835	7314906	5345075
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	27733860	25109636	10023467
7	Jharkhand	20519422	40575895	96628728	59378265
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1968601	0
9	Karnataka	22725348	38909904	24493869	17671325
10	Kerala	9625460	11355052	6655688	5236826
11	Madhya Pradesh*	6654020	15278404	11921282	4505221
12	Maharashtra	3377213	20295458	37748141	11732388
13	Manipur	6346350	39406207	26428954	9928687
14	Meghalaya	27479208	60692770	69770760	462826
15	Mizoram	0	4016475	5589524	2007002
16	Nagaland	0	0	3079598	1278009
17	Odisha	19079568	45737410	116896969	126681617
18	Rajasthan	3182749	6783268	1449967	3809462
19	Sikkim	5454113	5205330	9081202	0
20	Tamil Nadu	1181790	3891019	28049531	0
21	Telangana	1976326	63786629	7676131	3361993
22	Tripura	1582470	6602040	3261804	1543254
23	Uttrakhand	1766858	11263873	3742689	6681438
24	Uttar Pradesh	2218403	3448897	6743175	0
25	West Begnal	37791760	31533450	93743775	11756156
26	Delhi	0	907171	1714742	540869
Grand Total		217537744	530643126	691880423	292280246

Details of grant released to State Govts, under Scheme of Boys'/Girls Hostel and Ashram Schools during 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Arunachal Pradesh	400.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chattishgarh	1221.74	0.00	0.00
3	Goa	300.00	356.02	
4	Manipur	0.00	1283.65	0.00
5	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	638.12
6	Nagaland	1798.45	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	3393.97	595.35	0.00
8	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	343.98
Total		6814.16	1879.00	638.12

Details of Funds allocated / released under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 27.12.2018)
1	Assam	0	9300000	18309335	6119980
2	Karnataka	0	0	5960000	0
3	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	8308629	2505576
4	Meghalaya	0	0	5933200	0
5	Nagaland	0	2448000	0	2712000
6	Tamil Nadu	0	3120000	6155000	3120000
Grand Total		0	14868000	44666164	14457556

Details of Funds released and beneficiaries thereof under the scheme of National Overseas scholarship (NOS) for ST students during 2014-15 to 2018-19

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (as on 27.12.18)
Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released
99.13	20	39.04	15	39.00	16	100.00	20	136.95

*[English]***Shortage of Hostels**

3011. SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of men and women hostels in proportion to the number of students in various Universities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the education of students is being hampered due to the shortage of the hostels in Universities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has provided infrastructure grants for creation/ upgradation of hostels in State Universities and Colleges; and

(e) if so, the details of the grants provided by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State, University and college-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has been committed towards improving the infrastructural facilities to facilitate the higher education for the students.

According to the AISHE reports, the number of hostels for girls has increased from 2025 in 2013-14 to 2651 in 2017-18, which marks an increase of 30.91%. The intake capacity for the girls in these hostels has also increased by 15.9% (from 518455 in 2013-14 to 600928 in 2017-18). Similarly, the number of hostels for boys has increased from 2818 in 2013-14 to 3410 in 2017-18, which marks an increase of 21%. The intake capacity for the boys in these hostels has also increased by 8.72% (from 788544 in 2013-14 to 857315 in 2017-18).

Moreover, the Gross Enrolment Ratio has also improved by 12.17% (from 23.0% during 2013-14 to 25.8% during 2017-18).

Further, as informed by UGC, in the Central Universities there are 541 hostels available, out of which

there are 303 mens' hostels and 258 womens hostels.

(d) and (e) As informed by UGC, development assistance has been provided to the eligible State Universities. These grants can be utilized for the development of infrastructure including construction of Hostels. These details are available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/0178726_LSPQ-No-3011-Annexure-III.pdf.

Further, grants have been provided to 41 State Universities under the scheme of womens' hostels during the XII plan period. These details are available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6028043_LSPQ-No-3011-Annexure-IV-Womens-hostel.pdf.

Grants have also been provided to the colleges under the scheme of construction of hostels. These are available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5508915_LSPQ-No-3011-Annexure-V-2015-19.pdf.

Skill Development in North Eastern Region (NER)

3012. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT and ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements any programme/scheme for Skill Development of the unemployed youths of the North-Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the programme/ scheme for the purpose along with the allocation of funds, category-wise;

(c) the number of such programmes organised by the Government in NER and funds provided/utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry has undertaken various programmes in coordination with his Ministry and other stakeholders for socioeconomic development of the Region; and

(e) if so, the key features of the initiatives undertaken for the purpose and the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India

Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing dedicated scheme known as Capacity Building for NER (CB-NER) and a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY- 2016-20) on pan-India basis covering NER.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development and Corporation is implementing Capacity Building scheme for skilling of unemployed youth of North Eastern region in various sectors. The scheme aims to provide funding for skill development, enhancing of employability and competencies, and promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, NSQF compliant courses are being imparted and payouts to TPs are as per the Common Norms. Under the scheme, as on date, 7,396 candidates have been enrolled across 8 NE States. Out of which, 5,517 candidates have been already trained under CB scheme in various sectors.

Additionally, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY-2016-20), skill training (Fresh Short Term Training, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project) is being provided to the prospective youth of the country including North Eastern States. As on 30.11.2018, 1,13,124 candidates have been trained under PMKVY 2016-20 in 8 NE States.

PMKVY 2016-20 scheme also provides additional incentives for participation of youth in training from NE region. For incentivising the youth, there is a provision of monthly travel allowance and post placement support for candidates of NE States. Also, Training Centres (TCs) are paid 10% additional cost for training in the NE States. Further, Ministry has approved residential facility alongwith one-time transportation cost for candidates, upto 50% enrolled till 31st March 2019, being trained within NE region, Jammu and Kashmir (except Jammu, Samba, Kathua and Udhampur districts) and at PMKs across the country if the training center where the candidate is being trained is located outside the domicile district of the candidate.

(d) and (e) Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) is not involved with NSDC in North East region under PMKVY 2016-20. However, CII has partnered with National Skill Development Corporation, an implementing agency for PMKVY under MSDE, along with GIZ for the Skill Connect Roadshow to increase awareness and adoption of Apprenticeship among the Industry. As part of the roadshow, 19 workshops have been conducted in 14 states across the country till December 2018. Out of 19 workshops, one

of the workshop on Apprenticeship was conducted in Guwahati, Assam on 24th September 2018.

Social Security to Contract Labourers

3013. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI B.V. NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps or is considering any draft to provide social security to contract workers/labourers and unemployed people across the country so that their sense of insecurity could be mitigated;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to provide facilities to contract workers/ labourers by bringing them under the International Convention of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, 1996;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Ministry has any data regarding the number of contract workers/labourers in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In order to provide social security benefits to contract workers/labourers and to regulate employment of contract labour, the Central Government is implementing the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The Act applies to every establishment in which 20 or more workmen are employed. These workers avail social security and other benefits under the Employees' Compensation Act (1923), the Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), the Industrial Dispute Act (1947), the Minimum Wages Act (1948), the Provident Funds Act (1925), the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act (1952), the Maternity Benefit Act (1961), the Payment of Gratuity Act (1972), etc. as per their eligibility. Moreover, improvement/amendment in various labour laws is a continuous process based on changing needs and

demands of stakeholders and exhaustive tripartite consultations.

As regards to unemployed people in the country, the Government runs various employment generation schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development, and Deendayai Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

Further, the schemes of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana promote employment generation. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides collateral free loans by Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises in the non-agricultural sector to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12 % or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

The Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises of a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

(c) and (d) Since 1979, India is a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966.

(e) The total number of contract labour employed in establishments in the Central Sphere during the last three years is as under:

Year	Number of Contract Labour
2016	964001
2017	1110603
2018	1178878

Maintenance of Historical Sites in Maharashtra

3014. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Archaeological sites in Maharashtra require major repairs and maintenance including Ajanta-Ellora in Aurangabad;

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

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for maintenance of Archaeological sites in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam. Conservation work of protected monuments in Maharashtra including Ajanta-Ellora Caves is attended regularly by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and they are in a fairly good state of preservation.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra, during the last three years and allocation for the current year are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments under ASI for the last three years and allocation for the current financial year

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	Expenditure		Allocation	
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	1270.00	940.00	850.001	800.00
		Lucknow Circle	945.08	688.52	648.97	650.00
		Sarnath Circle	495.00	230.20	200.00	225.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	629.05	334.00	544.99	550.00
		Mumbai Circle	902.82	900.48	914.98	850.00
		Nagpur Circle	845.00	395.54	530.00	530.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1427.02	1009.50	1056.89	950.00
		Mini Circle Hampi	401.24	800.31	660.00	650.00
		Dharwad Circle	716.42	516.98	597.99	600.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	1261.01	745.00	779.98	750.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	679.52	865.00	689.92	550.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	537.95	280.68	521.00	751.18
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	919.10	583.98	460.05	500.00
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	634.98	523.85	424.91	425.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	300.00	106.22	148.75	150.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1176.73	562.50'	901.88	1883.65
		Delhi Mini Circle	-	418.05	640.11	600.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	240.99	155.30	239.64	240.00
12.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	395.07	262.19	377.00	300.00
	Manipur					
	Meghalaya					
	Mizoram	Aizwal Circle,		72.20	86.20	100.0
	Nagaland	Mijoram				
	Tripura					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Arunchal Pradesh					
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	512.98	208.48	255.00	260.00
		Jodhpur Circle	729.29	322.42	370.00	375.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	776.61	841.50	350.00	350.00
15.	Telangana	Amrawati Circle	--	--	684.98	650.00
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	374.99	153.53	195.00	250.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	135.07	95.83	215.00	250.00
		Mini Circle Leh	131.50	43.40	54.09	55.00
18.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	545.00	284.98	325.00	350.00
19.	Gujarat Daman and Diu(UT)	Vadodara Circle	1123.07	1385.00	1117.99	950.00
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	215.00	55.07	70.00	70.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	670.33	216.30	176.39	175.00
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	147.61	50.13	175.00	150.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	729.60	690.13	549.79	582.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	3878.22	4655.95	5528.20	5300.00
	Construction of Boundary walls & Toilet Blocksat Monuments					
		10783.00	19737.09	19016.35		
		Reserve	--	--	--	289.68
	Total		23746.25	30176.22	41076.79	41127.86

Service Export Incentives

3015. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the institutes providing education to Non-Resident Indian (NRI) will be eligible to claim service export incentives under the Service Exports from India Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has received references from members

of trade seeking clarification on eligibility of firms providing educational services to NRI students for benefits under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The institutes providing education to Non Resident Indian (NRI) are eligible for claiming service export incentives under

Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) under the FTP 2015-20. However, while educational services provided to NRI students (who constitute foreign consumers) are eligible under the SEIS, services provided to Indian students sponsored by NRIs are not eligible, since such category of students cannot be considered as foreign consumers.

(c) and (d) This Directorate has received a reference from M/s Symbiosis seeking V clarification on eligibility of firms providing educational services to NRI students for benefits under the scheme. This reference was examined and it has been clarified that for the purpose of claim of SEIS benefits, the educational services rendered by Indian institutes to NRIs are eligible for SEIS benefits. It was also clarified that while educational services provided to NRI students (who constitute foreign consumers) are eligible under the SEIS, services given to Indian students sponsored by NRIs are not eligible, since such category of students cannot be considered as foreign consumers.

[Translation]

Patented Medicines

3016. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of patented medicines for which mandatory licence has been issued by the Government in the country so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to issue mandatory licence to certain other patented medicines also and if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) While the term 'Mandatory Licence' is not used under the Patents Act, 1970, compulsory licences are granted as per the provisions of the Act. To date, one Compulsory Licence has been granted by the Controller of Patents under Section 84 of the Patents Act 1970 to M/s. NATCO Pharma, Hyderabad on 9-3-2012 for Indian Patent No. 215758 (Carboxyaryl substituted diphenyl ureas) which was granted to M/s. Bayer Corporation on 03-03-2008.

The drug covered under the said patent is "Sorafenib tosylate" and sold under the brand name "NEXAVAR", which is used for the treatment of kidney and liver cancer.

(b) to (d) Compulsory Licences are issued as per the provisions in the Patents Act, 1970. There is no specific proposal pending at present before the Government for the grant of a compulsory licence.

[English]

Fire at Petrol Pumps

3017. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed/received reports of fire at petrol pumps caused by/due to use of Mobile Phones in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to install the jammers or other safety devices in the premises of petrol pumps, LPG and CNG stations across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved/accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that they have not received any report of fire at petrol pumps on account of usages of mobile phones.

(b) and (c) OMCs have informed that there is no proposal to install jammers in the premises of petrol pumps and LPG stations. Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) have also informed that there is no proposal to install jammers in the premises of CNG Stations.

[Translation]

Skill Development Training to Tribal Community

3018. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imparted Skill Development training to the students both Girls and Boys

belonging to tribal community in TSP regions of Scheduled (V) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the Girls and Boys students to whom training has been imparted, State/UT-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The Government is running various programmes to facilitate employable skills to the students belonging to tribal community. Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is running schemes like 'Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing

Extremism' and 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim' which covers tribals also. State wise details of number of people trained, including tribals, during last three years is enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds to State Governments under its schemes titled 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme' and 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution'. The State governments in turn facilitate the training of the intended beneficiaries. A total number of 86200, 61898, 71397 and 31723 candidates were benefitted under these programmes during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (till November, 2018) respectively.

Statement

State wise details of people trained (including Tribals) during oast 3 years as per NCVT MIS Portal

Sl. No.	State	Total Trained		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	247	305
2	Andhra Pradesh	98101	57686	50674
3	Arunachal Pradesh	306	425	578
4	Assam	3295	2847	2220
5	Bihar	61209	66460	90589
6	Chandigarh	634	871	846
7	Chhattisgarh	10383	13991	15068
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	216	108	98
9	Daman and Diu	595	176	164
10	Delhi	5715	7128	7414
11	Goa	2085	1562	1829
12	Gujarat	241655	51703	52241
13	Haryana	32411	34655	37832
14	Himachal Pradesh	17539	17174	19049
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2461	2538	2227
16	Jharkhand	46360	26710	29313

1	2	3	4	5
17	Karnataka	85865	70781	58702
18	Kerala	31405	29774	25821
19	Lakshadweep	94	90	78
20	Madhya Pradesh	20917	41136	52606
21	Maharashtra	93346	105806	104893
22	Manipur	51	63	75
23	Meghalaya	556	583	520
24	Mizoram	385	544	355
25	Nagaland	87	150	136
26	Odisha	40163	48480	36100
27	Puducherry	634	903	728
28	Punjab	31207	42146	30980
29	Rajasthan	52522	126957	105482
30	Sikkim	648	274	344
31	Tamil Nadu	74981	39840	31494
32	Telangana	21276	34851	34019
33	Tripura	858	1352	1268
34	Uttar Pradesh	85380	154853	224930
35	Uttarakhand	4696	8464	9196
36	West Bengal	9772	12745	27027
Grand Total		1077932	1004073	1055201

[English]

Acquisition of Overseas Assets

3019. SHRI GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the acquisition of 23.9 per cent stake in JSC Vankorneft and 29.9 per cent in LLC Taas-Yuryakh from Rosneft Oil Company and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the acquisition would add 8.06 MMTOE to India's overseas oil and gas assets and also provide an

opportunity to public sector oil and gas companies to absorb newer technologies with Rosneft and British Petroleum 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. On 28th September 2016, Cabinet/Government approved the acquisition of 23.9% stake in JSC Vankorneft and 29.9% stake in LLC Taas-Yuryakh from M/s Rosneft Oil Company (Rosneft), the National Oil Company (NOC) of Russian Federation (Russia) by an Indian Consortium comprising Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL).

(b) As per production plan at the time of acquisition, the acquisition of 23.9% stake in Vankorneft is estimated to provide 4.8 MMTOE and 29.9% stake in Taas-Yuryakh is estimated to provide 2.1 MMTOE per year. Working closely with British Petroleum in Tass-Yuryakh and Rosneft in Vankorneft will expose the officers of participating Indian PSUs to new technologies and industry best practices.

Maternity Benefits in KVS

3020. SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether despite women comprises almost 50 per cent of total employees, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not formulated any policy for implementing the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 2017 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Maternity Benefit Act, 2017 mandates that every office/establishment with 50 and more employees is required to provide a child care facility for working mothers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether lack of creche facility in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) pose difficulties to women staff of KVs in maintaining balance of their family-office life 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) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that it is implementing the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act i.e. Paid Maternity leave of 26 weeks for women employees and also for Adoptive & Commissioning Mothers.

(b) Yes, Madam. In terms of the provisions of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment Act), 2017, every establishment having fifty or more employees shall have the facility of creche within such distance as may be prescribed, either separately or along with common facilities.

(c) No such instance has been reported by KVS.

[*Translation*]

Higher Education

3021. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has identified the educationally backward districts of Jharkhand and Bihar where the ratio of total registration for higher education is below the national average percentage;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the districts which had been identified on the basis of census 2011; and

(c) the efforts made/being made to improve the quality of higher education in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data. Amongst the 374 EBDs, 12 districts were identified in the State of Jharkhand and 25 districts in the State of Bihar. The list of 12 EBDs in the State of Jharkhand and 25 EBDs in the State of Bihar is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality. The scheme, inter alia, provides central assistance to States for creation of New Model Degree Colleges, upgradation of existing degree colleges to Model Degree Colleges, Infrastructure grants to college and universities, New colleges (Professional) etc.

As on date, under various components, the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved an amount of Rs. 240 crores in 12 EBDs in the State of Jharkhand and an amount of Rs. 108.85 crores, in 10 EBDs in the State of Bihar.

Statement

List of Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) identified as per 2001 census data in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand

Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of the EBD
1.	Araria
2.	Aurangabad
3.	Banka
4.	Begusarai
5.	Darbhanga
6.	Gopalgunj
7.	Jamui
8.	Kaimur
9.	Katihar
10.	Khagaria
11.	Kishanganj
12.	Lakhisarai
13.	Madhepura
14.	Madhubani
15.	N a w a d a
16.	W. Champaran
17.	E. Champaran
18.	Purnia
19.	Saharsa
20.	Samastipur
21.	Sheohar
22.	Sitamarhi
23.	Siwan
24.	Supaul
25.	Vaishali

Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of the EBD
1.	Chatra
2.	Deoghar
3.	Dumka
4.	Garhwa
5.	Girdih
6.	Godda
7.	Gumla
8.	Kodarma
9.	Pakaur
10.	Palamu
11.	Paschim Singhbhum
12.	Sahibganj

*[English]***Compensation Policy of SAIL**

3022. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the compensation policy of SAIL and its allied units in the event of an operational casualty;

(b) the amount (in rupees) spent towards compensation for operational casualties during each of the last four years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent operational casualties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) In Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), the compensation in case of death or permanent total disablement of employees due to accident arising out of and in course of employment is provided as per the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.

SAIL also has guidelines for providing compassionate appointment to one of the eligible dependents in case of death or permanent total disablement of employees due to accident arising out of and in course of employment and in cases of Medical Invalidation of employees suffering due to specified debilitating diseases. Further, SAIL also operates an Employees Family Benefit Scheme (EFBS)

which provides for monthly payment equal to last drawn basic pay & DA of the deceased employees to dependents till notional date of superannuation of the employee concerned, subject to depositing an amount equivalent to Provident Fund and gratuity. The amount withheld is returned after completion of benefits under the scheme. EFBS is provided in lieu of employment.

(b) The amount spent towards compensation for operational casualties during each of the last four Calendar Years and the current year is as under:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (till 30.11.2018)
Amount Spent (in Rs.)	2,55,91,614	73,64,556	42,99,800	81,26,497	5,40,78,720

(c) Both SAIL and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have taken a number of measures to avoid occurrence of accidents. These measures, inter-alia, include adherence to maintenance schedule, thrust on systematic approach to safety management, strict adherence to safety procedures, regular inspection, mandatory training and special training on safety awareness, conduct of safety audit, enforcing use of personal protection equipment and proper implementation of emergency plan prepared as per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 etc. Further, based upon accident analysis, area specific safety workshop involving all major steel producers, have been organised in recent past to facilitate learning from good practices.

Centre of Excellence

3023. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi has decided to set up a Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence (AI) to promote research in the technology and offer solutions to complex problems in fields such as medicine, finance and customer support and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether IIT, Delhi has plans to promote data driven researches through AI;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the modalities and methods of operations/functions of proposed AI; and

(e) the time by which the said AI would be functional?

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) Yes, Madam. The Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Artificial Intelligence (AI) will carry out research in areas related to application of artificial intelligence, data analytics, machine learning and related areas of interest to industry and society. The objective is to direct the research activities towards solving industry related problems, organize training programmes for students and industry professionals, and hackathons involving students in research and innovation. Under CoE, proposals in the related field are invited from faculty, which, after review by an Advisory Committee are selected and supported by the research funds of the CoE. As regards timelines for the CoE to be functional, AI including techniques developed at IIT Delhi is already functional in a variety of domains with different degrees of success. However, the domain of AI is one of continuous and endless development, and will become more and more effective with breakthroughs taking place through further research.

Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3024. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish more Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Karnataka considering the fact that the demand for admissions in KVs in Karnataka is increasing heavily;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to take any special steps to speed up the land acquisition process by the State Government for establishing KVs; 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 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of

education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method". At present there are 1196 KVs in the country including 50 KVs in the state of Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) does not acquire land for the KVs. Suitable piece of land is to be provided by the sponsoring authority free of cost to establish the KV. The identified and demarcated land is also required to be transferred by the State Government / District Authority to KVS.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Children through Advertisements

3025. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that children are being exploited through the commercial advertisement and T.V. shows;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with reaction of the Government thereto; (c) whether exploitation of such children is covered under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;

(d) 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) As per information furnished by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV Channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder. These codes contain specific provisions relating to child-related content which are as under:

Rule 6(1) of Programme Code provides that no

programme should be carried in the cable service which denigrates children.

Rule 6(5) of Programme Code provides that programmes unsuitable for children must not be carried in the cable service at times when the largest number of children are viewing.

Rule 7(7) of the Programme Code provides that no advertisement which endangers the safety of children or creates in them any interest in unhealthy practices or shows them begging or in an undignified or indecent manner shall not be carried in the cable service.

Appropriate action is taken against the channels in case of violation of the said codes is established. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) had issued guidelines to regulate child participation in TV serials, reality shows and advertisements in 2011, which are also available on the website (www.mib.nic.in). The guidelines have also been referred to News Broadcasters Association, Indian Broadcasting Foundation, MSO Alliance and Cable Operators Federation of India with a request to circulate the same among their Member TV channels for compliance and to place on their websites also.

(c) to (e) The employment or work of children below 14 year has been completely prohibited subsequent to the enactment of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 effective from 1.9.2016. However in exception to the above provision of the Act, artists in an audiovisual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or any such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, has been permitted to work subject to certain conditions and safety measures. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 notified on 2.6.2017 inter alia provides that:

(i) No child shall be allowed to work for more than five hours in a day, and for not more than three hours without rest.

(ii) Any producer of any audio -visual media production or any commercial event involving the participation of a child, shall involve a child in participation only after obtaining the permission from the District Magistrate of the district where the activity is to be performed, with an undertaking indicating the list of child participants, consent of parents/ guardian, name of the individual from the production or event

responsible for the safety and security of the child etc. This undertaking would be valid for six months.

- (iii) One responsible person be appointed for maximum of five children for the production or event, so as to ensure the protection, care and best interest of the child;
- (iv) No child shall be made to participate in any audio visual and sports activity including informal entertainment activity against his will and consent.

Setting up of ESIC Dispensary in Maharajganj

3026. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received correspondence/letter No. MP/ MRJ/1495/18 dated 17.10.2018 regarding setting up ESIC dispensary-cum-branch office in District Maharajganj of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish ESIC dispensary-cum-branch office in Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. The said reference was received for opening of Dispensary Cum Branch Office.

(b) Maharajganj District falls under non-implemented area of ESI Scheme. ESIC provides medical facilities only in implemented areas. The Hon'ble MP has been apprised by ESIC vide letter No.A-45/20/14/2018-E.III dated 31.10.2018 stating that the matter is under consideration/examination for opening of Dispensary Cum Branch Office in district Maharajganj.

(c) All districts of Uttar Pradesh are to be implemented/covered under ESI Act, 1948 by 2022 as per Vision 2022 and one Dispensary Cum Branch Offices is to be opened in each implemented District.

(d) After implementation of ESI Scheme in

Maharajganj district, necessary action will be initiated in respect of opening of Dispensary Cum Branch Office in Maharajganj.

[English]

Setting up ROs/Gas Agencies

3027. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of petrol pumps/gas agencies operating in the Indus Block of Bankura district of West Bengal;
- (b) the details of the schemes under which the Government intends to extend benefits to West Bengal and particularly to Indus Block of Bankura district;
- (c) the details of applications received for starting petrol pumps in Bankura district; and
- (d) whether any quota has been fixed for the families of martyred soldiers in allocation of new petrol pumps and gas agencies and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they do not have any petrol pump in Indus Block, Bankura District, West Bengal. However, there is one LPG distributorship of BPCL in Indus Block of Bankura District of West Bengal.

As on 27.12.2018, OMCs have released 3.24 lakh LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna in Bankura District of West Bengal.

OMCs have advertised 112 locations in Bankura district of West Bengal for setting up of retail outlet dealerships on 25.11.2018. Procedure / Norms / Criteria / Reservation Policy for allotment of Retail Outlet Dealerships/LPG distributorships in the country are available on the respective websites of the OMCs *i.e.* www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com & www.hindustanpetroleum.com.

OMCs had also released advertisement inviting applications for appointment of LPG Distributors in West Bengal. The Field Verification of Credentials of the candidates is in progress. The detailed guidelines namely "Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships" are available on the website <http://www.petroleum.nic.in>.

(d) The guidelines for selection of Retail Outlet dealerships and LPG distributorships have a provision of 8% reservation under Combined Category 1 and Government Personnel category respectively, which includes Defence Personnel, Para Military Personnel / Central / State Government and Central / State PSU employees. The detailed guidelines are available at the websites referred to in reply (a) to (c) above.

Digital Board

3028. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the digital board across 15 lakh class rooms in the country in the next four years is likely to change the face of education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has taken the benefit of digital revolution to educate 15 lakh teachers and making education available online and offline; 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) An Expert Committee has been constituted to formulate the overall framework under "Operation Digital Board" initiative. The Committee is expected to prepare the concept note and an approach paper, which would define the specifications, modalities, financing models of the project.

(c) and (d) Yes, the government has taken various initiatives of Technology Enabled Learning aimed at the students and general learners. Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) is India's own Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform is offering online courses, for students and non-students learners. This technology platform is also being used to train the teachers, enhancing their capacity building.

The Diploma in Elementary Education program for about 15 lakh untrained teachers has been administered through the indigenous online Education Platform SWAYAM.

Annual Refresher Program in Teaching (ARPIT) is a new initiative from the Ministry of Human Resource

Development, aiming to provide refresher course training to the higher education faculty, through online courses, hosted on Swayam platform. These online courses are developed by 75 reputed, identified National Resource Centres (NRCs)

Unclaimed Funds in EPFO

3029. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount belonging to the poor labourers of the country was lying unclaimed in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on year 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken necessary and appropriate steps to make available the aforesaid unclaimed funds to the rightful beneficiaries during the last four years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of funds disbursed to/made available to the rightful beneficiaries so far and the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) There is no unclaimed amount in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). However, as per para 72 (6) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, certain accounts are classified as Inoperative Accounts. All such Inoperative Accounts, however, have definite claimants.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Child/Women Labour

3030. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding sexual exploitation of Child labourer including both male and female children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop the growing incidence of such crimes in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a high level committee to punish people involved in such crimes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government has an online portal PENCiL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) which was launched on 26.9.2017. One of the main components of PENCiL portal is complaint corner on which anybody can lodge a complaint regarding child labour.

However, as far as sexual exploitation of Child Labourers is concerned, no such data is collected or maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act inter alia provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable.

[English]

Health Parameters of Tribal Population

3031. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Health parameters of tribal population have always been a concern for India's march towards Millennium and Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is near complete absence of participation of people from the Scheduled Tribes or their representatives in shaping policies, making plans or implementing services in the health sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The health parameter of tribal population have considerably improved during the recent periods. However, there are still some gaps existing in

comparison to the general population of the country. Departments of Government of India, reveal that there have been considerable improvements in socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, for example, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 62.1 (2005-06) to 44.4 (2015-16), Under Five Mortality Rate has declined from 95.7 (2005-06) to 57.2 (2015-16), Full Immunization increased from 31.3% (2005-06) to 55.8% (2015-16), and Institutional Delivery improved from 17.7% (2005-06) to 68.0% (2015-16). However, there are still gaps as compared to figures of total population. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in 2015-16 is 44.4 for Scheduled Tribes in comparison to 40.7 for All population. Under Five Mortality Rate in 2015-16 is 57.2 for Scheduled Tribes in comparison to 49.7 for All population. Institutional Delivery in 2015-16 is 68% for Scheduled Tribes in comparison to 78.9% for All population.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. NITI Aayog has constituted a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Ratan P. Watal, Principal Adviser, NITI Aayog, for shaping policies, making plans, effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation schemes and programmes for Scheduled Tribes which has composition of members from National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, State Govt, officials working in Tribal Welfare Departments, Academicians and eminent persons working in the field of tribal health.

An Expert Committee on Tribal Health was also constituted jointly by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India in the year 2013. This Committee comprised, inter alia of several experts belonging to the Scheduled Tribes communities. The Committee, in the course of its extensive studies has closely interacted with a large cross-section of stakeholders belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

[Translation]

Agri Export Zones

3032. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval for Agricultural Export Zones in the country;

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

(c) the details of the Agricultural Exports Zones which have been given approval but have not started functioning yet; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) In all 60 Agri Export Zones (AEZ) were notified by the Government till 2004-05. State-wise details are at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The concept of Agri Export Zone (AEZ) was introduced in 2001, through EXIM Policy V 1997-2001, to take a comprehensive look at a particular produce/product located in a contiguous area for the purpose of developing and sourcing the raw materials, their

processing/packaging, leading to final exports. The concept hinged primarily on convergence of existing Central and State Government schemes to take care of financial interventions required at various stages of value chain; partnership among various stakeholders viz. Central Government, State Government, farmer, processor, exporter etc.; and focus on targeted products and areas to identify required policy interventions. All these activities did take place in certain respects in the notified Agri Export Zones. In December 2004, an internal peer review conducted by Department of Commerce concluded that the notified AEZs had not been able to achieve the intended objectives. It was decided that there will be no creation of new AEZs, unless there were strong and compelling reasons. No new AEZs have been set up after 2004. All the notified AEZs have completed their intended span of 5 years and have been discontinued.

Statement

List of Notified 60 Agri Export Zones in 20 States

State	Sl. No.	AEZ Project	Districts
1	2	3	4
Assam (1)	01	Fresh & Processed Ginger	Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, KarbiAnglong and North Cachar districts. i
Andhra Pradesh including Telangana (5)	02	Mango Pulp & Fresh Veg.	Chittoor District.
	03	Mango and Grapes	Districts of Ranga Reddy, Medak & parts Mahabobnagar districts.
	04	Mango	Krishna District.
	05	Gherkins	Districts of Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak Ananthapur and Nalgonda.
	06	Chilli	Guntur
Bihar (1)	07	Lychee, Vegetables & Honey	Muzaffar-pur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begulsarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran and Gopalganj.
Gujarat (3)	08	Mango and Vegetables	Districts of Ahmedabad, Khadia, Anand, Vadodra, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch and Narmada.
	09	Value Added Onion	Districts of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar.

1	2	3	4
	10	Sesame Seeds	Districts of Amerali, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar
Himachal Pradesh (1)	11	Apples	Districts of Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur.
Karnataka (4)	12	Gherkins	Districts of Tumkur, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot.
	13	Rose Onion	Bangalore Urban Bangalore (Rural), Kolar
	14	Flowers	Bangalore(Urban)Bangalore(Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum
	15	Vanilla	Districts of Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu, Chickamagalur.
Jammu and Kashmir (2)	16	Apple	Districts of Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Badgaum and Pulwama.
	17	Walnuts	Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Kupwara and Srinagar., Jammu Region, Doda, Poonch, Udampur, Rajouri and Kathua.
Jharkhand (1)	18	Vegetables	Districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Kerala (2)	19	Horticulture Products	Districts of Thrissur, Kollam, Ernakulam, Kottayaam, Alapp-uzha, Pathanum-thitta, Thiruvantha-puram, Idukki and Palakkod.
	20	Medicinal Plant	Wayanad, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathana-mittha, Thiruva-nanthapuram
Madhya Pradesh (5)	21	Potatoes, Onion Garlic	Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajajpur, Ratlam, Neemuch and Mandsaur.
	22	Seed Spices	Districts of Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur and Neemuch.
	23	Wheat (Duram)	Three distinct and contiguous zones:- Ujjain Zone comprising of Neemach, Ratlam, Mandsaur and Ujjain Indore Zone comprising of Indore, Dhar, Shajapur and Dewas Bhopal Division, comprising of Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur and Bhopal.

1	2	3	4
	24	Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, Narsinghpura, Chhindwara.
	25	Oranges	Chhindwara, Hoshangabad. Betul.
Maharashtra (8)	26	Grape and Grape Wine	Districts of Nasik, Sanghli, Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar and Solapur.
	27	Mango (Alphonso)	Districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane.
	28	Kesar Mango	Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Latur.
	29	Flowers	Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli.
	30	Onions	Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune Satara, Jalgaon and Solapur.
	31	Pomegranate	Districts of Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune Nasik, Latur, Osmanabad.
	32	Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Wardha, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded.
	33	Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti.
Odisha (1)	34	Ginger and Turmeric	Kandhamal District.
Punjab (3)	35	Vegetables	Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ropar and Ludhiana.
	36	Potatoes	SinghpuraZirakpur (Patiala) RampuraPhul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jullunder.
	37	Basmati Rice	Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar)
Rajasthan (2)	38	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar& Chittoor
	39	Cumin	Nagaur, Banner, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur
Sikkim (2)	40	Flowers (Orchids) & Cherry Pepper	East Sikkim.
	41	Ginger	North, East, South & West Sikkim.
Tripura (1)	42	Organic Pineapple	Kumarghat, Manu, Melaghar, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks.
Tamil Nadu (4)	43	Flower	Dharmapuri.

1	2	3	4
	44	Flowers	Nilgiri District.
	45	Mangoes	Districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli.
	46	Cashevnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga.
Uttar Pradesh (4)	47	Potatoes	Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kanoj, Meerut, Baghpat and Aligarh.
	48	Mangoes and Vegetables	Lucknow, Unnao, Hardo, Sitapur and barabanki.
	49	Mangoes	Saharanpur, Muzzfarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Bhagpat and Bulandshahar.
	50	Basmati Rice	Districts of Bareilly, Shahajahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, J B Phulenagar, Saharanpur, Mujjjafarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad.
Uttarakhand (4)	51	Lychee	Udhamsingh Nagar, Dehradun and Nainital.
	52	Flowers	Districts of Dehradun and Pantnagar.
	53	Basmati Rice	Districts of Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar.
	54	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Nainital.
West Bengal (6)	55	Lychee	Districts of MurshidabadMalda, 24 Pargana (N) and 24 Pargana(s).
	56	Potatoes	Districts of Hoogly, Burdwan, Midnapore (W) UdayNarayanpur and Howrah.
	57	Mango	Malda and Murshidabad
	58	Vegetables	Nadia, Murshidabad) and North 24 Parganas.
	59	Darjeeling Tea	Darjeeling.
	60	Pineapple	Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri.

[English]

**Release of National Museum
Research Bulletin**

3033. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently released National Museum Research Bulletin after a gap of Sixteen years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it will help to generate awareness about activities of National Museums and renew interest of people and inspire them to engage in conservation activities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has established/ proposes to establish any mechanism for regular releasing of issues of the said bulletin; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Museum has released Bulletin No. 10 as a Special issue. This issue carries articles of wide range subjects pertaining to National Museum's vast collection and topics such as display, conservation, outreach and exhibition.

(c) Yes, Madam. It will generate awareness among people of other heritage/ cultural institution in conservation activities being carried out in National Museum.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. National Museum is taking various steps to publish the new issue of the said bulletin.

Plastic Export

3034. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's plastic exports grew 31.6 percent to US \$4.59 billion during April to September, 2018 as against US \$3.48 billion in the same period last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the growth in India's plastics export has been primarily boosted by higher shipment of plastic raw materials, plastic sheet, film, plates and packaging materials; 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. India's plastics exports grew by 31.6% during April to September, 2018 as compared to the corresponding period during the last year.

% growth in plastics & its products export by India

Product Sector	Apr 17-Sep 17 (US\$ Billion)	Apr 18-Sep 18 (US\$ Billion)	Growth (%)
Plastic & its products	3.488	4.589	31.6

(c) and (d) Yes. Plastic products grouped under Plastic raw materials, plastic sheet-film & plates and packaging materials have witnessed a high growth during April -September, 2018 as compared to April - September, 2017. The details are as follows:

Product Panel	Apr 17-Sep 17 (US\$ Bn)	Apr 18-Sep 18 (US\$ Bn)	Growth (%)
Plastic raw materials	1.373	2.233	62.6%
Plastic sheet, film, plates etc.	0.595	0.732	23.1%
Packaging materials	0.353	0.417	18.2%

[Source: DGCIS]

Residential Schools

3035. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up special residential schools for orphans, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and being spent by the Government for this purpose, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme of school education,

financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for setting up residential schools/hostels for reaching out to children in sparsely populated or hilly and densely forested areas with difficult geographical terrain and border areas where new primary and upper primary and secondary/Higher Secondary schools may not be viable. Preference is given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts Special Focus Districts (SFDs) and aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. 347 Residential schools and 739 Hostels have been approved upto 2018-19. The enrolment in these residential schools is open to all children living in areas mentioned above.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were residential schools from upper primary to senior secondary level to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups in the age groups belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. KGBVs provide for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities and 25% to girls from families that live below the poverty line. Under the Samagra Shiksha, provision has been made to upgrade KGBVs from Class 6 to 8 to upto Class 12. A total of 5970 KGBVs of different categories have been sanctioned till 2018-19.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) scheme envisages setting up of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. These residential schools impart good quality modern education to rural talented children irrespective of their socio economic background.

[Translation]

Agreement with Panipat Refinery

3036. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

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

(a) whether Panipat Refinery has given employment or any other facilities as per the agreement to the owners of land acquired for the refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with time by which the agreement signed at the time of land acquisition is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the local refinery officers have reportedly hired vehicles from persons other than the land losers for

commercial or other purposes and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to take action against such officers 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) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that there is no agreement either with the land losers or with the Government of Haryana to give employment or any other facility to the land losers as acquisition of land was not done directly by IOCL and the same was acquired in a phased manner through Government of Haryana (GoH). However, based on the discussion with officers of GoH in 1997, IOCL is providing indirect employment opportunities to the families of the land losers by engaging vehicles as per requirement of IOCL.

(c) and (d) IOCL has reported that commercial vehicles have been engaged by IOCL from the vendors other than the land losers also, depending upon the need.

[English]

National Skill Development Council

3037. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the National Skill Development Council's redeployment ratio has never crossed 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees in the last four years who have received the short duration Skill Development Training and have been re-deployed; and

(d) the details of effective steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT),

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country for four years i.e. 2016-2020. Under the PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, as on 30.11.2018, 34.32 lakh candidates have been enrolled across the country. Out of total enrolled candidates, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (23.18 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and Special Project (0.71 lakh) across the country in various sector. The year wise details of the candidates enrolled, trained and placed under PMKVY 2016-20 is given at enclosed Statement.

Under the scheme, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support

of Sector Skill Council. Scheme also incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. Also, the reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to 70% of the trained candidates. Additionally, post placement support of Rs. 1450 per month per trainee is applicable for special group (women candidates and persons with disability) and special areas (LWE, North East region and Jammu and Kashmir) for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate. Further, PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS).

Statement

Year wise details of the candidates enrolled, trained and placed under PMKVY 2016-20 (as on 30.11.2018)

FY	Total	Total	Total	Total	Placement
	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	reported
2016-2017	394227	49973	17063	10139	281
2017-2018	1841145	1594183	1361061	1170243	448279
2018-2019	171792	674534	769518	735979	533598
Total (1)	2407164	2318690	2147642	1916361	982158
	SPL Project				
2016-2017	2206	881	211	109	0
2017-2018	50316	30569	20141	16161	6058
2018-2019	30059	40268	32511	25534	10945
Total (2)	82581	71718	52863	41804	17003
	RPL				
2016-2017	200781	173031	98383	74856	NA
2017-2018	516940	530131	479607	438291	NA
2018-2019	224993	205629	185081	162036	NA
Total (3)	942714	908791	763071	675183	NA
Grand Total (1+2+3)	34,32,459	32,99,199	29,63,576	26,33,348	9,99,161

Data as on 30th Nov 2018, placement as reported. PMKVY calculated placement on certified candidate and RPL candidate and does not mandate placement.

Convocation Attire

3038. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appealed to Universities across the country to replace their British inspired convocation attire with traditional Indian clothes as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many institutions of higher education introduced traditional attire for convocation ceremonies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has issued a letter to the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) requesting them to consider using handloom fabric for ceremonial dresses prescribed for special occasions like convocation etc. The letter is available on the UGC website at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5896148_Handloom-Fabric.pdf. Also, many universities have adopted Indian attire on their own volition.

Tourism Projects for Chhattisgarh

3039. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for approval of tourism projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details and its status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to develop the tourist sites in Chhattisgarh and if so, the number of tourism projects sanctioned by the Government for the State of Chhattisgarh during the last three years, project and year-wise; and

(d) the efforts made along with the funds allocated and expenditure incurred by the Government in this regard during the said period, project and year-wise?

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

Development of Tourist sites/Pilgrimage centres is the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist spots on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. The details of the projects in Chhattisgarh approved by the Ministry of Tourism as follows:

(i) The project "Development of Tribal Circuit Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar - Gangrel - Kondagaon - Nathyanawagaon Jagdalpur - Chitrakoot - Tirthgarh", approved as Tribal Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015-16 at the cost of Rs.9.21 Crore. The amount Rs.49.97 Crore has been released so far.

Cashew Exports

3040. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that higher operational costs and tough competitions from Vietnam is putting pressure on Indian cashew industry with many processors and exporters facing adverse credit profile;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that while the Indian cashew exports recorded a marginal decline at a CAGR of 3 per cent between CY 2012 and CY 2017, the exports from Vietnam grew at a CAGR of 10 per cent during the same period; 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) Vietnam is a major supplier of cashew kernel and is a competitor to India. Industry has reported that processing cost in India can be attributed to a variety of factors like increased wage cost, lower output of cashew kernel, domestic & international demand-supply situation etc., which increase the processing cost.

(c) and (d) Details of Export of Cashew Kernel from India between CY 2013 to CY 2017 is produced below:

Year	India's export of Cashew Kernel (HS code 080132)	CAGR % Growth	India's export of Cashew Kernel (HScode 080132)	CAGR % Growth
2013	917.48	Base year	1596.34	Base year
2014	861.02	-6.15	1930.39	20.93
2015	804.49	-6.57	2315.66	19.96
2016	730.99	-9.14	2732.52	18.00
2017	943.41	29.06	3320.07	21.50
CAGR Rate	-	0.70	-	20.09

Source: ITC Trade Map)

[Translation]

Imposition of High Custom Duty on Steel and Aluminium Products

3041. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has opposed the move of imposition of high custom duty on certain steel and aluminium products by the United States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised this issue at the World Trade Organisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) United States (US) has imposed global tariff of 25% and 10% in March, 2018 on certain steel and aluminium products, respectively, under Section 232 of US Trade Expansion Act of 1962. India took up this issue at WTO as India considers these additional duties to be non-compliant with World Trade Organisation (WTO) provisions.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Firstly, India has retaliated against the US by imposing additional customs duties on 29 items originating from the US under the provisions of WTO Safeguard Agreement. Secondly, India has also challenged these measures as inconsistent at the WTO level and asked US to bring these measures to be consistent with WTO provisions. A dispute settlement panel has been established by DSB on 4th December, 2018 to adjudicate in the dispute.

Training by SDC

3042. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the MINISTER of SKILL DEVELOPMENT and ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Skill Development Centres aided by the State Government and the Union Government operating in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Banda and Chitrakoot districts for imparting Skill Development Training of the people;

(b) the trades in which training is being imparted in the said centres; and

(c) the time by which imparting training in the rest of the approved trades is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) across the country including Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh for four years i.e. 2016-2020.

PMKVY 2016-20 does not mandate the establishment of skill development centres, however, enables large number of prospective youth for taking up training through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country including Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Under the scheme, the accreditation and affiliation of training centres are being done through a single window application SMART for imparting skill development training. As on 30.11.2018, 108 centers have been allocated target in Bundelkhand region including Banda and Chitrakoot districts for imparting training in 35 job roles/trades under 14 sectors. The sector-wise details of job roles are given

at enclosed Statement. Further, as on 30.11.2018, 13,199 candidates have been already trained under these TCs in Bundelkhand region including Banda and Chitrakoot districts.

Statement

The sector-wise details of job roles under TCs in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh under STT of PMKVY 2016-20

Sl. No.	Sector	Job Role
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture	Organic grower Dairy Farmer/ Entrepreneur Gardener Micro Irrigation Technician
2.	Apparel	Self Employed Tailor
3.	Beauty and Wellness	Hair Stylist Pedicurist & Manicurist Assistant Hair Stylist Assistant Beauty Therapist
4.	BFSI	Goods & Services Tax (GST) Accounts Assistant Debt Recovery Agent Life Insurance Agent
5.	Capital Goods	Manual Metal Arc Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder
6.	Construction	Assistant Electrician
7.	Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician - Computing and Peripherals Solar Panel Installation Technician Field Technician - Networking and Storage CCTV Installation Technician

1	2	3
		DTH Set Top Box Installation & Service Technician TV Repair Technician LED Light Repair Technician
8.	Healthcare	General Duty Assistant
9.	Iron and Steel	Fitter: Electronic Assembly
10.	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data entry Operator
11.	Life Sciences	Medical Sales Representative
12.	Logistics	Warehouse Picker Documentation Assistant Courier Delivery Executive
13.	Retail *X	Retail Sales Associate Trainee Associate
14.	Telecom	Handset Repair Engineer Telecom -In-store promoter Customer Care Executive - (Telecom Call Centre) Customer Care Executive (Relationship Centre) Distributor Sales Rep

Prices of Petroleum Products

3043. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise prices of petrol and diesel in the country at present; and

(b) whether the prices of the said products varies in different States/UTs 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) The retail selling prices of petrol and diesel as on 24.12.2018 in various State capitals/UTs/major cities are given at enclosed Statement.

Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector

Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly.

The price of petrol and diesel varies from state to state due to various factors including state VAT/Sales tax rates, freight cost etc.

Statement

Retail Selling Price of petrol and diesel as on 24.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	State Capital/UT/Major City	Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3	4	5
1	UT Delhi	New Delhi	69.86	63.83
2	West Bengal	Kolkata	71.96	65.59
3	Maharashtra	Mumbai	75.48	66.79
4	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	72.48	67.38
5	Tripura	Agartala	66.75	62.07
6	Mizoram	Aizwal	66.39	61.56
7	Haryana	Ambala	70.50	63.52
8	Karnataka	Bangalore	70.42	64.18
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	72.89	65.06
10	Odisha	Bhubhaneswar	68.85	68.40
11	Ut Chandigarh	Chandigarh	66.05	60.78
12	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	70.23	63.48
13	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	67.52	66.87
14	Sikkim	Gangtok	73.25	65.90
15	Assam	Guwahati	69.28	64.14
16	Telangana	Hyderabad	74.09	69.37
17	Manipur	Imphal	66.17	60.03
18	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	64.04	59.19
19	Rajasthan	Jaipur	70.49	66.08
20	Jammu	Jammu	71.33	62.60
21	Punjab	Jullunder	74.85	63.79
22	Nagaland	Kohima	68.45	62.04

1	2	3	4	5
23	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	69.70	63.15
24	Goa	Panjim	62.36	62.93
25	Bihar	Patna	73.96	67.07
26	Puducherry	Puducherry	69.07	66.20
27	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	60.47	60.01
28	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	68.35	66.92
29	Jharkhand	Hanchi	68.79	65.01
30	Meghalaya	Shillong	67.11	61.39
31	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	68.83	61.98
32	Kashmir	Srinagar	74.36	65.13
33	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	73.05	68.64
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	68.29	64.88
35	Daman and Diu	Daman	68.21	64.81

Note: RSPs are as per IOCL.

[English]

Setting up of FSIS

3044. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed a foreign Students Information System(FSIS) in order to monitor the activities of foreign students studying in various educational Institutions/Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has developed a Foreign Student Information System(FSIS) module under the IVFRT (Immigration, Visa, Foreigner Registration & Tracking) system. While giving extension and other visa related services to Foreign

Students, the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/ Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs) would check whether such a foreign student is really pursuing the registered course of study and is following the guidelines of the visa. The educational institutions that provide admission to foreign students have been submitting on-line details of such students on the FSIS.

Industrial Projects in AP

3045. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of industrial projects sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) State particularly in Anantapur district post bifurcation of the State;

(b) the funds sanctioned/spent so far for each project; and

(c) the details of the pending industrial projects for sanction and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by

the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and as available, details of industrial projects sanctioned in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation of the State are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of approval	Project Cost (Rs.)	Central Grant Approved (Rs.)	Central Grant Released (Rs.)
1	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Center & IP Gollapuram, Anantapur District, AP	01.03.2016	54.20 Crore	14.93 Crore	10.45 Crore

(c) As per information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, there is no industrial project pending for sanction for Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation of the State.

Delayed Payment to MSMEs

3046. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to empower Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments by Central Ministries / Departments/ CPSEs/ State Governments also providing them information about the pending payments with the said departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative to capture data regarding MSMEs online to help the Ministry in saving the expenditure incurred at the time of 4th All India Census, which was in range of approximately Rs. 200 cr.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched SAMADHAAN portal (<https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/MSEFC/MSEFC>Welcome.aspx>) on 30th October, 2017 to enable Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) across the country to directly register their cases on line on the

portal relating to delayed payments by Central Ministries / Departments/ CPSEs/ State Government etc.. The information about the pending payments from Central Ministries / Departments/ CPSEs/ State Government etc. is available in public domain and can be viewed by the MSEs.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has introduced Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) for registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) on self declaration basis.

Protection of Women and Children Engaged in Beedi Rolling

3047. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to ensure protection of women and children from hazardous health effects of beedi rolling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to create awareness among women regarding hazardous effects of beedi rolling and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any State specific training is given to grass root level workers about harmful effects of beedi rolling and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken for welfare of women engaged in beedi rolling in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There are 10 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries under Labour Welfare Organisation across the country to provide health care facilities to Beedi workers and their families.

(c) and (d) Hospitals and Dispensaries under LWO organize health camps for awareness of effect of beedi rolling to beedi workers including women workers in all the States. In addition, this Ministry has initiated a Skill Development Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and National Skill Development Corporation for beedi workers and their dependants to provide alternative jobs to them. As a part of this programme beedi rollers are being sensitized to shift towards other jobs.

(e) This Ministry is implementing various schemes for welfare of beedi workers including women beedi workers. A list of these schemes is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

(i) HEALTH SCHEMES: Besides providing health care facilities to beedi workers and their families through 10 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries, following assistance is being provided in case of certain critical diseases.

Sl. No.	Purpose	Nature of Assitance
1	2	3
1	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.
2	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/-.

Scheme	Nature of Assistance			
	Scholarship shall be awarded to the children of the workers at the following rates per student per year:			
7	Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
	Group III	Class IX	1140	700
	Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
	Group V	Class XI to XII	2440	2000
	Group VI	Non-Professional Degree Courses; Non-Professional Post Graduate Courses; Two-Three Year Diploma Courses and BCA, BBA and PGDCA.	3000	3000
	Group VII	Professional Degree Courses i.e.B.E./B.Tech/ MBBS/BAMS/BUMS/ B.Sc(Agriculture) and MCA/MBA.	15000	15000

Innovation Council

3048. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Education has assigned the All India Council for Technical Education

1	2	3
3	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/-.
4	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents for treatment through Govt. recognized hospitals.
5	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 30,000/-.

(ii) HOUSING SCHEME: Under the revised Housing Subsidy scheme RIHS -2016 an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakh is being provided to Beedi workers as subsidy for helping them to build their own pucca houses.

(iii) Educational Scheme:

(AICTE) for developing Business, Idea and Creativity among the students;

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

(c) whether the Government aims to expand the programme to schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the manner in which the Government is likely to incentivise other national organisations to join Institution's Innovation Council partnership?

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) An Innovation Cell has been established by Ministry of Human Resource Development in the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to foster innovation culture among all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) only. It will undertake/initiate various innovations related activities such as establishing institutions' Innovation Councils (IICs) in HEIs, ranking HEIs on innovation parameters such as Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) rankings, Hackathons (Smart India Hackathon, International Hackathons, Grand/ Mini Challenges) and other such initiatives. Initially, an amount of Rs. 2 Crore has been proposed for the Innovation Cell during the year 2018-19.

In the Budget for the year 2017-18, an Innovation Fund for Secondary Education was created under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to encourage local innovation for ensuring universal access, gender parity and quality improvement, including ICT enabled learning transformation with a special focus on educationally backward districts of the country. During 2017-18, an outlay of Rs. 69.75 crore was approved for innovation fund. Further, an outlay of Rs 314.39 crore has been provided for under Samagra Siksha for various innovative activities/projects as submitted by the States and Union Territories (UTs) for secondary and higher secondary level for encouraging science education and promote creativity.

Private Collection of Historical Objects

3049. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) since 2014 and the details of steps taken to fill the said vacancies;

(b) the number of privately owned museums in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of steps taken for ensuring maintenance and restoration of antiques held in private museums;

(d) the number of cases regarding illegal trade, of

antiquities registered during the last three years and the current year and the steps taken to combat the same;

(e) the Government's policy with respect to private collections of historical objects, since they are part of the wider community's history which are accessible to only a handful of wealthy individuals;

(f) whether the Government proposes on obligating private collectors to display artefacts to general public for a minimum number of days per year and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) the number of monuments in the country which were more than 75 years old demolished since 2014?

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 vacancies which have arisen in ASI since 2014 have been filled up from time to time and at present there are 1653 vacancies. ASI is taking concerted efforts to fill up the vacancies as and when they arise through UPSC, SSC and by holding meetings of Departmental Promotion Committees.

(b) and (c) The private museums do not come under the purview of Ministry of Culture.

(d) Archaeological Survey of India has not registered any case of illegal trade of antiquities during the last three years and the current year. The various Enforcing Agencies under the control of State/UT governments are empowered to combat the same.

(e) Presently, ASI do not have any Policy with respect to private collection of historical objects. As per provisions of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 certain antiquities are registerable and can be retained in private ownership.

(f) The antiquities are dealt under the provisions of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. There is no provision that the antiquities are to be displayed for general public by private collectors for a minimum number of the days.

(g) No monument declared as protected monument under the provisions of AMASRA Act 1958 has been demolished.

Growth of Education Sector

3050. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would work on promoting the growth of the education sector to help increase the share of overall service sector in the country's economy;

(b) if so, whether the Government is working with different universities and institutions in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was a need for increase in integration and collaboration between industry and universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) In order to make education more relevant and to create skilled workforce in service sector, University Grants Commission (UGC) has implemented three schemes i.e. Community College, B.Voc and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendra under National Skill Qualification Framework. These schemes facilitate close interaction between the institutions offering skill-based courses and the service industry. In addition, All India Council of Technical Education implements Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna for technical institution (PMKVY-TI) to train youth in professional skills through approved technical institutions.

In order to help increase the share of overall service sector in country's economy skilling in service sector is very important. Accordingly, under the Community College Scheme through UGC and AICTE put together, a total of 273 institutions (mainly Polytechnics) are offering skill courses in about 83 trades. The courses are aligned as per NSQF from Level 3 to 5. There was no such scheme during period 2010-14.

Under PMKVY-TI, during 2017-18, 1577 Institutes/ Polytechnics carried out training, with an approved intake of 1,71,879 students in the year, 82,765 students were enrolled for training in a total of 31 sectors with 395 Qualification Packages (OJPs) at Level 2 to 6.

Further with a view to improve collaboration between industry and academia, following schemes are there:

(i) In IMPRINT I, 142 research projects at a total cost of 323.16 Cr. with joint funding by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and various participating Ministries/ Departments/ Industry were there. The success

of IMPRINT in terms of wide spread enthusiastic interest and participation of the academic community across the country made MHRD realize that IMPRINT should now graduate into its next edition with sharper focus, simplified functioning and greater commitment for translation of knowledge into viable technology. To realize this novel objective, IMPRINT-II is now there as a corpus jointly set up by M/o HRD and Deptt. Science & Technology as well as contribution from various other Ministries. The scheme is opened to all Central Funded Technical Institutions and Central Universities and CUs as principal investigator (Pis) while other institutions including private institutions can participate as joint PI. The average cost of each proposal is about Rs. 2 crore with a duration of 3 years.

(ii) Research Parks: Complementing the renewed focus of the Government of developing indigenous R&D capabilities, boosting manufacturing and creating successful startup culture in the country, research parks have been set up. These research parks are located at IITs/ HSc and thus provide cutting edge solutions by increasing collaboration between industries and universities.

(iii) Uchhatar Avishkar Yojna (UAY): This project envisages collaboration between the academia and industry- within or outside India. Currently, 87 projects with joint funding by Ministry of Human Resource Development, participating Ministries and Industry are there.

SAIL Land

3051. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the unutilized land at disposal of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Plant-wise;

(b) whether SAIL has transferred the land acquired by it to any other authority/agency in the recent past; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the total revenue earned by SAIL therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) At present there is no surplus land at the disposal of SAIL plants, as the vacant land at present is earmarked for future utilization/ expansion projects.

(b) and (c) During last three years, a parcel of land measuring 0.325 acres has been surrendered back in Rourkela to Government of Odisha for setting up Sewerage

Treatment Plant and Pumping Station. The revenue generated is reimbursement of land acquisition cost i.e. Rs.130 only.

Development of Model Rocketry Industry

3052. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received various proposals regarding the development of model rocketry industry and ascertained potential benefits arising out of the same in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government undertook detailed assessment to explore the commercial, educational, experimental potential of model rocketry industry and its research and development in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is considering to amend extant rules and regulations pertaining to the use of explosives to encourage model rocketry industry in the country and if so, the details thereof including the time frame by which the guidelines will be evolved to develop the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Department of Space /ISRO has received one proposal from a start-up company regarding model rocketry and they are evaluating the same.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for the amendment of extant rules and regulations pertaining to use of explosives to encourage model rocketry in the country.

Repatriation of Artefacts

3053. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is a long history of Indian antique objects finding their way into international museums land private collections, but only a few have made it back and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any data about the number of antiquities which are being currently exhibited in museums across the world;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to bring the said artefacts of Indian origin to our country; and

(e) if so, the details of the artefacts identified and actually brought back during the last three years and the current year?

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 antiquities taken away from India during the British Period and displayed in the International Museums does not come under the purview of illegal export. The Archaeological Survey of India is constantly making its best efforts to retrieve the antiquities which have been taken away from the country in violation of the Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972. Efforts are made to retrieve such antiquities as and when surfaced in foreign countries.

(b) and (c) No data of antiquities currently exhibited in the Museums across the world is available with the ASI.

(d) and (e) The Archaeological Survey of India constantly making its best efforts through Indian Missions abroad for retrieval of illegally exported antiquities. The details of the antiquities retrieved from foreign countries from 2015-2017 and current year up to December, 2018 is given at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Retrieved Indian Antiquities from Abroad from 2015 to 2018

Sl. No.	Name	State	From	Year	Mode of retrieval	Under the custody
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Parrot Lady	Madhya Pradesh	Canada	2015	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
2.	Durga(Mahishmardini)	Jammu and Kashmir	Germany	2015	Voluntarily returned	SPS Museum Sri Nagar, Jammu and Kashmir
3.	UmaParameshwari	Tamil Nadu	Singapore	2015	Voluntarily returned	Under the custody of Idol Wing Tamil Nadu
4.	Bronze image of SaintManikkavachaka	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	Under the custody of Idol Wing Tamil Nadu
5.	Metal image of Ganesha	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	Under the custody of Idol Wing Tamil Nadu
6.	Terracotta Female Figure (Honolulu Museum)	Mauryan period Central India	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
7.	Male Deity(HonoluluMuseum)	Madhya Pradesh	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section., Purana Qila, N. Delhi
8.	Floral Tile, Harvan	Kashmir	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
9.	Sri Devi, Chola Period	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
10.	Metal image of Bahubali	Andhra Pradesh	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	PMO
11.	Metal image of Parvati	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
12.	Terracotta Plaque	West Bengal	USA	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section Purana Qila, N. Delhi
13.	Metal image of Bhoodevi	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	Idol Wing Tamij Nadu
14.	Metal image of Chakkarathalwar	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	Idol Wing Tamil Nadu
15.	Seated Buddha	Mathura region, Uttar Pradesh	Australia	2016	Voluntarily returned	National Museum New Delhi
16.	Panel of Devotees of Buddha	Andhra Pradesh	Australia	2016	Voluntarily returned	National Museum New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Stone image Pratyangira	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2016	Voluntarily returned	Under the custody of Idol Wing Tamil Nadu
18.	Sand Stone Male Figure in Tribhanga Posture	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
19.	Sand Stone Bust of a Female	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
20.	Sand Stone broken Figure	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
21.	Stone image of Durga	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
22.	Damaged Sand Stone image of Nataraja in dancing posture.	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
23.	Mutilated Sand Stone Panel depicting two male Figures (vidhyadharas).	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
24.	Stone image of a couple(mithuna) figure carved under a niche from Atru, Rajasthan.	Rajasthan	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
25.	Stone image of a couple(mithuna) Figure from Atru, Rajasthan.	Rajasthan	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
26.	Stone sculpture of Brahma and Brahamani	Gujarat	U.K.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section; Purana Qila, N. Delhi
27.	DurgaMahishasurmard ini	Uttarakhand	USA MET	Museum 2018	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section. Purana Qila, N. Delhi
28.	Bodhisattva Head	Andhra Pradesh	USA MET	Museum 2018	Voluntarily returned	Nagarjunakonda Museum, Andhra Pradesh

Setting up of Petrol Pumps

3054. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) proposes to set up petrol and diesel pumps in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the norms/guidelines laid down for the purpose; and

(c) the impact of the newly set up as well as the existing petrol pumps on availability and consumption of petrol and diesel in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that expansion of ^ Retail Outlet network is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motoring fuels like petrol and diesel throughout the country. Recently, OMCs have issued an advertisement for award of new Retail Outlet dealerships including rural retail outlets on 25.11.2018. Procedure / Norms / Criteria / Reservation Policy for allotment of Retail Outlet Dealerships in the country are available on the respective websites of the OMCs i.e. www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com and www.hinduslanpetroleum.com.

(c) The new retail outlets in rural areas will help in reaching the products to the doorsteps of the farmer/rural population. Currently, approximately 16% of total sales volume of Indian Oil Corporation is sold through rural ROs. With the commissioning of rural retail outlets, the consumption is likely to increase further.

GI products

3055. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the products under Geographical Indication (GI) in India and the steps taken by the Government to promote and increase the sales of GI products, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that authorized user registration for different GI products has been very less and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the application process for registering a product under geographical indication or getting registered as an authorised user takes a very long time and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to make the GI registration process online 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) Geographical Indications (GIs) are registered as per the provisions of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. As on 24.12.2018, 330 GIs (list enclosed as Statement-I) have been registered. The break-up of the registered GIs is as follows:

Classification of GIs-Goods	No of Registered GIs
Agricultural	93
Manufactured	10
Food Stuff	12
Handicraft (including textiles)	171
Natural Goods	01
Gi Logo Application Registered	29
Total GIs Registered	330

Of the above 330 registered GIs, 14 GIs are registered w.r.t. foreign goods.

The Government has undertaken several steps for promotion of Indian products registered as GIs. These include, inter alia, participation in trade fairs and other events to promote and create awareness on GIs and increase the sales of GI products, promotion of GIs through social media, involving State Governments and Union Territory Administration and other relevant organisations for facilitation of GI producers.

(b) Authorised Users are registered as per the provisions of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. Till 30.11.2018, the GI Registry, Chennai has received 4850 GI Authorised User applications, out of which 3607 GI Authorised Users have been registered. The remaining 1243 pending

applications have already been examined and report issued to the applicants to remedy deficiencies, which include providing supporting documents and complete applicant details.

In order to spread awareness for registration of GI Authorised Users, awareness programmes are conducted for concerned stakeholders at various places in the country.

(c) and (d) The applications for registration of Geographical Indications and Authorised N Users are processed as per the provisions of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

The processing of an application for registering a geographical indication for any goods involves issuing of a preliminary examination report to remedy deficiencies in the application, if any. Thereafter, a consultative group comprising of subject experts is constituted to evaluate and ascertain the correctness of the particulars furnished in the application and its supporting documents. Based on

the recommendations by the consultative group, an examination report is issued to the applicant. After necessary compliances to conditions and removal of objections, if any, the application is accepted and published for public to file opposition, if any, within the stipulated period. If no opposition is received, or if it is disposed off in favour of the applicant, the GI is registered.

In the case of an application for registration as Authorised User, it is examined and deficiencies, if any, communicated to the applicant. Once these are removed, the application is registered.

The onus of removing the deficiencies and complying with the conditions as may be laid down in the examination report, lies with the applicant, the time taken for which may delay the disposal of the application.

(e) The online system of filing GI applications is operational since March, 2015. However, examination of the application is done offline. There is no proposal to make the system of examination online.

Statement

Details of GI Applications Registered as on December 24, 2018

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Status	Date of Filing	Goods	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Guntur Sannam Chilli	Registered	29.10.2008	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
2	Tirupathi Laddu	Registered	31.03.2008	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh
3	Bandar Laddu	Registered	29.07.2013	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh
4	Srikalahasthi Kalamkari	Registered	16.03.2005	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
5	Kondapalli Bommalu	Registered	10.11.2005	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
6	Budithi Bell & Brass Metal Craft	Registered	16.04.2007	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
7	Machilipatnam Kalamkari	Registered	16.04.2007	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
8	Andhra Pradesh Leather Puppetry	Registered	01.08.2007	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
9	Uppada Jamdani Sarees	Registered	10.04.2008	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
10	Venkatagiri Sarees	Registered	13.11.2009	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
11	Mangalagiri Sarees And Fabrics	Registered	26.02.2010	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
12	Bobbili Veena	Registered	24.03.2010	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
13	Dharmavaram Handloom Pattu Sarres And Paavadas	Registered	02.08.2010	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Durgi Stone Carvings	Registered	01.05.2014	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
15	Etikoppaka Toys	Registered	01.05.2014	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
16	Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
17	Allagadda Stone Carving	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
18	Arunachal Orange	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural Pradesh	Arunachal
19	Assam (Orthodox) Logo	Registered	19.11.2007 22.11.2007	Agricultural	Assam
20	Assam Karbi Anglong Ginger	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Assam
21	Tezpur Litchi	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Assam
22	Joha Rice of Assam	Registered	10.09.2013	Agricultural	Assam
23	Boka Chaul	Registered	25.07.2016	Agricultural	Assam
24	Muga Silk of Assam	Registered	20.07.2006	Handicraft	Assam
25	Muga Silk of Assam (Logo)	Registered	19.06.2012	Handicraft	Assam
26	Bhagalpuri Zardalu	Registered	20.06.2016	Agricultural	Bihar
27	Shahi Litchi of Bihar	Registered	20.06.2016	Agricultural	Bihar
28	Katami Rice	Registered	20.06.2016	Agricultural	Bihar
29	Magahi Paan	Registered	20.06.2016	Agricultural	Bihar
30	Siiiao Khaja	Registered	16.08.2017	Food Stuff	Bihar
31	Madhubani Painting	Registered [^]	22.08.2005	Handicraft	Bihar
32	Applique (Khatwa) Work of Bihar	Registered	21.09.2006	Handicraft	Bihar
33	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar	Registered	21.09.2006	Handicraft	Bihar
34	Sikki Grass Products of Bihar	Registered	21.09.2006	Handicraft	Bihar
35	Bhagalpur Silk	Registered	15.07.2009	Handicraft	Bihar
36	Sikki Grass Products of Bihar (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Bihar
37	Applique (Khatwa) Work of Bihar (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Bihar
38	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Bihar
39	Bastar Iron Craft	Registered	12.03.2007	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
40	Bastar Dhokra	Registered	12.03.2007	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
41	Bastar Wooden Craft	Registered	12.03.2007	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4	5	6
42	Champa Silk Saree And Fabrics	Registered	25.05.2009	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
43	Bastar Dhokra (Logo)	Registered	05.11.2012	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
44	Feni	Registered	19.12.2007	Manufactured	Goa
45	Gir Kesar Mango	Registered	17.08.2009	Agricultural	Gujarat
46	Bhalia Wheat	Registered	17.12.2009	Agricultural	Gujarat
47	Sankheda Furniture	Registered	05.07.2007	Handicraft	Gujarat
48	Agates of Cambay	Registered	05.07.2007	Handicraft	Gujarat
49	Kutch Embroidery	Registered	11.07.2007	Handicraft	Gujarat
50	Tangaliya Shawl	Registered	9.6.2008	Handicraft	Gujarat
51	Surat Zari Craft	Registered	21.05.2009	Handicraft	Gujarat
52	Kachchh Shawls	Registered	04.06.2009	Handicraft	Gujarat
53	Bandhani of Gujarat	Registered	13.09.2010	Handicraft	Gujarat
54	Patan Patola	Registered	09.03.20011	Handicraft	Gujarat
55	Rajkot Patola	Registered	16.03.2012	Handicraft	Gujarat
56	Sankheda Furniture (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Gujarat
57	Agates of Cambay (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Gujarat
58	Kutch Embroidery (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Gujarat
59	Pethapur Printing Blocks	Registered	28.08.2017	Handicraft	Gujarat
60	Kangra Tea	Registered	11.02.2005	Agricultural Pradesh	Himachal
61	Kullu Shawl	Registered	10.12.2004	Handicraft Pradesh	Himachal
62	Chamba Rumal	Registered	22.01.2007	Handicraft Pradesh	Himachal
63	Kinnauri Shawl	Registered	04.12.2008	Handicraft Pradesh	Himachal
64	Kangra Paintings	Registered	04.02.2012	Handicraft Pradesh	Himachal
65	Kullu Shawl (Logo)	Registered	23.05.2012	Handicraft Pradesh	Himachal
66	Kolhapuri Chappal	Registered	04.05.2009	Handicraft	Karnataka & Maharashtra
67	Alleppey Green Cardamom	Registered	14.09.2006	Agricultural	Kerala & Tamilnadu

1	2	3	4	5	6
68	Malabar Pepper	Registered	13.02.2006 20.07.2006	Agricultural	Kerala, Karnataka & Tamilnadu
69	Nagpur Orange	Registered	03.08.2012	Agricultural	Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh
70	Warli Painting	Registered	06.07.2011	Handicraft	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadara & Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu
71	Phulkari	Registered	14.03.2005	Handicraft	Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan
72	Mansooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	Registered	05.04.2007	Agricultural	Karnataka & Kerala
73	Mansooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Registered	12.10.07	Agricultural	Karnataka & Kerala
74	Basmati	Registered	26.11.2008	Agricultural	Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarkhand / Uttar Pradesh / Jammu and Kashmir
75	Banaganapalle Mangoes	Registered	07.09.2011	Agricultural	Telangana & Andhra Pradesh
76	Kashmir Pashmina	Registered	09.12.2005	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
77	Kashmir Sozani Craft	Registered	19.01.2006	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
78	Kani Shawl	Registered	13.02.2006	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
79	Kashmir Paper Machie	Registered	17.07.2009	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
80	Kashmir Walnut Wood Carving	Registered	17.07.2009	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
81	Khatamband	Registered	24.03.2010	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
82	Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet	Registered	01.06.2015	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
83	Coorg Orange	Registered	31.03.2005	Agricultural	Karnataka
84	Mysore Betel Leaf	Registered	31.03.2005	Agricultural	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6
85	Nanjanagud Banana	Registered	31.03.2005	Agricultural	Karnataka
86	Mysore Malligae	Registered	24.07.2006	Agricultural	Karnataka
87	Udupi Malligae	Registered	24.07.2006	Agricultural	Karnataka
88	Hadagali Malligae	Registered	24.07.2006	Agricultural	Karnataka
89	Coorg Green Cardamom	Registered	27.12.2006	Agricultural	Karnataka
90	Byadagi Chilli	Registered	01.08.2008	Agricultural	Karnataka
91	Devanahalli Pomello	Registered	04.09.2008	Agricultural	Karnataka
92	Appemidi Mango	Registered	04.09.2008	Agricultural	Karnataka
93	Kamaiapur Red Banana	Registered	04.09.2008	Agricultural	Karnataka
94	Udupi Mattu Gulla Brinjal	Registered	03.03.2010	Agricultural	Karnataka
95	Bangalore Blue Grapes	Registered	29.07.2010	Agricultural	Karnataka
96	Bangalore Rose Onion	Registered	30.07.2010	Agricultural	Karnataka
97	Dharwad Pedha	Registered	24.01.2007	Food Stuff	Karnataka
98	Mysore Silk	Registered	22.07.2004	Handicraft	Karnataka
99	Bidriware	Registered	24.01.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka
100	Channapatna Toys And Dolls	Registered	07.02.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka
101	Mysore Rosewood Inlay	Registered	07.02.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka
102	Kasuti Embroidery	Registered	31.03.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka
103	Mysore Traditional Paintings	Registered	31.03.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka
104	Ganjifa Cards of Mysore	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Karnataka
105	Navalgund Durries	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Karnataka
106	Karnataka Bronzeware	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Karnataka
107	Ilka I Sarees	Registered	16.10.2006	Handicraft	Karnataka
108	Molakalmuru Sarees	Registered	16.10.2006	Handicraft	Karnataka
109	Sandur Lambani Embroidery	Registered	09.09.2008	Handicraft	Karnataka
110	Guledgudd Khana	Registered	29.07.2010	Handicraft	Karnataka
111	Kinhal Toys	Registered	02.08.2010	Handicraft	Karnataka
112	Udupi Sarees	Registered	03.11.2010	Handicraft	Karnataka
113	Karnataka Bronzeware (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka
114	Ganjifa cards of Mysore (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka
115	Navalgund Durries (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6
116	Mysore Silk (Logo)	Registered	26.08.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka
117	Mysore Agarbathi	Registered	11.08.2004 25.11.2004	Manufactured	Karnataka
118	Mysore Sandalwood Oil	Registered	18.03.2005	Manufactured	Karnataka
119	Mysore Sandal Soap	Registered	18.03.2005	Manufactured	Karnataka
120	Navara Rice	Registered	25.11.2004	Agricultural	Kerala
121	Palakkadan Matta Rice	Registered	18.04.2005	Agricultural	Kerala
122	Pokkali Rice	Registered	29.01.2007	Agricultural	Kerala
123	Vazhakulam Pineapple	Registered	27.08.2008 15.10.2008	Agricultural	Kerala
124	Central Travancore Jaggery	Registered	02.03.2009	Agricultural	Kerala
125	Wayanad Jeerakasala Rice	Registered	23.09.2009	Agricultural	Kerala
126	WayanadGandhakasala Rice	Registered	23.09.2009	Agricultural	Kerala
127	Chengalikodan Nendran Banana	Registered	28.03.2014	Agricultural	Kerala
128	Nilambur Teak	Registered	18.01.2016	Agricultural	Kerala
129	Aranmula Kannadi (Aranmula Metal Mirror)	Registered	08.12.2003	Handicraft	Kerala
130	Payyannur Pavithra Ring	Registered	23.02.2004	Handicraft	Kerala
131	Alleppey Coir	Registered	03.07.2006	Handicraft	Kerala
132	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Crafts of Kerala	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Kerala
133	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Kerala
134	Maddalam of Palakkad	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	• Kerala
135	Cannanore Home Furnishings	Registered	14.11.2008	Handicraft	Kerala
136	Balaramapuram Sarees And Fine Cotton Fabrics	Registered	19.01.2009	Handicraft	Kerala
137	Kasaragod Sarees	Registered	11.05.2009	Handicraft	Kerala
138	Kuthampully Sarees	Registered	13.07.2009	Handicraft	Kerala
139	Chendamangalam Dhoties & Set Mundu	Registered	18.11.2010	Handicraft	Kerala
140	Kuthampully Dhoties & Set Mundu	Registered	11.02.2013	Handicraft	Kerala
141	Maddalam of Palakkad (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
142	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Crafts of Kerala (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
143	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala

1	2	3	4	5	6
144	Kaipad Rice	Registered	08.09.2011	Agricultural	Kerala
145	Ratlami Sev	Registered	16.08.2013	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh
146	Chanderi Sarees	Registered	02.04.2004	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
147	Leather Toys of Indore	Registered	13.06.2007	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
148	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh	Registered	13.06.2007	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
149	Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh	Registered	05.07.2007	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
150	Maheshwar Sarees & Fabrics	Registered	08.02.2010	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
151	Bell Metal Ware of Datia And Tikamgarh (Logo)	Registered	11.12.2012	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
152	Leather Toys of Indore (LOGO)	Registered	29.01.2013	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
153	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
154	Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat	Registered	08.02.2012	Manufactured	Madhya Pradesh
155	Alphonso	Registered	22.09.2008	Agricultural	Maharashtra
156	Mahabaleshwar Strawberry	Registered	09.02.2009	Agricultural	Maharashtra
157	Nashik Grapes	Registered	26.03.2009	Agricultural	Maharashtra
158	Kolhapur Jaggery	Registered	29.07.2011	Agricultural	Maharashtra
159	Ajara Ghansal Rice	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
160	Waigaon Turmeric	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
161	Mangalwedha Maldandi Jowar	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
162	Bhiwapur Chilli	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
163	Sindhudurg & Ratnagiri Kokum	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
164	Waghya Ghevada	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
165	Navapura Desi Tur	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
166	Ambemohar Rice	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
167	Vengurla Cashew	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
168	Sangli Raisins	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
169	Lasalgaon Onion	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
170	Dahanu Gholvad Chikoo	Registered	11.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
171	Beed Custard Apple	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
172	Jalna Sweet Orange	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
173	Sangli Turmeric	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
174	Jalgaon Banana	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
175	Marathwada Kesar Mango	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
176	Purandar Fig	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
177	Jalgaon Bharit Brinjal	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
178	Solapur Pomegranate	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
179	Solapur Chaddar	Registered	05.04.2004	Handicraft	Maharashtra
180	Solapur Terry Towel	Registered	20.05.2004	Handicraft	Maharashtra
181	Puneri Pagadi	Registered	10.6.2008	Handicraft	Maharashtra
182	Paithani Sarees And Fabrics	Registered	05.01.2009 & 09.02.2009	Handicraft	Maharashtra
183	Karvath Kati Tussar Sarees And Fabrics	Registered	07.01.2013	Handicraft	Maharashtra
184	Nashik Valley Wine	Registered	22.04.2008	Manufactured	Maharashtra
185	Kachai Lemon	Registered	10.12.2013	Agricultural	Manipur
186	Shaphee Lanphee	Registered	19.12.2011	Handicraft	Manipur
187	Wangkhei Phee	Registered	19.12.2011	Handicraft	Manipur
188	Moirang Phee	Registered	19.12.2011	Handicraft	Manipur
189	Memong Narang	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Meghalaya
190	Khasi Mandarin	Registered	10.12.2013	Agricultural	Meghalaya
191	Mizo Chilli	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Mizoram
192	Naga Mircha	Registered	22.08.2007	Agricultural	Nagaland
193	Chakhesang Shawls	Registered	01.01.2016	Handicraft	Nagaland
194	Naga Tree Tomato	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Nagaland
195	Ganjam Kewda Flower	Registered	24.12.2010	Agricultural	Odisha
196	Kotpad Handloom Fabric	Registered	10.06.2004	Handicraft	Odisha
197	Odisha Ikat	Registered	01.02.2005	Handicraft	Odisha
198	Pipli Applique Work	Registered	09.04.2007 22.08.2007	Handicraft	Odisha
199	Konark Stone Carving	Registered	09.04.2007	Handicraft	Odisha
200	Odisha Pattachitra	Registered	09.04.2007	Handicraft	Odisha 2-

1	2	3	4	5	6
201	Khandua Saree And Fabrics	Registered	12.09.2008	Handicraft	Odisha
202	Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics	Registered	15.04.09	Handicraft	Odisha
203	Dhalapathar Parda & Fabrics	Registered	13.07.2010	Handicraft	Odisha
204	Sambalpuri Bandha Saree & Fabrics	Registered	13.07.2010	Handicraft	Odisha
205	Bomkai Saree & Fabrics	Registered	13.09.2010	Handicraft	Odisha
206	Habaspuri Saree & Fabrics	Registered	13.09.2010	Handicraft	Odisha
207	Berhampur Patta (Phoda Kumbha) Saree & Joda	Registered	13.09.2010	Handicraft	Odisha
208	Odisha Pattachitra (Logo)	Registered	05.10.2012	Handicraft	Odisha
209	Ganjam Kewda Rooh	Registered	24.12.2010	Manufactured	Odisha
210	Villianur Terracotta Works	Registered	22.03.2010	Handicraft	Puducherry
211	Tirukanur Papier Mache Craft	Registered	22.03.2010	Handicraft	Puducherry
212	Bikaneri Bhujia	Registered	28.10.2008	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
213	Kota Doria	Registered	22.07.2004	Handicraft	Rajasthan
214	Blue Pottery of Jaipur	Registered	14.08.2006	Handicraft	Rajasthan
215	Molela Clay Work	Registered	31.08.2006	Handicraft	Rajasthan
216	Kathputlis of Rajasthan	Registered	31.08.2006	Handicraft	Rajasthan
217	Sanganeri Hand Block Printing	Registered	02.12.2008	Handicraft	Rajasthan
218	Bagru Hand Block Print	Registered	10.08.2009	Handicraft	Rajasthan
219	Kota Doria (Logo)	Registered	10.12.2009	Handicraft	Rajasthan
220	Thewa Art Work	Registered	17.10.2011	Handicraft	Rajasthan
221	Pokaran Pottery	Registered	19.01.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
222	Molela Clay Work of Rajasthan (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
223	Blue Pottery of Jaipur (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
224	Kathputlis of Rajasthan (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
225	Makrana Marble	Registered	09.04.2013	Natural	Rajasthan
226	Sikkim Large Cardamom	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Sikkim
227	Eathomozhy Tall Coconut	Registered	07.09.2007	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
228	Nilgiri (Orthodox) Logo	Registered	19.11.2007 22.11.2007	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5	6
229	Virupakshi Hill Banana	Registered	12.5.2008	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
230	Sirumalai Hill Banana	Registered	22.5.2008	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
231	Salem Fabric	Registered	12.02.2004	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
232	Kancheepuram Silk	Registered	07.10.2004	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
233	Bhavani Jamakkalam	Registered	25.10.2004	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
234	Madurai Sungudi	Registered	24.01.2005	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
235	Thanjavur Painting	Registered	04.01.2006	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
236	Thanjavur Art Plate	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
237	Swamimalai Bronze Icons	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
238	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
239	Arani Silk	Registered	25.04.2007	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
240	Kovai Kora Cotton Sarees	Registered	25.04.2007	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
241	Salem Silk know as Salem Venpattu	Registered	16.05.2007	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
242	Thanjavur Doll	Registered	18.05.2007	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
243	Toda Embroidery	Registered	11.09.2008	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
244	Pattamadai Pai ("Pattamadai Mat")	Registered	25.01.2010	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
245	Nachiarkoil Kuthuvilakku ("Nachiarkoil Lamp")	Registered	08.02.2010	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
246	Chettinad Kottan	Registered	17.03.2010	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
247	Thanjavur Veenai	Registered	23.07.2010	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
248	Mahabalipuram Stone Sculpture	Registered	31.05.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
249	Thanjavur Art Plate (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
250	Swamimalai Bronze Icons(Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
251	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
252	Coimbatore Wet Grinder	Registered	14.03.2005	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
253	East India Leather	Registered	18.05.2007	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
254	Madurai Malli	Registered	03.06.2011	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
255	Hyderabad Haleem	Registered	18.12.2009	Food Stuff	Telangana
256	Pochampally Ikat	Registered	15.12.2003	Handicraft	Telangana
257	Silver Filigree of Karimnagar	Registered	28.04.2006	Handicraft	Telangana
258	Nirmal Toys and Craft	Registered	16.04.2007	Handicraft	Telangana

1	2	3	4	5	6
259	Nirmal Furniture	Registered	01.08.2007	Handicraft	Telangana
260	Nirmal Paintings	Registered	01.08.2007	Handicraft	Telangana
261	Gadwal Sarees	Registered	22.09.2008	Handicraft	Telangana
262	Siddipet Gollabama	Registered	05.11.2009	Handicraft	Telangana
263	Cheriyal Paintings	Registered	20.11.2009	Handicraft	Telangana
264	Pembarthi Metal Craft	Registered	22.12.2009	Handicraft	Telangana
265	Narayanpet Handloom Sarees	Registered	02.08.2010	Handicraft	Telangana
266	Adilabad Dokra	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Telangana
267	Warangal Durries	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Telangana
268	Pochampally Ikat (Logo)	Registered	08.08.2016	Handicraft	Telangana
269	Tripura Queen Pineapple	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Tripura
270	Allahabad Surkha Guava	Registered	13.02.2006	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
271	Mango Malihabadi Dusseheri	Registered	15.5.2008	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
272	Kalanamak Rice	Registered	25.03.2010	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
273	Banaras Brocades And Sarees	Registered	04.07.2007	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
274	Lucknow Chikan Craft	Registered	07.12.2007	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
275	Hand Made Carpet of Bhadohi	Registered	02.12.2008	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
276	Firozabad Glass (Logo)	Registered	09.02.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
277	Kanpur Saddlery (Logo)	Registered	09.02.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
278	Moradabad Metal Craft (Logo)	Registered	09.02.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
279	Varanasi Glass Beads	Registered	06.07.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
280	Khurja Pottery	Registered	06.07.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
281	Saharanpur Wood Craft	Registered	17.08.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
282	Agra Durrie	Registered	01.04.2011	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
283	Farrukhabad Prints	Registered	01.04.2011	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
284	Lucknow Zardozi	Registered	01.04.2011	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
285	Banaras Brocades And Sarees (Logo)	Registered	29.04.2011	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
286	Banaras Gulabi Meenakari Craft	Registered	24.01.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
287	Banaras Metal Repouse Craft	Registered	24.01.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
288	Varanasi Wooden Lacquerware & Toys	Registered	31.10.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
289	Mirzapur Handmade Dari	Registered	31.10.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
290	Nizamabad Black Clay Pottery	Registered	31.10.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
291	Ghazipur Wall Hanging	Registered	25.07.2016	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
292	Varanasi Soft Stone Jali Work	Registered	25.07.2016	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
293	Kannauj Perfume (Logo)	Registered	09.02.2009	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
294	Meerut Scissors	Registered	12.12.2013	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
295	Uttarakhand Ka Tejpat	Registered	27.01.2015	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
296	Darjeeling Tea (word & Logo)	Registered	27.10.2003	Agricultural	West Bengal
297	Malda Laxman Bhog Mango	Registered	19.09.2007	Agricultural	West Bengal
298	Malda Khirsapati (Himsagar) Mango	Registered	19.09.2007	Agricultural	West Bengal
299	Malda Fazli Mango	Registered	01.10.2007	Agricultural	West Bengal
300	Tulapanji Rice	Registered	24.08.2015	Agricultural	West Bengal
301	Gobindobhog Rice	Registered	24.08.2015	Agricultural	West Bengal
302	Bardhaman's Sitabhog	Registered	13.03.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
303	Bardhaman's Mihidana	Registered	13.03.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
304	Banglar Rasogolla	Registered	18.09.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
305	Nakshi Kantha	Registered	07.04.2006	Handicraft	West Bengal
306	Santiniketan Leather Goods	Registered	12.07.2007	Handicraft	West Bengal
307	Santipore Saree	Registered	22.09.2008	Handicraft	West Bengal
308	Baluchari Saree	Registered	01.06.2009	Handicraft	West Bengal
309	Dhaniakhali Saree	Registered	02.07.2009	Handicraft	West Bengal
310	Bankura Panchmura Terracotta Craft	Registered	23.09.2013	Handicraft	West Bengal
311	Bengal Dokra	Registered	17.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
312	Bengal Patachitra	Registered	17.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
313	Purulia Chau Mask	Registered	17.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
314	Wooden Mask of Kushmandi	Registered	17.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
315	Madurkathi	Registered	18.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
316	Joynagar Moa	Registered	10.05.2012	Food Stuff	West Bengal
317	Champagne	Registered	39720	Manufactured	France
318	Cognac	Registered	40540	Manufactured	France

1	2	3	4	5	6
319	Prosciutto di Parma	Registered	39898	Food Stuff	Italy
320	Asiago	Registered	40875	Food Stuffs	Italy
321	Grana Pradano	Registered	40875	Manufactured	Italy
322	Parmigiano Reggiano	Registered	40875	Manufactured	Italy
323	Prosecco	Registered	41955	Manufactured	Italy
324	Tequila	Registered	40812	Manufactured	Mexico
325	Peruvian Pisco	Registered	38624	Manufactured	Peru
326	Porto	Registered	40521	Manufactured	Portugal
327	Douro	Registered	40521	Manufactured	Portugal
328	Scotch Whisky	Registered	39818	Manufactured	United Kingdom
329	Napa Valley	Registered	39778	Manufactured	United States of America
330	Lamphun Brocade Thai Silk	Registered	42293	Textiles	Thailand

**Financial Assistance to Old
Aged Artists**

3056. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the old aged artists and scholars in the country are leading a miserable life;

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

(c) whether the Government has introduced any scheme for betterment/welfare of old aged artists and scholars in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/released/utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise including Karnataka?

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

(b) and (c) For assistance of old aged indigent artistes and scholars, the Government administers a Scheme namely "Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes" under which financial assistance in the form of monthly pension is provided to old artists and scholars of the age of sixty years and above who have made significant contribution in their fields, art and letters etc. and their income (including income of the spouse) must not exceed Rs.4000/- per month.

(d) The funds under the scheme are released directly to the beneficiaries by the Ministry or through service provider i.e. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and not State/UT-wise. The details in respect of funds allocated/released/ utilized during each of the last three years and the current year including Karnataka are as under:

Financial Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in crore)	Amount utilized (Rs. in crore)
2015-2016	17.75	13.86
2016-2017	18.00	13.17
2017-2018	14.95	15.30 [^]
2018-2019	25.00	14.69*

[^] expenditure incurred by utilizing unspent balance of previous year

*As on 30th Nov. 2018.

**Literacy Rate between General
and STs Girls**

3057. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal girls along with the funds, released and utilised under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the steps taken for 100 per cent enrolment of tribal girls and reducing dropouts at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education?

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

BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing a scheme viz., "Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts" exclusively for ST girls in 54 districts identified in the country, where the ST population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% or its fractions, as per 2001 Census. The scheme is being implemented through Voluntary Organisations /Non-Governmental Organisations and aims at enhancing the literacy rate of tribal girls, bridging the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. There is no separate budget allocation under the scheme. However, the details of funds released to implementing agencies under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State / UT-wise, is given at enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of funds released during 2015-16 to 2018-19 under the scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts**

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 27.12.2018)
1	Andhra Pradesh	193107731	27094085	111723355	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3764528	0
3	Chhattisgarh	0	3963499	3711971	5356017
4	Gujarat	171232411	285792943	151247653	5176138
5	Jharkhand	2107200	0	0	1204290
6	Madhya Pradesh	14357845	42004939	32520606	57536628
7	Maharashtra	0	15838410	14986427	17639180
7	Odisha	104081259	192941396	110218151	99918427
9	Rajasthan	0	14877810	2513350	16817293
10	Telangana	48075810	71975792	32190954	0
	Total	53,29,62,256	65,44,88,874	46,28,76,995	20,36,47,973

* Grant-in-aid under the scheme are released only after receipt of utilization certificates against the previous grants from the grantee organizations as per GFR provisions. Unspent balance, if any, is adjusted while releasing subsequent grant for the particular project.

Basic Amenities for Rath Yatra

3058. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds to the State Government of Maharashtra to provide basic amenities to the tourists participating in Rath Yatra organised in Puri, Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the allocation has also been made for providing drinking water and other basic amenities to the tourists visiting Puri, Odisha; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs.50.00 crore in the year 2014-15 for Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit in the State of Odisha.

Labour Market

3059. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the three surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by the labour bureau, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), and the survey on employment outcome of the Mudra loans;

(b) whether the current level of employment generation has not kept pace with the 12 million people entering the labour market every year;

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

(d) whether according to labour data in 2015, India's unemployment rate was 5% and joblessness among graduates and above in the 18-29 age group was 18.4% and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to generate more employment in the country?

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

GANGWAR): (a) The details of the three Surveys are as under:-

(i) Labour Bureau has been conducting Annual Employment Unemployment surveys since 2010. The details of five rounds of Annual Employment Unemployment surveys conducted in the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2015-16 respectively are presented in enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) NSSO undertook a Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since April, 2017 to give the quarterly estimates of key employment and unemployment indicators in Current Weekly Status (CWS) for urban areas, such as Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) and estimates of employment and unemployment indicators in both usual status (ps+ss) and CWS, along with some demographic aspects of the population like, literacy rate, level of education, vocational training etc., for both urban and rural areas of the country in the form of annual report.

(iii) Mudra Survey: In order to assess employment generation under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna (PMMY), Ministry of Labour & Employment has already launched a Survey in the Month of April, 2018, the field work and data entry work have been completed.

(b) to (e) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority concern of the Government. Further, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by the 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 the Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

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 w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and to the existing beneficiaries for their remaining period of three years through EPFO. It is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises of a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

According to the Fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment survey of Labour Bureau, the Unemployment Rate based on Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach and as per Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years & above is 5% and 3.7% respectively.

According to the 5th round of Employment-Unemployment Survey (2015-16), the per thousand distribution of Unemployed Youth (age groups 18-29) by educational classification is placed at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Labour Force Participation Rate based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status UPSS)PS+SS (approach for persons aged 15 Years & above based on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th EUS.

(in per cent)

Survey / Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate under UPSS											
	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P
Second EUS (2011-12)	79.4	33.9	-	57.9	73.7	19.1	-	48.0	77.9	30.0	-	55.4
Third EUS (2012-13)	78.7	29.9	-	55.5	73.2	17.8	-	46.7	77.2	26.5	-	53.1
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	76.4	36.4	-	58.8	74.0	19.7	-	47.9	75.7	31.1	-	55.6
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	78.0	31.7	52.2	55.8	69.1	16.6	41.2	43.7	75.5	27.4	48.8	52.4

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

Unemployment Rate based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status UPSS (PS+SS)approach for persons

aged 15 years & above based on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th EUS Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey.

(in per cent)

Survey/Sector	Unemployment Rate under UPSS											
	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P
Second EUS (2011-12)	2.4	4.1	-	2.9	3.1	11.2	-	4.7	2.6	5.3	-	3.3
Third EUS (2012-13)	3.3	4.2	-	3.5	3.9	11.7	-	5.3	3.5	5.6	-	4.0
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	2.7	3.4	-	2.9	3.5	10.8	-	4.9	2.9	4.9	-	3.4
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	2.9	4.7	0.6	3.4	3.0	10.9	10.3	4.4	3.0	5.8	3.2	3.7

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

The data related to Transgender(T) is collected for the first time in 5th EUS

Statement-II

Per 1000 distribution of Unemployed Youth (age groups 18-29) by educational classification under 5th EUS (2015-16).

Sl. No.	Education classification	All India Rural+Urban											
		employed				unemployed				not in labour force			
		m	f	t	P	m	f	t	P	m	f	t	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Not literate	799	259	419	430	33	17	-	22	168	723	581	548
2	Below Primary	860	213	546	467	43	13	-	25	96	774	454	508
3	Primary	785	196	361	472	46	17	-	31	169	786	639	498
4	Middle/Secondary/ Higher Secondary	424	107	486	283	43	22	48	33	533	872	466	684
5	Certificate course at undergraduate level	373	158	-	293	101	72	-	90	526	770	1000	617
6	Diploma at undergraduate level	439	166	1000	351	116	82	-	105	446	753	-	544
7	Graduate & above	467	182	362	345	197	166	156	184	336	652	482	471
	All	487	145	451	326	64	37	37	51	449	819	512	623

m-male; f-female; t-transgender; p-person

Export of Scented Rice

3060. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is exporting scented rice to International market in view of the steep rise in demand in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to encourage export of scented rice to protect the Indian farmers; and

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

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

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) India is the largest exporter of Basmati rice, which is one of the major varieties of aromatic/scented rice. Details of India's export of basmati rice during the last three years are as under:

Quantity: Lakh MT; Value: USD Million

2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
40.46	3477.98	39.85	3216.59	40.57	4169.48

Source: DGCI&S

(c) and (d) Promotion of exports of agricultural products like scented rice is a continuous process. Y The Agricultural ^Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEEDA), an autonomous Wganisation under

the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has been mandated with the export promotion of rice including Basmati rice. APEDA has been able to register Basmati Rice as a Geographical Indication (GI) in February 2016. APEDA, in collaboration with the trade, has also established Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF), which undertakes various activities for development and export promotion of Basmati rice. Moreover, APEDA has also been providing assistance to the Basmati rice exporters under various components of its export promotion scheme.

[*Translation*]

Community Development

3061. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the scheme of community development through polytechnics in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which this scheme is being implemented in Jharkhand;

(c) whether the Government is aware that persons employed for implementation of this scheme are given very meager honorarium and consolidated remuneration;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revise the present rate of honorarium; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The scheme of "Community Development through Polytechnics" (CDTP) is being implemented through 518 Polytechnics across the country. The scheme aims at providing non-formal, short-term, employment oriented skill development programmes through AICTE approved Polytechnics, to various sections of the community, particularly the rural, unorganized & disadvantaged sections of the society, including SCs/STs and women to enable them to obtain gainful self / wage employment. Duration of the training

usually ranges from three to six months. No fee is charged from the trainees for the courses.

(b) 11 Polytechnics of Jharkhand are implementing the scheme.

(c) and (d) The payment of Honorarium to the persons engaged for the scheme is regulated as per the scheme document which is available in Ministry's web-site i.e. <http://mhrd.gov.in/technical-education-23>.

(e) and (f) No such proposal is under consideration.

Impact of Trade Agreements

3062. SHRI CHHOTE LAL:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

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

(a) whether some domestic industries viz. Steel and Pharmaceutical Industries have been critical about existing trade agreements with ASEAN, Japan and South Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's trade deficit with these countries have widened after these pacts came into force and there was a little left for the domestic industry to benefit; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to solve the problem?

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. Some industry associations including those relating to steel have expressed concerns on imports under bilateral free trade agreements with Japan, Korea and ASEAN. However, steel imports from these countries include high grade steel, which are not manufactured domestically.

(c) and (d) The volume of trade, including both exports and imports with these countries has increased since the signing of the bilateral trade agreements. Notwithstanding a slight increase in trade deficit, the domestic industry has benefited from the trade agreements due to cheaper import of raw materials and intermediates from these countries for stimulating value added domestic manufacturing. The trade agreements have adequate trade remedial provisions for dealing with certain surges in imports that might threaten domestic industry.

[English]

Forest Rights Act, 2006

3063. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plantation projects under compensatory afforestation can be taken up under the forest land without the approval of Gram Sabha, as given in Forest Rights Act, 2006 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has noted an incongruence with the stance of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and ECC) on compensatory Afforestation on lands which are either held by communities or communities who have rights of collecting forest produces;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the definition of Gram Sabha in draft rules for implementation of the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act notified by the MoEF and CC is different/ incongruent with the definition given in FRA 2006 and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the ministry raised this matter with the MoEF and CC and if so, the reasons for not raising the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 provides that the Annual Plan of Operation for Compensatory Afforestation should be prepared in consultations with Gram Sabha to integrate any other specific management plan of the forest prepared by the committee of Gram Sabha constituted under Rule 4(1) (e) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rule, 2007(2 of 2007). Once the Annual Plan of Operation has been prepared in consultation with Gram Sabha and approved by the State Government, the Compensatory Afforestation and other activities are under taken as per the approved plan.

(b) and (c) Rights of communities on forest produces on Compensatory Afforestation forest land are not curtailed by undertaking compensatory afforestation.

As per second proviso below Rule 5(3) (k) of Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Rules, 2018 'activities over forest land under the control of State Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan

with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable'.

As per third proviso below Rule 5(3) (k) of Compensatory Afforestation Rules, 2018 'in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then activities referred to in sub rule (2) and (3) shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that areas, as the case may be and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable'.

(d) and (e) In the draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018, which was notified on 16.2.2018, the 'Gram Sabha' had been defined that it would have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the Constitution. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs pointed out that the said definition was not in accordance with the definition as provided in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007). Now, in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 notified on 10.8.2018 the following has been provisioned in Rule 2 (2):-

'The word and expression used and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act, the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927), the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980), the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (18 of 2003) and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the rules made under these Acts shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts and rules'.

Growth of Core Sectors

3064. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data released by the Government reveals low growth rate in core sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the extent to which the core sector would impact the Index of Industrial Production; and

(d) 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 data available, the growth of core sectors as measured by the Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI), registered a growth of 5.4 per cent during the period April-October 2018 as compared to the growth of 3.5 per cent in the corresponding period of 2017-18. The details of the growth of ICI during the last three years and April- October 2018-19 are given in the table below:

Growth (in per cent) of Index of Eight Core Industries (Base year 2011-12)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Apr-Oct* 2018-19
Growth of ICI (in %)	3.0	4.8	4.3	5.4

Source: Office of Economic Adviser, DIP

*Provisional

(c) The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 per cent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base year 2011-12.

(d) The Government is continuously taking steps to boost industrial growth including infrastructure sector which inter alia, includes putting in place a policy framework to create conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

Tribals Evacuated from National Parks/Tiger Reserves

3065. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Communities are gravely

affected by various conservation initiatives like declaration of sanctuaries/national parks/tiger reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Tribals evacuated for declaration of Sanctuaries/National Parks/Tiger Reserves till date, State-wise and if so, the details of compensation paid for their resettlement;

(d) whether the rehabilitation packages are much delayed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof State-wise with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (e) Declaration of National Park/Sanctuaries is the mandate of concerned State/UT Governments after following due process as provided in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 including settlements of the Rights.

The process of village relocation from core/ critical tiger habitat of tiger reserve is an entirely voluntary process as per Section 38 V (5) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 read with section 4 (2) of FRA.

Section 2(b) read along with Section 4(2) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA in brief), already provides safeguards for protection of Forest Rights of tribal communities living in Critical Wildlife Habitats. Further an elaborate process to ensure harmony between tiger conservation and tribals is already outlined in Section 38 V (5) of the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972. Section 13 of FRA provides for harmonious implementation of FRA with other laws already in force. These provisions of laws are intended to protect forest rights of tribal communities while ensuring conservation of Wildlife including tigers, which Government is implementing.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement of affected communities is done by the State Governments. As per the information received from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), State-wise details of number of tribals evacuated for the purpose of National Park/Wildlife Sanctuaries and also payment of compensation for their settlement is not collected.

[Translation]

Development of Tourism in Allahabad

3066. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote tourism in Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes envisaged regarding the scope and development of tourism in Allahabad; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including Allahabad. Promotions are also undertaken through the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry.

Promotion of the Kumbh Mela has been undertaken as part of the Global Media Campaign 2018-19 of the Ministry of Tourism on leading television channels including Indian diaspora channels, digital and social media.

(b) and (c) Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits and the PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors. 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.

[English]

Tourist Amenities in Pilgrim Centres

3067. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing tourism infrastructure development plan for pilgrim tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the States for improving tourist amenities in pilgrim centres under the said plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Implementation of Tourism Infrastructure development for Pilgrim Tourism is the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism, under the scheme "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive" (PRASHAD) only provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of pilgrimage centres 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.

The scheme aims at infrastructure development such as development/up-gradation of destination entry points viz. passenger terminals (of road, rail and water transport), basic conveniences like tourism Information/Interpretation Centers with ATM/Money exchange counters, improvement of road connectivity (last mile connectivity), procurement of equipment for eco-friendly modes of transport and equipment for tourist activities such as Light & Sound Show, water/adventure sports, renewable sources of energy for tourist infrastructure, parking facilities, toilets, cloak room facilities, waiting rooms, construction of craft haats/bazars/souvenir shops/cafeteria, rain shelters, watch towers, first aid centres, improvement in communication through establishing telephone booths, mobile services, internet connectivity, Wi-Fi hotspot. In addition, Shoreline development & rejuvenation of natural water bodies have also been included.

Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers 2016

3068. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI OM BIRLA:
SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

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

(a) the details of budget allocated under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016 during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the details of the States that have created a permanent corpus of Rs. 10 lakhs for each district under the said scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of States that submitted proposals for reimbursement of financial demands by District Magistrates under the scheme during the said period along with the details of funds allocated and released by the Government therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of States who have conducted surveys, awareness generation programmes and evaluator studies on bonded labourers under the said scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR):

(a) (Amount in crores)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Budget Estimates	5.00	10.00	10.00
Revised Estimates	3.00	8.12	7.50

(b) No such data is centrally available.

(c) Number of Bonded Labourers rehabilitated and funds released under the Central Sector Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, 2016, during the last two years and the Current Year is shown below:

Year	State/UT	No. of Bonded Labours released	Funds released (In lakhs)
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	Bihar	84	16.8
	Chhattisgarh	57	11.40
	Madhya Pradesh	02	0.40
	Uttar Pradesh	89	17.80
2018-19	Assam	12	2.40
(Till 12/19)	Bihar	251	50.2
	Puducherry	09	1.80

(d) Details of the Central assistance provided for

conducting survey, awareness generation and evaluatory studies under the Central Sector Scheme for the Rehabilitation of the Bonded Labour, 2016, during the last two years and the current year (till 12/19)

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	State	Survey	Evaluatory Studies	Awareness Generation
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	Rajasthan	74.25	02.50	05.00
	Madhya Pradesh	18.00	02.50	05.00
	Sikkim	09.00	02.00	05.00
2018-19	Chhattisgarh	60.75	--	05.00

Socio-economic Condition of Tribals

3069. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the socio-economic condition of tribals has not improved adequately over the years in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of various schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the funds vis-a-vis target fixed and achievements made there under so far during the last five years, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the benefits of the schemes meant for the tribals have not percolated down to the intended beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to close or merge some schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government and the mechanism put in place for effective implementation of the various schemes for socio-economic development of tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The overall socio-economic development of the tribal population along with preservation and promotion of traditional tribal cultural heritage is being done through different schematic interventions of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, other Ministries

of Government of India and States Governments This includes the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy. This is a multi-pronged strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, etc. Data pertaining to decennial census, large scale sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and various other surveys conducted by different Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, reveal that there have been considerable improvements in socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, for example, the percentage of STs below poverty' line in rural areas has improved from 47.4 % in 2009-10 to 45.3 % in 2011-12, literacy rate for STs has improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011, Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 57.0 (2005-06) to 44.4 (2015-16) and Institutional Delivery improved from 17.7% (2005-06) to 68.0% (2015-16). However, there are still gaps as compared to figures of total population, as shown in the Table given below:

Indicators	Total population	Scheduled Tribes
Rural BPL(2011-12) (Tendulkar Method)	25.7%	45.3%
Literacy Rate: Census 2011	73.0%	59.0%
Infant Mortality Rate (number of infant deaths per 1000 live births during the year): National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16	40.7	44.4

Details of various schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the funds vis-a-vis target fixed and achievements made there so far during the last five years, scheme and State/UT-wise; are given at enclosed Statement.

(d) Schemes/programmes which have been already modified / merged include subsuming the intervention of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in tribal Sub plan Area", "Hostel for ST Boys and Girls" and "Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas" under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(l)of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards and intervention of "Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts" is also rationalised and covered under "Grants in Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for welfare of STs scheme". However, there is no proposal to close or merge any other schemes.

(e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken various steps for monitoring progress of implementation of schemes / programmes for the development of the ST population. These include:-

- The primary responsibility of monitoring and control over the performance of the schemes / programmes is that of the State Governments. However, meetings / conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes / programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress. Officers while visiting States / UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes / programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds.
- Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- For monitoring of Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) funds of Central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog, an online monitoring system has been put in place with web address <https://stcmis.gov.in/>. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure vis-a-vis allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome monitoring. The framework also envisages to capture location wise details to ensure accountability and targeted spending. Further, nodal officer has been nominated in the line Ministries / Departments for coordination and monitoring.
- Mandatory Annual Inspection of NGO projects by District Authorities.

Statement

Schemes/programmes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS): It is a 100% grant from Government of India. 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 and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(ii) Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India: It is a 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. Under the programme of Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India, Grants are released to 27 States for raising the level of Administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based on proposals received from the State Governments based upon the needs of ST population, to bridge the gap in sectors like education, health and agriculture, etc.

(iii) Scholarships schemes for ST Students:

A. Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX - X. Priority is given to girls.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship of Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and Rs.350/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

B. Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which

qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above. Priority is given to girls.

- 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.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Remedial and special coaching is provided to ST students in Classes IX to XII.

C. National Overseas Scholarships

- 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 does not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Disbursement of scholarships through the Ministry of External Affairs/ Indian Missions abroad.

D. 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 158 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc., identified by the Ministry. Priority is given to girls.
 - Total number of scholarships is 1000 per year.

- Family income from all sources should 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 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship 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 University Grants Commission norms. (Presently, @ Rs.25,000/- for Junior Research Fellowship and @Rs.28,000/- for Senior Research Fellowship).

(iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

There are certain groups among Scheduled Tribes who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable sections of our society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 18 States and one UT have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The scheme is implemented in accordance with CCD (Conservative-cum-Development) / Annual Plans prepared by the State / UT through various agencies of the State Government/UT Admn like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) /Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs). It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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, revised w.e.f. April 2008, 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 upgradation 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.

(viii) Support to Tribal Research Institutes

Support to Tribal Research is a sub-scheme of Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes. Under this component, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been extending financial support to TRIs through the Scheme 'Support to TRIs' for identified activities such as research and evaluation studies, documentation & preservation, organizing workshops / seminars/training, purchase, maintenance & preservation of artifacts for the existing museums, organize exchange visits by tribals etc. TRIs are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to State Governments, conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, identifying challenges in the field of socio-economic development of tribals and understanding, promoting and preserving their culture. Training and capacity building of stakeholders and knowledge advocacy that would help formulate evidence based policy and planning in respect of tribals are also undertaken by these Institutes.

(ix) Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes - Van BandhuKalyan Yojana

Supporting Projects of All India or Inter-State nature:

Supporting projects of all India or Inter-State nature is a component of sub scheme of Tribal Festival and Research. Under this component, financial support is provided to Non Governmental organizations / Institutions / Universities for following activities:

- (i) Research and Evaluation studies,
 - (ii) Workshops / Seminars helpful in orienting developmental programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and disseminating knowledge and experience concerning tribal people and their areas, and
 - (iii) Publication of literature on tribal development.
- (b) Centres of Excellence: The Ministry extended financial support to research Institutes and organizations for carrying out short-term research and extension work among tribal communities in the country. In order to continue research studies on regular basis, the Ministry has identified and recognized Institutes/Organizations as Centres of Excellence to involve them for working out long term and policy oriented research studies for the development of tribals of the country. Financial support is provided to these organisations to enhance and strengthen the institutional resource capabilities, to conduct qualitative, action oriented and policy research on tribal communities.
- (c) Tribal Festival: Under this component of the scheme, participation of STs in sports and culture at local, District, State and National levels is envisaged by encouraging their inherent talent and ensuring participation at National and International events. Under the scheme cultural melas, festivals and sports meet are organized at the State and National level encouraging tribal artists/folk art performers and sports persons and preserving, promoting and disseminating tribal arts and traditional tribal sports.
- (x) Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products / Produce

The scheme is continuing since 1992-93. Then this comprised of two different sub-schemes viz., (i) Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations, and (ii) Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce. It was reviewed during the year 2013-14. Based on independent evaluation of the performance of both the sub-schemes and keeping in view the basic objectives of the two and the need for more focused interventions, the sub-schemes were merged into a single Central Sector Scheme titled "Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce " for the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan. The revised scheme focuses on socio-economic security of the tribal population through market intervention, skill up-gradation and infrastrucrural support. The scheme is being implemented through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) and the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs).

- (xi) Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP.

The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Introduced in the year 2013-14 for providing social safety for MFP gatherers, who are primarily Scheduled Tribes. The scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns to MFP gatherers for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the selected Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Procurement and Marketing operations at pre-fixed MSP is undertaken by designated State agencies. Being a Centrally

Sponsored Scheme, the funds are released to the States in the ratio of 75% Central Government share: 25% State Government share. Some major schemes of other Ministries / Departments are as follows:

The Department of Rural Development, inter-alia, is implementing various rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY), DeendayalAntyodayaYojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas, including tribals. Department has been earmarking funds towards Scheduled Tribe Component (STC)(erstwhile Tribal Sub Plan) under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and Deendayal AntyodayaYojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).

Some of the schemes administered by Ministry of Women and Child Development are as follows:

- 1) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
- 2) One Stop Centre Scheme
- 3) Women Helpline Scheme
- 4) UJJAWALA: A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue. Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- 5) Working Women Hostel
- 6) National Creche Scheme

Details of fund released under Article 275(1) of Constitution during last 5 years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	2139.00	5500.00	2869.43	4591.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	832.19	1880.40	3000.80	6580.53	8378.82
3.	Assam	3540.25	0.00	0.00	844.12	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	0.00	586.00	0.00	1467.58	991.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	9172.11	10778.00	11904.31	10488.52	10964.49
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	400.00	450.00	103.00
7.	Gujarat	10275.69	8592.45	11680.00	9739.02	11384.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	190.99	523.20	1595.87	2074.70
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1146.75	0.00	2000.00	3539.66	3049.06
10.	Jharkhand	9280.40	9873.00	12202.96	9489.38	12386.93
11.	Karnataka	4800.00	4880.40	6300.00	4664.00	5881.74
12.	Kerala	510.00	748.94	1085.44	695.58	803.17
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15793.47	17321.42	14845.15	14971.43	22399.48
14.	Maharashtra	12489.00	11701.29	13374.00	11536.53	13862.24
15.	Manipur	1031.00	1600.01	1216.00	1694.40	2308.80
16.	Meghalaya	2924.38	2334.03	1507.68	1576.21	3603.40
17.	Mizoram	1133.61	1877.78	3617.37	1927.49	2504.41
18.	Nagaland	2886.93	2067.15	5469.34	6368.00	4434.11
19.	Odisha	14706.50	12728.22	15200.00	11954.96	15995.30
20.	Rajasthan	9437.80	9755.92	11000.00	10341.39	10240.58
21.	Sikkim	302.90	370.30	1250.30	1147.00	405.30
22.	Tamil Nadu	901.00	639.60	852.80	798.24	378.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	3894.40	6090.00	3608.05	5015.32
24.	Tripura	1355.00	1218.99	1600.68	1280.99	2040.99
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	743.49	1514.74	1138.62	189.00
26.	Uttarakhand	267.00	1530.36	92.02	0.00	1577.56
27.	West Bengal	6104.00	5747.00	7000.00	5814.37	5376.51
Total		109713.98	113199.14	139226.79	126581.37	150939.99

Details of fund released under SCA to TSP during last 5 years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	2937.82	3500.00	5000.42	3624.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Assam	6563.63	1788.59	5844.00	3407.80	0.00
3	Bihar	0.00	403.00	1368.26	743.74	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9826.50	10809.64	11717.82	14327.57
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.68	559.09
6	Gujarat	8448.00	10382.74	10566.50	9488.00	10270.41
7	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	997.99	475.00	1959.39	2291.20
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1702.41	0.00	2000.00	3671.61	3626.50
9	Jharkhand	12187.00	9571.11	10000.00	9820.75	11372.49
10	Karnataka	2471.00	3000.00	4370.00	5100.00	5955.37
11	Kerala	549.00	530.00	357.50	808.09	808.43
12	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	15274.22	11501.21	19236.61	22828.70
13	Maharashtra	7728.00	11726.18	12514.91	9547.00	13760.38
14	Manipur	1581.90	1118.00	1100.00	2260.00	3790.38
15	Odisha	13321.00	14925.04	14728.52	11806.27	11975.00
16	Rajasthan	8377.00	8822.04	10190.00	11072.90	10051.83
17	Sikkim	437.00	520.25	353.00	1497.62	5986.00
18	Tamilnadu	651.00	217.33	0.00	600.00	894.10
19	Telangana	0.00	3541.00	4000.00	3845.35	4493.55
20	Tripura	2102.10	1183.94	2400.07	1345.76	1649.77
21	Uttarakhand	139.60	805.83	0.00	0.00	679.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	697.79	905.51	121.92	458.35
23	West Bengal	4181.36	5730.00	6233.00	5995.50	5397.11
Total		105000.00	103999.37	113217.12	119502.23	134800.00

Details of fund released under Development of PVTGs during last 5 years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1750.00	2000.00	3240.00	5105.00	2076.00
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	75.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	342.87	295.91
4	Chhattisgarh	1400.00	2212.02	1809.63	1230.00	1089.50
5	Gujarat	1000.00	1091.00	898.10	779.12	390.67
6	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1575.00	3120.00	2043.75
7	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	800.00	136.00	467.00
8	Kerala	600.00	600.00	0.00	100.00	62.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	4500.00	4272.94	4491.92	10460.40	8232.46
10	Maharashtra	2610.00	1900.00	0.00	2077.00	1226.25
11	Manipur	100.00	47.50	100.00	329.00	195.00
12	Odisha	2000.00	2500.00	3373.92	1379.00	1297.00
13	Rajasthan	700.00	1500.00	1076.09	1331.00	1038.00
14	Tamil Nadu	2000.00	0.00	1048.15	3055.00	1770.75
15	Telangana	1250.00	600.00	1439.04	1139.00	778.00
16	Tripura	950.00	826.54	895.56	2250.00	2305.00
17	West Bengal	1300.00	0.00	447.60	574.00	330.76
18	Utrakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.48	130.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.96
Grand Total		20235.00	17550.00	21195.00	33799.87	23946.01

Details of Fund Released and Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	325	000	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	1386.00	75812	1983.00	79602	0.00	39466	5282.94	34529
3	Arunachal Pradesh	218.44	29143	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2594	0.00	
4	Assam	211.88	12255	0.00	0	0.00	0	321.33	0	0.00	2740

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Bihar	0.00	0	688.60	40700	375.00	37095	0.00	0	0.00	
6	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	3718.00	228626	3607.00	225705	2534.15	207956	1805,30	191864
7	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	356	8.04	Not reported
8	Goa	14.00	1728	0.00	0	0.00	0	52.64	3721	3.75	3790
9	Gujarat	2835.28	265168	3750.00	179169	3745.76	138465	80.81	188593	3650.84	151113
10	Himachal Pradesh	45.73	2124	73.00	3996	96.12	5798	51.21	1972	0.00	1705
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0 1 0.00	0	700.00	37813	0.00	6131	0.00	4979	
12	Jharkhand	0.00 0 1	1613.00	93533	0.00	0	0.00	91464	1704.53	104942	
13	Karnataka	3320.05	84680	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	52096	1364.59	59448
14	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	300.00	30010	796.40	14464	000	14265
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	4300.00	364167	0.00	151611	5539.17	362120
16	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
17	Manipur	729.70	27112	496.05	40126	0.00	0	867.38	22401	619.09	8402
18	Meghalaya	296.76	10707	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3273	156.69	3273
19	Mizoram	123.19	3283	0.00	0	0.00	0	336.36	9843	132.25	9783
20	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	851.47	42048	0.00	18780	0.00	
21	Odisha	5601.08	221709	4511.00	203301	4900.00	221243	3376.36	222837	5134.98	218109
22	Rajasthan	4792.55	213002	2383.34	187508	0.00	0	0.00	0	3284.79	133497
23	Sikkim	0.00	0	7.80	408	0.00	0	0.00	297	25.72	270
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	600.00	15750	0.00	6602	0.00	11659
25	Telangana	0.00	0	745.52	105672	0.00	0	0.00	28966	358.02	9951
26	Tripura	674.33	65690	678.75	44598	1303.60	53516	0.00	16723	232.89	11662
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	12255	0.00	9869	0.00	10856	0.00	8760	0.00	
28	Uttrakhand	460.20	119856	19.82	0	107.00	0	0.00	5687	104.44	6256
29	West Bengal	2620.00	20455	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	29249	0.00	247533
	Total	21943.19	1089167	20070.88	1213318	22868.95	1262068	8416.64	1134167	29408.03	1591890

Details of Fund Released and Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Beneficiaries (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	28	0.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	167	0.00	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	4895.17	229360	5070.01	82091	1986.82	49239	9777.62	65173	8269.11	71687
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1366.85	630	2.29	630	1137.61	0	1136.32	22564	5803.65	18863
4	Assam	4756.81	102800	1114.00	102800	6748.28	116693	266.65	29423	2516.48	26867
5	Bihar	23.00	6463	23.00	6463	0.00	0	0.00	0	71 25	9950
6	Chhattisgarh	1341.48	106231	4066.75	139447	4764.83	148660	2674.82	135586	3811.26	143320
7	Daman and Diu	10.90	320	1.00	320	0.00	0	53.63	328	26.19	196
8	Goa	2.00	1332	2.00	1332	356.00	4270	645.00	1924	364.80	4442
9	Gujarat	7138.58	218570	3929.23	218570	5520.40	163989	22040.27	192322	14609.74	179818
10	Himachal Pradesh	282.83	5189	237.00	5189	1350.00	8079	931.36	3739	3123.36	10747
11	Jammu and Kashmir	177.00	18700	2494.17	8925	2494.17	21000	2587.84	13854	2322.56	16905
12	Jharkhand	3267.40	72878	4927.23	81768	0.00	0	8148.39	63029	2716.50	73385
13	Karnataka	3340.76	132376	3691.00	134988	5839.00	140891	8540.00	109943	8873.31	101061
14	Kerala	625.53	12705	647.00	13225	0.00	0	3122.00	15834	2745.46	16111
15	Madhya Pradesh	5276.71	192437	2385.00	188145	3065.00	197176	13054.00	263176	10320.50	272714
16	Maharashtra	11996.04	178146	7451.83	117578	5209.83	175000	22092.28	163321	10884.91	147262
17	Manipur	6111.01	53965	3615.48	57828	3588.00	66928	3385.20	59995	6382.55	10846
18	Meghalaya	3438.00	79011	438.00	79011	3274.61	74608	.3189.00	54900	770.50	54898
19	Mizoram	5393.89	56873	4501.15	62410	4927.91	57330	4267.52	42072	2434.73	51983
20	Nagaland	2626.19	39867	2329.59	40133	2646.34	45140	1344.00	44404	2515.00	28949
21	Odisha	3459.87	89115	4512.00	130960	4050.00	165100	15556.48	176579	8784.18	185888
22	Rajasthan	2216.02	288020	6440.00	246249	10890.43	275669	9800.00	126965	19912.49	211001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23	Sikkim	845.49	2643	414.00	2705	400.00	3053	938.16	2605	1247.32	2962
24	Tamil Nadu	1439.02	11092	44.00	11092	2266.86	20060	3061.85	23574	2440.39	23815
25	Telangana	0.00	0	12329.88	171329	9650.00	171329	11483.00	112236	18031 25	65532
26	Tripura	1390.99	24270	974.82	22261	1700.00	28374	1323.90	21001	2756.25	23020
27	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	7500	56.00	7500	0.00	0	1057.50	5322	1244.91	15150
28	Uttrakhand	1086.50	24812	164.00	25269	900.00	27796	5090.57	15401	600.25	8335
29	West Bengal	2277.63	79230	237.00	79230	2948.46	73357	0.00	85901	2807.89	90395
Total		74842.42	2034563	72098.18	2037448	85714.55	2033741	155567.36	1851338	146386.79	1866102

Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary organisations working for the Welfare of STs

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	30710906	3443334	25263164	16058361	17673320
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67132628	44975364	9569894	45605089	60523973
3	Assam	9926416	8755425	5785170	13766060	17077370
4	Chhattisgarh	9523902	4943900	1620270	6596669	7536088
5	Gujarat	8378890	21372227	4338188	11193835	7314906
6	Himachal Pradesh	15307965	17074044	0	27733860	25109636
7	Jharkhand	30729304	65726048	20519422	40575895	96628728
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1849380	4035911	0	0	1968601
9	Karnataka	16674897	24888744	22725348	38909904	24493869
10	Kerala	7023003	9907370	9625460	11355052	6655688
11	Madhya Pradesh	6480318	10189512	6654020	15278404	11921282
12	Maharashtra	6282095	19697375	3377213	20295458	37748141
13	Manipur	21381413	21091546	6346350	39406207	26428954
14	Meghalaya	85791751	67215218	27479208 •	60692770	69770760
15	Mizoram	4026663	4039560	0	4016475	5589524
16	Nagaland	1050361	3215437	0	0	3079598
17	Odisha	22221746	30398337	19079568	45737410	116896969

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Rajasthan	0	8331000	3182749	6783268	1449967
19	Sikkim	2829000	2564384	5454113	5205330	9081202
20	Tamil Nadu	3433898	3509519	1181790	3891019	28049531
21	Telangana	2372423	2375010	1976326	63786629	767613
22	Tripura	107370	1715310	1582470	6602040	3261804
23	Uttarakhand	9024302	11866736	1766858	11263873	3742689
24	Uttar Pradesh	1683981	6904581	2218403	3448897	6743175
25	West Bengal	36057388	45252818	37791760	31533450	93743775
26	Delhi	0	1511290	0	907171	1714742
Grand Total		400000000	445000000	217537744	530643126	691880423

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

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	5207920	193107731	27094085	111723355
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1295053	4271709	0	0	3764528
3	Chhattisgarh	4407038	3925448	0	3963499	3711971
4	Gujarat	145999463	194219225	171232411	285792943	151247653
5	Jharkhand	0	4442520	2107200	0	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	68593579	57103228	14357845	42004939	32520606
7	Maharashtra	9473800	3600400	0	15838410	14986427
8	Odisha	162255734	26507661	104081259	192941396	110218151
9	Rajasthan	10976580	9665119	0	14877810	2513350
10	Telangana	0	41056770	48075810	71975792	32190954
Total		403001247	350000000	532962256	654488874	462876995

Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	7416000	7232000	0	9300000	18309335

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Karnataka	5388000	6360000	0	0	5960000
3	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	8308629
4	Meghalaya	4896000	3044800	0	0	5933200
5	Nagaland	0	10392000	0	2448000	0
6	Tamil Nadu	9375300	0	0	3120000	6155000
Grand Total		27075300	27028800	0	14868000	44666164

State wise no. of beneficiaries covered under the scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations Working for welfare of STs

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14 No. of Beneficiaries	2014-15 No. of Beneficiaries	2015-16 No. of Beneficiaries	2016-17 No. of Beneficiaries	2017-18 No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	9786	12268	61477	51936	46407
2	Arunachal Pradesh	54786	43386	16552	88711	293000
3	Assam	48349	8420	53064	73409	85060
4	Chhattisgarh	1634	1540	100	1834	22432
5	Gujarat	63037	138900	32671	248545	50648
6	Himachal Pradesh	1100	1215	0	1215	2350
7	Jharkhand	156203	135536	69003	177506	481132
8	Jammu and Kashmir	140	140	0	0	140
9	Karnataka	176144	47950	56803	21544	60821
10	Kerala	18463	92564	137110	82022	85228
11	Madhya Pradesh	38548	728	23066	15932	1272
12	Maharashtra	10292	6008	200	4441	23194
13	Manipur	2808	2722	2976	4093	3698
14	Meghalaya	28289	70783	46385	41904	140869
15	Mizoram	1271	1463	0	2411	2650
16	Nagaland	0	100	0	0	0
17	Odisha	16644	126276	42185	51867	58248
18	Rajasthan	0	369	200	267	85
19	Sikkim	168	90	258	190	647

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Tamilnadu	112055	123434	100	53862	269544
21	Telangana	0	44	150	2689	2353
22	Tripura	40	100	100	200	200
23	Uttarakhand	3365	821	2614	2839	1440
24	Uttar Pradesh	217	3459	150	247	489
25	West Bengal	45254	67167	88955	16525	180202
26	Delhi	0	63	0	92	160
Total		785431	885546	634119	944281	1812269

State wise no. of Beneficiaries covered in strengthening education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	3898	14702	3552	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	100	0	0	200
3	Chhattisgarh	192	192	0	192	192
4	Gujarat	9036	10999	7742	11981	12415
5	Jharkhand	0	150	100	0	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	4148	2661	512	1325	2232
7	Maharashtra	440	200	0	440	911
8	Odisha	5974	1236	9601	8204	12734
9	Rajasthan	438	1392	0	535	140
10	Telangana	0	3129	3459	3479	3151
Total		20328	23957	36116	29708	31975

State wise no. of Beneficiaries covered in Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	300	300	0	300	600
2	Karnataka	120	200	0	0	200
3	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Meghalaya	160	100	0	0	200
5	Nagaland	0	340	0	80	0
6	Tamil Nadu	200	0	0	100	200
Total		780	940	0	480	1460

Fund released for Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	96.50	0.00	0.00	940.42
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3.00	41.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	647.99
4	Assam	60.01	85.77	0.00	0.00	183.65
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	164.50	0.00	0.00	168.73
6	Gujarat	16.10	69.91	86.53	0.00	2438.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	10.00	340.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	0.00	107.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	29.00	93.00	148.00	117.00	130.00
11	Kerala	0.00	45.45	0.00	67.99	745.65
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	157.50	78.75	54.35	732.51
13	Maharashtra	0.00	58.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Manipur	56.50	151.00	119.00	109.00	58.00
15	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Odisha	109.80	305.50	250.30	322.39	662.90
18	Rajasthan	0.00	77.33	63.25	0.00	169.25
19	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.00	136.00
20	Tamil Nadu	0.00	32.50	132.30	0.00	133.20
21	Telangana	0.00	60.16	0.00	121.90	339.50
22	Tripura	0.00	66.00	159.50	73.25	198.75
23	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.26	0.00
24	West Bengal	0.00	73.00	43.50	150.82	215.45
Total		274.41	1684.33	1141.13	1510.96	7900.00

**Export of Merchandise Products
and Services**

3070. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total export of merchandise products and services from the country has declined drastically during the last five financial year and the current financial year;

(b) the details of estimated loss to the economy in view of the slump in exports of merchandise and services during the said period;

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government to boost export of merchandise and services from the country and the results achieved therein; and

(d) the details of growth in export of 20 major export

merchandise and services between 1st December, 2017 and 1st December, 2018?

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 exports (merchandise and services) have been continuously increasing since 2016-17 after a steady recovery from the downturn in exports seen in the face of the global slowdown in 2015-16(-11.07%). During 2016-17, exports registered a positive growth of 5.63 % over 2015-16; during 2017-18, it registered a positive growth of 13.31% over 2016-17; during 2018-19 (Apr-Oct), export registered growth of 17.24% as compared to the corresponding period of previous year. The values of India's merchandise, services and total exports along with the percentage change for the last five years and the current year is as follows:

(Value in US\$ billion)

Years	Merchandise Exports	% Change	Services Exports	% Change	Overall Exports	% Change
2013-2014	314.41	--	151.81	--	466.22	--
2014-2015	310.34	-1.29	158.11	4.15	468.45	0.48
2015-2016	262.29	-15.48	154.31	-2.40	416.60	-11.07
2016-2017	275.85	5.17	164.20	6.41	440.05	5.63
2017-2018	303.53	10.03	195.10	18.82	498.63	13.31
2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	168.64	--	94.49	--	263.13	--
2018-19 (Apr-Oct)*	190.62	13.03	117.88	24.76	308.50	17.24

Source: DGCI&S and RBI, * Provisional

(b) The values of India's overall exports, imports and trade balance along with the percentage change for

the last five years and the current year is given below:

(Value in US\$ billion)

Years	Overall Exports	% Change	Overall Imports	% Change	Overall Trade Balance
2013-2014	466.22	-	528.95	-	-62.73
2014-2015	468.45	0.48	529.61	0.13	-61.17
2015-2016	416.60	-11.07	465.64	-12.08	-49.04
2016-2017	440.05	5.63	480.26	3.14	-40.21
2017-2018	498.63	13.31	583.08	21.41	-84.46
2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	263.13	-	315.35	-	-52.23
2018-19 (Apr-Oct)*	308.50	17.24	378.28	19.95	-69.78

Source: DGCI&S and RBI, * Provisional

The data in the above table reveals that trade deficit decreased till 2016-17. However, it increased in 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Apr-Oct) as compared to the corresponding period of previous year. Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the imports and exports of different commodities due to the global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, trade agreements between competing exporting countries with export destination countries, non-tariff barriers by export destination countries, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc.

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

- (i) FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of doing business' initiatives.
- (ii) The main policy objective is to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment keeping in view the rapidly evolving international trading architecture and make trade a major contributor to the country's economic growth and development.
- (iii) The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.
- (iv) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with the objective to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods/ products which are produced/ manufactured in India. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable. On the demand of the industry, at the time of mid-term review of the FTP in Dec 2017, export rewards under MIES were increased by 2% across the board for labour intensive, MSME sectors, ready-

made garments and made ups. Later, rewards to some agricultural products such as Bengal Gram, Milk and Milk Products, Soya de-oiled cake and Non Basmati rice have been provided/ enhanced under MEIS for a limited period in the year 2018-19 to boost the exports of these agriculture sector items. As on date, The MEIS scheme covers 8057 tariff lines at 8 digits level, and provide rewards.

- (v) The 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 for increasing exports of notified services. At the time of mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the rates for all the notified services have been increased by 2% for exports with effect from 01.11.2017, leading to additional estimated annual rewards of Rs 1,140 crore to promote exports of notified services.
- (vi) An Action Plan on Champion Sectors in Services has been approved on 28th February 2018, whereby, nodal Ministries/Departments of the identified 12 champion services sectors have been directed to undertake sectoral initiatives aimed at, inter alia, enhancing services exports.
- (vii) Government has been organising various events including the Global Exhibition in—Services, Advantage Health Care India, and Higher Education Summit etc. to showcase India's strength in services sector. Government has also been participating in international fairs/ exhibitions relating to services sector, viii. In the various bilateral/ pluri-lateral/ multilateral trade negotiations, Government has been seeking commercially meaningful market access for India's services exports.
- (ix) The policy includes measures to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 percent to 75 percent of the normal export obligation.
- (x) The policy provides issue of Advance Authorisation to allow duty free import of inputs, which is physically incorporated in export product within a specified timeline.

- (xi) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has been introduced from 1.4.2015 to help exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates.
- (xii) 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.
- (xiii) Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.
- (xiv) A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" has been launched from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (xv) The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 5th December 2017 provides more incentives for export promotion.
- (d) The details of growth of 20 major sectors of merchandise export for the period December 2017 to November 2018 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year given at enclosed Statement-I.
- The details of export growth of 13 major sectors of services for the period January 2018 to September 2018 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year is given at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*India's Merchandise Exports for major sectors (Value in US\$ million)*

Sl. No.	Major Sectors	Dec, 16-Nov, 17	Dec, 17-Nov, 18	% Change
1	2	3	4	5
1	Engineering Goods	76164.58	82428.36	8.22
2	Petroleum Products	35065.41	48069.80	37.09
3	Gems And Jewellery	42305.19	40574.14	-4.09
4	Organic And Inorganic Chemicals	16769.55	21744.35	29.67
5	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	16754.25	18487.51	10.35
6	RMG of all Textiles	17437.12	15641.91	-10.30
7	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10209.09	11182.29	9.53
8	Plastic And Linoleum	6358.98	8300.22	30.53
9	Electronic Goods	6154.13	7753.31	25.99
10	Rice	7110.69	7499.36	5.47
11	Marine Products	7097.09	6951.07	-2.06
12	Leather And Leather Manufactures	5190.10	5229.91	0.77
13	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	4759.67	4981.05	4.65
14	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	4489.87	4434.30	-1.24

1	2	3	4	5
15	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3705.95	4134.49	11.56
16	Spices	3023.74	3232.09	6.89
17	Fruits And Vegetables	2430.53	2465.21	1.43
18	Ceramic Products And Glassware	1999.64	2434.00	21.72
19	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1797.65	1828.84	1.74
20	Oil Meals	1158.48	1219.23	5.24
	Total export of above 20 sectors	269981.70	298591.46	10.60
	% Share of above 20 sectors	91.40	91.68	
	India's total exports	295375.95	325677.92	10.26

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (figures for 2018 are provisional)

Statement-II

India's Services Exports for major sectors (Value in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Services Sectors	Jan-Sep, 2017	Jan-Sep, 2018	% Change
1	2	3	4	5
1	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	81	138	70.70
2	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	177	144	-18.61
3	Transport	12591	14192	12.71
4	Travel	19924	21196	6.38
5	Construction	1756	2311	31.60
6	Insurance and pension services	1848	1891	2.29
7	Financial services	3502	4109	17.33
8	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	444	603	35.61
9	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	57589	62555	8.62
10	Other business services	25871	28780	11.24
11	Personal, cultural, and recreational services	1100	1422	29.31
12	Government goods and services n.i.e.	418	489	16.94
13	Others n.i.e.	8717	12024	37.94
	Total Services Export	134019	149853	11.81

Source: Balance of Payments, RBI

Proposals under MADA

3071. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from Government of Maharashtra for inclusion of some Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and mini-MADA pocket to existing Tribal Sub-Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the present status of those proposals;

(d) whether there is any difficulty to consider proposals;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (f) As on date, no proposal of Maharashtra for inclusion of MADA, Mini MADA pockets in TSP area, is pending in this Ministry.

Employment under KVIC

3072. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is generating employment through Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of SC/ST/women who got employment under the said scheme during 2011 to 2014 and 2015 to 2018;

(c) whether the Government has started honey mission under KVIC and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is providing avenues to the self help groups under the scheme 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) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which 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 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (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/PH7Minorities/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.

State/UT-wise details of employment generated under PMEGP is at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Number of SC/ST/women who got employment under PMEGP scheme during 2011 to 2014 and 2015 to 2018 is enclosed at Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam, KVIC launched Honey (Bee) Mission in July, 2017 for promoting Beekeeping and generating employment in the beekeeping potential States of the country. The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage scientific beekeeping practice for enhancing the income of farmers and rural youth, promote co-operation among beekeepers and develop market for honey products and bring together the beekeepers, farmers, researchers, Government agencies, agri-business for development of beekeeping industry in the country.

Under Honey(Bee) Mission, 10 bee boxes with bee colony are provided per person. The own contribution of beneficiaries of SC/ST and General category of Non NER State is only 10% and 20% respectively whereas for beneficiaries of NER States, bee boxes and bee colonies are given free of cost.

Financial outlay for Honey (Bee) Mission Program during 2017-18 is Rs.4.91 crore and KVIC distributed 13,505 bee hives (boxes) with bee colonies to 1,384 beneficiaries. During the year 2018-19 KVIC has set a target of 131000 bee boxes with bee colonies to be distributed to 13100 beneficiaries, out of which 40280 have already been distributed to 4084 beneficiaries.

(d) To extract the honey from the honey frames, the honey extractor is provided to Self Help Groups (SHGs) so that the quality honey can be extracted without damaging honey comb and bee eggs. The Self Help Groups are eligible for Margin Money subsidy under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 10% to 35% of their project cost depending on the location and category of beneficiaries.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise employment generated under PMEGP during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	11691	30024	27752
2	Himachal Pradesh	5134	6916	7088	5528
3	Punjab	7762	9858	12160	7288
4	U.T. Chandigarh	323	376	360	128
5	Haryana	7232	11016	13744	8024
6	Delhi	2048	952	920	384
7	Rajasthan	14537	13408	12616	9616
8	Uttarakhand	6161	9890	12904	9240
9	Uttar Pradesh	43059	36315	43456	25888
10	Chhattisgarh	9496	12856	11704	11792
11	Madhya Pradesh	16497	15520	14432	8040
12	Sikkim	397	201	296	200
13	Anvachal Pradesh	104	1984	1672	1496
14	Nagaland	4998	7783	7440	3296
15	Manipur	2715	8419	4800	4680
16	Mizoram	9072	3400	1992	3336
17	Tripura	5355	17961	8928	2904
18	Meghalaya	4824	2632	600	1472
19	Assam	9026	31498	18256	16424
20	Bihar	19624	25872	18456	10776
21	West Bengal	12746	26604	10928	10528
22	Jharkhand	12873	10400	8888	4472
23	Odisha	17629	20392	19192	11808
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	1398	1744	1064
25	Gujarat	14960	11629	15008	14488
26	Maharashtra	20161	17799	26632	21960
27	Goa	500	660	400	232
28	Andhra Pradesh	7740	14148	12216	9008

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Telangana	7761	6445	9520	7440
30	Karnataka	17284	30286	16920	15360
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32	Kerala	9653	13068	10776	9520
33	Tamil Nadu	20836	25764	32760	20344
34	Puducherry	447	699	352	368
Total		323362	407840	387184	284856

Statement-II

Details of employment of SC/ST/Women under PMEGP scheme during 2010-2018

Sl. No.	Year	No. of employment generated		
		SC	ST	Women
1	2	3	4	5
1	2010-11	41040	26302	135267
2	2011-12	43220	33669	136872
3	2012-13	36658	32119	108622
4	2013-14	33121	35534	107585
5	2014-15	35273	27669	101885
Total from 2010 to 2014		189312	155293	590231
6	2015-16	33219	32004	83433
7	2016-17	53561	40124	111904
8	2017-18	52880	33752	125352
9	2018-19	18424	14456	48528
Total from 2015 to 2018 (upto 30.11.2018)		158084	120336	369217

Trade Talks

3073. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States (US) have commenced trade deal talks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any understanding has been reached

between India and the US in this regard; 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) India and United States (US) are currently engaged bilaterally to resolve certain identified trade issues.

(c) and (d) No Madam. The discussion is continuing with an intent of mutually satisfactory resolution.

Fellowship Programme

3074. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to recruit young graduates for a three year fellowship scheme to oversee better delivery of flagship programmes in backward and remote districts in the country;

(b) if so, whether the proposed fellowship programme would be dovetailed with the ongoing Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the salient features of this new fellowship programme?

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

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

Mismatch between Demand and Supply of Labour

3075. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment rate has risen to 6.9 percent in the country this year up to October 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after demonetization, unemployment stood at 48 per cent during November, 2016 to November, 2018 period and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that since 2014 there is a mismatch between demand and supply of labour and annually 12 million people have lost jobs during the last four years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create more jobs to meet the present demand of 29.5 million job seekers across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt Ltd. (CMIE), unemployment rate in October, 2018 was 6.9%. As per the result of 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 2015-16 was 3.7%.

(c) and (d) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Employment Surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom.. The coverage of the Quarterly Employment Survey has been enhanced since 2016 with more industries/sectors. According to the survey results, estimated change in employment in all selected sectors is given at enclosed Statement.

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

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans uptoRs. 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Statement*Estimated Change in Employment in eight selected sectors (in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jan, 2014 to Dec, 2014	Jan, 2015 to Dec, 2015	Industry/ Group	April, 2016 to Dec, 2016	Jan, 2017 to Sept, 2016
1	Textiles including Apparels	1.41	0.72	Manufacturing	0.95	1.04
2	Leather	-0.07	-0.08	Construction	-0.25	-0.1
3	Metals	0.74	0.37	Trade	0.26	0.5
4	Automobiles	0.25	-0.08	Transport	0.18	0.2
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.11	-0.19	Accommodation & Restaurant	-0.07	0.1
6	Transport	-0.11	-0.04	IT/ BPO	0.22	0.16
7	IT/BPO	1.93	0.76	Education	0.67	1.22
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.05	-0.11	Health	0.35	0.73
	Total	4.21	1.35	Total	2.31	3.85

Source: Quarterly Employment Survey of Labour Bureau

**Tribal People Displaced
Since Independence**

3076. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 8.2 per cent of the total population, the Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute 55 percent of the people displaced since independence due to the construction of Dams, Mines, Industrial Development, the creation of Wildlife Parks and Sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning for any special constitutional and legal provisions for safeguarding the rights of tribals to land and also special affirmative action provisions for the STs being the most displaced, most vulnerable and most impoverished of all groups in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) As per the Annexure-XII of the Report of the Steering Committee for the 10th Five Year Plan "Empowering the Scheduled Tribes" (of Planning Commission), during 1951-1990, out of the 85.4 lakh displaced due to various development projects, about 21.2 lakh tribals were rehabilitated. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Type of Project	Tribal Displaced (Number in Lakh)	Tribal Resettled (Number in Lakh)
1	Dams	63.2	15.8
2	Mines	13.3	3.3
3	Industries	3.1	0.8
4	Wild-Life	4.5	1.0
5	Others	1.3	0.3
	Total	85.4	21.2

(c) and (d) Constitutional and legal provisions for safeguarding the rights of tribals to land are already in place as under:

- (i) Under Section 48 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in short), a National Level Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted in the DoLR vide DoLR's Order No. 26011/04/2007-LRD dated 2nd March, 2015 for the purpose of reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and

plans related to land acquisition under the RFCTLARR, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.

- (ii) To address the issue of Land Acquisition and displacement of tribals, the Government has enacted the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The purpose of the said Act is to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and the other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired.
- (iii) By way of safeguards against displacement special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which protect their interests. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.
- (iv) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.
- (v) Constitutional provisions under Schedule - V also provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. the Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Land being a State subject, various provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by the concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

Ropeway for Swarnagiri Fort

3077. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned funds for the Swarnagiri fort in Jalor district for making ropeway up to the fort;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the work has not been started so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to start/complete the work expeditiously; and

(e) the time by which the ropeway project is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project '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 the Heritage circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the year 2017-18 for Rs.99.60 crore. The project also includes Development of Ropeway at Jalore Fort for Rs.7.00 crore.

(c) to (e) The work has not started on the component as no response was received by the State Government for the e-tender invited by them. The State Government has initiated the process of retendering the work.

[English]

Learning Skills

3078. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance foundational learning at the school level;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating technology aided examination systems at the school level that enable students to take and retake exams and whether such a system holds the potential to reduce drop-out levels;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating any reforms for the governance mechanisms in the school education system to separate the functions of policy making, regulation and provision; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) is a sub-programme of erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is continued under the new integrated scheme Samagra Shiksha to ensure quality at the foundational years of schooling. The objectives of the programme are to promote early reading and writing with comprehension skills in children, and also basic numeracy skills. States/ UTs are implementing PBBB in their respective States/UTs using multiple strategies and approaches. These include adoption of NCERT model of early reading, provision of supplementary reading material, development of State specific models for early Maths and early reading, collaboration with organizations like UNICEF etc.

Central Government has taken various steps towards the implementation of the programme of PBBB, which inter-alia, include preparation of special bridge materials for Sfc s having a high tribal population; provisioning of free textbooks, development and procurement of supplementary reading material; in-service teacher training; having dedicated teachers for foundational classes and maintaining the required Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as prescribed under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Under the Samagra Shiksha, an annual grant of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per school for strengthening of school Library has been provisioned in order to complement the activities under Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB) and inculcate the reading habits among students of all ages, strengthening of school libraries including purchase of books by providing grant for libraries in government schools.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have developed minimum class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes for all classes from I-VIII in all subject areas. Learning outcomes are assessment standards indicating the expected levels of learning that children should achieve for that class. These indicators can be used as check points to assess learning at different points of time. The Learning Outcomes for each class at elementary stage in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science have been finalized and shared with all States and UTs.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration at this stage.

(d) and (e) Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the school in the country are under the administrative control of the State Government and UT Administrations. Under Section 23 (1) of the RTE Act, 2009, Central Government has notified National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as an academic authority to lay down minimum qualifications for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, NCTE has prescribed the minimum qualifications for appointment as a teacher in its extant regulations as amended from time to time.

Further, National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 developed by the NCERT provides the broad framework for school curriculum development. As per Section 29 of Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 the State Academic Authority is responsible for designing the curriculum and evaluation framework. All States/UTs have either adopted textbooks developed by the NCERT or revised their textbooks in accordance with the provisions of NCF.

Steel Scrap Policy

3079. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced/ proposes to introduce a steel scrap policy, which in conjunction with vehicle scrap page policy, will lay out the rules and regulations for using scrap from old vehicles to produce steel and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the scrap policy will help to reduce dependence on imports and local scrap reduces dependence on imports for secondary steel plants in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the demand and production level has been assessed for the next decade and if so, the details thereof along with the action plan initiated in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Yes, Madam. The

Steel Scrap Policy is at conceptual stage. This Policy is not in conjunction with any vehicle scrappage policy and will address all steel scrap arising in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Year wise demand/consumption and production/generation of Steel Scrap and its gap from 2013-14 to 2021-22 is given below:-

** Projected Demand Availability Gap of Steel Scrap 2013-14 to 2021-22 (Thousand Tonnes)*

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
A. Total Demand	31,699	33,969	36,408	39,027	41,840	44,862	48,108	51,597	55,346
B. Total Availability	26,860	28,733	30,746	32,911	34,989	37,496	40,194	43,101	46,233
C. Demand Availability Gap (A-B)	4,839	5,236	5,662	6,116	6,851	7,366	7,914	8,496	9,113

(*Source: Joint Plant Committee study on the Indian Scrap Market)

Reserved SME Products

3080. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the frequency at which, the list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture by Small and Medium Enterprises(SMEs) sector, is revised;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for including more items in the reserved list of items for SME sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) With a view to encouraging economies of scale, technologic[^] upgradation[^]competitiveness, the Government of India vide notification No S.O. 998(E) dated 10.04.2015 de-reserved all the remaining 20 items from th. erstwhile list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in Small Scale Industries (now Micro and Small Enterprises).

As on date there is no item reserved for exclusive manufacture by Smali and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sector. There is no proposal for including more items in the reserved list of items for SME sector.

Curriculum on Environment

3081. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to introduce study of Climate Change as part of the school syllabus or give any directions to the State Governments to do so in the State boards and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any courses being offered by any State Government or private educational institution on Climate Change and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a dedicated research wing for Climate Change within the Ministry and if so, the amount allocated for such research wing?

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) Environment education is already an integral part of school curriculum. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 infuses the components of environmental education as part of different disciplines in the treatment of content in Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, History, Political Science, Health and Physical Education, Art, Music, etc. As a follow up of NCF-2005, syllabi and textbooks for all stages of

school education have been developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Topics on climate change have also been incorporated in the NCERT's Science Textbooks for classes VIII and IX and Biology textbook for Class-XII. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to take appropriate action in this regard. So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are concerned, the climate change topics are integrated in school curriculum and schools also take up the issue of climate change through co-curricular activities.

(b) No such information is collected and maintained at Central level.

(c) No, Madam.

Ranking Systems

3082. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new marking and ranking systems for Joint Entrance Examination (JEE), Main from 2019;

(b) if so, the present system pattern vis-a-vis new systems of evaluation therefor;

(c) the details of new process and the manner in which the students would benefit from the percentile scoring thereof; and

(d) the details of expert committee report and the scope of employment therein?

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 pattern and marking remains the same in the new system of Joint Entrance Examination (Main). However, since the new system involves two attempts in a single year and candidates are appearing in different shifts, the ranking in the new system is based on the better of the two attempts and percentile score. Some of the benefits of the new system are:-

(i) one more opportunity to the students to improve their scores in examination, if they fail to give

their best in first attempt without wasting their whole academic year.

(ii) opportunity to a student to get first-hand experience of taking an examination and to know their mistakes which he can improve while attempting for the second time.

(iii) the new system will reduce chances of dropping a year for a student who could not score better in the first attempt.

(d) The Expert Committee, which consisted of academicians from Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Medical Council of India (MCI), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), had recommended adoption of above procedure based on percentile score for the ranking of candidates of JEE (Main) in 2019.

[Translation]

Check on Ragging

3083. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any effective measures to prevent the brutal death of students resulting from ragging and inhuman treatment thereof in Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges and in other higher educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has issued regulations vide notification No. 37-3/legal/AICTE/2009 dated July 1, 2009 as amended from time to time prohibiting ragging in AICTE approved technical institutions. Any failure to adhere to the regulations by the erring institute attracts penal actions which inter-alia includes show-cause notice, reduction in intake and withdrawal of approval etc.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also issued UGC regulations on curbing the menace of ragging

in higher educational institutions, 2009, which have been further amended in 2016. Further, the UGC has developed the anti-ragging website i.e. www.antiragging.in. The portal contains the record of complaints received and the status of the action taken thereon. The victims can also file their complaints online through www.amanmovement.org.

The Medical Council of India (MCI) vide notification MCI-34(I)/2009-Med/25453 dated 03.08.2009, amended from time to time, has also banned ragging in any form i.e. physical, mental or emotional in the campuses of Medical Colleges and has prescribed stringent measures against erring students. Further, the regulations also declare any erring Medical College/ Institution/ University to be ineligible for preferring any application under section 10A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 for a minimum period of one year, extendable by such quantum by Council as would be commensurate with the wrong.

[English]

Higher Studies and Research

3084. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of B.Tech/MS/Ph.D. students who went to the United States of America (USA) for higher studies and research during the last ten years from India;

(b) the number of students who have gone to the USA for above mentioned courses and have continued to work there during the last ten years;

(c) whether the Government has calculated the financial, technical and cultural loss to India as a consequence of that and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to incentives Indian students to remain in India for their professional career post their higher education in foreign universities within last four 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) Course-wise details of Indian students studying and working in the United States of America (USA) are not centrally maintained.

(c) No Madam.

(d) For attracting highly skilled researchers and scientists to pursue their R&D interests in Indian Institutions,

several initiatives have been launched such as: Faculty Recharge Programme, CV Raman Post-Doctoral Fellowship Scheme by University Grants Commission (UGC), Ramanujan Fellowship, JC Bose Fellowship, Swarnjayanti Fellowship, Young Scientist Project Award, Women Scientist Scheme by Department of Science and Technology (DST), and Ramalinga Swami Re-entry Fellowship by Department of Biotechnology. Moreover, all Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and other higher ranking institutions have launched special drives to recruit Indians working/ studying in foreign countries, including conducting interviews in foreign countries.

[Translation]

Central Universities

3085. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of two Central universities being established in Bihar;

(b) whether the process of appointment including faculty department of the said two universities has been completed; and

(c) if so, the details of the amount spent on the said two universities so far and the provision for the total amount that can be spent on establishing them?

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) At present, there is only one proposal for establishment of a Central University in Bihar. As announced in the Prime Minister package for Bihar on 18.08.2015, the proposal includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. The State Government has been requested to provide requisite land, free of cost, for establishment of the new Central University. There is a provision of Rs. 500 crore for establishment of this University.

[English]

SC/ST Trained under PMKVY

3086. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and men from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trained by the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra under the Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana;

(b) the steps taken to provide incentives to small and medium size enterprises to provide employment to certified candidates; and

(c) whether there exists a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure due diligence during the training sessions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) 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 30.11 2018, the number of women and men from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trained in the PMKKs under the PMKVY are as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	Women candidates Trained	28,373	13,048
2	Men candidates Trained	40,289	14,858

(b) Under the scheme, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries including small and medium enterprises. Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas 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 Jammu and Kashmir).

(c) PMKVY 2016-20 is endowed with various provisions relating to continuous as well as performance monitoring of training centre. For ensuring quality of training under the scheme, all accreditation and affiliation of training centre is done through an online portal SMART with Inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. Adding to the improved accreditation process, MSDE has initiated a process of continuous monitoring through various channels and mandator/ re-accreditation every year. Under this, self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted. Further, the targets are being assigned to the TCs with a provision for periodic review. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. Further, various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Aadhar enabled biometric attendance of candidate and trainers, maintaining of ail MIS through SDMS portal to check duplication of candidates, etc., have been ensured.

Trade across Borders

3087. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of trade done across all the land borders;

(b) the details of land trade with various countries and along different borders; and

(c) the quantum of sea trade taking place, especially with the countries with which India shares borders?

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) The details of India's land trade with countries sharing borders with India, through trading points along different borders, in 2017-18 are given below:

Values in USD million

Country	Exports from India through land borders	Imports to India through land borders	Total bilateral trade through land borders
Afghanistan*	NIL	307.06	307.06
Pakistan	263.22	235.06	498.28
China	1.81	1.35	3.16
Nepal	6384.42	437.66	6822.08
Bhutan	526.28	202.07	728.35
Bangladesh	3617.57	517.27	4134.84
Myanmar	0.02	Nil	0.02
Total	10793.32	1700.47	12493.79

* Imports from Afghanistan, through land route, enter India via India-Pakistan border.

Source: DGCIS Database

The value of India's trade with countries sharing border with India, and all countries, through different sea ports, in 2017-18, was as follows:

Values in USD million

Particulars	To/From countries sharing border with India	To/From all countries
India's exports through sea ports	14491.77	146119.31
India's imports through sea ports	39341.30	266109.98

Source: DGCIS Database

Besides the above, trade with various countries is also carried out from Air cargo complexes, Inland Container Depots, Special Economic Zones, etc.

Vacancies in Labour Courts and Tribunals

3088. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of presiding officers and judges are lying vacant in various Labour Courts and Tribunals in the country including North Eastern States;

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

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up along with the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various states for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. The details of vacancies of Presiding Officers in the CGIT-cum-LCs/NITs is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) The process for filling up the vacant posts of Presiding Officers has already been initiated.

Statement

List of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) and National Industrial Tribunals (NITs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of CGIT-cum-LC/NIT	Vacancy Position of Presiding Officers
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	Guwahati	0
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh-I	1
3	Chandigarh	Chandigarh-II	0
4	Delhi	Delhi-I	0
5	Delhi	Delhi-II	0
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0
7	Jharkhand	Dhanbad-I	0
8	Jharkhand	Dhanbad-II	0
9	Karnataka	Bangalore	1
10	Kerala	Ernakulam	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1
12	Maharashtra	Mumbai-I	1
13	Maharashtra	Mumbai-II	0
14	Maharashtra	Nagpur	0
15	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	0
16	Rajasthan	Jaipur	0
17	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	0

1	2	3	4
18	Telangana	Hyderabad	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1
20	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	0
21	West Bengal	Asansol	1
22	West Bengal	Kolkata	0
Total			6

Kargil Museums

3089. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to construct a Kargil Museum in Kargil and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has allocated any funds in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said museum is likely to be set up/inaugurated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture operates Museum Grant Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments, voluntary bodies, Societies and Trusts registered as a society under the Indian Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or a similar legislation of the state governments for setting up new museums and for development of existing museums for which proposals are required to be submitted in the prescribed proforma alongwith requisite documents. Ministry of Culture has not received proposal for construction of Kargil Museum in Kargil.

[*Translation*]

Safe Drinking Water in Schools

3090. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide safe drinking water in all schools in the country by installing RO machines;

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented; 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) There is no specific proposal for installing R.O. machines in all the schools of the country. However, the provision of safe and adequate drinking water facility in elementary Schools is mandatory under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. All States and UTs have been advised to ensure compliance of this provision of the RTE Act, 2009.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha effective from 1st April, 2018 supports States and UTs for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including drinking water facility, based on the gaps determined from Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and proposals received from respective State/UT.

Under erstwhile SSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, till 30.09.2018, 2.40 lakh drinking water facilities in Government elementary schools were sanctioned, out of which States and UTs have reported provision of 2.33 lakh drinking water facilities. Under erstwhile RMS A till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19, till 30.09.2018, 11,892 drinking water facilities in Government secondary/senior secondary schools were sanctioned, out of which States and UTs have reported provision of 10,059 drinking water facilities.

Infrastructure facilities including safe drinking water facilities in Government schools are also provided in convergence with other schemes/programmes of Central and State Governments. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for supplementing their efforts in providing safe drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include inter

alia the provision of drinking water supply systems in schools and regular repair of drinking water systems in schools, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission grants.

[English]

Preservation of Sringverpur Dham

3091. SHRI PRAVEEN KUMAR NISHAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of innovative measures/ steps adopted by the Government for the conservation of heritage sites and forts of historical importance in the country; and

(b) the details of the works/projects sanctioned for the conservation/ preservation of the "SRINGVERPUR DHAM" during the last decade along with the present status 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) Conservation work of protected monuments is executed, mostly based on use of traditional materials and techniques. However modern technology is also used where found suitable, if there is a need of structural stability requirements of the monuments.

(b) Sringverpur Dham is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However nearby Sringverpur excavated site is a protected monument of ASI, which is in a good state of preservation.

Benefits of RCEP Agreement

3092. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of benefits which are likely to accrue to the country by signing the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership; and

(b) the manner in which the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is different from Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation?

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 Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which is a

proposed Free Trade Agreement between ten ASEAN member states and their six Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners namely India, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea, is expected to provide market access for India's goods and services exports and encourage greater investments and technology into India. It would also facilitate India's MSMEs to effectively integrate into the regional value and supply chains. On the other hand, India is not a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) which is a grouping of twenty one countries in the Asia Pacific region with an aim to deepen and strengthen economic and technological cooperation amongst APEC member countries.

[Translation]

Accidents in Mines

3093. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of National Minerals policy regarding mine safety and safeguards for the labourers engaged in mining works;

(b) whether the aforesaid policy overlooks mining safety related activities along with the safety of mining labourers;

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

(d) the number of mine accidents which took place in the country during the last three years and the number of mine workers killed therein, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of mine workers out of the above who have not been provided any compensation till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Mines has policy namely National Mineral Policy, 2008. Para 7.13 of the National Mineral Policy, 2008 on 'Mines Safety' states that Mine Safety Mining operations are hazardous in nature. Accidents happen and often result in the loss of life or limb of persons engaged in it. Efforts must be directed towards the development and adoption of mining methods which would increase the safety of workers and reduce the accidents. Towards this end, participation and cooperation of mine workers shall be secured. Steps will also be taken to minimise the adverse impact of mining on the health of workers and the surrounding population.

(d) and (e) As per information provided by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour and Employment, the details of the number of mine accidents which took place in the country during the last three years and the number of mine workers killed therein, State/UT-wise are attached in enclosed Statement. The compensation is given by the respective mining companies or owners covered under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.

Statement

Details of no. of mine accidents and workers killed State/UT-wise during the year 2015-2017

1. In Coal mines

State	No. of Fatal Accidents	No. of Serious accidents	Workers Killed
1	2	3	4
2015			
Chhattisgarh	8	23	8
Gujarat	3	0	3
Jharkhand	11	25	11
Madhya Pradesh	7	27	8
Maharashtra	5	13	5
Odisha	3	4	3
Rajasthan	1	0	1
Telangana	7	187	7
Tamil Nadu	1	3	1
West Bengal	8	20	8
2016			
Chhattisgarh	4	13	4
Gujarat	0	1	0
Jharkhand	23	15	46
Madhya Pradesh	12	24	13
Maharashtra	3	14	3
Odisha	2	4	2

1	2	3	4
Telangana	10	176	12
Tamil Nadu	2	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1
West Bengal	10	20	11
2017			
Chhattisgarh	7	6	7
Jharkhand	11	14	12
Madhya Pradesh	6	11	8
Maharashtra	3	7	4
Odisha	5	2	5
Rajasthan	1	0	1
Telangana	12	137	13
Tamil Nadu	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
West Bengal	9	5	9
2. In Metal mines			
State	No. of Fatal Accidents	No. of Serious accidents	Workers Killed
2015			
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	5
Chhattisgarh	1	4	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0
Jharkhand	1	2	1
Karnataka	3	5	3
Kerala	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0
State	No. of Fatal Accidents	No. of Serious accidents	Workers Killed
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	1	0	1

1	2	3	4
Odisha	2	1	2
Rajasthan	19	7	20
Telangana	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	4	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	5
2016			
Andhra Pradesh	6	0	8
Chhattisgarh	2	8	2
Goa	0	1	0
Haryana	1	0	1
Jharkhand	3	2	6
Karnataka	3	1	4
Kerala	0	5	0
Madhya Pradesh	2	3	2
Maharashtra	2	2	3
Odisha	1	1	1
Rajasthan	5	4	5
Telangana	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	4	2	6
Uttaranchal	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	3
2017			
Andhra Pradesh	7	0	16
Chhattisgarh	0	5	0
Goa	1	0	1
Haryana	1	0	1
Jharkhand	2	1	2
Karnataka	4	1	5
Kerala	0	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
Maharashtra	2	0	2

1	2	3	4
Odisha	3	1	4
Rajasthan	16	1	23
Telangana	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	6	0	9
West Bengal	1	0	2

3. In Oil Mines

State	No. of Fatal Accidents	No. of Serious accidents	Workers Killed
1	2	3	4

2015

Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
Assam	1	6	1
Gujarat	1	6	2
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1
Tripura	1	0	1

2016

Assam	5	3	5
Gujarat	1	3	1
Tamil Nadu	0	1	0
West Bengal	3	0	3

2017

Assam	0	5	0
Gujarat	1	4	1

[English]

Playgrounds in Schools

3094. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any multi billion proposal from a Korean MNC to provide support in the

form of Sovereign BG for developing Government School playgrounds free of cost on no profit basis, especially in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not providing the sovereign BG for such welfare project therefor; and

(d) the details about the status and the action taken by the Government in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

[*Translation*]

Development of Forest Dwellers Areas

3095. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented for the development of Forest Dwellers Areas;

(b) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred each year in the last five years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give a special package for Western States (Rajasthan-Gujarat) like Eastern States for development of such areas so that extremely backward tribals could come in the main stream; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) No specific scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) for development of Forest Dwellers Areas. However, MoTA implements various schemes for all Scheduled Tribes, including forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and MoEFCC is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests in

the country. Further, 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006' (in short Forest Rights Act, 2006) is a legislation to recognize the land rights and tenurial security of forest dwelling communities and not a scheme.

Skill Development of Women

3096. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of women to whom Government Skill Development Training has been provided during the last five years;

(b) the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of trained women provided with employment during the period;

(d) whether special efforts have been made by the Government for the Skill Development of women of hills, Himalayan, remote areas and backward, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) The Government is running a number of programmes to provide employable skills to the youth of the nation including special groups and women. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is running its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-2020) (PMKVY 2.0). The objective of PMKVY (2016-2020) is to encourage and promote skill development for the youth including women throughout the country. State wise details of women beneficiaries of the scheme through Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and trainings through Special Project are at enclosed Statement-I, II & III respectively.

Further, the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under the administrative control of States/UTs government are providing skill training under the long term ecosystem. State wise details of passed out female trainees from ITIs across the country are at enclosed Statement-IV. Also, women training division under Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is providing vocational/skill / training

exclusively to women through a network of 18 National Skill Training Institutes {NSTIs (W)} for women (erstwhile National / Regional Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI/ RVTIs)) in the various States across the country. State wise details, of women trained and on roll during 2018-19 are at enclosed Statement-V. The location-wise details of NSTIs(W) that have been set-up in Hills, Himalayan and Remote areas are as below:

Sl. No.	State	Location
1.	Hills, Himalayan areas	Himachal Pradesh NSTI at Shimla
2.	Remote areas	Meghalaya NSTI at Tura
		Tripura NSTI at Agartala

All the 18 NSTIs follow reservations policy for various categories as per Government norms. Further, Government has notified Common Norms for Skill Development, applicable for all Central Ministries/ Departments. Under Common Norms, Special Areas has been defined as North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep and districts affected by Left. Wing Extremism (LWE) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Integrated Action Plan. Special group has also been identified as all Persons Below Poverty Line (BPL), Persons with Disabilities and Women candidates. Various additional provisions have been made for special groups like reimbursement of boarding & lodging cost and conveyance cost, post placement support etc. Additional cost is provided to training providers for training in special areas.

Statement

Short Term Training (STT) data for women candidates under PMKVY (2016-20)

Sl. No.	State	FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19 (till Nov., 2018)	
		Trained	Reported placed	Trained	Reported placed	Trained	Reported placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	460	0	25848	10945	10332	9356
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	221	0
3	Assam	1018	37	15935	4786	7804	3826
4	Bihar	1307	6	26739	6009	14572	9325
5	Chandigarh	0	0	777	266	1952	836
6	Chhattisgarh	19	0	11278	1576	9491	3822
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.	0	0	246	157
8	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	138	89
.9	Delhi	1930	0	42575	11356	21276	16653
10	Goa	102	0	449	213	74	119
11	CSujarat	597	0	12490	4331	7539	4042
12	Haryana	975	0	78401	21710	21458	29262
13	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	6080	1674	8374	4609
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1550	0	23233	8209	9499	9876

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Jharkhand	63	0	8965	2518	5838	3673
16	Karnataka	176	15	15708	2722	12177	5356
17	Kerala	363	0	11339	3140	6178	2468
18	Madhya Pradesh	2072	0	76627	21828	34334	29382
19	Maharashtra	1814	0	23928	6408	11987	6865
20	Manipur	200	0	842	160	602	167
21	Meghalaya	47	0	1658	664	551	670
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	51	37
23	Nagaland	132	21	1172	602	, 344	61
24	Odisha	535	0	19877	4774	8985	8096
25	Puducherry	0	0	1474	709	772	649
26	Punjab	433	0	54560	15437	24199	23599
27	Rajasthan	1345	0	80114	22099	16303	21705
28	Sikkim	0	0	291	39	129	0
29	Tamil Nadu	1014	0	67984	29157	26026	22651
30	Telangana	750	0	39074	16896	12340	14386
31	Tripura	13	0	3755	825	1089	1464
32	Uttar Pradesh	3769	11	121121	30995	42535	38226
30	Uttarakhand	1278	0	14521	3213	9300	6083
34	West Bengal	2705	24	32040	11882	16165	10294
Grand Total		24681	114	818855	245143	342881	287804

Statement-II*Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) data for women candidates under PMKVY 2016-20*

Sl. No.	State Name	FY 16-17 Certified	FY 17-18 Certified	FY 18-19 (till Nov.'18) Certified
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2057	1650	264
2	Assam	3148	6918	2856
3	Bihar	465	2274	4121
4	Chandigarh	0	170	55

1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	0	109	59
6	Daman and Diu	0	9	26
7	Delhi	51	3449	3565
8	Gujarat	98	1594	446
9	Haryana	59	6288	1825
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	867	61
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0	167	150
12	Jharkhand	128	328	227
13	Karnataka	70	14290	2938
14	Kerala	1509	15414	5895
15	Madhya Pradesh	519	4150	1156
16	Maharashtra	37	8471	2352
17	Manipur	5637	4834	0
18	Meghalaya	0	44	776
19	Odisha	79	3350	911
20	Puducherry	294	13	0
21	Punjab	8	2283	683
22	Rajasthan	190	7376	1555
23	Tamil Nadu	12412	21766	8946
24	Telangana	75	4096	712
25	Tripura	0	1570	558
26	Uttar Pradesh	5438	31668	2751
27	Uttarakhand	43	283	118
28	West Bengal	956	5301	1642
29	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	945	2181
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	14	144
31	Goa	NA	NA	0
32	Nagaland	NA	0	50
33	Mizoram	NA	NA	503
34	Sikkim	NA	NA	488
Grand Total		33273	149691	48014

* NA - Data not provided

Statement-III*Women candidates trained under Special Projects under PMKVY (2016-20)*

Sl. No.	State	FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19 (till Nov., 2018)	
		Trained	Reported placed	Trained	Reported placed	Trained	Reported placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	8	0	142	76
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	16	0	0	8
3	Assam	NA	NA	51	0	270	0
4	Bihar	NA	NA	240	0	653	0
5	Delhi	128	0	1144	542	2061	577
6	Gujarat	0	0	1460	76	2298	1225
7	Haryana	216	0	640	224	1059	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	0
9	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	136	74
10	Karnataka	NA	NA	1109	86	2774	1824
11	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	140	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	14	0	4543	495	1855	1270
13	Maharashtra	NA	NA	1677	0	93	0
14	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	0
15	Nagaland	NA	NA	91	0	69	2
16	Odisha	NA	NA	5	0	951	42
17	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	0
18	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	330	10
19	Rajasthan	NA	NA	17	0	385	0
20	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	3588	2461	3193	2126
21	Telangana	NA	NA	159	102	199	163
22	Tripura	NA	NA	342	264	0	0
23	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	152	4	777	122
24	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	0
25	West Bengal	NA	NA	95	0	190	69
Grand Total		358	0	15337	4254	17747	7588

* NA - Date not provided

Statement-IV*State-wise details of female trainees passed out from ITIs*

(* Passed out Female count maintained by NCVT MIS Portal since Academic session 2014)

Sl. No.	State Name	2014-15*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	66	63	54
2	Andhra Pradesh	1417	1422	1460	2596
3	Arunachal Pradesh	108	113	126	25
4	Assam	446	412	378	1441
5	Bihar	601	696	152	5819
6	Chandigarh	361	404	372	5738
7	Chhattisgarh	1530	2119	2457	3470
8	Daman & Oiu	28	26	19	1711
9	Delhi	1402	1523	1924	2550
10	Goa	241	296	338	9785
11	Gujarat	5217	5999	5956	7
12	Haryana	3870	6351	5418	112
13	Himachal Pradesh	4575	4377	3961	79
14	Jammu and Kashmir	509	501	653	8
15	Jharkhand	259	334	269	. 99
16	Karnataka	2787	2392	2405	132
17	Kerala	3813	3061	3593	1235
18	Lakshadweep	34	11	22	182
19	Madhya Pradesh	2222	2988	3707	781
20	Maharashtra	10834	12248	14079	112
21	Manipur	4	12	5	162
22	Meghalaya	146	163	178	35
23	Mizoram	43	80	82	395
24	Nagaland	14	1	12	315
25	Odisha	1707	1529	1127	557
26	Puducherry	98	106	130	73
27	Punjab	5636	6762	6547	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Rajasthan	3597	4766	4223	2844
29	Sikkim	86	68	80	500
30	Tamil Nadu	4730	4361	3312	5725
31	Telangana	2411	2390	2268	3180
32	Tripura	185	166	235	1322
33	Uttar Pradesh	6344	7486	8208	6078
34	Uttarakhand	921	979	817	645
35	West Bengal	854	1480	1881	1309
36	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil			
Total		67066	75688	77463	59093

Statement-V*Trainees trained & on roll data for NSTIs (W)*

Sl. No.	State	Location	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 On -Roll
1	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	1394	599	599	517	635
2		Allahabad	524	351	362	475	555
3	Haryana	Panipat	635	269	430	353	371
4	Rajasthan	Jaipur	618	298	414	358	464
5	Meghalaya	Tura	100	124	188	137	215
6	West Bengal	Kolkata	242	216	2.56	271	271
7	Karnataka	Bangalore	431	207	257	215	219
8	Kerala	Trivandrum	284	215	244	218	248
9	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	315	164	250	147	235
10	Gujarat	Vadodara	287	204	345	269	370
11	Maharashtra	Mumbai	338	224	273	203	240
12	Himachal Pradesh*	Shimla	-	72	97	109	154
13	Punjab *	Mohali	-	38	93	69	98
14	Tamilnadu*	Trichy	-	8	17	32	56
15	Tripura*	Agartala	-	15	21	27	48
16	Bihar*	Patna	-	66	102	93	76
17	Goa*	Goa	-	-	-	-	10
18	Telangana*	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-

* Newly established institutes

*[English]***Implementation of EODB**

3097. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to make "Ease of Doing Business" in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the strategies to be adopted in this regard;

(c) whether "Ease of Doing Business" has shown any positive results since its implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has developed a Reforms Action Plan for districts identifying important government services that are delivered through district administration. Some of the important areas covered under the Reforms Action Plan are given in the enclosed Statement. These reforms are identified in consultation with State Governments.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has been monitoring two segments of the business Reforms. The first segment relates to India's efforts in improving its rank in World Bank's Doing Business Report. In the Doing Business Report released in 2014 India was ranked 142 among 189 countries. As a result of reforms undertaken by the Government, India now ranks at 77 among 190 countries in the Doing Business Report 2019 released by the World Bank Group on 31st October, 2018. Since 2014 India has improved its rank in 8 indicators recording an impressive jump of 65 places in last 4 years.

The second segment in which business reforms are implemented relate to activities covered by State Governments. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion shares a Business Reform Action Plan for implementation. The Plan is prepared in consultation with the State Governments which are actively participating in the reform exercise. So far, three rounds of reforms and,

assessments have taken place. The scores of implementation of Business Reforms Action Plan have improved significantly. While there was no State which scored more than 75% in the first round of assessment released in 2015, 18 states scored 80% or more in the latest round of assessment release on 10th July, 2018.

Statement*Important areas covered under the Reforms Action Plan for Districts*

- I. Starting Business
 - (a) Registration of Cooperative Societies
 - (b) Registration of Contractors for Works and Services
 - (c) Trade Licences and Renewal thereof
- II. Urban Local Body Services
 - (a) Obtaining Water Connection
 - (b) Obtaining Sewer Connection
 - (c) Certificate of non availability of water from water supply agency required for NoC for water abstraction from Central Ground Water Authority/ Relevant Authority
 - (d) NoC for water abstraction from Central Ground Water Authority/ Relevant Authority
 - (e) Road Cutting Permission
 - (f) Inspection carried out for (a) granting road cutting permission and (b) verification to ensure proper restoration
- III. Land Reform Enabler
 - (a) Encumbrance Certificate
 - (b) Measurement/ Demarcation of Land
 - (c) Change of Land Use
 - (d) Certificate of Land Use
- IV. Land Administration and Property Registration Enablers
 - (a) Property Registration - Online system
- V. Obtaining approval for construction
 - (a) Construction Permit - Online System

- (b) NOC from Fire Department (prior to commencement of construction activities)

VI. **Paying Taxes**

Property Tax/Vacant Land Tax

VII. **Miscellaneous**

- (a) Certificate for Verification of Weights & Measures and its Renewal
- (b) Certificate of Non-Forest land
- (c) Letter for Distance from Forest
- (d) NoC from Municipality or other Local Body for State License for Food Business
- (e) Health NoC by Municipality/ Panchayat for Food Registration Certificate
- (f) Registration for provisional/ permanent certificate for clinical establishment under Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act & its Renewal
- (g) Registration under PC&PNDT Act, 1994 (Amended, 2003) (For 5 years) & its Renewal
- (h) NOC required for setting up of explosives manufacturing, storage, sale, transport
- (i) NOC required for setting up of petroleum, diesel & Naphtha manufacturing, storage, sale, transport
- (j) License for Sale of Crackers
- (k) Transfer of vehicle registration
- (l) Goods Carriage Permit
- (m) Issuing Vehicles Fitness Certificate
- (n) Approvals for setting up Hostel
- (o) Approval for setting up and operating a Play School
- (p) Registration of schools under Right to Education
- (q) NoC for setting up CBSE School
- (r) Mining lease/ Composite License/ Non-exclusive Reconnaissance Permit
- (s) Issue of letter of intent in case of fresh lease (for environmental clearance - category B2- Less than 5 acres)

- (t) NoC for soil excavation /filling

- (u) Licensing for Auditorium/ Places of Public Amusement / Performance for Public Amusement (as applicable)

- (v) Cinematograph License & License for Screening a Films (as applicable)

- (w) Licenses/ permits issued by the State Excise Departments like a. Wholesale Vendor Licenses b. Import Permits c. License for Retail Sale d. License for Setting up Distilleries e. License for Setting up Bottling Plant

- (x) Licenses/authorizations required for sale/ storage of fertilizers under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (in accordance with Fertilizer Control Order)

- (y) Licenses/authorizations required for sale/ storage of commodities (other than fertilizer) under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (as applicable)

- (z) Application for grant of license under Insecticide Act, 1968 for manufacture, storage and sale of insecticides and pesticides and its renewal

- (aa) Grant of license for 'Fair Price Shops' under the relevant act and its renewal.

VIII. **Grievance Redressal/ Paperless Courts and Law & Order**

- (a) Filing of disputes under Revenue Courts

- (b) Resolution of Grievances.

[*Translation*]

Oil/Gas Exploration Projects

3098. SHRI LALLU SINGH:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

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

(a) the world wide Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of deep water Oil/Gas exploration projects;

(b) whether the IRR of joint ventures/ private oil/gas exploration companies in India is comparatively higher;

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

(d) the IRR of the said joint ventures/ private oil/gas producing company in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of oil & gas exploration projects depends upon several parameters such as reservoir size, production potential, water depth, exploitation strategy, production profile, capital expenditures and operating costs, legal frameworks and regulations involving taxes, duties and any other financial obligations that project is subjected to, economic factors like oil & gas prices, inflation rate, interest rate, discount rate, exchange rate, taxes and depreciation, environmental constraints etc. The average IRR varies from country to country and project to project since geological, geographical risks and other risk of each project are different. The IRR of joint Ventures / Private oil and gas exploration in India is estimated to be between 13% to 15%. However, this may also vary while project implementation is going on due to change in above mentioned parameters.

[Translation]

Petrol Pump Distributors

3099. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reportedly received complaints regarding illegal transfer of petrol pumps of various OMCs especially Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited in the country and particularly in Thane district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the dates on which the Government/ OMCs received such complaints; and

(c) whether the Government/OMCs have taken any action/are going to take any action on these complaints and if so, the details thereof, complaint-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that complaints regarding illegal transfer of petrol pumps without obtaining No Objection Certificate and their sale are investigated; and once the benami operation is established, punitive action for contravention

of dealership agreement provision is taken, which includes termination of the dealership OMCs have terminated 53 retail outlet dealerships on account of illegal transfer/operation of the dealership during the last three years.

BPCL have received references in respect of Thane, District regarding transfer of RO land and reconstitution of dealership pertaining to M/s Samant Auto Service, Manpada, Dombivali, Thane. Various other references regarding reconstitution of the dealership in favour of Shri Kedar Namdeo Pawar, who is the current landowner of the site of terminated dealership of M/s Samant Auto Service, Manpada, Dombivali were also received. These references were received after resignation of both the then existing partners from the dealership on 13.4.2016. On receipt of resignation, BPCL had terminated the dealership. Currently, the RO is being operated on ad-hoc basis.

Development of Cultural Centres

3100. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up various cultural centres in order to create awareness among the people about the rich cultural heritage of our country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of the development of cultural centres in the country including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided to these cultural centres during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for development of more such centres to encourage traditional art, crafts and culture in the country particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To create awareness among the people about the rich cultural heritage of our country including Maharashtra, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur.

(c) No funds are provided directly to States/UTs. However, annual grant-in-aid is provided to all the ZCCs for organizing various cultural activities/ programmes in their member States including Maharashtra. The grant-in-aid provided to the ZCCs during the last three years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
(i)	2015-16	6834.33
(ii)	2016-17	6085.07
(iii)	2017-18	4689.71
(iv)	2018-19 (as on date)	3862.00

(d) Since the ZCCs are adequately catering to the needs of all the States/UTs in the country including Maharashtra, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for development of more such centres in the country.

Programme Conducted by Central Board for Workers Education

3101. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated various programmes in different States including Uttar Pradesh through the Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE);

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

(c) the achievements made as a result of the implementation of the said programmes 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) Yes, Madam. The Central Board for Workers Education, now known as Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (DTNBWED), organizes various types of training programmes for organized, unorganized, rural sector and MGNREGA workers in different States, including Uttar Pradesh through its Regional Directorates and Sub-Regional Centres.

(b) DTNBWED imparts training modules on Personality Development programmes for Trade Union activists, Short-term training programmes on Workers Participation in Management Productivity, Industrial Health and Safety. It also conducts trainings for Women Workers, SC/ST Workers, and conducts Special programmes for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and North East Region (NER) workers. DTNBWED also has Labour Welfare Development Programmes and Panchayati Raj Programmes in its schedule. DTNBWED has also been entrusted with generating awareness regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with a view to increase the number of beneficiaries under the MGNREGA Scheme of Govt. of India.

List of States/UT where programmes are conducted is at enclosed Statement.

(c) Through the programmes conducted, DTNBWED has achieved the objective of increasing awareness among workers and educating the workforce for effective participation in the socio-economic development of the country.

Number of programmes conducted and participants who have benefited from them during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto November, 2018), State/UT-wise is given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Training programmes conducted by DTNBWED for the workers during the last three years and current year State/UT-wise

Sl. No.		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (upto November, 2018)	
		No. of Progra-mmes	No. of Partici-pants	No. of Progra-mmes	No. of Partici-pants	No. of Progra-mmes	No. of Partici-pants	No. of Progra-mmes	No. of Partici-pants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	450	17397	335	11503	332	12410	197	7234

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Assam	180	6625	191	6925	132	5021	118	4643
3	Bihar	184	6879	160	6402	195	7131	88	3311
4	Chhattisgarh	224	7228	229	7273	181	5636	97	2701
5	Delhi	332	11111	210	7348	194	6041	47	1594
6	Goa	158	4647	132	3963	108	2505	78	2062
7	Gujarat	734	25304	598	19697	576	18857	187	6537
8	Haryana	197	7009	174	5902	190	6590	152	5134
9	Himachal Pradesh	79	2939	100	3905	150	5737	55	1874
10	Jammu and Kashmir	141	5626	127	5103	169	6484	100	3780
11	Jharkhand	839	31756	648	22792	592	21704	306	10833
12	Karnataka	707	23375	523	17824	511	17270	242	8353
13	Kerala	670	24094	505	17305	504	16199	263	9854
14	Madhya Pradesh	858	31201	633	23211	656	22685	462	16365
15	Maharashtra	1150	38944	948	31826	867	28075	406	12957
16	Manipur	187	6822	129	4642	109	3960	75	2842
17	Odisha	833	31297	694	24800	618	21436	265	9013
18	Punjab	188	6722	158	5372	155	5387	78	2718
19	Rajasthan	286	10191	276	9926	258	9334	201	7668
20	Tamil Nadu	1437	59087	937	33698	836	29105	388	14453
21	Uttar Pradesh	1499	55853	877	31588	867	31911	600	22104
22	West Bengal	971	37691	592	21131	573	21352	344	13047
23	Arunachal Pradesh	5	200	11	330	8	290	4	160
24	Nagaland	3	120			-	-		
25	Meghalaya	4	360			-	-	-	
26	Mizoram	2	80				-	-	
28	Sikkim	9	360	16	480	16	480	1	20
29	Telangana	371	14030	229	8467	162	5832	135	4856
30	Puducherry	134	5360	76	3040	-	-	-	-

Sports and Physical Education

3102. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:
SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes the inclusion of Sports and Physical Education marks in aggregate marks along with Mathematics, Science and English for admission at the primary to secondary,; higher secondary level or for higher studies to make sports a part of academics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to make a fixed duration for physical activity mandatory on daily basis in all the Government and private schools/ colleges in the country in view of the decreasing health

standards due to lack of physical activities among the children;

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

(e) whether the Government is aware that in many schools in the country there is no regular physical activity as was there in earlier days when it was mandatory in schools, especially in NCT of Delhi; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, Health & Physical Education is a compulsory subject area from class I to X and optional subject at Senior Secondary stage. However, 'education', being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of Schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/ Union Territory-(UT) Governments, it is for the respective State/UT Governments to take a decision to accord it equal status with other subjects.

(c) and (d) The NCF-2005 focuses on participation of all children in free play, formal and informal games, yoga and sports activities as essential for their physical and psycho-social development. Whereas, all students must be involved in Health & Physical Education activities, those who choose to excel in games and sports need to be provided adequate opportunities. However, it is for the respective State/UT Governments to take appropriate steps to make a fixed duration for physical activities mandatory in their schools. So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are concerned, the Board has already introduced a curriculum for mainstreaming Health and Physical Education (HPE) for classes IX to XII w.e.f. Session 2018-19. Circulars were issued to schools to reserve one period everyday for Health and Physical Education for classes IX to XII. Detailed guidelines for implementing the HPE are available on CBSE website.

(e) and (f) As the subject 'education' is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments, it is for the respective State/UT Governments to ensure that physical activities are regularly undertaken in their schools. The Government of National Capital

Territory of Delhi has informed that physical activities/ games & sports are compulsory in their schools upto class X. Physical Education Teachers/Yoga teachers have been deployed in their Government Schools to conduct sports related activities.

Fee Structure in Universities

3103. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that private deemed universities are charging exorbitant fee;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to regulate the fee;

(c) whether the Madras High Court directed the University Grants Commission (UGC) and Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry to set up a regulatory body to fix the fee for MBBS, MI) and MS and other courses offered by private deemed universities;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Supreme Court ruled that the State can regulate admission, fix fee and stipulate any other mechanism to enforce merit and curb commercialisation and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to impose a regulatory authority to regulate the fees structure of private deemed universities 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) No specific complaints are received by this Ministry regarding charging exorbitant fee by the Deemed to be Universities. As per the University Grants Commission (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016, Deemed to be Universities are not allowed to accept payment towards the following on the pretext of admission fee & other fees:

(i) which is a capitation fee or donation in whatever nomenclature or form;

(ii) other than such fee or charges for such admission, which has been declared by it in the prospectus for admission against any such seat, and on the website of the institution, Provided if there are any fees prescribed in accordance

with the Fee Regulations framed by the Government or by the Commission from time to time, then the fees or other charges for admission shall not exceed the same;

- (iii) without a proper receipt in writing issued for such payment to the concerned student admitted in such institution.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble High Court of Madras vide its Order dated 16.06.2017 in Writ Petition No. 14232 of 2017 held that the University Grants Commission (UGC) and Ministry of Human resource Development [MHRD) shall constitute a Committee to regulate the fee chargeable by the self-financed deemed universities. Accordingly, UGC constituted a Committee to regulate the fee chargeable by Self-financed Institutions Deemed to be Universities in Medical and Dental courses. In the meantime, some of the Institutions approached to Hon'ble Supreme Court by way of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 949/2018 in the matter. Hon'ble Apex Court, vide its order dated 07.09.2018, directed the parties to maintain status quo. Therefore, no further action has been taken in the matter.

(e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 31.10.2002 in the matter of T.M.A. Pai Foundation & Ors Versus State of Karnataka held that the Government can make regulations that will ensure excellence in education, while forbidding the charging of capitation fee and profiteering by the institution. Since the object of setting up an educational institution is by definition "charitable", it is clear that an educational institution cannot charge such a fee as is not required for the purpose of fulfilling that object.

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its Judgment dated 14.08.2003 in the matter of Islamic Academy & Ors Versus the State of Karnataka & Ors, held that "the respective State Governments concerned shall set up a Committee headed by a retired High Court judge who shall be nominated by the Chief Justice of that State. The Committee will be at liberty to approve the fee structure or to propose some other fee which can be charged by the institute. The fee fixed by the Committee shall be binding for a period of three years, at the end of which period the institute would be at liberty to apply for revision. Once the fees are fixed by the Committee, the institute cannot charge either directly or indirectly any other amount over and above the amount fixed as fees".

- (f) UGC is authorized to take action in the matter.

Gas Trading Hub

3104. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is in process of setting up a Gas Trading Hub for easy access of gas to suppliers and buyers and if so, the details thereof along with the details of its launching;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make around 300 billion dollars investment in the energy sector and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the new projects proposed to be started with this investment in the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand; and

(c) whether the Ratnagiri Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited (RRPCL) project is stopped due to the land acquisition issue and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to speed up/expedite the said project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) It has been 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. 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.

(b) As per draft National Energy Policy of NITI Aayog, US \$ 150 billion capital investment is needed in energy sector on an annual basis until 2040.

In order to develop the national gas grid, Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of Rs.5176 crore (i.e. 40% of the estimated capital cost of Rs. 12,940 Crore) to GAIL for development of a 2655 Km long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project. This pipeline will transport Natural Gas to the industrial, commercial, domestic and transport sectors in the States of Bihar", Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

In order to expand City Gas Network in the state of Jharkhand, PNGRB has authorized Bokaro, Hazaribagh & Ramgarh districts geographical area, Giridih & Dhanbad

districts geographical area, Ranchi district and East Singhbhoom district at an average investment of Rs. 400 crore per district during the work plan period.

(c) Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have decided to set up an integrated refinery-cum-petrochemical complex with a refining capacity of 60 MMTPA (Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum) at Babulwadi, Taluka Rajapur in Ratnagiri District in the state of Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

Welfare Schemes

3105. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the funds allocated by the Ministry for public welfare schemes being implemented especially in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of voluntary organisations registered with the Ministry, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance of the said voluntary organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such voluntary organisations functioning in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The amount of the funds allocated in the current financial year by the Ministry for public welfare schemes being implemented in the state of Maharashtra is Rs. 4,081.22 crore.

(b) Under the "Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development", the grants were released to Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) and State Resource Centres (SRCs) working under the aegis of Voluntary Organisations. The JSS component of the Scheme has been transferred to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship w.e.f. 02.07.2018. SRCs were mandated to provide technical resource support to main scheme namely Adult Education and Skill Development (Saakshar Bharat Scheme). The Saakshar Bharat Scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 31.03.2018. The State-wise number of JSSs transferred to Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and the number of SRCs are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam. However, as and when complaint if any received against any organization, the action including stoppage of grant were taken against them.

(d) The details of voluntary organisations working in the States of Maharashtra are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of voluntary organisations

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	JSSs Total	Functional	Non-Functional	SRCs Total	Functional	Non-Functional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	7	1	1	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
3	Assam	5	5	0	2	2	0
4	Bihar	14	13	1	2	2	0
5	Chhattisgarh	7	7	0	1	1	0
6	Delhi	4	4	0	1	1	0
7	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Gujarat	11	11	0	2	2	0
9	Haryana	6	5	1	1	1	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	1	1	0
12	Jharkhand	5	4	1	2	2	0
13	Karnataka	11	9	2	1	1	0
14	Kerala	13	9	4	1	1	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	34	32	2	2	2	0
16	Maharashtra	23	21	2	2	2	0
17	Manipur	3	3	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	j	0
19	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	0
21	Odisha	17	17	0	2	2	0
22	Punjab	2	2	0	1	0	1
23	Rajasthan	8	7	1	2	2	0
24	Tamil Nadu	11	10	1	1	1	0
25	Telangana	7	7	0	1	1	0
26	Trtpura	1	1	0	1	1	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	55	52	3	1	1	0
28	Uttarakhand	6	6	0	1	1	0
29	West Bengal	11	8	3	1	1	0
30	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total		271	248	23	33	32	1

Statement-II

The details of voluntary organisations working in the States of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	State Resource Centres
1	2
1	Aurangabad
2	Pune

1	2
Jan Shikshan Sansthans	
3	Ahmednagar
4	Akola
5	Aurangabad
6	Beed
7	Buldana

1	2
8	Chanderpur-I (VGVSM)
9	Chanderpur-II (VBS)
10	Dharavi (Mumbai)
11	Dhule
12	Gondia
13	Jalgaon
14	Latur
15	Nandurbar (HSS) I
16	Nandurbar (VVM) II
17	Nashik
18	Pune
19	Raigad
20	Sindhudurg
21	Washim
22	Worli (Mumbai)
23	Yavatmal

Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsava

3106. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:
DR. SUNIL BALI RAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:
SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organized Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsava recently in various States of the country;

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

(c) the details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the said festival and its achievements, State-wise including Bihar;

(d) whether the Government has taken any policy

decision for promotion of tourism in North Eastern Region and other remote areas of the country where there is huge tourist potential; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with funds allocated for tourism promotion and infrastructure development in North Eastern Region and other remote areas during the last three years State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) During the period from 2015 to 2018, Ministry of Culture has organized Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs at New Delhi (November, 2015 and October, 2016), Varanasi (December, 2016), Bengaluru sr. Tawang (March, 2017), Gujarat (October, 2017), Karnataka (January, 2018) and Madhya Pradesh (February, 2018). The aims & objectives of these RSMs are to preserve, promote and popularize the heritage of Indian spirit, to re-connect the new generation with our culture and to showcase the country and the world our soft power of unity in diversity. A number of folk dance artists and singers from all over the country showcase their talents to earn their livelihood.

(c) The expenditure incurred during the said festival is as under:

Sl. No.	Venue	Expenditure
1.	Delhi, 2015	Rs. 8.00 crore
2.	Delhi, 2016	Rs. 7.50 crore
3.	Varanasi	Rs. 7.43 crore
4.	Bengaluru	Rs. 3.75 crore
5.	Tawang	Rs. 3.75 crore
6.	Gujarat	Rs. 2.92 crore
7.	Karnataka	Rs. 1.50 crore
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 3.75 crore

These RSMs present a unique opportunity to a large number of people to witness various art forms of the country including Bihar.

(d) Ministry of Tourism undertakes number of activities for the promotion of tourism in North Eastern region and other remote areas of the country viz. (i) Release of television campaigns on Doordarshan and private channels in the country, (ii) Production of publicity

material, creatives and television commercials/ promotional films on the region, (iii) The North East Region is the theme of the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at the South Asia Travel and Tourism Exchange (SATTE) in which the Ministry participates annually, (iv) Complimentary space is provided to the North Eastern States for their participation in the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at major international travel fairs and exhibitions and (v) The Ministry organizes an annual International Tourism Mart in the North Eastern Region with the objective of highlighting the tourism potential of the region. Ministry of Tourism under its Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality Scheme provides financial assistance to State Governments/ UT Administrations for organising fairs and festivals which have the potential for promoting tourism in the region.

(e) The funds allocated for tourism promotion in North-Eastern Region during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimates Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)	North East BE
1.	2016-17	Rs. 110 crore	Rs. 12 crore
2.	2017-18	Rs. 110 crore	Rs. 12 crore
3.	2018-19	Rs. 135 crore	Rs. 15 crore

Details of Infrastructure development in North-Eastern Region under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes are at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes in North Eastern Region from the year 2014-15 to till date

Sl. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Scheme/ Circuit	Name of Project	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	Swadesh Darshan: North East	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila 6t Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	39.81
2.	Manipur	2015-16	Swadesh Darshan: North-East	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal - Khongjom.	72.23	61.32
3.	Sikkim		Swadesh Darshan: North-East	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen-Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	78.44
4.	Nagaland		Swadesh Darshan: Tribal	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36	72.05
5.	Mizoram		Swadesh Darshan: North East	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan- North East Circuit at Thenzawl SC South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
6.	Assam		PRASHAD	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Assam		Swadesh Darshan: Wildlife	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	47.84
8.	Arunachal Pradesh		Swadesh Darshan: North East	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	77.71
9.	Tripura		Swadesh Darshan: North East	Development of North East Circuit: Agartaia - Sipahijala -Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur-Tirthamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor- NarikelKunja-Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
10.	Meghalaya	2016-17	Swadesh Darshan: North East	Development of Umium (Lake View), ULum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	73.69
11.	Manipur		Swadesh Darshan: Spiritual Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri	53.80	40.14
12.	Sikkim		Swadesh Darshan: North East	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam- Maka- Temi- BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi - Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	47.66
13.	Nagaland		Swadesh Darshan: Tribal	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
14.	Mizoram		Swadesh Darshan: Eco	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip -Khawhpawp - Lengpui Durtlang - Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee - Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield -Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	49.53
15.	Assam		Swadesh Darshan: Heritage	Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
16.	Tripura	2018-19	Swadesh Darshan: North East	Development of North East circuit: SurmaCherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari- Neermahal- Boxanagar-Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00	0.00
Total					1349.04	800.39

National Policy to Develop Religious Heritage

3107. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any national policy to promote and develop the historical and religious heritage of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified new historical and religious sites in various States including Gujarat and Bihar during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, location/State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India has not formulated any \ National Policy for promotion and development of country's historic and religious heritage. However, 100 monuments/sites out of 3691 number of protected monuments of national importance have been identified as Adarsh Smarak for providing additional facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. The details of monuments/sites identified as Adarsh Monument is at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) During last two years and current year Archaeological Survey of India has explored various sites of historical importance in the country including in Gujarat and Bihar. Details of sites are at enclosed Statement.

Statement-I*List of Centrally Protected Monuments identified as Adarsh Monuments*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
1	2	3
1	Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh
2	Nagarjunakonda	
3	Bhuddist Remains, Salihundum	

1	2	3
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	PuranaQiaa	
14	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa	Goa
15	Rani-KiA/av, Patan	Gujarat
16	Champaner Monument, Champaner	
17	Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal	
18	Diu Fort	
19	Dholavira	
20	Sun Temple, Modhera	
21	ShikhChilli's Tomb	Haryana
22	Jal Mahal, Narnual	
23	Masrur Rock Cut Temple	Himachal Pradesh
24	Martand Temple, Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
25	Leh Palace, Leh	
26	Pari Mahal, Srinagar	
27	Ram Nagar Palace	
28	Ancient Tank and excavated remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhumi	Jharkhand

1	2	3
29	Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
30	Group of Temples, Pattadakal	
31	DariyaDaulatBagh, Shrirangpattnam	
32	Group of Temples, Aihole	
33	Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar	
34	Shravanbelgola	
35	Gol- Gumbaz, Bijapur	
36	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, Belur&Helebidu	
37	Bekal Fort	Kerala V
38	KudakaliuParabmu, Thrissur	
39	St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala	
40	St. Francis Church, Cochin	
41	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
42	Rayal Palace, Mandu	
43	Budhhist Monuments at Sanchi	
44	Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka	
45	Group of Temples at Amarkantak	
46	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	
47	Shiva Temple, Bhojpur	
48	Elephenta Caves	Maharashtra
49	Daultabad Fort	
50	Aga Khan Palace, Pune	
51	Ajanta Caves	
52	Tomb of Rabia-Duarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)	
53	Ellora Caves	
54	Buddhist Cavs, Kanheri	
55	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram	Mizoram

1	2	3
56	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur	Nagaland
57	Sun Temple, Konark	Odisha
58	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves	
59	Noar Mahal ki Sarai	Punjab
60	Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal	
61	Sanghol, Ropar	
62	Dakkani Sarai	
63	KumbhalGarh Fort	Rajasthan
64	Deeg Palace, Jaipur	
65	Chittorgarh Fort	
66	Ranthambhore Fort	
67	Arthuna Group of Temples	
68	SasBahu Temple, Nagda	
69	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu
70	Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur	
71	Vellore Fort	
72	Caves, Sittannavasal	
73	Fort Gingee	
74	Muvarkoil with surrounding sub-shrines, stone enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner	
75	Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram	
76	Golkunda Fort	Telangana
77	Ramappa Temple	
78	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of UnakutiTirtha, Unakuti Range	Tripura
79	Taj Mahel, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
80	FatehpurSikri	
81	Sravasti	

1	2	3	1	2	3
82	Sarnath		91	Kushinagar	
83	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi		92	Jogeshwara Temple	Uttarakhand
84	Residency, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	93	Lakhamandal	
85	Kalinjar Fort		94	Sun Temple, Katarmal	
86	Agra Fort		95	Bajjnath Temple	
87	Akbar's Tomb		96	Gopeshwar	
88	Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb		97	Hazardwari Place	West Bengal
89	Site, Stupa & Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa		98	Adina Masjid	
90	Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi		99	Temples at Bishnupur	
			100	Koch Bihar Palace	

Statement-II

State-wise details of village to village survey conducted by Archaeological Survey of India during the last two years and current year

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Total village surveyed	Villages yielding antiquarian remains	Total village surveyed	Villages yielding antiquarian remains	Total village surveyed	Villages yielding antiquarian remains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	100	15	132	29	57	8
2.	Chhattisgarh	102	12	107	17	191	6
3.	Gujarat	8	8	-	-	-	-
4.	Haryana	28	28	22	22		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	82	46	72	44	35	28
6.	Karnataka	198	164	44	33	101	87
7.	Kerala	34	34	-	-	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	79	62	40	26		
9.	Maharashtra	3	3	6	3	11	5
10.	Mizoram	18	18	-	-	42	28
11.	Odisha	52	52				
12.	Punjab	647	48	-	-	149	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Rajasthan		36	10	82	34	-	-
14. Tamil Nadu		29J	15	132	55	43	33
15. Uttar Pradesh		22	19	11	10	81	18
16. Uttarakhand		170	8	-	-	-	-
17. West Bengal		-	-	-	-	41	10
Total		1608	542	626	251	773	267

[English]

Welfare of Migrant Workers

3108. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any statistics/data on the number of migrant workers in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of specific schemes such as Awaaz Health Insurance Scheme launched by the State Government of Kerala for migrant workers in the State being implemented/proposed to be implemented by the Government for the welfare of migrant workers in the country;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the migration of unemployed youth from the rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government intends to review the existing labour policy to check the migration of unemployed youths and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the minimum wages fixation policy for such migrant unemployed youths in the country; and

(f) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent migration of unemployed youth and contain them near their native places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such data is maintained by the Central Government.

(b) 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 labourers for an amount of Rs.15000/- per annum in the empanelled hospitals.

(c) to (e) The problems of migration/migrant workers is sought to be addressed through a multi dimensional course of action through rural development, provision of improved infrastructural facilities, equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, land reforms, increased literacy, financial assistance etc. The Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers on matters relating to: life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. In addition, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers including migrant workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum while Converged PMSBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs. 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. In Order to safe guard the interests of the migrant workers, the Government has also enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, Iter-alia, provides for payment of minimum

wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. to the eligible inter -state migrant workers.

(f) To prevent distress migration of unemployed work force, the Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing a minimum hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. With an objective to generate self-employment opportunities in rural and urban areas, as well as enhancing the Skills of Migrant Workers, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing various skill development schemes. The objective of these schemes is to enable a large number of Indian Youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in secure a better Livelihood. Further, under the Deen Dayal Antoyadaya Yojana -National Rural livelihoods Mission, funding & training through Rural Self Employment training Institutes is provided for entrepreneurship or self-employment.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), is also implementing a placement linked skill development program called the DDU-GKY - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana for providing migration support facilities to skilled migrant workers in the country by setting up Migration Support Centres. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) provides a grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs per Migration Support Centre (MSC) per annum.

Crude Steel Production

3109. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's crude steel production grew at 3.8 per cent during the month of November, 2018 over the year 2017, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set a target of producing 300 MT crude steel by the year 2030-31 with an investment of Rs. ten trillion, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said target;

(c) whether it is a fact that 26 TMT bar brands in the country had failed in sample tests for its quality parameters conducted by the industry council, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make any changes in the current standard of TMT bars, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to make Bureau of Indian Standards Certification mandatory for various steel products in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Yes, Madam. India's crude steel production grew by 3.8 percent during the month of November, 2018 compared to November, 2017. The details are given below:-

	November, 2017	November, 2018	% Change
Crude Steel Production (in '000 T)	8604	8927	3.8

Source: JPC

(b) Yes, Madam. The National Steel Policy, 2017 envisages a crude steel capacity of 300 MT by 2030-31. The salient features of the National Steel Policy, 2017 are:-

- The National Steel Policy, 2017 aspires to achieve 300 MT of steelmaking capacity by 2030. This would translate into additional investment of Rs. 10 lakh Crore and 1.1 million additional workforce getting employed in the steel sector by 2030-31.
- The policy seeks to increase consumption of steel and major segments are infrastructure, automobiles and housing.
- National Steel Policy, 2017 seeks to increase per capita steel consumption to the level of 160 Kg. by 2030-31 from the level of around 61 Kg.
- Policy stipulates that adoption of energy efficient technologies by small steel producers will be encouraged to improve the overall productivity & reduce energy intensity.

(c) TMT bars are covered under IS: 1786:2008 on

which Quality Order (QCO) has been notified by Ministry of Steel. The surveillance and checks are done by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The parties found not to be confirming the standard, the BIS license of the party as per procedure of law is accordingly cancelled. The steel industry has no council. A private council has in public domain held that certain TMT bar sample do not adhere the BIS standard. BIS is examining this claim.

(d) Standards covered under QCO are continuously revised to incorporate more grades by BIS. The standards are revised as and when decided by concerned Technical Committee of BIS to incorporate technological advancements in the field of manufacturing and use of the products. The Indian Standard dealing with high yield strength deformed steel bars (including TMT bars) for concrete reinforcement is IS: 1786:2008 'High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement - Specification (fourth revision)'.

(e) Government of India has issued an updated and amended Steel Quality Control namely Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2018 dated 13th August, 2018 vide S.O 3966(E) covering 53 products (47 carbon/alloy steel and 6 stainless steel products). The government after deep analysis of the BIS standard and their use, consumption, domestic production and import data continuously keeps adding BIS standards to be covered by QCO, issued by Ministry of Steel.

Funds Under Tribal Sub-Plan

3110. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half the funds earmarked for the current fiscal under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) have been unspent so far and if so, the details thereof, Ministry/department-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has mandated the submission of plans for spending of funds under the TSP, if so, details of plans submitted by different Ministries/ departments and States; and

(c) whether the Government conducts any study to assess the amount of funds required for TSP for a fiscal

year and if so, the details of study for the fiscal year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) There are 37 Central Ministries / Departments, which have earmarked Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) [now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC)] funds during the current year 2018-19 to the tune of Rs. 37802.94 crore. Out of which, expenditure sanction for an amount of Rs. 25017.21 crore has already been issued till 26.12.2018, which is 66.18 % of the total earmarked funds. Ministry^ Department wise details of earmarking of STC funds and expenditure sanction issued is at enclosed Statement-I. So far as State TSP is concerned, details of TSP expenditure is usually reported by the State Governments after the end of the financial year.

(b) In the year 2017, Allocation of Business Rules (ABR) has been amended whereby Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of TSP/ STC funds based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. Accordingly, an online monitoring system has been put in place since 2017 with web address <http://stcmis.gov.in>. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure vis-a-vis allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome thereof. Approval of projects / activities out of TSP / STC funds under various sectoral schemes and implementation thereof is the responsibility of concerned Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments.

(c) NITI Aayog / Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has issued norms for allocation of STC by Central Ministries / Departments. As per Union Budget 2018-19, there are 37 Central Ministries and Departments having STC funds catering to specific tribal development in various sectors through 299 different schemes. Ministry / Department wise prescribed percentage for earmarking STC funds is at enclosed Statement-I. So far as State TSP is concerned, as per extant Guidelines, State Governments are to allocate funds under TSP out of total Plan/Scheme Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census. State-wise current percentage of ST population is at enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of STC allocation and expenditure sanction issued by various Ministries / Departments during 2018-19 as on 26.12.2018

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Ministry / Department	Total STC Allocation	Sanctions Issued till 26.12.2018	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	3965.37	2040.64	51.46
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	125.82	194.37	75
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	246.64	166.75	67.61
4	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	26	25	96.15
5	Ministry of Coal	30.53	13	42.58
6	Department of Commerce	25	16.17	64.69
7	Department of Telecommunications	677	21.58	3.19
8	Department of Consumer Affairs	3	0	0.1
9	Department of Food and Public Distribution	6	0	0
10	Ministry of Culture	35.1	14.22	40.52
11	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	527.25	384.04	72.84
12	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	2234.31	1593.59	71.32
13	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	206	159.02	77.19
14	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	70.35	49.9	70.92
15	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	55	0	0
16	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3155.08	2414.01	76.51
17	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	291.68	267.92	91.86
18	Department of School Education and Literacy	4908.31	3546.98	72.26
19	Department of Higher Education	1480	742.7	50.18
20	Ministry of Labour and Employment	607.74	128.01	21.06
21	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	587.74	542.91	92.37
22	Ministry of Mines	9.63	8.07	83.76
23	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	217	127.28	58.65
24	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	57.4	55.17	96.12

1	2	3	4	5
25	Ministry of Power	976.3	686.7	70.34
26	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	2700	660.53	24.46
27	Department of Rural Development	5741.93	4850.99	84.48
28	Department of Land Resources	250.1	151.16	60.44
29	Department of Science and Technology	104.85	36.69	34.99
30	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	251.68	12.3	4.89
31	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	71.5	159.66	223.31
32	Ministry of Textiles	109.84	52.53	47.82
33	Ministry of Tourism	87.57	24.69	28.19
34	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	5957.18	4676.83	78.51
35	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	162.2	152.2	93.84
36	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1677.19	1070.41	63.82
37	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	164.65	71.19	43.24
Total		37802.94	25017.21	66.18

Obligation of Earmarking of Funds under STC as per M/o Finance's OM dated 26.12.2017 and NITI Aayog

Sl. No	Name of the Ministry / Department	As per DEA's OM dated 26.12.2017 (in %)	As per NITI Aayog in September 2018 (in %)
1	2	3	4
1	Department of Telecommunications	4.30	4.30
2	Ministry of Textiles	4.30	8.60
3	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	4.30	8.60
4	Department of Food and Public Distribution	4.30	4.30
5	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	4.30	4.30
6	Ministry of Culture	4.30	4.30
7	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	4.30	4.30
8	Department of Science and Technology	4.30	4.30
9	Ministry of Tourism	4.30	4.30
10	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	4.30	4.30

1	2	3	4
11	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	4.30	4.30
12	Ministry of Mines	4.30	4.30
13	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	6.70	6.70
14	Department of Higher Education	8.60	8.60
15	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	8.60	8.60
16	Ministry of Coal	4.30	8.60
17	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.60	8.60
18	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	8.60	8.60
19	Department of Health and Family Welfare	8.60	8.60
20	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	8.60	8.60
21	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	8.60	8.60
22	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.60	8.60
23	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	8.60	8.60
24	Ministry of Labour and Employment	8.20	8.60
25	Department of Land Resources	10.0	10.0
26	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.0	10.0
27	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.7	10.7
28	Department of Rural Development	17.5	17.5
29	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	8.60	8.60
30	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.0	100.0
31	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	4.30	8.60
32.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	4.30	8.60
33	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	8.60	8.60
34	Ministry of Commerce	4.30	4.30
35	Department of Consumer Affairs	4.30	4.30
36	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	4.30	4.30
37	Ministry of Power	8.60	8.60
38	Department of Fertilizers	0.00	4.30
39	Department of Pharmaceuticals	0.00	4.30
40	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.00	4.30
41	Ministry of Urban Development	4.30	4.30

Statement-III*State-wise current percentage of ST population*

Sl. No.	Indian/ State	% STs in State to Total population of State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.8
3.	Assam	12.4
4.	Bihar	1.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	30.6
6.	Goa	10.2
7.	Gujarat	14.8
8.	Haryana	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.9
11.	Jharkhand	26.2
12.	Karnataka	7.0
13.	Kerala	1.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.1
15.	Maharashtra	9.4
16.	Manipur	40.9
17.	Meghalaya	86.1
18.	Mizoram	94.4
19.	Nagaland	86.5
20.	Odisha	22.8
21.	Punjab	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	13.5
23.	Sikkim	33.8
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.1
25.	Telangana	9.1
26.	Tripura	31.8

1	2	3
27.	Uttarakhad	2.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.6
29.	West Bengal	5.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.5
31.	Chhandigarh	0.00
32.	D &N Haveli	52.0
33.	Daman and Diu	6.3
34.	Delhi	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	94.8
36.	Puducherry	0.00
India		8.6

Export of Basmati Rice

3111. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are suffering huge financial hardship due to non-export of basmati rice;

(b) if so the effective steps being taken by the Government to simplify export to benefit the basmati growing farmers;

(c) the names of countries where there is a huge demand of basmati rice-and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government for the export of basmati rice to those 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) Details of exports of Basmati Rice during April-October, 2018, as compared to the same period during 2017, are as under:

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. Crore.)
Apr-Oct. 2017-18	2371108	15208
Apr-Oct. 2018-19	2294787	16963

Source: DGCI&S

While there is a marginal decline of 3.28% in quantity terms, in value terms the exports have grown by 11.54%. As such, there is no question of any major hardship due to non-export of basmati rice.

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

(c) The major export destination for basmati Rice are Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, UAE, Kuwait, Yemen Republic, USA, UK etc.

(d) Promotion of exports of agricultural products like basmati rice is a continuous process. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has been mandated with the export promotion of Basmati rice. APEDA has been able to register Basmati Rice as a Geographical Indication (GI) in February 2016. APEDA, in collaboration with the trade, has also established Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF), which undertakes various activities for development and export promotion of Basmati rice. Moreover, APEDA has also been providing assistance to the Basmati rice exporters under various components of its export promotion scheme.

[English]

Conservation of Temples

3112. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of temples conserved by the Government/Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, temple-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for the preservation and conservation of temples in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of protected temples with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh, are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments including temples during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Essential conservation and maintenance work of protected temples in Uttar Pradesh is attended regularly as per the requirements of the different sites and availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

Statement-I

The details of protected temples with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Temples
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53
2.	Assam	18
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	29
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	42
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Karnataka	242
12.	Kerala	11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	96
14.	Maharashtra	89
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Odisha	53
17.	Rajasthan	42
19.	Tamil Nadu	120
20.	Telangana	3
21.	Tripura	3
22.	Uttar Pradesh	132
23.	Uttarakhand	30
24.	West Bengal	48
Total		1079

Statement-II

Details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments including temples during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	Expenditure		Allocation	
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	1270.00	940.00	850.00	800.00
		Lucknow Circle	945.08	688.52	648.97	650.00
		Sarnath Circle	495.00	230.20	200.00	225.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	629.05	334.00	544.99	550.00
		Mumbai Circle	902.82	900.48	914.98	850.00
		Nagpur Circle	845.00	395.54	530.00	530.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1427.02	1009.50	1056.89	950.00
		Mini Circle Hampi	401.24	800.31	660.00	650.00
		Dharwad Circle	716.42	516.98	597.99	600.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	1261.01	745.00	779.98	750.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	679.52	865.00	689.92	550.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	537.95	280.68	521.00	751.18
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	919.10	583.98	460.05	500.00
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	634.98	523.85	424.91	425.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	300.00	106.22	148.75	150.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1176.73	562.50	901.88	1883.65
		Delhi Mini Circle	--	418.05	640.11	600.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	240.99	155.30	239.64	240.00
12.	Assam Manipur	Guwahati Circle	395.07	262.19	377.00	300.00
		Meghalaya	72.20	86.20	100.00	
		Mizoram				
		Nagaland				
		Tripura				
		Arunchal Pradesh				
		Aizwal Circle,				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mijoram				
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	512.98	208.48	255.00	260.00
		Jodhpur Circle	729.29	322.42	370.00	375.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	776.61	841.50	350.00	350.00
15.	Telangana	Amrawati Circle	--	--	684.98	650.00
15.	Bihar	Patna Circle	374.99	153.53	195.00	250.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	135.07	95.83	215.00	250.00
		Mini Circle Leh	131.50	43.40	54.09	55.00
17.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	545.00	284.98	325.00	350.00
18.	Gujarat Daman & Diu(UT)	Vadodara Circle	1123.07	1385.00	1117.99	950.00
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	215.00	55.07	70.00	70.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	670.33	216.30	176.39	175.00
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	147.61	50.13	175.00	150.00
		Chemical Preservation	729.60	690.13	549.79	582.00
		(All India)				
		Horticultural Activity	3878.22	4655.95	5528.20	5300.00
		(All India)				
		Construction of	10783.00	19737.09	19016.35	
		Boundary walls &				
		Toilet Blocks at				
		Monuments				
		Reserve	--	--	--	289.68
		Total	23746.25	30176.22	41076.79	41127.86

Budget Allocation for Archaeological Sites

3113. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and UT-wise details regarding the number of archaeological sites and protected historical monuments in the country;

(b) the annual budget allocation for preserving and developing the archaeological sites during the last four years, year-wise and State-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether Chiran in the Saran district of Bihar is under consideration for being taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of measures taken/being taken by ASI for the development of various tourist and archaeological sites along with tourist amenities in the State of Bihar and Saran district in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3691 archaeological sites and monuments declared as of National importance in the country. The State/UT-wise abstract is at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of all centrally protected monuments/sites in the country (State/UT-wise) during the last four years is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam. Chiran in the Saran district (Bihar) is under the protection of Bihar State Government.

(d) Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in the country including 70 monuments/sites in Bihar. Providing basic facilities/amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to the tourists visiting centrally protected monuments/ sites are regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes, as per needs.

Basic public facilities are available at all World Heritage Sites and ASI's ticketed monuments.

There is only one centrally protected monument in Saran district of Bihar namely: 'Ancient City of Manjhi, Saran', which is in good state of preservation. The expenditure incurred on maintenance/conservation of 'Ancient City of Manjhi, Saran' during the last two years and current year is as under:

2016-17	Rs.109000
2017-18	Rs.51700
2018-19	Rs.24200
(upto November, 2018)	

Statement-I

Abstract of number of Centrally Protected Monuments/ Sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	286
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	80
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	163
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	745
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
Total		3691

Statement-II

Details of fund allocated and expenditure incurred on conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of archaeological survey of India during the last four years

(Amount Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	Expenditure		Allocation	
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	1404.99	1270.00	940.00	850.00
		Lucknow Circle	1165.00	945.08	688.52	648.97
		Sarnath Circle	534.99	495.00	230.20	200.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	695.00	629.05	334.00	544.99
		Mumbai Circle	645.00	902.82	900.48	914.98
		Nagpur Circle	444.98	845.00	395.54	530.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1515.99	1427.02	1009.50	1056.89
		Mini Circle Hampi	90.00	401.24	800.31	660.00
		Dharwad Circle	713.94	716.42	516.98	597.99
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	956.99	1261.01	745.00	779.98
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	596.99	679.52	865.00	689.92
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	549.63	537.95	280.68	521.00
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	1070.01	919.10	583.98	460.05
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	875.85	634.98	523.85	424.91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	315.00	300.00	106.22	148.75
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1499.75	1176.73	562.50	901.88
		Delhi Mini Circle	--	--	418.05	640.11
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	397.36	240.99	155.30	239.64
12.	Assam Manipur	Guwahati Circle	292.56	395.07	262.19	377.00
		Meghalaya	72.20	86.20		
		Mizoram				
		Nagaland				
		Tripura				
		Arunchal Pradesh				
		Aizwal Circle,				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mijoram				
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	610.00	512.98	208.48	255.00
		Jodhpur Circle	569.96	729.29	322.42	370.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	998.32	776.61	841.50	350.00
		Amrawati Circle	--	--	--	684.98
15.	Bihar	Patna Circle	414.99	374.99	153.53	195.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	443.00	135.07	95.83	215.00
		Mini Circle Leh	141.98	131.50	43.40	54.09
17.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	647.19	545.00	284.98	325.00
18.	Gujarat Daman and Diu(UT)	Vadodara Circle	847.99	1123.07	1385.00	1117.99
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	264.99	215.00	55.07	70.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	587.89	670.33	216.30	176.39
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	115.98	147.61	50.13	175.00
		Chemical Preservation	787.65	729.60	690.13	549.79
		(All India)				
		Horticultural Activity	3357.98	3878.22	4655.95	5528.20
		(All India)				
		D.G. Hqrs. Office.	--	10783.00	19737.09	
		Reserve	--	--	--	--
		Total	23551.95	23746.25	30176.22	41076.79

Development of Historical Forts

3114. SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started development activities in historical forts to develop them as tourist centres and if so, the historical forts selected for this purpose, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the purpose during the last four years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Archaeological department has given clearance for such activities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to amend NOC rules for such work; 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) There is no such specific proposal. The conservation work of protected monuments is rtb attended regularly. However as a follow up to the Budget Announcement of current year, ty conservation & development work has been taken up at 10 Iconic monuments and 100 Adarash Monuments including some ASI protected forts, within the budget allotment to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). For development works the approvals of competent authority has been

obtained as per the provisions of AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2010.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

[Translation]

Encroachment of Monuments

3115. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:
SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted any method to prevent urban sprawl and encroachment in and around areas adjacent to the heritage sites in the country and damage caused to them due to illegal construction and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of monuments acquired by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) along with the details of monuments encroached upon;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent encroachment and illegal construction in and around these sites/monuments along with the details of security arrangements put in place all such sites/monuments;

(d) whether all the heritage sites and monuments under ASI are well equipped with basic facilities including accommodation and refreshment facilities for tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by planning of ASI to provide these facilities to tourists including refreshment and accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Madam. However, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 contain provisions to prevent urban sprawl and encroachment/illegal construction in and around areas adjacent to the monuments/sites of national importance.

(b) There are 3691 monuments/sites of National importance being looked after by Archaeological Survey of India. Abstract is at enclosed Statement-I. The encroachment of number of centrally protected monuments/sites (State/UT-wise) is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The matter concerning encroachments in the protected monuments and protected areas are handled as

per the provisions contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 framed thereunder. Superintending Archaeologists are also authorised to issue show cause notices under the provisions of the Act followed by a direction to the District Collector/Magistrate by Central Government to remove such encroachment under section 19 (2) of the Act and Rule 38 (2). In order to contain the encroachments and removing them, the Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have been vested with the powers of Estate Officers to issue eviction notices/orders to the encroachers under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. To provide strict vigil in addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected monuments.

(d) and (e) Providing basic facilities/amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to tourists visiting centrally protected monuments and sites are the regular activities which Archaeological Survey of India undertakes. Improvement and upgradation of these public facilities/amenities is a continuous process. Basic public facilities are available at all World Heritage Sites and ASI's ticketed monuments, as also at majority of those protected monuments that are visited by a large numbers of tourists. Further, Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as "Adarsh Smarak" for upgradation of existing facilities/amenities as well as advance facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, etc. on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis. There is no proposal to provide accommodation to tourist.

Statement-I

Abstract of number of Centrally Protected Monuments/ Sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	286
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	80
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	163
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	745
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
Total		3691

Statement-II

Number of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites (State/UT-wise) which are encroached upon

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Number of Centrally protected monuments/sites under encroachments
1.	Assam	6
2.	Bihar	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	7
4.	Delhi	11
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3
6.	Haryana	7
7.	Karnataka	48
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2
9.	Maharashtra	46
10.	Odisha	6
11.	Punjab	7
12.	Tamil Nadu	74
13.	Rajasthan	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	75
15.	West Bengal	1
Total		321

[English]

Establishment of Manufacturing Hubs

3116. DR. KULMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is helping States in establishment and running of manufacturing hubs in the country and if so, the details thereof along with key objectives and its achievement during the last four years and the current year, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) the number of manufacturing hubs have come up in different States and the number of employment generated therefrom in the country during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure even establishment of industries across all States 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) The primary responsibility of industrial development rests with the State Governments. Central Government encourages setting up of industries through various policy measures implemented by different Ministries and Departments. Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) assists the States/UTs to upgrade common industrial infrastructure in industrial clusters across the country under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS).

Under MIIUS, projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/Estates/Areas. Greenfield projects have also been undertaken in backward areas/North Eastern Region (NER) under the scheme. Projects are being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government.

Central Grant upto 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore is provided under MIIUS with at least 25% contributions of State Implementing Agency and in case of North Eastern States, the central grant and minimum contribution of the SIA are up to 80% and 10% respectively. The key objective of the Modified MIIUS is to enhance competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure to catalyse and promote industrial growth, employment generation and technology upgradation.

Under this scheme, 14 projects have been completed and 18 projects are under implementation in various States and details of these projects are at enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. Statistics of employment generated under the scheme is not maintained centrally.

(c) Government has taken several steps to develop the industrial sector of States which, inter-alia, includes providing quality infrastructure, reducing logistics cost, skill development, Ease of Doing Business and adoption of technology, etc. Further, several new programmes/initiatives have been undertaken to push the industrial sector of the economy such as Make in India, Skill India, Start-Up India and Stand-Up India.

Statement-I

List of 14 projects completed under Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme during the last four years (up to November, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of projects	State	Dt of Approval	Dt.of Completion	Total project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gems & Jewellery Cluster, Sural	Gujarat	04.11.2004	31.12. 2014	61.00	45.61
2.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	04.11.2004	31.03.2015	56.80	42.60
3.	Iron & Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	04.03.2005	31.03.2015	55.06	31.76
4.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	19.11.2010	31.03.2015	88.43	59.95
5.	Auto Cluster, Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	02.07.2004	31.03.2015	30.67	23.01
6.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31.01.2012	31.03.2016	42.63	30.92
7.	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31.05.2010	31.03.2016	81.35	58.20
8.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01.10.2010	18.10.2016	62.28	52.63
9.	Narol Textile Park, Narol	Gujarat	19.10.2010	29.03.2017	196.56	58.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Handloom Cluster Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh	11.03.2008	28.04.2017	42.66	20.30
11	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	05.03.2015	30.07.2018	48.48	12.62
12	Upgradation of Physical infrastructure at SIPCOT-HOSUR industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu	01.03.2016	31.08.2018	30.40	7.69
13	Adityapur Auto Cluster	Jharkhand	13.08.2008	30.09.2018	65.63	47.79
14	Upgradation of Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagram District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	01.11.2018	10.16	2.54

Statement-II

List of under implementation projects under Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Project Cost	Approved GOI grant	Released GOI grant	Progress Physical (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	54.20	14.93	10.45	20.03
2	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla Distt Raipur	Chhattisgarh	49.83	12.26	12.26	99.29
3	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	41.76	8.74	8.74	99
4	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	39.60	10.24	11.97	20.39
5	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT, Bawal	Haryana	36.67	9.62	10.26	20.15
6	Industrial Area, Kandauri	HP	95.77	24.07	16.62	46.48
7	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	88.05	22.62	15.83	56.34
8	Tupundana Industrail Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	18.54	5.54	1.66	7.16
9	Industrail Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	38.35	17.22	13.27	57.02
10	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	90.50	42.69	12.81	19.53
11	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	96.66	18.96	18.96	65.85
12	Up gradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	18.02	14.42	10.10	54.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	130.94	50	35.00	58.02
14	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	75.00	12.75	12.75	86.8
15	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	44.26	13.06	13.02	51.05
16	Pashamylaram Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	104.24	25.76	7.07	0
17	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	59.93	43.51	43.44	75.26
18	Upgradation of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	52.25	38.76	38.76	77.59

Tariff concessions under APTA

3117. SHRI P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a move for exchange of tariff concessions under the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA), towards expanding trade ties with five nations in the region including China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made 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) The Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA, formerly the Bangkok Agreement) is an Agreement in existence since 1975. The current membership consists of six countries, namely, Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka. So far, four Rounds of tariff concessions have been exchanged among the member countries. The results of 4th Round of negotiations have been implemented with effect from 1st July, 2018. India has, on its part, exchanged tariff concessions on 3142 tariff lines with all member countries and special concessions on 48 tariff lines for LDCs, viz. Bangladesh and Lao PDR. APTA Member States are now engaged into fifth round of negotiation in the areas of Goods, Services, Trade Facilitation and Investment.

[Translation]

Tribal Schools in Forest Areas

3118. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing infrastructure of schools of tribal areas in the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal/proposes to develop school infrastructure in the tribal areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the UT/State-wise details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and released during each of the last three years for the said purpose;

(d) whether the Forest Department has registered its objection against development/setting up of schools in forest areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides support under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to the State Governments for setting up of Ekiavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in tribal populated areas including Jharkhand with the capacity of 480 students in each school. Besides, residential Ashram schools have been set up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas'. The objective of these interventions is to provide congenial environment and facilities to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students for their educational development. The setup of EMRS, as per existing Guidelines, envisages to include school building, hostels, staff quarters, provision for a playground, students computer lab, teacher resource room etc. Similarly, for the Ashram Schools, every State is expected to draw up attractive designs for the buildings complex having good ventilation and comfortable living space, compound, kitchen, vegetable garden and plantation (fruits and nutritional trees like moringa, citrus)

areas. States are encouraged to use full saving or renewable energy technologies in the school.

(b) and (c) The approach of Ekiavya Model Residential School (EMRS) has been adopted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) for imparting quality education to ST children. An EMRS has the capacity of accommodating 480 students and is set up under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. Besides, residential Ashram schools have been set up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas'. As on 26.12.2018, a total of 284 EMRSs and 1205 Ashram Schools have been sanctioned by MoTA across the country. Funds are also provided by MoTA to the State Governments under Scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' and under 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India', as per the demand of the State for the following activities related to infrastructural development in schools in tribal areas after approval of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry depending upon the availability of funds:

- (i) Addition to existing building infrastructure of Secondary / Sr Secondary School
- (ii) Construction of co-ed residential schools.
- (iii) Construction of Girls and Boys Hostels.
- (iv) Use of solar energy in residential schools and Hostels.
- (v) Vocational training centers in residential school.
- (vi) IT based education facilities / equipment.
- (vii) Any other activity suitable for better educational facilities.

Further, Government has decided that by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons to have an EMRS on par with Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas with special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.

Details of funds provided to the States for overall educational development under the Scheme 'Special

Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' and under 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India' during last three years is at enclosed Statement.

Apart from above, Government through Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing various interventions which provides for opening of new schools and additional rooms in schools. As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), 2015-16, total number of Schools functional in 177 Districts having > 50% ST population including 14 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts having >25% ST population is as under:

Primary only	172643
Primary with Upper Primary	54743
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary and Hr. Secondary	4673
Upper Primary Only	27719
Upper Primary with Secondary and Hr. Secondary	2043
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary	8583
Upper Primary with Secondary	6670
Secondary only	6552
Secondary with Higher Secondary	4861
Higher Secondary only	1890
All Schools	290377

(d) and (e) Section 3(2)(a) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 permits diversion of forest land for construction of schools which involve felling of trees not exceeding seventy-five trees per hectare, provided that such diversion requires less than one hectare forest land in each case and that the same is recommended by the Gram Sabha. No such reports regarding Forest Department registering reservation against development / establishment of schools in forest areas has come to the notice of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Statement

Details of fund released for Education including Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) under the scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4680.00	4311.55	6591.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1970.80	2877.81	5955.32
3	Assam	1200.00	3703.08	0.00
4	Bihar	2800.00	2137.58	2144.83
5	Chhattisgarh	8069.57	16830.13	22914.78
6	Gujarat	6388.90	7053.26	9800.78
7	Himachal Pradesh	88.20	630.20	1473.02
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2900.00	3619.61	3283.27
9	Jharkhand	5965.00	11521.16	15338.82
10	Karnataka	3600.00	4975.72	4568.23
11	Kerala	350.00	823.11	1144.02
12	Madhya Pradesh	8008.88	19449.32	23208.53
13	Maharashtra	6882.13	9112.00	12007.72
14	Manipur	550.00	1619.40	2248.38
15	Meghalaya	0.00	1460.30	1470.49
16	Mizoram	2645.45	740.74	1983.97
17	Nagaland	2050.34	1819.62	2647.98
18	Odisha	13215.00	9939.00	15098.80
19	Rajasthan	4391.80	11992.42	7939.47
20	Sikkim	1210.00	1145.00	601.00
21	Tamil Nadu	552.80	1216.36	1528.80
22	Telangana	3957.00	1372.73	6887.07
23	Tripura	390.20	2347.39	2267.10
24	Uttar Pradesh	1539.69	689.00	1394.72
25	Uttarakhand	398.87	0.00	2187.06
26	West Bengal	3290.90	3999.16	4643.99
Total		87495.53	125385.65	159329.26

India's Share in World Trade

3119. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
 CHANDEL:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise its share in world trade from 2.52 per cent at present to 3.5 per cent by 2020;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian goods are less competitive in the world markets as logistics costs of exports are very high in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to form a separate logistics department to deal with the issues such as rising costs in the sector which impacts global competitiveness of exporters;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government has taken steps to create trade zone in Bundelkhand 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 Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's Exports of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billion to approximately US\$ 900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%.

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

(i) FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for

increasing exports of Goods and Services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, Start-up India and ease of doing business initiatives

(ii) Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT Initiatives

(a) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) online integrated with Customs ICEGATE.

(b) Mandatory documents required for exports and imports reduced to 3 each.

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

(d) Electronic bank realization certificate (eBRC) system shared with 14 State Governments for quick tax refunds.

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

(iii) The main policy objective is to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment keeping in view the rapidly evolving international trading architecture and make trade a ' major contributor to the country's economic growth and development.

(iv) The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on inputs for exports production.

(v) The policy introduces two new schemes, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for improving exports of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable. The MEIS scheme now covers 8057 tariff lines at 8 digit level to all countries.

(vi) The policy includes measures to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG schemes by

reducing specific export obligations from 90 percent to 75 percent of the normal export obligation.

- (vii) The policy provides issue of advance authorisation to allow duty free imports of inputs, which is physically incorporated in export product within a specified time line.
- (viii) Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit has been introduced from 01.04.2015 to help exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates. Enhancement of Interest Equalization Rate from 3% to 5% for MSME Sector has been introduced under Interest Equalization scheme for pre & post shipment credit.
- (ix) 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanized and repositioned to achieve the objectives of Skill India and Trade Promotion/Awareness.
- (x) Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The govt, has launched a single window interface for facilitating trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st Apr 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016 for enhancing Trade facilitation.
- (xi) A new scheme namely Trade Infrastructure for Export Schemes (TIES) has been launched from 1st April, 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (xii) A Logistics Division was created in Department of Commerce (DOC) to focus on improving logistics efficiency and enhancing growth.
- (xiii) The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on December 5, 2017 focused on emerging exports by MSME and Labour intensive industries. FTP was aligned with the GST Regime.

(c) There is no official study that has assessed the logistics costs in the country. However, some studies have assessed the logistics costs as 14% of the GDP in India

as compared to 9% - 10% in some of the developed nations.

(d) and (e) The allocation of Business Rules have been amended on 7th July, 2018 and a new Logistics Division has been created in the Department of Commerce. The mandate of this Division is 'integrated development of logistics'

(f) As far DOC is concerned, no such information is available.

Revenue Earned from Medical Tourism

3120. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of figures of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in the country on Medical Visa during the last three years;

(b) the countries from where such Medical Tourism was witnessed; and

(c) the details of total revenue earned through medical tourism during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The estimated Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in the country on Medical purpose during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 are 233918, 427014 and 495056, respectively. The major source countries from where foreign tourists arrived in India on medical purpose are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Foreign Exchange Earning (FEE) through medical tourism in India is not available, separately. However, provisional estimates of FEEs through tourism as a whole during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were US \$ 21.013 billion, US \$ 22.923 billion and US \$ 27.310 billion respectively.

Statement

Major source countries from where foreign tourists arrived in India for medical purpose

Sl. No.	Nationality
1	Bangladesh
2	Afghanistan

1	2
3	Iraq
4	Maldives
5	Oman
6	Yemen
7	Uzbekistan
8	Ethiopia
9	Kenya
10	Sudan
11	Nigeria
12	United Republic of Tanzan
13	Somalia
14	Saudi Arabia
15	Sri Lanka
16	Myanmar (Burma)
17	Pakistan
18	Tazikistan
19	Mauritius
20	Uganda
21	Rwanda
22	Bahrain
23	Kuwait
24	Seychelles
25	Fiji
26	Turkmenistan
27	United Kingdom
28	Zambia
29	United States
30	Zimbabwe
31	Cambodia (Kampuchea)
32	Malawi
33	United Arab Emirates

1	2
34	Malaysia
35	Djibouti
36	Kazakhstan
37	Mongolia
38	Mozambique
39	Cameroon
40	Kyrgyzstan
41	Canada
42	Philippines
43	Russian Federation
44	Syrian Arab Republic
45	South Sudan
46	Indonesia
47	Egypt
48	Ghana
49	Madagascar
50	Australia
51	Liberia
52	South Africa
53	Jordan
54	Ukraine
55	Tuvalu
56	Germany
57	Iran
58	Palestine
59	Burundi
60	France
61	Comoros
62	Angola
63	Eritrea
64	Lebanon

1	2
65	Netherlands
66	Sierra Leone
67	Congo
68	Qatar
69	Bulgaria
70	Norway
71	Niger
72	Singapore
73	Italy
74	Gambia
75	Botswana

Model Tribal Research Institute

3121. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Government is planning to conduct a review of operational conditions of the existing Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) across India, if so, the details thereof along with the number of TRIs operational in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the conditions of the TRIs need to be improved and if so, the details of the TRIs and the action to be taken by the Government to improve the conditions of the TRIs;

(c) whether Government has any plan to make model TRIs and if so, the details thereof along with the list of TRIs which are going to Model ones; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to increase the number of TRIs in the country and if so, the State and UT-wise details where New TRIs are going to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has revised Guidelines for the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' in December 2017. It has been envisaged that TRIs should focus on their core responsibilities as body of knowledge & research, and for tribal development, preservation of tribal cultural heritage, providing inputs to States for evidence based planning

and appropriate legislations, capacity building of tribals and persons/ institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information and creation of awareness. The annual outlay of the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' enhanced from Rs. 21.00 crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 80.00 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 100.00 crore in 2018-19. The scheme is demand driven. MoTA is focussing on strengthening of all TRIs in terms of infrastructure and their delivery of output. Presently, the TRIs in 24 States and 1UT are receiving support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs based on the proposals received from them with the approval of duly constituted APEX level Committee subject to availability of funds under the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)'. List of TRIs is at enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry for making Model TRIs.

(d) The existing Guidelines for TRIs, inter alia, stipulates for setting up of new TRIs in the States where no TRI exists and providing support for infrastructural needs. During the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, based on the proposals received from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Mizoram, funds have been provided for establishment of new Tribal Research Institutes.

Statement

List of TRIs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Place and year of Establishment
1	2	3
1	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, 1952
2	Jharkhand (Undivided Bihar)	Ranchi, 1953
3	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara (now functioning at Bhopal), 1954
4	West Bengal	Kolkata, 1955
5	Maharashtra	Pune, 1962
6	Gujarat	Ahmadabad, 1962
7	Assam	Guwahati, 1962
8	Telangana	Hyderabad, 1963
9	Rajasthan	Udaipur, 1964

1	2	3
10	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, 1971
11	Kerala	Kozhikode, 1971
12	Tamilnadu	Ooty, 1983
13	Manipur	Imphal, 1988
14	Tripura	Agartala, 1993
15	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla, 1994
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, 2004
17	Karnataka	Mysore, 2005
18	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Port Blair, 2014
19	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam, 2014
20	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, 2014
21	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar, 2016
22	Sikkim	Gangtok, 2016
23	Nagaland	Kohima, 2017
24	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar, 2017
25	Mizoram	Aizwal, 2018

Female Participation in Labour Force

3122. SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:

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

(a) the present trend of female participation in Labour Force in the country and whether it has registered a decline during the last three years, if so, the details thereof along with the details of the labour force participation rate of women in the country;

(b) the reasons for such a trend and the steps being taken by the Government to reverse the trend and boost female participation in the workforce;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any

study to ascertain the reasons for declining female labour force and if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(d) the measures taken to ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women as envisaged in the Directive Principles; and

(e) the steps taken to provide creche facilities to cater to young mothers who contribute a sizeable number of the women labour force in the country?

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 (EUS) since 2010 which interalia captures the Labour Force Participation Rate for women in the country. The details of the Labour Force Participation Rate for women in the country for the 2nd (2011-12), 3rd (2012-13), 4th (2013-14) and 5th (2015-16) round of the EUS are presented in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) 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.

(d) The Minimum Wages Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate government are equally payable to both male and female workers. The provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 ensures equal payments for both male and female workers.

(e) The creche facility has been provided through the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 after insertion of new Section 11 A. According to this section, every establishment having fifty or more employees shall have the facility of creche in the establishment.

Statement

Labour Force Participation Rate based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status UPSS)PS+SS (approach for Female workers aged 15 Years & above based on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th EUS.

(in per cent)

Survey / Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate under UPSS											
	RURAL				URBAN				RURAL +URBAN			
	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P
Second EUS (2011-12)	79.4	33.9	-	57.9	73.7	19.1	-	48.0	77.9	30.0	-	55.4
Third EUS (2012-13)	78.7	29.9	-	55.5	73.2	17.8	-	46.7	77.2	26.5	-	53.1
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	76.4	36.4	-	58.8	74.0	19.7	-	47.9	75.7	31.1	-	55.6
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	78.0	31.7	52.2	55.8	69.1	16.6	41.2	43.7	75.5	27.4	48.8	52.4

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

[Translation]

MPEDA

3123. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRI LALLU SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is paying less attention towards the export of marine products;

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

(c) whether MPEDA proposes to venture into other areas and is trying to make a big organisation through expansion;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to bifurcate MPEDA and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for careful scrutiny of new suggestions pertaining to MPEDA 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. The functions of MPEDA are limited to as laid down in the MPEDA Act, 1972.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No changes to MPEDA policy are currently envisaged by the Government.

[English]

Global Oil Demand

3124. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether as per the report of the International Energy Agency (IEA), India will be the centre of global oil demand growth until 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the country expects to double gasoline and diesel consumption by 2030 even as it aspires to sell only electric vehicles in 2030 and if so, the facts thereof and the efforts made by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether India's oil consumption grew at fastest pace during the last two years, if so, the details thereof and the total oil consumption expanded during the said period along with any assessment made by the Government to determine/ascertain the reasons for growth in consumption of oil; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the growing demand of oil indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook 2018, the growth of oil consumption under the 'new policy scenario' for the major economies of the world and India during the period 2016 to 2030 is given below:

Country	Oil demand (Mtoe)		
	Year		CAGR (%)
	2016	2030	2016-30
China	551	719	1.92
USA	787	745	-0.39
India	217	350	3.47
Russian Federation	149	154	0.24
Japan	177	129	-2.23
World	4364	4830	0.73

Mtoe: Million tonnes of oil equivalent

(b) and (c) As per the report of the Working Group constituted by MoP&NG on enhancing refining capacity by 2040, the demand of petrol and diesel under the "Trend Scenario" is as under:

Scenario	(Million Metric Tonne)			
	Petrol		Diesel	
	2017-18	2029-30	2017-18	2029-30
Trend Scenario	26.2	49.0	81.1	163.0

The year-wise growth in oil consumption in the country is given below:

Years	In Mtoe
2015	197.8
2016	217.1
2017 (P)	222.1

P: Provisional MMT: Million Tonnes oil equivalent

Source: BP Statistical Review 2018

The growth rate of oil consumption in 2017 over 2015 grew on compound average basis of 6%. The major reasons for growth in consumption of oil in the country include, inter-alia, increasing economic and manufacturing activities, thrust on infrastructure spending, growth in disposal incomes leading to higher purchase of automobiles and mechanization of agriculture.

(d) Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration & production of oil and gas in the country which include inter-alia Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy, gas pricing reforms with premium for difficult areas, grant of marketing freedom for gas produced from difficult areas, National Seismic Programme for unappraised areas, National Data Repository, easing out rigidities in the existing Production Sharing Contracts and transparent and clear policy for grant of extension under the PSC regime, promoting and incentivizing Enhanced Recovery Methods to improve recovery factor of existing hydrocarbons reserves for augmenting domestic production of oil and gas and permitting exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons such as Shale oil/gas, Coal Bed Methane (CBM) etc.

Social Security to Workers in Unorganised Sector

3125. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to provide social security to workers employed in Unorganized Sector along with the number of their beneficiaries across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise and scheme-wise;

(b) the details of the funds provided by the Government under the said schemes/ programmes during the said period along with its utilisation, scheme/programme-wise;

(c) whether the cases of irregularities/ corruption in implementation of the said schemes/programmes have come to the notice of the Government during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and Scheme/Programme-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/ being taken by the Government in such cases so far; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective Implementation of the said schemes/ programmes across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) 'Government of India has enacted 'Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008' for the welfare of unorganised workers. The Act provides for formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to:

- (a) Life and Disability Cover;
- (b) Health and Maternity Benefits;
- (c) Old Age Protection and;
- (d) Any other benefit

The details of beneficiaries in unorganised Sector is not centrally maintained. Available details of the amount spent under various schemes are at enclosed Statement.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing the converged PMJJBY/PMSBY scheme to provide life and disability coverage to the Unorganised Workers. So far, no irregularities have been found in this regard.

It has been constant endeavour of the Central Government to extend coverage of the social security schemes to all the unorganised workers as per their eligibility. This Ministry has been pursuing with State Governments to achieve greater coverage. The Central Government has also constituted the National Social Security Board at Central level to recommend suitable welfare schemes for different sections of unorganised workers and also to monitor the implementation of schemes and advise the Central Government on matters arising out of the administration of the Act. Similarly State Governments/UT Administrations are required to constitute their State/UT Social Security Board to carry out the provisions of the Act.

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 Amount Sanctioned/Utilized	2015-16 Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	2016-17 Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	2017-18 Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	108066	116949	126000

1	2	3	4	5
Andman and Nicobar	0	50433	38983	0
Arunachal Pradesh	23000	29033	67900	84000
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
Puducherry	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)	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)	
		Fund released	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 Swasthva Bima Yojana (RSBY) during the last four year and the current year is as follows:*

Release made Under RSBY (Amounts in crores) (Till July 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Uttarakhand	-	10.20	0.00	9.15	0.00	19.34
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) *The expenditure incurred in respect of earlier Aam Admi Bima Yojana, now converged Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), 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 Yojana (JSY)*

Statement showing 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	Chhattisgarh	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	145037
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	Odisha	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Uttarakhand	1907.20	1948.48	2113.23	1818.95	1741.45	116635
	Sub Total	157445.67	134941.92	152443.81	128964.88	150380.49	85963.72
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	18236	31.78
17	Sikkim	31.25	26.65	22.50	48.35	31.54	16.39
18	Tripura	291.87	252.43	318.65	29231	318.90	178.58
1	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	1230	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	498231	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							
30	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	3.05	1.97	3.05	0.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
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.

Education Status of STs

(In Thousand)

3126. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of education of Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) the number of students from tribal communities enrolled for primary, secondary and higher education;

(c) the district-wise details of the areas with high tribal population in the country which do not have a primary and/ or secondary school;

(d) the number of children from tribal communities who are unable to go to schools primarily because there is no schools within radius of 1 km; and

(e) the initiatives taken by the Government to improve the education of children from tribal communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per the census 2011, the literacy rate of tribal children is 59% as against the general literacy rate of 73%.

(b) The number of students from tribal Communities enrolled for Primary, Secondary and Higher Education as per Unified- District Information System for Education (U-DISE), NUEPA (Provisional) and All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Reports, Ministry of Human Resource Development are given below:

Primary (I-V)	(2015-16):	13739
Secondary (IX-X)	(2015-16):	3323
Higher Education	(2017-18):	1914

(c) Such data is not maintained in Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, there are 109 districts with high tribal population of more than 25% in the country categorized as Special Focus Districts (SFDs) by Ministry of Human Resource Development for the purpose of providing targeted education interventions. The details of the districts are at enclosed Statement.

(d) Such data is not maintained in Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been implementing a number of interventions to improve the educational status of the tribals as given below:

- Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution: It is 100% grant from Government of India. Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. Funds are released towards various sectors such as education, health, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy and skill development/ other income generating schemes.

- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS): Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-scheme (SCA to TSS) which is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population and others by providing support for education including infrastructure for Ashram Schools and hostels along with other sectors like health, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure etc.
- Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs): The scheme of Development of PVTGs covers 75 identified PVTGs among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States/ UT of Andaman and 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 or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.
- Scheme of strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts: 100% assistance is given for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.
- This Ministry also provides Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students and Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X.
- Funds are provided for recurring expenses for

Residential Schools and Non-Residential Schools to Voluntary Agencies.

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal children including: development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anemia/Trait, 100% physical enrolment of children.

Apart from these, Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) is implementing various schemes like Samagra Shiksha, Mid-Day Meals, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs). Under Samagra Shiksha, priority has been accorded to the Special Focus Districts including 109 Scheduled Tribes (STs) concentrated Special Focus Districts (SFDs). Moreover, under Samagra Shiksha state specific projects for varied interventions under equity are emphasized for enhancing access, retention and quality by promoting enrolment drives, retention and motivation camps, gender sensitization modules etc. The benefits under this intervention are accorded to Scheduled Cast (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) Communities also. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme provides for residential schools for girls at upper primary level; a minimum of 75% seats are for minority, SC, ST and OBC girls. KGBVs cover 69% ST girls in ST Special Focus Districts.

Statement

Number of Primary Schools and Secondary / Hr. Secondary Section in Scheduled Tribes (STs) dominated Areas

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Villages	No of Schools having Primary Section	No. of Schools having Upper Primary Section	Secondary/Hr. Secondary Section
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aizawl	183	479	415	279
2	Anuppur	623	1406	583	193
3	Banswara	1466	3590	1313	539

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Barwani	708	2689	865	211
5	Baster	870	1687	733	208
6	Betul	1526	2361	1119	386
7	Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	1063	2264	1274	514
8	Bolangir	1769	2284	1358	426
9	Champhai	109	229	198	106
10	Chandel	332	361	102	47
11	Churachandpur	402	580	240	111
12	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	70	319	148	45
13	Dantewada	359	673	258	75
14	Deogarh	484	581	349	106
15	Dhalai	175	867	348	90
16	Dhar	1626	4074	1572	487
17	Dhule	896	1848	696	492
18	Dima Hasao	706	834	239	103
19	Dimapur	278	474	347	183
20	Dindori	849	1561	532	153
21	Dohad	735	1870	1107	384
22	Dumka	2137	2670	965	171
23	Dungarpur	971	2904	1116	446
24	East Garo Hills	443	498	190	44
25	East Kameng	272	296	94	21
26	East Khasi Hills	827	1698	887	573
27	East Siang	93	171	101	34
28	Gajapati	1138	1429	686	186
29	Godda	1343	1847	810	191
30	Gumla	1154	1889	814	213
31	Harda	523	770	456	151
32	Jashpur	813	1919	635	234
33	Jhabua	819	2194	591	168

1	2	3	4	5	6
34	Kalahandi	1635	2454	1163	417
35	Kandhamal	1526	1927	950	ZJJ
36	Ranker	1269	1746	722	261
37	Karbi Anglong	669	2179	676	380
38	Kargil	134	557	360	78
39	Kawardha	938	1154	597	182
40	Keonjhar	1851	2661	1638	572
41	Khandwa	756	1523	731	239
42	Khargone	1208	3336	1345	382
43	Kinnaur	216	227	114	69
44	Kiphire	94	128	71	31
45	Kohima	121	265	162	116
46	Kolasib	45	142	121	50
47	Koraput	1581	2678	1173	345
48	Korba	796	1770	724 '	288
49	Lahaul & Spiti	168	206	76	40
50	Lawngtlai	170	304	203	76
51	Leh (Ladakh)	107	359	199	66
52	Lohardaga	341	697	304	79
53	Longleng	37	99	53	24
54	Lower Subansiri	155	306	149	39
55	Lunglei	136	386	278	145
56	Mahabubabad	283	1097	429	291
57	Malkangiri	791	1367	558	157
58	Mamit	81	190	140	55
59	Mandla	1205	2251	720	241
60	Mayurbhanj	3227	4196	2154	738
61	Mokokchung	128	253	146	78
62	Mon	139	276	144	53
63	Nabarangpur	869	1939	841	247
64	Nandurbar	1203	1839	645	406

1	2	3	4	5	6
65	Narmada	651	784	477	116
66	North Sikkim	69	116	47	19
67	Nuapada	620	1029	633	191
68	Pakaur	926	1177	526	86
69	Panch Mahals	579	1569	999	304
70	Papum Pare	316	412	216	75
71	Pashchimi Singhbhum	1515	2396	829	231
72	Peren	105	152	90	37
73	Phek	110	203	123	62
74	Punch	187	1684	660	137
75	Purbi Singhbhum	1312	2451	1071	363
76	Rajauri	390	1969	864	242
77	Ratlam	1225	2170	994	292
78	Rayagada	1752	2149	842	249
79	Ri Bhoi	581	826	356	142
80	Sahibganj	1234	1611	653	142
81	Saiha	80	132	90	47
82	Sawai Madhopur	754	1962	1357	694
83	Senapati	535	853	253	134
84	Serchhip	48	107	96	54
85	Shahdol	858	1901	724	235
86	Sheopur	597	1146	486	109
87	Sidhi	944	2169	1063	261
88	South Garo Hills	643	703	303	56
89	Sundergarh	1577	2692	1359	525
90	Surguja	630	1582	734	226
91	Tamenglong	248	410	95	57
92	Tawang	115	123	64	14
93	The Dangs	311	417	167	62
94	Tirap	103	149	61	17
95	Tuensang	125	223	129	53

1	2	3	4	5	6
96 Udaipur		2134	5153	2241	915
97 Ukhru		243	414	153	92
98 Umaria		592	926	493	157
99 Upper Siang		81	113	48	14
100 Upper Subansiri		258	285	122	21
101 Vadodara		890	1689	1120	517
102 Valsad		486	1271	803	289
103 Vidisha		1432	2402	1214	341
104 West Garo Hills		1083	L 1552	624	261
105 West Jaintia Hills		297	830	283	120
106 West Khasi Hills		781	1262	451	149
107 West Siang		238	301	130	45
108 Wokha		136	195	103	50
109 Zunheboto		202	273	164	56

[Translation]

Monitoring of Government Schools

3127. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any mechanism for the monitoring of quality of education in Government schools;

(b) if so, the provisions made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the scheme of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Central Government has developed the following mechanism for the monitoring of quality of education in Government schools:

(i) A web portal called ShaGun (from the words Shaala and Gunvatta) which has two parts i.e., one is a Repository of good practices,

photographs, videos, studies, newspaper articles etc on elementary education, State /UT wise has been developed. Its purpose is to showcase success stories and also to provide a platform for all stakeholders to learn from each other, and instill a positive competitive spirit among all the States and UTs.

The second part is the online monitoring module of Shagun which measures state-level performance and progress against key educational indicators which enables the Government of India and the State and UT Departments of education to conduct real-time assessments which normal paper-based monitoring mechanisms did not allow. Through Shagun, the data collection and reporting processes have been simplified; resulting in a totally transparent and efficient system.

In addition, an online Project Monitoring System (PMS) has been developed to monitor physical and financial progress of implementation of various components under Samagra Shiksha including appraisal of Annual Plans and issuing of sanctions etc.

- (ii) In order to increase focus on quality of elementary education, the Central rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. 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) Shaala Siddhi is a School Standards and Evaluation Framework, developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), which enables the schools to self evaluate based on seven key domains.
- (iv) 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 farther improvement.
- (v) National Achievement Surveys are carried out by National Council for Educational Research and Training to assess learning achievement of children in Classes - III, V, VIII, and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017, was held on 13th November for assessing the competencies of children at the grade levels III, V and VIII covering 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools in all 36 states and UTs. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, mathematics, EVS/Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools. The competency based test was based on the Learning Outcomes which were recently incorporated in the Central Rules for RTE Act by the Government of India.

The National Achievement Survey for students of Class X was similarly, held on 5th February 2018, with a district level sampling framework covering nearly 15.5 lakh students using multiple test booklets in Mathematics, Modern Indian Languages, English, Sciences and Social

Sciences. NAS district report cards have been shared with the States and UTs to help in identifying gaps at the district level. Subsequently, a framework of intervention has been developed and shared with States to improve the quality of learning in the schools.

Further, Central Government has taken the following initiatives for improving quality of education:

- (i) 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. 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.
- (ii) Further, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, subsuming three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). With effect from 1st April, 2018. The new integrated scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. The main objectives of the scheme are to provide quality education, enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring requisite infrastructure in schools, support to states in the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions.

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, 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, vocational education, composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment has been increased and from this year provisions for library grants and grants for sports and physical education have also been introduced.

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.

e PATHSHALA: a single point repository of e resources containing NCERT textbooks and various other learning resources has been developed for showcasing and disseminating all educational resources including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals, and a variety of other print and non-print materials.

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.

- (iii) MHRD, has launched a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform popularly known as SWA YAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) on 9th July, 2017. The portal is offering various online courses for school education and higher education. NCERT has been developing 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. Twelve (12) courses and twenty one (21) courses have been completed in the first cycle and second cycle (completed on 30 Nov. 2018) on

SWA YAM platform (<https://swayam.gov.in/>) respectively. Nearly 22,000 students and 30,000 students were registered in the first cycle and second cycle respectively.

- (iv) CIET-NCERT has been assigned the task of developing e-resources for Master of Education (M.Ed.) course jointly with Allahabad University. One course (Educational Administration, Management and Leadership in School Education) has been completed first cycle on SWA YAM platform in which 2115 were enrolled. The second cycle of this course is offered from 2nd July 2018.

Besides, an online course on action research for teachers is conducted in regular intervals in the MOODLE platform (<http://ictcurriculum.gov.in/>). Post Graduate Diploma in Guidance and Counselling for in-service teachers is also offered through the same course portal. Several other online courses are developed for inservice teachers professional development and delivered through the portal <https://itpd.ncert.org.in/>.

- (v) 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 July, 2018. Everyday four hour fresh slot is telecast and repeated six times in 24 hours to provide learning opportunities for the stake holders, as per their convenience. Besides, NIOS is running 5 channels for teachers, for Secondary and Sr. Secondary levels and for sign language.
- (vi) MHRD has launched Diksha Portal for providing digital platform to teachers giving them an opportunity to learn and train themselves and connect with teacher community. The portal envisages to help teachers boost their teaching skills and create their own separate profile with their skills and knowledge, and help in improving quality of education with use of latest technologies in education sector.

Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Uttar Pradesh

3128. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to repair and conserve a large number of archaeological sites in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned, released and utilized for conservation of archaeological sites across the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during

each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Conservation work of protected monuments in the country including Uttar Pradesh is attended regularly and they are in a fairly good state of preservation.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during the last three years and allocation for the current year, State/UT-wise are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during the last three years and allocation for the current year, State/UT-wise

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	Expenditure		Allocation	
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	1270.00	940.00	850.00	800.00
		Lucknow Circle	945.08	688.52	648.97	650.00
		Sarnath Circle	495.00	230.20	200.00	225.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	629.05	334.00	544.99	550.00
		Mumbai Circle	902.82	900.48	914.98	850.00
		Nagpur Circle	845.00	395.54	530.00	530.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1427.02	1009.50	1056.89	950.00
		Mini Circle Hampi	401.24	800.31	660.00	650.00
		Dharwad Circle	716.42	516.98	597.99	600.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	1261.01	745.00	779.98	750.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	679.52	865.00	689.92	550.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	537.95	280.68	521.00	751.18
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	919.10	583.98	460.05	500.00
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	634.98	523.85	424.91	425.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	300.00	106.22	148.75	150.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1176.73	562.50	901.88	1883.65
		Delhi Mini Circle	-	418.05	640.11	600.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	240.99	155.30	239.64	240.00
12.	Assam Manipur	Guwahati Circle	395.07	262.19	377.00	300.00
		Meghalaya	72.20	86.20	100.00	
		Mizoram				
		Nagaland				
		Tripura				
		Arunchal Pradesh				
		Aizwal Circle, Mijoram				
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	512.98	208.48	255.00	260.00
		Jodhpur Circle	729.29	322.42	370.00	375.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	776.61	841.50	350.00	350.00
15.	Telangana	Amrawati Circle	--	--	684.98	650.00
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	374.99	153.53	195.00	250.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	135.07	95.83	215.00	250.00
		Mini Circle Leh	131.50	43.40	54.09	55.00
18.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	545.00	284.98	325.00	350.00
19.	Gujarat Daman & Diu(UT)	Vadodara Circle	1123.07	1385.00	1117.99	950.00
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	215.00	55.07	70.00	70.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	670.33	216.30	176.39	175.00
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	147.61	50.13	175.00	150.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	729.60	690.13	549.79	582.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	3878.22	4655.95	5528.20	5300.00
		Construction of Boundary walls & Toilet Blocks at Monuments	--	10783.00	19737.09	19016.35
		Reserve	--	--	--	289.68
Total			23746.25	30176.22	41076.79	41127.86

*[English]***NIOS Consultants**

3129. SHRI VINOD LAKHMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government pays same salary to all the contractual persons and consultants at National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the contractual staff at NIOS in different projects, State/ UT-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to requirement of different Level for various projects, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) engages manpower at different level. Accordingly, the remuneration is also paid to contractual staff for different project at different level.

(d) A Statement indicating the Project- wise and Regional Centre-wise details of the contractual staff at NIOS is enclosed.

Statement*Details of contractual staff at NIOS*

Headquarter

Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.) Project		Accredited Social Health Activists (Asha) Project			Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISA) Project			
Executive Assistant	Senior Executive Officer	Deputy Project Coordinator	Consultant	Project Assistant -cum-DEO	Project Director	Assistant Director	Supervisor	Proctor
10	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	38

Regional Centres

Regional Centre	D.El.Ed. Project			Asha Project		Jan Swasthya Project Assistant	Total
	Executive Assistant	State Coordinator	State Consultant	Project Assistant -cum-DEO	Consultant		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	6	3	1	1	0	0	11
Hyderabad	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Vishakhapatnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guwahati (NE)	7	3	2	2	1	0	15
Pune	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Chandigarh	2	3	1	1	0	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolkata	6	3	0	0	1	0	10
Bhubaneswar	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Patna	8	4	0	0	0	2	14
Kochi	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kota 2	1	0	0	0	0	3	
Bhopal	8	4	0	0	1	0	13
Allahabad	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
Amethi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehradun	2	1	1	1	0	0	5
Gandhi Nagar	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Bengaluru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raipur	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Ranchi	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Chennai	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Dharamshala	2	1	1	1	0	0	5
Sikkim	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	65	32	8	7	5	2	119

Implementation of Agricultural Export Policy

3130. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

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

(a) whether the implementation of new agricultural export policy will have a financial implication of over Rs. 1,400 crore and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the new export policy will promote cluster approach where identified districts would be developed as cluster to promote export through setting up of entire value chain for particular area specific farm products and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved a proposal for establishment of monitoring framework at the Centre to oversee implementation of agriculture export policy and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether steps will be taken to mitigate the impact of new agriculture export policy on inflation in the domestic agriculture market and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has minimized export curbs on agricultural products to keep the domestic price under check and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government is considering to remove or has removed all kind of restrictions on export of organic products including organic farm products and if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which this step of the Government is likely to boost agricultural export and help farmers 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) Implementation of various elements of Agriculture Export Policy will have some financial implications, some of which will be met from within the framework of existing schemes of various Ministries/Departments of Government of India. Hence, it would not be possible to provide an exact estimate of the financial implications of implementation of the new Agriculture Export Policy.

(b) Yes, madam. Export oriented cluster development across States will be key to ensuring surplus produce with standard physical and quality parameters, which meet export demands. A Product / cluster is identified based on the existing production contributing to exports, exporters operations, scalability of operations, size of export market / India's share, awareness about SPS requirements, and potential for increase in export in short ryterm. A tentative list of identified clusters has been included in the Agriculture Export Policy (Statement). The

list can be expanded provided the conditions for formation of cluster are met.

(c) Yes, madam. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to oversee the implementation of Agriculture Export Policy. The Committee shall oversee the implementation of Agriculture Export Policy and shall monitor the progress made on 'Actionable Points' from the Agriculture Export Policy.

(d) and (e) The Agriculture Export Policy, while providing a stable policy regime for boosting ' exports of agricultural products, aims at identifying the commodities essential for food security of the country. Under extreme price situations, a high-level committee would decide on putting export restrictions on such identified agricultural commodities.

(f) At present, there are no restrictions on export of organic products. The Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that no export restrictions will be put on the export of organic products. It is expected that this step would encourage farmers to take up — organic agriculture, thus helping them to move up in the value chain.

Statement

Tentative list of identified clusters included in the Agriculture Export Policy

Product	Region	State	District
1	2	3	4
Banana	South	Kerala	Thrissur, Wayanad, Thiruvananthapuram
	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa, Anantapur	
	Tamil Nadu	Trichy, Theni, Pollachi	
	West	Maharashtra	Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Solapur
Pomegranate	Gujarat	Bharuch, Narmada, Surat	
	South	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Kurnool
	Karnataka	Belgaum, Mysore	
	West	Maharashtra	Solapur, Ahmednagar, Pune
Mango	Central	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone, Khandwa, Burhanpur
	West	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg
	Gujarat	Junagarh, Valsad, Kutch, Navsari	
	North	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur, Meerut, Lucknow

1	2	3	4
	South	Telangana	Rangareddy, Mehboobnagar, Warangal
	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna, Chittoor, Kurnool	
Grapes	West	Maharashtra	Pune, Nasik, Sangli
Rose Onion	South	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural, Chikkaballapura
Onion	West	Maharashtra	Nasik
	Central	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Sagar, Damoh
Potato	North	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Farukkabad
	Punjab	Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala,	Navashehar
	West	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Sabar Kantha
	Central	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Gwalior
Tea	East	Assam	Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh
Coffee	South	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu, Hassan
Marine products	South	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari, Vishakapatnam, West Godavari, Nellore
	East	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur, Bhadrak, Balasore
	West	Gujarat	Kutch, Veraval, Navasari, Valsad
Chilli	South	Telangana	Khammam, Warangal
	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	
Turmeric	South	Telangana	Nizamabad, Karimnagar
	Kerala	Wayanad, Alleppy	
	East East	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills
	Odisha	Kandhamal	
Cumin	West	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Mehsana
	North	Rajasthan	Jalore, Jodhpur, Barmer, Nagaur, Pali
Pepper	South South	Kerala	Wayanad
	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	
Cardamom	South	Kerala	Idukki
Isabgol	North	Rajasthan	Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jaisalmer
Castor	West	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Kutch, Patan, Sabarkantha, Mehsana
Orange	West	Maharashtra	Nagpur, Amravati, Wardha

Education for Minorities

3131. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that education for minorities has been relegated during the past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of new steps taken and the ongoing schemes strengthened to promote education of minorities?

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

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) The details of new steps taken to promote education of minorities are:

(i) Schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarships, Post-Matric Scholarships, Merit-cum-Means based Scholarships, Maulana Azad National Fellowships, Naya Savera -Free Coaching & Allied scheme and Maulana Azad Education Foundation that are meant for educational empowerment of notified minority communities. To facilitate the same periodic reviews are undertaken with State Governments / UT Administrations and banks. The Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied Scheme is implemented through Government / Private Coaching Institutions empanelled by Ministry of Minority Affairs (MOMA). The Government has also taken action for involving independent monitors in this regard. Besides, Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) implemented by University Grants Commission (UGC) under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode is also meant to promote education of minorities.

(ii) Scheme of Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) / Staff Selection Commission (SSC) / State Public Service Commissions (PSCs), etc. is implemented by the Ministry of -Minority Affairs by calling applications from the candidates selected in the

preliminary examinations conducted by them. The candidates are verified with the help of their admit card of preliminary examination results, etc., and the funds are transferred directly to their bank accounts.

(iii) The guidelines of USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts / Crafts for Development) provide for conduct of concurrent monitoring and random checking of physical and financial reports on the Management Information System (MIS) through independent agency.

(iv) The guidelines of Seekho aur Kamao (skill development initiative for minorities) provide for conduct of concurrent monitoring and random checking of physical and financial reports on the Management Information System (MIS) through an independent agency.

(v) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP): Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's New 15-PP), an Oversight Committees at the District and State levels monitors the progress of implementation of MsDP. At the Central level, there is a three tier monitoring mechanism to review the progress of implementation of MsDP. The Empowered Committee (EC) in MOMA, under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs, serves as the oversight committee to monitor the progress of implementation of MsDP.

(vi) Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir have been launched by MHRD, to encourage the youth from Jammu and Kashmir to take advantage of the educational institutions outside the State and provide them an opportunity to interact with their counterparts from the rest of the country and be a part of the mainstream. 5000 (2070 General Courses, 100 Medical Courses, 2830 Professional Courses) scholarship are provided annually.

[*Translation*]

Digitisation of Manuscripts

3132. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is home to the largest collection of manuscripts in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present policy for the conservation/ safety and digitisation of manuscript heritage of the country;

(c) the number of manuscripts documented, digitalized and conserved till date; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Madam, it is possible that our country may be the home to the largest collection of manuscripts in the world, however no comparative global study on manuscripts by this Ministry is available.

(b) Ministry of Culture launched National Mission

for Manuscripts (NMM) in 2003 for documentation, conservation/preservation and digitization of manuscripts. Till date it has documented about 43.16 lakh Manuscripts in different scripts and languages.

For conservation and preservation of manuscripts, the cases are dealt on the basis of availability and accessibility. For conservation of manuscripts, NMM follows the guidelines prepared by National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), Lucknow.

(c) Till date 43.16 lakh manuscripts have been documented. Preventive conservation of 39099246 folios and curative conservation of 3655777 folios has been done till date. Digitization of 2.83 lakh manuscript consisting of 2.93 crore pages has been done.

(d) The details of funds allocated in this regard during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of the amount of funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year 2018-19

(Rupees in Lakhs)

State	Fund allotted & utilized in 2015-16	Fund allotted & utilized in 2016-17	Fund allotted & utilized in 2017-18	Fund allotted in 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9.50	37.35	29.8	10
Assam	4.50	7	4.9	7.5
Bihar	27.00	30.5	33.03	11.79
Delhi	9.5	2.5		
Gujarat	2.5	2.5		
Haryana	7.00	14	6.85	3.4
Himachal Pradesh	14.00	19	25.98	7.5
Jammu and Kashmir	16.00	18	9.5	4.13
Karnataka	27.30	28	10	17.3
Kerala	21.00	23	10.5	16.41
Madhya Pradesh	7.00	7	4.5	4.3
Maharashtra	13.15	7	10.5	12

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	7.50	7.5	12	
Mizoram	3.50	0.49	8	7
Odisha	39.64	41.9	37.9	15
Punjab	5.00			
Rajasthan	14.50	21.5	14.5	10
Sikkim	2.64	5	5	
Tamilnadu	14.00	12	13.5	8.8
Tripura	2.50	10		
Uttarpradesh	43.50	49.25	27.91	19.54
Uttarakhand	23.50	16.06		
West Bengal	27.64	14.37	10	
	297.73	389.19	283.74	179.67

[English]

**Impact of Demonetisation and GST
on Employment**

3133. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of demonetisation and GST on the workers engaged in organized/ unorganized sector, agricultural and contractual labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the labour force has been affected due to NGT norms in the country;

(d) whether the Government has any policy to provide alternative employment to those labourers who were affected due to above reasons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the other measures taken or being taken by the Government to provide employment to such labourers in the country?

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

Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight sectors namely Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Accommodation and Restaurant, IT/BPO, Education and Health. The change in employment in 8 selected sectors from July 2016 to October 2017 is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) The National Green Tribunal (NGT), while passing any order or decision or award, is guided by the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle. In its directions the NGT seeks to promote economic development with environmental well-being to ensure that economic development is consistent with long term sustainable development.

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

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protshan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour & Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers by paying their entire contribution of 12% (or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all

eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the three years. Till 17.12.2018 more than 94.58 lakh employees have been benefitted through 1.18 lakh establishments under this scheme.

Statement

Sector-wise change in Employment in Eight Sectors as per Quarterly Employment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1st Jul 16 over 1st Apr' 16	1st Oct 16 over 1st Jul'16	1st Jan'17 over 1st Oct16	Apr' 17 over 1st jan'17	1st Jul'17 over 1st Apr'17	1st Oct. 17 over 1st July' 17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

CSR Amount

3134. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to different States under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), State-wise; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned to different organizations, institutions, associations, individuals and other bodies in Odisha since 2014 till date, district/ project-wise?

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

PRADHAN): (a) The total amount sanctioned under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by major Oil PSUs during last three years is as below:

Oil PSUs	Total Sanctioned amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
IOCL	70171.30
ONGC	145034.00
BPCL	35258.95
HPCL	27701.64
GAIL	36371.52
EIL	3984.08
Total	318521.49

Project/District/State-wise details of sanctioned amount under CSR are available on the respective websites of the Oil PSUs.

(b) The details of amount sanctioned to different organizations, institutions, associations, individuals and other bodies by Oil PSUs-in Odisha since 2014 are as below:

Oil PSUs	Total Sanctioned amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
IOCL	18046.62
ONGC	10724.77
BPCL	3753.45
HPCL	3710.36
GAIL	3893.15
EIL	367.61
Total	40495.96

Project/District/State wise CSR expenditure since 2014 of Oil PSUs is available on their respective websites.

Fake Degrees/Certificates

3135. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI BHAI
KUNDARIYA:

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

(a) the details of State/UT-wise break-up of Private Universities which have been established in the country through a State Legislation;

(b) whether these Private Universities are indulging in large scale malpractices by awarding the degrees without imparting the requisite education up to the required standards earmarked for the studies in the relevant subjects, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the adherence to the prescribed regulations;

(d) whether the Government is aware of fake degrees/certificates of various private universities secured by the students through illegal means; and

(e) if so, the number of such cases unearthed in the country during the last three years and the current year, University-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) At present, there are 325 Private Universities are functioning in the country. All Private Universities have been established by the Act of State Legislatures. State/UT-wise break-up of Private Universities is enclosed as Statement. The details of these Universities are also available on University Grants Commission (UGC) website www.ugc.ac.in.

UGC had received complaints against three Private Universities namely (i) CMJ University, Meghalaya; (ii) KIILM University, Sikkim; and (iii) Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan for involvement in imparting degrees without fulfilling the requisite standards earmarked for the studies in the relevant subjects. After receipt of the complaints against CMJ University, Meghalaya and KIILM University, Sikkim, UGC enquired into the matter and sent its report to the State Government of Meghalaya and Sikkim in the year 2013 & 2015 respectively. On receipt of the report from UGC, both CMJ University & KIILM University have been dissolved by the respective State Governments in the year 2014 & 2015 respectively.

Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per the provisions of the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. In order to ensure adherence to the provisions of the UGC Regulations, UGC conducts inspection of every Private University with the help of its Expert Committees consisting of a representative(s) from the Statutory Council(s) concerned. These Committees assess the fulfillment of minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down by the UGC and respective Statutory Councils. In case any deficiencies are pointed out, the Private Universities are asked to submit compliance report in respect of the observations/suggestions of the Expert Committees.

Statement*State/UT-wise break-up of all Private Universities*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Private University
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8
3	Assam	6
4	Bihar	6
5	Chhattisgarh	11
6	Gujarat	34
7	Haryana	22
8	Himachal Pradesh	17
9	Jharkhand	13
10	Karnataka	17
11	Madhya Pradesh	33
12	Maharashtra	12
13	Manipur	1
14	Meghalaya	8
15	Mizoram	1
16	Nagaland	3
17	Odisha	4
18	Punjab	15
19	Rajasthan	50
20	Sikkim	4
21	Tripura	1
22	Uttar Pradesh	29
23	Uttarakhand	16
24	West Bengal	10
Total		325

Fixed Term Employment

3136. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that extending fixed term employment in various sectors has created threat to job security of permanent workers;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Notification No. G.S.R. 235(E) dated 16.03.2018 issued by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, whereby Fixed Term Employment has been extended to all sectors, has provision for protection of existing permanent posts under Rule 3A which states, "No employer of an industrial establishment shall convert the posts of the permanent workmen existing in his industrial establishment on the date of commencement of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018 as fixed term employment thereafter".

Restoration of Monuments

3137. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of archaeological monuments/sites in the country which have been taken up for restoration by the Government/Archaeological Survey of India during each of the last three years and the current year, monument/site-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred in this regard during the said period, monument/site-wise; and

(c) the sites which the Government intends to take up for restoration in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Conservation work of protected monuments is a continuous process wherein routine maintenance work is attended on all the monuments and special repairs work on selected monuments as per the requirements of different sites and availability of resources. The details of protected monuments, State/UT-wise, including expenditure incurred for conservation of these monuments during the last three years and allocation for the current year are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of protected monuments, State/UT-wise, including expenditure incurred for conservation of these monuments during the last three years and allocation for the current year

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	Total Number of Monuments	Expenditure		Allocation	
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	745	1270.00	940.00	850.00	800.00
		Lucknow Circle		945.08	688.52	648.97	650.00
		Sarnath Circle		495.00	230.20	200.00	225.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	286	629.05	334.00	544.99	550.00
		Mumbai Circle		902.82	900.48	914.98	850.00
		Nagpur Circle		845.00	395.54	530.00	530.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	506	1427.02	1009.50	1056.89	950.00
		Mini Circle Hampi		401.24	800.31	660.00	650.00
		Dharwad Circle		716.42	516.98	597.99	600.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	292	1261.01	745.00	779.98	750.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	80	679.52	865.00	689.92	550.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle 03	136	537.95	280.68	521.00	751.18
7.	Tamil Nadu,	Chennai Circle	413	919.10	583.98	460.05	500.00
		Puducherry (UT)	07				
8.	Punjab	Chandigarh Circle	33	634.98	523.85	424.91	425.00
		Haryana	91				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	40	300.00	106.22	148.75	150.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	111	1176.73	562.50	901.88	1883.65
		Delhi Mini Circle	63	-	418.05	640.11	600.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	21	240.99	155.30	239.64	240.00
12.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	55	395.07	262.19	377.00	300.00
		Manipur	01				
		Meghalaya Aizwal Circle, Mijoram	08		72.20	86.20	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mizoram	01				
		Nagaland	04				
		Tripura	08				
		Arunchal Pradesh	03				
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	163	512.98	208.48	255.00	260.00
		Jodhpur Circle	729.29	322.42	370.00	375.00	
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	129	776.61	841.50	350.00	350.00
		Telangana	08				
15.	Telangana	Amrawati Circle	--	--	684.98	650.00	
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	70	374.99	153.53	195.00	250.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	56	135.07	95.83	215.00	250.00
		Mini Circle Leh	13	131.50	43.40	54.09	55.00
18.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	28	545.00	284.98	325.00	350.00
19.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	203	1123.07	1385.00	1117.99	950.00
		Daman and Diu (UT)	12				
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	42	215.00	55.07	70.00	70.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	47	670.33	216.30	176.39	175.00
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	13	147.61	50.13	175.00	150.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)		729.60	690.13	549.79	582.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)		3878.22	4655.95	5528.20	5300.00
		Construction of Boundary walls & Toilet Blocks at Monuments			10783.00	19737.09	19016.35
		Reserve	--	--	--	--	289.68
		Total	3691	23746.25	30176.22	41076.79	41127.86

DBTL

3138. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has relaunched the

Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG Scheme (DBTL)/PAHAL for LPG consumers to get/provide LPG subsidy directly into their bank accounts along with the mechanism/guidelines prescribed for the purpose and if so, the details thereof along with number of districts covered so far and the extent to which the scheme has been successful in achieving its aims and objectives, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether linkage of Aadhaar Card with consumers bank accounts is mandatory under the Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL) Scheme for all the LPG consumers to avail LPG subsidy and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of LPG consumers who have linked Aadhaar number to their bank accounts so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action being taken by the Government to maintain the approved weight of the LPG cylinders in view of the large scale irregularities found in the weight of LPG cylinders in the country; and

(d) company/year/State/UT-wise number of cases of underweight LPG cylinders reported in the country including Maharashtra during the three years and the current year along with the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG Scheme (DBTL)/PAHAL was launched in 54 districts of the country on 15.11.2014 and was subsequently extended to rest of the country on 01st January, 2015. Currently, the Scheme is under implementation in 715 districts. State/UT-wise details are at enclosed Statement. Under the Scheme, the LPG cylinders are being sold at non-subsidised price and subsidy, as admissible, is transferred to consumers directly into his/her bank account subject to applicable cap on subsidised refills. With the implementation of PAHAL, with the help of de-duplication process first at Oil marketing Companies (OMCs) level and subsequently at NIC level, existence of multiple connections in the name of same consumer is not likely to arise. This, in turn, helps in enforcing the quota of domestic subsidised cylinders to consumers in an effective manner.

(b) Under PAHAL scheme, the authorized subsidy to LPG consumers is transferred directly into the bank account of the consumers. The subsidy is transferred either through Aadhaar Transfer Compliant (ATC) or Bank Transfer Compliant (BTC) mode on the basis of seeding of Aadhaar number in bank account. As on 26.12.2018, out of 23.22 crore LPG consumers, who have joined the Scheme, 19.57 crore are getting subsidy through ATC mode.

(c) and (d) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have introduced Tamper Evident Seals on pan India basis from 01.04.2016 to prevent pilferage/supply of underweight

cylinders. Further, the Government has already instructed OMCs to direct their LPG distributors to check the weight of LPG cylinders at their godowns. OMCs have issued instructions to the distributors to provide portable weighing scales to all their delivery boys so that weight of the cylinder can be checked before delivery to the customers. In case any underweight cylinder is detected during delivery, the same is replaced by the distributor. Details of established cases of supply of under-weight cylinders/pilfering from cylinders in the country including the State of Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year (April-Sept. 2018) are as under—

Year	Established cases of under-weight cylinders/pilfering from cylinders
2015-16	27
2016-17	15
2017-18	39
2018-19 (Upto September, 2018)	13

Statement

State/UT-wise number of districts with DBTL Scheme

State/UT	No. of Districts
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
Andhra Pradesh	13
Arunachal Pradesh	17
Assam	34
Bihar	38
Chandigarh	1
Chhattisgarh	27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	2
Delhi	11
Goa	2

1	2
Gujarat	33
Haryana	22
Himachal Pradesh	12
Jammu and Kashmir	22
Jharkhand	24
Karnataka	30
Kerala	14
Lakshadweep	1
Madhya Pradesh	52
Maharashtra	36
Manipur	16
Meghalaya	10
Mizoram	8
Nagaland	11
Odisha	30
Puducherry	4
Punjab	22
Rajasthan	33
Sikkim	4
Tamil Nadu	32
Telangana	31
Tripura	8
Uttar Pradesh	75
Uttarakhand	13
West Bengal	24
Grand Total	715

**Medical and Maternity Benefits to
Casual Labourers**

3139. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite labour laws the casual labourers in the country are not getting medical and maternity benefits;

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

(c) the details of the sectors where the casual labourers, are reportedly deprived from their due social status;

(d) whether it is also a fact that casual workers are not getting all national and State holidays as per labour Act, 1970 and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend all such facilities to the casual labourers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes to provide social security and welfare benefits to workers, both in the organised and unorganised sector. The social security to the workers in the organized sector is provided mainly through five Central Acts, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); health and maternity schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs.330/- per annum and coverage

of Rs.2 lakhs on accidental death at premium of Rs.12 per annum, besides disability benefits as per the scheme. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented and monitored by Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

(d) to (f) The casual workers are entitled to benefits as admissible under the relevant labour laws which are enforced by the respective enforcement machinery available under the central and the state sphere.

[*Translation*]

Import of CNG

3140. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

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

(a) whether import of CNG and LNG is essential to fulfil their demand in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the quantum and percentage of gas imported during the last three years and the current year,

country-wise;

(b) the year-wise expenditure of foreign exchange on the said import during the said period and value of that foreign exchange in terms of Indian currency;

(c) the year-wise production of LNG and CNG indigenously during the said period; and

(d) whether the imported gas is costlier as compared to domestic gas and if so, the details thereof along with the comparative average cost of both sources of gases?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers. LNG on re-gasification can be sold by the various entities as compressed Natural Gas (CNG).

Production of domestic natural gas and LNG import in the country during last three years and current year is as under:

(in MMSCM)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April October, 2018)
Net availability (net of flare and loss)	31129	30848	31731	18586
LNG import	21388	24686	26328	16468
% of gas imported	40.7%	44.5%	45.3%	47.0%
Expenditure on LNG import in USD (in Million)	6897%	6089	7739	5846
Expenditure on LNG import in Indian currency (in crore)	45038	40813	49941	40675

Details of LNG imported during last three years and current year country wise is at enclosed Statement.

In the last three years the CGD companies have utilized 3029 MMSCM gas in the year 2015-16, 3346 MMSCM gas in the year 2016-17, 3737 MMSCM gas in the year 2017-18 and 2081 MMSCM gas in first six months in the year 2018-19 of domestic gas towards CNG purpose.

Gas prices are notified by Petroleum, Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) at every six months interval. Domestic natural gas price in US \$/ MMBTU fixed by PPAC during

last three years and as reported by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the DES price of LNG is given below:

Period	Domestic natural gas price in USD /MMBTU (DES)	Average cost of LNG (as per IOCL) in USD /MMBTU
1	2	3
April, 2015 to September, 2015	4.66	7.25

1	2	3	1	2	3
October, 2015 to March, 2016	3.82		April, 2018 to September 2018	3.06	9.6
April, 2016 to September, 2016	3.06	6.89	October, 2018 to March, 2019	3.36	
October, 2016 to March, 2017	2.5				
April, 2017 to September, 2017	2.48	8.01			
October, 2017 to March, 2018	2.89				

The LNG which is imported has to be liquefied, transported and re-gasified at destination and at present is costlier than the locally produced gas.

Statement

Country wise LNG imports in last three years:

[in Thousand Million Tonne (TMT)]

Country	2015-16	Percentage share	2016-17	Percentage share	2017-18	Percentage share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Algeria	0	0	61	0	138	1
Angola	0	0	331	2	1044	5
Australia	816	5	1141	6	1455	7
Belgium	260	2	127	1	0	0
Brazil	0	0	63	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	65	0	269	1
Equatorial	847	5	1201	6	893	4
Guinea						
France	0	0	0	0	260	1
Indonesia	304	2	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	119	1	59	0	261	1
Netherlands	69	0	0	0	330	2
Nigeria	2184	14	2099	11	2280	11
Norway	126	1	0	0	131	1
Oman	627	4	321	2	442	2
Papua New Guinea	72	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	58	0	59	0	0	0
Qatar	10083	62	10124	54	10173	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singapore	0	0	1389	7	1437	7
Spain	121	1	363	2	61	0
Trinidad & Tobago	342	2	299	2	121	1
UAE	112	1	553	3	249	1
UK	0	0	65	0	0	0
USA	0	0	312	2	329	2
Total	16140	100	18632	100	19873	100

[English]

Bio Gas Plants

3141. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched SATAT initiative to promote Compressed Bio-Gas as an alternative, green transport fuel for efficient municipal solid waste management and produce bio-fuel for commercialisation for the use of four-wheelers and trucks to minimise the use of petrol/diesel and bring down dependency on crude oil imports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of bio-fuels and bio-diesel produced and available for consumption in the country as on date, State/UT-wise along with steps being taken to increase the production of bio-fuels in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up five factories to produce ethanol from the straw/hay of paddy and wheat and sugarcane wastes and if so, the details thereof along with the places identified for the purpose and the time by which the production is likely to start in these plants;

(d) whether the Government has approached the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to increase cultivation of bio-fuel crops and if so, the details thereof along with the updated status of introduction of bio-fuels

and bio-diesel as a suitable alternative to the petroleum products;

(e) the quantity of ethanol produced in the country during the last three years and the current year along with the projected demand and supply of ethanol by the end of current financial year including its cost of production in the country; and

(f) whether the Government has received certain complaints against the owners/operators of sugar industries and OMCs relating to the pricing of ethanol blended petrol and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard and measures taken to augment production and use of ethanol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government is promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as an alternative green transport fuel, which is purified and compressed biogas, produced through a process of anaerobic decomposition from various waste / biomass sources including Municipal solid waste. In this direction, Oil PSUs have launched 'Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation' i.e. 'SATAT' initiative. Under this initiative, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and GAIL have invited Expression of interest (EOI) to procure CBG from potential entrepreneurs for establishment of 5000 CBG plants across the country with an estimated production of 15 MMT CBG per annum by 2023. OMCs and GAIL have offered Rs 46/- per kg delivered price for procurement of CBG.

(b) State wise ethanol procured by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for EBP Programme during ethanol

supply year 2017-18 and biodiesel procurement is given at enclosed Statement. To increase indigenous production of ethanol the Government has taken many steps including re-introduction of administered price mechanism, opening of alternate route for ethanol production, Regular Interaction with States, IDR Act Amendment, Interest Subvention scheme namely - "Scheme for augmenting and enhancing ethanol production capacity", National Policy on Biofuels - 2018, Fixation of differential price of ethanol from C heavy molasses, B heavy molasses/partial sugarcane juice and 100% sugarcane juice.

(c) In December, 2014, the Government allowed Second Generation (2G) route for procurement of ethanol. Oil PSUs have planned to establish 2G Ethanol bio-refineries across the country. They have also entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with State Governments and Technology Providers for setting up five 2G ethanol bio-refineries. On 25.12.2016, foundation stone of the first 2G ethanol bio-refinery to be set up by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited in Bathinda, Punjab, has been laid. Groundbreaking ceremony for 2G Ethanol bio-refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited in Bargarh, Odisha, has been held on 10.10.2018.

(d) The Government has notified National Policy on Biofuels-2018 under which Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has been entrusted with the task of production of plant materials through Nurseries and plantations for biofuels in coordination with other Ministries.

(e) The production of ethanol/ alcohol in the country is approximately 310 Cr. Liters per annum. This also varies depending on sugarcane production. Ethanol/Alcohol is mainly used in chemical, potable liquor, pharma sectors and for EBP programme.

The ethanol procured by OMCs under the EBP Programme during the last three ethanol supply years and the current ethanol supply year is tabulated below:

Ethanol Supply Year*	Quantity Procured (in crore liters)
2014-15	67.42
2015-16	111.41
2016-17#	66.51
2017-18	150.51

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

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

The procurement price of ethanol under the EBP programme excluding applicable GST ranges from Rs. 43.46 per liter to Rs. 59.19 per liter depending upon the feedstock used..

(f) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely IOCL, HPCL & BPCL have reported that they have not received any complaint related to pricing of ethanol blended petrol. Measures taken to augment production and use of ethanol in the country are given in reply to part (b) above.

Statement

State wise ethanol procured by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for EBP Programme during ethanol supply year 2017-18

State	Quantity Procured in Cr Lit
Andhra Pradesh	6.49
Bihar	6.27
Delhi	10.91
Goa 1.18	
Gujarat	6.68
Haryana	7.35
Karnataka	17.81
Madhya Pradesh	1.79
Maharashtra	35.99
Punjab	6.56
Rajasthan	0.10
Tamil Nadu	0.99
Telangana	10.90
Uttar Pradesh	34.01
Uttarakhand	2.00
West Bengal	1.47
Grand Total	150.51

State wise biodiesel procured by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during May 2018 to November 2018

State	Quantity Procured in Cr Lit
Andhra Pradesh	2.34
Gujarat	0.19
Odisha	1.01
Telangana	1.83
Uttar Pradesh	0.12
West Bengal	2.73
Grand Total	8.22

Restoration of Facilities under Social Security

3142. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restore the withdrawn facilities under the social security to the labour sector;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities restored and the extent of benefits likely to accrue to the labourers in the country therefrom; and

(c) the total funds required for the project and the details of the funds being allocated for the purpose including its funding sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted, which covers matters relating to life and disability, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. No facilities have been withdrawn in this respect. However, the Central Government in 2017, converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, depending upon their eligibility. Further, Rasthriya Swastha Bima Yojana has been subsumed in Ayushman Bharat.

(b) and (c) Does not arise, as no facilities have been withdrawn as mentioned at (a) above.

Manufacturing Units under MII

3143. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether 'Make in India' scheme has progressed as per projections made in 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof including major areas which have attracted the investors with sophisticated technology to set-up manufacturing units in the country; and

(c) the number of manufacturing units set-up so far since the launch of the scheme, State-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) 'Make in India' is not a scheme but an initiative, which aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation. It inter-alia aims to create a conducive environment for investment and opening new sectors for foreign investment.

(b) Foreign Direct Investment inflow has increased from USD 45.15 billion in ' 2014-15 to USD 60.97 billion in 2017-18. Sectors attracting highest FDI equity inflows are services sector, computer software and hardware, telecommunications, construction development, trading, automobile industry, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, power and infrastructure activities.

(c) Setting up manufacturing units is influenced by a range of domestic and international factors, including enabling policies for Make in India. No statistics linking the number of manufacturing units with the Make in India initiative only is/are centrally maintained.

[*Translation*]

Facilities in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3144. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas equipped with smart and modern facilities in the country in view of providing quality education and proper environment during last three years particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and school-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that during the last three years,

8300 e-classrooms, 276 Digital Language Labs and 563 science labs have been established in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) with a view to providing quality education and proper environment to the students. 6447 touch-tablets have also been provided to class-VIII students of 25 KVs (one KV in each Region) under a Pilot Project e-Prajna. The State-wise details of these schools including schools in Uttar Pradesh is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

The details of number of kendriya vidyalayas having smart and modern facilities having smart and modern facilities

State	e-classroom		Project e-prajna			
	No. of KVs having e-class room	No. of e-class-room	No. of KVs having Digital Language lab (One each in KV)	No. of KVs having Modernization Of science Lab (One each in KV)	No. of KVs having e-prajna project	No. of Tables distributed in e-Prajna
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	2	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	28	269	16	12	0	0
Arunchal Pradesh	8	72	2	5		
Assam	30	280	12	25	1	264
Bihar	25	265	8	18	1	637
Chandigarh	5	30	1	3	1	174
Chhattisgarh	16	153	11	12	1	230
Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delhi	38	575	13	28	1	441
Goa	4	40	4			
Gujarat	29	292	14	19	1	157
Haryana	22	235	6	17	1	414
Himachal Pradesh	13	145	7	12	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	13	145	3	10	1	152
Jharkhand	15	150	10	17	1	121
Karnataka	25	330	2	15	1	278
Kerala	29	402	7	19	1	258

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	64	675	20	46	2	483
Maharashtra	43	440	26	38	1	232
Manipur	2	25	1	3	0	0
Meghalaya	6	80	2	1	0	0
Mizoram	1	4	1	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	1	3	1	108
Odisha	35	394	12	23	1	187
Pondichery UT	2	20	2	2	0	0
Punjab	36	267	16	24	0	0
Rajasthan	44	524	11	43	1	258
Sikkim	1	14	1	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	34	415	17	24	1	148
Telangana	21	292	6	12	1	300
Tripura	4	48	1	5	1	231
Uttar Pradesh	74	970	21	58	3	948
Uttarakhand	22	265	12	34	1	176
West Bengal	48	476	13	27	1	250
UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	8	0	1	0	0
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	738	8300	276	563	25	6447

ITIs

3145. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Industrial Training Institutes in the country at present State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with the quality of training being given by the present Industrial Training Institutes;

(c) if not, the steps, being taken by the Government to improve the quality;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open more

Industrial Training Institutes in the country;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) There are 15044 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) functioning in the country, affiliated with National Council of Vocational Training, The details of State/UT wise is at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been making continuous efforts to improve the quality of

training being offered by the ITIs functioning in the country, which includes:

- (i) Prescribing new Affiliation Norms for ITIs for quality training.
- (ii) Regular inspection of ITIs and de-affiliation of ITIs to weed out ITIs not conforming to the NCVT norms & standards.
- (iii) ISO 29990 Certification of ITIs to raise the overall quality and standards.
- (iv) Grading of ITIs to evaluate their performance.
- (v) Introduction of new trades & removal of obsolete trades for industry relevance.
- (vi) Regular up-gradation of training content of ITI curriculum as per industrial requirement
- (vii) Aligning the course of CTS to National Skills Qualification Framework (NQSF)
- (viii) Implementation of 'Dual System of Training' in ITIs leading to better ITI - Industry linkage.
- (ix) Training and re-training of ITI Instructors.
- (x) Up gradation of infrastructure of ITIs through following centrally funded schemes:
 - (i) World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP).
 - (ii) Up-gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP.
 - (iii) Up-gradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs.

(d) to (f) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution wherein the Central Government is entrusted with the responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms. New ITIs (Govt/ Pvt.) are setup under administrative control of concerned State Directorate/Union Territory. DGT has been taking prompt action on receipt of proposal from the State/ UT for opening of new ITIs.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of ITIs

ITI count as on dated -26.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/District	ITI Count
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3

1	2	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	506
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6
4	Assam	30
5	Bihar	1219
6	Chandigarh	2
7	Chhattisgarh	227
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9	Daman and Diu	2
10	Delhi	59
11	Goa	15
12	Gujarat	418
13	Haryana	399
14	Himachal Pradesh	251
15	Jammu and Kashmir	38
16	Jharkhand	273
17	Karnataka	1543
18	Kerala	631
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	1051
21	Maharashtra	952
22	Manipur	1
23	Meghalaya	7
24	Mizoram	3
25	Nagaland	2
26	Odisha	635
27	Puducherry	15
28	Punjab	372
29	Rajasthan	1907
30	Sikkim	3
31	Tamil Nadu	571
32	Telangana	293

1	2	3
33	Tripura	19
34	Uttar Pradesh	3148
35	Uttarakhand	181
36	West Bengal	260
Total		15044

Renovation of Jagannath Temple

3146. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jagannath temple in Odisha is on high risk and if so, the details thereof along with the nature of such risk;

(b) whether repairing work of Jagannath temple has been completed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to address the problems being faced by the tourists due to on going maintenance and repair work of Jagannath temple;

(d) the existing rules for devotees to reach the sanctum sanctorum of the temple; and

(e) whether these rules have been amended/proposed to be amended and new rules have been adopted for entry of devotees in the temple and if so, 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) No Madam. Jagannath temple in Odisha is in a good state of preservation.

(b) Conservation work of protected monuments including Jagannath temple is a continuous process. The essential repair work to main shrine and surrounding sub-shrines is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as per the requirements of different shrines and availability of resources.

(c) Presently there is no such problem. Full care of visitors is taken, while executing any required work, by avoiding peak hours of visitors and cordoning the area properly.

(d) and (e) ASI does not interfere in the religious practices followed by temple management authorities.

There are no restrictions to devotees to reach to the sanctum sanctorum except during routine rituals and religious performance by the priests.

[English]

Welfare of Beedi Workers

3147. SHRI SHRI RANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the details of the beedi workers engaged in beedi rolling industry in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) launched the programme for Skill Development Training of Beedi rollers to engage them in alternative jobs for their livelihoods across all beedi rolling States and Districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for providing alternate source of livelihoods to people involved in beedi industry in the country;

(d) the number of workers shifted to alternative livelihoods so far, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether any analysis has been/is being made to assess that their total earnings have increased; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the achievement made so far in the welfare measures for the beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Details are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has initiated a Skill Development Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and National Skill Development Corporation to provide alternative jobs to beedi workers and their dependents. The details of the courses in which the training is being imparted is at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Details are at enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) This Skill Development Programme for beedi rollers has recently been launched by this Ministry and it is still in the initial phase. Therefore, such an analysis has not yet been done.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise details of Beedi Workers*

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Name of State/UT	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	42008
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	42813
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	450228
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	244412
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	157753
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	412984
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1054652
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1658401
		Tripura	13385
9.	Guwahati	9154	
10.	Kannur	Kerala	32032
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	188550
		Goa	-
		Daman (UT)	-
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-
12.	Patna	Bihar	293916
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	18757
14.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	79905
15.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	113408
	Total		4812358

Statement-II*Various Courses in which Skill Development Training has been imparted*

1	2
1.	Account Using Tally

1	2
2.	CNC Operator
3.	Hotel Management (Front Office Associate)
4.	Sewing Machine Operator
5.	Food & Beverages Service
6.	A/C & Fridge Mechanic
7.	Customer Care Executive
8.	Solar PV Installation
9.	Tailoring
10.	Solar Panel Installation
11.	Asstt. Electrician
12.	Asstt. Beauty Therapist
13.	Basic Computer Course
14.	General Duty Asstt.
15.	Field Technician
16.	Automobile Repairing
17.	Plumbing
18.	Beautician
19.	Mushroom Cultivation
20.	Banking & Accountancy
21.	Medical & Nursing Course
22.	Hand Embroidery
23.	Jam & Jelly Making
24.	Computer Hardware
25.	Pickle Making
26.	Stitching & Fashion Designing
27.	Soft Toys Making
28.	Agarbatti Making
29.	Bag Making
30.	LED Technician
31.	CCTV Technician

Statement-III*Status of Skill Development of Beedi Workers as on 31-08-2018*

Region	Training Completed Till 31-12-2017		Placement Provided Till 31-12-2017		Training Completed Between 01-01-2018 To 31-08-2018		Placement Provided Between 01-01-2018 to 31-08-2018	
	No. of Batches	No. of Trainees	Male	Female	No. of Batches	No. of Trainees	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	1	20	0	0	5	95	2	0
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0
Allahabad	7	51	0	0	9	29	0	2
Bengaluru	5	129	0	0	13	200	2	25
Bhubaneswar	26	377	10	64	57	663	56	106
Guwahati	1	36	0	1	3	67	0	0
Hyderabad	6	41	0	0	21	497	1	1
Jabalpur	18	436	0	0	27	177	0	0
Kannur	3	35	3	5	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	14	292	0	12	2	83	11	24
Nagpur	3	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna	7	48	2	1	11	76	2	5
Raipur	8	175	34	0	0	0	43	51
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	99	1703	49	81	149	1917	117	214

Total Trained: 1703+1917=3620

Total Placed: 49+81+117+214=461

Schools in Andhra Pradesh

3148. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned for establishment of new schools under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Model School Scheme during the last three years in the State of Andhra Pradesh including in East Godavari district; and

(b) the number of schools planned to be established during 2018-19 in the State including the East Godavari district along with the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The erstwhile Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme has been subsumed under the newly launched Samagra

Shiksha scheme with effect from 1st April 2018. Under erstwhile RMSA, no new school were approved to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years. However, a total of 104 new secondary schools were approved under the RMSA from 2011 -12 to 2013-14 for the erstwhile undivided State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of these 104 schools, 96 new secondary schools which included one school in East Godavri district (Kothapeta block) were apportioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh after the bifurcation of the State.

A total sum of Rs.73154.27 lakh as central assistance was released to the State for construction of civil works including new schools under erstwhile RMSA scheme.

The Model School Scheme has been delinked from the support of Government of India with effect from 1st April, 2015 and stands transferred to the States/UTs.

(b) In the year 2018-19, no new schools has been planned to be established in the State of Andhra Pradesh including in East Godavari District under Samagra Shiksha.

Demand of Spices

3149. PROF. RICHARD HAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for spices and its products are increasing in the internal and external markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to support the marketing, supply chain, exports and Pre and Post harvesting activities of spices in different States;

(c) the details of new schemes open to the producers of spices and exporters to increase the production and supply of spices; and

(d) the details of facilities provided to exporters to test the quality of their products with that of American Spice Trade Association, International Pepper Community and Eurofins Lab Standards?

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 analysis of past data for the period from 2000-01 to 2017-18 reveals that the demand of spices in the country has increased by an annual growth (Compound Growth Rate - CGR) of 5% annually. The export of spices from India has also

increased. The details of spices exported from India during last 3 years are given below:

Year	Quantity of spices exported from India (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
2015-16	8,43,255	1623823
2016-17	9,47,790	1766461
2017-18	10,28,060	1792955

Source: Snices Board

Government of India support the producers of spices in the country through its flagship programme, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), with the objective of promoting holistic development of horticulture including spices. The Mission programmes are implemented through State Horticulture Mission (SHM) in the various States. The MIDH has components like production and distribution of planting materials, establishment of new garden (area expansion), creation of water resources, promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)/Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), promotion of organic farming, promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), mechanization, creation of market infrastructure, processing and value addition etc. These programmes are aimed at improving production, productivity and quality of the spices.

(c) 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.

Further, government is implementing various programmes 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 Government through the Spices Board is promoting the exporters to set up/upgrade in-house labs for testing the raw materials as well as finished products intended for exports. The Board is conducting mandatory sampling and testing of export consignments of spices for identified countries in Board's Quality Evaluation Laboratories to prevent export rejections by importing countries. The Board is testing the samples of exporters as per the importing countries standards viz. American Spice Trade Association/European Union standards, etc. The activities of these laboratories have helped to considerably reduce the export rejections of Indian spices due to quality and safety issues, thus boosting the overall export of spices from India.

[Translation]

10 Million Jobseekers by 2020

3150. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PAUL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHRI RANG APPA BARNE:

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

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

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

(c) whether industries and the Government partnerships can go a long way in trapping the immense potential that India's young and vibrant workforce has and if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) whether there is a need for working closely with the industries and academia to expand and scale the skill development programmes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country for four years i.e. 2016-2020 with an outlay of 12,000 crore. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 30.11.2018, 33.93 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (24.13 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and Special Project (0.72 lakh) across the country in various sector.

(b) PMKVY 2016-20 is endowed with various provisions relating to quality of training. For ensuring quality of training under the scheme, all accreditation and affiliation of training centre is done through an online portal SMART with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. Adding to the improved accreditation process, MSDE has initiated a process of continuous monitoring through various channels and mandatory re-accreditation every year. Under this, self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted. Further, the targets are being assigned to the TCs with a provision for periodic review. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance of candidate and trainers, maintaining of all MIS through SDMS portal to check duplication of candidates, etc., have

been ensured. Additionally, Guidelines for Training of Trainers was launched for ensuring quality of trainers. All trainers under PMKVY 2016-20 have to be mandatorily ToT certified.

Further, under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 30.11.2018, 34.32 lakh candidates have been enrolled, out of which 32.99 lakh candidates have been trained. Dropouts have been observed at various stages in the training life cycle. These drop outs are predominantly due to various factors such as Lack of interest from candidates, Expectation / aspiration mismatch, Lack of proper mobilization, Non-appearance or Failure during assessments, Other reasons such as lack of awareness etc.. Further, Ministry have taken various initiatives at different levels to reduce drop outs and facilitate better streamlining of system and processes such as Introduction of insurance facility through New India Assurance, Emphasis on continuous counselling of candidates, Connecting youth with market aligned opportunities, etc.

(c) to (f) Under PMKVY, training is imparted in National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles those are developed by Sector Skill Councils which are led by industry leaders in the respective sectors. Also, Ministry is promoting employer / industry participation in order to facilitate placement of the trained candidates under various sectors. Further, employers are actively participating as training partner/centre in training-cum-placement activities of the candidates.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, trained candidates after successful completion of NSQF aligned courses are provided with NSQF aligned certification of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).

[English]

Tourism Projects under Make in India Scheme

3151. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the projects initiated by the Government in the Tourism and Hospitality industry under the Make in India scheme in the country including the State of Odisha;

(b) the number of jobs created under such projects in the industry during the last four years, State/UT-wise including Odisha;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create more job opportunities under such schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up new institutes to promote the education of tourism and hospitality industry in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Odisha; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits and the PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors.

A total number of 73 projects have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs.5873.26 Crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme which includes the 'Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit' for an amount of Rs.76.49 Crore in Odisha.

Further 24 projects have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs.727.16 Crore under PRASHAD Scheme which includes the 'Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit' for an amount of Rs.50.00 Crore in Odisha. The projects sanctioned under the above schemes are under various stages of implementation and once completed the same would lead to increased footfalls to these tourism destinations/sites which in turn would help to increase more job opportunities.

Construction of hotels in the hospitality industry is primarily a private sector activity. However, the Ministry of Tourism classifies operational hotels as per its voluntary scheme of classification of hotels under various Star/Heritage categories.

As per estimation in accordance with 3rd Tourism Satellite Account for the year 2015-16 and for intervening years and subsequent years namely 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, the contribution of tourism to employment of the country is as given below:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Share in Employment (in %):	12.09	12.38	12.19	12.38
Direct (in %):	5.27	5.40	5.32	5.40
Indirect (in %):	6.82	6.98	6.87	6.98
Employment (million):	69.6	72.3	75.9	81.1

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tourism under the scheme of Assistance to IHMs/FCIs etc. extends Central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for establishment of Institute of Hotel Management (IHM), Food Craft Institute (FCI); broad-basing of hospitality education through government sponsored ITI, Polytechnics, Colleges, PSUs and Schools subject to availability of funds, adherence to the terms and conditions of the scheme guidelines and their inter-se priority.

At present there are 21 Central institutes of Hotel Management (CIHMs) in the country including one in Odisha as well as a State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) at Balangir, Odisha. The Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) under the Ministry of Tourism at Gwalior also has a centre at Bhubaneswar in Odisha.

[*Translation*]

Higher Education

3152. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to promote higher education and technical education in the rural areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the progressive programmes and schemes being implemented by the Government to promote higher education in rural areas; and

(d) the State-wise amount of funds released for the said purpose?

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

(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government has received proposals from the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). A total amount of Rs. 531.60 crore as central share has been approved under various components of the scheme. This includes establishment of 26 Model Degree Colleges in rural areas. The focus of the scheme is on serving the unserved and underserved areas including rural areas. The State-wise details of central funds released from 2013-14 till date, under RUSA is at enclosed Statement-I.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan scheme focuses on engagement of reputed Higher Educational Institutions (both central and state; public and private) to work in rural areas. Under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Scheme, 1700 Ph.D. graduates from Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and National Institute of Technology (NITs) are deployed to work in rural areas in technical and engineering higher education institutions. Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) project has also been initiated to provide massive open online courses (MOOCs) to the students across the country, including from rural areas.

Candidates hailing from rural areas are also eligible to receive All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) scholarships under PG scholarship scheme, Pragati scholarship scheme for Girls students and Saksham scholarship scheme. The state-wise details of central funds released in the year 2017-18 under these scholarship schemes is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of central funds released, from 2013-14 till date, under RUSA

States	(Rs. in crore)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	194.42
Arunachal Pradesh	66.54
Andaman and Nicobar Island	17.88
Assam	324.75
Bihar	58.65
Chhattisgarh	120.91

1	2
Chandigarh	31
Delhi	1.52
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4.10
Daman and Diu	4.839
Gujarat	135.27
Goa	40.07
Haryana	100.63
Himachal Pradesh	165.89
Jammu and Kashmir	260.58
Jharkhand	139.83
Karnataka	271.77
Kerala	170.06
Manipur	75.06
Madhya Pradesh	171.06
Maharashtra	138.51
Meghalaya	70.24
Mizoram	78.36
Nagaland	62.91
Odisha	355.28
Punjab	120.12
Puducherry	52.80
Rajasthan	233.35
Tamil Nadu	221.59
Telangana	81.49
Tripura	35.26
Sikkim	64.37
Uttar Pradesh	392.07
Uttarakhand	119.72
West Bengal	304.70
Total	4685.56

Statement-II*Funds disbursed by AICTE*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of the State	PG scholarship scheme 2017-18	Pragati scholarship scheme 2017-18	Saksham scholarship scheme 2017-18
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.21	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3236.57	167.1	1.6
Arunachal Pradesh	3.98	0	0
Assam	267.23	0	0
Bihar	822.40	10.75	1.77
Chandigarh	307.36	0	0
Chhattisgarh	742.62	0.67	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.54	0	0
Daman and Diu	3.74	0	0
Delhi	1113.29	0.2	0.42
Goa	114.74	0	0
Gujarat	1509.69	0.2	0.7
Haryana	1227.53	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	150.42	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	120.39	0	0
Jharkhand	435.42	10.08	0.2
Karnataka	1456.80	67.4	17.7
Kerala	3340.03	10.54	0.96
Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3397.04	0.7	0.6
Maharashtra	6032.25	32.08	1.85
Manipur	9.67	0.8	0
Meghalaya	4.25	0	0
Mizoram	0.74	0	0
Nagaland	0.56	0	0

1	2	3	4
Odisha	553.57	1.75	0.2
Puducherry	21.06	0.48	0
Punjab	763.44	0	0
Rajasthan	995.89	0	0
Sikkim	0.54	0	0
Tamil Nadu	565.52	90.24	1.89
Telangana	2430.07	52.12	0.8
Tripura	15.21	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2121.20	9.19	1.58
Uttarakhand	476.43	1.12	0.28
West Bengal	1344.86	2.05	1.33
Total	33597.24	457.47	31.88

[English]

Living Condition of STs in North Eastern States

3153. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken/ proposes to undertake any study to assess the living conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in the North-Eastern States of the country;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the follow up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to further improve the living conditions of Scheduled tribes in the NE States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) No, Madam. However, living condition of Scheduled Tribes (STs) across the country including North Eastern States is accessed through decennial Census conducted by Office of Registrar General, India, large scale sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, various surveys conducted by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Agricultural Census conducted by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, etc.

(b) There is considerable improvement in the living conditions of the Scheduled Tribes across the country including North Eastern States for example percentage of STs below poverty line in rural areas has improved from 47.4 % in 2009-10 to 45.3 % in 2011-12, literacy rate for STs has improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011, Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 57.0 (2005-06) to 44.4 (2015-16) and Institutional Delivery improved from 17.7% (2005-06) to 68.0% (2015-16). However, there are still gaps as compared to figures of total population.

(c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people including across the country, including North Eastern States which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood, etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas / regions in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

Details of various schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) including North Eastern States are given at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Schemes/programmes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS): It is a 100% grant from Government of India. 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 and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(ii) Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India: It is a 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. Under the programme of Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India, Grants are released to 27 States for raising the level of Administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based on proposals received from the State Governments based upon the needs of ST population, to bridge the gap in sectors like education, health and agriculture, etc.

(iii) Scholarships schemes for ST Students:

A. Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX - X. Priority is given to girls.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship of Rs.150/- per month for day scholars and Rs.350/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

B. Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above. Priority is given to girls.
- 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.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

- Remedial and special coaching is provided to ST students in Classes IX to XII.

C. National Overseas Scholarships

- 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 does not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Disbursement of scholarships through the Ministry of External Affairs/ Indian Missions abroad.

D. 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 158 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc., identified by the Ministry. Priority is given to girls.
 - Total number of scholarships is 1000 per year.
 - Family income from all sources should 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 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship 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 University Grants Commission norms. (Presently, @ Rs.25,000/- for Junior Research Fellowship and @Rs.28,000/- for Senior Research Fellowship).

(iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

There are certain groups among Scheduled Tribes who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable sections of our society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 18 States and one UT have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The scheme is implemented in accordance with CCD (Conservative-cum-Development) / Annual Plans prepared by the State/ UT through various agencies of the State Government/UT Admn like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) /Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs). It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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, revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008, 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 upgradation 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.

(viii) Support to Tribal Research Institutes

Support to Tribal Research is a sub-scheme of Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes. Under this component, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been extending financial support to TRIs through the Scheme 'Support to TRIs' for identified activities such as research and evaluation studies, documentation & preservation, organizing workshops / seminars/training, purchase, maintenance & preservation of artifacts for the existing museums, organize exchange visits by tribals etc. TRIs are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to State Governments, conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, identifying challenges in the field of socio-economic development of tribals and understanding, promoting and preserving their culture. Training and capacity building of stakeholders and knowledge advocacy that would help formulate evidence based policy and planning in respect of tribals are also undertaken by these Institutes.

(ix) Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes - Van BandhuKalyan Yojana

(a) Supporting Projects of AH India or Inter-State nature: Supporting projects of all India or Inter-State nature is a component of sub scheme of Tribal Festival and Research. Under this component, financial support is provided to Non Governmental organizations / Institutions / Universities for following activities:

- (i) Research and Evaluation studies
- (ii) Workshops / Seminars helpful in orienting developmental programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and disseminating knowledge and experience concerning tribal people and their areas, and

(iii) Publication of literature on tribal development.

(b) Centres of Excellence: The Ministry extended financial support to research Institutes and organizations for carrying out short-term research and extension work among tribal communities in the country. In order to continue research studies on regular basis, the Ministry has identified and recognized Institutes/Organizations as Centres of Excellence to involve them for working out long term and policy oriented research studies for the development of tribals of the country. Financial support is provided to these organisations to enhance and strengthen the institutional resource capabilities, to conduct qualitative, action oriented and policy research on tribal communities.

(c) Tribal Festival: Under this component of the scheme, participation of STs in sports and culture at local, District, State and National levels is envisaged by encouraging their inherent talent and ensuring participation at National and International events. Under the scheme cultural melas, festivals and sports meet are organized at the State and National level encouraging tribal artists/folk art performers and sports persons and preserving, promoting and disseminating tribal arts and traditional tribal sports.

(x) Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products / Produce

The scheme is continuing since 1992-93. Then this comprised of two different sub-schemes viz., (i) Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations, and (ii) Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce. It was reviewed during the year 2013-14. Based on independent evaluation of the performance of both the sub-schemes and keeping in view the basic objectives of the two and the need for more focused interventions, the sub-schemes were merged into a single Central Sector Scheme titled "Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce" for the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan. The revised scheme focuses on socio-economic security of the tribal population through market intervention, skill up-gradation and infrastructural support. The scheme is being implemented through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)

and the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs).

- (xi) Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP.

The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Introduced in the year 2013-14 for providing social safety for MFP gatherers, who are primarily Scheduled Tribes. The scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns to MFP gatherers for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the selected Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Procurement and Marketing operations at pre-fixed MSP is undertaken by designated State agencies. Being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the funds are released to the States in the ratio of 75% Central Government share: 25% State Government share.

National Mission on GeM

3154. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up the National Mission on Government e-Market (GeM) portal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of transactions in terms of volume and value through the Government e-Market platform during the last three years;
- (c) whether the portal has had any impact on the annual procurement costs of Government and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether startups want Government e-Market to list their services and give business; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The National Mission on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) was launched to accelerate the adoption and use of GeM by Major Central Ministries, States/UTs and their agencies (including CPSUs/PSUs, Local Bodies). Mission was undertaken from 6th September to 17th October, 2018. Value and volume of transaction on GeM for the last 3 years are as under:

Year	Value (Crore)	Volume (Count of transactions)
2016-17 (from August 2016)	422.02	6284
2017-18	5883.65	372538
2018-19 (Till 20 Dec 2018)	9333	703451

(c) GeM has provided saving of approximately 25% on an average across categories.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Startups registered with Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) can register on GeM and avail of exemptions and advantages as per the relevant extant policy of Government of India.

Subsidy on Kerosene

3155. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to take steps to reduce or eliminate the subsidy on Kerosene;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that subsidized kerosene is essential for the livelihood of fishermen, especially in coastal States like Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of measures taken/ proposed to be taken to ensure that fishermen will not be adversely affected by cutting subsidy on for kerosene?

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 Retail Selling Price of PDS Kerosene.

Currently Government is providing subsidy of Rs.15.03/ litre on PDS Kerosene. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has launched Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS

Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme with effect from 01.04.2016 to initiate reforms in Allocation and Distribution of Public Distribution System (PDS) Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) distribution system, to stop pilferage of subsidy and to reduce the outflow of Central subsidy on kerosene to States / Union Territories (UTs) to a realistic level. Further, the allocation of PDS Kerosene of the States/UTs is being rationalized after taking into account factors such as increase in domestic LPG/PNG connections, increase in electricity coverage, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs etc.

(c) and (d) Government makes quarterly allocation of Public Distribution (PDS) Kerosene to States/UTs for cooking and lighting purposes.

Further, distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. Further for special needs, this Ministry has already issued Order dated 21st August, 2012 whereby each State/Union Territory can draw an allocation of one month's quota of Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year. In the year 2018-19, the allocation of PDS SKO for the State of Kerala is maintained at 13908 KL in each quarter.

[Translation]

Less wages to Female Workers

3156. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report recently issued by the International Labour Organisation in which it has been stated that the female workers are getting 34 per cent less wages in comparison to their male counterparts in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof along with the gap in the above-stated wages on the basis of assessment conducted by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether concrete steps have been taken by the Government to mitigate these differences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a): Yes Madam, International Labour

Organization (ILO) in its Global Wage Report 2016-17 has highlighted on gender disparity in terms of wages.

(b) As a part of Rural Labour Enquiry, Labour Bureau has been compiling and maintaining average daily wage rates in rural area for selected agricultural and non-agricultural occupations on the basis of the data collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from 600 sample villages spread over 20 states. As per the data of 2017 of the above survey, the average daily wage rates for General Agricultural Labourers for men and women worker are Rs. 264.05 and Rs. 205.32 respectively which shows that women worker of this sector are getting 22.24% less average wage than men worker. For Non-Agricultural Labourers, the said survey data for 2017 shows that the average daily wage rate for men and women worker is Rs. 271.17 and Rs. 205.90 which reflects that women worker in this sector are getting 24.06% less wages than men worker.

(c) and (d) To reduce gender wage gap, Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of provisions of the Act by establishments. The office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Govt, in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspections to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act.

[English]

Export Promotion Cell for MSMEs

3157. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Export Promotion Cell for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(c) the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the MSMEs from the said Cell and the current status of exports from the MSME sector; and

(d) the details of the authority /body entrusted with the task of overseeing the implementation and functioning of the said Export Promotion Cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Export Promotion Cell has been established in the office of Development Commissioner, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) at Niraian Bhawan, New Delhi. The Cell is being headed by the Joint Development Commissioner.

(c) The benefits likely to accrue to the MSMEs are: (i) Evaluate readiness of MSMEs to export their products and services; (ii) Recognize areas where improvements are required in order to be able to export effectively and efficiently (iii) Integration of MSME into global value chain. The current status of exports from the MSME sector as per the information received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), the value of MSME related products is US\$ 147,390.08 Million and share of MSME related products in the country's exports was 48.56% during 2017-18.

(d) Development Commissioner, MSME is the authority with the task of overseeing the implementation and functioning of the Export Promotion Cell.

[*Translation*]

Schools with Facilities for Differently Abled Students

3158. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Government schools where lift/escalator facility has been provided for the differently-abled students, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to issue instructions to all concerned for arranging adequate number of lifts or escalators in Government/educational institutions/schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha launched from 2018-19, subsumes the erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya

Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme covers all CwSN with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the Schedule of disabilities of the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016. One of the objectives of the Scheme, is removal, of architectural barriers in schools so that CwSN have access to classrooms, laboratories, libraries and toilets in the school. So far, 2,66,566 number of ramps and 1,42,238 number of CwSN friendly toilets have been sanctioned under the Schemes.

Under the Scheme, there is no provision for lift/escalator facility at schools for the CwSN. However, while executing infrastructure components, States and UTs are required to comply with the provisions contained in the " Harmonized guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier Free Built Environment for Persons with Disability and Elderly Persons" February, 2016" issued by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt of India.

Sakshar Bharat Mission

3159. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts where 'Sakshar Bharat Mission' has been implemented, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Public sector undertakings and financial institutions have expressed their desire to be a part of the above mentioned scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) A Statement indicating State/UT-wise number of districts eligible and covered under 'Saakshar Bharat Mission' in the country, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Three Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely, Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR), Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) have extended financial assistance of Rs.5.65 Crore, Rs.6.60 Crore & Rs. 10.50 Crore respectively, under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives for strengthening of 904 Adult Education Centres (AECs) as Model AECs by furnishing ICT and other equipments.

Statement*State-wise list of eligible districts and districts covered under Saakshar Bharat Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total eligible districts	Districts covered (as on 31.03.2018)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	15
3	Assam	15	12
4	Bihar	38	38
5	Chhattisgarh	16	16
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	01
7	Gujarat	13	13
8	Haryana	12	12
9	Himachal Pradesh	01	01
10	Jharkhand	24	20
11	Jammu and Kashmir	20	20
12	Karnataka	20	20
13	Madhya Pradesh	42	42
14	Maharashtra	10	10
15	Meghalaya	2	2
16	Manipur	4	4
17	Nagaland	4	4
18	Odisha	19	19
19	Punjab	7	6*
20	Rajasthan	32	32
21	Sikkim	2	2
22	Tamil Nadu	9	9
23	Telangana	9	9
24	Tripura	1	1
25	Uttar Pradesh	70	70

1	2	3	4
26	Uttarakhand	6	6
27	West Bengal	10	10
Total		412	404

* Punjab has not implemented Saakshar Bharat scheme in any of its districts and refunded the sanctioned amount.

** Saakshar Bharat was implemented in the rural areas of 26 States and one UT.

Nutritious Food to Tribal Community

3160. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a programme for providing nutritious food for the tribal community particularly to women and children in the tribal areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has also conducted study regarding the health condition of tribal population and if so, the details of such survey; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide sufficient funds for distribution of nutritious food to the tribal community in order to address the issue of chronic under nutrition among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides demand-based 100% grant to State Governments for the development of Scheduled Tribe population under the following schemes:

- (i) Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution
- (ii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)
- (iii) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- (iv) Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education

State Governments submit Annual Plan containing various project proposals including provisions for nutritious food for the tribal community before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval. Ministry encouraged giving focus to tribal areas through convergence in the POSHAN Abhiyan run by Ministry of

Women and Child Development which addresses nutrition aspects.

(b) Funds have been provided under the scheme

'Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education' to the following centre of excellence for carrying out activities recommended by the committee of Centre of Excellence (COE) for the year 2018-19 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Objective of Study	Fund Approved (Rs. in lakh)	fund Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Aird Tropics, Telangana	(i) A baseline study on the health status of the children studying in the 13 EMRS of Odisha. (ii) Propose an appropriate dietary intervention targeted to children attending the EMRS in selected district of the Odisha state by introducing an affordable "Nutri-food-Basket" and sensitizing the population on the need to diversify their diets.	23.10	11.50
2	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Kerala	Awareness Campaigns Using Mobile Learning. (i) Health and Social Awareness through Amrita Adolescent Awareness Program in Ranchi in Jharkhand and Bastar in Chhattisgarh. (ii) Awareness about use and abuse of Oral Contraceptives among indigenous tribes in Wayand in Kerala. (iii) Awareness on Micronutrient Deficiencies for Tribal Women of Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu District Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu. (iv) E Literacy phase 1 in Khurda District Odisha. Sawai Madhopur District Rajasthan and Raigarh District in Maharashtra. (v) Handwashing and toothbrushing program in tribal school in Wayanad District Kerala. (vi) Menstrual Hygiene Awareness for Adolescent Girls and young women in Madhya Pradesh District Alirajpur. (vii) Health and Social Awareness through Amrita Adolescent Awareness Program in Phase 2 in Khurda District Odisha, Sawai Madhopur District in Rajasthan and Raigarh District Maharashtra - 2nd year. (viii) Antenatal Health Monitoring and Awareness and Vaccination Awareness using IoT and mobile based devices in Chhattisgarh District Bastar, Kerala District Wayanad. (ix) E-Literacy phase 2 in Ranchi in Jharkhand and Bastar in Chhattisgarh. (x) Tribal Girls-Awareness to Encourage Educating and Digital Safety in Tribal Communities in Andhra Pradesh District Guntur Rajasthan District Sawai Madhopour.	20.00	10.00
Total			43.10	21.50

(c) Funds sanctioned for nutrition and nutritious food under various schemes during 2018-19 is as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Programme	State	Fund sanctioned in 2018-19 (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Article 275(1)	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00
2.		Maharashtra	463.31
3.		Telangana	600.00
4.	SCA to TSS	Maharashtra	301.50
5.		Telangana	100.00
6.		West Bengal	159.60
	Development of PVTGs	Andhra Pradesh	49.85
Grant Total			2674.26

[Translation]

Providing Benefits of ESI Dispensaries/Hospitals to Unorganised Workers

3161. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the benefits of ESI dispensaries and hospitals to the workers of unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the special measures taken by the Government during the last three years to ensure that the benefits of various welfare schemes meant for the workers in the unorganized sector actually reach the intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) With the objective of better utilization of under-utilized ESIC hospitals, ESI Corporation in its 175th meeting held on 18.09.2018, has taken a decision to allow Non-Insured Persons to avail medical services from under-utilized ESIC Hospitals at Alwar (Rajasthan), Bihta (Bihar) and Gulbarga (Karnataka). Moreover, ESI Corporation in its 176th meeting held on 05.12.18 has decided to provide medical services to non-

Insured Persons from its underutilized hospitals at Bareilly & Varanasi too.

As a Pilot Scheme for one year, ESI Corporation has decided to levy user charges on non-Insured Persons availing medical services from these hospitals. It is proposed to levy user charges, as per following terms & conditions:

- OPD consultation @ Rs.107- per consultation
- IPD @ 25% of CGHS package rates.
- Medicines as per actual.

(c) It has been the constant endeavor of the Central Government to extend coverage of the social security schemes to all the unorganized workers as per their eligibility. This Ministry has been pursuing with State Governments to achieve greater coverage. The Central Government has also constituted the National Social Security Board at Central level to recommend suitable schemes for different sections of unorganized workers and also to monitor the implementation of schemes and advise the Central Government on matters arising out of the administration of the Act. Similarly State Government/UT Administrations are required to constitute their State/UT Social Security Board to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Polytechnics in Odisha

3162. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 13 Government Polytechnics and 103 Private Polytechnics existing in Odisha;

(b) whether the Ministry has sanctioned financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 270.60 Cr. and released Rs. 212.47 Cr. to State Government for setting up of 22 new Polytechnics under the scheme of Sub-mission of Polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development covering all the 30 districts with atleast one Government Polytechnic in Phase-I in (1) Gajapati, (2) Soudh, (3) Sambalpur, (4) Malkangiri in Phase-II (5) Deogarh, (6) Nabarangpur, (7) Jajpur, (8) Nayagarh (9) Kalahandi, (10) Nuapada, (11) Soepur, (12) Kendrapara, (13) Jagatsinghpur, (14) Puri and in Phase-III (15) Angul, (16) Bolangir, (17) Mayurbhanj, (18) Bargarh, (19) Koraput, (20) Bhadrak, (21) Balasore and (22) Kandhamal;

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether 17 out of 22 new Polytechnics have been operationalized during 2015-17; and

(e) if so, the details of these operational polytechnics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) The number of Government Polytechnics and Private Polytechnics, approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), in Odisha are 39 and 116 respectively.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a sub-scheme "Setting up of New Polytechnics" which is a component under the "Scheme of Polytechnics". The scheme, which was launched during 11th plan has been transferred from Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to this Ministry in the year 2017. Under the scheme, Government of India provides one-time financial assistance upto Rs. 12.30 crores per polytechnic to the State/ UT Government for setting up of new Government polytechnics in 300 unserved and under-served districts of the country including Odisha. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 270.60 crores has been released to the State Government of Odisha for setting up of 22 new Government Polytechnics.

(d) and (e) 22 new Government Polytechnics have been operationalized in the State of Odisha in different years as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Year of Establishment	No. of Polytechnics Established
1.	2013	08
2.	2014	09
3.	2015	02
4.	2017	03
Total		22

Food Craft Institutes

3163. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Craft Institutes which are fully functional in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the present status of Food Craft Institute at Deoghar in Jharkhand;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to start teaching session at Food Craft Institute, Deoghar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) There are 13 centrally financial assisted State Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) which are presently functional. State/UT wise list of these 13 FCIs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Setting up of a new Food Craft Institute at Deoghar in Jharkhand was sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in 2017-18. No proposal to start the teaching session at Food Craft Institute, Deoghar has been received from the State Government of Jharkhand.

Statement

State wise details of functional FCIs

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute
1	Assam	Food Craft Institute, Nagaon
2	Himachal Pradesh	Food Craft Institute, Dharamsala
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Food Craft Institute, Leh
4		Food Craft Institute, Jammu
5	Karnataka	Food Craft Institute, Mysuru*
6	Madhya Pradesh	Food Craft Institute, Jabalpur
7		Food Craft Institute, Rewa
8	Meghalaya	Food Craft Institute, Tura*
9	Punjab	Food Craft Institute, Hoshiarpur
10	Rajasthan	Food Craft Institute, Ajmer
11		Food Craft Institute, Udaipur
12	Uttar Pradesh	Food Craft Institute, Aligarh
13	West Bengal	Food Craft Institute, Darjeeling

* Functional from temporary campus building.

Buildings for Kendriya Vidyalaya

3164. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of setting up/ construction of buildings for Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the availability of land is a big problem for setting up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a lot of requests for setting up of new KVs are pending with Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the actigntaken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) At present, 1196 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country out of which 925 are functioning in permanent buildings. The State / UT- wise details are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) does not acquire the land for KVs. Suitable piece of land, is to be provided by sponsoring authority free of cost to establish a KV. In 25 cases, the Sponsoring Authorities have not transferred the identified land to the respective KVs. The details are as under:-

Name of Sponsoring Authority	Number of Cases
State Governments	18
Ministry of Defence	4
Ministry of Home Affairs	3
Total	25

(d) and (e) As regards opening of new KVs, KVS has informed that it has received 182 proposals / requests from various States/UTsior opening of new KVs. The State / UT-wise details are at enclosed Statement-II. Final decision regarding setting up of the KV would depend upon the feasibility report, qualifying under the 'Challenge Mode' and approval of the competent authority.

Statement-I

Details of 925 Kendriya Vidyalayas Functioning In Permanent Buildings

Sl. No.	Name of State / UTs	Number of KVs With Permanent School Buildings
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	28
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11
4	Assam	49
5	Bihar	29
6	Chandigarh	5
7	Chhattisgarh	25
8	Delhi	40
9	Goa	5
10	Gujarat	41
11	Haryana	24
12	Himachal Pradesh	17
13	Jammu and Kashmir	20
14	Jharkhand	25
15	Karnataka	39
16	Kerala	29
17	Madhya Pradesh	84
18	Maharashtra	53
19	Manipur	2
20	Meghalaya	7
21	Mizoram	2
22	Nagaland	3
23	Odisha	40
24	Puducherry	2
25	Punjab	38
26	Rajasthan	58

1	2	3
27	Sikkim	2
28	Tamil Nadu	38
29	Talengana	25
30	Tripura	6
31	Uttar Pradesh	96
32	Uttrakhand	31
33	West Bengal	49
Total		925

Statement-II

Details of 182 proposals received from various States/UTs for opening of New Kendriya Vidyalyas

Name of State & number of KVs	Location of proposed KV
1	2
Andhra Pradesh (14)	Krishnayapalem, Navuluru, No.2 Ongole, Naidupet, Kalichedu, Srikalahasti, Anakapalli, West Gudur, Gudipala, Jangalapalle, Kandukur Town, Irlapadu village, Kavali, Vankayalapadu Village.
Arunachal Pradesh (6)	Tinai, Namsai, Koloring, Ningcho Village, Daporijo, Anini.
Assam (3)	N.F.Railway Rangapara, Chirang, PTC Dergaon.
Bihar (7)	Dehri, Kakan, Kaser-Bhagwanpur, Bhagnagari, East Central Railway, Narkatiyaganj, 20th Bn SSB, Paktola, 205 Cobra CRPF Bn., Barachatti.
Chhattisgarh (9)	Mungeli, Tilkeja, Bemetara, Surajpur, Gariaband, GC, CRPF Bilaspur, Balrampur, Hasaud, Kondagaon.
Gujarat (10)	Railway Yard Baroda, Amreli, Mangrol, Mahemdabad, Tapi,

1	2
	Valsad, Ahwa, Masahana, Veraval, BSF Ambasan.
Haryana (7)	Group Centre - CRPF, Sonapat, CRPF Kadarapur, Gurgaon, Bilaspur, Nuh, No.2 Rohtak, Railway Complex - Kuldeep Nagar- Ambala Cantt, Northern Railway-Kalka.
Himachal Pradesh (5)	No.2 Shimla, Dharampur, Nirmand Nauhri and Thor Kalan, Upper Kotla Kalan.
Jammu and Kashmir (3)	Jodhpur, Gandoh Bhalessa, Reasi.
Jharkhand (4)	SER Dangoaposi, Sarai kelakharsawan, Koderma, SER Hatia.
Karnataka (9)	Railway Yeshwanthpur, Koradakera village, Gadag, Yadgir, 2na KV at Tumkur, Aland, Dodnalli, Kanasagiri - Karwar, Sadalga.
Kerala (6)	Kottarkara, Ulliyeri, Munnar/Devikulam, Southern Railway-Pallakad Palghat, BSF Campus, Kainoor, Thrikkakara,
Madhya Pradesh (21)	Obedullaganj, Mandleshwar Nagar, Maihar, Khajuraho, Singrauli, Tirodi, No.2 Sidhi, Narsingharh, Nimrani, Behat, Niwari, Baisdehi, Ichhavar, Budni, Nulpura Silvani, CRPF Group Centre AB Road - Nayagaon - Gwalior, Alirajpur, Agar-Malwa, Anuppur, Shamgarh, Mugispur,
Maharashtra (5)	Jalna, Akola, Gadchiroli, Satara, Nandurbar.
Meghalaya (1)	Nongstoin.
Odisha (12)	Railway Titilagarh, Gunupur, Anandpur, Chatrapur, Champua, Muniguda, Joda, Meramundali, Athamallik, Kuchinda, Udala, Talcher.

1	2
Punjab (7)	Mansa, Moga, Nawan Shahar, Tarn Taran, Gudda, Bhullar, UGGO-KE.
Rajasthan (8)	Railway Colony Bandikui, Pratapgarh, Kotputli, BSF Campus Chop, Bheem, Hindon city. BSF Srikanpur, BSF Satrana.
Tamil Nadu (11)	ITBP Idayapatti, BSF Campus, Kittampalayam, Udumalpet, RTC, Shivgangai, Illupaikudi, Palayamkottai, Vellore, Krishnagiri, Theni, Pillaiyarpatti, Pudukkottai, Nagappatinam.
Telangana (3)	Suryapet, Asifabad, Vikarabad.
Tripura (4)	Dharmanagar, Belonia, BSF Gokulnagar, Udaipur.
Uttar Pradesh (16)	39th Bn SSB, Gadnia Paliakalan, Maharajganj, Kaushambi, Madhupuri, Pratapgarh, Railway Idgah, (Motipur) Mihipurwa, Chandpur, Pipargaon, Dhaselia, Achhnera Dehat, Pansganwaa, Railway Colony Sitapur, 59th Bn SSB, Nanpara, Sumerpur, Bandah kalan, Aayer.
Uttarakhand (8)	Deghat, Mothrowala, Dwarahat, Narender Nagar, CRPF Kathgodam, 5th Bn, SSB Champawat, Khatima, Chakrata, Jonsaur Bawar.
West Bengal (3)	Railway Colony, Anara, NFR Katihar, CRPF Group Centre,

1	2
	Siligudi.

Construction of Cultural Halls

3165. SHRI THANGSO BAITE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Culture has taken up any scheme/project in the hilly area of Manipur during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the work and plans under taken therein so far;

(c) whether steps have been taken up for the development of culture activities like Construction of Culture Halls, Training Institute etc. in tribal areas of Manipur; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. This Ministry administers a Scheme namely "Scheme of Financial Assistance for creation of Cultural infrastructure" wherein Financial Assistance is provided to State Govt. / UTs, Central/State Govt, agencies/bodies, Universities, Municipal Corporations, reputed not-for-profit cultural organizations etc. for creation of various Cultural spaces including Cultural Halls, Auditoriums, Studio Theatres etc. in various parts of the country. A list of such projects wherein financial assistance has been given for construction of cultural hall in the State of Manipur during the last four years are at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) This Ministry informs all the State Governments/UTs Administration Including State of Manipur time to time to apply under the scheme referred to in reply of (a) and (b) above along with all the requisite documents mentioned in the scheme guidelines.

Statement

Details of the projects in the State of Manipur wherein Central Financial Assistance has been released during the last four years for Construction of Cultural hall.

Sl. No.	Project Name	Name of Project Authority	Amount released so far
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of Cultural Hall.	Ningthou Cultural Academy, Manipur.	Rs.5,25,000/-

1	2	3	4
2.	-do-	The Foundation for Rural Area Development Association (FRADA), Manipur.	Rs. 10,00,000/-
3.	-do-	St. Michael School of Popular Music, Imphal.	Rs. 9,60,000/-
4.	-do-	Phojing Awang Chaning Lairembi Association, Imphal West Distt., Manipur-795001.	Rs. 9,60,000/-
5.	-do-	Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage, Yairipok Barmon Leikai, P.O. & P.S.-Yairipok, Thoubal Distt. Manipur.	Rs.6,30,000/-

[*Translation*]

Token System at Tourist Places

3166. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement token system at all the tourist places and heritage sites in the country in order to check the forgery of tickets;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the arrangements being made in this regard and the tourist places/sites where the said system is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the facilities likely to be provided to the tourists on implementing the said system?

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) In order to provide hassle free entry and for effective management of computerized entry and exit, the token system has been implemented at eight monuments namely Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb, Purana Qila, Delhi; Sun Temple, Konarak; Ellora Caves, Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad and Shaniwarwada, Pune, Red Fort. Implementation at Taj Mahal is under progress.

Necessary electronic gadgets and mechanical infrastructure including turnstile gates have been installed at sites.

(c) The said system will provide visitor, ease of entry & exist to the monument.

The record of visitor flow can also be maintained electronically.

[*English*]

Exemption for NEET

3167. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to remove the exemption on institutions established through Acts of Parliament to be a part of National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET);

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to undertake a study to explore the method in which NEET is affecting students from State Boards of Education in States such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that many coaching institutes for NEET have opened up across the country, charging exorbitant fees which students from disadvantaged backgrounds cannot afford;

(e) if so, whether the Government is planning to conduct free coaching for NEET examination in cooperation with States; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to help students for preparation of the said examination from State Boards?

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) As per information

provided by the Ministry of Health 85 Family Welfare, NEET was introduced through an amendment in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and is applicable to medical colleges and institutions governed by it. Institutions of National Importance (INIs) are established through separate Acts of Parliament and do not come under the purview of Medical Council of India. These institutions may take admissions on the basis of their own entrance examination. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that the syllabus of NEICT is based on Common Core Syllabus of Class 11 and Class 12 as brought out by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Subjects, chapters and topics are as per guidelines of Medical Council of India. Private Coaching Institutes do not come under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Many of these operate at the school level and hence are under the direct purview of the State Governments. Accordingly, all State Governments have been asked to take steps for effective regulation of such centres in the interest of the students.

[Translation]

Religious Tourism in Himachal Pradesh

3168. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has envisaged/proposes to envisage any scheme to promote religious tourism in Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether pilgrimage sites/Shakti Peethas of Himachal Pradesh have been covered under the scheme;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the Pilgrimage sites/Shakti Peethas in Himachal Pradesh. Promotions are also undertaken through the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry.

[English]

Implementation of Right to Education

3169. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government tracks implementation of the Section 12(l)(c) of Right to Education (RTE) Act [quota for children from Economically Weaker Sections of society] and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any online grievance redressal mechanism under the said Act is in place and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Notification for admission under the said Act has been issued by the State Governments and whether some States still haven't issued the Notification and if so, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(e) the details of per-child cost as notified under the Act and whether some States still haven't notified the per-child cost and if so, the reasons therefor, State/ UT-wise;

(f) whether the Government ensuring that every eligible child is able to take advantage of this provisions and if so, the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) the role of the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) in the States/UTs to resolve complaints registered in online grievance redressal portal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for access to elementary schools for children within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 12(1) of the RTE Act 2009 mandates all private aided, Special Category schools and private unaided schools to admit in class I, to the extent of at least 25% of the strength, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) tracks implementation of the Section 12(1) (C) of RTE Act 2009. All States and UTs are required to submit their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) for each year. This document contains information regarding

progress and proposal about various provisions for school education including implementation of Section 12(1) (C) of RTE Act 2009. The information provided by the States/ UTs indicate a consistent increase in the number of children admitted/ studying under Section 12 (1)(C).

(c) States and UTs are using different methodologies for grievance redressal mechanism. While Rajasthan and Maharashtra have developed Online Mechanism for addressing grievances, Gujarat, Assam and Uttarakhand are using Toll Free Number for addressing grievances under Section 12(1) (C). There is offline mechanism in place in other States.

(d) to (f) Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools in the country are under the administrative control of the State Governments and UT Administrations. Section 12 (1)(c) of RTE Act 2009 is applicable in 34 States and UTs only. The RTE Act 2009 is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Section 12 (1) (c) is not applicable in UT of Lakshadweep as it does not have any private unaided school. In order to establish the eligibility, States and UTs are required to notify the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections for admission in private unaided schools under Section 12(l)(c). Accordingly, 32 States/ UT have notified disadvantaged groups and weaker sections which are eligible for admission in Private unaided Schools under Section 12 (1)(c). Sikkim and Telangana are two States which have not yet notified Disadvantaged groups and Weaker Sections.

15 States/ UTs have notified per-child cost for reimbursement to private unaided schools against admission of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections under section 12 (1) (c). UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Assam have started admission but have not notified per-child cost. State of Tripura has notified per-child cost but admission has not started. The per-child cost notified by the States and UTs is at enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) vide letter no 12-5/2016-EE. 11 dated 25.05.2016 requested States/UTs to carry out a ground assessment of private schools across the country to ensure compliance with the Section 12 (l)(c) of RTE Act, 2009. Further, MHRD, in various meetings like State Education Secretaries conference, Joint Review Missions (JRM) of SSA, PAB (Project Approval Board) Meetings, has been advising/ guiding State/ UT Governments on implementation of the Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act 2009.

(g) RTE Act envisages the role of NCPCR at national level and SCPCR at State level to monitor and address the grievances of children and parents regarding provisions of RTE Act. Section 31 of the RTE Act provides the following:-

- (1) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under Section 3, or, as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under Section 17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under that act, also perform the following functions, namely:-
 - (a) examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this Act and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
 - (b) Inquire into complaints relating to child's right to free and compulsory education; and
 - (c) take necessary steps as provided under sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.
- (2) The said Commissions shall, while inquiring into any matters relating to child's right to free and compulsory education under clause (c) of sub-section (7), have the same powers as assigned to them respectively under sections 14 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.
- (3) Where the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights has not been constituted in a State, the appropriate Government may, for the purpose of performing the functions specified in clauses (a) to (c) of sub-section (1), constitute such authority, in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions, as may be prescribed.

Statement

Status of Per Child Cost notified by States UTs for the year 2017-18

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Notified (Yes / No)	Per Child Cost (Rs per child per annum)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No	-

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	No	-	25	Nagaland	No	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	No		26	Odisha	Yes	Rs. 12,602/-
4	Assam	No	-	27	Puducherry	No	-
5	Bihar	Yes	Rs. 6,569	28	Punjab	No	-
6	Chandigarh	Yes	Rs. 16440 (Rs. 1370/- PCPM)	29	Rajasthan	Yes	Rs. 13,945/-
7	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Rs. 7,650/- for Primary Rs 12,050/- for Upper Primary	30	Sikkim	No	-
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No	-	31	Tamil Nadu	Yes	State has notified class wise per child cost which is as follows:- Rs. 25155.21 (Class I), Rs. 25184.34 (Class II), Rs.25383.05 (Class III), Rs.25392.64 (Class IV), Rs.25425.10 (Class V), Rs. 32897.26 (Class VI) Rs. 33066.00 (Class VII), Rs. 33146.03 (Class VIII)
9	Daman and Diu	No	-	32	Telangana	No	-
10	Delhi	Yes	Rs. 19176/-	33	Tripura	Yes	Rs. 21,138/ -
11	Goa	No	-	34	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Rs. 5,400/-
12	Gujarat	Yes	Rs. 13,000/-	35	Uttarakhand	Yes	Rs. 16596/- (Rs. 1383/- PCPM)
13	Haryana	No	-	36	West Bengal	No	--
14	Himachal Pradesh	No	-	(PCPM - Per Child Per Month)			
15	Jammu and Kashmir		RTE Act 2009 Not Applicable	ESIC Hospitals in Kerala			
16	Jharkhand	Yes	Rs. 5100/- (Rs. 425/- PCPM)	3170. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:			
17	Karnataka	Yes	Rs. 8,000/- for Pre- primary and Rs. 16,000/- for primary and above classes	(a) the number of ESIC hospitals in the State of Kerala location-wise;			
18	Kerala	No	-	(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala to start or shift ESIC hospitals in Kannur district of Kerala; and			
19	Lakshadweep		Section 12 (1) (C) of RTE Act Not Applicable as there are no Private Unaided School in the UT.	(c) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the said proposal?			
20	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Rs. 4,419/-	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR			
21	Maharashtra	Yes	Rs. 17670/-				
22	Manipur	No	-				
23	Meghalaya	No	-				
24	Mizoram	No	-				

GANGWAR): (a) There are 3 Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Hospitals in the State of Kerala at following locations:

1. ESIC Super Specialty Hospital - Asramam, Kollam
2. ESIC Model Hospital - Ezhukone.
3. ESIC Model Hospital - Udyogmandal

(b) and (c) No. ESI Corporation has not received such proposal from State Govt, of Kerala to start or shift ESI Hospitals in Kannur district of the State.

However, a proposal regarding upgradation of Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) Hospital, Thottada, Kannur into Super Specialty Hospital was received from State Government of Kerala.

As per ESIC policy, each State may have one Super Specialty Hospital. In the State of Kerala, one Super Specialty hospital and two ESIC Model Hospitals are already functional which are directly run by ESI Corporation. If State Govt., so desires, it can upgrade ESIS Hospital, Thottada, Kannur, Kerala into Super Specialty Hospital under the existing cost sharing arrangement, as per ESIC norms.

Above has been communicated to State Government of Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Primary Teachers

3171. SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments can engage the primary teachers in activities of other Departments under the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) if not, whether the State Governments are acting in compliance with the provision of the said Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Section 27 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that no teacher shall be deployed for any non-

educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislatures or Parliament, as the case may be. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has also issued guidelines to all States and UTs that emphasize that teachers should not be deployed for non-educational duties other than those which are in accordance with the RTE Act. Education being in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, a majority of the schools are under the jurisdiction of respective States and Union Territories (UT). Hence, the recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations.

[*English*]

Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana

3172. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

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

(a) the salient features of the Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana; (b) the details of the funds sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned under this yojana;

(c) the details of the target set thereunder along with its criteria;

(d) the number of States/UTs including West Bengal and Maharashtra proposed to be covered initially under the said scheme along with the number of subscribers likely to be covered thereunder; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The ESI Corporation has launched a scheme named Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana which, in case the insured person is rendered unemployed, provides Relief to the extent of 25% of the average per day earning (total earning during the four contribution period/730) during the previous four contribution periods to be paid up to maximum 90 days of unemployment once in lifetime of the IP on submission of claim in the form of an Affidavit. The Scheme will be effective from 01-07-2018 and shall become due for payment after 90 days. The scheme is to be implemented on pilot basis for a period of two years initially.

(b) to (e) Estimated expenditure is Rs. 1600 crore per annum.

This scheme provides welfare measures for employees covered under Section 2(9) in the form of cash compensation to the Insured Person who have been rendered unemployed which is subject to certain exclusions.

The provisional target fixed for this scheme is Approx. Rs. 400 crores, during this Financial Year.

The criteria for determining eligibility shall be as under:

- The Insured Person should have been rendered unemployed during the period the relief is claimed.
- The Insured Person should have been in insurable employment for a minimum period of two years.
- The Insured Person should have contributed not less than 78 days during each of the preceding four contribution periods.
- The contribution in respect of him should have been paid or payable by the employer.
- The contingency of the unemployment should not have been as a result of any punishment for misconduct or superannuation or voluntary retirement.
- Aadhar and Bank Account of the Insured Person should be linked with insured person data base.
- In case the IP is working for more than one employer and is covered under the ESI scheme he will be considered unemployed only in case he is rendered unemployed with all employers.
- As specified in Section 65 of the Act, an IP shall not be entitled to any other cash compensation and the Relief under ABVKY simultaneously for the same period. However, periodical payments of PDB under ESI Act and Regulations shall continue.
- As specified under Section 61 of the ESI Act, an IP who is in receipt of Relief under ABVKY shall not be entitled to receive any similar benefit admissible under the provisions of any other enactment.
- The IP will be eligible for Medical benefit as provided under the act for the period he is availing this relief.

- The claim for Relief under ABVKY may be submitted by the claimant any time after rendering unemployed, but not later than one year from the date of unemployment to the appropriate Branch Office in form of affidavit in prescribed Form. No prospective claim i.e. claim for relief under ABVKY for any future period will be allowed.
- The IP will submit his claim online through the ESIC Portal. A link for generating claim for Atal Bimit Kalyan Yojana will be given on the ESIC Portal.

The Relief under ABVKY shall be paid/ payable by Branch Office to IPs directly in their bank account only.

The scheme covers all the States/Union Territories where ESI Scheme is implemented except Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep, where ESI Scheme is not implemented.

Draft notification of the scheme has been published in the official Gazette on 06.12.2018.

[Translation]

Social Security to Women under National Aarogya Mission

3173. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any step to provide to women daily wages earners/ employees their wages, provident fund, ESI and other social security under Woman and Child Development Scheme and National Aarogya Mission;

(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) to (c) No, Madam. Only those women daily wage earners, who are engaged in factories and establishments covered under ESI Act are eligible for all benefits of ESI Scheme as per their entitlement.

The ESI Scheme is a contributory self-sustained scheme which is run on the contribution of covered employees & Employers. The employees who are covered under ESI Scheme had to pay the contribution of 1.75%

of his wages whereas the employer of covered employee has to pay contribution of 4.75%. The covered employees are provided ESI Benefits subject to fulfilling contributory conditions as laid down in ESI Act.

[English]

Campus of IIT

3174. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:.

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish satellite campus/ branches of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in different parts of the country especially in NCR region in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the tentative locations, plan outlay and time frame;

(c) whether this project would be completed on Public Private Partnership (PPP), Built Operate Transfer (BOT) or existing conventional model, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish the satellite campus/branches of some other premier institutes like Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) or Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in different parts of the country and especially in NCR area; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken/being taken by the Government thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) No, Madam. No proposal for opening of satellite campus/branches by JNU or IITs or IIMs is received in Government. As a policy Government does not encourage establishment of satellite campuses of such educational institutions.

Appointments of VCs/Teachers

3175. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities and malpractices in financing and

appointments of Vice Chancellors (VCs) and teachers in the various Central and State Universities along with Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Delhi University (DU) and Kerala during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of each of such irregularities and malpractices being noticed by the Government, date-wise and university-wise;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) conducts annual audit on financial, administrative and establishment matters of the Universities;

(d) if so, the details of the audit observations reported thereto;

(e) whether any investigating agency has examined and found flaw of irregularities and malpractices going on in financing and appointments of VCs and teachers throughout the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps/action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The appointment of Vice Chancellors in Central Universities is made in a transparent manner as per the procedure prescribed in the relevant Act and Statutes of the respective University. The President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of concerned University appoints the Vice Chancellor on the basis of the recommendations of the Search-cum-Selection Committee which comprises nominees of Executive Council/Board of Management/Court of the concerned Central University as well as Visitor's nominees.

So far as financing of Central Universities is concerned, a proper mechanism has been put in place for sanctioning of funds and monitoring its utilization. The UGC releases the grants to them keeping in mind the proper utilization of funds and submission of Utilization Certificates to UGC for the grants previously disbursed. All the financial decisions are taken by the concerned Universities being the statutory Autonomous Institutions established under their respective Acts of Parliament, with the approval of their statutory bodies like Finance Committee, Executive Council etc in accordance with the

provisions of their Acts and Statutes & Ordinances made thereunder. Further, the annual accounts and balance-sheets of the Universities are prepared under the direction of their Executive Council and is audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. A copy of the annual accounts together with the audit report is laid before both Houses of Parliament.

No complaints regarding irregularities and malpractices in financing and appointments of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities were received in this Ministry. Even when such complaints regarding irregularities in financing and appointment of teachers are received, these are forwarded to the Executive Council of the concerned Central University for appropriate action. So far as the State Universities are concerned, they come under the domain of the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) of India conducts annual audit of financial, administrative and establishment matters of all the Central Universities. The corrective measures on audit observations are taken by the University administration and the action taken is reported to the CAG regularly. The Separate Audit Reports of all Central Universities, duly audited by the CAG, are submitted to the Parliament every year.

(e) and (f) This Ministry has no information about any such enquiry.

Female Workforce at Risk of Job Displacement

3176. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a disproportionately large share of the female workforce is at risk of job displacement due to automation as women are under represented in managerial and professional positions and if so, the details and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the steps taken to endow women with required skills, close gender gaps in leadership positions and bridge digital gender divide that could confer greater flexibility in work, benefiting women;

(c) whether India has one of the lowest female Labour Force Participation rates (LFPR), among BRICS countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken to generate awareness to espouse a positive attitude towards women among the

public, since it is one of the most important impediments in women's participation in economic activities; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to make it incumbent upon Private Companies to disclose gender diversity in hiring employees, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated labour force participation rate for females aged 15 years & above on usual status basis in the country during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 30.0%, 26.5%, 31.1% and 27.4 % respectively.

As per the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Study on 'Women Participation-Equal Pay for Equal Value' for BRIGS Labour and Employment Minister's Meeting held in Durban, South Africa, August, 2018; "despite some significant progress in recent years, the gender gaps in the labour market participations remain large in BRICS countries. In some countries, the gap has widened rather than decreasing, and the years of solid economic growth have not necessarily led to higher female labour market participation."

The decline in female work force participation rate may be attributed to factors like increased educational enrolment, insufficient formal wage employment opportunities etc. Government has taken several initiatives to improve the employability of youth including women. A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill development schemes across various sectors. Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further, Government has taken various steps to increase female labour participation rate which includes the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948 for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures. Further,

in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

[*Translation*]

Quality of Education

3177. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being taken by the Government to check the quality of education in technical and agricultural educational institutions in the country;

(b) whether the recognition of any institution has been cancelled due to lack of quality of education during the last four years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval to the new Institutions and also the existing Institutions as per the norms and standards prescribed in Approval Process Handbook (APH), published by AICTE annually. The Council conducts surprise visit to 5% of AICTE approved Institutions in the Country, from time to time, to check whether the norms and standards as prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook (APH) are being adhered to. Further, the quality of agricultural education is being perused through the accreditation of Universities/ Colleges/ Programmes.

(b) and (c) The list of institutions issued "No Admission" and "Withdrawal of Approval" by AICTE in the last four years is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

The list of institutions issued 'No Admission' and withdrawal of Approval by AICTE in the last four years

State	2015-16 No Admission	2016-2017 No Admission	2016-2017 Withdrawal of Approval	2017-2018 No Admission	2017-2018 Withdrawal of Approval	2018-2019 No Admission	2018-2019 Withdrawal of Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	0	2	0	7	0	24	1
Bihar	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Delhi	0	1	1	1	0	3	0
Gujarat	1	3	0	4	0	5	0
Haryana	1	3	0	5	0	6	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	1	0	0	1	0	3	0
Karnataka	9	9	0	2	0	16	1
Kerala	2	3	0	2	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	3	0	5	0	9	0
Maharashtra	14	12	0	9	2	26	0
Odisha	0	1	0	4	0	7	0
Punjab	0	3	0	1	0	4	0
Rajasthan	3	4	0	5	0	8	0
Tamil Nadu	6	10	1	5	0	17	1
Telangana	7	3	1	13	8	6	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	7	0	20	0
Uttarakhand	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
West Bengal	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Grand Total	48	62	3	75	10	162	8

[English]

**Export of Oilmeal and
Oilmeal Products**

3178. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) the quantum of oilmeal and oilmeal products exported to major countries, quantity and country-wise during the last three years and the current year indicating the share of India's oilmeal exports in global exports;

(b) whether the export of oilmeal products from the country has declined during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the government has assessed the impact of decline in export of oilmeal, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the government is considering to implement any special incentive scheme to encourage oilmeal production in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the government to boost the export of agricultural products including oilmeals?

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 India's export of oil meals to different countries for the last 3 years and current year (upto November '18) and India's share in World exports are at enclosed Statement.

(b) No Madam. There has been no decline in India's export of oilmeals during the last three years and the current year.

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

(d) Soybean meal constitute major share (more than 60%) in export of all oilmeals. Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) on export of soyabean meal has been increased to 10% from 7% w.e.f. 13th July, 2018. MEIS @ 5% is available on export of other oilmeals (except groundnut oilmeal).

(e) The government has come up with a comprehensive agriculture export policy to boost the export of agricultural products. The department of Commerce also 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.

Statement

India's export of oil meals to different countries for the last 3 years and current year (upto November '18)

Commodity: Oilmeals: HS code 2304,2305,2306

Qty (Ton)/ Val in Million USD

Country	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19* (upto Nov'18)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Bangladesh	242662	83.35	431980	154.76	649824	211.98	306074	113.89
Vietnam	376845	69.16	316103	66.19	553458	116.09	392212	81.17
Korea	710365	123.70	587796	90.78	602195	102.40	520542	106.57
France	13146	4.08	182975	69.43	233615	87.76	129053	51.84
Nepal	111160	47.78	187711	73.91	216121	83.33	121626	52.15
Germany	416	0.22	55313	23.86	164570	70.59	57644	29.74
USA	17721	12.88	50640	36.13	96235	60.70	116081	71.84
Japan	53175	25.32	217346	84.63	126753	50.61	98673	41.09
Thailand	67978	19.87	55602	17.92	172844	44.90	200202	49.64
Myanmar	37676	17.00	75691	29.02	109491	41.71	51988	18.45
Other Countries	425220	149.65	471098	158.82	645673	223.10	537357	201.75
Total	2056364	553.01	2632255	805.45	3570779	1093.16	2531452	818.13

(Source: DGCI&S)

* Figures for 2018-19 are provisional and subject to change.

Share of India's oil meal exports (in Million USD) vis-a-vis World Export (in Million USD)

Year	All countries export	India's export	India's Share (%)
2015	32273.04	833.31	2.58
2016	30162.00	579.68	1.92
2017	28239.57	1157.96	4.10

Note 1: The data on World trade has been obtained from UN Comtrade database. The data is calculated in calendar year in the UN Comtrade database.

Note: Figures for the calendar year 2018 is not available.

Export/ Import of Marble

3179. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKAR
 RAO:

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

(a) the details of policy framed/being followed for export/import of marble;

(b) the quantum and value of marble exported from and imported to the country during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise along with the quantum of foreign exchange earned;

(c) whether the export of marble has declined sharply recently, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of decline in export of marble; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government to improve quality of marble and to boost its export?

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 are different Exim Codes for marble and related items. Export and import policies are formulated Exim code wise. Export policy of marble and other related 'Free'. Import policy for marble and related items, Exim Code wise is as under:

Exim Code	Item	Import Policy	Policy Condition
25151100	Marble and Travertine Crude/Roughly Trimmed	Free	Subject to CIF value of US\$ 200 or above per MT
25151210	Blocks Marble and Travertine		
25151220	Slabs Marble and Travertine	Free	Subject to CIF value of US\$ 40 per Sq. Metre (for maximum thickness of slab of 20 mm).
25151290	Other Marble and Travertine	Free	Subject to CIF value of US\$ 200 or above per MT
68021000	Tiles Cubes etc.	Free	Subject to CIF value of US\$ 40 per Sq. Metre (for maximum thickness of slab of 20 mm).
68022110	Marble Blocks/Tiles, Polished		
68022120	Marble Monuments		
68022190	Others		
68029100	Other Marble Travertine and Alabaster		
68029200	Other Calcareous Stone		

(b) The quantum and value of marble exported from and imported into the country during each of the last three years and the current year (upto October, 2018), country-wise and value wise is at enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) As per the data, overall exports of Marble/ Travertine and related items has been increasing. However, against some specific Exim Codes, there is a decline. The main reasons for decline in exports of some items is constraints in domestic availability of raw materials of requisite quality, domestic and international demand and

prices, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs and global competitiveness of products.

In order to address these challenges faced by exporters, the Government has taken several measures through new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 1st April 2015, its Mid-term Review released on December 5, 2017 and other policy measures taken from time to time. The key measures include:

(i) FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as

well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of doing business' initiatives.

- (ii) Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT initiatives:
- (a) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) online integrated with Customs ICEGATE.
 - (b) Mandatory documents required for exports and imports reduced to 3 each.
 - (c) Import Export Code (IEC) integrated with PAN and MoU signed with GSTN for complete integration.
 - (d) Electronic bank realisation certificate (eBRC) system shared with 14 States Governments for quick tax refunds.
 - (e) MoU signed with GST Network for integration of E-BRC with GSTN.
- (iii) The main policy objective is to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment keeping in view the rapidly evolving international trading architecture and make trade a major contributor to the country's economic growth and development.
- (iv) The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.
- (v) Under the EPCG scheme, procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers is incentivised by reducing specific export obligation from 90 percent to 75 percent of the normal export obligation.
- (vi) Advance Authorisation allows duty free import of inputs, which is physically incorporated in export product within a specified timeline.
- (vii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit introduced from 1.4.2015 helps exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates. Still then, it was observed that MSME sector is facing multiple problems. One of the problems faced by the MSME exporters is

access to low cost export finance to make them internationally competitive. Therefore, interest equalization reduces the cost of the credit offered by banks to exporters and serves as a complementary tool for enhancing India's exports. Keeping in view the poor performance of exports from MSMEs and the difficulties faced by them in accessing loan at competitive rates, it has been decided that the MSME exporters would be given extra push by way of enhancing interest equalization rate from 3% to 5%. Accordingly, CCEA in its meeting held on 1.11.2018 has given its approval on increasing the interest equalization rate from 3% to 5% for exports being made by MSME sector under the ongoing Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post Shipment Rupee Export Credit along with providing operational flexibility to carry out modifications in the scheme from time to time without changing its basic character.

- (viii) The Government has implemented the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (ix) Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.
- (x) A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" has been launched from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (xi) A new Logistic Division was created in Department of Commerce to focus on improving logistic efficiency and enhancing growth.

Statement

The quantum and value of marble exported from and imported into the country during each of the last three years and current year

HS Code	Commodity	Export Data								
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 upto October		
		Quantity inMT	Value in US\$ Million	Quantity in MT	Value in US\$ Million	Quantity inMT	Value in US\$ Million	Quantity in MT	Value in US\$ Million	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
25151100	Marble and Travertine Crude/Roughly Trimmed	666.97	.16	2446.08	.56	1655.47	.45	855.89	.13	
25151210	Blocks Marble and Travertine	73960.54	11.76	83194.59	12.05	107088.57	17.25	55465.81	8.87	
25151220	Slabs Marble and Travertine	71514.57	13.53	71764.52	15.93	83885.86	16.51	60724.84	8.80	
25151290	Other Marble and Travertine	9514.08	1.70	18467.08	3.60	13096.93	2.41	7842.02	1.31	
68021000	Tiles Cubes Etc	1560.82	.56	976.91	.41	544.04	.43	755.90	.35	
68022110	MarbleBlocks/Tiles, Polished	26582.17	10.5	25575.55	7.31	17803.17	6.96	6170.46	2.82	
68022120	Marble Monuments	318.61	.25	1299.11	1.44	1329.07	1.77	2490.57	3.86	
68022190	Others	103520.96	52.24	115441.93	62.44	124113.11	72.00	86503.87	45.46	
68029100	Other Marble Travertine and Alabaster	1253.88	.97	1233.53	1.15	980.98	.97	902.29	.78	
68029200	Other Calcareous Stone	3295.94	1.21	3240.32	1.17	1075.49	.44	89.27	.02	
	Total	292188.54	92.88	323639.62	106.06	351572.69	119.19	221800.92	72.4	

HS Code	Commodity	Import Data								
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 upto October		
		Quantity inMT	Value in US\$ Million	Quantity in MT	Value in US\$ Million	Quantity inMT	Value in US\$ Million	Quantity in MT	Value in US\$ Million	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
25151100	Marble and Travertine Crude/Roughly Trimmed	1734.82	.73	11906.49	3.29	17230.36	4.16	15.00	.004	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25151210	Blocks Marble and Travertine	690056.29	258.99	701241.38	218.30	1016112.12	241.33	543723.10	123.78
25151220	Slabs Marble and Travertine	181.68	0.25	10791.61	6.43	10487.25	7.63	2066.34	1.48
25151290	Other Marble and Travertine	8.60	.01	0	0	25.61	.02	0	0
68021000	Tiles Cubes Etc	27.99	.04	21.67	.03	330.18	.32	126.86	.73
68022110	Marble Blocks/Tiles, Polished	25496.53	13.00	12897.92	9.50	6250.62	4.60	2587.95	2.53
68022120	Marble Monuments	52.00	.08	.20	.00	653.97	.50	128.80	.10
68022190	Others	138478.99	145.61	144568.35	151.34	112523.98	92.60	48601.08	46.89
68029100	Other Marble Travertine and Alabaster	445.44	0.46	348.43	0.81	590.42	1.33	160.83	0.67
68029200	Other Calcareous Stone	73.80	0.05	1.04	0.01	42.78	0.11	155.23	0.21
Total		856556.10	419.22	881777.10	389.71	1164247.30	352.61	597565.20	176.394

Country wise Export data of Marble for the last three years and for 2018-19 (upto October 2018)

Commodity (HS Code)	Country	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 upto October	
		Quantity inMT	Value in US Million\$	Quantity in MT	Value in US Million\$	Quantity inMT	Value in US Million\$	Quantity in MT	Value in US Million\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marble and Travertine Crude/Roughly Trimmd (25151100)	Algeria	54	0.005171	0	0	0	0	80.301	0.018187
	Australia	0	0	0	0	10	0.005816	0	0
	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0.001	0.000001	0	0
	Bangladesh PR	27.5	0.004027	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bhutan	100	0.030457	0	0	17.98	0.003347	152.592	0.034695
	China P Rp	232	0.051802	2269	0.53998	1119	0.240666	0	0
	Germany	0.7	0.000049	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Italy	0	0	0	0	22	0.0096	45	0.00951
	Kenya	0	0	0	0	104.8	0.121068	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Lebanon	28	0.007687	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nepal	170.046	0.04941	155.03	0.015711	78.7	0.013561	488.5	0.050711
	Oman	0	0	0	0	159.3	0.02742	54.5	0.010549
	Poland	0	0	22	0.004303	0	0	0	0
	Sri Lanka DSR	0	0	0	0	27	0.003801	0	0
	Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0.003648
	Thailand	20	0.004229	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkey	0	0	0	0	26	0.007112	0	0
	U Arab Emts	26.098	0.003758	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U K	0	0	0	0	57	0.010524	0	0
	U S A	8.63	0.006069	0.052	0.000803	33.69	0.0129	0	0
Total export of 25151100		666.974	0.162659	2446.082	0.560797	1655.471	0.455816	855.893	0.1273
Block Marble and Travertine (251521210)	Albania	51	0.006348	0	0	26	0.007024	27	0.009731
	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.096	0.012896
	Australia	0.1	0.000021	0	0	25	0.002997	0	0
	Bangladesh PR	666	0.055799	1911	0.171304	3517	0.307047	1536.445	0.129995
	Belgium	27	0.010752	54	0.022255	0	0	50.655	0.03301
	Bhutan	0	0	0	0	60.5	0.003677	20.7	0.005326
	Bosnia-Hrzgovin	0	0	0	0	110	0.033255	0	0
	Canada	507	0.064445	0	0	85.13	0.062793	0	0
	China P Rp	44781.14	7.103842	55881.69	8.516384	79229.14	12.88627	31951.35	4.999809
	Croatia	456.7	0.065457	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Egypt A Rp	4317	0.368575	13862	1.236509	13449.85	1.557377	14540.17	2.009208
	France	25	0.000351	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Georgia	50	0.003478	0	0	52.5	0.005138	28	0.004721
	Germany	213	0.035552	55	0.008808	320	0.117076	52.9	0.010692
	Hongkong	10525.84	1.532249	1744	0.190873	93	0.008216	0	0
	Indonesia	246	0.056804	0	0	450	0.175848	181	0.054734
	Iran	0	0	44	0.010556	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Ireland	0	0	0	0	27	0.005111	0	0
	Israel	0	0	25	0.000554	0	0	0	0
	Italy	6746.262	1.45292	5072	0.923996	3833.18	0.829626	3142.59	0.700561
	Jordan	56	0.010451	128	0.016938	189	0.029441	155	0.017694
	Kuwait	0	0	37.5	0.012007	0	0	0	0
	Lebanon	101	0.019739	0	0	131	0.018199	0	0
	Lithuania	0	0	25	0.005444	192.5	0.089552	0	0
	Malaysia	64	0.012545	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.0024
	Morocco	27	0.005412	0	0	81	0.01709	0	0
	Nepal	292.6	0.035354	79.65	0.017877	155.211	0.020988	117.6	0.016831
	Netherland	219	0.034721	0	0	53	0.011089	81	0.0161
	Norway	0	0	27	0.008952	27	0.009102	107	0.029326
	Pakistan IR	27	0.001537	0	0	0	0	28	0.00273
	Poland	0	0	0	0	53.5	0.028681	152.6	0.043579
	Portugal	26	0.003435	0	0	32	0.004613	0	0
	Qatar	55	0.00627	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Romania	0	0	133	0.020069	0	0	0	0
	Russia	26	0.007793	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arab	27.015	0.005866	0	0	27	0.005663	0	0
	Slovenia	0	0	26	0.003946	0	0	0	0
	Spain	75	0.020829	51	0.005437	28	0.005833	284.45	0.064192
	Sri Lanka DSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.245	0.007865
	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	108	0.03367	0	0
	Syria	0	0	102	0.02313	502	0.041706	0	0
	Taiwan	2353	0.397053	987.96	0.241728	2000	0.504905	1519.54	0.464108
	Thailand	1822.5	0.384128	2444	0.539785	1045	0.173626	347.8	0.070319
	Turkey	0	0	79	0.010793	50	0.008466	0	0
	U Arab Emts	0	0	0	0	81	0.046658	0	0
	U S A	13	0.010537	20.6	0.005094	79.3	0.014604	48	0.009371
	Uganda	20	0.003169	27.195	0.001781	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Ukraine	41.381	0.029607	0	0	35	0.004461	175.1	0.021315
	Vietnam SOC Rep	103	0.019914	378	0.056314	940.71	0.180779	833.576	0.135548
	Zambia	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.000075	0	0
Total export of 25151210	73960.5	11.765	83194.59	12.05053	107088.6	17.25066	55465.81	8.872061	
Slabs Marble and Travertine (25151220)	Albania			27.50	0.02				
	Algeria	212.40	0.07	192.00	0.02	780.00	0.18	1094.32	0.26
	Argentina							27.24	0.01
	Australia					4.70	0.00	21.85	0.00
	Baharai N Is	8.00	0.00			27.00	0.00		
	Bangladesh PR	94.67	0.02			77.00	0.01		
	Belgium	74.00	0.06	100.50	0.04	53.00	0.01		
	Bhutan	47.10	0.01	114.00	0.02	320.90	0.08	277.68	0.06
	Brazil	24.00	0.00						
	Brunei							16.00	0.02
	Canada	252.00	0.11	83.00	0.03	110.00	0.02	61.03	0.04
	China P Rp	479.50	0.21	139.00	0.08	50.00	0.02	24.00	0.02
	Congo D. Rep.					0.42	0.00		
	Congo P Rep	24.00	0.00						
	Cote D' Ivoire							165.00	0.04
	Croatia	80.00	0.02						
	Czech Republic					22.00	0.00		
	Ecuador	26.50	0.01						
	Egypt A Rp	9886.40	1.57	12201.18	4.47	4038.86	2.44	5487.56	1.05
	Equtl Guinea			26.50	0.01				
	France	26.50	0.02			3.60	0.00	32.00	0.01
	Georgia					27.00	0.01	27.00	0.01
	Germany					25.00	0.01	4.00	0.00
	Ghana			19.00	0.05			43.95	0.04
	Greece			2.00	0.00			14.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Guatemala							27.00	0.01
	Hong Kong					2.50	0.00		
	Indonesia	297.80	0.13	52.00	0.02				
	Iran	131.00	0.06						
	Iraq	81.00	0.03			93.20	0.04	23.00	0.00
	Israel	25.00	0.01	24.50	0.00				
	Italy	277.50	0.17	96.75	0.04	105.00	0.03	55.00	0.01
	Japan							42.13	0.01
	Jordan	51.00	0.01						
	Kenya	25.00	0.01	25.00	0.00	158.00	0.06		
	Korea Rp	27.00	0.00					66.00	0.03
	Kuwait	40.40	0.03	52.00	0.00	189.00	0.09	27.00	0.00
	Latvia	53.50	0.01						
	Malaysia	18.00	0.01					11.00	0.00
	Maldives	95.00	0.09			94.98	0.03	6.50	0.01
	Mauritius					22.50	0.01	22.00	0.01
	Mexico	148.50	0.08			21.00	0.01	74.08	0.04
	Morocco	52.50	0.01						
	Nepal	51519.58	7.91	54442.94	9.51	75625.14	12.67	51564.27	6.38
	Netherland					39.50	0.01		
	Nigeria	103.90	0.03			0.41	0.00		
	Norway					53.00	0.02		
	Oman	88.70	0.02	51.25	0.01	261.40	0.06	110.92	0.02
	Pakistan IR	272.00	0.06	27.40	0.00	156.50	0.03	81.86	0.02
	Philippines	20.00	0.00						
	Poland	43.03	0.02	25.00	0.01			21.00	0.00
	Portugal					45.00	0.01		
	Qatar	54.00	0.01	25.00	0.01			111.10	0.05
	Romania	25.00	0.00						
	Russia	73.50	0.03	229.00	0.06				
	Saudi Arab	954.81	0.20	153.08	0.05	53.00	0.01	139.20	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Senegal					51.70	0.01	196.00	0.28
	Singapore							7.55	0.00
	South Africa			98.00	0.04				
	Spain	26.00	0.01	28.00	0.01			26.00	0.01
	Sri Lanka DSR	81.59	0.04	239.05	0.05	213.30	0.09	111.15	0.02
	Sudan			41.00	0.01	26.00	0.00		
	Taiwan	77.00	0.03	51.00	0.03	23.00	0.01		
	Tanzania Rep					23.00	0.01		
	Thailand	153.00	0.02	399.50	0.12	27.50	0.01		
	Trinidad			17.90	0.01				
	Turkey	173.00	0.06	48.00	0.01	25.00	0.02		
	U Arab Emts	484.12	0.15	159.28	0.03	99.20	0.06	367.54	0.15
	U K	48.89	0.01			31.50	0.01		
	U S A	4315.18	1.95	2451.21	1.11	785.55	0.34	275.15	0.10
	Uganda					22.00	0.01		
	Ukraine	35.00	0.03						
	Uzbekistan							25.00	0.00
	Vietnam SOCRep	433.00	0.20	88.00	0.03	82.00	0.05	27.50	0.01
	Zambia			10.00	0.01	16.50	0.01	11.25	0.00
Total export of 25151220	71514.57	13.53	71764.52	15.93	83885.86	16.51	60724.84	8.80	
Othr Marble and Travertine (25151290)									
	Algeria	0	0	376.3	0.072656	100	0.017757	91	0.019889
	Australia	49	0.011616	226.7	0.055312	34.41	0.00845	26.68	0.00253
	Austria	27	0.012175	54.5	0.014212	80	0.017461	0	0
	Baharain Is	0	0	47.05	0.038418	0	0	26.5	0.003156
	Bangladesh PR	602.04	0.073252	1215.4	0.115828	884	0.102893	54	0.005089
	Belgium	260	0.137027	926	0.191485	389.3	0.084261	40	0.011513
	Bhutan	88.95	0.01258	0	0	415.158	0.095885	143.48	0.031997
	Canada	568.8	0.178029	300.2	0.08015	709.588	0.148722	114.5	0.018215
	Cayman Is	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.000185	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Chile	26	0.011386	26	0.00994	40	0.007776	0	0
	China P Rp	749	0.104951	632.5	0.109735	0	0	15	0.002443
	Congo P Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.213	0.003516
	Croatia	0	0	0	0	54	0.00956	0	0
	Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.000188
	Dominic Rep	46	0.007637	158.9	0.039978	0	0	0	0
	Egypt A Rp	100	0.003698	0	0	0	0	39.46	0.017591
	Finland	0	0	72	0.009063	48	0.005861	0	0
	France	24.8	0.014949	493.4	0.077107	414.5	0.080664	244.5	0.043533
	Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0.000004	0	0
	Georgia	25.5	0.014489	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Germany	0	0	607	0.110816	211.72	0.04063	51.6	0.013892
	Ghana	26.7	0.009693	0	0	9.792	0.003364	0	0
	Indonesia	0	0	25	0.01391	0	0	12.456	0.003676
	Iraq	0	0	155.5	0.027368	0	0	0	0
	Ireland	0	0	391	0.05813	143.4	0.029796	267.34	0.043752
	Israel	0	0	53	0.014776	6.5	0.000848	0	0
	Italy	103	0.020116	722.6	0.16138	480	0.104341	0.3	0.000055
	Jamaica	118.4	0.03209	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	0	0	21	0.003618	47.63	0.009872	0	0
	Kazakhstan	0	0	15	0.006078	0	0	0	0
	Kuwait	0	0	12	0.002416	2	0.000288	0	0
	Malaysia	20	0.007779	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maldives	0	0	0	0	2	0.000319	0.285	0.004168
	Mauritius	0	0	2	0.001603	0	0	0	0
	Mexico	123	0.055328	19	0.012656	0	0	26	0.013128
	Morocco	0	0	133	0.058395	26	0.011002	27.1	0.007266
	Nepal	4703.54	0.328998	1832.015	0.30618	2798.066	0.437997	3461.62	0.411804
	Netherland	16	0.010738	405	0.061424	300.5	0.053612	236.95	0.044435
	NewZealand	0	0	53	0.012182	0	0	0	0
	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	185.85	0.01822

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Oman	0	0	0	0	25.5	0.021489	27	0.02646
	Pakistan IR	2.7	0.000438	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Philippines	0	0	26	0.006049	0	0	0	0
	Poland	99	0.038524	0	0	54	0.009321	0	0
	Saudi Arab	51.28	0.012971	80	0.017213	50	0.022815	0	0
	Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0.001064
	Serbia	0	0	321.5	0.068918	0	0	0	0
	Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.5	0.014606
	Slovenia	0	0	27	0.00423	0	0	0	0
	Spain	250	0.12795	238	0.060412	36	0.008406	0	0
	Sri Lanka DSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	87.22	0.024563
	Suriname	0	0	0.03	0.00002	0	0	0	0
	Tanzania Rep	46	0.042992	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Thailand	321	0.063205	252	0.058979	113	0.021924	49	0.008923
	U Arab Emts	81.5	0.018945	0	0	256.804	0.062157	113	0.0128
	U K	379.8	0.160885	8124.73	1.508075	4979.584	0.876511	2072	0.330525
	U S A	605.072	0.18607	422.758	0.217334	327.88	0.105738	298.871	0.173462
	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	33.1	0.009103	0	0
	Zambia	0	0	0	0	24	0.000111	0	0
	Total export of 25151290	9514.08	1.69851	18467.08	3.606046	13096.93	2.409123	7842.025	1.312459
	Tiles Cubes etc. W/N Rectnglr (INCL Sqr) Whose Lrgst Surfc Area Be Enclsd in a Sqr Measrng <4 9 Sq Cm Artfclly Colrd GRNLS (68021000)								
	Australia	1.951	0.009804	227.13	0.054288	26.1	0.00648	0	0
	Belgium	5.27	0.006552	27.045	0.014181	0	0	0	0
	Benin	0.4	0.000369	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Bhutan	0	0	0	0	15.704	0.009898	207.649	0.093311
	Brazil	0.14	0.001156	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Canada	0	0	5	0.004336	0.18	0.000478	23.52	0.007485
	China P Rp	0.095	0.000828	0.81	0.00253	0	0	0	0
	Comoros	0	0	2	0.006139	0	0	0	0
	Costa Rica	0	0	0.3	0.001039	0	0	0	0
	Cuba	0	0	20	0.002589	0	0	0	0
	Czech Republic	2.1	0.008459	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Denmark	0	0	196	0.017725	0	0	0	0
	Egypt A Rp	32	0.014585	0	0	0.044	0.000423	0	0
	Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	0	68.4	0.016355
	Fiji Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.599	0.017831
	France	12.231	0.009759	1.06	0.026589	2.2	0.015563	17.602	0.017193
	Germany	192.9	0.031836	91.91	0.010624	0.3	0.000222	0	0
	Hong Kong	0.008	0.000218	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hungary	0	0	1	0.000271	0	0	0	0
	Indonesia	0	0	1.5	0.004357	0	0	0	0
	Ireland	0	0	27	0.003202	0	0	0	0
	Israel	0.06	0.000538	0	0	0	0	1.063	0.000712
	Italy	0.31	0.002488	1.272	0.009549	0.12	0.000851	1.02	0.000277
	Japan	3.4	0.008746	0	0	25.8	0.008307	26.56	0.009223
	Jordan	0	0.000004	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kenya	0	0	27	0.008206	0	0	0	0
	Korea Rp	2.08	0.008418	0.29	0.002337	0.09	0.000901	0	0
	Kuwait	54	0.0085	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maldives	0.2	0.000313	0	0	2.8	0.006468	1.8	0.003682
	Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0.003	0.000003	0	0
	Mexico	20	0.013847	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mongolia	0	0	0	0	22	0.003402	0	0
	Nepal	102.574	0.062886	154.276	0.092627	203.234	0.213552	21.75	0.014703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Netherland	132	0.009988	0	0	21	0.019742	0.36	0.000734
	NewZealand	0.064	0.000502	15	0.00337	0	0	0	0
	Nigeria	24	0.003504	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.46	0.00901
	Oman	5	0.006333	60.433	0.061517	9.7	0.007095	0	0
	Poland	32	0.018417	0	0	0.09	0.00087	162.4	0.064879
	Reunion	2.2	0.000987	0	0	23.263	0.011362	0	0
	Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.2	0.011225
	Russia	0	0	0	0	26	0.009564	0	0
	Saudi Arab	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.000303	0	0
	Singapore	33	0.01399	0	0	22.07	0.015179	16.5	0.005497
	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	10.46	0.016114	0	0
	South Africa	0.25	0.000171	0	0	0	0	29	0.003063
	Spain	0.099	0.000373	2	0.000416	0.056	0.000103	26.56	0.016188
	Sweden	109	0.013765	0	0	5.4	0.030164	2	0.002772
	Thailand	0	0	0.1	0.000532	10	0.008177	0	0
	Trinidad	0	0	0	0	27.69	0.01163	26.46	0.014522
	U Arab Emrts	39.084	0.012035	48.792	0.00732	49.5	0.013754	0	0
	U K	195.498	0.148686	3.096	0.003729	27.365	0.003902	1.543	0.003192
	U S A	558.409	0.140647	63.895	0.07172	12.572	0.018296	53.458	0.043008
	Unspecified	0.5	0.00047	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Export of 68021000		1560.823	0.559174	976.909	0.409193	544.041	0.432803	755.904	0.354862
MarbleBlocks/ Tiles, Polished (68022110)	Afghanistan	0	0	27	0.006245	0	0	0	0
	Albania	0	0	0	0	10	0.001626	0	0
	Algeria	638.5	0.145081	531.3	0.149708	95.73	0.033019	0	0
	Argentina	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.000148	0	0
	Armenia	10	0.007474	0	0	0	0	26.754	0.012667
	Australia	101.781	0.072747	38.14	0.018001	43.38	0.023673	18.24	0.041933

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Austria		0	0	0	0	4.9	0.001209	0	0
Azerbaijan		10	0.003188	0	0	57	0.038102	0	0
Baharain Is		47.15	0.016595	17.7	0.011068	62.82	0.031636	82.65	0.023014
Bangladesh PR		385	0.056017	99	0.01755	99.911	0.030118	52	0.016653
Barbados		0	0	0	0	0	0	29.543	0.023105
Belgium		73.68	0.048506	240.963	0.225465	887.99	0.564714	410.321	0.230552
Benin		50	0.015329	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan		0	0	0	0	88.052	0.074478	54.499	0.032396
Brunei		0	0	0	0	28	0.038211	0	0
Bulgaria		26	0.009811	25	0.014912	0	0	0	0
Canada		42.115	0.016525	213.804	0.120009	30.183	0.01428	36.848	0.029855
Cayman Is		0	0	0	0	18	0.017023	0	0
China P Rp		3600.04	0.505361	12020.6	2.05871	4726.068	0.793369	26	0.006325
Colombia		18	0.006254	27	0.010062	5	0.002036	0	0
Congo D. Rep.		25	0.009181	10	0.001786	0	0	0	0
Congo P Rep		0	0	55	0.099117	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica		0	0	0	0	0	0	8.519	0.003536
Cote D'Ivoire		0	0	53	0.011185	0	0	0	0
Croatia		10	0.001123	0	0	1	0.000693	0	0
Czech Republic		0.5	0.001543	26.5	0.015714	0	0	25.97	0.018831
Denmark		0	0	0	0	63.123	0.074139	11.633	0.006793
Ecuador		0	0	0	0	9	0.001375	0	0
Egypt A Rp		9426.3	4.568282	937.95	0.265485	658.403	0.10784	539.38	0.201217
Equtl Guinea		87	0.032795	0	0	0	0	55	0.011724
Estonia		21	0.017181	0	0	0	0	2.4	0.001253
Ethiopia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.00086
Faroe Is.		0	0	20	0.002551	0	0	0	0
Fiji Is		41.5	0.031645	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland		27	0.007154	0	0	2	0.006254	0	0
France		76.361	0.009149	12.2	0.003972	59.609	0.026948	44.57	0.022755

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Georgia	0	0	10	0.005087	4.2	0.003918	12.775	0.00369	
Germany	160.759	0.076781	174.814	0.083565	251.55	0.113949	111.7	0.053403	
Ghana	4	0.015727	9.1	0.002461	0.013	0.000013	21.207	0.012533	
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.58	0.009395	
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.8	0.002116	
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.5	0.005346	
Hong Kong	1824	0.417174	48.534	0.032878	4.9	0.013505	0	0	
Hungary	0	0	0	0	3	0.003192	1.2	0.001335	
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.5	0.008195	
Indonesia	45	0.009872	20	0.005686	70.8	0.032544	26.46	0.009448	
Iran	149.04	0.058742	67.5	0.024702	177	0.038527	0	0	
Iraq	1148.73	0.318103	1403.1	0.349494	1660.02	0.377909	398.01	0.075445	
Israel	67	0.034774	102.1	0.033149	71.36	0.044357	69.09	0.020546	
Italy	798.576	0.232251	930.57	0.259579	903.598	0.30229	131.785	0.067728	
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	2	0.000896	0	0	
Japan	62.016	0.047228	22.55	0.016635	14.2	0.009181	0	0	
Jordan	59	0.019237	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kenya	63.3	0.024286	12.78	0.014859	36.58	0.01477	0.25	0.000284	
Korea Rp	0	0	70.065	0.044022	15	0.005828	0	0	
Kuwait	20.24	0.025434	260.11	0.074963	37	0.014883	105.07	0.015946	
Latvia	26	0.012638	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lebanon	54	0.015876	11	0.003542	52	0.01102	0	0	
Liberia	3	0.002668	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Libya	54	0.019768	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lithuania	0	0	20.3	0.010706	0	0	0	0	
Luxembourg	0.08	0.002152	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malawi	0	0	2	0.001615	63	0.016254	0	0	
Malaysia	24.101	0.004702	0	0	26	0.012653	15.25	0.007144	
Maldives	30.215	0.019054	42.85	0.088028	19.538	0.056332	4.9	0.010529	
Mauritius	0.31	0.00195	1	0.000448	0	0	13.29	0.010756	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mexico	403.93	0.239819	78	0.028651	0	0	24.7	0.007069
	Moldova	0	0	20	0.002778	0	0	0	0
	Morocco	0	0	40.13	0.004928	243	0.157651	0	0
	Myanmar	109.5	0.053562	50	0.019271	47.5	0.01852	27	0.001834
	Nepal	81.295	0.043887	497.342	0.226937	465.713	0.202126	79.79	0.016531
	Netherland	10.64	0.00529	54.25	0.004604	18.754	0.022344	2.8	0.003707
	NewZealand	0.25	0.002742	0	0	53.3	0.040525	0	0
	Nigeria	65.42	0.020348	37.559	0.01495	236.88	0.105314	11.853	0.004095
	Norway	524.338	0.318261	702.7	0.404981	596.25	0.348221	465.595	0.310118
	Oman	136	0.040989	86.5	0.02013	95.515	0.044493	0.253	0.000105
	Pakistan IR	286.5	0.082866	167.09	0.037904	112.5	0.022556	0	0
	Panama Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.35	0.014425
	Philippines	0	0	25	0.011029	0	0	25	0.016936
	Poland	103	0.067429	76.8	0.052607	114	0.065041	23.559	0.013943
	Portugal	0.1	0.001156	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Qatar	70	0.022438	80	0.035963	99.765	0.078001	71.475	0.035155
	Reunion	0	0	46.01	0.008772	43.203	0.017141	33	0.008247
	Romania	25	0.006044	63.5	0.007864	93.95	0.033148	36.5	0.014914
	Russia	173	0.100363	202.6	0.080495	141.5	0.074999	53.46	0.027732
	Samoa	0	0	39	0.015669	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arab	840.25	0.287869	876.307	0.175558	111.29	0.02732	539.083	0.123272
	Senegal	26	0.007328	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Seychelles	2.05	0.003499	11.1	0.019524	0.5	0.000162	0	0
	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	26.865	0.00955	0	0
	Singapore	6	0.000945	0.035	0.001579	3.2	0.002495	0	0
	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	5.6	0.000865	0	0
	South Africa	21.34	0.003991	0	0	39	0.019768	39.369	0.024887
	Spain	82.576	0.044191	139.2	0.042229	489.354	0.129687	297.777	0.074257
	Sri Lanka DSR	14.09	0.012646	68.15	0.036118	54.05	0.049069	15.034	0.011664
	Sudan	26	0.005314	24	0.01852	79	0.020061	27	0.005113

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Suriname	2	0.000948	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Swaziland	0	0	51	0.019007	0	0	0	0
	Sweden	19.134	0.009303	4	0.001383	48.234	0.023844	0	0
	Switzerland	0.109	0.001386	0.02	0.00252	0	0	0	0
	Taiwan	861	0.147223	963	0.180409	508.5	0.104672	0	0
	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	25	0.038926	14.535	0.013418
	Tanzania Rep	0.27	0.000809	17.67	0.005116	0	0	27.2	0.042982
	Thailand	83.13	0.01375	267	0.047882	185.1	0.037782	20.5	0.00858
	Togo	0	0	0	0	2.8	0.001454	0	0
	Trinidad	35	0.014365	0	0	38.7	0.022965	15.58	0.00563
	Tunisia	50	0.006784	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkey	123.512	0.029908	88.51	0.020866	66.789	0.02988	22.192	0.005693
	TurkmenistaN	0	0	32.9	0.008552	0	0	0	0
	U Arab Emts	1058.973	0.798273	252.678	0.096721	31.443	0.018768	39.771	0.030462
	U K	176.05	0.129965	55.783	0.041149	63.869	0.054039	125.168	0.061995
	U S A	1557.371	1.015134	2628.189	1.450438	2621.795	1.563563	1375.183	0.845999
	Uganda	0	0	2	0.000252	1	0.001467	40.2	0.010887
	Ukraine	25	0.00274	0	0	0	0	2	0.000924
	Unspecified	0.55	0.000179	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uzbekistan	0	0	17	0.009171	27.627	0.462647	0	0
	Venezuela	24.5	0.00706	0	0	12	0.009551	0	0
	Vietnam SOC Rep	124	0.032833	74	0.010861	442	0.096566	177.015	0.046428
	Yemen Republic	103	0.016852	169	0.064006	195.5	0.050163	102.12	0.038876
	Zambia	21	0.006395	4	0.000716	0	0	0	0
Total Export of 68022110		26582.17	10.54424	25575.55	7.313069	17803.17	6.958256	6170.456	2.823186
Marble Monuments (68022120)	Argentina	0	0	0.005	0.000247	0	0	0	0
	Australia	23.5	0.016573	10.9	0.017681	12.7	0.012829	7.966	0.012232
	Austria	0.5	0.000051	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Azerbaijan	1.474	0.005355	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Baharain Is	0	0	0	0	0.14	0.00168	0.603	0.00793
	Bangladesh PR	0.2	0.000314	0	0	327	0.326651	188.489	0.20193
	Belgium	0	0	148.306	0.74732	45.93	0.04417	0	0
	Bhutan	0	0	0	0	5	0.01038	0	0
	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.3	0.004983
	Canada	0.1	0.000024	47.921	0.029991	4.74	0.010088	0	0
	Chile	0	0	0.225	0.001928	0	0	0	0
	China P Rp	0	0	0.045	0.000772	0	0	0	0
	Colombia	0	0	26	0.001777	0.014	0.000546	0	0
	Congo P Rep	50	0.03114	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Croatia	0	0	78	0.017561	0	0	0	0
	Cuba	0	0	0.1	0.000028	0	0	0	0
	Czech Republic	0.2	0.001546	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Denmark	0	0	41.41	0.019518	0	0	0	0
	Egypt A Rp	108	0.05357	682	0.410255	0	0	0	0
	Fiji Is	0	0	0.3	0.000683	0	0	0	0
	France	39	0.002275	34.098	0.011409	28.7	0.02825	0.5	0.000922
	Georgia	0	0	20	0.003229	0	0	0	0
	Germany	39.2	0.055385	1.351	0.00367	0.009	0.0001	0.4	0.000847
	Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0.67	0.006837	0	0
	Ireland	0	0	0	0	2	0.001093	19.8	0.019587
	Israel	0	0	0	0	0.504	0.000747	0	0
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.000196	7.5	0.015112
	Japan	0	0	0	0	1.72	0.00303	0	0
	Kenya	0	0	33.5	0.021544	0.3	0.000465	0	0
	Kuwait	0.1	0.000214	0	0	0.8	0.000392	0	0
	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	6	0.002725	25.48	0.016287
	Lithuania	0	0	0.1	0.001089	27	0.029395	0	0
	Malaysia	0.11	0.00062	2.184	0.00303	3.3	0.001495	0	0
	Maldives	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.000514	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mauritius	0	0	0.205	0.000106	0	0	0	0
	Mexico	0.33	0.00228	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.000057	0.09	0.000069
	Nepal	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.000623	25.92	0.005412
	Netherland	0	0	0	0	0.017	0.000016	0	0
	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	80.52	0.016434
	Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.95	0.011468
	Reunion	0.01	0.000055	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Russia	0.2	0.008042	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arab	0	0	0	0	2	0.000967	0.09	0.00075
	SouthAfrica	1.6	0.003667	0.5	0.000294	1.5	0.000551	1.65	0.003511
	Spain	17.07	0.006995	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sri Lanka DSR	1.3	0.002116	1.22	0.002024	0.34	0.000711	0.065	0.000178
	Suriname	2	0.000639	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sweden	0	0	0	0	2.5	0.005513	0	0
	Switzerland	0.08	0.000147	0	0	0	0	8.946	0.01036
	Tanzania Rep	1.5	0.002627	0.2	0.000099	19	0.014903	0	0
	Thailand	0	0	0	0	2	0.000444	0	0
	Trinidad	0.095	0.000186	0.003	0.000231	0	0	0	0
	Turkey	0	0	61.5	0.009735	39.47	0.021798	3.37	0.002603
	U Arab Emts	6.063	0.015239	7.8	0.015516	12.48	0.030087	5.176	0.003014
	U K	1.65	0.00261	20.108	0.006259	19.568	0.031203	23.142	0.104799
	U S A	24.332	0.042862	81.026	0.115241	736.322	1.172651	2057.61	3.425419
	Vietnam SOC Rep	0	0	0	0	26.5	0.010531	0	0
	Zambia	0	0	0.1	0.000155	0	0	0	0
Total Export of 68022120	318.614	0.254532	1299.107	1.441392	1329.074	1.771638	2490.567	3.863847	
Others	Afghanistan	8	0.01845	0.005	0.000648	25	0.005052	23.85	0.005352
	Albania	186	0.071303	27	0.008486	120.121	0.048841	104.98	0.030395
	Algeria	5826.11	1.468125	4330.7	1.098078	1729.7	0.430556	570.87	0.140253
	Angola	52.3	0.141745	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Argentina	156.028	0.080577	200.42	0.10396	181.509	0.105636	95.066	0.05034
	Armenia	0.266	0.006284	23	0.009042	20	0.007965	26.46	0.00843
	Aruba	2.42	0.013516	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	389.833	0.417617	810.641	0.763849	586.007	0.737836	684.023	0.347269
	Austria	1.024	0.00393	1.686	0.007276	35.009	0.026411	0.2	0.000188
	Azerbaijan	0	0	214.5	0.101531	45	0.023986	27.46	0.00847
	Bahamas	0	0	0.018	0.000507	0	0	0	0
	Baharain Is	92.251	0.093988	181.542	0.066412	149.624	0.062157	180.829	0.067754
	Bangladesh PR	840.75	0.153225	602.88	0.192174	154.08	0.098429	160.186	0.11403
	Barbados	49.01	0.083483	0	0	129	0.348752	6.076	0.011142
	Belarus	0.088	0.000901	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Belgium	438.014	0.377241	156.453	0.196941	97.736	0.089798	19.912	0.043084
	Belize	10	0.015759	6	0.004069	74	0.050559	0	0
	Benin	0	0	25	0.015388	55.66	0.010128	0	0
	Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0.153	0.00258	0.054	0.001199
	Bhutan	42.852	0.072343	1.027	0.00483	1133.795	0.43313	1219.122	0.562834
	Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0.004939
	Brazil	54.205	0.05785	56.506	0.042224	45.611	0.05201	145.207	0.069233
	Brunei	0	0	0.03	0.000499	0.01	0.00078	0	0
	Bulgaria	25.08	0.018268	15.069	0.014051	0	0	52	0.012138
	Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.001672	0	0
	Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.000561
	Cambodia	22	0.0176	0	0	20.018	0.012539	0	0
	Cameroon	22.925	0.010363	0	0	10	0.003245	47.405	0.027308
	Canada	1640.626	1.278077	1566.698	1.231347	3207.511	2.248478	2226.922	1.350902
	Cayman Is	44	0.022613	25.915	0.024881	0	0	2	0.002684
	Chile	113.563	0.225366	28.599	0.020457	29.896	0.012922	38.703	0.027076
	China P Rp	593.762	0.201084	281.391	0.139414	107.163	0.108577	666.513	0.1559
	Colombia	138.939	0.097886	499.34	0.272042	104.521	0.052729	28.839	0.01981
	Congo D. Rep.	27.716	0.026024	4.561	0.030232	833.797	0.559583	0	0
	Congo P Rep	56.81	0.066051	0.05	0.000022	0	0	0.5	0.000705

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Costa Rica	8.712	0.001502	0.061	0.00061	0.655	0.001377	0.056	0.000069
	Cote D' Ivoire	18	0.003638	0	0	26.1	0.013291	38.866	0.016912
	Croatia	79.408	0.054092	315.007	0.070392	217.5	0.055346	26.959	0.006786
	Cuba	0.1	0.000017	20	0.006707	0	0	0.016	0.000024
	Cyprus	40.183	0.013947	143.57	0.059731	53.73	0.017088	34.944	0.068872
	Czech Republic	25.6	0.014199	13.753	0.021233	5.004	0.002238	10.123	0.036578
	Denmark	28.666	0.121316	118.957	0.103177	280.956	0.359848	45.22	0.085596
	Dominic Rep	0	0	0	0	26.834	0.02936	7.845	0.018532
	Dominica	44	0.027051	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ecuador	20.091	0.007689	27.92	0.018825	53.1	0.024078	7.43	0.012864
	Egypt A Rp	15741.03	4.977549	7608.893	3.285762	4450.874	2.391094	4850.584	2.271228
	El Salvador	0.7	0.001522	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Equatl Guinea	0	0	28	0.005197	0	0	0	0
	Estonia	153.178	0.085586	24.922	0.009294	0	0	27	0.0036
	Ethiopia	57.01	0.020533	95	0.033267	228	0.097263	80.49	0.022291
	Fiji Is	1.42	0.001481	11.5	0.010296	3.72	0.002404	1.204	0.002086
	Finland	279.679	0.12286	0.397	0.002229	3.207	0.003423	0	0
	France	130.921	0.1716	154.259	0.150345	207.431	0.279514	253.203	0.348107
	Gabon	0.04	0.000282	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.001311
	Gambia	1	0.002026	26.3	0.002971	10.2	0.00583	0.2	0.000284
	Georgia	71.295	0.033898	369.573	0.143962	311.49	0.150754	219.345	0.125016
	Germany	279.056	0.265416	449.984	0.38451	143.235	0.175576	198.792	0.19367
	Ghana	25.005	0.004115	32.005	0.029659	0	0	25.48	0.014584
	Greece	207.082	0.051497	143.591	0.060447	140.97	0.07042	338.326	0.127351
	Guadeloupe	0	0	0.007	0.000212	0.01	0.000307	0	0
	Guam	0.45	0.002452	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guatemala	3.7	0.002913	60.402	0.036162	27	0.008667	23.2	0.005956
	Guinea	0.02	0.000358	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guyana	10	0.002404	2.5	0.001496	0.216	0.000838	6.723	0.012454
	Honduras	0	0	0	0	0.026	0.000078	51.48	0.011025
	Hong Kong	1166.787	0.293087	5.918	0.04195	3.453	0.01657	0.916	0.018664

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Hungary	0.533	0.005427	0	0	21.858	0.013037	0.75	0.000926
	Iceland	27	0.024356	20.3	0.010706	0	0	1	0.001462
	Indonesia	632.4	0.33863	890.614	0.382432	673.783	0.30695	504.089	0.197871
	Iran	531.335	0.248131	432.97	0.175285	151	0.066454	0	0
	Iraq	1958.2	0.604575	563.34	0.175573	1703.343	0.627793	1513.332	0.44298
	Ireland	20.541	0.021935	21.815	0.015981	38.801	0.034077	0.097	0.003046
	Israel	413.645	0.210504	476.195	0.203349	309.697	0.193112	174.166	0.093694
	Italy	2757.205	1.382375	2704.598	1.568629	2423.158	1.312188	1565.554	0.691673
	Jamaica	1.62	0.003667	0.008	0.000148	0.012	0.001216	0	0
	Japan	50.37	0.049123	49.862	0.056684	53.261	0.063382	4.795	0.04818
	Jordan	347.327	0.121544	223.821	0.095802	207.1	0.083232	67	0.018985
	Kazakhstan	241.486	0.168904	307.1	0.10863	52.147	0.020265	23.52	0.010855
	Kenya	239.826	0.105603	405.721	0.18469	208.294	0.084159	78.68	0.055446
	Korea Dp Rp	0	0	59.695	0.035972	192.947	0.09099	26.125	0.008946
	Korea Rp	904.795	0.43943	1032.691	0.47963	638.232	0.341501	386.677	0.168593
	Kuwait	1080.277	0.475945	1448.597	0.494561	520.64	0.253201	249.96	0.094135
	Kyrgyzstan	1.55	0.000858	0	0	36.58	0.024694	0.004	0.000005
	Latvia	9.508	0.027239	0.4	0.003736	0.04	0.000593	8.75	0.015612
	Lebanon	366.497	0.219547	366.783	0.143246	276.401	0.111278	239.777	0.120066
	Liberia	50	0.014861	0	0	138.5	0.032703	0.02	0.000012
	Libya	1644.8	0.463517	753.44	0.177921	107	0.022104	108.364	0.04687
	Lithuania	27	0.010648	14.5	0.012935	235.916	0.084897	3	0.02385
	Luxembourg	0.215	0.00059	18.197	0.006188	0	0	0	0
	Macao	6.33	0.012251	0.007	0.000705	0.12	0.000308	0	0
	Madagascar	0	0	0.044	0.000189	0.16	0.000215	0	0
	Malawi	0.35	0.001927	0	0	55.25	0.04059	7.1	0.004114
	Malaysia	102.972	0.133495	26.005	0.059882	15.574	0.039177	46.996	0.060279
	Maldives	208.765	0.248209	74.981	0.096046	22.014	0.070455	0.68	0.000977
	Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.004273
	Malta	0.845	0.009787	0.76	0.007004	0	0	0	0
	Martinique	0	0	0.22	0.000082	0.173	0.000242	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mauritania	20	0.005232	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mauritius	64.543	0.103664	92.028	0.068083	24.12	0.027414	61.272	0.055343
	Mexico	1158.874	0.791265	887.618	0.581071	1085.245	0.73226	458.414	0.320003
	Moldova	0	0	2.06	0.001432	0	0	0	0
	Monaco	0.48	0.002919	0.65	0.002135	0	0	0	0
	Mongolia	2.1	0.000617	0.098	0.000019	0	0.000001	0.65	0.003106
	Morocco	2374.4	0.690334	1667.72	0.498227	1849.232	0.503364	953.83	0.258409
	Mozambique	12	0.006638	52	0.020007	53.5	0.016754	84.518	0.04058
	Myanmar	22.79	0.038325	31.03	0.01185	32	0.012127	0.4	0.001209
	Nepal	430.911	0.221635	454.174	0.259369	554.349	0.289015	1104.288	0.292945
	Netherland	139.571	0.091489	122.146	0.077858	535.649	0.440215	182.899	0.166509
	Netherlanda Ntil	1.05	0.000768	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NewCaledonia	0.009	0.00015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Zealand	10.117	0.020738	63.19	0.043161	133.498	0.145567	24.495	0.018796
	Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.022	0.062384
	Nigeria	367.207	0.154162	145.865	0.101337	37.917	0.019606	193.923	0.16262
	Norway	271.181	0.166314	82.616	0.034298	69.676	0.046216	56.036	0.02282
	Oman	1712.881	0.618677	1590.76	0.618546	1014.853	0.436643	551.733	0.224936
	Pakistan IR	4232.36	0.959938	4014.585	0.822138	2587.39	0.53307	1885.968	0.38588
	Panama Republic	23.122	0.015487	25.03	0.01301	20	0.010826	0	0
	Papua N Gna	0.015	0.000945	0.18	0.006907	0	0	0	0
	Paraguay	0.004	0.000029	0	0	0.02	0.000158	0.5	0.000749
	Peru	0.026	0.000595	86.078	0.052725	0.615	0.007409	0	0
	Philippines	1.295	0.006	31.1	0.025513	147.729	0.105254	48.525	0.029098
	Poland	308.64	0.167174	446.5	0.233187	447.875	0.257772	445.768	0.248354
	Portugal	122.03	0.055047	77.417	0.039202	41.562	0.06937	103.6	0.044077
	Puerto Rico	10.446	0.006309	25.14	0.014907	0.026	0.00111	0.24	0.00313
	Qatar	556.352	0.194461	589.335	0.282766	872.292	0.401667	617.838	0.231527
	Reunion	58.306	0.029126	1.563	0.002355	14.895	0.006978	0.368	0.000587
	Romania	285.55	0.093552	373.401	0.136728	487.2	0.19767	124.512	0.051204
	Russia	569.868	0.276861	899.243	0.462563	932.426	0.434843	465.678	0.229544

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rwanda		0	0	0	0	0.052	0.000072	0	0
Saudi Arab	4107.027	1.499311	3595.138	1.10881	2880.294	1.394662	749.664	0.314081	
Senegal		2.5	0.004377	652.851	0.600482	208.121	0.2526	0.427	0.008767
Serbia		0	0	0.004	0.000034	16.3	0.025241	0	0
Seychelles		10	0.00251	26.489	0.041947	33.1	0.01005	49.031	0.020225
Singapore		27.891	0.119947	82.433	0.087472	61.714	0.107973	197.754	0.169714
Slovak Rep		13.5	0.015974	26	0.012647	25	0.025651	51.108	0.030519
Slovenia		0.915	0.005564	42.25	0.020369	129.1	0.06046	14.45	0.015445
Somalia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000076
South Africa	198.286	0.135333	100.965	0.114922	232.728	0.171991	321.941	0.11825	
Spain		923.13	0.56548	1372.72	0.735621	1473.902	0.753236	891.272	0.38724
Sri Lanka DSR		37.532	0.012732	149.15	0.236326	154.9	0.150876	124.739	0.107646
St Kitt N A		0	0	1	0.000435	0	0	0	0
St Lucia		7.2	0.002003	7.78	0.012599	0	0	0	0
State Of Palestine		0	0	0	0	0	0	26.44	0.005582
Sudan		115.63	0.040312	1.154	0.010987	74.5	0.025351	0	0
Suriname		0	0.000005	0	0	0.01	0.000045	1.008	0.002436
Swaziland		0	0	0.016	0.000691	0	0	0	0
Sweden		290.47	0.152196	209.227	0.140992	245.736	0.13223	63.485	0.019764
Switzerland		11.214	0.015695	1.892	0.0206	27.851	0.042099	1.971	0.014669
Taiwan		251.839	0.192416	120.984	0.124368	287.943	0.204225	73.445	0.061789
Tajikistan		0	0	0.204	0.002091	0	0	0	0
Tanzania Rep		101.78	0.086294	113.14	0.055817	43.58	0.018247	16.8	0.013431
Thailand		219.319	0.146285	322.963	0.22027	304.314	0.148987	287.437	0.149778
Togo		11.075	0.026878	0	0	0.42	0.000153	0	0
Trinidad		71.52	0.130466	81.402	0.084786	75.021	0.072369	2.961	0.011035
Tunisia		12.93	0.016896	146.2	0.090872	272.6	0.075984	109.88	0.024373
Turkey		3039.616	1.231	4397.255	1.52735	2962.28	1.073334	1628.021	0.584027
Turkmenistan		25.836	0.041812	69.4	0.016132	48	0.015381	26.46	0.00692
U Arab Emts		4313.647	2.703827	3962.478	2.04708	2301.467	1.349955	1109.6	0.511233
U K		364.75	0.530738	646.556	0.604109	736.756	0.813333	350.021	0.367682

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	U S A	34024.93	22.35999	56810.55	35.98084	73825.19	45.7957	51862.43	29.75969
	Uganda	2.147	0.00856	2.4	0.001802	2.53	0.001008	5.34	0.003839
	Ukraine	416.932	0.255236	155.65	0.090669	397.95	0.203061	170.258	0.087988
	Uruguay	0.136	0.001245	2.024	0.014721	1.064	0.006809	3.2	0.006154
	Uzbekistan	0.889	0.013785	54	0.017285	92	0.03663	0	0
	Venezuela	25.277	0.03101	24	0.011636	35	0.013784	27.5	0.004869
	Vietnam SOC Rep	1111.65	0.444634	1625.129	0.594993	2710.36	1.03274	3212.017	1.192939
	Virgin Is Us	0	0	0.062	0.00148	0	0	0	0
	Yemen Republic	172	0.058977	263.598	0.079778	278.15	0.091601	122.618	0.032703
	Zambia	0.166	0.000544	9.125	0.001784	62.415	0.045529	0	0
	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.008	0.000003
Total Export of 68022190	103520.963	52.23626	115441.9	62.44499	124113.1	72.0052	86503.88	45.46538	
Other Marble Travertine and Alabaster (68029100)	Algeria	0	0	54	0.011367	0	0	0	0
	Argentina	0.015	0.000909	0	0	0.001	0.000003	0	0
	Australia	14.626	0.0304	13.013	0.016012	5.058	0.016717	0.15	0.004546
	Austria	0.013	0.000695	0.153	0.004434	7.511	0.00337	0	0
	Bangladesh PR	832.28	0.147578	230.021	0.050227	48	0.017492	0	0
	Belgium	0.022	0.001211	0	0	0	0.00001	137.002	0.118126
	Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.000097	0	0
	Brazil	0.016	0.000703	26.005	0.011676	0.012	0.001328	0	0
	Canada	40.989	0.022167	19.38	0.016736	0.108	0.002433	0.003	0.00032
	China P Rp	0.035	0.002509	17.222	0.010525	11.001	0.016758	1.065	0.000677
	Colombia	0.007	0.000592	0	0	0	0	0.001	0.000016
	Czech Republic	0	0	0.05	0.000809	0	0	0	0
	Denmark	0.002	0.000097	0	0	16.464	0.029901	0	0
	Dominic Rep	0	0	3.23	0.005286	2.9	0.001682	0	0
	Egypt A Rp	0	0	376.35	0.138278	0	0	129.647	0.116648

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	El Salvador	0.006	0.000393	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fiji Is	0	0	0.12	0.000036	0.2	0.000899	0	0
	Finland	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.006265	0	0
	France	0.912	0.031362	6.5	0.001619	4.092	0.019716	0.024	0.000702
	Germany	0.201	0.01143	19.689	0.038358	0.742	0.022959	0.817	0.000397
	Guyana	0.608	0.001296	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hong Kong	0.141	0.003521	0.012	0.000766	1.124	0.002395	0.13	0.006347
	Hungary	0	0	0.015	0.000839	0	0	0	0
	Indonesia	0	0	0.2	0.000098	0	0	0	0
	Ireland	0.029	0.001844	0	0	1	0.001931	0	0
	Israel	0.002	0.000275	0.1	0.000076	0	0	0	0
	Italy	25.274	0.036187	0.49	0.003958	0.005	0.000248	0	0
	Japan	0.076	0.004197	2.122	0.016194	0	0	0.185	0.000149
	Kenya	25	0.015461	1.335	0.048579	20	0.020316	0.058	0.00019
	Korea Rp	0.042	0.00267	1.116	0.000936	24.75	0.01054	0	0
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0.013	0.000222	0	0
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0.007	0.000483	0	0
	Luxembourg	1.7	0.003533	0	0	0	0	0.095	0.000117
	Malaysia	0.12	0.00604	0.008	0.000438	0.003	0.000395	0.046	0.00312
	Maldives	0	0	0.005	0.000012	0	0	0	0
	Malta	0.232	0.002417	0	0	0.007	0.000112	0	0
	Martinique	0	0	0.066	0.00005	0	0	0	0
	Mauritius	0.09	0.003573	0.004	0.000002	0.03	0.00003	0	0
	Mexico	0.431	0.007694	0.005	0.000238	0.014	0.001039	0	0
	Mongolia	0.021	0.000026	1.4	0.000517	0	0	0	0
	Morocco	0	0	0	0	0.015	0.000935	0	0
	Nepal	99.73	0.035697	246.527	0.172029	67.3	0.043634	0.3	0.000178
	Netherland	0.046	0.001726	0.142	0.002592	1.08	0.002856	1.776	0.006207
	New Zealand	0.059	0.002286	0	0	0.011	0.000603	0.009	0.000406
	Nigeria	0	0	0	0.000001	0	0	0	0
	Norway	0.483	0.00059	0	0	0.509	0.000652	0.015	0.001154

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Oman	0	0	0	0	3.161	0.00369	1	0.000266
	Panama Republic	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.000497	0	0
	Peru	0.025	0.000497	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.000122
	Philippines	0.006	0.00047	0.014	0.000506	0	0	0.038	0.000966
	Poland	0.4	0.002275	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.00242
	Qatar	0.023	0.001074	0.309	0.012719	0.006	0.00059	0	0
	Reunion	0.011	0.001295	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Romania	0.4	0.006569	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Russia	0.208	0.013659	0.28	0.000339	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arab	1.523	0.010977	12.981	0.064326	0.095	0.000508	0.62	0.003199
	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0.015011
	Singapore	0.273	0.002335	0.164	0.004842	0.025	0.002465	0.021	0.001139
	South Africa	0.095	0.003805	0	0	0.208	0.002121	0	0
	Spain	6.145	0.005866	0.036	0.000678	1.522	0.008543	0.029	0.001159
	Sri Lanka DSR	0.009	0.000777	2.899	0.017009	1.408	0.004721	0.175	0.003702
	Suriname	0	0	0	0	2.62	0.006035	0.025	0.000076
	Sweden	0.965	0.016026	7.071	0.015198	0	0	0	0
	Switzerland	0.054	0.002381	0.197	0.001132	1.873	0.010646	0.116	0.000955
	Taiwan	0.2	0.004576	0.37	0.002211	0	0	0	0
	Tanzania Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.028208
	Thailand	0.164	0.002115	0	0	197.621	0.087136	285.119	0.135948
	Togo	12	0.015612	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Trinidad	0.007	0.000471	0	0	0.25	0.004785	0	0
	Turkey	7.415	0.011083	0.472	0.017046	0	0.000004	0	0
	U Arab Emts	27.5	0.006037	0.317	0.002755	4	0.010683	0.02	0.00066
	U K	32.313	0.044865	1.116	0.011565	0.879	0.009989	0.297	0.003686
	U S A	120.233	0.433451	188.022	0.446551	527.725	0.568309	252.465	0.314338
	Uganda	0.7	0.001282	0	0	0.509	0.009065	0	0
	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.921	0.00916
	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.00023	0	0
	Vietnam SOC REP	0	0	0	0	26	0.011344	0	0
Total Export of 68029100		1253.877	0.966577	1233.528	1.149565	980.979	0.967382	902.289	0.780315

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other									
Calcareous									
Stone (68029200)									
Australia		24	0.005579	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh PR		56	0.003267	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium		206.5	0.045384	237.14	0.067994	75	0.024384	0	0
Canada		0	0	0	0	0	0	23.422	0.004265
China P Rp		73	0.022312	121.4	0.036516	2.939	0.023468	0	0
France		43.041	0.031158	52.98	0.01818	23	0.006873	0	0
Germany		49.116	0.020077	0.621	0.011675	0	0	0	0
Ireland		54	0.014106	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel		0	0	79.408	0.008979	51	0.004589	0	0
Italy		0	0	25	0.006469	25	0.007509	0	0
Japan		227	0.06826	229.83	0.066568	60	0.018921	0	0
Korea Rp		387.3	0.07736	10.215	0.022111	109.039	0.058588	25.183	0.015157
Kuwait		0	0	22.5	0.002626	0	0	0	0
Lebanon		0	0	104.3	0.022362	52	0.011937	0	0
Maldives		0	0	0	0	6.058	0.00161	0	0
Mauritius		52	0.016515	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal		0	0	0.7	0.001333	0.05	0.000109	40.65	0.002305
Poland		0	0	50.005	0.016295	21.5	0.011087	0	0
Qatar		26	0.004409	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion		0	0	4	0.006791	0	0	0	0
Spain		48	0.009612	10.494	0.007032	0	0	0	0
Thailand		0.09	0.000746	0	0	27	0.009316	0	0
U Arab Emts		189	0.040528	0	0	0	0	0.012	0.000132
U K		1475.6	0.593691	1413.955	0.473119	448.5	0.15454	0	0
U S A		385.295	0.255911	877.776	0.400168	174.4	0.107911	0	0
Total Export									
of 68029200									
		3295.942	1.208915	3240.324	1.168218	1075.486	0.440842	89.267	0.021859
Total Export of marbel									
		292188.6	92.93026	323639.6	106.0769	351572.7	119.2013	221800.9	72.41907

*Figures for the financial year 2018-19 are provisional and subject to change

Countrywise Import data of the marble for the last 3 years and up to october for 2018-19

Commodity (HS Code)	Country	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 upto October	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marble and Travertine Crude/Roughly Trimmd (25151100)	Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.004836
	China P Rp	40	0.014572	387.154	0.128783	586.9	0.118424	0	0
	Egypt A Rp	0	0	586.76	0.192506	420	0.087962	0	0
	Ethiopia	74	0.034941	75.92	0.027734	0	0	0	0
	Greece	0	0	471.42	0.174331	650	0.201584	0	0
	Hong Kong	0	0	36	0.007636	0	0	0	0
	Iran	0	0	705.026	0.156238	113.012	0.040684	0	0
	Italy	766.15	0.363737	3820.74	1.052119	7589.648	2.016112	0	0
	Morocco	0	0	81	0.029259	27.88	0.008251	0	0
	Portugal	0	0	24.9	0.014121	146	0.058858	0	0
	Spain	191	0.072078	0	0	110.99	0.027432	0	0
	Tanzania Rep	0	0	51.108	0.019468	0	0	0	0
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	77.96	0.016646	0	0
	Turkey	663.67	0.242821	5328.13	1.357784	6697.935	1.457007	0	0
	U Arab Emts	0	0	311	0.118548	674.314	0.091676	0	0
	Vietnam SOC Rep	0	0	27.334	0.010097	135.72	0.037487	0	0
Total import of 25151100		1734.82	0.728149	11906.49	3.288624	17230.36	4.162123	15	0.004836
Blocks Marble and Travertine (25151210)	Afghanista N	160	0.056959	136	0.072736	450	0.109545	0	0
	Albania	955	0.337857	1880.42	0.491932	4368	1.023877	1127	0.242581
	Algeria	0	0	24	0.008813	126	0.026908	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	77.11	0.077033	0	0
	Belgium	0	0	6	0.005478	5	0.002953	0.094	0.000032
	Bosnia-Hrzgovin	0	0	17.6	0.00446	0	0	0	0
	Brazil	42	0.017443	0	0	421.004	0.212169	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Bulgaria	396.6	0.14521	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Canada	658.3	0.474495	46	0.010408	508	0.165051	256	0.107535
	China P Rp	6680.7	2.405135	5634.19	1.675668	18482.52	3.831886	8640.77	1.777097
	Croatia	3348	1.206637	1867	0.596488	1492	0.3747	0	0
	Cyprus	327	0.114437	403	0.148059	0	0	0	0
	Djibouti	0	0	20	0.007298	197	0.045056	28	0.008942
	Dominic Rep	0	0	0	0	184	0.07097	47	0.012162
	Egypt A Rp	17777.7	6.392098	24336.45	6.506257	16744.27	3.481494	10304	2.125089
	Ethiopia	601.47	0.220456	507	0.164732	91.43	0.025561	410	0.092536
	Finland	27	0.033718	0	0	0	0	0	0
	France	390.5	0.273093	767	0.536664	96	0.026002	0	0
	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0.005035
	Germany	0	0	237	0.087228	221	0.061799	250	0.049449
	Greece	12720.43	4.600092	14210.15	4.625917	19580.37	5.341932	10527.17	2.946673
	Hong Kong	0	0	476.94	0.114682	138	0.030762	192	0.038471
	Indonesia	0	0	47.29	0.010278	119.8	0.025102	0	0
	Iran	19604.34	7.095549	21042.5	6.342415	24191.72	5.189946	3647.37	0.798317
	Italy	349802.3	134.8028	340843	107.6918	395170.1	97.2025	177644.1	43.33587
	Lebanon	368.47	0.129283	0	0	0	0	184	0.057975
	Macedonia	69	0.037295	0	0	165.5	0.062916	0	0
	Mexico	386.7	0.157042	0	0	21	0.005833	99	0.048529
	Morocco	2212.8	0.784958	1760.23	0.495024	3726	0.939573	2274	0.492864
	Mozambique	0	0	0.29	0.000308	0	0	0	0
	Namibia	73	0.065266	0	0	720.4	0.394571	974	0.550798
	Netherland	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0.01337
	Norway	468	0.168002	0	0	119	0.050093	0	0
	Pakistan IR	726.65	0.2659	1346.5	0.325446	1714.1	0.362073	325	0.067706
	Peru	0	0	0	0	241	0.054053	0	0
	Portugal	5588.39	3.157935	8084.27	3.808563	9541.1	3.362675	7800	2.446257
	Russia	0	0	56	0.01287	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Serbia	86	0.031771	0	0	41	0.00855	152	0.055735
	Singapore	0	0	26	0.009189	0	0	206	0.040286
	Slovenia	1305.5	0.47536	1435	0.561477	879	0.273292	0	0
	South Africa	0	0	0	0	50	0.028424	0	0
	Spain	8481.44	3.046215	6683.31	1.985794	7864.44	1.884544	4302.39	0.943416
	Swaziland	0	0	11.5	0.002495	0	0	0	0
	Syria	0	0	0	0	21	0.004823	0	0
	Taiwan	0	0	0	0	41	0.009215	0	0
	Tanzania Rep	133	0.047142	295	0.104847	351	0.074345	0	0
	Tunisia	1237.36	0.445585	2506.72	0.776281	7738.62	2.09338	2402.03	0.559578
	Turkey	217060.6	78.13452	232791.4	69.99545	427845.9	97.08707	257963.4	54.77274
	U Arab Emts	11582.19	4.207238	10840.43	3.44853	30063.47	6.251423	31515.3	6.36759
	U S A	23	0.023159	0	0	23	0.024997	0	0
	Uganda	0	0	27	0.009871	0	0	0	0
	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	23	0.004799	26.2	0.008101
	Vietnam SOC Rep	26762.82	9.627063	22876.2	7.658852	41941.58	11.02426	22343.24	5.815098
	Unspecified	0	0	0	0	317.715	0.009264	0	0
Total import of 25151210		690056.3	258.9798	701241.4	218.2963	1016112	241.3354	543723.1	123.7798
Slabs Marble and Travertine (25151220)	China P Rp			50.00	0.04			41.95	0.04
	Egypt A Rp					79.50	0.06		
	Greece					358.20	0.26	77.71	0.15
	Iran							0.08	0.00
	Italy			220.00	0.18	2113.92	2.61	257.51	0.27
	Oman	0.20	0.00	10521.61	6.21	7402.31	4.36	1456.44	0.86
	Portugal	181.48	0.25						
	Turkey					533.33	0.34	232.67	0.16
Total Import of 25151220		181.68	0.25	10791.61	6.43	10487.25	7.63	2066.34	1.48

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Othr Marble and Travertine (25151290)										
China P Rp			0	0	0	0	4	0.000988	0	0
France			3.6	0.003228	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran			0	0	0	0	0.207	0.000175	0	0
Italy			0	0	0	0	21.4	0.018888	0	0
U Arab Emts			5	0.002542	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total import of 25151290			8.6	0.00577	0	0	25.607	0.020051	0	0
Tiles Cubes Etc W/N Rectnglr (Incl Sqr) Whose Lrgst Surfc Area Be Enclsd In A Sqr Measrng<49 Sq Cm Artfclly Colrd Grnls (68021000)										
Belgium			0.2	0.000462	0	0	0.018	0.000954	0	0
China P Rp			6.72	0.014482	4.905	0.006226	300.203	0.286552	41.677	0.141109
Egypt A Rp			0	0	9.6	0.004091	0	0	0	0
France			20.704	0.018757	0.756	0.00381	0.99	0.003247	0	0
Germany			0.315	0.001032	0.015	0.000185	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong			0	0	0	0	0	0	5.89	0.00437
Indonesia			0	0	6.246	0.014237	8.67	0.011491	2.21	0.001033
Italy			0.055	0.004567	0	0	20.3	0.020273	61	0.540607
Japan			0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.002527
Nepal			0	0	0	0	0	0	0.82	0.00089
Oman			0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.041166
Singapore			0	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.00105
Uganda			0	0	0.15	0.000055	0	0	0	0
Total Import of 68021000			27.994	0.0393	21.672	0.028604	330.181	0.322517	126.857	0.732752

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marble Blocks/ Tiles, Polished (68022110)	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.225	0.000303
	Baharain Is	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.000147	1.42	0.001821
	Bhutan	1206.793	0.945734	1248.095	1.236803	486	0.407856	0	0
	China P Rp	1657.804	1.942454	2331.243	2.213736	2483.885	1.833772	888.495	0.859759
	Denmark	0.45	0.000336	1	0.000671	0	0	0	0
	Egypt A Rp	47.126	0.091173	0	0	25	0.038813	0	0
	Greece	17847.18	5.963218	4460.663	1.799811	359.45	0.145476	32	0.028138
	Hong Kong	5.5	0.012823	1.2	0.001054	0	0	25.5	0.018155
	Indonesia	0	0	3	0.002023	0	0	0	0
	Iran	0.02	0.000007	1.166	0.000987	40	0.017088	0	0
	Israel	0	0	45.013	0.040469	0	0	0	0
	Italy	771.826	0.521239	436.26	0.362885	778.46	0.700622	281.58	0.421349
	Japan	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.000033	0	0
	Korea Rp	2.1	0.004682	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oman	2449	2.471637	3071.978	2.701866	762.55	0.407586	268.832	0.166083
	Portugal	0	0	40	0.032101	0	0	3	0.026309
	Singapore	25.405	0.049606	0.622	0.001627	0.17	0.000572	0	0
	Spain	157	0.177356	146	0.147992	463.06	0.343022	4	0.029268
	Sri Lanka DSR	445.24	0.352776	721.661	0.687479	444.692	0.409453	349.9	0.291347
	Turkey	696.806	0.317752	25.269	0.022531	31.365	0.009934	36.2	0.029479
	U Arab Emts	28.28	0.027638	2.25	0.002274	38.045	0.060533	23	0.021972
	U K	3	0.000426	0	0	0	0	6.8	0.113315
	VietnamSOC Rep	153	0.11757	362.5	0.242904	337.745	0.229832	667	0.527901
Total import of 68022110		25496.53	12.99643	12897.92	9.497213	6250.622	4.604739	2587.952	2.535199
Marble Monuments (68022120)	Bhutan	52	0.07745	0	0	0	0	0	0
	China P Rp	0	0	0.2	0.000285	394.366	0.295004	81.8	0.066922
	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0.033161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sri Lanka DSR	0	0	0	0	259.6	0.20268	0	0
Total import of 68022120	52	0.07745	0.2	0.000285	653.966	0.497684	128.8	0.100083	
Others (68022190)	Albania	15	0.024895	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0.098	0.000503	0	0	0	0
	Austria	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.000053	0	0
	Baharain Is	75	0.040777	15.4	0.016037	0	0	0	0
	Bhutan	245.844	0.451096	244.681	0.352139	1609.8	0.74017	425.974	0.546555
	Brazil	0	0	96.98	0.204512	10.05	0.078921	70.5	0.118334
	China P Rp	42668.98	47.90866	63433.7	67.50384	47098.13	36.56659	17048.06	13.90735
	Croatia	0	0	1.4	0.003456	0	0	0	0
	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0.036412
	Denmark	0	0	0.2	0.000311	0	0	0	0
	Egypt A Rp	1539.726	1.642446	342.45	0.335937	295	0.230565	98	0.059921
	France	0	0	0.06	0.000584	0.28	0.00089	0	0
	Greece	2008.478	1.750885	2651.19	2.710899	1973.928	2.240563	597.562	1.605866
	Hong Kong	246.64	0.267888	70	0.026403	145.89	0.172967	287.29	0.223539
	Indonesia	1.455	0.001589	38	0.035679	0	0	0	0
	Iran	0	0	0	0	1.4	0.001192	0	0
	Israel	0	0	40	0.116379	0	0	0	0
	Italy	11169.2	15.08823	10704.6	16.59189	6676.902	9.895749	4258.393	9.143294
	Japan	20	0.016242	16.2	0.01831	0	0	0	0
	Korea Rp	0.225	0.000279	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Macedonia	0	0	42.734	0.042732	0	0	0	0
	Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0.97	0.001892	0	0
	Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.008823	0	0
	Morocco	0.21	0.000252	0.14	0.00032	0.035	0.000253	0	0
	Myanmar	0.06	0.0005	0	0	2.5	0.001659	0	0
	Nepal	0	0	0	0	37.5	0.036421	0	0
	Oman	57309.17	52.98216	35340.35	30.72974	27300.08	17.81776	9863.321	7.05913

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pakistan IR	0	0	1.2	0.00108	0	0	0	0
	Portugal	2495.489	3.204734	1558.096	2.33572	1092.442	1.485986	1297.39	2.329657
	Singapore	184.774	0.188614	25.35	0.024129	0.279	0.005184	559.78	0.468186
	Spain	1172.85	1.477109	1320.131	1.559855	1725.115	2.110536	955.927	1.033981
	Sri Lanka DSR	9979.029	10.5133	13984.43	13.7349	13501.68	11.60623	6488.63	5.308368
	Sweden	0	0	1.357	0.004674	0	0	0	0
	Switzerlan D	0	0	42	0.050487	0	0	0	0
	Taiwan	0	0	14	0.014156	0	0	0	0
	Tanzania Rep	0	0	0.405	0.000427	0	0	0	0
	Thailand	0	0	0.102	0.000116	0.2	0.00019	0	0
	Tunisia	25	0.011228	12.4	0.014128	0	0	0	0
	Turkey	2974.668	2.840005	3185.247	3.163523	3698.959	3.139997	910.341	0.862145
	U Arab Emts	390.631	0.448764	701.283	0.641447	295.889	0.187889	189.4	0.123832
	U K	2.453	0.002617	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U S A	69	0.087084	3.875	0.006735	15.589	0.062939	0.12	0.000433
	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	27	0.020335	0	0
	Vietnam SOC Rep	5885.109	6.66572	10680.29	11.09686	6985.242	6.11337	5506.394	4.067827
	Unspecified	0	0	0	0	28.335	0.070399	0	0
Total Import of 68022190	138479	145.6151	144568.4	151.3379	112524	92.59752	48601.08	46.89483	
Other Marble Travertine and Alabaster (68029100)	Austria	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.000552	0	0
	Banglades H PR	251	0.041051	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Belgium	0	0	0.07	0.006206	0	0	0	0
	China P Rp	51.486	0.041112	183.725	0.462257	109.881	0.113852	32.962	0.026925
	Denmark	0	0	0	0	0.005	0.000222	0	0
	France	0	0	0	0	0.326	0.00215	0	0
	Germany	0.22	0.000549	0	0	0.02	0.000238	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Greece	0	0	0	0	41.34	0.234879	61.5	0.128166
	Hong Kong	0	0	0.2	0.000661	0	0	0	0
	Indonesia	17.409	0.021474	18.337	0.020809	0.242	0.003738	0	0
	Iran	0.002	0.000002	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Italy	124.073	0.359109	135.566	0.304124	350.555	0.864323	43.537	0.33175
	Netherland	0	0	0	0	0.025	0.000982	0	0
	Portugal	0	0	0.4	0.000591	52.1	0.03554	0	0
	Singapore	0	0	0.144	0.001434	2.82	0.00619	0	0
	Spain	0	0	9.89	0.018744	1.035	0.006144	0.119	0.002214
	Turkey	0	0	0	0	27.25	0.043895	0	0
	U Arab Emts	0.02	0.00002	0.1	0.000304	1.506	0.008361	15.333	0.066703
	U K	0.1	0.000118	0	0	0.2	0.000288	0	0
	U S A	1.13	0.002128	0	0	3.1	0.006558	2.28	0.065555
	VietnamSOC Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.1	0.051677
Total import of 68029100		445.44	0.465563	348.432	0.81513	590.425	1.327912	160.831	0.67299
Other Calcareous Stone (68029200)	China P RP	0	0	1.044	0.015537	0.04	0.000485	0	0
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.033376
	Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	25.98	0.018798	0	0
	Italy	0	0	0	0	16.432	0.089826	13.48	0.034597
	Portugal	72.9	0.052641	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0.9	0.000828	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0.33	0.005254	123.7	0.142196
	U S A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.000215
Total import of 68029200	73.8	0.053469	1.044	0.015537	42.782	0.114363	155.23	0.210384	
Total Imports of Marble		856556.1	419.2129	881777.1	389.7082	1164247	352.6115	597565.2	176.406644

Lab Facilities in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3180. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has made any assessment of problems in science laboratories in its schools including lack of sufficient space, safety, modern equipment, vacancy of attendants, etc.;

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

(c) whether the science laboratories of KVs in Karnataka have been without Lab Attendants during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to fill them up, school wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) All Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are supervised by Vidyalaya Management Committees and Officers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). No major shortcomings regarding facilities in Science Laboratories such as lack of sufficient space, safety, modern equipment, vacancy of attendants etc., which adversely affect the functioning of KVs, have been reported so far.

(c) and (d) There is no separate post of Lab Attendant in KVs. The work of lab attendants has been assigned to the sub-staff employees, Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS). As on date, there are 136 sub-staff employees in KVs of Karnataka out of 259 sanctioned posts. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has made available sub-staff employees in all those KVs which are functioning up to Class XII in Karnataka State to facilitate the work of lab attendants.

Revamping of SFURTI

3181. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

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

(a) whether the Government has revamped/proposes to revamp the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) with respect to the Khadi industry in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of clusters set up along with the expenditure incurred thereon and the number of persons employed/benefited under the said scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for monitoring the effective implementation of the said scheme;

(d) the details of the activities that have been taken up under the two thematic interventions of 'Research and Development' and 'Developing institutional linkages with the existing and proposed clusters' under the SFURTI scheme; and

(e) the extent to which the scheme has leveraged resources from CSR and Multilateral Development Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries' (SFURTI) scheme was revamped in 2015 for continuation upto 2016-17. Further, the Competent Authority has approved SFURTI's implementation till 2019-20. Under SFURTI Scheme, financial assistance is provided for development of Khadi, Coir and Village Industries clusters. New guidelines have been issued on 27.06.2018. Under the revised guidelines, types of clusters and assistance thereon has been changed, which is as follows:

Type of clusters	Per Cluster Budget Limit
Regular Clusters (upto 500 artisans)	Rs.2.50 crore
Major Clusters (more than 500 artisans)	Rs.5.00 crore

(b) So far 111 proposals of SFURTI clusters have been approved under SFURTI scheme. Nodal Agency-wise & State/UT-wise details of clusters set up along with the sanctioned amount, expenditure incurred thereon and the number of persons employed/benefited under the scheme during the last three years is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) The Scheme Steering Committee (SSC) chaired by Secretary, MSME reviews the progress of approved cluster periodically. Further, an online portal for SFURTI Scheme is operational which is updated by concerned agency viz. Nodal Agency (NA)/Technical Agency (TA)/

Implementing Agency (IA) regularly for monitoring the effective implementation of SFURTI Scheme.

(d) None of the clusters have sought any specific funds under the components of Thematic Interventions of 'Research and Development' and Developing Institutional

Linkages with the existing & proposed clusters' under the SFURTI scheme.

(e) CSR and Multilateral Development Bank's resources have yet not been leveraged under SFURTI Scheme.

Statement

Nodal Agency-wise spread indicating State & District-wise of SFURTI clusters during the last three years

KVIC

Sl. No	State	District	Name/ Product	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Artisans/ Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Traditional Kalamkari painting Products	121.49	107.696	300
2	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Jonnada Food processing	155.88	77.940	461
	(Jonnada)	Cluster				
	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Handloom & Traditional dress making	83.31	41.655	225
3	Pradesh					
4	Bihar	Madhubani	Madhubani traditional Painting	147.89	64.603	600
5	Bihar	Rohtas	Pottery	127.87	55.947	150
6	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Dry Flowers	93.15	93.150	389
7	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Docra handicraft	98.03	98.030	600
8	Gujarat	Bardoli Surat	Black smithy & Agri tools	118.57	118.570	498
9	Haryana	Panipat	Multi craft/ Handicraft	122.29	53.295	329
10	Haryana	Hissar	Zari Juti& Embroidery	231.56	115.780	500
11	Jharkhand	Gumla	Multi products - Food Processing, Bee keeping & Honey	254.24	254.040	800
12	Jharkhand	Koderma	Agarbatti	127.44	112.404	250
13	Jharkhand	SanthalPargana	Silk & Khadi products	150.00	131.400	681
14	Karnataka	(Harihara) Davangere	Khadi	130.50	130.500	501
15	Karnataka	(Hudli) Belgaum	Khadi	132.82	132.820	730
16	Karnataka	SidhalgattaChikball arpur	Khadi	132.03	132.030	300
17	Karnataka	Bidar	Wood craft/ Woodwork	145.37	145.370	250
18	Karnataka	Belgaum (Bijapur)	Bijapur Khadi Cluster	237.17	118.585	448

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Bamboo processing	149.89	124.195	250
20	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Readymade garments	112.24	56.120	533
21	Maharashtra	Satara(Mahabaleshwar)	Mahabaleswar Bee-keeping	116.30	58.150	470
22	Maharashtra	Beed	Banjara dress making & Handicrafts	98.09	43.812	250
23	Manipur	Ningomthong	Bamboo, Reed kauna Cluster	135.75	135.750	316
24	Manipur	Senapati (Khongjam)	Traditional dress & Embroidery Cluster	117.79	58.895	450
25	Manipur	Thoubal	Mao Bee-keeping Cluster	145.61	72.805	300
26	Madhya Pradesh	Hosangabad	Bamboo & pottery	149.44	149.440	474
27	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Pottery/ Terracotta	148.55	148.550	509
28	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot (M.P.)	Herbal & health care Products	245.25	104.264	500
29	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Natural Dye & Printing	112.65	49.746	300
30	Odisha	Abahana (Khurda)	Fruits and Vegetable processing	132.05	132.050	188
31	Odisha	JagmohanGanj am	Brass & Bell Metal Handicraft	121.20	121.200	314
32	Odisha	BetnotiMayurbhanj	Non Timber Forest product (NTFP)	159.36	68.744	559
33	Punjab	Ludhiana (Doraha)	Bee Keeping Cl. Honey	150.00	65.455	310
34	Rajasthan	Jaipur (Sanchor)	Sanchor leather Cluster	115.21	57.605	200
35	Rajasthan	Sikandara (Dausa)	Stone Carving	110.50	48.850	200
36	Tamil Nadu	KangayamTirupur	Kangayamkhadi products	130.50	130.500	309
37	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Sarkar Steel & wooden furniture	142.85	142.850	345
38	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Palmgur& Palm Products	149.84	64.897	300
39	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Pottery	111.65	49.439	300
40	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (Chinhat)	Food Processing/Honey	112.77	49.785	217
41	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi- Sant Ravi-das Ngr. (Allahabad)	Hand knotted carpet	130.50	114.000	539
42	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Crochet Crochia cluster	101.87	101.870	300
43	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur (Varanasi)	Carpet Weaving	112.17	50.051	300
44	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Pottery Cluster	143.85	121.430	444
45	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Aipan Art/ Handicraft	103.39	46.474	251
46	West Bengal	ChakslampurMurs hidabad	Muslin and other khadi cluster	192.50	192.500	750
47	West Bengal	Nadia (Chitrashali)	Chitrashali Khadi Cluster	165.67	82.835	251
Total					4626.077	18441

Coir Board

Sl. No	State	District	Name/ Product	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Artisans/ Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Coir Mattress Coir fibre	266.58	158.486	1600
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Coir Products	112.03	49.994	400
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Coir Products	249.28	124.640	400
4	Gujarat	Anand (Tarapur)	Coir Products	247.84	123.090	500
5	Gujarat	Banaskantha (Samvedna) (ST Cluster)	Coir handicrafts	149.99	142.554	500
6	Karnataka	Tumkur	Coir products- Coir pith Block, Coir furniture, manure, Rubberized Coir, Coir handicrafts	740.86	304.987	2500
7	Karnataka	KumtaKarwar (North Kannada)	Coir products- Coir pith, Coir furniture, Rubberized Coir, Coir handicrafts	149.36	136.091	500
8	Karnataka	Hassan (Haralakatta)	Coir Products	148.54	127.736	500
9	Karnataka	Hassan (Javagal)	Coir Products	147.21	63.330	500
10	Karnataka	Hassan (Gudakanhalli)	Coir Products	143.43	61.916	500
11	Kerala	Neyatinkara (Katakada)	Coir furniture	144.08	126.174	517
12	Kerala	Balussery	Coir products Coir pith making	109.02	97.534	500
13	Kerala	Haripad - Allapuzha	Coir products	284.03	250.002	10588
14	Kerala	Alapuzha (Ambalapuzh)	Coir Products	159.48	79.740	368
15	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi (Sindhudurg)	Coir products - Coir mats, Coir pith, Coir pith compost etc.	149.34	130.388	500
16	Maharashtra	Pendur (Sindhudurg)	Coir Fibre extraction, Coir pith making.	149.34	130.388	550
17	Odisha	Balasore(Bhograi)	Coir products	150.34	75.170	559
18	Odisha	Puri(Konark)	Coir products	174.44	87.220	1044
19	Odisha	Kendrapada (Rajkanika Coir CI)	Coir products	161.25	80.625	401
20	Tamil Nadu	Salem(Mettur)	Coir furniture, Coir Mat consortium	298.91	264.811	1430
21	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (Pollachi South)	Rubberized Coir	662.24	613.226	3350

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul (Tirupur)	Coir products	291.62	264.102	1720
23	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Coir pith block/Grow Bag	148.25	129.500	750
24	Tamil Nadu	Kangayam (Tirupur)	Coir products	289.19	289.190	650
25	Tamil Nadu	Palladain Grow Bag (Tirupur)	Coir products Coir Grow Bag	289.90	261.395	885
26	Tamil Nadu	Tenakashi (Thirunelveli)	Coir products	273.71	243.126	1330
27	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Coir furaitureCoir handicrafts	299.72	264.824	2450
28	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari (Ethamozy) Nagercoil	Coir products	149.06	131.802	1750
29	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Coir Products	286.96	120.435	695
Total					4932.476	37937

IIEG

Sl. No	State	District	Name/ Product	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Artisans/ Benefi- ciaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	Majuli (Jorhat Distt.)	Unique handicraft Endi silk bamboo products	137.30	118.946	2521
2	Assam	Manas (BaksaDistt.)	Handloom Dress/ Traditional Dress	140.5	123.400	5501
3	Assam	Barpeta	Metal ware/Brass metal craft	143.99	125.072	544
4	Assam	Mirza Hastkalashilp Cluster, Mirza	Handloom Dress	143.99	125.072	544
5	Assam	Moran-Dibrugarh Distt.	Handloom weaving & readymade garments	211.76	89.850	695
6	Assam	Goalpara	Sitalpati	94.38	47.190	550
7	Assam	Kamrup	PSK Silk Khadi Cluster	175.13	87.565	544
8	Assam	Dhubri (Chapar)	ChaparTerracota Cluster	108.17	54.085	432
9	Assam	Goalpara (Balijana)	Dress making & Handicraft Cl.	162.59	81.295	250
10	Tripura	West Tripura	Bamboo Utility	272.21	114.974	500
Total					967.449	4861

NIMSME

Sl. No	State	District	Name/ Product	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Artisans/ Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kondapalli (Krishna Distt.)	Wooden Toys	132.85	70.976	201
2	Andhra Pradesh	PedannaKrishna Distt.	Kalamkari Painting	261.00	123.185	750
3	Kerala	Tirur	Virgin Coconut Oil	245.89	177.551	750
4	Punjab	Bhatinda Honey Bee cluster	Honey	265.24	206.760	1090
5	Punjab	Hoshiarpur (Distt. Hoshiarpur)	Wood Inlay and Lacquer	250.75	105.800	618
6	Telangana	Pcmbarthy (Warangal Distt.)	Metalware	149.96	65.446	200
7	Telangana	Mothkur (Distt. Mehboobnagar)	Ikat handloom	143.38	122.185	400
8	Telangana	leeza (Distt. Mehboobnagar)	Gadwal handloom	198.55	88.692	600
Total					960.595	4609

Jammu and Kashmir KVIB

Sl. No	State	District	Name/ Product	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Artisans/ Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantanag (Ranipora)	Weaving Martand Chainstitch & Crewel embroidery	380.00	349.500	651
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam (Rudbugh)	Weaving Sukhnag Sozni Embroidery	375.00	345.500	500
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	HoneyBee-Keeping Kasur Maunch	299.80	232.140	550
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla (Pattan)	Weaving & Embroidery	248.37	105.632	369
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama (Pampore)	Hosiery Cluster	216.46	92.608	344
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Khistwar	Essential Oils	196.00	83.692	418
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora(Kamraj Bee-keeping)	Honey & Bee-keeping	211.35	105.675	250
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Rarnban (Banihal)	Honey & Bee-keeping	128.14	64.070	157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba(Masterjee Bee-keeping)	Honey & Bee-keeping	124.01	62.005	164
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda (Kailash kundshudhMahadev)	Honey & Bee-keeping	126.85	63.425	300
Total					1504.247	3703

IEDO

Sl. No	State	District	Name/ Product	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Artisans/ Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Odisha	Soro, (Balasore)	Stone Carving Handicraft	235.15	211.480	550
2	Odisha	Jajpur (Haripur)	Traditional Dress	119.17	52.903	250
3	Odisha	Mayurbhanj (Udala)	Sal Leaf & Honey	139.80	61.060	250
4	Odisha	Bhadrak(Bhandaripokhri Agarbatti Cluster)	Agarbatti	209.00	104.500	300
5	Odisha	Khurda (Hadapada Stone Carving Cluster)	Stone Carving	248.70	124.350	250
6	Odisha	Mayurbhanj Baripada Milk & milk products Cluster)	Milk & milk products	413.16	206.580	750
Total					760.873	2350

IMEDF

Sl. No	State	District	Name/ Product	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Artisans/ Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Uttar Pradesh	Baraulia,Amethi&Sultanpur	Baraulia Medicinal Plants	225.20	96.100	500

Vocational Training

3182. SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether it is true that vocational training plays a vital role in creating job in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring the vocational training into mainstream in the country;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to chalk out a strong policy roadmap for job creation and vocational training in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Government of India is implementing various schemes for imparting short term as well as long term skill development programmes on pan-India basis under National Skill Development Policy-2015. Directorate General of Training (DGT), Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship imparts long term trainings and is also entrusted with the responsibility of vocational training in the country. One of the Flagship schemes is "Craftsmen Training Scheme" being implemented through a network of 15,042 Industrial Training Institutes(ITIs) located all over the country with an objective to provide skilled work force to the industry in 132 trades with duration of 6 months, 1 year and 2 years.

DGT has taken a number of initiatives to improve quality of skills for better employment opportunities namely Dual System of Training- for better industry linkages following the German model, Grading of ITIs & ISO 29990 certification, Introduction of two year Advanced Technical Diploma, Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) and Introduction of new trades on Internet of Things (IoT), Smart Agriculture, Geo informatics assistant, Aeronautical Structure & Equipment Fitter, Drone, Solar Technician, Technician Mechatronics etc.

The short term skill development training programmes are delivered through Ministry's two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis being implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The payment to training providers is linked to placement. Training Centers(TCs) / Training Partners(TPs) are also required to have a dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. The scheme also promotes various types of Mudra loans to promote self-employment and to assist the students in placement post training. Multiple efforts are taken by training providers like organizing Placement/ Rozgar Melas periodically with support from the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to ensure the participation of local industry along with awareness building in aspiring youth.

Kala Utsav in Schools

3183. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government has organized Kala Utsav recently to promote arts in education;

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

(c) the number of schools children from different States that participated in the Kala Utsav, State-wise;

(d) the benefit that the school children got out of this Utsav; and

(e) whether the Government has organized similar Utsav in the past and if so, the details thereof along with the achievement in organizing such Utsav?

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 Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India launched the national level Kala Utsav in the year 2015, to promote arts in education, by nurturing and showcasing the artistic talent of school students, in the country. The Ministry recognises the importance of aesthetics and artistic experiences for secondary-level students, which plays a major role in creating awareness about India's rich cultural heritage and its vibrant diversity in the context of education of Arts (Music, Theatre, Dance, Visual Arts and Crafts). Recently, national level Kala Utsav 2018 was organized in Delhi from 12th -15th December, 2018, in which 281 students participated from 34 States/ UTs, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas. State/ UT wise details of students participated in national level Kala Utsav 2018 is at enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) National level Kala Utsav 2015, on the theme 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' was held from 8th -11th

December 2015 in Delhi in which 1331 Students from all 36 States/UTs participated. National level Kala Utsav, 2016 was held from 15th -18th November 2016, in Delhi in which 1529 students from 35 States/UTs, KVS and NVS participated. The National level Kala Utsav 2017 was held from 2nd -6th January, 2018 at Regional Institute of Education, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on the theme of "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" in which 1073 students from 34 States/UTs, KVS and NVS participated.

During Kala Utsav 2015 to 2017, group competitions were held in four art forms: Dance, Music, Theatre, Visual Arts (Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Crafts) where each State/UT sent one team for each form of art. However, during 2018, solo competitions were held in four art forms: Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Dance, Painting, where each State/UT had to send two entries i.e. one male and one female student in each art form, in order to identify and showcase individual talent.

Arts integration in education helps to encourage creativity, develop problem solving ability and improve the ability to handle mental imagery for better expression. Kala Utsav has been structured as an art festival to include performances and display of exhibits. The design of Kala Utsav helps students explore, understand and showcase their artistic talent by practicing different art forms. This event gives students the opportunity to understand and celebrate cultural diversity at the school, district, state and national levels. It creates awareness about India's cultural heritage and its vibrant diversity among students and other stakeholders. Kala Utsav helps in enhancing the various skills of the participants and prepares them as ambassadors of our culture. Kala Utsav is also an effort to mainstream students with special needs (differently-abled and from diverse socio-economic backgrounds) and celebrating their abilities.

Statement

State/UT/Organization wise details of Students participated in Kala Utsav 2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Organization	Total Number of Students
1		2
1	Andhra Pradesh	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7
3	Assam	8

1	2	
4	Bihar	8
5	Chhattisgarh	8
6	Goa	8
7	Gujarat	8
8	Haryana	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8
11	Jharkhand	8
12	Kerala	8
13	Madhya Pradesh	8
14	Maharashtra	8
15	Manipur	5
16	Meghalaya	8
17	Mizoram	8
18	Nagaland	8
19	Odisha	8
20	Punjab	8
21	Rajasthan	8
22	Sikkim	8
23	Tamil Nadu	8
24	Telangana	8
25	Tripura	8
26	Uttarakhand	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	8
28	West Bengal	8
29	Chandigarh	8
30	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	8
31	Daman and Diu	8
32	Delhi	8
33	Puducherry	8
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
35	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	8
36	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	8
	Total	281

Oil Storage Bunkers

3184. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
 SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
 SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:
 KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) the details of Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPRs) built/constructed in the country in Phase I of SPR, State-wise along with the capacity of each reservoir including the number of days it would be utilised to offset supply constraints in emergency situation;

(b) whether the Government has increased/proposes to increase the size of SPRs to 87 days' worth of the country's net crude oil imports by 2020 with the objective to cushion the impact of volatile world oil prices and to ensure energy security;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of sites identified for setting up of SPRs including Chandikhol in Odisha and the amount of funds earmarked/sanctioned for the same;

(d) whether any proposals have been received from foreign countries to set up SPRs under PPP model in Phase II and has also considered experts opinion with regard to fund management and if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) whether Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), Saudi Aramco and other companies have signed various agreements with the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), the designated agency that manages the SPRs to store oil at current reserve facilities in the country and if so, the details and the salient features of the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government of India Special Purpose Vehicle called 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 is estimated to provide for about 9.5 days of crude oil requirement.

(b) to (d) Government has given 'in principle' approval for creation of two additional SPR facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at two locations namely (i) Chandikhol in Odisha (4 MMT) and (ii) Padur in Karnataka (2.5 MMT). As per the consumption pattern of 2017-18, 6.5 MMT SPR capacity is estimated to provide for about additional 11.57 days of India's crude oil requirement. Government has also given 'in principle' approval for exploring public private partnership model for Phase II. Government has, so far, not received any proposal from foreign countries to set up SPRs under PPP model.

(e) ISPRL and Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) of UAE signed a Restated Definitive Agreement on Oil Storage and Management for filling up one of the two caverns at Mangaluru SPR facility. Under the Agreement ADNOC has filled up one of the two caverns at Mangaluru SPR facility with crude oil at its own cost. The Agreement allows ADNOC to use a certain percentage of the stored crude oil for commercial purposes with a well defined replenishment schedule. ISPRL and ADNOC also signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 12th November'2018 to explore storage of crude oil in two compartments of Padur SPR constructed under phase I of the SPR programme.

[Translation]

LPG Connections under PMUY

3185. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
 SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
 SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
 SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
 SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:
 SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
 SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the names of the districts covered in the country under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) along with new LPG connections issued in each month under PMUY and the time by which this facility would be provided in the remaining districts, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of people who have not been covered under PMUY and the steps taken by the Government to cover these people under the said scheme in a time bound manner:

(c) the number of complaints received regarding charging excess amount by gas distributors than the stipulated amount in lieu of connection provided under PMUY along with the steps taken by the Government to resolve the said complaints, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether problems have been reported/noticed by the Government in implementation of PMUY in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the natures of such difficulties faced by the Government and action taken to remove these hurdles in a time bound manner, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of LPG dealerships and set up more LPG plants in view of increasing consumers and also proposes to lay emphasis on the use of any other alternative fuel and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is currently under implementation across the country As on 26.12.2018, more than 5.89 crore connections have been released under PMUY. State/UT-wise details are at enclosed Statement.

(b) As on 26.12.2018, OMCs have released more than 5.89 crore LPG connections under PMUY consumers. Earlier, the beneficiaries under PMUY were identified either from SECC list or from seven other identified categories. Now, the Government has decided to extend the benefit to aill left out poor families under PMUY subject to fulfilment of terms & conditions.

(c) OMCs have reported very minuscule number of cases of established irregularities in providing gas connections to BPL households under PMUY since launch of the Scheme. OMCs have taken punitive action as per the extant Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and the Distributorship Agreement against LPG distributors in all the established cases of irregularities.

(d) Implementation of PMUY is monitored closely in terms of number of beneficiaries identified and the actual number of connections released vis-a-vis LPG coverage in States/Districts. The difficulties faced by OMCs mainly relate to identification of households, difficult terrain, low awareness on usefulness of LPG etc. The Government has taken up the matter with concerned State Governments. Further, OMCs have launched awareness programme through print and electronic media highlighting the benefit of usage of LPG.

(e) As on 01.12.2018, there are 22,328 LPG distributors in the country. Further, with a view to strengthen the LPG distribution infrastructure, OMCs had advertised more than 6400 locations across the country, which are mostly in rural areas.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY as on 26.12.2018.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,241
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,90,827
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36,721
4	Assam	23,72,492
9	Bihar	70,12,974
6	Chandigarh	46
7	Chhattisgarh	26,56,264
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,065
9	Daman and Diu	411
10	Delhi	63,488
11	Goa	1,053
12	Gujarat	19,01,141
13	Haryana	6,11,954
14	Himachal Pradesh	89,460
15	Jammu and Kashmir	8,27,348
16	Jharkhand	25,75,224
17	Karnataka	18,28,061
18	Kerala	1,55,021
19	Lakshadweep	286
20	Madhya Pradesh	52,60,923
21	Maharashtra	34,62,409
22	Manipur	1,03,021
23	Meghalaya	1,33,366

1	2	3
24	Mizoram	25,071
25	Nagaland	46,243
26	Odisha	35,39,313
27	Puducherry	12,831
28	Punjab	11,40,510
29	Rajasthan	43,45,613
30	Sikkim	5,270
31	Tamil Nadu	27,88,988
32	Teianganana	5,16,669
33	Tripura	1,90,610
34	Uttar Pradesh	99,06,117
35	Uttarakhand	2,68,480
36	West Bengal	68,21,015
Total		589,09,526

[English]

**Programme for International Student
Assessment (PISA)**

3186. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is going to start three new Professional courses with an aim to reduce curriculum overload and if so, the details thereof along with the salient points of the Course;

(b) whether it is likely to reduce the curriculum overload and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government is going to conduct tests like the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) which evaluates school students scholastic performance in Math's, Science and Reading and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) addresses the issue related to curriculum load keeping in view the Yash Pal Committee Report (1993) titled 'Learning Without Burden'. This report points out that the pernicious burden of non-comprehension needs more attention. The NCF states that 'Heavy School Bags' is the common source of physical discomfort due to heavy encyclopedic types of information loaded textbooks. To overcome this problem, NCF emphasizes upon shifting learning away from rote methods, connecting knowledge to life outside school, enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain textbook centric, and making examination more flexible and integrated to classroom life.

(c) Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) is a triennial international survey that aims to evaluate education systems worldwide by testing the skills and knowledge of 15 years old students in Mathematics, science and Reading. India participated in PISA in 2009 only through schools in two States, i.e Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh.

India has developed its own student assessment system called the National Achievement Survey (NAS), which is independently conducted by NCERT across the country. The NAS 2017 was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 701 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for all subjects from Grades I to VIII. The Students of Classes III and V are assessed on Reading Comprehension, Mathematics and Environmental Studies and Class VIII students are assessed on Language, Maths, Science and Social Science. District report cards for NAS 2017 have been released and are available on MHRD website. These contain various sections, including indicating the lowest

performing area in Learning Outcomes to enable States to identify learning gaps and take steps to improve the learning outcomes based on the same.

Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X was also conducted throughout the country on February 05, 2018 in government, government aided and private schools. The learning levels of 1.5 million students in 44,304 schools across 610 districts in 34 States and UTs were assessed, in 5 subject areas of English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Modern Indian Language (MIL).

Steps to Improve Working Conditions of Beedi Workers

3187. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that majority of the beedi workers are suffering from multiple illness due to continuous exposure to tobacco and other hazardous substances and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated number of employees associated with beedi industries during the last three years, State-wise and the names of countries to which beedi is being exported, quantity, value and countrywise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps/concrete measures to Improve the working conditions, health and other benefits of the employees particularly women associated with the beedi industries, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds allocated to different States for providing alternate livelihood for beedi workers during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Specific cases of multiple illness of the beedi workers have been reported to this Ministry so far.

(b) Details are enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Various benefits are being provided to Beedi workers and their dependents under the Labour Welfare Scheme in the field of Health, Housing, and Education. Details of such Schemes are at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Details are at enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT wise details of Beedi Workers

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Name of State/UT	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	42008
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	42813
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	450228
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	244412
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	157753
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	412984
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1054652
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1658401
		Tripura	13385
9.	Guwahati		9154
10.	Kannur	Kerala	32032
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	188550
		Goa	-
		Daman (UT)	-
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-
12.	Patna	Bihar	293916
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	18757
14.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	79905
15.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	113408
	Total		4812358

Names of Countries to which Beedi is being Exported, Quantity, Value and Country wise

(QTY in Ton and Values in USD)

Country	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Upto May '18)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U Arab Emts	146.61	2274787	288.97	4195132	188.57	3144984		
Netherland Antil	26.29	137478	35.03	463286	34.00	763616		
Afghanistan	12.20	114924	47.50	423102	48.39	518698		
Zambia	21.80	282249	23.20	311329	66.08	451511	28.25	317942
Singapore	50.16	255181	9.98	199338	12.51	276088		
Nepal	16.95	31168	5.10	21528	17.54	133325	1.02	1890
South Africa	3.16	37064	2.34	25496	6.14	83919	5.00	23394
Ireland	4.25	26020	16.00	93038	9.94	67314		
Usa	38.54	929352	12.95	306739	3.30	55385	0.57	4819
Australia	5.19	35875	18.00	110971	18.37	52813	1.56	14175
Switzerland	0.75	27107	3.81	135332	1.23	48749		
Trinidad	0.27	7511	1.04	27235	1.74	41892		
Sri Lanka Dsr	1.75	16139	10.00	2641	14.65	37649	0.19	10356
Senegal					1.30	30482		
Maldives					1.52	21539		
Serbia					1.60	9751		
Russia	1.00	3657	6.30	58837	1.20	9698		
Peru					1.00	6453		
Korea Rp	0.82	5926			0.83	5967		
Saudi Arab	0.08	1270			0.40	3105		
Uruguay					0.40	2276		
Bangladesh Pr			1.05	3098	0.71	2078		
Canada	1.00	6785	2.30	13863	0.35	1215		
Mauritius	0.04	659	0.74	2332	0.14	1020		
Colombia	0.30	2255			0.10	344		
Uzbekistan					0.06	144		
Vietnam Soc Rep					0.08	139		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mozambique					0.00	2		
Ecuador							2.50	16075
St Lucia			0.21	4454			0.06	3031
Argentina	1.00	25087	1.61	19425				
Bahamas	1.46	10997	3.20	8555				
Belgium			0.04	152				
Chile	1.11	8326						
Estonia	2.40	8902						
Germany	1.48	11416						
Grenada	0.02	756						
Hong Kong	4.73	24110	1.98	12537				
Iran	21.50	214299	15.52	111813				
Israel	2.00	9637	5.80	38792				
Kazakhstan			0.13	209				
Lesotho	0.09	1678						
Lithuania			8.00	22752				
Malaysia	1.95	9299	9.94	56635				
Mongolia	0.05	707						
New Zealand	6.02	12253	0.29	3576				
Nigeria			0.13	740				
Philippines			0.03	66				
Spain	3.10	19076	9.38	76678				
UK	1.50	17620	0.00	1				
Grand Total	379.46	4568300	540.63	6750952	432.13	5770156	39.15	391682

NOTE: 2017-18 & 2018-19 Figures are Provisional.

Sources: Information as received from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Statement-II

- (i) Health Schemes: Besides providing health care facilities to beedi workers and their families through 10 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries, following assistance is being provided in case of certain critical diseases.

Sl. No.	Purpose	Nature of Assistance
1	2	3
1	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.

1	2	3
2	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/-.
3	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/-
4	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents for treatment through Govt, recognized hospitals.
5	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 30,000/-.

(ii) Housing Scheme: Under the revised Housing Subsidy scheme RIHS -2016 an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakh is being provided to Beedi workers as subsidy for helping them to build their own pucca houses.

(iii) Educational Scheme:

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

Statement-III

Details of Budget Allocated under Skill Development Programme in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the LWO Region	Name of State/UT Covered	Budget Allocated in 2017-18 (Rs. in Lakh)	Budget Allocated in 2018-19 (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	-	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	12.08	-
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	9.81	-
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	50	5
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	19.97	10.75
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	7	1.50
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	8	21.50
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	37.66	0.10
		Tripura	--	--
9.	Guwahati	Assam	10	--
10.	Kannur	Kerala	26.75	--
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	12.08	15.90
		Goa		
		Daman (UT)		
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)		
12.	Patna	Bihar	4.92	--
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	12.03	11.75
14.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	5.10	--
15.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	5	--
	Total		220.4	67

* This programme was initiated w.e.f. 01.04.2017. Budget allocation has been under the head "Education-Other Charges".

[Translation]

Setting up of Mega Refinery

3188. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the deadline for commissioning of the 44 billion mega refiner.' on the west coast has been extended by three years and if so, the details thereof along with the status of land acquisition for the said project and the steps taken by the Government to clear the hurdles in land acquisition;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open new petro refineries in view of increasing demand of petroleum products in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(c) the total number of oil refineries functioning in the country, refinery/company-wise along with total number of by-products being produced while processing the crude oil by the refineries and the total income earned by the refineries by selling these by-products during the last three years, refinery-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up new refineries in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has started outsourcing of refining process in the country and received any proposal in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the

criteria fixed for selection of works to be outsourced; and

(f) the extent to which the working of the refineries is likely to improve by such outsourcing?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil PSUs have identified land for the integrated refinery cum petrochemical complex in Maharashtra in consultation with Government of Maharashtra. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has started the process of land acquisition. However, there is opposition from certain quarters of society for the land acquisition. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has written to Government of Maharashtra to expedite the land acquisition.

(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.

(c) The products of the Refineries after processing of crude depend on configuration of the refineries including design and capacity of primary and secondary units. In general, products like LPG, Petrol, Diesel, Naphtha, Kerosene, etc., are produced by most of the refineries depending on techno-commercial considerations. Details of the total number of oil refineries functioning in the country is at enclosed Statement-I and the total income earned by the Oil PSUs refineries during the last three years, refinery-wise is at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Government has granted revised approval on 09.10.2017 for setting up of 9 MMTPA Grass-root Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex by HPCL in Joint Venture with Government of Rajasthan at Pachpadra in Barmer district of Rajasthan.

(e) and (f) Generally, the main refining process by Public Sector Refineries is done on their own. However, depending on techno-commercial considerations, offsites, power and utility systems, effluent treatment plants, hydrogen generation and supply, etc., are outsourced in some of the refineries.

Statement-I

Details of the total no. of oil refineries functioning in the country

Sl. No.	Refinery Location	Name of the Company
1	Guwahati, Assam	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
2	Barauni, Bihar	
3	Koyali, Gujarat	
4	Haldia, West Bengal	
5	Mathura, U.P	
6	Digboi, Assam	
7	Panipat, Haryana	
8	Bongaigaon, Assam	
9	Paradip, Odisha	
10	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
11	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	
12	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
13	Kochi, Kerala	
14	Manali, Tamil Nadu	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited
15	Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu	
16	Numaligarh, Assam	Numaligarh Refinery Limited
17	Mangalore, Karnataka	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited
18	Tatipaka, Andhra Pradesh	Oil and Natural Gas Commission
19	Bina, Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Oman Refinery Ltd.
20	Bathinda, Punjab	HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd.
21	DTA-Jamnagar, Gujarat	Reliance Industries Limited
22	SEZ, Jamnagar, Gujarat	
23	Vadinar, Gujarat	Nyara Energy

Statement-II*Total income earned by the Oil PSUs*

1. Total realization to IOCL refineries on account of on transfer petroleum and petrochemical products at Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) from 2015-16 to 2017-18 in Rs. Crore is:

Transfer of Products, Rs. Cr	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Guwahati	3903	3976	4872
Barauni	19466	18663	20072
Gujrat	37923	37506	45164
Haldia	20521	20024	23657
Mathura	26210	26968	31161
Digboi	2058	2101	2812
Panipat	53430	54819	66825
Bongaigoan	8147	8513	9328
Paradip	1910	19842	36550
Total	173568	192412	240440

2. Overall Gross Refining Margin earned by BPCL Refineries:

(Figs. In Rs. Crs.)

	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Mumbai Refinery	5023	3671	4198
Kochi Refinery	4333	3061	3610

3. Total Income Earned (last three years) pertaining to HPCL refineries:

HPCL's Gross Refining Margins

(\$/bbl)

F. Y.	Mumbai Refinery	Visakh Refinery	Average GRM
2015-2016	8.09	5.46	6.68
2016-2017	6.95	5.51	6.20
2017-2018	8.35	6.55	7.40

4. Total Sales Turnover and Profit After Tax (PAT) for NRL:

Parameter	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Sales Turnover (Rs Crore)	11,923	13,945	15,922
PAT (Rs Crore)	1,222	2,101	2,045

5. Revenue and Profit After Tax (PAT) in last 3 years of MRPL:-

(Rs. Cr)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	50864	59415	63067
PAT	1148	3644	2224

6. Total revenue of CPCL in the last three financial years:-

Financial Year	Manali Refinery	CBR Refinery
2017-18	43219.37	915.44
2016-17	39351.66	1234.24
2015-16	33781.74	1171.67

*[English]***Ethanol Blending**

3189. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
 SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
 SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:
 SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:
 SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
 SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) whether Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) has been implemented in all States/UTs identified for the purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received proposal from any of the States including West Bengal to increase the percentage of ethanol in petrol and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government/OMCs have fixed 8 per cent target for Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) during 2018-19 and placed order in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has approved Rs.4440 crore soft loans or interest subvention scheme for setting up ethanol plants in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the criteria laid down/modalities worked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government is implementing Ethanol Blending Petrol (EBP) Programme through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in twenty one States and four Union Territories wherein, Public Sector OMCs procure ethanol from ethanol manufacturers and sell upto 10% ethanol blended petrol.

(b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has not received proposal to increase the percentage of ethanol in petrol from State Governments.

(c) Public Sector OMCs procure ethanol from ethanol manufacturers and sell upto 10% ethanol blended petrol. For the ethanol supply year 2018-19, OMCs tendered a requirement of 329 crore litres of ethanol.

OMCs have allocated 259.3 crore litres of ethanol with suppliers as on 23.12.2018.

(d) Government has notified a scheme namely - "Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity" on 19.07.2018. Under the aforesaid Scheme, 114 proposals have been approved, involving a loan amount of Rs.6139.08 crore for grant of interest subvention.

Implementation of JRP Scheme

3190. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has implemented a Joint Research Programme (JRP) between higher education institutions in India and foreign education institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of foreign institutions involved in research and academic collaboration;

(c) the manner in which Indian students have benefited through said JRP;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any steps to increase the representation of female students in JRP;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide affordable and quality education to the eligible population in the country in Government and private sector institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As informed by University Grants Commission (UGC), a number of Joint Research Programmes (JRP) have been implemented through Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements between the Government of India and the Government of

other countries like USA, UK, Israel, Norway, New Zealand and Germany.

The Programmes are being implemented to provide opportunity to young Indian researchers and teachers of all disciplines to have international collaborative research training in advance techniques and technologies in emerging fields. Research scholars are also associated with the projects and participating in the exchange visits.

(d) to (f) The extant National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education wherein, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education.

As informed by UGC, the funds allocated for various joint research programmes in the last 3 years are as follows:

Programme	Allocation of Funds (in cr.)
Indo- US 21st Century Knowledge Initiative	4.50
Indo- Israel	30.00
UGC- UKIERI	4.00
Indo- Norway	6.60
Indo- German Partnership	2.04

Further, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has introduced the Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), which facilitates academic and research collaborations between Indian Institutions and top leading Universities of the world. With an allocation of Rs.418 Crores, spread over a period of two years (2018-19 and 2019-20), the scheme aims to support around 600 joint research proposals and will have a major impact in providing the best international expertise to address major national problems, expose Indian academicians to the best collaborators abroad, provide Indian students an opportunity to work in the world class laboratories, develop strong bilateral relationships in research, and improve the international ranking of Indian Institutions.

Moreover, in exercise of the powers conferred by the provisions of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961, each NT enters into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with educational institutions across the world for academic and research collaboration, including student and faculty exchange programmes, joint research projects, joint Ph.D.

programmes and twinning arrangements. The Indian Institutes of Management can also enter into collaboration with educational or management institutions in other countries, to extend the interests of management education and research, under the provisions of The Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017.

The Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research have also entered into MoUs with foreign institutions for collaborative research, and faculty and student exchange programmes.

Courses under SWAYAM Platform

3191. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) the number of Universities which have come on board in accepting credit transfer for courses done through SWAYAM Platform;

(b) the number of courses offered under SWAYAM during the current academic year;

(c) the number of students who have registered under SWAYAM during the current academic year; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide best quality education to students via online platform?

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 Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has embarked on a major and new initiative called 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM), which provides one integrated platform and MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) portal for online courses, using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and covering all higher education subjects and skill sector courses. Till date, more than 39 Lakhs learners have been enrolled in more than 1600+ MOOCs courses that have been run through SWAYAM. 60,000 persons have completed the courses. Credit transfer facility up to 20% is enabled through the notification issued by UGC/AICTE- 'Credit Framework for

online learning courses through SWAYAM Regulation 2016'. It is the endeavor of MHRD to align the courses on the SWAYAM portal with the curriculum of Universities.

All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are available, free of cost. More than 1,000 specially chosen faculty and teachers from across the Country have participated in preparing these courses. In order to ensure best quality content are produced and delivered, 9 National Coordinators have been appointed: They are, University Grants Commission (UGC) for Post-Graduation Education, Consortium for Education Communication (CEC) for Under-Graduate Education, NPTEL Consortium of 7 Indian Institutes of Technologies & Indian Institute of Science for Engineering, National Council for Education Research & Training (NCERT) & National Institute for Open Schooling (NIOS) for School Education, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for out of the School Students, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore for Management Studies, National Institute for Technical Teachers' Training (NITTTR) for teachers training program and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for ARPIT Courses (Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching), Self-paced & Courses by Foreign Universities.

The Faculty Development Programmes (FDP) is also being developed through SWAYAM. Fifteen lakh untrained teachers are getting trained under DEIED programme of NIOS delivered through SWAYAM. The Government has launched Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), a major and unique initiative of online professional development of 15 lakh higher education faculty using the MOOCs platform of SWAYAM.

92 Universities have come forward in accepting credit transfer for courses done through SWAYAM Platform. The number of courses offered under SWAYAM during the current academic year is 1082 courses. The number of users including students, teachers, professionals, sr. citizens, housewives etc. who have registered for various courses under SWAYAM are 25,57,118 and the registrations during the current academic year are 4,36,431.

The Online Courses delivered on SWAYAM, are going to reduce the digital divide. It shall, turn out to be a disruptive technology and change the present business model of higher education. Since the MOOCs on SWAYAM is integrated.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

3192. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various parts of the country where Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) population are residing, community-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the PVTGs population is declining rapidly in the country;

(c) if so, the details of their population and the reasons for the decline, State/UT and community-wise;

(d) the details of various schemes being implemented by the Government for the welfare of these communities;

(e) the details of funds allocated by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year for initiating welfare activities in various sectors including education, health and social security; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check decrease in their population and improve their lifestyle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The details of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups residing in various parts of the country, State-wise is at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India conducts decadal Population Census wherein data of all persons living in India at the time of Census are collected without any omission and duplication. Only those tribes are enumerated separately which are specifically notified as Scheduled Tribes (STs) as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time. The enumeration of tribes other than STs has not been done separately in any of the decadal Censuses since 1951 Census.

(d) to (f) The Ministry is implementing a scheme namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribes Groups (PVTG)" for the welfare of PVTGs. PVTGs are the

most vulnerable tribal community and hence, it becomes necessary to allocate adequate funds from Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored and State Plan schemes for the socio-economic development of PVTGs. The Development of PVTGs 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 is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it include 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 or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. The funds are sanctioned to the State Government/UT Administration on submitting their Annual Plan before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval.

Fund allocation and the expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current financial year under the Scheme is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2015-16	217.35	213.54
2016-17	340.21	340.21
2017-18	240.00	239.49
2018-19	260.00	192.43*

* as on 27.12.2018.

Statement

State-wise list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Name of States/ Union Territory	Sl. No.	Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1	Chenchu
(including Telangana)	2	Bodo Gadaba
	3	Gutob Gadaba
	4	Dongaria Khond

1	2	3
	5	Kutia Kondha
	6	Kolam
	7	Konda Reddi
	8	Kondasavara
	9	Bondo Porja
	10	Khond Porja
	11	Parengi Porja
	12	Tothi
Bihar (including	13	Asur
Jharkha nd)	14	Birhor
	15	Birjia
	16	Hill Kharia
	17	Korwa
	18	Mai Paharia
	19	Parhaiya
	20	Sauria Paharia
	21	Savara
Gujarat	22	Koigha
	23	Kathodi
	24	Kotwalia
	25	Padhar
	26	Siddi
Karnataka	27	Jenu Kuruba
	28	Koraga
Kerala	29	Cholanaikayan
	30	Kadar
	31	Kartunayakan
	32	Koraga
	33	Kurumbas
Madhya Pradesh	34	Abujh Maria
(including Chhartisgarh)	35	Baiga

1	2	3	1	2	3
	36	Bharia	Uttar Pradesh	66	Buksa
	37	Birhor	(including Uttrakhand)	67	Raji
	38	Hill Korba	West Bengal	68	Birhor
	39	Kamar		69	Lodha
	40	Sahariya		70	Totos
Maharashtra	41	Katkaria /kathodi	Andaman and	71	Great Andamanies
	42	Kolam	Nicobar Island	72	Jarawa
	43	Maria Gond		73	Onge
Manipur	44	Maram Naga		74	Sentinelese
Odisha	45	Chukutia Bhunjia		75	Shom Pen
	46	Birhore	Setting up of ROs/Gas Agencies for SCs/STs		
	47	Bondo	3193.	SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:	
	48	Didayi		SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:	
	49	Dongaria Khond		SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY:	
	50	Juang		SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:	
	51	Kharia		SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:	
	52	Kutia Kondha		SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:	
	53	Lanjia Saura		DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:	
	54	Lodha		KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH	
	55	Mankirdia		CHANDEL:	
	56	Paudi Bhuiya		SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:	
	57	Saura	Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:		
	58	Saharia	(a) the details of Retail Outlets (ROs), Gas Agencies and CNG Pumps reserved for SCs/STs in each division of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), State/UTwise;		
Rajasthan	59	Irular	(b) the details of responses received, rejected and not received from SCs/STs against advertisements of OMCs at each reserved location. State/UT-wise;		
Tamil Nadu	60	Kartunayakan	(c) the details of letters written by the Minister to OMCs and State Governments to provide lands in this regard and progress made in respect of allotment of land to clear backlog, pending due to non-availability of land with SCs/ STs along with the response received from the district/other concerned agencies at each location;		
	61	Kota	(d) the location-wise list of ROs, Gas Agencies and CNG Pumps commissioned and operational under the category of Company Owned and Company Operated		
	62	Korumba			
	63	Paniyan			
	64	Toda			
Tripura	65	Raing			

(COCO) along with annual sales volume during the last three years and the current year at each COCO unit; and

(e) the list of COCO ROs, Gas Agencies and CNG Pumps contracted/ subletted to SCs/STs and others as on date along with the attempts made to sublet/ award the contract of COCO ROs, Gas Agencies and CNG Pumps to persons belonging to SCs/ST category?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The guidelines for selection of Retail Outlet dealerships/LPG distributorships have a provision of 22.5% reservation for SCs/STs and 27% reservation for OBCs in allotment as a special dispensation.

OMCs have released advertisement for setting up of retail outlet dealerships on 25.11.2018 including locations reserved for SCs/STs. Procedure / Norms / Criteria / Reservation Policy for allotment of Retail Outlet Dealerships in the country are available on the respective websites of the OMCs *i.e.* www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com & www.hindustanpetroleum.com.

Details of State/UT/OMC-wise number of SC/ST petrol pumps including CNG facility as on 01.10.2018 and LPG distributorships as on 01 12.2018 are given at enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Establishment of CNG stations is part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network by an entity authorized by PNGRB. An authorized CGD entity establishes CNG stations within authorized GA based on techno-commercial viability of area, and based on the governing principles of company, it allots CNG pumps to SCs/STs. There are 1505 operational CNG stations in the country as in November, 2018.

(c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) vide letter dated 6.7.2016 had sought State Government's intervention for making land available for setting up of petrol pumps to SC/ST Letter of Intent (LOI) holders. Further, MoPNG vide letter dated 13.8 2018 has again requested State Governments to allot suitable land in favour of OMCs for setting up of petrol pumps for SC/ST LOI holders. OMCs have received land offers from Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Karnataka State, the details of which are as below:

OMCs	State Government	Number of lands offered	Status
BPCL	Chhattisgarh	2	Land has been found unsuitable with no access to the road.
	Maharashtra	1	Land procurement process is under way.
IOCL	Karnataka	1	Lease deed signed but matter is sub judice with respect to landacquisition.
HPCL	Chhattisgarh	19	Follow up is being made with State Government

(d) The State/UT wise numbers of petrol pumps including CNG pumps operating as permanent Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) along with their annual sales volumes in respect of IOCL, BPCL & HPCL for the last three years and current year are given in enclosed Statement-III, IV and V respectively.

Details of the CNG stations in the country for the last three are at enclosed Statement-VI.

There are no LPG distributorships of IOCL & HPCL which are commissioned under COCO category However, BPCL has only one location Bharatgas -Delivery counter at Piyala LPG territory commissioned in May 2000 which is operated by BPCL staff The annual sale of this outlet is as below:-

Annual sales	Sales in MT
2015-16	923 MT
2016-17	878 MT
2017-18	100 MT
2018-19 (till Nov)	59 MT

Details of consumption of natural gas in CNG segments by the CGD entities during last three years and current year are as below:-

	MMSCM			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
CNG	3029	3346	3737	2081

(e) The Retail Outlets operating as permanent COCOs are being operated by OMCs directly under Service Provider contract. The selection of Service Providers are governed by laid down policy wherein 75% of COCOs are earmarked for appointment of COCO Service Provider

through advertisement and remaining 25% cases, the appointment is done by nomination through Director General of Resettlement (DGR). The appointment of such service providers is for a period of 3 years. Further there is no reservation for any category in selection of COCO Service Provider

Statement-I

OMC-wise / State-wise / Category-wise retail outlets as on 01.10.2018

States	SC/ST			
	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	2	0	0	2
Andhra Pradesh	168	102	154	424
Arunachal Pradesh	47	9	0	56
Assam	80	27	17	124
Bihar	106	51	68	225
Chandigarh	4	1	1	6
Chhattisgarh	73	36	43	152
Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	1	2	4
Daman and Diu	1	1	0	2
Delhi	22	8	4	34
Goa	1	1	5	7
Gujarat	141	74	111	326
Haryana	113	56	87	256
Himachal Pradesh	32	7	25	64
Jammu and Kashmir	8	10	24	42
Jharkhand	54	21	36	111
Karnataka	171	80	174	425
Kerala	107	66	77	250
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	128	94	109	331
Maharashtra	179	177	183	539
Manipur	21	4	0	25

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	75	31	13	119
Mizoram	20	3	3	26
Nagaland	29	7	3	39
Odisha	122	50	44	216
Puducherry	10	3	5	18
Punjab	195	85	147	427
Rajasthan	234	103	146	483
Sikkim	5	1	1	7
Tamil Nadu	267	146	157	570
Telangana	189	79	104	372
Tripura	7	1	0	8
Uttar Pradesh	419	162	220	801
Uttrakhand	21	14	21	56
West Bengal	144	61	67	272
All India	3196	1572	2051	6819

Statement-II*Statewise and Categorywise LPG Distributorships of OMCs - As on 01.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State	IOCL BPCL HPCL OMC			
		SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	84	38	57	179
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46	1	0	47
3	Assam	80	12	8	100
4	Bihar	147	72	67	286
5	Chhattisgarh	54	16	37	107
6	Delhi	27	16	0	43
7	Goa	1	2	7	10
8	Gujarat	74	29	32	135
9	Haryana	54	43	25	122

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Himachal Pr	17	1	7	25
11	Jammu and Kashmir	12	3	14	29
12	Jharkhand	47	15	23	85
13	Karnataka	87	59	59	205
14	Kerala	45	35	29	109
15	Madhya Pr	119	54	60	233
16	Maharashtra	106	122	131	359
17	Manipur	26	1	0	27
18	Meghalaya	27	7	1	35
19	Mizoram	42	0	0	42
20	Nagaland	45	3	1	49
21	Odisha	65	42	46	153
22	Punjab	76	42	36	154
23	Rajasthan	116	63	77	256
24	Sikkim	3	0	0	3
25	Tamil Nadu	156	89	62	307
26	Telangana	55	43	44	142
27	Tripura	19	0	0	19
28	Uttar Pradesh	413	223	181	817
29	Uttarakhand	15	12	3	30
30	West Bengal	120	46	56	222
Union Territories					
1	Andaman and C.N.	1	0	0	1
2	Chandigarh	2	0	2	4
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1
4	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
5	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
6	Puducherry	3	1	2	6
Total		2184	1090	1068	4342

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Odisha	3	982	1163	1329	1875	2371	4786	6021	5866	7251	10571
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	3	514	878	530	728	531	10332	11486	11025	9056	5599
Rajasthan	3	957	1395	1524	1613	1143	6405	7380	6553	6979	3920
Tamil Nadu	11	9519	10237	10566	11091	7945	32163	35092	39431	38653	24745
Telangana	10	21415	20356	20402	27150	19288	42403	42267	43626	48982	32265
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	13	23870	26040	27598	28770	24755	23998	27121	27953	23303	21958
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	17	9198	12127	12020	13918	10072	41579	60427	60464	65340	35964
All India Total	122	133384	147733	156098	174896	127511	302319	352901	373368	396245	268020

Statement-IV

BPCL - State/UT wise details of permanent COCOs during last three years and current year along with sales volume of MS/HSD

Sales Figs in KL

States	2015-16			2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Apr-Sept)	
	BPC. No. of COCO Ros	MS Sales	HSD Sales	MS Sales	HSD Sales	MS Sales	HSD Sales	MS Sales	HSD Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar	0								
Andhra Pradesh	23	14692	109327	15184	105535	16933	104051	12460	77251
Arunachal Pradesh	0								
Assam	1	1162	13770	1253	8455	1377	7002	1049	4616
Bihar	6	10413	3/666	11806	31825	10369	26841	10352	21809
Chandigarh	1	9499	8348	9190	7/61	98/4	9793	7496	9141
Chhattisgarh	4	3173	43401	2629	30473	3104	24501	2336	14074
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0								
Daman and Diu	0								
Delhi	4	9313	7973	13503	11046	14866	11217	12319	8820

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa	0								
Gujarat	11	9559	63934	11560	41868	15439	38242	11951	28009
Haryana	7	17341	70810	20125	61254	19174	52208	12236	28903
Himachal Pradesh	0								
Jammu and Kashmir	0								
Jharkhand	4	4279	37089	4339	31092	4906	32340	5076	23436
Karnataka	14	12877	106599	12798	81927	16397	116379	12467	90852
Kerala	12	264/6	69058	29968	68022	32876	68645	22521	45032
Lakshadweep	0								
Madhya Pradesh	7	6164	35900	7942	23546	9159	23121	6721	17723
Maharashtra	27	51253	182/51	50405	181/21	50101	189603	35910	128141
Manipur	0								
Meghalaya	0								
Mizoram	0								
Nagaland	0								
Odisha	7	10120	84062	10231	55236	10673	44561	7247	24407
Puducherry	0								
Punjab	5	2647	35626	2470	27538	2682	26104	2079	18820
Rajasthan	20	22191	138718	23664	121146	25616	108892	19436	62896
Sikkim	0								
Tamil Nadu	18	28947	159559	30311	142081	32229	126209	26153	84322
Telangana	11	5453	69297	5289	60331	5818	48661	5755	27018
Tripura	0								
Uttar Pradesh	17	29140	98526	31112	107435	37619	126284	36742	100720
Uttarakhand	1	2765	9004	2740	6444	2826	5508	2715	4335
West Bengal	10	9243	102913	9984	93705	10637	89231	8328	56249
All-India	210	286708	1484330	306501	1298444	332674	1279393	261349	876574

Statement-V

HPCL - State/UT wise details of permanent COCOs during last three years and current year along with sales volume of MS/HSD

Figs, in KL

State/UT	2014/15	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		Apr Nov 2018/19			
		No of COCOs	MS	HSD	MS	HSD	MS	HSD	MS	HSD	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman and Nicobar	0									0	0
Andhra Pradesh	23	16653	48266	18930	42506	23857	43127	25502	43325	22263	39732

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	0									0	0
Assam	0									0	0
Bihar	0									0	0
Chandigarh	0									0	0
Chhattisgarh	4	1050	4958	1273	6057	1046	4475	1289	5085	1289	2583
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0									0	0
Daman and Diu	0									0	0
Delhi	4	15417	13925	17047	15681	16804	14122	17139	13549	11910	10397
Goa	0									0	0
Gujarat	26	12781	12452	13720	12079	16989	17383	18941	16185	14376	12071
Haryana	9	4080	14107	4418	13670	4843	13190	5090	12970	4210	10354
Himachal Pradesh	1	936	15358	1321	11739	896	6276	1884	9715	1436	7796
Jammu and Kashmir	0									0	0
Jharkhand	0									0	0
Karnataka	13	15193	28727	16705	30281	18076	29824	17729	31125	19326	26127
Kerala	3	4897	6454	5928	7892	6652	9390	7141	9885	4819	6566
Lakshadweep	0									0	0
Madhya Pradesh	9	5507	9992	6060	10455	6024	10646	6160	9897	4983	7489
Maharashtra	28	31222	92130	33640	91832	35030	90628	37697	97230	33047	87436
Manipur	0									0	0
Meghalaya	0									0	0
Mizoram	0									0	0
Nagaland	0									0	0
Odisha	5	744	2733	947	5747	840	3931	762	6681	1311	3520
Puducherry	2	2175	8697	1891	7676	1613	6853	1675	6788	1279	5034
Punjab	8	2664	24281	3056	23403	2891	19433	3489	16859	2001	10890
Rajasthan	14	8976	19378	9236	20387	9157	21788	9328	22358	9708	19376
Sikkim	0									0	0
Tamil Nadu	23	16471	42015	18547	43031	21456	50049	21913	56051	12166	39128
Telangana	14	12445	26862	14535	29813	14742	33266	14828	32434	10263	26737
Tripura	0										
Uttar Pradesh	15	13494	28971	16231	32693	20456	40586	23406	43720	16471	30511
Uttarakhand	0									0	0
West Bengal	6	6929	18613	7126	18300	6602	17943	7336	18156	5135	15349
Grand Total	207	171634	417919	190613	423242	207975	432909	221309	452012	175993	361096

Statement-VI**Details of CNG Stations during last three years and current year (cumulative data)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Entity Operating	Name of Cities/Geographical Area (GA)	Total no. of CNG Stations				
				as on 31.03. 2015	as on 31.03. 2016	as on 31.03. 2017	as on 31.03. 2018	as on 1.12. 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Delhi	Indraprastha Gas Ltd.	NCT of Delhi (including Noida & Ghaziabad)	326	340	421	444	450
2	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Ltd, Maharashtra Natural Gas Ltd, Gujarat Gas Limited	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai including Thane City, Mira Bhayender Navi Mumbai. Ambemath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivli, Badlapur. Ulhasnagar. Panvel, Kharghar & Talaja, Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi. Chakan & Talegaon GA, Raigarh District and Palghar and Thane Rural	204	225	245	275	283
3	Gujarat	Sabarmati Gas Ltd, Gujarat Gas Ltd, Adani Gas Ltd, Vadodara Gas Ltd, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Charotar Gas SahakariMandal Ltd, IRM Energy Ltd.	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Patan, Surat-Bharuch-Ankleswar GA, Nadiad GA, Navsari GA, Rajkot GA, Surendra Nagar GA, Hazira GA, Valsad GA, Jammagar GA, Bhavnagar GA, Kutch (West) GA, UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli GA, Amreli District GA, Dahej Vagra Taluka GA, Dahod District GA, Panchmahal District GA, Anand (Exclusive area authorised) district GA, Ahmedabad (Excluding area already authorised) district GA, Vadodara, Vadodara Rural and Ahmedabad Urban. Anand and Palanpur	349	377	396	457	479

4	Haryana	Haryana City Gas Distribution Ltd, Adani Gas Limited, GAIL Gas Ltd., Indraprastha Gas Ltd., Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Sonepat, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rewari, Panipat	16	24	31	47	56
5	Uttar Pradesh	GAIL Gas Ltd. Sanwariya Gas Ltd. Green Gas Ltd, Central U.P Gas Ltd, Siti Energy Ltd, Adam Gas Ltd, Indian Oil-Adam Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Meerut. Dibraypur. Mathura, Agra. Kanpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Moradabad, Firozabad Geographical Area (TTZ), Khurja and Allahabad, Varanasi	36	45	54	79	95
6	Telangana	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd	Hyderabad	0	21	26	33	34
7	Andhra Pradesh	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd, Godavari Gas Pvt.Ltd., Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Ltd.	Kakinada, Vijayawada, East/ West Godavari, Krishna	33	12	16	22	27
8	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Gas Limited	Kota, Neemrana & Kukas	3	3	3	3	5
9	Madhya Pradesh	Aavantika Gas Ltd, GAIL Gas Ltd	Dewas, Vijaipur, Indore including Ujjain, Gwalior, Pithampur	17	22	24	31	32
10	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Co. Ltd	Agartala	4	5	5	6	8
11	West Bengal	Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd.	Kultura, Asansol, Raniganj, Durgapur	7	7	7	7	7
12	Karnataka	Gail Gas Ltd., Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Ltd	Bengaluru, Tumkur, Belgaum	0	0	3	5	9
13	Chandigarh	IndianOil- Adani Gas	Chandigarh	0	0	2	4	4
14	Daman and Diu	Indian Oil- Adani Gas	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	2	3
15	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gujarat Gas Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	3	3
16	Odisha	GAIL (India) Ltd	Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	2	4
17	Assam	Assam Gas Co. Ltd	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh. Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	0	0	0	0	0
18	Punjab	IRM Energy Pvt. Ltd	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	0	0	0	0
19	Kerala	Indian Oil- Adani Gas	Emakulam	0	0	0	0	4
20	Uttarakhand	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd.	Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar	0	1	0	0	1
Total				995	1081	1233	1424	1505

Violation of Guidelines of UNESCO

3194. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of violation of guidelines of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) pertaining to protection of monuments/sites declared as World Heritage have come to the notice of the Government across the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided adequate funds to conserve such protected monuments/sites across the country during the said period;

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

(e) the details of the sites proposed by the Government to be included in the protected sites during the said period along with their status thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are no cases of violation of guidelines of UNESCO pertaining to protection of monuments/sites declared as World Heritage under Jurisdiction of ASI.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of fund allocation is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The details of sites proposed are given at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of fund allocated/expenditure incurred to World Heritage Sites (State/UT wise) under ASI*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Bihar	9299090	1171024	6641226	259260
2.	Delhi	70436883	38476744	61770617	204619704
3.	Goa	9199581	7371074	12847911	5855274
4.	Gujrat	37166455	21531591	16371757	9390979
5.	Karnataka	29960537	46559286	52588677	49786414
6.	Madhya Pradesh	16168730	15133201	6639491	9122140
7.	Maharashtra	33663845	29849956	39690925	17417083
8.	Odisha	24457069	7474203	41417498	11523658
9.	Rajasthan	57257967	22413815	17003626	22762828
10.	Tamilnadu	7673453	11128877	7765839	9399956
11.	Uttar Pradesh	77487122	68581286	57855275	368278384

Sites under protection under Ministry of Railways (in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	World heritage Sites	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	60	137.18	301.48	Not given

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Mountain Railways of India (Darjeeling, 1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka-Shimla (2008)	4853.03	5040.75	4875.28	Not given

Under Protection of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Site	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Historic City of Ahmedabad (2017)	7.85	3.04	9.25	14.50

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Year	Details of Site Proposed	Status
1.	2015-16	Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda	Declared as World Heritage Site in the year of 2016 by UNESCO
2.	2016-17	Historic City of Ahmedabad	Declared as World Heritage Site in the year of 2017 by UNESCO
3.	2017-18	Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai	Declared as World Heritage Site in the year of 2018 by UNESCO
4.	2018-19	The Walled city of Jaipur	Proposal for inscription was submitted to UNESCO WH Centre in Feb, 2018. ICOMOS expert has already visited the site for inspection.

Steps for Speedy Disposal of Claims by EPFO

3195. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) the total number of cases of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) settled by the Employee' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of cases of EPF pending for settlement during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the prescribed norms have been followed in processing and settlement of the said claims during the said period across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the rate of settlement and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce the period of settlement of claims and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for speedy disposal of the pending claims along with achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) claims settled and the cases pending for settlement during the last three years and the current year is at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per paragraph 72(7) of Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952, the claims, complete in all respects submitted along with the requisite documents shall be settled and benefit amount paid to the beneficiaries within 20 days from the date of its receipt. The prescribed norms are being followed by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in settlement of claims. On an average,

93 per cent of the total claims are settled within 20 days of their receipt.

(e) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to reduce the period off settlement.

(f) The following steps have been taken by EPFO for speedy disposal of pending claims:-

(i) EPFO has allotted a twelve digit permanent number to its members called Universal Account Number (UAN). This UAN will help consolidation of previous PF accounts and portability in case of change of employment.

(ii) A single page Composite Claim Form (CCF) has been introduced for withdrawals by replacing the erstwhile multiple Claim Forms No. 19, 10C and 31.

(iii) A member is no longer required to submit documents e.g. Medical Certificate and may only self-certify to avail withdrawals. The requirement to affix revenue stamp on claim forms has been done away with.

(iv) Online Transfer Claim Portal (OTCP) has been introduced to facilitate seamless transfer of claims.

(v) The entire payment to subscribers is done electronically through National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) system.

(vi) The subscribers have been given an option to submit claims through online mode. The services of EPFO for subscribers have also been integrated and offered through UMANG application of Government of India.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) claims settled and the cases pending for settlement during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PF claims settled during the year				No. of PF claims pending at the end of the year			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (to-date)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (30.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	192720	184795	257965	189499	177	2	450	195
2	Assam	32313	28092	43627	40840	83	0	1061	73
3	Bihar	37024	41727	50517	60763	221	0	2	102
4	Chandigarh	96349	80186	106372	95238	78	4	282	8
5	Chhattisgarh	56421	56781	66415	55566	2947	0	977	1870
6	Delhi	462971	489127	537521	619522	3853	2	9271	174
7	Goa	39996	32726	48000	36091	721	2	472	0
8	Gujarat (Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu)	427315	423420	547843	540365	2318	4	1109	185
9	Haryana	484410	505487	600383	521822	6279	5	18911	4805
10	Himachal Pradesh	53379	54279	59700	61062	87	0	115	108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Jharkhand	61749	55049	76932	72536	125	0	9	0
12	Karnataka	759604	842364	992155	882870	1633	2	9060	1106
13	Kerala (Including Lakshadweep)	203820	205519	261927	239885	4319	1	3035	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	175931	175570	253142	230491	208	0	407	6
15	Maharashtra	1409795	1377222	1680622	1532067	25554	4	15588	8545
16	Meghalaya	3868	3583	3459	2859	1	0	7	23
17	Odisha	124209	138378	159746	154168	274	0	83	6
18	Punjab	151646	146381	208668	164492	994	3	447	2
19	Rajasthan	157278	170922	206105	200915	14	1	444	1
20	Tamil Nadu (Including Puducherry)	806186	858428	1059945	1035784	17225	13	9358	992
21	Telangana	402886	404342	442328	417166	1503	14	5245	121
22	Tripura	3504	3909	3172	4268	55	0	10	0
23	Uttar Pradesh	343882	354751	460446	462413	945	0	1945	214
24	Uttarakhand	95046	86863	132382	135867	441	0	1687	212
25	West Bengal (Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	272212	290898	312759	275417	446	1	2419	66
All India Total		6854514	7010799	8572131	8031966	70501	58	82394	18822

Allocation of SKO

3196. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI:
SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the details of reforms brought by the Government in allocation and distribution of PDS SKO distribution system for better subsidy management and also for reducing subsidy outgo by means of curbing diversion of subsidized kerosene;

(b) whether there are no outlets or channel for dispensing non-PDS SKO in the country at present and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by

the Government to create such facility; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to share the data of LPG consumers with the State Governments for the targeted distribution of kerosene and Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas) makes quarterly allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) for cooking and lighting purpose only. Keeping in view of increasing LPG penetration, enhancement of electricity, lapsed quota etc. and also

recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), Ministry of Finance, PDS Kerosene allocation to States/UTs have been rationalized. In addition, the Government of India also launched Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme in July, 2016. Currently, Jharkhand has implemented DBTK in the entire State. States of Karnataka, Telangana, Haryana, Nagaland, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry and Maharashtra have undertaken voluntarily cut from their PDS Kerosene quota in lieu of cash incentive.

(b) With a view to ease the availability of Kerosene, the Government of India (MOP&NG) has amended the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993 effective 19.01.2015 allowing sale of Kerosene at commercial rate in the open market. Accordingly, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have allowed their existing Kerosene dealers (wholesalers) to market white Kerosene (non-PDS Kerosene) to the small consumers. In addition, OMCs through State Level Co-ordinator (SLCs) have requested State Governments to nominate/authorize one or more existing Kerosene wholesalers to market Non-PDS Kerosene wherever demand exists. Some State Governments like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, Haryana, etc. have already permitted existing Kerosene wholesalers/private entities/Government bodies to market Non-PDS Kerosene.

(c) OMCs share the data of LPG consumers with the State Governments as and when such requests are made by them.

Development of Public Libraries

3197. SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:
DR. SUNIL BALI RAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of functional and non-functional public libraries in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the annual expenditure made on such libraries during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to revamp, develop and strengthen the public libraries in the country

including those which are closed and lying in dilapidated condition and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to rope in private sector or social organizations for digitalization and proper maintenance of such historical libraries and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Public Library in the city of Thiruvananthapuram in one of the oldest public building in the State and has multitude of priceless books of great historical significance and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government would consider the allocation of urgently needed funds for the renovation of the building and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are six Public Libraries under administrative control of Ministry of Culture namely National Library, Kolkata, Central Reference Library, Kolkata, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna and Rampur Raza Library, Rampur. Data regarding State wise number of functional and non-functional Public Libraries in the Country is not maintained by Ministry of Culture as Public Libraries function under the administrative control of respective State/UT Library Authorities being State Subject.

(b) Financial assistance rendered to various Public Libraries under the matching and non-matching schemes of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, during last three years and the current year is at enclosed Statement.

(c) Ministry of Culture through matching and non-matching schemes of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation and through National Mission on Libraries is providing financial assistance for various purpose e.g. construction/renovation of library buildings, up-gradation of infrastructure with furniture and equipment, modernization, procurement of books and reading resources, organization of seminar/training and capacity building of library professionals/workshop/outreach programmes, establishment of children corner, opening of various sections, creating facilities for specially-abled, brail corner etc.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Public library in the city of Thiruvananthapuram functions under the administrative control of the State Library Authority.

(f) Rupees 116.61 lakh has been sanctioned for State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram under Model Library scheme of National Mission on Libraries on the basis of proposal received from State Library authority of Kerala.

Statement

Financial Assistance provided to various Public Libraries under the matching and non-matching schemes of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

Amount in Rs.		
Year	Total Matching	Total Non-Matching
2015-16	53,53,39,219.00	8,29,93,610.98
2016-17	34,25,02,687.00	25,01,98,177.00
2017-18	67,21,52,687.00	12,80,37,256.02
2018-19 (as on 24.12.2018)	14,78,43,801.00	12,98,89,559.00

Number of Colleges

3198. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

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

(a) the details and the number of colleges and universities set up during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds spent for this purpose; and

(c) the proposals pending in this regard from States and the action taken so far by the Government in this regard?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Education being in the concurrent list, the creation of new institutions is the responsibility of both Central Government and the State Governments.

As per the data provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), number of colleges and Universities included under the UGC Act 1956 is given as under:

Year	No. of colleges included under Section 2(f) / 12(B) of the UGC Act 1956	No. of Universities included under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act 1956
2014-2015	580	48
2015-2016	511	43
2016-2017	515	43
2017-2018	549	46

Recognizing the need for strengthening State Higher Education System, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being implemented. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to States for creation of University either through upgradation of existing autonomous colleges or through clustering of colleges, creation of Model Degree Colleges (MDC) and New Colleges (Professional & Technical). The state-wise details of approvals under RUSA are at enclosed Statement.

Additionally, the Union Cabinet has accorded approval for setting up of a Central University and a Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Central University (Amendment) Bill 2018 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Central University of Andhra Pradesh has started functioning after getting registered under Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act from the transit campus from the academic year 2018-19 and Rs. 5 crore has been released to University Grants Commission as first year transit campus grant for Central University, Andhra Pradesh.

Statement*State-wise details of approvals under RUSA*

Name of State/ UT	Creation of Universities byway of Upgradation of Existing Autonomous Colleges		Creation of Universities by Conversion of Colleges in a Cluster		New Model Degree Colleges (General)		New Colleges (Professional & Technical)	
	Total Units approved (2015-16 onwards)	Total Amount Approved (inCr.)	Total Units approved (2015-16 onwards)	Total Amount Approved (inCr.)	Total Units approved (2015-16 onwards)	Total Amount Approved (inCr.)	Total Units approved (2015-16 onwards)	Total Amount Approved (inCr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	55	2	24	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	24	1	26
Assam	0	0	0	0	5	60	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	4	48	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	7	84	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	55	1	12	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	3	36	0	0
Jharkhand	2	110	0	0	10	120	5	130
Karnataka	3	165	1	55	2	24	1	26
Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	8	96	1	26
Maharashtra	1	55	1	55	2	24	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	24	2	52
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	12	2	52
Odisha	1	55	1	55	6	72	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	5	60	3	78
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	24	2	52
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	52
Telangana	0	0	0	0	3	36	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	1	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	24	1	26
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
Puducherry	1	55	0	0	0	0	1	26
Total	9	495	5	275	70	840	23	598

Quality Education in Government Schools

199. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of education in Government schools is declining due to which parents i'are enrolling their children in private schools;

(b) if so, the details of gap between the number of enrolment in private and Government schools during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is conducting frequent workshops/ trainings for teachers in order to improve teaching methods using innovative tools and technology and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the types of schools being run by the Government in the country, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys to assess learning achievement of children in Classes - III, V, VIII, and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017, was held on 13th November for assessing the competencies developed by the children at the grade levels IIJ, V and VIII from across 701 districts covering all the 36 States and UTs and covered 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, mathematics, EVS/ Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools. The competency based test

was based on the Learning Outcomes which were recently incorporated in the Central Rules for RTE Act by the Government of India. NAS district report cards have been shared with the States and UTs to help in identifying gaps at the district level. Subsequently, a framework of intervention has been developed and shared with States to improve the quality of learning in the schools. The NAS reveal continuous improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects. NAS for students of class X was held on 5th Feb, 20U with a district level sampling framework covering nearly 15.5 lakh students using multiple test booklets in Mathematics, Modern Indian Languages, English, Sciences and Social Sciences. District report cards for NAS 2018(Class X) are available on MHRD website to help identify gaps and devise strategies for further improvement.

(b) The total enrolment in Government and Private schools during last three years is as under:-

Years	Enrolment in classes 1 to XII in Government schools	Enrolment in classes I to XII in Private schools	Difference (Gap) in enrolment between Government and Private schools.
2014-15	144194283	79991560	64202723
2015-16	143152245	82421710	60730535
2016-17	137222799	80582804	56639995

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2016-17 Provisional.

(c) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with States 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.

Under the scheme, support is provided for strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions including State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) and teacher training, in-service and pre-service, professional development of teachers, school leadership training and academic support through Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs). SCERT has been designated as the Nodal Agency for all teacher trainings.

A four year B.Ed integrated course to bring about qualitative improvement in teacher education programmes in India has been conceptualised and regulations for this course have been published in official gazette on 22nd November, 2018. The model curriculum prepared for this course includes crucial aspects like Gender, Inclusive education, ICT, Yoga, Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Health & Sanitation.

Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have developed a dedicated digital infrastructure for teachers, DIKSHA, with the aim to empower school teachers of the country with access to innovative tech-based solutions. DIKSHA is a unique initiative that leverages existing, highly scalable and flexible digital infrastructures, around the needs of teachers for effective teaching and administration.

Section 23(2) of The Right to Education Act, 2009 has been amended to extend the period of training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. All untrained in-service elementary teachers are required to acquire minimum qualifications as laid down by the academic authority by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted with the task of conducting the training of untrained in-service elementary teachers. 13,78,979 untrained in-service teachers have confirmed admissions at NIOS Portal. NIOS is conducting D.El.Ed. programme through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode and SWA

YAM platform, SWAYAMPRAKASHA DTH channel are also used for this purpose.

Further, NCERT has developed a framework for Performance % Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) and shared with the states for effective monitoring and benchmarking of teacher performance across the country.

(d) As per Section 2(n) of the RTE Act, 2009, "School" means any recognised school imparting elementary education and includes- (i) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate government or a local authority; (ii) an aided school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate government or the local authority; (iii) a school belonging to specified category; and (iv) an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate government or the local authority.

Further, as per the Section 2(p) of RTE Act, 2009 "Specified Category", in relation to a school, means a school known as Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sainik Schools or any other school having a distinct character which may be specified, by notification, by appropriate government.

Visva Bharati University

3200. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the instances of irregularities/ malpractices that come to the notice of the Government with regard to administration/ finance appointments, academics, etc., during the period 2015-17;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government for eradication/ minimisation of malpractices/irregularities in the administration of Visva Bharati, Central University;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations/ communication from public representatives such as Member of Parliament etc. in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove irregularities/malpractices occurred during the period 2015-17 in administration of Visva Bharati?

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) Numerous complaints relating to financial and administrative irregularities allegedly committed by the then Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati were brought to the notice of the Government by various quarters, including Members of Parliament, in 2015-16. The then Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati was eventually dismissed with the approval of President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the University on the basis of certain proven charges relating to financial and administrative irregularities. Rest of the irregularities with regard to administration and academics is addressed by the University in terms of the provisions of its Act & Statutes and the relevant guidelines issued by the Government of India and the UGC from time to time.

Sex Education in Schools

3201. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes which impart comprehensive sex education to adolescent boys and girls, aside from menstrual health and sanitation education both inside and outside formal schools; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, the Department of School & Literacy is implementing the Adolescence Education Programme(AEP) as part of the National Population Education Project(NPEP). AEP focuses on three major concerns:

1. Process of Growing up during adolescence,
2. HIV and AIDS
3. Substance (Drug) Abuse

The overarching objectives of AEP are two-fold:

- (i) to integrate adolescence education elements in school curriculum, teacher education courses and adult literacy programmes;
- (ii) to organise life skills based co-curricular activities in the secondary and higher secondary schools.

This educational intervention is aimed at the following learning outcomes:

- (1) to make the learners aware of the concerns of adolescence, i.e. process of growing up during adolescence, HIV/AIDS and Substance (Drug) Abuse;
- (2) to inculcate in them positive attitude regarding these concerns; and
- (3) to help them acquire life skills so that they avoid risky situations like HIV infection and take informed decisions and develop healthy and responsible behaviour.

Under this programme, various activities related to integration, training, evaluation and other curricular activities like Role Play and Folk Dance Competitions are organised on adolescent education and population education issues.

Archaeological Expedition in Ukkirankottai in Tamil Nadu

3202. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Archaeology is carrying out excavations in Ukkirankottai village in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the excavations have revealed that the site of excavation was an important town in the early Pandya Period between 600 and 1000 AD and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any Chinese-made artefacts or articles were recovered at the excavation site suggesting of trade links between the Pandya kingdom and the Chinese 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) Yes Madam, the Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu carried out excavation at Ukkirankottai during 2014-15.

(b) The excavation brought to light the remains of an early Pandya temple. The other findings are pot sherds, redware, blackware, hopscotch, iron nails, conch bangle pieces and bricks.

(c) No, Madam.

Setting up of Libraries in Telangana

3203. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of funds provided for archives, Government libraries and museums in the

State of Telangana during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise is at enclosed Statement.

(b) As per proposals received from Telangana State Library Authority, following funds were sanctioned in favour of State Central Library, Hyderabad, Telangana and District Central Library, Mahabubnagar, Telangana as mentioned below under National Mission on Libraries (NML) Model Library Scheme.

State/UTs	Library Name	Year	Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)
Telangana	State Central Library, Hyderabad, Telangana	2014-15	1,12,25,000
Telangana	District Central Library, Mahabubnagar, Telangana	2014-15	52,00,000

(c) No. Government has provided Rs. 48.08 crores for "Museum Grant Scheme" and Rs. 47.90 crores for "Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS)" under Budget Estimates 2018-19.

(d) No.

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

Statement

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

Name of the Institution	Year-wise funds provided (75% as Central Govt. Share) (amount in Rs.)					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Telangana State Archives and Research Institute, Hyderabad	0	0	0	10,98,923	0	0

B. The details of financial assistance provided by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation for development of public libraries in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana together for the years 2013-14 to 2016-17 and in Telangana for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 under Matching & Non-matching Scheme.

Scheme	Year-wise funds provided (amount in Rs.)					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 21.12.2018)
Matching Schemes (Central share only)	76,29,725	14,50,000	27,38,739	15,09,480	0	7,36,314
Non-Matching Schemes (Central share only)	0	55,86,544	40,75,302	1,45,75,795	27,79,584	33,18,469

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

SName of the Organisation/Museum	Year-wise funds provided (amount in Rs.)					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Regional Museum of Buddhist Heritage, Nagarjunasagar, Telangana.	0	3,25,08,000	0	0	0	0

University Status to Institutions

3204. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to accord Central University status to Sanskrit institutions which are called as deemed universities in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Based on the persistent demand from the Sanskrit scholars, academia persuading the Sanskrit education, MHRD has initiated a proposal to convert the 3 Deemed to be Universities i.e. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati into Central Universities to make them a seat of Sanskrit learning of national and international repute. A Cabinet Note has, accordingly, been prepared and circulated to obtain comments on the proposal.

Land to IIPE

3205. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has given 200 acres of land for Indian Institute of Petroleum Energy (IIPE) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Rs. 68 crores have been given for land acquisition and construction of boundary wall and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to complete the construction of its own campus and provide other infrastructure therein; and

(d) the status of faculty, allocation, sanction and release of funds for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O. Ms. No. 499 Revenue (Assgn. II) Dept. dated 09.11.2017 issued orders for alienation of Government land to an extent of Ac 201-80 cents in Survey No. 135 and 241 of Vangali Village, Sabbavaram Mandal, Visakhapatnam District in favour of the Director, Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE), Visakhapatnam for establishment of permanent campus at Visakhapatnam on free of cost duly modifying the G.O. Ms. No. 332 Rev (Assgn.II) Dept. dated 21.07.2016 subject to the conditions as stipulated by the Government time to time. However, the land has not yet been formally handed over to IIPE since some legal issues are pending in the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

A sum of Rs. 72.50 crore has been released to IIPE for pre project activities. It takes about two years from the date of handing over of encumbrance free land to provide necessary infrastructure for construction of permanent campus.

As of now, 16 nos. of contractual faculty are working in the IIPE campus. Government has also sanctioned for creation of 100 posts (49 faculty posts+51 non-faculty posts) for IIPE. The First Statutes of Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy, 2018 under which the recruitment of staff will be done, is under notification. An amount of Rs.

65.00 crore has been allocated to IPE out of which Rs. 49.00 crore has been released and an amount of Rs. 199.40 crore has been funded by promoting Oil CPSUs as Endowment Fund.

Grants for Conservation-Cum-Development Plan

3206. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of the Government of Maharashtra regarding Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plan for Particularly Vulnerable Tribals Groups (PVTGs) for release of grant to the tune of Rs. 16.35 crore has been received by the Union Government;

(b) the details of the sanctioned grant of Rs.16.35 crore, the Union Government has given grant of Rs. 12.26 crore (75 per cent of the sanctioned grant) and Rs. 4.08 crore is remaining (25 per cent of the sanctioned grant) to be sanctioned and released to the State Government; and

(c) the time by which the remaining amount of the sanctioned grant i.e. Rs. 4.08 crore is likely to be sanctioned and released to State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra had submitted a Conservation-cum-Development Plan proposal for the year 2017-18 under the 'Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. A Statement is enclosed. The proposal was appraised and approved for an amount of Rs. 16.35 crore by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry. Release of approved amount is inter alia linked to submission of Utilization Certificate as may be due for previous years' releases. Out of the approved amount, Rs. 12.26 crore was released to the Government of Maharashtra for the year 2017-18 as utilization certificate for grants released during the previous years was pending.

Statement

CCD Proposal for the year 2017-18 under Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups- State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Activities	Location/ Districts
1	2	3
1	Creation of baseline for the PVTG groups in Maharashtra in order to facilitate Conservation-Cum- Development (CCD) Plan in accordance with F.No. 22040/37/2012/NGO dated 20 March 2015	All PVTGs Districts in Maharashtra
2	Training programme for Agri & Animal Husbandry for PVTGs1500 families to be covered	Palghar, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal, Chandrapur
3	Construction of Girls' Hostels at Laheri Ashram school 1. School with approximately 150 PVTG girl students. Rs.493 lakhs/Hostel	ATC Nagpur ITDP-Bhamragad
4	Construction of Bathrooms & toilets in Ashram Schools 5 schools: 1 unit in each Ashram school.	ITDP-Bhamragad: Kothi, Jarawandi, Todsa, Kasansur, Laheri
5	Development of Play Ground in Halewara Ashram School for Project Level Sports Competitions No. of beneficiaries: approximately 2500 PVTG students from Bhamragad PO	ITDP- Bhamragad
6	Contruction of School Building in Halewara Ashram School. No. of beneficiaries: approximately 300 students	ITDP-Bhamragad
7	Financial Assistance to Ashram Schools student's parents for overhead costs in cases of referral surgery for specialized treatment of the student. No. of beneficiaries: approximately 20 students	ITDP-Bhamragad

1	2	3
8	Supply of baby warmer to Sub centres. 25 units to be procured for 25 PHCs	ITDP-Bhamragad: Gadchiroli
9	Providing Bike Ambulances to PHCs. 25 Bike to be procured for 25 PHCs	ITDP-Bhamragad: Gadchiroli
10	Construction of Labor rooms at subcentre level in remote areas to promote institutional deliveries. 25 Labor rooms to be constructed in 25 PHCs.	ITDP-Bhamragad: Gadchiroli
11	Doubling income of Katkari (PVTG) farmers through agriculture, horticulture and vegetables in collaboration with BA1F in Raigad districts. 50 Katkari families to be covered from Raigad district.	Raigada
12	Financial assistance to PVTG SHGs for Poultry Farms. Approximately 25 Katkari SHGs to be covered.	ATC Thane ITDP Pen
13	Financial assistance to PVTG SHGs for Brick Kilns 50 units to 50 Katkari SHGs	ATC Thane ITDP Pen
14	Provision of equipments to PHCs: Bed, Cots, Phototherapy machines, Water Purifier, Operation Table, Baby Warmer. 3 PHCs in Madia PVTG concentrated areas.	ITDP-Gadchiroli: Potegaon, Regadi & Pavimuranda
15	MPW Training & Health Camps, Supply of sickle cell kits. 3 PHCs in Madia PVTG concentrated areas.	ITDP-Gadchiroli: Potegaon, Regadi & Pavimuranda
16	Establishment of Mini Hatchery Centre- Chamorshi. Approximately 100 families of Madia PVTG will be benefitted.	ITDP-Gadchiroli: Chamorshi
17	Implementation of Drinking Water Supply scheme (Solar based)	ITDP-Chandrapur
18	Individual irrigation wells for farmers and providing pumps, pipes etc. 50 beneficiaries from Kolam	ITDP-Chandrapur

Motor Transport Workers Act

3207. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government undertakes periodic reviews of The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time when such last review was undertaken;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to spread awareness among motor transport workers about the provisions of The Motor Transport Workers Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Central Government has amended the following Acts which have bearing on Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 viz:

The Central Labour Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1970 (51 of 1970) (w.e.f. 01.09.1971);

The Delegated Legislative Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1985 (04 of 1986) (w.e.f. 15.5.1986); and

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (61 of 1986) (w.e.f. 23.12.1986)

As per the Section 40 of this Act, the respective State/UT Governments are responsible for making Rules in accordance with the provision of this Act and are also the enforcing / implementing agencies of those Rules.

IFLADP Scheme

3208. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved implementation of the Central Sector Scheme 'Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP)' recently and if so, the details thereof including its objectives and outlay;

(b) the details of projects approved to facilitate upgradation of infrastructure, job creation and environmental sustainability;

(c) whether the Government has given in-principle approval for setting up of Mega Leather Clusters in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons employed in leather and footwear industry under Human Resource Development sub-scheme of Indian Leather Development Programme during the last three years and the impact of "Make in India" initiative on leather sector; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for employment generation in this sector?

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. The Central Government has approved Central Sector Scheme "Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme" with an approved expenditure of Rs. 2600 crore over the three financial years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The objective of the scheme is to develop infrastructure for the leather sector, address environment concerns specific to the leather sector, facilitate additional investments, employment generation and increase in production. The following sub-schemes would be implemented under IFLADP scheme during 2017-18 to 2019-20 -

I. Human Resource Development (HRD) sub-scheme:
HRD sub-scheme provides assistance for Placement Linked Skill Development training to unemployed persons @ Rs. 15,000 per person, for skill up-gradation training to employed workers @

Rs. 5,000 per employee and for training of trainers @ Rs. 2 lakh per person.

II. Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme:

IDLS sub-scheme incentivizes investment and manufacturing including job creation by providing backend investment grant/subsidy @ 30% of the cost of new Plant and Machinery to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and @ 20% of the cost of Plant and Machinery to other units for Modernization /technology upgradation in existing units and also for setting up of new units.

III. Establishment of Institutional Facilities sub-scheme:

The sub-scheme provides assistance to Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) for upgradation of some of the existing campuses of FDDI into "Centres of Excellence" and establishing 3 new fully equipped skill centres alongside the upcoming Mega Leather Cluster.

IV. Mega Leather. Footwear and Accessories Cluster (MLFAC) sub-scheme:

The MLFAC sub-scheme provides infrastructure support to the Leather, Footwear and Accessories Sector by establishment of Mega Leather, Footwear and Accessories Cluster. Graded assistance is provided upto 50% of the eligible project cost, excluding cost of land with maximum Government assistance being limited to Rs. 125 crore.

V. Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental Issues sub-scheme:

Under this sub-scheme, assistance is provided for upgradation/installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) @ 70% of the project cost. The sub-scheme also provides for support to national level sectoral industry council/ association and support for preparation of vision document for Leather Footwear and Accessories Sector.

VI. Promotion of Indian Brands in Leather, Footwear and Accessories Sector sub-scheme:

Under this sub-scheme, the eligible units approved for Brand Promotion are assisted. The Government assistance is limited to 50% of total project cost subject to a limit of Rs.3 crore for each brand, each year for 3 years.

VII. Additional Employment Incentive for Leather, Footwear and Accessories Sector sub-scheme:

Under this scheme, employers' contribution of 3.67% to Employees' Provident Fund for all new employees in Leather, Footwear and Accessories sector, are provided for enrolling in EPFO for first 3 years of their employment.

(b) Under 'Leather Technology Innovation and Environment Issues (LTIEI)' sub-scheme of IFLADP scheme, upgradation of 11 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Tamil Nadu with Government of India assistance of Rs. 354.53 crore has been approved. Further, under 'Establishment of Institutional Facilities' sub-scheme of IFLADP scheme, upgradation of seven Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) centers into Centres for Excellence (CoEs) at the cost of Rs. 120.62 crore has been approved.

(c) Under 'Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster (MLFAC)' sub-scheme of IFLADP scheme, approval has been provided for setting up of Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster with Government of India assistance of Rs. 125 crores at Kota Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh. Further, In-principle approval has been given for setting up of Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster at Bantala, Kolkata, West Bengal.

(d) Under Human Resource Development (HRD) sub-scheme of the IFLADP scheme, the following number of persons have been provided primary skill development training during last three years -

Year	No. of persons Trained	No. of persons Placed
2016-17	1,45,164	1,16,772
2017-18	94,232	72,368
2018-19*	25,643	25,319

*Training ongoing.

(e) Under Human Resource Development (HRD) sub-scheme of the IFLADP scheme, primary skill development training is provided to unemployed persons @ Rs. 15,000 per person. The placement of 75% of trained persons is mandatory for availing assistance under primary skill development training programme. For the year 2018-19 and 2019-20, a target for providing primary skill development training to 1,40,000 unemployed persons during each year has been assigned to implementing agencies under the scheme.

Heritage Circuit for Telangana

3209. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored projects approved for the Telangana State during the last four years;

(b) whether the financial assistance have been released for the projects already sanctioned during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the progress of the Medak -Mehaboob Nagar heritage circuit including the amount released in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The details of projects sanctioned to the State of Telangana under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Central Sector Scheme) of Ministry of Tourism along with Financial Assistance released are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit and year	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	Eco Circuit (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mehaboob Nagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
2	Tribal Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls in Telangana.	84.40	42.20
3	Heritage circuit (2017-18)	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana	99.42	44.83

The Ministry has not sanctioned any project for Development of Medak- Mehaboob Nagar under the Heritage circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

**Export/Import of Metals
and Minerals**

3210. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of minerals and metals including iron ore and their products exported from and imported to the country during the last three years, country-wise along with the country's share in world trade of such minerals and metals;

(b) the percentage of export of minerals vis-a-vis their production in the country;

(c) whether instances of illegal export of some minerals, particularly iron ore have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the number of such cases reported during the said period along with the followup action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the existing policy with respect to minerals and metals,

particularly iron ore so as to protect the domestic industry 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) Export/import data of iron ore, metals and their products with regard to last three years and current year including country-wise data is at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of export of minerals and their production are at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The instances of illegal export of minerals for the last three years are as under:-

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of cases	3	9	7

As per Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs appropriate action has been taken under Customs Act, 1962 including issuing Show Cause Notices.

(d) At present there is no proposal to review the existing EXIM Policy with respect to minerals/metals.

Statement-I

Export Data of Iron Ore and Metals

Commodity	Qty Unit	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (uptoNov'18)	
		QTY	VAL(INR)	QTY	VAL(INR)	QTY	VAL(INR)	QTY	VAL(INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	Ton	1158979	17284.73	1552756	21760.03	2019176	30949.58	1557675	27185.28
Copper and Prdcts Made of Copr	Ton	424708	16580.63	458716	17932.50				
Iron Ore	Ton	5444485	1263.19	30730055	10290.82	24202422	9487.60	9511271	5527.83
Lead and Products Made of Led	Ton	89385	1188.31	108065	1586.81	159536	2557.22	109318	1798.54
Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	Ton	37627	3210.25	9084	622.53	3249	288.74	2766	318.73
Oth Non Ferous Metal and Prodc	Kgs	91130806	2825.96	91490179	2991.67				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Products Of Iron And Steel	40162.33	39528.02	43634.33	32441.86					
Tin and Products Made of Tin	Ton	3652	375.52	521	59.29	569	71.52	322	38.81
Zinc and Products Made of Zinc	Ton	257634	3434.57	228027	4096.75	286969	6168.00	128150	2787.46

2018-19 Figures are Provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata*Import Data of Iron Ore and Metals*

Commodity	Qty Unit	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (uptoNov'18)	
		QTY	VAL(INR)	QTY	VAL(INR)	QTY	VAL(INR)	QTY	VAL(INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	Ton	1690174	22930.58	1770342	23858.41	1977446	29684.84	1577153	26829.42
Copper and Prdcts Made of Copr	Ton	629369	21978.07	663879	23133.39				
Iron Ore	Ton	7095393	3192.56	4603931	2157.58	8702480	4223.93	10141964	4489.86
Lead and Products Made of Led	Ton	268602	3214.45	304917	4006.56	351644	5250.38	264912	4092.55
Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	Ton	71527	5869.21	50017	-3721.99	63192	4110.72	31124	3450.03
Oth Non Ferous Metal and Prodc	Kgs	161782495	5320.29	176637034	5604.70				
Products of Iron and Steel	24401.97	23110.90	26970.77	22758.07					
Tin and Products Made of Tin	Ton	12107	1262.00	9034	1162.58	11988	1564.79	7690	1077.10
Zinc and Products Made of Zinc	Ton	227303	3012.84	310817	4705.65	272786	5332.43	184014	3852.24

2018-19 figures are provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata*Country wise export of Iron Ore*

(Value in Rs. Cr)

Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Nov'18)
1	2	3	4	5
China P Rp	1032.05	9729.40	7039.08	4082.74

1	2	3	4	5
Korea Rp		28.57	580.92	525.13
Japan		153.89	1223.57	305.26
UK			28.80	172.11
Vietnam SOC Rep	1.93		125.52	107.50
Netherland			40.96	67.14
Others	229.21	338.01	489.71	267.94
Grand Total	1263.19	10290.82	9487.60	5527.83

2018-19 figures are provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Country wise import of Iron Ore

(Value in Rs. Cr)

Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Nov'18)
Australia	24.76	3.34	727.91	1799.18
South Africa	1957.82	1106.66	1541.13	1132.49
Brazil	315.14	796.08	1224.67	676.28
Baharain Is	72.06	146 71	505.88	610.35
Oman	814.65	32.57	161.38	121.77
Canada	0.01	0.01	107.99	
Others	8.13	72.21	62.97	41.80
Grand Total	3192.56	2157.58	4223.93	4489.86

2018-19 figures are provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Country wise Export of Metal

(Value in Rs. Cr)

Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Nov'18)
1	2	3	4	5
USA	11642.48	13066.81	17242.90	12260.24
Korea Rp	5350.46	6757.46	8148.30	4490.00
Malaysia	4859.90	5167.77	7981.01	4376.14
U Arab Emts	6530.95	6729.00	6089.80	3107.21

1	2	3	4	5
Turkey	892.72	1030.15	1987.85	3013.24
Germany	2985.58	2944.66	3192.84	2533.57
UK	2982.83	2775.79	3157.57	2484.60
Others	49817.37	50105.97	35869.72	32305.67
Grand Total	85062.30	88577.61	83669.98	64570.67

2018-19 figures are provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Country wise import of Metal

(Value in Rs. Cr)

Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Nov'18)
China P Rp	16583.65	17399.64	20152.13	18097.53
U Arab Emts	7298.65	6765.96	7980.30	7397.10
Korea Rp	5474.87	6474.08	8348.67	6318.91
Malaysia	5470.54	6263.78	7641.13	6227.47
Usa	3803.25	4015.15	4978.07	5373.26
Japan	3722.91	3599.88	4154.50	5092.73
Others	45635.52	44785.68	19659.12	13552.38
Grand Total	87989.40	89304.18	72913.92	62059J9

2018-19 figures are provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

As per Tex Report Iron Ore Manual 2017-18 India's share in world export of iron ore for the years 2015,2016 and 2017 is 0.3%, 1.5% and 2.0% respectively.

Statement-II

Details of export of minerals and their production

Year	Value of MCDR Mineral Production and Minor Mineral Production	Value of Coal and Lignite Production	Value of Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	Value of Exports of Ores and Minerals	Value of Imports of Ores and Minerals
2015-16	951880433	958816900	938298169	1709463248	7387889415
2016-17	1082006551	910106200	909757178	2001306842	8094451080
2017-18 (P)	1190495574	N.A.	N.A.	1991204401	10285012919

All Values in Rs '000, P: Provisional, N.A.: Not Available

Source: Ministry of Mines

[Translation]

Literacy Rate of Tribal Communities

3211. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to utilise in Madhya Pradesh for the education of tribal population during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the measures takeiVbeing taken by the Government for improving the literacy level of tribal communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) under its various schemes / programmes has released funds to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the education of tribal population during 2015-16 to 2018-19 as per table below:

Scheme / Grant	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Post Matric Scholarship	3065.00	13054	10320.50	13405.24
Pre-Matric Scholarship	4300.00	0.00	5539.17	5728.33
Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy	143.57	420.04	325.20	583.73
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	8008.88	19449.32	23208.53	23335.60
Total:	15517.45	32923.36	39393.4	43052.9

* as on 26.12.2018

Apart from above, details of funds released by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to the State of

Madhya Pradesh under various schemes during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given below:

Ministry / Department	Scheme / Grant	2017-18	2018-19*
Department of Higher Education	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	250.41	315.00
Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	14283.83	6905.78
	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	7439.73	4311.04
	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	40830.38	31930.77
	Teachers Training and Adult Education	400.62	0.00
Total:		63204.97	43462.59

* as on 26.12.2018

State wise release of fund by Central Ministries / Departments prior to 2017-18 is not maintained in MoTA as monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) [now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) has been mandated C MoTA since 2017.

(b) Government has been implementing a number of interventions to improve the educational status of the tribals:

(i) Funds are provided under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for various interventions relating to improvement of education including construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels, construction of primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education etc.

- (ii) Under scheme of strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts, 100% assistance is given for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.
- (iii) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) are set up with capacity of 480 students per school under grants in aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to States, to provide quality middle, Secondary and higher secondary education to ST students.
- (iv) This Ministry also provides Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students.
- (vi) Funds are provided for recurring expenses for Residential Schools and Non-Residential Schools to Voluntary Agencies.
- (vii) Assistance is provided for construction of Girls toilets to check girl dropout and to address sanitation issues, promotion of kitchen garden, traditional food in school meals and Sports.
- (viii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal children including development of bilingual primers in local language, engage local teachers to overcome shortage etc.
- (ix) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) implemented by M/o Human Resource Development (MHRD), provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years including ST children. 109 special focus districts have been identified on the basis of the indicators like out of school children, high gender gap, low retention rate and infrastructure gap as well concentration of Scheduled Tribe population.
- (x) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme provides for residential schools for girls at upper primary level; a minimum of 75% seats are for minority, SC, ST and OBC girls. KGBVs cover 69% ST girls in ST Special Focus Districts.

**Promotion and Development of
Regional Culture**

3212. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes of the Government for promotion and development of national and regional culture of various States in the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the assistance provided for these schemes during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance the financial assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture administers various Schemes for promotion of art and culture. While the beneficiaries covered under these schemes are not selected State/UT-wise, the purpose of these Schemes is to promote and develop National/Regional Culture all over the Country including the State of Chhattisgarh. Brief details of the scheme are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of financial assistance provided during the last 3 years and current year under the scheme to all States including the State of Chhattisgarh is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) There is presently no proposal to enhance financial assistance under the schemes under consideration.

(d) Not applicable.

Statement-I

*Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion
of Art & Culture*

- Component-I: Repertory Grant
- Component-II: Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence
- Component-III: Cultural Function & Production Grant
- Component-IV: Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas
- Component-V: Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Arts and Culture

Component-I: Repertory Grant

• Aims & Objectives:

- To provide financial support for all genres of performing arts activities like dramatic groups, theatre groups, music ensembles, children theatre etc.
 - Imparting training of artists by their respective Guru on regular basis in line with Guru-Shishya Parampara
 - Support is for 1 Guru and maximum 18 Shishya Amount of Assistance - Guru Rs. 10000/-, Shishya - Rs. 1000-6000/-
- Component-II: Cultural Organizations with National Presence Aims & Objectives:
- Support for cultural activities at Large scale National / International level
 - Quantum of assistance under this scheme is up to Rs. 5 Cr.
- Component-III: Cultural Function & Production Grant

Aims and Objectives:-

- Target - NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities /Individual etc.
- Event covered- Seminars, Conference, Research, Workshops, Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc.
- Subject related to preservation or promotion of cultural heritage, arts, letters and other creative endeavours
- Maximum Grant Rs.5 Lakh (Rs.20 Lakh under exceptional circumstances)

Component-IV: Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas

Aims and objectives:

- Preservation of old manuscripts, literature, art & crafts and documentation of cultural activities/ events like music, dance, etc.
- Audio-visual programmes of art and culture
- Training in Traditional and Folk Art

- State Covered: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh

Quantum of assistance - Rs.10 Lakh maximum (Rs.30 Lakh under exceptional circumstances)

Component-V: Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Arts and Culture

Aims and Objective:

- Target - voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan organizations including Monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture
- Activities covered: Salary of staff / teachers, Repairs, restoration, renovation of ancient monasteries, Research Project, Purchase of books, documentation, Scholarships to monk/nunnery students, courses on Buddhist Culture, Documentation, IT upgradation, Transport facilities for monastic/nunnery schools and monasteries, drinking water
- Quantum of Assistance - Rs. 30 Lakh (up to Rs. 1.00 Crore under exceptional circumstances)

Scheme of Scholarship and Fellowship for Promotion of Art and Culture

- Component-I: Award of Senior / Junior Fellowships to Outstanding Artistes in the Field of Culture
- Component-II: Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields
- Component-III: Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural research

Component-I: Award of Senior / Junior Fellowships to Outstanding Artistes in the Field of Culture

Aims & Objectives:

- Covers research oriented projects in the field of culture, performing, and literary arts.
- Junior Fellows (age 25-40 Year) - Rs. 10000/- pm for a period of 2 years
- Senior Fellows (age >40 years)- Rs. 20000/-pm for a period of 2 years

- Total fellowship in a Batch: upto 200 (Junior) + upto 200 (Senior) Component-II: Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields Aims & Objectives:
- Financial assistance for advanced training within India
- Covers the field of Indian Classical Music, Indian Classical Dance, Theatre, Mime, Visual art, Folk, Traditional and Indigenous Arts and Light Classical Music etc.
- Scholarships (age 18-25 years)-Rs. 5000/-pm for a period of 2 years
- Total scholars in a batch: upto 400

Component-III: Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural research

Aims & Objectives:

- to encourage scholars/academicians to affiliate themselves with various institutions under the Ministry of Culture (MoC) and other identified cultural institutions in the country to work on projects of mutual interest. A total of upto 40 Fellowships & Scholarships given in a year.
- Fellowship - Rs.80000/-pm, normally for a period of 02 yrs (upto 15 in number)
- Scholarship - up to Rs.50000/pm, normally for a period of 01 yr. (upto 25 in number)

Scheme of Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure

- Component-I: Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres.
- Component-II: Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes Component-I: Building Grants including Studio Theatres

Aims & Objectives:

- Target - NGO, Trust, Societies, Govt. Sponsored bodies, University, College etc.

- Creation of Civil infrastructure (i.e. studio theatre, auditorium, rehearsal hall, classroom etc.) and provision of facilities like electrical, air conditioning, acoustics, light and sound systems etc.
- Purchase of musical equipment, costumes, AV equipment, furniture etc.
- Matching Ratio: 60-40 (Centre - Applicant)
- Amount of Grant: up to Rs. 50 Lakh in metro cities, up to Rs. 25 Lakh in non-metro cities

Component-II: Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC)

Aims & Objectives:

- Target - NGO, Trust, Societies, Govt. Sponsored bodies, State / UT Govt., University, Central/State Govt, agencies/bodies, Municipal Corporations, reputed not-for-profit organizations etc.
- Creation of new Large Cultural Spaces, Auditorium with facilities and infrastructure for stage performances (dance, drama and music), exhibitions, seminars, literary activities, film shows, etc.
- Restoration, renovation, extension, alteration, up-gradation, modernization of existing cultural facilities (Rabindra Bhawans, Rangshalas, Multipurpose Cultural Complexes) etc.
- Amount of grant: up to Rs. 15 Crore (Rs. 50 Crore under exceptional Circumstances)
- Matching Ratio (Centre - Applicant): 60-40 (Rest of India), 90-10(NER).

Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India:

The Scheme has been formulated since 2013 with the objective of reinvigorating and revitalizing various institutions, groups, individuals, identified non-MoC institutions, non-government organisations, researchers and scholars so that they may engage in activities/ projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage of India.

The Scheme covers all recognized domains of ICH such as oral traditions and expressions, Performing arts, Social practices, rituals and festive events, Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe,

traditional craftsmanship etc.

The scheme aims to preserve and promote the intangible cultural heritage of the country as a whole and not just of individual states.

Statement-II

Details of funds released during the last 3 years and current year to all States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	2015-16 (Amount in crores)	2016-17 (Amount in crores)	2017-18 (Amount in crores)	2018-19 (till date) (Amount in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Repertory Grant	66.28	43.08	45.93	21.61
2.	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	10.18	3.37	4.60	4.68
3.	Cultural Function & Production Grant	18.57	19.41	38.81	28.46
4.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Preservation & Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas	0.89	1.10	2.59	0.30
5.	Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Preservation & Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Organization	7.54	10.54	11.24	1.16
6.	Award for Scholarship & Fellowship to Outstanding Artists	18.35	11.75	10.70	10.41
7.	Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research Component	0.46	0.1395	0.35	
8.	Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres	0.16	0.76	2.21	1.78
9.	Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCQ)	24.40	15.25	18.16	1.66
10.	Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India	2.36			

No Detention Policy

3213. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments propose to make changes in the no detention policy in schools;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has considered their demands so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, 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) Section 16 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that 'No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education.'

In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 6th June, 2012, and in subsequent meeting of CABE held on 25th October, 2016, it was decided that the Central Government may bring in suitable amendment to Section 16 of the RTE Act, 2009 related to the 'No Detention' provision. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017 was, accordingly introduced in Lok Sabha on 11th August, 2017. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018 to amend 'No Detention' provision in the RTE Act, 2009 has been passed by Lok Sabha on 18th July, 2018. The Bill is now pending in the Rajya Sabha.

The Bill seeks to substitute Section 16 of the Act so as to provide for (i) a regular examination in the fifth class and in the eighth class at the end of every academic year, (ii) additional instruction if a child fails in the regular examination and opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the date of declaration of the result, and (iii) empowering the appropriate Government to allow schools 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.

[English]

Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan

3214. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has abolished the Sakshar Bharat Scheme which was launched to educate

adult people of the country and which was giving a good result;

(b) if so, the reasons for abolishing the scheme;

(c) whether the Government is aware that this decision caused unemployment to the thousands of teachers who have been working under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these teachers were not paid their salaries for several months and scheme was abolished without any prior information;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which all these teachers are likely to get their payment; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its decision and continue the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The scheme of Saakshar Bharat was implemented in the rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups, since October 2009. The scheme had a target of making 70 million adult non-literates, including 60 million women by the end of XII Five Year Plan out of which 76.4 million adult learners have been declared successful in the biannual Basic Literacy Assessment Tests conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling including 56.4 million women. Initially, the scheme was approved for XIth Plan Period (upto 31.03.2012) which was extended upto XIIth Plan Period (upto 31.03.2017) and subsequently extended upto 31.03.2018. Later the scheme was extended till 31.12.2018 and subsequently till 31.03.2019 for meeting the committed liabilities upto 31.03.2018 only.

(c) No Madam. The literacy centres were run temporarily by the Voluntary Literacy Educators at a place convenient to learners. Based on the number of non-

literate adults within each of the villages and hamlets that constitute the Gram Panchayat, the required number of literacy centres, were set up covering 8-10 non-literates in each centre. These Voluntary Literacy Educators were not paid any remuneration.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

(f) No Madam.

Development of Logistic Hubs

3215. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chosen many places across the country to develop them as logistic hub;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is preparing a blue print and the State Governments concerned will be made a part of it; 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) Development of logistics hubs is a continuous exercise. Inland Waterways Authority of India is developing Freight Village/ Logistics Park at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sahibganj (Jharkhand) and Jogigopha (Assam). Similarly, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have identified 35 locations for development of Multimodal Logistics Parks. Ministry of Railways has a policy of development of private freight terminals in various parts of the country.

[Translation]

Skill Development through ITIs

3216. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sectors identified for industrial partnership for Skill Development through ITI;

(b) Industrial houses which have come forward for such partnership and details of capacity building under such programmes;

(c) whether the curriculum of ITI is proposed to be restructured to comply with the norms of industries;

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

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) in its 40th meeting has approved a scheme titled 'Dual System of Training' (German model) in the year 2016. The objective of the scheme is to enable industry to partner with ITIs for conducting training programmes in high employability courses as per industry' requirement. The scheme is amalgamation of theoretical training imparted in ITIs and practical training imparted in the industry premises. In order to encourage the scheme, norms of the scheme have been simplified in the year 2018 and the scheme has been extended to all trades in place of earlier 17 trades (enclosed Statement). The major industry partners are:

1. Maruti Suzuki
2. Tata Motors
3. Ashok Leyland
4. Toyota

(c) to (e) The National Council for Vocational Training has approved its syllabus for different trades in all ITIs uniformly under Craftsmen Training Scheme. However, under Dual System of Training (German Model), additional subjects may be covered as per the requirement of the Industry(s) during on the job training period in the Industry.

Statement

Dual System of Training (Status As on 30.08.2018)

State	ITI Name with MIS code /ph. no	Industry Partners	Trade name with trainees permitted
1	2	3	4
Delhi (Both in 2018)	1. ITI Pusa 2. ITI Arab Ki Sarai-Nizamuddin	M/S Maruti Suzuki India, Delhi M/S Minda Corporation Ltd, A-15, Ashok Vihar, Ph-1, Delhi	Machinist - 16 Trainees Fitter - 42 Trainees Tool & Die Maker (Press Tools Jigs & Fixture) - 21 Trainees
Tamil Nadu (All 2018)	Total Trainees • ITI, Coimbatore • ITI, Coimbatore • ITI, Erode • Govt. ITI, Hosur • Govt. ITI, Chechanoorani • Govt. ITI Trichy • Govt. ITI, Tirunelveli • Govt. ITI, Tirunelveli • Govt. ITI, Tirunelveli • Kalathur V. Subramanialyer Memorial Trust, ITI, Chennai • Auroville Institute of Applied Technology AIAT-Private ITI • Auroville Institute of Applied Technology AIAT-Private ITI	79 Aquasub Engineering, Thudiyalur Aquasub Engineering, Thudiyalur Shakti Auto Component Ltd., Tirpur Ashok Layland Ltd., Hosur J.K. Fenner (India) Ltd., No. 3, Madurai Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Tiruchirappalli AadhiMaruthi Cars (PVT.) Ltd., Tirunelveli Ashok Auto Service, Tirunelveli Susee Auto Zone (P) Ltd., Tirunelveli Sundram Fasteners Ltd., Chennai Grace Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Pucucherry Appasamy Associates, Puducherry Appasamy Associates, Puducherry GT Electronic (India) Pvt. Ltd., Villupuram Sunlit Future Auroshipam, Tamilnadu	Fitter - 16 Trainees Turner- 21 Trainees Fitter -21 Trainees Electrician- 21 Trainees MMV-21 Trainees Fitter -21 Trainees Machinist - 16 Trainees Welder - 42 Trainees Mechanic Motor Vehicle -7 Trainees Mechanic Motor Vehicle-7Trainees (Mechanic Motor Vehicle)-7 Trainees Fitter - 21 Trainees Electrician - 21Trainees Fitter - 15Trainees Fitter- 21Trainees Draughtsman Mechanic -21Trainees Electronic Mechanic-21Trainees Electronic Mechanic- 10 Trainees Electronic Mechanic- 2 Trainees

1	2	3	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt. ITI, Thoothukado • Govt. ITI, Tiruchendur • Govt. ITI, Cuddalore 	<p>SPIC, SPIC Nagar, Thoothukudi</p> <p>M/s ThiraviamEngg. Ltd., Thoothukudi</p> <p>SPIC Training Centre, Thoothukudi</p> <p>M/s JanoEngg., Thoothukudi</p> <p>M/s Clariant Chemical India Ltd., Cuddalore</p> <p>Supreme Dyechem Pvt. Ltd., Cuddalore</p> <p>Ms. Tagore Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd., Cuddalore</p> <p>Ms.Hemalatha Hi- Tech Idl., Cuddalore</p> <p>Supreme Dyechem Pvt. Ltd., Cuddalore</p> <p>Total Trainees</p> <p>416</p>	<p>Electrician - 21Trainees</p> <p>Welder- 21Trainees</p> <p>Fitter - 21 Trainees</p> <p>Welder - 21 Trainees</p>
Odisha	1) Govt. ITI, Rayagada	JK Paper Mill, Rayagada (Machinist - 16 Trainees, Fitter - 21 Trainees)	Steelton Ltd, Keonjhar (welder - 16 Trainees)
2017	2) Govt. ITI Barbil	Trishakti Engineering Work Ltd, Keonjhar(Machinist - 16 Trainees)	
2017	3) Govt. ITI Barbil	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd, Angul(Fitter - 21 Trainees)	Indian Rare Earths Ltd, Ganjam (Fitter - 21Trainees& Electrician - 21Trainees)
2017	4) O.P. Jindal Institute of Technology A Skills, Angul, ITI	Mid-east Integrated Steels Ltd, Danagadi(Fitter - 21 Trainees, Electrician - 21 Trainees)	
2017	5) Govt. ITI, Berhampur	Elec. Mechanic - 21 Trainees	
2017	6) MESCO (MISL)	SAIL (RSP), Rourkela (Fitter - 21 Trainees)	
2017	Pvt. ITI, Jajpur	Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd, Keonjhar(Fitter - 21 Trainees)	
2017	7) Govt. ITI, Rourkela	Paradeip Port Trust Ltd, Jagatsinghpur(Electrician - 21 Trainees)	Vedanta Ltd, Kalahandi(Fitter - 21 Trainees)
2017	8) Govt. ITI(W), Anandapur	Sai Ram Steel Industries, Bhawanipatna(Fitter - 21 Trainees)	NALCO Ltd, Angul(Fitter - 21 Trainees)
2017	9) Govt. ITI, Cuttack		
2017	10) Govt. ITI, Bhawanipatna, Bhawanipatna, (Odisha)		
2017	11) Govt. ITI, Talcher		
2017	12) ITI, Hirakud		
		Hindalco Industries Ltd, Sambalpur(Welder - 21 Trainees)	

2018	Karnataka	13) Govt. ITI, Berhampur	Lakshmi Motorcycles & Allied Pvt. Ltd, Berhampur(MMV - 21 Trainees) ASKA Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd., Nuagam, Aska(Fitter - 21 Trainees)
		Total Trainees	384 (2017-342 & 2018 - 42)
		1. Govt. ITI (W), Belagavi	Ashok Iron Works Pvt. Ltd. BelagaviElectrician - 21 Trainees Pragati Engineering BelagaumPvt. Ltd.,BelagaviFitter - 21 Trainees
		Total Trainees	42
	Jharkhand (2017)	1)BokaroPvt. ITI, Jharkhand	SAIL (Bokaro Steel Plant), Bokaro Weilder - 16 Trainees, Fitter - 42 Trainees, Electrician - 42 Trainees
		2)CMCE (P) ITI,CMCE Campus, Chira	M/s Atibir Industries Co. Ltd., Jharkhand Fitter - 21, Electrician - 10,
	2018	Chas,Bokaro, Jharkhand-927013	M/s Mongia Steel Ltd., Giridih -814301, Jharkhand Fitter - 05, Electrician - 05,
		MIS CODE: PU20000219 (Pvt. ITI)	M/s Saluja Steel & Power (P) Ltd., Jharkhand Fitter - 09, Electrician - 02, M/s Balmukund Sponge & Iron (P) Ltd.Jharkhand Fitter - 13, Electrician - 08 M/s Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.,Bokaro Steel City - 827001, Jharkhand Fitter - 15, Electrician - 31
		Total Trainees	219
	Gujarat	ITI Mehsana	Anman Apollo India Pvt., Gujarat Weilder - 16 Trainees
	(2018 all)	ITI, Rajkot	Ratnamani Metal & Tube Ltd., Mehsana Weilder - 16 Trainees Hi-Con Technocast Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot Electrician - 05 Trainees GopalSnaksPvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot Electrician05 Trainees Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot Electrician - 07 Trainees Gujarat Intrux Ltd, Gondal Road Draftsmen Mechanic - 6 Trainees IntricastPvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot Draftsmen Mechanic - 6 Trainees Orbit Bearings indiaPvt.Ltd., Distt: Rajkot Fitter04 Trainees Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot Rajkot Fitter 07 Trainees Synnoya Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot Fitter 07 Trainees Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd., Distt: Rajkot Fitter 07 Trainees

1	2	3	4
ITI, Rajkot	Rolex Rings Pvt Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		Machinist -6 Trainees
	Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		Machinist -7 Trainees
	Mahindra Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		Machinist -6 Trainees
	Synnoya Gears & Transmission, Distt:Rajkot		Machinist - 6 Trainees
ITI, Rajkot	Perfect Retreads Pvt Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		(Mechanic Motor Vehicle) -6 trainees
	Atul Motors Pvt. Ltd., Distt: Rajkot Mechanic Motor Vehicle) - 5 trainees		
ITI, Rajkot	Perfect Retreads Pvt. Ltd, Distt:Rajkot		(Mechanic Diesel) -6 Trainees
	Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		(Mechanic Diesel) -3 Trainees
	Atul Motors Pvt. Ltd., distt: Rajkot		(Mechanic Diesel) - 5 Trainees
	Atul Auto Ltd., Distt: Rajkot		(Mechanic Diesel) - 6 Trainees
ITI, Rajkot	Iceburg Technocast Pvt Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		(Turner - 4 Trainees
	Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		Turner - 6 Trainees
	Mahindra Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		Turner - 5 Trainees
	Synnoya Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot		Turner - 5 Trainees
ITI, Rajkot	Atul Auto Ltd., Sangani		Weilder - 6 Trainees
	Gujarat Intrux Ltd., Gondal road		Weilder - 6 Trainees
	Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd., Distt: Rajkot		Weilder - 6
ITI, Padra	Banco Products Ltd, Vadodara		Fitter -16
	Banco Products Ltd, Vadodara		Weilder - 7
ITI, Pardi	Huber Group India Pvt. Ltd, Vapi		AOCP- 21 Trainees
	Huber Group India Pvt. Ltd, Vapi		Fitter -21
ITI, Surat	Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat		(Mechanic Motor Vehicle -10 Trainees
	Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat		Mechanic Deisel-10 Trainees
ITI, Bhilad	CS Component Pvt. Ltd, Valsad		(Fitter -11 Trainees

ITI Burdoli	CS Component Pvt. Ltd, Valsad (Fitter)	Welder-11 Trainees
ZankhvavITI	Bindal Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd	(Welder -11 Trainees
Palsana ITI	Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat	(Mech Diesel - 21 Trainees
Govt. ITI, Mandavi, Surat	Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat	Mech Diesel - 21 Trainees
ITI, Maninangar, Ahmedabad	Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat	(Mech Diesel -21 Trainees
	Cadmatch Machinery Pvt. Ltd, Vatva, Ahmedabad	Turner - 10 Trainees Machinist - 10 Trainees
	Truetzschler Industries Limited, Vatava, Ahmedabad	Fitter - 10 Trainees
	Techno Industries Ltd, Ahmedabad	Electrician - 6 Trainees
	Chamunda Pharma Machinery Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad	Turner -3 Trainees Machinist - 3 Trainees Fitter - 3 Trainees
ITI, Saraspur	Multi Span Instrument co	(Electrician -21 Trainees, Electronics Mechanic -15 Trainees)
	Omega Elevators Petal Morocon Pvt. Ltd.	Electrician - 21 Trainees, Welder- 21 Trainees, Fitter - 21 Trainees
	Planet Automative Pvt. Ltd. Khokhara	(Mechanic Motor Vehicle- 21Trainees
	Semitronik Instrument	(Mechanic Motor Vehicle - 21 Trainees
	Electronics Mechanic - 6 Trainees	
ITI Kubemangar, Ahmedabad	Dishman Pharmaceutical & Chemical ind. Ltd, Ahmedabad	(AACP -21 Trainees)
	Sahajanand Laser Technology Ltd	(Fitter - 10 Trainees
ITI, Gandhinagar ITI	Sahajanand Laser Technology Ltd	Welder - 05 Trainees
	Sahajanand Laser Technology Ltd	Electronics Mechanic - 05 Trainees
ITI, Gondal	Mahindra Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Rajkot	Machinist - 15 Trainees
ITI, Ankleshwar,	Raviratan motors Pvt. Ltd	Mechanic Diesel - 16 Trainees
ITI, Bilimora	Atul Ltd, Valsad Atul Ltd, Valsad	Fitter - 16 Trainees (AACP - 16 Trainees
ITI, Tarasali	Schaeffler India Ltd	(Fitter - 16 Trainees
ITI, Lunawada	Inox India pvt. Ltd.	(Welder - 14 Trainees
ITI, Ankleshwar,	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.	AACP - 7 Trainees, Fitter - 7 Trainees

1	2	3	4
		Goldi Green Technologies Pvt. Ltd	(Electrician - 21 Trainees, Electronics Mechanic -26 Trainees)
		Total Trainees	748
Rajasthan (2017)	JKIT Pvt. ITI, Rajasthan	JK Cement Works, Nimbahera	Welder - 16 Trainees
	JK Cement Works, Mangrol	Draftsmen Mechanic - 21 Trainees	
		Total Trainees	37
U.P.(2017 all)	Govt. ITI, Saharanpur	UM Autocomp Pvt. Ltd., Saharanpur	Electrician -21 Trainees
	Govt. ITI, Faizabad	Ozans Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Faizabad	Fitter - 21 Trainees Welder - 16 Trainees Electrician - 21 Trainees Fitter - 21 Trainees Machinist - 16 Trainees
	Govt. ITI, Saket Meerut	M/s Lakshmi Industrial Corporation, Delhi M/s Raj Sneh Auto India Pvt. Ltd., Meerut	Electrician - 21 Trainees Turner - 16 Trainees (MMV - 21 Trainees)
	Govt. ITI, Ghaziabad	M/s Elin Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad A.T.V. Project India Ltd., Mathura	Electronics Mechanic - 21 Trainees, Electrician - 21 Trainees Fitter - 21 Trainees, Welder - 16 Trainees
	Govt. ITI, Noida	Elcomponix Cells Pvt. Ltd., C-24, Phase-2, Noida, Gautqambudh Nagar	Electrician - 21 Trainees Electronic Mechanic - 21 Trainees
	Govt. ITI, Noida	Metaflex Doors India Pvt. Ltd., Noida	Fitter - 21 Trainees
		Total Trainees	316
Haryana (2018)	Govt. ITI, Faridabad	JBM Auto Limited, New Delhi	Welder - 21 Trainees
	Govt, ITI, Gurugram	Maruti Suzuki India Limited	Fitter -21 Trainees Machinist - 16 Trainees
	Govt, ITI, Rohtak	Maruti Suzuki India Limited	Fitter - 21 Trainees Machinist - 16 Trainees

M.P. (2018)			95	
	Total Trainees			
Govt. ITI Indore	BadveEngg. & JBM Auto Pithampur		Electrician - 42 Trainees	
	Adroit Indu. Indore & CaparoEngg., Pithampur		Fitter - 42 Trainees	
	Adroit Indu. Indore		Machinist - 16 Trainees	
	Adroit Indu. Indore		Turner - 16 Trainees	
	CaparoEngg. & JBM Auto, Pithampur		Welder - 42 Trainees	
Govt. ITI Dhamnod	Tata Steel Ltd., Pithampur		Fitter - 21 Trainees	
			Machinist - 16 Trainees	
			Welder - 21 Trainees	
Govt. ITI Khandwa	Sanatan Bus Body Builders Pvt. Ltd., Indore		Electrician - 21 Trainees	
			Fitter - 21 Trainees	
			Machinist - 16 Trainees	
			Welder - 21 Trainees	
Govt. ITI Jhabua	SRF Ltd. Pithampur		Fitter - 21 Trainees	
	BadveEngg., Pithampur		Welder - 21 Trainees	
Govt. ITI Narmada Nagar GR	BadveEngg., Pithampur		Fitter - 21 Trainees	
Govt. ITI Chindwra	Hindustan Uniliver Ltd. & Raymond Ltd. Chhindwra		Electrician - 21 Trainees	
Govt. ITI Dewas	VE Commercial, Dewas		Fitter - 21 Trainees	
			Welder - 21 Trainees	
Govt. M. ITI Bhopal	Andritz Hydro Pvt. Ltd., Mandideep		Electrician - 21 Trainees	
			Fitter - 21 Trainees	
	Parmali Wallace, Bhopal		Machinist - 16 Trainees	
	Impression Space Planner Pvt. Ltd., Mandideep		Welder - 21 Trainees	
	Total Trainees		500	
136 MoUs signed	Grand Total (Trainees)		2836 trainees (2017 779 & 2018 2057)	
	Grand Total (Trainees)		2262 trainees (2017 779 & 2018 1483)	

Cleanliness in Government Schools

3217. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are making any special efforts to promote cleanliness in schools and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any accurate provision to inspect the schools cleanliness in toilets and other places which are not being taken care of and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration to impose penalty where it is violated frequently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had undertaken Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools within one year upto 15th August, 2015. Under the initiative, construction/re-construction of 4,17,796 toilets including 1,90,887 girls' toilets was completed in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools as reported by the States and UTs.

The Ministry has advised all 1 State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure proper maintenance of school toilets to keep them functional and also to take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign so that the school toilets are properly used, and kept neat and clean. The Ministry has also advised States and UTs to encourage school education authorities in promoting cleanliness and hygiene practices in schools by undertaking various activities including Swachhata Pakhwada, appointment of Student Ambassador, singing Swachhata songs in Bal Sabha/Children's assembly, celebrating Swachhata Diwas, drawing/painting competitions focusing on Swachhata in schools. The Ministry has also requested all States and UTs to fill in the gaps, if any, in availability and functionality of toilets in schools.

The Department has instituted Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar from 2016-17 at district, state and National level as a next step to Swachh Vidyalaya initiative. These awards

are given to ensure long term sustainability and behavior change towards cleanliness in schools. Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar is an initiative to recognize, inspire and celebrate excellence in water, sanitation and hygiene practices in schools. Selection of schools for the awards is made on the basis of 5 domains namely (i) Water, (ii) Toilet, (iii) Hand washing with Soap, (iv) Operations and Maintenance, (v) Behaviour Change and Capacity Building. Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar 2017-18 was open to Private schools besides Government and Government aided schools. A total of 6,15,152 schools registered online for the Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar 2017-18 which is more than double the number of schools (2.68 lakh schools in 2016-17) who participated last year. This has institutionalized a Swachhata ranking system for excellence in water, sanitation and hygiene in schools across the country.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include inter alia the provision for rehabilitation/repair of existing toilets and drinking water systems in schools as per the norms and requirements, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants.

The Ministries of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education & Literacy), Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have also jointly addressed the States regarding participation and support of Gram Panchayats in putting in place proper arrangements for regular cleaning of school toilets and waste disposal in schools.

(c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

Tourism Circuits in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

3218. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide administrative and financial approvals to develop eco-adventure circuit, tribal circuit, desert circuit and eco-tourism circuit in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines regarding special tourism zone for the above projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which these guidelines are likely to be issued and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The projects for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory 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. The list of projects sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan under the above scheme is given at the enclosed

Statement.

In the Budget announcements of 2017-18, the Government had proposed creation of Five Special Tourism Zones, anchored on Special Purpose Vehicle. The Ministry has prepared the draft guidelines and held the stakeholder consultations meetings with Govt/Public and Private Stakeholders. The process for obtaining Expenditure Finance Committee's approval for the scheme is under process.

Statement

The list of projects sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan under the Swadesh Darshan scheme is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of	Name of the Project the Circuit and Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Desert Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan	63.96
2.	Krishna Circuit(2016-17)	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
3.	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan	93.90
4.	Heritage Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)- Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort) 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	99.60
Total			348.91

[English]

Export to Iran

3219. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is exporting any commodities to Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of commodities exported from India to Iran during the last three years, commodity-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 (c) The value of top 25 commodities exported from India to Iran by various exporters, during the last three years, is given in enclosed Statement. The data indicates, the top 25 commodities constitute a predominant majority of total exports to Iran, in the respective years.

Statement*Value of Top 25 Commodities Exported from India to Iran in 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Commodity	Values in US \$ Million
1	Rice - Basmati	571.19
2	Iron and Steel	331.24
3	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	119.01
4	Tea	105.11
5	Residual Chemical and Allied Products	93.37
6	Industrial Machinery For Dairy Etc	75.94
7	Two and Three Wheelers	67.24
8	Manmade Staple Fibre	66.42
9	Organic Chemicals	63.42
10	Paper, Paper Board and Product	63.16
11	Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups	58.50
12	Natural Rubber	56.61
13	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	55.29
14	Ac, Refrigeration Machnry Etc	48.44
15	Spices	47.08
16	Processed Minerals	37.58
17	Plastic Raw Materials	34.60
18	Petroleum Products	32.67
19	Ic Engines and Parts	31.79
20	Iron Ore	31.77
21	Cotton Yarn	29.39
22	Cosmetics and Toiletries	29.41
23	Handicrafts(Excl.Handmade Carpets)	28.14
24	Buffalo Meat	22.59
25	Sesame Seeds	22.41
Total Value of Top 25 Commodities Exported to Iran in 2015-16		2,122.37
Total Value of ALL Commodities Exported to Iran in 2015-16		2,781.52

Data Source: DGCIS Database*Value of Top 25 Commodities Exported from India to Iran in 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Commodity	Values in US \$ Million
1	Rice -Basmati	564.28
2	Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups	103.70
3	Products of Iron and Steel	99.40
4	Tea	98.38
5	Iron and Steel	95.22
6	Residual Chemical and Allied Product	90.91
7	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	83.67
8	Industrial Machinery For Dairy Etc	73.10
9	Processed Minerals	72.69
10	AC, Refrigeration Machnery Etc	71.15
11	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	69.33
12	Handicrafts(Excl.Handmade Carpets)	58.17
13	Manmade Staple Fibre	58.14
14	Spices	55.24
15	Organic Chemicals	48.75
16	Plastic Raw Materials	45.08
17	Agro Chemicals	33.08
18	Cosmetics and Toiletries	32.63
19	Paper, Paper Board and Product	32.51
20	Fresh Fruits	32.27
21	Cotton Yarn	31.25
22	Two and Three Wheelers	31.28
23	Petroleum Products	27.94
24	Buffalo Meat	27.25
25	Sesame Seeds	25.62
Total Value of Top 25 Commodities Exported to Iran in 2016-17		1,961.04
Total Value of ALL Commodities Exported to Iran in 2016-17		2,379.62

Data Source: DGCIS Database

Value of Top 25 Commodities Exported from India to Iran in 2017-18

Sl. No.	Commodity	Values in US \$ Million
1	Rice -Basmoti	904.73
2	Iron and Steel	137.21
3	Tea	126.36
4	Spices	115.67
5	Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups	98.84
6	Processed Minerals	77.70
7	AC, Refrigeration Machinery Etc	69.84
8	Industrial Machinery For Dairy Etc	68.20
9	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	66.22
10	Residual Chemical and Allied Product	64.41
11	Manmade Staple Fibre	55.28
12	Organic Chemicals	52.81
13	Products of Iron and Steel	51.76
14	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	50.49
15	Agro Chemicals	45.18
16	Rice(Other Than Basmoti)	44.95
17	Paper, Paper Board and Product	38.24
18	Handicrafts(Excluding Handmade Carpets)	27.78
19	Dyes	27.24
20	Copper and Products Made of Copper	26.45
21	Two and Three Wheelers	26.07
22	Fresh Fruits	24.18
23	Electric Machinery and Equipment	22.60
24	Petroleum Products	22.52
25	Sesame Seeds	21.97
Total Value of Top 25 Commodities Exported to Iran in 2017-18		2,266.69
Total Value of ALL Commodities Exported to Iran in 2017-18		2,652.39

Data Source: DGCIS Database

[*Translation*]

Steel Prices

3220. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fluctuation in the domestic prices of steel during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is an increase in the price of steel despite the low price of raw material in the domestic market and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the profit of steel manufacturers has increased due to the hike in the price of steel and if so, the details thereof, Plant-wise;

(d) whether the information of cartelization in the steel sector has caused/led to hike in the price of steel and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to check the rise in prices of steel and to maintain balance in demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Yes, Madam. There are fluctuations in steel prices because of various reasons like erratic changes in raw material prices, demand fluctuations in international and domestic markets and other global trade factors. Retail prices (Delhi market) in respect of major steel items during the last three and the current year (upto November, 2018) are as under:-

Domestic, annual, average, retail prices (Delhi market) (Rs. /tonne)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Nov. 18
TMT 10 mm	36745	35237	42016	53737
HR Coils 2.00 mm	35542	38825	46233	56286

Source: JPC

(b) Prices of key raw material during the last three years, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current period i.e. November, 2018 is shown below and indicates a decline

in prices in 2015-16, 2016-17 (except Pig Iron) but a rise in prices thereafter for all:

Domestic, annual, average, retail prices Delhi market) (Rs./t)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Nov. 18
Pig Iron	25094	28958	33966	41064
Pencil Ingots	25458	25113	32998	42401
Melting Scrap HMS-II	19383	17900	24670	30090
Sponge Iron (Coal)	18417	15500	22236	30123

(c) to (e) Steel is a deregulated sector. The role of the Government is that of a facilitator only. As a facilitator, the government monitors the trends and developments in the domestic market with regard to prices and announces relevant policy measures. In order to maintain balance in demand and supply side, a steel Price Monitoring Committee has been constituted by the Government with the aim to monitor price rationalization, analyse price fluctuations and advice all concerned regarding any irrational price behavior of steel commodity. Moreover, the 'Make-in-India' initiative of the Government focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which promotes the demand and consumption of steel in the country. The Government on 08.05.2017 has notified the National Steel Policy, 2017 and the policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel (DMI&SP) in Government procurement. These policies create facilitative environment to improve domestic production of steel and maintain equilibrium between demand and supply of steel.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

11.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have received notices for adjournment motion from some Members on various subjects. Though the matters are important but it is not necessary to interrupt today's business due to it. Therefore, I have not allowed any notice for adjournment motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri G. Hari and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you after laying of the papers.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): You are not aware about the reasons of the problem. The reason behind the problem is ... (Interruptions)

12.01½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): I on behalf of Shri Jual Oram beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Clause 6 of Article 338A of the Constitution:-
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.
 - (ii) Action Taken Memorandum on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10228/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10229/16/18]

- (b) (i) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10230/16/18]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for the year 2017-2018 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10231/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Amethi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Amethi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10232/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Petroleum Laboratory, Noida, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Society for Petroleum Laboratory, Noida, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10233/16/18]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:-

- (i) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorising Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Third Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. PNGRB/Auth./CGD/Adm/2018/3 in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018.

- (ii) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorising Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. PNGRB/Auth./CGD/Adm/2018/4 in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2018.

- (iii) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Retail Outlets Dispensing Petroleum, Auto LPG & CNG) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No.INFRA/T4S/SC-6/4/18 in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10234/16/18]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:-

- (i) The Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (General Conditions of Service) Amendments Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.330 in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018.
- (ii) The Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (Death-cum-Retirement) Gratuity (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1026(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10235/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10236/16/18]

- (2) A copy of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.235(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th March, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10237/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1125(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10238/16/18]

- (4) A copy of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 1126(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10239/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.828(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th September, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Building and Other construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10240/16/18]

- (6) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1182(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2018 under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10241/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts,
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10242/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, 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. L.T. 10243/16/18]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vrindavan Research Institute, Mathura, 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 Vrindavan Research Institute, Mathura, 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. L.T. 10244/16/18]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, 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 Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, 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. L.T. 10245/16/18]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Buddhist Confederation, 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 International Buddhist Confederation, New Delhi, 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. L.T. 10246/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Rajeev Satav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

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): Madam, on behalf of Shri Giriraj Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10247/16/18]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10248/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-(1) A copy each of the Annual Reports for the year 2017-2018 (Hindi and English versions) alongwith Audited Accounts in respect of the following institutes:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(i) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10249/16/18]</p> <p>(ii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10250/16/18]</p> <p>(iii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10251/16/18]</p> <p>(iv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10252/16/18]</p> <p>(v) Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10253/16/18]</p> <p>(vi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Shimla.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10254/16/18]</p> <p>(vii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10255/16/18]</p> <p>(viii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10256/16/18]</p> <p>(ix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10257/16/18]</p> <p>(x) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10258/16/18]</p> <p>(xi) Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10259/16/18]</p> | <p>(xii) National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Noida.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10260/16/18]</p> <p>(xiii) Indian Culinary Institute, Tirupati & Noida
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10261/16/18]</p> <p>(xiv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hajipur.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10262/16/18]</p> <p>(xv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (Calcutta) Society, Kolkata.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10263/16/18]</p> <p>(xvi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10264/16/18]</p> <p>(xvii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10265/16/18]</p> <p>(xviii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Lucknow.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10266/16/18]</p> <p>(xix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (Society), Gurdaspur.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10267/16/18]</p> <p>(xx) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10268/16/18]</p> <p>(xxi) Institute for Hotel Management, Bangalore.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10269/16/18]</p> <p>(xxii) Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10270/16/18]</p> <p>(xxiii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10271/16/18]</p> <p>(xxiv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10272/16/18]</p> |
|---|---|

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): Madam, on behalf of Shri Vishnu Deo Sai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10273/16/18]
- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Ispal Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Ispal Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10274/16/18]
- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10275/16/18]
- (4) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10276/16/18]
- (5) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2017-2018 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and

Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10277/16/18]

- (6) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the KIOCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2017-2018.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the KIOCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2017-2018 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10278/16/18]
 - (7) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10279/16/18]
 - (8) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10280/16/18]
 - (9) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Eastern Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Eastern Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10281/16/18]
- ...(Interruptions)
- [Translation]
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-
- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10282/16/18]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10283/16/18]

[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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10284/16/18]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

the Central Pulp. and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10285/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10286/16/18]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Thane, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Thane, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10287/16/18]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10288/16/18]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10289/16/18]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10290/16/18]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10291/16/18]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10292/16/18]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10293/16/18]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10294/16/18]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10295/16/18]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10296/16/18]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10297/16/18]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10298/16/18]
- (16) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10299/16/18]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10300/16/18]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10301/16/18]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10302/16/18]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the ECGC Limited (Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited), Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the ECGC Limited (Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited), Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10303/16/18]
- (17) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10304/16/18]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kollam, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kollam, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10305/16/18]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10306/16/18]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the EEPIC India (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

the EEPIC India (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10307/16/18]

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10308/16/18]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10309/16/18]

(24) A copy of the Calcium Carbide (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1094(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018 under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10310/16/18]

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10311/16/18]

(26) A copy of the Ammonium Nitrate (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.938(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2018 under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10312/16/18]

(27) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017:-

(i) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Footwear Design and Development Institute, Managing Director Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.841(E) Preamble in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2018.

(ii) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Footwear Design and Development Institute, Secretary Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.842(E) Preamble in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2018.

(iii) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Footwear Design and Development Institute, Executive Director Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.843(E) Preamble in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10313/16/18]

(28) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 14 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:-

(i) The Bureau of Indian Standards Kitchen Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.5243(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2018.

(ii) The Bureau of Indian Standards Domestic Water Heater for Use with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Quality Control) Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.5244(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10314/16/18]

(29) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:-

- (i) The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.909(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st September, 2018.
- (ii) The Special Economic Zones (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1139(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th November, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10315/16/18]

(30) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:-

- (i) S.O.3867(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th August, 2018, authorising the Tobacco Board to allow the traders/dealers of the Tobacco to purchase the excess unauthorized tobacco at the auction platforms by charging penalties as fixed by the Government in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) S.O.3868(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th August, 2018, relaxing the operation of the provisions of Section 10(1) of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10316/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10317/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Noida, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Noida, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Noida, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10318/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10319/16/18]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10320/16/18]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10321/16/18]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 10322/16/18*]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 10323/16/18*]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 10324/16/18*]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Odisha, Koraput, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Odisha, Koraput, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 10325/16/18*]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 10326/16/18*]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 10327/16/18*]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Lumami, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nagaland University, Lumami, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 10328/16/18*]
- (14) (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 2016-2017, 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 2016-2017.
- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 10329/16/18*]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10330/16/18]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10331/16/18]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10332/16/18]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvapur, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvapur, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10333/16/18]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10334/16/18]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10335/16/18]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10336/16/18]
- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2016-2017.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10337/16/18]
- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10338/16/18]
- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Srinagar, Srinagar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of

Technology Srinagar, Srinagar, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Srinagar, Srinagar, for the year 2016-2017.

- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10338/16/18]

- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10339/16/18]

- (28) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017:-

- (i) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Ranchi, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5359(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.
- (ii) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Una, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5358(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.
- (iii) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Guwahati, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5356(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.
- (iv) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kalyani, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5349(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.
- (v) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5350(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (vi) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Pune, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5352(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (vii) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kota, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5362(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (viii) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Dharwad, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5360(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (ix) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Tiruchirappalli, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5351(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (x) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Lucknow, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5363(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (xi) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Vadodara, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5357(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (xii) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sonapat, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5354(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (xiii) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Chittoor, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5355(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (xiv) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kottayam, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5361(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

- (xv) The Statutes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Senapati, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.5353(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd October, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10340/16/18]

(29) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:-

- (i) The University Grants Commission (Recognition and Monitoring of Assessment and Accreditation Agencies) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 1-19/2017(CPP-II) Preamble in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2018.
- (ii) The University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning) Third Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 2-4/20189DEB-I) Preamble in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10341/16/18]

(30) A copy of the School of Planning and Architecture (Amendment) Statutes, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1183(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2018 under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10342/16/18]

(31) A copy of the All India Council for Technical Education Regulations, 2018 (Career Advancement Scheme) (Degree/Diploma) (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No.34-36/RIFD/FDP through MOOCs/2017-18 in Gazette of India dated 16th August, 2018 under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10343/16/18]

(32) A copy of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Statutes, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 006/Admn./I(1)/2014/7765 Preamble in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018 under Section 44 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Wardha Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10344/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

28th to 30th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee:-

- (1) Twenty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Cleanliness and Hygiene in Coaches and Stations'.
- (2) Twenty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Facilities given by Indian Railways to Differently Aabled Persons (Divyangjan)'
- (3) Thirtieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Human Resource Development and Manpower Planning in Indian Railways'.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

52nd to 57th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): I present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:-

- (1) Fifty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).
- (2) Fifty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

- (3) Fifty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (4) Fifty-fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (5) Fifty-sixth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report on 'Swachh Bharat Mission -Gramin (SBM-G) in States/UTs' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and
- (6) Fifty-seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report on 'Improvement in the functioning of Panchayats' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

12.05 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

307th and 308th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:

- (1) 307th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Second Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Higher Education.
- (2) 308th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Fourth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

[English]

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 254th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 245th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 254th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 245th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 ½ hrs.

[English]

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 288th Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises***

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): On behalf of Shri Giriraj Singh, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 288th Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

...(Interruptions)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10345/16/18.

12.07 hrs.

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 36th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 36th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table. ...(Interruptions)

(iv) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 297th Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 288th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): I beg to make a statement in pursuance of direction 73A of directions by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, I intend to make the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-Seventh Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development.

The Standing Committee on HRD examined the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Two Hundred Eighty-Eighth

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10345/16/18.

Report on Demands for Grants 2017-18 of the Department of Higher Education and presented their 297th Report in Rajya Sabha, which was laid simultaneously in Lok Sabha on 5th January, 2018. The status of implementation of this report has already been sent to Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

I, herewith, lay the status of implementation on the recommendations made in chapter III of the 297th Report on the Table of the House.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 302nd Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants (2018-19)(Demand No.58), pertaining to the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.*

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 make a statement in pursuance of direction 73A of directions by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, I intend to make the statement on the action taken note on the recommendations contained in the Three Hundred Second Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development.

The Standing Committee on HRD presented their Three Hundred Second Report on Demands for Grants 2018-19 of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development in Rajya Sabha, which was laid simultaneously in Lok Sabha on 08th March, 2018. Action Taken Note of this report has already been sent to Rajya Sabha Secretariat. I, herewith, lay the Action Taken Note on the observations / recommendations made in the 302nd Report on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri Muzaffar Hussain Baig.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, kindly allow him to speak. ...(Interruptions)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10345/16/18.

HON. SPEAKER: I have called another hon. Member. I will call him after the hon. Member concludes his submission.

...(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

At this stage, Shri R. Dhruvanarayana and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

SHRI MUZAFFAR HUSSAIN BAIG (Baramulla): Madam, I want to make the following statement. ...(Interruptions) While fully aware of the difficult environment in which our security forces are operating in the Kashmir Valley, it is a matter of concern that there is a steep rise in killings of civilian population over there. ...(Interruptions)

It is imperative that necessary steps be taken to ensure killings must stop. ...(Interruptions) It will create necessary conditions in which separatist leadership can feel encouraged to engage in talks to ensure and establish a more stable and peaceful atmosphere in Kashmir. ...(Interruptions) This, eventually, will enable us to respond more positively to the offer of Pakistan PM, Mr. Imran Khan, to hold talks with our leadership to stop cross-border terrorism and resolve the differences over Kashmir. ...(Interruptions)

I want to bring a matter of urgent public importance to the notice of this hon. House. Two police officers entered the house of one Rubina in Jammu and asked about the presence of her brother. Her brother was supposed to be a militant. He was not in the house. Police officers disrobed the sister of the suspected militant and beat her. I know that this is a State subject but I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter.

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will be on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Ok, what does Khargeji want to say?

12.10 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Constitution of Joint Parliamentary Committee on Rafale Fighter Jets

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, for the past three weeks we have been trying to discuss about the Rafale scam, this is the biggest scam ...(Interruptions) this Modi Government which has made the deal of 36 Rafale aircrafts with France, to the tune of 59 thousand crores is the biggest scam of the country. And Rafales were purchased for rupees 1660 crores ...(Interruptions) at the time of UPA Government the cost of each aircraft was rupees 526 crores and the Ministry of Defence has quoted the cost as rupees 670 crores in Lok Sabha, later on, the Minister of Defence started misleading ...(Interruptions) later on, the Minister of Defence started misleading and said that due to the secret clause the cost cannot be revealed ...(Interruptions) then on 16th February 2017 Dassault Reliance Aerospace Ltd. quoted the cost of it as rupees 1660 crores ...(Interruptions) UPA multiplied the cost by three times. ...(Interruptions) the President of France also stated that the price can be disclosed? ...(Interruptions) but I would like to know that why this Government is not disclosing the price ...(Interruptions) during the year 2015, the CEO of Dassault stated that they had talks with HAL Chairman ...(Interruptions) we are ready to handover the job of manufacturing fighter aircraft Rafale to public sector ...(Interruptions) but they have not given it to the public sector ...(Interruptions) through this scam they have allotted the work to those companies, such as Reliance company and made a scam of rupees 30 thousand crores ...(Interruptions) due to this Rafale scam of rupees 30 thousand crores we want you to constitute a joint Parliamentary Committee to examine and the entire truth will come out. ...(Interruptions) when did Modi ji go there and why did he take his friends along, why contract was made? ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Madam Speaker, by repeating a lie it cannot become the truth ...(Interruptions) Madam, Kharge ji and their friends from Congress should understand that by repeating a lie, it can never become truth ...(Interruptions) when, I have told that we are ready to debate on this topic, why are the people from Congress running away from this debate? ...(Interruptions) I want the answer to this question from them ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the government, through you towards the matter of urgent public importance. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh Ji has a very important place as a leader of farmers in the country ...*(Interruptions)* in the interest of the farmers he stood against a personality like Jawaharlal Nehru, his courage to oppose the idea of cooperative farming based on Soviet method, his decision to give land rights to farmers of Uttar Pradesh and deep study of the problems of the agricultural sector and his readiness to stand in favor of the farmer in those problems, etc., has built a special image of Chaudhary Sahib.

As a result of his efforts, the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1952 came into force, which abolished the Zamindari practice in the entire state ... *(Interruptions)* Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, thereby paved the way for the consolidation of agricultural land of rich and medium land holding farmers. Due to the Uttar Pradesh Soil Conservation Act, 1954, which aims to prevent gradual soil erosion and degradation of soil productivity could be enacted. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.16 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

He was the first person, who started soil conservation as a main subject at the university level. ...*(Interruptions)* he was the part of the freedom struggle of the country, and went to jail, Chaudhary Sahab was well versed with economic subjects and he wrote many books keeping the village and the farmers in the center of economic thought. ...*(Interruptions)* he believed that the path of prosperity of the country goes through the farmer's farm. It is my good fortune that the birthplace of former Prime Minister of India, Chaudhary Charan Singh, who fought and stood for farmers issues is in the village of Noorpur Mania near Hapur in my constituency ...*(Interruptions)* with the resolution to double the income of the farmers by 2022, the present government headed by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, who has taken several steps, is dedicated for the progress of the village and the farmers, ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Speaker, I request the Government through you that given the exemplary contribution of Choudhary Charan Singh Ji to Indian politics, he should be honored with Bharat Ratna. Thank you. I am so grateful

to you for giving the opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Shrirang Appa Barane, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Rahul Shewale, Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati, Shri Hariom Singh Rathod, Shri Raghav Lakhanpal are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agarwal.

12.17 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ashok Gajapati Raju and some other Hon.Members went back to their seats.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had leased put nearly thousands of acres in 1956 for 99 years to the displaced Birla Jute and Manufacturing Company Cement Depot in my constituency Satna. ...*(Interruptions)* Under the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 enacted by the Government of India, if it is not used for the purpose it is leased, then the land can be withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)* Birla Cement of Satna district has so far set up cement plant, built houses, hospital, school, playground, quarters for workers, market etc.. The rest of the land is forcibly occupied by creating a boundary. ...*(Interruptions)* The development of the city is halted. Smart city is announced and land is required for Government buildings to organise public programmes, etc. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Speaker Madam, I demand through you that the land given to Birla Cement on lease for the purpose should be inquired into and the remaining vacant land should be withdrawn so that the land could be utilized for public programs and for construction of government buildings etc. Thanks ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

[English]

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI) (Anakapalli): The Government of India has assured in the A. P. Reorganisation Bill, 2014, that a new railway zone will be set up in Andhra Pradesh comprising three divisions, namely, Vijayawada, Guntur, Guntakal and the Waltair Division of the East Coast Railway.

For almost a decade, there has been a demand for a new railway zone for Visakhapatnam as its headquarters as the present Waltair Division is the source of highest revenue in the East Coast Railway Zone. The total revenue from the Waltair Division is about Rs. 6,280 crore in 2013-14 i.e. about 50 per cent of the total annual revenue of the East Coast Railway Zone.

Respected Madam Speaker, Visakhapatnam has a natural advantage of having two major ports and an abundant land bank is readily available near the Visakhapatnam Railway Station. The Waltair Division has the biggest loco-shed and an excellent Coach Maintenance Depot.

Visakhapatnam is the fastest growing city in Asia having several reputed organisations like Easter Naval Command, NSTI, BHEL, BARC, HPCL refinery, Hinduja Power Project etc. and the present Waltair Railway Division has all medical, educational, sports infrastructure etc. to meet the requirements of a new railway zone.

After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the formation of a new railway zone in Andhra Pradesh has become a necessity as the headquarters of the South-Central Railway is located at Secunderabad of Telangana State. It is obvious to integrate Waltair Division of the East Coast Railway with three divisions of South-Central Railway and give Andhra Pradesh a new railway zone. Visakhapatnam is the ideal choice for locating the headquarters of the proposed new railway zone.

In view of the natural advantages, I urge upon the Government to announce the creation of a new railway zone with headquarters at Visakhapatnam without any further delay. This will assuage the feelings to some extent on separation of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIRANG APPA BARNE (Maval): Madam, there is ONGC Plant of the Government of India in my Parliamentary Constituency Uran. *...(Interruptions)* This Plant is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Natural Gas *...(Interruptions)* There are 192 employees working there for the last 21 years. *...(Interruptions)* they fought the court Case. *...(Interruptions)* Court has given the verdict that they should be paid salaries and all benefits like permanent employees *...(Interruptions)*

12.21 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Jayadev Galla and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

No decision has been taken by the Ministry of Natural Gas since 21 years for those employees. *...(Interruptions)* All these employees work there, putting their lives at risk. *...(Interruptions)*

I demand that these 192 employees get all the

benefits like permanent employees so that they could get their future secured. *...(Interruptions)* The Ministry should consider over it and fulfill the demands of those employees *...(Interruptions)* Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rahul Shewale is allowed to associate with the topic taken by Shri Shirang Appa Barne.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bodh Singh Bhagat - not present

Shri Rajiv Satav is also not present.

Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishraji

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important topic *...(Interruptions)* in my Parliamentary Constituency, Banda-Chitrakoot, including whole Bundelkhand and now in the whole country, the grim problem of stray animals is spreading *...(Interruptions)* Stray animals are damaging the crops of farmers *...(Interruptions)* The Government has implemented many schemes to double the income of farmers, but all the crops of farmers are ruined by the animals. *...(Interruptions)* due to this the cost incurred on farming and hard work of the farmers is being wasted *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, through you, I would like to say one thing that the Central Government and the State Government together have allocated some budget etc. to built some cattle shelters and Kanha Gaushala etc. *...(Interruptions)* but due to negligence of the working institutions the budget is not being utilized there... *...(Interruptions)* It is being delayed *...(Interruptions)* Now there is a serious challenge before us to save the rabi crop *...(Interruptions)*

Market Committees have been set up in Bundelkhand and in my Parliamentary Constituency from the Central Share and Bundelkhand package *...(Interruptions)* All facilities are there. *...(Interruptions)* It is my suggestion that in view of this emergency and the serious problem, the temporary cowshed in those Market committees should be set up in the entire Bundelkhand and in my Parliamentary Constituency without delay. *...(Interruptions)* by allocating the budget, arrangement for fodder, water etc. should be made for these animals. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, I will conclude after saying one more point. *...(Interruptions)* There are some people, Gram Pradhan and other villagers together have temporarily kept some

animals in captivity in many places ...*(Interruptions)* those animals were grazing and damaging the crops of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* these animals were dying due to cold. ...*(Interruptions)* No arrangement was made to provide water and fodder ...*(Interruptions)* The State Government should be approached for shelters, water and fodder for animals urgently so that this problem could be tackled. ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: S/Shri Ganesh Singh, Mukesh Rajput, Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra.

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM (Palamu): Madam, thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I would like to draw your attention on a very important issue ...*(Interruptions)* there has been massive erosion of Navadih bridge to Lumha Satbahini stretch by Koel river in Lahar banjari Panchayat under Utari Road Block in my Parlimentary Constituency, Palamu (Jharkhand) ...*(Interruptions)* Irrigated agricultural land is being eroded ...*(Interruptions)* now the houses of people are also being eroded due to which they are forced to migrate. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, it is necessary to constructe the embankment in order to save the irrigated land and houses of the people ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, through you, I request the Minister of Water Resources that he should direct the concerned officials of his department to construct the embankment there and thus save the land and houses of the people ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (Sidhi): Madam Speaker, Thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I have apprised the Hon'ble Minister of Railways several times through correspondence regarding this issue and also requested him in this matter ...*(Interruptions)* This is a very important demand for our constituency, which, again through you, I would like to place it before the Minister of Railways again ...*(Interruptions)* I request the Hon'ble Minister Shri Piyush Goyal that Intercity Express passes through the Gajra-Bahira Railway Station of Singrauli district in my Parliamentary Constituency and Jova railway station in Sidhi district which goes upto Jabalpur. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, I would reques through you that the High Court and major medical institutes are also llocated in Jabalpur. ...*(Interruptions)* The people of my Constituency frequently visit there for business purposes. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister, through you to provide stoppage of Intercity Express on these two stations so that the people would be benefitted. ...*(Interruptions)*

Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Riti Pathak.

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to draw your attention to a very important issue that the Kudmi (Mahato) caste, whose language is Kudmai and is spoken by nearly 12 crore population living in various States like Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh in the country ...*(Interruptions)* People of Kudmi (Mahato) castes live in various districts of Jharkhand state, like East Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawa, West Singhbhum, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Giridih, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Palamu, Godda, Jamtara and Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore of West Bengal and Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh etc. of the state of Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)* Only in Jharkhand about 27 percent of the population is of Kudmi (Mahato) caste which speak Kudamali language only ...*(Interruptions)* This language should be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and the Kudamali language should be recognized as the second state language ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, therefore, I request through you to the Central Government to include the Kudjmal language of the Kudami (Mahato) caste, in the eighth schedule of the Constitution and accord it the status of second official language of the State. ...*(Interruptions)*

Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bidyut Baran Mahto.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Thank you, Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards the problems of Sports Physio in zero hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, sports physiotherapist is a very important person ...*(Interruptions)* people like us have come here from rural areas by participating in sports ...*(Interruptions)*

If something is necessary for a player then first it is, ground, after that the coach, then comes the physio and then the doctor. ...(*Interruptions*) But, under international laws, the way in which the problem of doping comes in front of us. The most important person is physiotherapist ...(*Interruptions*) But there are different fields in physiotherapy, such as orthopedics, neurology, muscular therapist etc. ...(*Interruptions*) and the most important is spine therapist. ...(*Interruptions*) However, on this basis the government does not have any such classification ...(*Interruptions*)

There are physio councils in many states, but there is no National level Council for them. ...(*Interruptions*) A bill related to this has also been pending with the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

I request that this Bill should come through the Ministry of Sports, because gradation will be done only then as to whether they are in the list of doctors or not ...(*Interruptions*) My concern is that when a player is playing at the grassroots level in villages, his muscles are damaged as there is no physio available and the career of the player who could have performed well in the future also ends there ...(*Interruptions*) Secondly, if he takes any medicines to relieve pain, he becomes a victim of doping. ...(*Interruptions*) In this situation, the role of sports physio becomes very important. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, I request the Government through you to set up a council or bring a law related to it and surely determine a criteria in view of the importance of sports physio ...(*Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Shri Shrirang Appa Barne and Prof. Richard Hay are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey - Not present.

Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak - Not present.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (South Delhi): Hon. Speaker, I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to speak on a very sensitive topic, ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, I want to draw the attention of the House through you to the 'Problem in solemnisation of marriage of girls due to the financial hardships faced by Divyang (specially challenged persons)' ...(*Interruptions*) As is well known that the year 1981 was celebrated in India as the Year of the Disabled. More than two and a half million people are suffering disability in India, which comes to 2.13 percent of the total population. 75% of these are living in rural areas and only 34% get employment. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Government has taken several measures for the social upliftment of SCs, STs and Backward Classes in the country due to which their social status is improving day by day. How Divyangs are making both ends meet is known to them only. In such a situation, we also have the obligation to help them as far as possible. Just as we contribute towards the marriage of girls of needy, destitute, widow, deserted or divorced women, similarly we should contribute towards the marriage of the daughters of Divyangs as they are unable to do anything because of their poverty. Such a provision should be made on behalf of the Government for the marriage of their daughters, so that the objective of promoting social equality is fulfilled, because Divyang are as important as other sections of society ...(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, through the House, I request the Central and the State Governments to bring such a law so that the Government may provide financial assistance for the marriage of daughters of Divyangs who are about 30-40 per cent ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, I will request Rahul Gandhijand Kharge Sahib sitting here to hold a discussion on Rafale if they wish to speak on it. Why are they afraid? If they discuss, it will become clear as to who is wrong and who is right? ...(*Interruptions*) Kharge Sahib, you do not know this, first ask Rahul Ji, what is the cost of Rafale? Sometimes it is quoted as 520 crores and other times, it is quoted as Rs 670 crores ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Madam Speaker, I would like to submit through you that the MNREGA workers of Jharkhand region are not getting the wages equivalent to Class III Panchayat Sevak under the

MNREGA Act since 2007. Today they are on strike ...*(Interruptions)* Whether they are computer operators, junior engineers, rozgar sevak or a MNREGA worker - all of them are affected ...*(Interruptions)* the work under Mahatma Gandhi National Mission is also getting disrupted ...*(Interruptions)* These people are not getting minimum wages as per orders of the Supreme Court in 2017, ...*(Interruptions)* I request the Government to intervene in the matter urgently and ensure equal remuneration for equal work as per the orders of the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, e-auction of coal is not taking place in BCCL due to which around one lakh labourers do not have any work. I request you to start e-auction immediately so that BCCL, Coal India and labourer may be benefited. ...*(Interruptions)*

Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Rabindra Kumar Pandey.

[English]

Shri Ravneet Singh - Not present.

Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda - Not present.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The Union Public Service Commission had introduced CSAT in Civil Services Examination in the year 2011 which set off an outrage among candidates who were not from English, Mathematics and Science background. ...*(Interruptions)* Such abrupt changes in rules actually brought down the percentage of qualified students from Hindi medium from 42.2 per cent in 2009 to 15 per cent in 2011. ...*(Interruptions)* Such students have been demanding for an additional attempt since long. ...*(Interruptions)* However, the Government has not acceded to their demand so far, despite the fact that several Members of this House have raised this issue and requested the Government to give an additional attempt to such candidates. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government has replied that they had increased two years of age and given two additional attempts for such category of candidates for CSE 2014 onwards. ...*(Interruptions)* But such increase in age and attempt is meant for all candidates, that is candidates who suffered between 2011 and 2014 and candidates become eligible for CSE after 2014. ...*(Interruptions)* So, it seems injustice to those candidates who suffered between 2011 and 2014. The Government of Odisha allowed CSAT for one more attempt

and the Government of Uttar Pradesh for two more attempts. ...*(Interruptions)*

About 65 per cent of the population is affected and they have asked for two more chances. I urge upon the Government and appeal to the Government to give additional attempts to appear in the CSE for those candidates who have suffered between 2011 and 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar and Shrimati Supriya Sule are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to speak on a very important matter pertaining to Punjab. The situation of law and order is in shambles in Punjab. ...*(Interruptions)* Everyone has the right to vote in democracy. Shri Badal who has been chief minister five times, was also stopped from voting ...*(Interruptions)* The vote of the Finance Minister was cast by someone else. High Court gave the direction and the papers of twelve hundred people have been cancelled. The Government did not pay heed ...*(Interruptions)* The winners were declared as losers subsequently at three places in my Constituency - Kadua, Chhampur and in a village. ...*(Interruptions)* my son represents the constituency of Senaur. The Police cast votes and started firing. The voters were chased away and the police continued to cast votes. Bullets were shot in Taran Taran area of Gurudaspur. Today the roads are closed in Punjab and people are sitting on dhama. Situation of law and order has worsened. ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to request the Home Minister through you that a report should be sought from Punjab and action should be taken on it.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra.

SHRIMATI SANDHYA ROY (Medinipur): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I am grateful to you that you gave me the opportunity to speak for the very first time in the House today. I want to speak on important issue related to Post-Offices. Everyone had a dream that India would become a digital India but it is a matter of regret that Post-Offices

have not been digitized yet. At the same time, ATM service has not been started in my area. ...(*Interruptions*)

I want that the ATM services and modern facilities may be provided in all the villages in West Medinipur and Post Offices of the city. This will help increase the number of customers in the post offices and people will understand the importance of post offices and it will be beneficial for everyone. Thank you. Namaskar.

[*English*]

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (Bardhaman Durgapur): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important matter relating to my constituency. ...(*Interruptions*)

There are some power plants under DVC at Durgapur which serve all the nearby industrial areas by supplying power for industrial consumption as well as serve more than two lakh people living there by supplying power for public consumption. ...(*Interruptions*) These power plants were first established in the 1960s. They have all the facilities like water from the river and transportation facilities for bringing the coal. ...(*Interruptions*) Unfortunately, by giving a lame excuse that some of the plants are old, they are being gradually closed. This is creating unemployment for about 5,000 people working in that area. ...(*Interruptions*) They have already closed down two plants and one is on the verge of being closed down. ...(*Interruptions*)

So, it is my earnest request to the hon. Minister, through you, that there should be revival of these plants immediately. I would also like to request for the establishment of a new power plant having capacity of more than 1000 megawatt, so that it will help the people of my constituency. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA (Misrikh): Hon. Speaker Madam, You gave me a chance to speak in Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*) Through you, I would like to draw the attention of Minister towards Sandila and Balamau Overbridge in my Lok Sabha constituency Misrikh ...(*Interruptions*) Sandila and Balamau are two such railway stations, where there are crossings but there is no overbridge. ...(*Interruptions*) People lose their lives every other day while crossing the line in the absence of overbridge.

I want to request Hon'ble Minister through you that in view of the above, an overbridge should be constructed in Legislative Assembly of Balamau and Sandila after

getting the survey done. ...(*Interruptions*) It is 31st December 2018 today. I would like to convey good wishes for the coming year to all the Members and especially to you for guiding us. Thank you very much ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shrimati Anju Bala.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to draw attention towards my constituency Amreli of Gujarat, which is currently deprived of broad gauge railways ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to say to the Minister of Railways through you that a survey has been conducted for laying broad gauge rail line in Amreli district, Khijdiya, Jalala, Dhari, Visavadhar and Gherawal ...(*Interruptions*) D.P.R. is also ready. However, the work is at a standstill due to non-allocation of funds ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to request Hon'ble Minister through you to allot funds at the earliest for broad gauge so that people of my area be benefited by it. Thank you very much ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Hon. Speaker Madam, You gave us an opportunity to raise our issue in Zero Hour ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Continue speaking from the seat you are occupying right now.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Hon. Speaker, through you, I will like to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister first of all ...(*Interruptions*) Subhash Chandra Bose hoisted the flag at Andaman and Nicobar islands in 1943 as the first President and named it Swaraj and Shaheed dweep ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister through you for having given a very good message to millions of countrymen by naming three islands after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and as Swaraj and Shaheed dweep ...(*Interruptions*) Secondly, a number of patients are dying of cancer in my parliamentary area.

I would like to request Hon'ble Minister of Health through you to open a cancer hospital at Sant Kabir Nagar which is a backward district. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Tripathi.

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (Mumbai South Central): Hon. Speaker, Madam, thank you very much for having

given me an opportunity to speak in Zero Hour. According to TRAI's new tariff, the viewers has been given the freedom to choose the channel. ...*(Interruptions)* The purpose behind this is to charge money for only those channels, which the viewers want to see. ...*(Interruptions)* The cost of Standard Definition Channel and High Definition Channel is on the higher side. Given the professional mathematics of this business, it is clear that the broadcasters are considered to be business partners and not MSOs or cable operator. ...*(Interruptions)* cable operators get only 10 percent profit from Pay Channel and the remaining 80 percent goes to pay channels and 10 percent to MSOs. The Cable operators run a self-financed business and they have to bear the expenses of rent, taxes, maintenance etc. It is impossible to bear all the expenses out of 10 percent profit share. ...*(Interruptions)* channels generate revenue from advertising and advertisements are not aired on pay channels worldwide. Overall, TRAI's order is not in the interest of the customer and the cable operator. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, through you, I request Hon'ble Minister to promote the interests of TRAI's customer and cable operators. Thanks ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Gopal Shetty and Shrirang Appa Baran are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Rahul Shewale.

SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Madam, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in the Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)* Railway Level Crossing No. 3 is known as Begum Bazaar in our Parliamentary Constituency 51, Phulpur, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. There was a very old railway crossing here. There are about 50 villages on Bhagwatpur side and about 50 villages on Begum Bazaar side, which also connects GT Road ...*(Interruptions)*

Recently, our newly built Airport has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on December 16, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the main road to the airport and the Indian Oil tankers, ITBP vehicles, common men and students travel on this road because several schools are located on this road. ...*(Interruptions)* This work is also linked to the work of Kumbh Mela. People are having a lot of trouble because this bridge is not operational ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, R.O.B. Construction work has been done there, which has been done jointly by Sethu Corporation, Uttar Pradesh and Railway Department. ...*(Interruptions)* Railways has also completed about 95 percent work and then Railways suddenly stopped the work. ...*(Interruptions)*

for several months the railway level crossing number - 3 is closed there and even the R.O.B. has not been constructed till date ...*(Interruptions)* The people are upset because the level crossing used earlier to commute has also been closed. The public is constantly protesting there and is helpless. ...*(Interruptions)* through you I would like to know from the Hon'ble Railway Minister that, for what reasons, the R.O.B. work has not been completed? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have presented your point.

Now, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Madam, you have given permission to speak in Zero Hour, I express my gratitude for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

Due to the indifference of Bihar state, the maal-pahadiya community, in the Banka district of Bihar, which is listed at the number 34 in Schedule Tribes list is on the verge of extinction today ...*(Interruptions)* I demanded to discuss this situation immediately due to apathy. ...*(Interruptions)* Similarly, Khair-Khairvar-Nayya caste has been deprived of government schemes and education ...*(Interruptions)* These tribes should be included in Scheduled Tribes list. I urge upon the Central Government that the people of the Khair-Khairvar-Naya caste community which is slowly on the verge of extinction should be brought to the mainstream. ...*(Interruptions)* To bring them into mainstream, all round development should be done in the field of education. ...*(Interruptions)* This is what I demand through you. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Supriya Sule is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Hon'ble Speaker, I am grateful to you that you have given me permission to speak about the problem of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I want to inform the House that payment of Rupees 11,612 lakhs of sugarcane supply by farmers is still pending on the Riga sugar mill located in Sitamarhi district in my Parliamentary Constituency Sheohar ...*(Interruptions)* The payment of Rs. 592 lakhs of last year is pending towards this mill, whereas there is a provision in sugarcane policy for giving interest if the payment of sugarcane is not done within 14 days ...*(Interruptions)* Permissible interest is not being paid for this pending payment. Since February, 2018, despite the efforts of the

district administration for recommending prompt payment from time to time, the payment is still pending. ...*(Interruptions)* Generally, the amount received from the sale of sugar by sugar mills by procuring sugarcane from the farmers, is paid to farmers by the mills on the priority basis, using the cash credit facility taken from the bank. ...*(Interruptions)* There is need to pay the price of sugarcane to the farmers on the basis of the priority from the money received from the sale of sugar and other products by mill. ...*(Interruptions)* farmers are being financially exploited due to non-payment of interest with pending payment and there is resentment among them. ...*(Interruptions)* due to non-payment of sugarcane in time, the financial condition of the farmers has become pathetic, because they have to spend a lot of money from sowing of sugarcane to its supply to the mill. ...*(Interruptions)* farmers spends money by taking loan from banks ...*(Interruptions)*, so through the house, I request the government to make M/s Riga sugar mill repay the remaining amount of farmers' money to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Have you made your point.

Prof. Richard Hay.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Rama Devi.

[*English*]

PROF. RICHARD HAY (Nominated): Madam Speaker, there is blatant violation of environmental laws taking place in different parts of the country, especially in the State of Kerala where around 400 people died in floods and many lost their properties and many people are still living on the brink of a danger.

The hon. Prime Minister visited the flood affected areas and the Government of India has provided a lot of relief measures to the flood victims. I would like to urge upon the Government of India to take appropriate action to avoid such human tragedies in future and also to constitute a High-Powered. Committee to investigate the reasons for such floods so that such devastating tragedies do not occur in future.

Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam, I would like to draw your attention towards the poor farmers

of Himachal Pradesh, who have a small piece of land, but they feed their families with their hard work. For the last few years the problem of monkeys has increased a lot. Due to stray animals, their crops are destroyed. Now the menace has spread so far that the monkeys are troubling the common man and the stray animals also destroying their crops.

Through you I would like to urge upon the government that provisions should be made for the people to take care of their land under MNREGA and try to save their land by placing barbed wire from the MPLAD fund.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak, thank you very much. Greetings to you and all the members of the House in advance for the New Year. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR (Kaushambi): You have given me an opportunity to raise a very important point in zero Hour, I thank you for this. I would congratulate the Hon Prime Minister that the income of the farmers is being doubled in his leadership. Arrangements have been made for farmers from pre sowing to sowing and from seed to market stage. My parliamentary constituency is totally dependent on agriculture, but due to the apathy of the previous governments there is no fertilizer rack, due to which the farmers of the area do not receive urea timely.

Therefore, I would request the Government through you to start a Fertilizer rack in Kaushambi district, to benefit farmers of Kaushambi, Pratapgarh and Fatehpur.

HON SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development through the House that, in view of the social and economic problems of the elderly, provision of social security should be made through old age pension of at least Rs. 3 thousand, equally to all citizens, men and women, over the age of 60 years. For this, the necessity of BPL also needs to be % eliminated. All senior citizens of the country who are over 60 years of age should be considered eligible for pension. This scheme needs to be started by the Union Government under Social Welfare Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*

The data of 2011 census is available with the government. The government is considering the data of

2011 census for all government schemes. Therefore, there should not be any other criteria for this scheme, such as social, economic, caste or below poverty line. There should be only one criteria for those who have reached 60 years in 2011, they should be provided old age pension ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal and Mr. Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate with Shri Kaushendra Kumar.

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Rewa): Madam, I would like to thank Prime Minister Modiji that he has given a new shield to the farmers of India by implementing the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, but this is done by private companies. These companies are not giving proper compensation to the farmers. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to take the initiative that the State governments set up their own insurance company, so that farmers can get compensation properly. Along with this, loss caused by stray animals should also be added to crop insurance. In our Rewa district there are fierce stray animals, farmers' crops are being destroyed.

Through you, I request the Union Government to direct the state governments to implement it. Thanks ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Janardhan Mishra.

[English]

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise an important issue regarding my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

In my constituency, the work to construct the National Highway started in 1998. ...*(Interruptions)* That work is still going on for the last 20 years. The construction work from Walayar to Wadakkanchery and Mannuthy to Angamaly was completed earlier. But the Wadakkanchery-Mannuthy Stretch is still pending. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please remove that. Do not disturb like this. This is not your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. P.K. BIJU: The National Highways Authority of India has given the extension three times for completion of this work, but the contractor has already stopped the entire work for the last four months. ...*(Interruptions)* So, I

urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter and take immediate steps to complete the work as early as possible. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri C.N. Jayadevan is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri P.K. Biju.

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI (Sikar): Madam, There are a couple of problems related to Railways in my Lok Sabha constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* The train which goes to Udaipur from Sarai Rohilla, via Dabla railway station. ...*(Interruptions)* We want a stoppage of this train at this railway station. ...*(Interruptions)* The maximum number of soldiers hail from this assembly constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* the warrant that they get is of train journey ...*(Interruptions)* due to lack of train facility, they have to pay one and a half to two thousand rupees to reach home by taxi. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, similarly, another railway station kanvat falls on the same railway track. ...*(Interruptions)* There is also similar problem. ...*(Interruptions)* due to hill areas, the train does not stop there and causing lot of trouble for the soldiers and other passengers. ...*(Interruptions)* 15-20 villages are around these two stations. ...*(Interruptions)* I request the Ministry of Railways to provide stoppage of Jan Shatabdi and Chetak at these two stations. ...*(Interruptions)* Thanks ...*(Interruptions)*

HON.SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Madam, I come from Santhal Pargana, this area is affected by the problem of Bangladeshi intruders for the past 30-35 years. ...*(Interruptions)* our entire district, Godda, Devgarh, Dumka from where I am an MP and the adjoining areas of Pakur, Sahebganj and Jamtara have become a hub of cybercrime ...*(Interruptions)* the inflow of Bangladeshi intruders has affected the entire demography of the region. Not only Santhal Pargana, but all the districts adjacent to Bihar, be it Bhagalpur, Katihar, Purnia, or the districts of Bengal or North-East. ...*(Interruptions)* through you, I would like to request to the Government that besides raising voice for 25-30 years, not even a single effective system has been put in order there. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, you will be surprised that the entire cyber crime hub of this country, if anyone's ATM gets looted or assume that money from someone's bank account gets siphoned, then the entire country's police goes to Santhal Paragana because it has become the capital of Cybercrime. ...(*Interruptions*) through you, I urge upon the Central Government to set up a system there to control the cyber crime. Secondly, in the pattern of Assam NRC, in entire Jharkhand NRC should be implemented, through which we can identify and deport the Bangladeshi people ...(*Interruptions*) thanks.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Nishikant Dubey.

*The House stands adjourned to meet again
at 2 o'clock.*

12.59 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen
of the Clock.*

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at One Minute past
Fourteen of the Clock*

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 *

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Matters under rule 377 will be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been allowed to raise the matters under rule 377 today and are willing to lay on the table, may within twenty minutes, lay the text of the matters personally on the table of the House. Only such matters will be treated as laid on the table of the House text of which is laid within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to set up industries in Jammu Parliamentary constituency

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my Parliamentary Constituency. Jammu Kashmir state is known for small scale industries. Being a hilly area, different

kinds of herbs are found here and rice, wheat, walnuts, apples, saffron, maize, etc. are grown in abundance here, but their trade is limited to small scale.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Ministry towards such issues to be kept in mind while setting up new factories in Kashmir so that opportunities of employment are generated for the youth here.

(ii) Regarding Air crash of illegal flight/test flight in Mumbai

[English]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): An action is desired from the Civil Aviation Ministry against those involved in the illegal flight/test flight which got crashed on 28th June, 2018 at Ghatkopar in my Lok Sabha Constituency, North East Mumbai. 4 crew members and one passerby were killed. In spite of observing so much illegality, no FIR has been registered till now. The family members of the dead pilot/engineer have filed complaints and approached Civil Aviation Ministry to get justice. No compensation, insurance has been paid. I urge the Government for detailed investigation, filing of FIR from DGCA and Civil Aviation Ministry and Mumbai Police and also speedy justice to the victims' family members.

(iii) Need to give clearance to pending projects of Jharkhand

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Jharkhand is left with only 10 per cent irrigated land, which is amongst the lowest in the country, and project costs are getting escalated by the alleged mafia of engineers and contractors.

Over the last four years, I have been making personal effort in pushing for projects that have actually been conceived almost 40 years back. These projects have neither been started nor have they been closed.

Among such projects, I am highlighting the following projects which need your immediate attention: Old Projects:

1. Punasi - Deoghar
2. Triveni - Godda
3. Kajhaiya - Godda
4. Harna - Godda
5. Suga Batham Dam - Godda

* Treated as laid on the Table.

6. Expansion of Sundar Dam - Godda
7. Budhai Dam - Deoghar
8. Saidapur check dam - Godda
9. Tardiha check dam - Godda
10. Darhwa check dam - Deoghar
11. Dahua check dam - Deoghar
12. Krishnasagar Dam - Deoghar
13. Trikut Jalashaya — Deoghar
14. Raja Bandh & Mahagama Canal - Godda
15. Kalikatta check dam - Thakurgangti, Godda
16. Khanbara check dam - Godda
17. Budhwa Dandh - Godda

New Projects:

1. Kalipur Reserve wire at Motihara Nadi Dumka
2. Bhurbhura Reservoir
3. Bishanpur Reservoir
4. Jamania Reservoir
5. Pargodih Reservoir at Bansloi River Godda

I request the Government to kindly look into these matters on urgent basis,. This will be a real Gift to the farmers of Jharkhand.

(iv) Need to set up cow shelters in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Farrukhabad Parliamentary Constituency

[Translation]

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT (Farrukhabad): Today there is a serious problem of stray cattle all over the country. These animals are damaging the crops in the fields. While the Hon'ble Prime Minister is trying to double the income of the farmers, the stray animals are proving to be a hurdle to their schemes, by damaging the crops. Nearly 50-60 years ago, stray animals were kept in the fleet/kanji house maintained by Zilla Panchayat and Local Body Administration but gradually they were closed. Thereafter these were illegally occupied or damaged. Hence, there are only four Gau-sadans in Uttar Pradesh which have hundreds of acres of land. Likewise, in my Parliamentary Constituency Farrukhabad also has a Gau-Sadan which is spread over 250 acres of land, but neither there is any

staff nor there is any arrangement of fodder for animals in the absence of budget, due to which animals can not be taken care of.

Therefore, I would sincerely urge upon Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to set up a Gau-sadan or beda-rashi at every Gram Sabha and Panchayat level and old Kaji House and beda-rashi should be restored by renovating and making it encroachment-free and arrangements for staff and budget should be arranged for maintenance of such Gau-Sadans and also by cultivating and growing fodder on land in Gau Sadans/ pastures, etc., so that the Gau-sadans can become self-relient in maintaining its own expenditure and prevent farmers' crops from being damaged by stray animals.

(v) Need to run separate trains from Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi to Manikpur and Khajuraho

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL (Hamirpur): A large number of passengers commute from my Parliamentary Constituency to Delhi daily due to which the trains are overcrowded causing inconvenience to the passengers. There is a need to take measures to solve the problem of passengers as soon as possible. For this, in the 12248 North Sampark Kranti Express, from Hazrat Nizamuddin to Khajuraho, which has 9 coaches of the Link Express, may be separated from Nizamuddin to Manikpur train and separate trains from Nizamuddin to Khajuraho and Manikpur may be operated which may help in reducing the size of crowd in the train and the new train will not be required either.

In the past also I requested the Hon. Minister of Railways through correspondence and personal visit and again I would request the Government to run separate trains from Nizamuddin to Manikpur and Khajuraho.

(vi) Regarding setting up of a fertilizer plant in Davangere, Karnataka

[English]

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA (Davangere): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government about the need for setting up of Fertilizer Plant in Karnataka.

The then Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers announced in 2015 that the Karnataka Government has to provide land and the investment and technical support would be given by the Centre/its agencies for setting up of a Fertilizer Plant in Karnataka.

In 2016, the Karnataka Government was ready to provide land free of cost in any one of the four locations, including Davangere, my Parliamentary Constituency and requested the Government of India to set up fertilizer plant in Karnataka through one of the Central Fertilizer PSUs/ Co-operative Fertilizer Companies as promised.

The Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited has expressed their interest in setting up of Greenfield Urea Production Plant in Davangere District in Karnataka. The said Federation is a Karnataka Government Undertaking and has all the expertise and capabilities to set up the fertilizer plant. This is one of the most important proposals in respect of my Davangere Parliamentary Constituency.

Keeping in view the above, I urge upon the Union Government to accord necessary administrative approval for setting up of a fertilizer plant in Davangere, Karnataka, at the earliest.

(vii) Need to establish a Cancer Hospital in Sant Kabir Nagar Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar): The number of cancer patients is increasing in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sant Kabir Nagar. Due to lack of timely treatment, many patients, including the number of children, are becoming a victim of untimely death.

Therefore, I would request the Government to establish a cancer hospital in Sant Kabir Nagar.

(viii) Need to increase the quota and attach special coach in trains passing through North Gujarat

SHRIMATI JAYASHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): In Gujarat, except for North Gujarat, all areas have direct rail connectivity with Surat and Mumbai. North Gujarat comprises of Banaskantha, Patan, Aravali, Sabarkantha and central area of Mehsana districts bordering the country. About 1.5 crore people of this area are socially, economically and commercially connected with Surat but even after 70 years of independence there is no direct train connectivity to visit Surat and Mumbai. People have to depend on trains coming from Delhi, Rajasthan to Palanpur and Mehsana for connectivity and due to low quota of tickets people have to rely on luxury buses rather than trains.

The Chairman, Railway Board and the Minister of Railways had agreed upon increasing the number of special coaches and quota in the existing trains, but no action has been taken so far.

I urge upon the government to increase the number of special coaches and quota in trains so as to enable better rail facilities to the people of North Gujarat.

(ix) Need to provide adequate funds for development of Dubri Sanjay Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (Sidhi): I would like to urge the Hon. Minister of Environment that Dubri Sanjay Tiger Reserve located in Dhauhani Assembly under my Parliamentary Constituency, Sidhi is the natural habitat of tigers and is a center of tourist attraction. It is known that the white lion was first seen here but due to the lack of basic facilities for the tourists, the trend and attraction of the people did not occur despite being a high class tourist destination and natural beauty development of both regions and the environment is stagnated.

Therefore, I would urge upon the government to provide the adequate budget to Sanjay Tiger Reserve for the availability of basic facilities and developing the entire Tiger Reserve area keeping in mind the development of the environment and the region.

(x) Need to provide compensation to land oustees in Satna Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The Bansagar project is one of the country's multipurpose projects. Many villages get water for irrigation from the said project. The said project was constructed in Ramnagar Tehsil under my Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency in which many villages have been submerged. Compensation for the acquisition of Bansagar dam's Mauja Kusamaha, Bacona, Maladawar, Chirha, Ghunshira, Narwar, Bharouli, Bamhauri, Patha, Rimar, Vaishwaran Tola, Tilokwa No. 1, Tilakwa No. 2, Gudha, Madai Dhanehi and many other villages of Tehsil Ramnagar district Satna, Madhya Pradesh has not been granted since 1987. The land of these villages (Maujas) has been submerged in the Bansagar project, for which compensation has not been distributed as per the rules till date. However the families of all the farmers and villagers are still waiting for compensation from the Government. Out of 17 villages, 12 villages are under Satna Parliamentary Constituency whereas 5 villages come under Sidhi Paliamentary Constituency.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government of Madhya Pradesh to provide the outstanding compensation to the farmers affected due submerging of land/ displaced people my Parliamentary Constituency of Satna at the earliest.

(xi) Regarding inclusion of Chitradurga district of Karnataka in the list of backward districts

[English]

SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA (Chitradurga): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare towards the continuous drought conditions prevailing in the country as a whole and in some districts of Karnataka including Chitradurga district.

As per the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, drought means water shortage for human, cattle and agriculture consumption, resulting in economic losses, primarily in agriculture. It refers to a condition with rainfall deficit below 19 per cent of normal rainfall, thus failing to sustain moisture level of soil. In the past, about 100 districts in the country have suffered a drought like- situation.

The frequency is now increasing more in six States of India including Karnataka. As per that list, Chitradurga is one of the districts that figures in the list of drought prone districts in the State of Karnataka.

Now, under Article 371 J, there is special recognition in the Constitution of India for the six backward districts of Karnataka like Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Bidar, Koppal and Bellary. This special status has come as a boon to the region because of the establishment of a Dedicated Development Board.

I would urge upon the Union Government to include Chitradurga district in the list of backward districts of Karnataka under Article 371J so that this district also gets the benefit of development.

(xii) Regarding upgradation of National Institute of Speech and Hearing

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): The Central Government in the Union Budget 2015-2016 had promised to upgrade the existing National Institute of Speech & Hearing (NISH) as the National University of Rehabilitation and Disability Studies (NURDS). The Government of Kerala agreed to allocate 50 acres of land at Vithura for this purpose and has provided all the other necessary clearances. A Bill to establish the NURDS in Thiruvananthapuram had been prepared by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in 2016 after consulting

NISH, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of HRD and the DoPT. Unfortunately, the Bill has not been introduced in the Parliament, as the cabinet is yet to clear it.

Instead of focusing its efforts to build the NURDS, the Centre has suddenly decided to renege on its promise. I urge the Government to revise its stand and to implement the promise it made to this Parliament in 2015.

(xiii) Regarding refund of money to investors

[Translation]

Dr. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): In the Pearl Agrochemicals Limited (PACL), 5.88 million investors across the country have an outstanding stake of Rs 49100 crore, which has not been paid since 2013. The Investors have formed a registered body called All Investor's Safety Organization to protect their interests and have also been requesting the Government to return the money to the poor and middle class investors.

SEBI had termed company's business as illegal and closed it on August 22, 2014 and approached the Supreme Court for recovery. Keeping in view the interest of investors, Hon. Supreme Court, on February 2, 2016, constituted a committee headed by a Hon'ble Justice RM Lodha (Retired Chief Justice) and directed to auction all assets of PACL and ensure refund to the investors within 6 months. But even after lapse of about 3 years, not even a rupee was paid to the investors.

I would urge upon Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Minister of Company Affairs to take measures to refund in all these cases at the earliest. Refund to the poor investors may be made by selling PACL's assets in fixed time limit.

(xiv) Regarding situation arising out of proposed National Medical Commission Bill

[English]

SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA (Tiruvannamalai): Medical education is at the core of access to quality healthcare in any country. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 2nd May, 2016 had directed the Government to consider and take appropriate action on the recommendations of the Rai Choudhary Committee. Accordingly, it was proposed to introduce the National Medical Commission Bill with certain amendments to the draft bill.

Government doctors in the country, Tamilnadu in particular are opposing certain clauses in the proposed

bill and showed their opposition through protest against the National Medical Commission Bill.

The Government has incorporated the spirit of the Standing Committee report on Medical Council of India, but there are far too "many problematic" provisions in the proposed bill which "go against" the committee report.

The Indian Medical Association is against the provision that allows alternative medicine practitioners to take up modern medicine after attending a short course and feels that the Bridge course provision in the National Medical Commission Bill will 'sanction quackery'. This provision is totally unacceptable as it will lead to an army of half-baked doctors in the country. Almost 2.7 lakh Indian doctors had protested across the country and are against this provision of the Bill.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to desist from including such problematic provisions in the National Medical Commission Bill.

(xv) Regarding purchase of Rafale Jet Fighters

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): The Government's decision to purchase 36 Rafale Jet Fighters has given rise to too many questions. The Government bought the aircraft at a price of Rs. 1536 crores in place of Rs. 526 crores fixed during UPA regime. It also bought only 36 aircraft in place of 126 aircraft decided earlier.

Also the offset contract was given to the Reliance Aviation which intended an investment of Rs. 30,000 crores. Reliance is not having experience in the aviation industry. The former French President, Hollande had confirmed that the offset contract was given to Reliance at the behest of India government. This whole matter requires a thorough investigation. I demand that a Joint Parliamentary Committee be set up to investigate the issues regarding purchase of Rafale Aircraft from Dassault Aviation.

(xvi) Regarding reservation of women seats in Odisha Legislative Assembly and the House of the People

SHRIMATI RITA TARAI (Jajpur): The Odisha legislative Assembly on 20.11.2018 has passed a resolution unanimously to reserve not less than 1/3rd of total number of seats for women in State Legislative Assembly and the House of people. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha has already requested Hon'ble Prime Minister to take the lead in this regard and ensure 33 per cent reservation for women in the Assembly and in the Lok Sabha. I, therefore, urge the Union Government to ensure reservation of not less than 1/3rd of total number of seats

for women in State Legislative Assembly and the House of the people at the earliest.

(xvii) Regarding supply of sufficient quantity of Urea to farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): Andhra Pradesh (18-20 lakh tonnes) and Telangana (16 lakh tonnes) need together nearly 34 lakh tonnes of Urea during Kharif and Rabi seasons. And, the entire requirement of Urea is supplied by one fertilizer company situated in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. But, the company has stopped its Urea production from last month due to working capital, subsidy issues, stoppage of gas by GAIL, etc.

The decision of the company to stop its Urea production has fallen like a bolt from the blue on farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Now, the decision of the company impacts production of 13 lakh tonnes of Urea being supplied to AP and Telangana.

Officials in the Agriculture Department of Andhra Pradesh started discussions with other Urea producing companies. But, the problem is that they cannot produce more than the quota allotted to each of such company by the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.

It is not just this company, but 29 out of 32 Urea manufacturing companies are incurring losses. It was reported that Government of India owes subsidy dues to the tune of Rs. 70,000 crores to these companies. Not releasing subsidies to these companies is absolutely unacceptable since it impacts farmers of this country.

In view of this, I request the hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers to immediately ensure supply of sufficient quantity of Urea to two Telugu-speaking States for the coming Rabi Season. I also urge the Ministry to release the entire subsidy amount due to all the 29 units without any delay.

(xviii) Need to double the funds for education sector

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Education is the nation building sector of any country in the world today. At the population growth rate of 1.26%, India is expected to have 34.33% of youth population by 2020. This will ideally increase enrolment in educational institutions at all levels, for which the Government needs to be prepared. On the other hand, while in 2014-15 the Human Resource Development Ministry received almost 6% of the total annual budget, in the year 2017-18 only 3.48% of annual budget has been allocated to the Ministry. Last year the CAG had highlighted non-utilisation of

collected cess for secondary and higher education in its report. With growing number of students, a decline of fund allocation to the Ministry that finances education in our country requires attention and correction.

In 2014, our expenditure on public education was barely 2.6% of the total GDP, whereas other developing countries like Brazil and South Africa spend around 5.7% and 6.9% of their GDP respectively on public education. UNESCO reports (2015) indicate that our teacher-student ratio in primary school is as poor as 31.5. The Annual Status of education Report (2017) points out that more than 50% of students in the age group 14-18, struggle with simple division. This calls for not just quantitative improvement of education system in India, but also a qualitative one.

Therefore, keeping in mind the above international and domestic trend, the government must consider to at least double the funds allocation to education sector. These funds need to be distributed in recruiting teachers, building infrastructure, digitising learning and assessment, and deepen accessibility of education in the country.

(xix) Need to start a new train from Palani to Palakkadu

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): There has been a long pending demand from the public for a new train from Palani to Palakkadu and this train should start from Palani at 06 AM reaching Pollachi at 07.15 AM so that the passengers from Palani and Udumalpettu travelling to Coimbatore may catch the Pollachi-Coimbatore train (Train No. 06084) at Pollachi Junction. People from Pollachi going to Kerala daily for their work and other purposes could also avail this Palani-Palakkadu new train with stops at Meenakshipuram, Muthalainada, Kollangodu, Puthunagaram and reaching Palakkadu by 09.00 AM. Being one of the important pilgrim centres in South India, drawing lakhs of devotees from across the world, Palani deserves special attention from the railway. I urge the Government to take necessary steps to start a new train from Palani to Palakkadu as early as possible.

(xx) Regarding an action plan to save Bharatpuzha river in Kerala

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (Ponnani): I urge the Government to formulate an exclusive plan of action to save the famous south Indian river known as Bharatpuzha (Nila). The Nila river popularly known as Bharatpuzha is the most important river system in Kerala. It has a unique position in the annals and antiquities of Kerala. The Nila vali was the cradle of civilization of Kerala.

For the people its basin was the very basis of their cultural and historical heritage. There were a number of prehistoric settlements on its banks. Nila basin formed the first layer of tribal settlement. The contribution of Nila basin to this socio-religious and cultural life of Kerala cannot be underestimated.

(xxi) Need to set up an Ultra Mega Power Plant in Banka district, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): A 4000 MW Ultra Power Plant has been approved in Banka District of Bihar. According to the demand, the Bihar (government had allotted the land by completing all the procedures since 2013. On completion of this power plant, electricity will be provided to Bihar as well as Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka states. The initial estimated cost is around 30 thousand crore rupees. But this case has been hanging for the last 5 years and no work has been started on the Banka Ultra Mega Power Plant. There is a lot of resentment among the people in the state towards the Government. With the operation of this power plant development work will start in the naxalite-affected district. Employment will be generated to the local neo-youths. Also enable power supply in many big states of the country. However, the state of Bihar is lagging behind.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to initiate the work of the Banka Ultra Mega Power Project at the earliest and also urge Hon'ble Prime Minister to inaugurate this plant as soon as possible.

(xxii) Regarding rights of people in Bodo and Territorial Council, Assam

SHRI NAB KUMAR SARNIA (Kokrajhar): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards some important subjects of my Constituency. Since 1967-1968, the Bodoland movement is going on for division of Assam. Ordinary people of Assam and BTC do not want to divide Assam. But the Central Government constituted BTC under the Sixth Schedule in 2003, after the formation of BTC, the Minority Bodo people got more political, economic, land rights in all areas than they rightfully deserved. But under BTC amongst Abro(Non ST) population, more than 70 percent of the population lost their rights. Therefore, Koch-Rajbanshi, Adivasi, Kallta, Nath-Yogi, Janagoshtni should

also be conferred Scheduled Tribes status. At the same time, 960 Abro(non-ST) villages from BTC have knocked the doors of the government and the court to get out of BTC, so those people should be excluded from BTC in any case.

Whenever there is a meeting with the Central Government regarding Bodoland and BTC Upgradation in the future, as an MP of that area, we should also be invited to that meeting and all the Abro (Non-ST) Organizations of that area should be invited, otherwise the minority will get more rights as before, and the majority will have to be lose their rights. Therefore, I request the Government of India and the Assam Government through the Hon. Speaker to take this issue seriously.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Hon. Speaker, Jaitley Saheb is right here. Ask him to constitute a joint parliamentary committee ...*(Interruptions)*

14.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS -
SECOND BATCH, 2018-19

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 21 - Discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants - Second Batch for 2018-19.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2019, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 8, 9, 11, 13 to 18, 20, 23 to 36, 41, 42, 44, 46 to 48, 52 to 54, 56 to 61, 64 to 68, 70, 72 to 74, 78, 80 to 82, 84 and 87 to 99."

Lok Sabha

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants-Second Batch for 2018-19 to be submitted to Vote of the House

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be Voted by the House		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	3,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	152,73,00,000	...	152,73,00,000
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
4	Atomic Energy	2,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,000
5	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
8	Department of Pharmaceuticals	...	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation	79.8,34,00,000	2298,80,00,000	3097,14,00,000
11	Department of Commerce	143,60,00,000	...	143,60,00,000
13	Department of Posts	...	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
14	Department of Telecommunications	...	751,00,00,000	751,00,00,000
15	Department of Consumer Affairs	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
16	Department of Food and Public Distribution	920,10,00,000	3,00,000	920,13,00,000
17	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	30,82,00,000	19,00,00,000	49,82,00,000
18	Ministry of Culture	2,00,000	26,33,00,000	26,35,00,000
20	Defence Services (Revenue)	1400,00,00,000	...	1400,00,00,000
23	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	100,36,00,000	...	100,36,00,000
24	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
25	Ministry of Earth Sciences	3,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
26	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	174,83,00,000	6,17,00,000	181,00,00,000
27	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	38,75,00,000	1,00,000	38,76,00,000
28	Ministry of External Affairs	1012,00,00,000	...	1012,00,00,000
29	Department of Economic Affairs	2,99,00,000	13478,37,00,000	13481,36,00,000
30	Department of Expenditure	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
31	Department of Financial Services	3,00,000	41000,02,00,000	41000,05,00,000
32	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)	75,00,00,000	...	75,00,00,000
33	Department of Revenue	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
34	Direct Taxes	100,00,00,000	2,00,000	100,02,00,000
35	Indirect Taxes	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
36	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	175,13,00,000	...	175,13,00,000
41	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
42	Department of Health and Family Welfare	1031,07,00,000	40,01,00,000	1071,08,00,000
44	Department of Heavy Industry	1,00,000	150,89,00,000	150,90,00,000
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	130,94,00,000	1,00,000	130,95,00,000
47	Cabinet	1,00,000	1,00,000	
48	Police	1535,35,00,000	1,00,000	1535,36,00,000
52	Daman and Diu	...	12,03,00,000	12,03,00,000
53	Lakshadweep	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
54	Transfers to Delhi	...	77,41,00,000	77,41,00,000
56	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	1,60,00,000	1,00,000	1,61,00,000
57	Department of School Education and Literacy	113,78,00,000	...	113,78,00,000
58	Department of Higher Education	4,00,000	...	4,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
59	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
60	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1038,29,00,000	...	1038,29,00,000
61	Law and Justice	3,00,000	535,00,00,000	535,03,00,000
64	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2,00,000	8,49,00,000	8,51,00,000
65	Ministry of Mines	95,00,00,000	...95,00,00,000	
66	Ministry of Minority Affairs	2,00,000	8,18,00,000	8,20,00,000
67	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
68	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
70	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	12,00,000	25,00,00,000	25,12,00,000
72	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	2,00,000	250,18,00,000	250,20,00,000
73	Ministry of Planning	125,96,00,000	...	125,96,00,000
74	Ministry of Power	713,73,00,000	1,00,000	713,74,00,000
78	Secretariat of the Vice-President	90,00,000	...	90,00,000
80	Ministry of Railways	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
81	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	1,00,000	8565,39,00,000	8565,40,00,000
82	Department of Rural Development	6084,13,00,000	1,00,000	6084,14,00,000
84	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
87	Ministry of Shipping	125,01,00,000	...	125,01,00,000
88	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
89	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	2263,27,00,000	...	2263,27,00,000
90	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
91	Department of Space	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
92	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	69,62,00,000	...	69,62,00,000
93	Ministry of Steel	105,75,00,000	...	105,75,00,000
94	Ministry of Textiles	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
95	Ministry of Tourism	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
96	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1,70,00,000	...	1,70,00,000
97	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
98	Ministry of Women and Child Development	58,65,00,000	18,12,00,000	76,77,00,000
99	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	21,00,000	21,00,000	
Total		18620,27,00,000	67297,61,00,000	85917,88,00,000

HON. SPEAKER: Nishikant Dubey Ji.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Nishikantji, you should speak on demands for supplementary grants.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Speaker Madam, Thank you. ...(Interruptions) Kharage Sahib does not want to discuss anything.

HON. SPEAKER: You continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Speaker, in J.P.C. on Bofors, they got a clean chit. But in spite of this, people also saw that the Supreme Court gave the judgment, the income tax gave ruling that kick back has happened in Bofors. In J.P.C. they got a clean chit. Similarly, they constituted a J.P.C. on 2G, What did they gain? This is only to score points, In J.P.C. when the party which is in the government appoints the Chairman then how does the report come? ...(Interruptions) Party will make me chairman. Kharage Sahib, the Congress will not make me chairman. ...(Interruptions) the Party will appoint me the Chairman.

HON. SPEAKER: In the morning, the Home Minister had clearly stated that he is ready for the discussion. Then, each and every minister will say nothing again. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Continue your discussion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Speaker, madam ...(Interruptions) I stand in support of Supplementary Demands for Grants. ...(Interruptions)

14.07 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Rajeev Satav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

HON. SPEAKER: Speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Speaker, for the first time, it has happened that since 2014 when, our government was formed, Sabka saath Sabka vikas has, ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: One minute please.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I would suggest that immediately start discussion on Rafale. Kharage Sahib should initiate and I will give reply. If I fail to prove that their party has spoken a hundred 'lies', then after this I will accept what they will say. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to discuss, do you want a discussion?

...(Interruptions)

14.08 hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Speaker madam, first of all, in that ...(Interruptions) You see, how many times have I said that J.P.C. Does not make any sense. The chairman happens from the ruling party, in Supreme Court despite J.P.C, I am telling you that in Bofors, in 2G, In spite of the complete ruling of J.P.C, the corruption of these people has come to light and now the name of Mrs. 'G' is coming in the case of Augusta Westland which is going on, it is a matter of shame for Congress. ...(Interruptions) So I am saying that first make your decision.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You come without preparation. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: When you have been raising Rafale's issue since so many days, which is the issue without preparation? ...(Interruptions) since 11th when the Parliament started, he is talking about Rafale and so far they are not ready. If there is no preparation, then it is a matter of that the public and the whole country should know that the Congress only wants to stall the proceedings of the Parliament without reason. They have nothing to do with any discussion and do not want to participate in any discussion. If you want to take part in the discussion, then be prepared. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Speaker madam, the Supplementary Demand for Grants, in this, we have provided a provision of Rs 2,345 crore under equity infusion into Air India under the Turnaround Plan. Now you understand why it was necessary for the Government of India to give this Rs 2,345 crore. When our government was under Vajpayee ji's leadership, you would be surprised that Air India was operating in the profits and Indian Airlines was also in the profits. ...*(Interruptions)* One fine morning these people awoke and they decided to merge both Air India and Indian Airlines. After the merger, the manner in which they procured the aircraft, the type of policy adopted, the type of management in place has resulted into the fact that Air India started incurring losses every day. Due to losses, this situation has happened today, when our government came into being in the year 2014, the turn in on plans they had put in, you would be surprised that they put twenty five thousand crores in the drain. They did not have any policy to know what does it mean if we give 1000 crores rupees? If we give two thousand crores, what would it mean? If the aircraft is on lease, what will it mean? What would Bilateral mean?

That means a situation like proverbial Andher Nagari Chauhat Raja was prevailing, it was like age of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and Lucknow was immersed in luxury. The way they wanted, they took these decisions on the basis of corruption. We inherited Air India with a huge loss of fifty-sixty thousand crores, how could we run it. Ever since our government has been formed, for the first time it has happened that Air India's Operating Profit has come in our favor. If the operating profit has come in our favor, then we are endeavoring to offset all its losses, roping in the professionals, today a statement has been made by honorable Suresh Prabhu ji that if necessary, we will bring professionals from overseas also. The biggest question before him is to infuse the equity for which there is a huge provision in the Demand for Supplementary Grants. I want to tell you that when his government was there, when Vajpayee ji's government ended, the Honorable Speaker Madam, at that time you were also a Minister, at that time the first economic survey they had presented in 2004, in the 2004 Economic Survey, the UPA government said that so much robust Economy has been left behind by the government, on the basis of which we cannot develop any further. Gradually, the growth of 7 percent, the growth of 8 percent and the growth of 9 percent gradually happened. But through their Fiscal Management, we had passed F.R.B.M. Act in 2003, on the basis of which fiscal deficit was to be brought down by 3% in any manner, from the

year 2004 to the year 2009, they created a situation that fiscal deficit went on to 4 percent of GDP. Based on that, the situation gradually went from 4.5 to 6.5 percent, from the year 2009 to the year 2014. After this, they implemented their so called MNREGA Act in 200 Districts. Even today, I believe what the Hon'ble Prime Minister has said and the Central Government has been consistently giving money to the State Governments. The poor should get the money, the poor should get subsidies. For that, MNREGA is applicable throughout the country. Based on this, the central government spends every year up to fifty thousand crore rupees to seventy thousand crore rupees. But I tell you today if there is any program with corruption, then it is MNREGA. Can any honorable Member holding hand on heart say that there is no commission from 50 percent to 55 percent? The financial management of the Government of India had got misbalanced. You understand that Fiscal Deficit was more than 6 percent of GDP due to which the Government of India found it very costly to fix its economy.

I want to tell you that the funds they have given to the Department of Food and Public Distribution in the second demand for grants has given them that subsidy to State Government on decentralized procurement of food grains under National Food Security Act (NFSA). There is a provision of about Rs. 850 crore for this. There should be no poor left hungry in this country, everyone should prosper. In the Food Security Act which has been implemented, we are giving benefits to 70 percent of the people. When 70 percent of the people are being given benefits, then regular arrangements have to be made for that. For this, I thank the Central Government for making it based on the basis of AADHAR in this demand for grants. I want to tell you how big this corruption was? After the implementation of biometric, after implementation of the AADHAR, we have saved about 60 thousand crores to 70 thousand crores in the interest of this country. Who was pocketing such a huge corruption money, Congress should answer it. Based on that, we have made a provision for this. After we came to power, the kind of policy paralysis was there. What was that policy paralysis? It was a era of retrospective taxation. Still there are many disputes on the basis of which the cases are pending in the Supreme Court and the High Court. FDI is not coming. There was apprehension among the people outside the country as to how the Government of India will amend the laws. I would like to inform you that after this Government came to power we have made arrangements in this Demand for Grants for income tax, direct tax, indirect tax and many legislations and many officers.

[Shri Mallikarjun Kharge]

After this Government came to power, we have brought an end to the policy paralysis. ...*(Interruptions)* We have curbed corruption and the manner in which they are talking in this corruption as I have told you that bio-metric was not implemented, there was 70 thousand crore rupees. ...*(Interruptions)* It was a long period and I would like to inform you that since 1948 to 2014 think about the corruption ...*(Interruptions)* Prior to 1948, there was Jeep Scam, Cycle Scam, Mungra Case and then Bofor's Scam. Likewise, please try to understand and the entire country is thinking on what basis and to whom money has reached in Augusta Wasteland Scam. ...*(Interruptions)* That's why this retrospective taxation is just to suppress the people. It is to stop FDI and on the basis of it we have brought a new policy. ...*(Interruptions)* Likewise, I would like to inform you that we have given funds to Assam on the directions of the Supreme Court for the work relating to NRC. Today itself you have allowed to raise the issue during Zero Hour. For the last 30-35-40 years, the entire country is upset that the people from Bangladesh are migrating and becoming citizens here. ...*(Interruptions)* Satpal Singh ji is present here, he was the Police Commissioner of Mumbai, he had been very much panicked about it. Likewise, I would like to inform you that the same problem is there in Shimla of Anurag Singh Thakur Sahib in Himachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* Be that Mumbai, Delhi, Santhal Pargana, Bihar, Bengal and Assam, NRC is being implemented just because of it. ...*(Interruptions)* Congress continued with the Vote Bank Politics, allowed the Bangladeshi migrants to settle here, granted them citizenship and to win elections did Muslim appeasement. ...*(Interruptions)* Since our Government came to power we have decided after the implementation of the Aadhar Card and we have paid 150 crore rupees to Assam. Time will come when NRC will be implemented in the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)* The Bangladesh intruders will not be allowed to be part of vote bank politics. Only the citizens of the country will be allowed to be voters and elect the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* We will bury your politics, that's why we have allocated funds for NRC in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

After it we have allocated funds for the Department of Health and Family Welfare. ...*(Interruptions)* The reason behind this is that when the Government was formed in 1950-51 there was only 01 AIIMS. When Atal ji formed the Government he brought 6 AIIMS. ...*(Interruptions)* When the hon. Prime Minister came to power in 2014, he said that not a single State will be there without AIIMS. My Constituency Deoghar has also got an AIIMS.

...*(Interruptions)* The people of the backward area like ours do not have money for getting treatment in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, that's why the hon. Prime Minister has decided to set-up AIIMS in each State. ...*(Interruptions)* We have brought the Supplementary Demands for Grants to provide CGHS facility, doctors facility and to move forward the NRI chain. ...*(Interruptions)*

Then comes the issue of employment. People claim that this development is going on without generating employment. ...*(Interruptions)* After the concept of Global World the big question before us was of doing business. The way there was 2G, COALGATE, CWG, IPL Scams, the businessmen from the country as well as across the border were compelled to think that India is such a country, where no investment can be made ...*(Interruptions)* You can see how procurement has been done in Augusta Wasteland and the way these people are trapped in this case. People used to think that without giving bribe you cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)* The way the Government of India has changed its roots, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, particularly the hon. Finance Minister that we were at 130 number and today we are at No. 50 in Ease of Doing business. ...*(Interruptions)* If the situation goes on like this then we will reach at No. 10 in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

Then there is FDI liberalization, be that power sector, telecom sector, infrastructure sector or the manufacturing sector, there was time that for mobile equipments, since these were electronic goods we imported it the most. ...*(Interruptions)* Everything was dependent on China but the manner in which the FDI has been liberalized by the Government, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister, due to which more than 200 electronic companies are working here and we are providing employment to the people ...*(Interruptions)*

Then there was direct and indirect tax reforms. ...*(Interruptions)* GST is the far reaching reform of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Two things of this government are mostly criticized. ...*(Interruptions)* Demonetization and GST were two such things which the hon. Prime Minister only could do. ...*(Interruptions)* None other than hon. Modi ji could have mustered the courage and capability to do such big reforms in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* After demonetization the small labourers working on petrol pumps, in real sector, hawkers and helpers in shops are being made payment digitally, there PF is being deducted and they are getting pension. ...*(Interruptions)* Due to this digital economy the people think that the money outside

has been deposited. ...*(Interruptions)* Agreed the total money has been deposited but the money in unorganized sector, I mean the black money has come to the mainstream. ...*(Interruptions)* Now we have started giving notices and on the basis of that the economy will be streamlined and it has reduce naxalism. ...*(Interruptions)* If we talk about Jammu-Kashmir, the attacks there have come down. ...*(Interruptions)*

I hail from a naxal affected area. I myself, Karia Munda ji, and Vidyut Varan Mehto ji are present here who have witnessed that once upon a time Khunti, Lohardaga, Palamu and Chatra districts and the forests of Saranda and Sarayu, the entire Santhal Pargana area and Chhattisgarh and Odisha used to be naxal affected areas. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, Naxalism has come down. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the outcome of demonetization. ...*(Interruptions)*

Likewise, there are the benefits of GST. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier there were various sectors which did not contribute to tax, be that textile sector or the people engaged in small industries. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, due to GST a system has been evolved in which more than 1 lakh crore rupees per month revenue collection is being done. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Finance Minister has said that the time will come that by doing amendments in GST, taxation would be from 12 to 15 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)* People will get goods at cheaper rates. ...*(Interruptions)* Taxation after taxation and tax evasion will be no more. ...*(Interruptions)* Arrangements have been made in it in this regard also. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I would like to raise the issue of petroleum subsidy. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not know much. But from the year 2009 to 2014 hardly there had been any session in the Lok Sabha when we did not discuss petrol price hike in this House. ...*(Interruptions)* Not only we discussed in the House but many times we tried to censor the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, you had been the Member of that Lok Sabha and you also struggled with us. ...*(Interruptions)* After this Government came to power we have reduced the price of petroleum and not only this we have tried to form a reserve pool of it. ...*(Interruptions)* We will not have to depend on anyone for 6 months to 01 year. ...*(Interruptions)* On the basis of the long term policy, we have brought schemes like Ujjwala. Earlier gas cylinders were confine to the rich only. Today, everyone will get cylinder. ...*(Interruptions)* First of all, it was given to the people belonging to SC, ST and OBC. Today, under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister we

have launched the Ujjwala scheme and the poor, the forward, the backward, be that SC, ST, forward and backward belonging to any caste religion and community will get gas connection. ...*(Interruptions)* It has happened due to reduction of petroleum subsidy during the last 3.5-4 years. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, I come to cooperative and competitive federalism. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to inform you that we have given you 2,784 crore rupees to the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways. ...*(Interruptions)* We come from the poor area where there is no PWD road and the road used to be constructed under PMGSY used to get dilapidated due to mining as this road could not bear the load of more than 5-7 tonnes. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of India has decided to construct roads through the Central Roads Funds or equity or BOT and the maximum work has been done in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highway and the Government is continuously helping it. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, in the naxal affected areas under PMGSY-II or under CRF, the roads which can bear the load of 15-20 tonnes are being constructed. ...*(Interruptions)* Four lane roads are being constructed. ...*(Interruptions)* due to which the State Governments are benefitted. ...*(Interruptions)* The State Governments did not have that much resources to construct roads. ...*(Interruptions)*

The State Governments did not have so much resources that those roads could be converted into PWD roads. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to inform you that my Parliamentary Constituency Godda has got 6-7 National Highways. ...*(Interruptions)* This Government has done such a big job and allocated funds for it. ...*(Interruptions)* Likewise, we have allocated funds for the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern region. ...*(Interruptions)* The other day Kiren Rijiju ji was mentioning about the North-Eastern States. Today, the people are coming to know about these. ...*(Interruptions)*

Leave others, I would like to inform that not a single telephone used to be installed in Santhal Pargana area. ...*(Interruptions)* There were no telephone towers. ...*(Interruptions)* Leave aside North East. ...*(Interruptions)* For the first time this Government took a decision in the year 2014-15 to install telephone towers and broadband everywhere. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, all the Panchayats are [tkely to get broadband and in many Panchayats these have started working. ...*(Interruptions)* Likewise, the telephone towers have been installed in the North East. The connectivity is increasing. ...*(Interruptions)* In the naxal affected areas around 2 or 2.25 thousand towers have been installed. ...*(Interruptions)* In the next phase, around 3 thousand towers are to be installed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Shri Mallikarjun Kharge]

Madam Speaker, my submission is that this Government does not run on the basis of BE, RE and PE, but it runs on the basis of 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas' ...*(Interruptions)* This Government is committed to eliminate corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

This Government runs on the basis of how the villages, the poor and the farmers get the benefits. ...*(Interruptions)* It runs on the basis of how the women progress, ...*(Interruptions)* It runs on the basis of how all the thieves fail to have good sleep at night due to our Chowkidar. ...*(Interruptions)* The thieves are out to compel us. ...*(Interruptions)* "The pot calls the kettle black" - This is the situation the congress is upto create. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, through you, I would like to urge upon my colleagues from the Congress and say to them that if they have the courage, power and capability. If they have any issues, they should talk on the issue of Rafale. ...*(Interruptions)* If they think they can be effective in talks, our Government is ready to answer all this questions. ...*(Interruptions)* This matter is taken for discussion in the House, and it is very good that discussion should be held on Supplementary Demands for Grants, and the country before the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)* On the basis of 'Sadak se Samvad', farmers should be discussed, North-East should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)* The poor, the women should be discussed, but they are by showing
...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, once again I thank this Government and want to tell the entire House that this is a good Supplementary Demands for Grants. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government has proposed and fixed a future course of action. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, in the end, I would tell the Government one more thing. Hon. Minister please recall two years ago you had talked of universal basic income in the economic survey. ...*(Interruptions)* The country has 10 crore poor people. ...*(Interruptions)* I would suggest, when you go for note-on-account next time, the PANREGA is a big hub of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* It is infested with 50 to 60 person corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* We have to provide money to the poor, that is why this has been implemented. ...*(Interruptions)* You are giving money for food subsidy, you are giving old age pension, you are giving pension to minfows. ...*(Interruptions)* In total you give 03 lakhs to 03.5 lakh crore rupees every year for subsidy. ...*(Interruptions)* I urge upon you to implement universal basic income for these 10 crore poor families. ...*(Interruptions)* If at least 03

thousand rupees go into their accounts per month, their poverty will be eradicated, then welfare will be done, and as the Government had made the promise that nobody would be below poverty line, all would be rich, and on this basis we will take one further step. ...*(Interruptions)*

With these words, I conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I stand here to participate in the discussion on Second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2018-19, which have sought to authorise gross additional expenditure of around Rs.80,948 crore.

Madam, I was going through the details of the Supplementary Grants which have very rightly allocated some funds related to infusion of equity in Air India to make a turn around.

It has also made provisions for road transport and highways, especially monetisation of national highways. Only my previous speaker spoke about the Left-wing extremism identified districts, but while going through the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I find that only Rs. 40 crore have been allocated for them. For Tribal Sub-Plan, which covers those areas and districts which are very much tribal-dominated, a maximum amount of money of Rs. 2,080 crore has been allocated. For Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry, Rs. 2,213 crore have been allocated. I will come to that aspect later, how the Scheduled Caste stipend is not being given to the desirous students. ...*(Interruptions)*

Another aspect relating to economic affairs is that for payments towards IMF, due to valuation adjustment, Rs. 9,278 crore have been allocated. I am also of the opinion that for recapitalisation of the public sector banks, a hefty amount of around Rs. 41,000 crore is earmarked. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, the total, as I said, is of about Rs. 85,000 crore which is going to be discussed today. Recently, the RBI's report, which was released last Friday, shows that the public sector banks' NPAs are at 14.6 per cent of total advances. It was 11.2 per cent last year and the previous year, it was 9.3 per cent. In 2017-18, it was Rs. 10,39,000 crore and public sector banks accounted for a major chunk of bad loans of around Rs. 8.95 lakh crore. Large value frauds involving Rs. 50 crore and above constituted about 80 per cent of all the frauds during 2017-18. Nearly 93 per cent of the frauds worth Rs. 10 lakh or

more occurred in State-run banks. These are the health charts of our banks. It shows how bad the governance is. ...(*Interruptions*)

The RBI will continue to monitor asset quality as well as resolution of stressed assets despite the change of the Governor of RBI, but my question is whether the Government has a role in the governance or not. What steps are being taken to improve governance in banks? From symptoms, one knows the disease, but the symptoms are getting treated, not the disease. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, the Finance Minister has stated very recently that the Government is working on a single GST rate for most of the goods. Indeed, the top slab of 28 per cent has seen goods moving down to 18 per cent and that is a very welcome step. After cement and auto parts are also transferred to the lower bracket, only luxury and sin goods will remain there. However, there are concerns among the States that their share of GST is not adequate. Odisha's shortfall is around 25 per cent today, which has come down from 31 per cent, and every two months, it is being monitored. Removing goods from the top slab is widely welcomed, but one GST or standard GST goal is an ideal that may be approached but may not be achievable. Rather subsuming various tax slabs into two seems more practical. ...(*Interruptions*)

Odisha has been advocating to reduce GST on tendu leaves. It is a minor forest produce. Tribal people collect it. They have a right to procure and sell those products. Since July 2017, 18 per cent GST is levied on tendu leaves. Prior to GST, there was five per cent value added tax on it. ...(*Interruptions*)

Prior to GST, there was five per cent Value Added Tax for it. This hike is too high. It has impacted adversely the social security of 8.5 lakh pluckers, the seasonal workers in Odisha alone. I urge upon the Finance Minister to stand by the Odisha Government in this and support it in the Council.

Madam Speaker, the sharpest decline of poverty level in the country had happened in Odisha. Nearly eight million people have been lifted out of poverty. Around 60 per cent of our population is dependent on agriculture. With the able leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik, from a rice-deficit State, Odisha has become the third largest contributor to the Public Distribution System.

Ours is the only State in the country to have doubled the farmers income. In 2014, the BJD had promised additional ten lakh hectares of irrigation and we are almost

there. This target will be met by March 2019. To further accelerate agricultural prosperity in the State and to reduce poverty, Naveen Babu has made a historic declaration very recently and that is called KALIA, Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation, amounting to over Rs. 10,000 crore which will be spent in three years for five seasons. All the small and marginal farmers, numbering over 30 lakhs will be covered under the Scheme. An amount of Rs. 5,000 each for kharif and rabi seasons shall be provided as financial assistance for taking up cultivation per family. This will cover 92 per cent of cultivators of the State. This will benefit share croppers, actual cultivators, most of whom own very small extent of land. This is for five cropping seasons spanning three years.

Livelihood support for landless households is also being made with around Rs. 1,250 crore. Financial assistance to vulnerable agricultural households and landless labourers, which are around 10 lakh households, are being covered with a cost of Rs.1,000 crore. I am saying this because we have rural distress and a large number of farmers are in distress today. So, this is the programme which our State Government has implemented. Life insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakh and additional personal accident cover of Rs. 2 lakh is being provided to cultivators and landless agricultural labourers, which is covering 57 lakh households. In addition, crop loan of up to Rs. 50,000 is being provided interest free.

Rural distress is real and its possession is shrouded in the unsubstantiated myth. Finding a realistic and practical solution needs clearing of these cobwebs, not the hubris of campaign. There are about 32 lakh cultivators in our State. Out of this, about 20 lakh cultivators have availed crop loans. This means 12 lakh farmers have not availed crop loan. Out of the 20 lakh loanee farmers, about 60 per cent have regularly repaid their loans. In the scheme of share croppers and landless labourers, farmers are not covered under the loan waiver scheme. Therefore, we are not in favour of loan waiver per se, but there is a necessity to provide adequate support to our farmers and cultivators.

In this context, the KALIA scheme covers 92 per cent of the cultivators and loanee farmers as well as non-loanee farmers, share croppers and landless agricultural labourers. This is a progressive, inclusive and a direct attack on poverty by way of massive investment in this sector and making benefits reach the most needy through Direct Benefit Transfer. Why can the Union Government not accept such programme and extend support? By doing

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

so, this clamour for loan waiver will die down definitely. That is what we are thinking. Telangana State has also covered the distressed farmers to a great extent by their ryot bandhu programme. Our State is doing this from our own revenue. We have our ears very much on the ground. Odisha has been repeatedly affected by cyclone, drought and flood.

Despite this, Odisha has managed its finances well. We would not have demanded or demanding for Special Category Status or any funding or assistance from the Union Government. Give us financial autonomy, it would transfer Odisha into the most advanced State in South Asia. At some point of time, our late lamented leader, Mr. Biju Patnaik had said, give me financial autonomy, I will make this State prosper.

Today, we are an emerging State, and we do not require adequate grant or support from what comes through the Special Category Status. Give us that autonomy, it will help us to revive our State's economy, and also make our State one of the prosperous States of South Asia. It would transfer Odisha to the most advanced State. In this Union Government's tenure, one knows how much progress this country has made.

Telecom network, Madam, has grown. No doubt. But to avail connectivity one has to learn to climb a tree as one Minister had said at that point of time or one has to run out of the house or go to the rooftop to get connectivity. So much is the progress!

While travelling in the National Highway, especially in Odisha, I would say, one can very well sense the state of the National Highway without even opening the eyes. From Rourkela to Cuttack, and up to Balasore or Sambalpur, one can understand what is the problem. That is what development means and that is what has happened in the last four and a half years in Odisha. We need funds for development of telecom facility; we need funds to develop our National Highways.

I come to my last point. We are repeatedly told that with auctioning of coal blocks, Odisha would get around Rs.70,000 crore. Can you imagine how much has been given to Odisha during the last three years? Only Rs.370 crore. Further, the royalty on coal was supposed to be revised upwardly since 2015 but it is not happening. Odisha is being denied its due. A tax for clean energy is imposed. The Union Government has collected Rs.21,000 crore already. How much Odisha has got? Zero. Mahanadi coalfields earns Rs.20,000 crore profit every year. What

do we get? Pollution; air is polluted; water is polluted; river is polluted; groundwater is polluted.

Why have you slashed scholarship funds for Scheduled Castes students of our State from about Rs.220 crore per year to just Rs.35-Rs.40 crore? Don't you want meritorious Scheduled Castes students, poor students to be educated? We have raised this issue in this House, and would fight strongly against this anti-Scheduled Castes measures.

Madam Speaker, with these words, I draw the attention of the Finance Minister. These are certain aspects which needs immediate correction. That is the reason why, taking advantage while participating in the Second Supplementary Budget, attention should be paid to the concerns of Odisha; and adequate measures should be made at the earliest. Thank you.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, before me, Shri B. Mahtab has made a very good presentation of the economy of Odisha, and Odisha's economic woes. I will however confine myself to the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The total amount asked for is Rs.85,000 crore, of which the actual outgo will be Rs. 15,000 crore; Rs.70,000 will be met by savings from other sources.

Before I go deep into the Supplementary Demands, I want to mention that the Supplementary Demands are being put forward to Parliament in the backdrop of BJP's electoral loss in five States.

They have lost to Congress in three States. Shri Modi ji had spoken about 'Congress Mukht Bharat' but because of the wrong policies, the Government is taking the Party to a 'BJP Mukht Bharat'. However, Madam, why did this happen to the BJP is a question on the political economy.

Shri Jaitley under his charge allowed or initiated two cruel steps, as Shri Arvind Subramanian, former Chief Economic Advisor said, one was 'demonetisation' and another is 'hurried implementation of the GST'. Demonetisation took the common people under terrific strain when they had to queue up before the banks and also, hurried implementation of GST put us in a problem where businessmen were not ready to conform to the GST.

We know that, due to demonetisation, thousands of small industries closed down. I have been repeatedly asking from the Government figures of how many people lost their jobs due to the cruel step of demonetisation, the

Government has not been able to come forward with an answer. Further, I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether he has got any assessment of how many small businesses have closed down due to the hurried implementation of the Goods and Services Tax. I do not think that the Government would come forward with a say.

Madam, I may say that the economy is in a very bad state because the growth in the last quarter of July-September was 7.1 per cent; there is a growth slowdown. This quarter of July-September showed the lowest possible growth at 7.1 per cent. The Government which used to speak about double-digit growth does not speak about double-digit growth anymore. Madam, the economy is in difficulty. There is a growth slowdown due to tight financial conditions, stressed agricultural sector and slower exports amidst softening global growth conditions. Madam, it would be ambitious to expect any reforms to pick up the economy at the stage.

Madam, I also want to say that the agricultural sector is the worst affected. The farmers are committing suicide all over the country and, so far, the Government has not brought any scheme which can provide hope to farmers.

Madam, in the midst of all this, the Government is using the NITI Aayog to fudge figures. They have said that the new release of GDP back series by NITI Aayog shows a big difference. As Shri Subramanian remarked that NITI Aayog are not the technical experts. They are nobody to give new back series GDP growth figures.

Madam, I spoke about GST earlier. Our Trinamool Congress Party has always said that we are for one tax in the whole nation but we are stuck with five taxes. Now, after almost a year and a half of GST implementation, the hon. Finance Minister is talking about cutting down the number of slabs of taxes to three and he has recently reduced, in the face of coming elections, taxes of some vital commodities but cement still remains at 28 per cent which makes construction costly in this country.

Madam, I would say that we should have an independent fiscal council which will monitor the accounting in real time to find out the actual deficit because the figures the Government is giving out are often misleading.

Having said this, I want to say that out of Rs.85,000 crore, Rs.41,000 crore are being given to banks to recapitalise themselves. If I may say, what is the biggest blunder of the Modi Government? The biggest blunder is demonetisation and hurried implementation of GST. What is the biggest failure of Mr. Jaitley as Finance Minister? I

may honestly say that it is his failure to revive the banking sector.

Madam, for acquisition cost of RBI's stake in National Housing Bank and recapitalisation of public sector banks through issue of government securities, he has given Rs.41,000 crore. Earlier the Government had given Rs.65,000 crore in the Budget. Add Rs.41,000 crore and it becomes Rs.1,06,000 crore. Now out of this, some money has been spent. So, actually Rs.83,000 crore are being given to banks to recapitalise themselves and to bring them up to Basel-III norms.

But, Madam, the problem is not there. You will know that there is a conflict between the Reserve Bank of India, a statutory organisation, and the Government because the Reserve Bank of India has given "Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) on 11 public sector banks. They are not being allowed to lend. They have been told, 'no branch expansion'. The MSMEs are not getting any loans. The banking sector is in doldrums.

Madam, I will just give you one figure. You take interest in economic matters. To show where the public sector has gone, I will just give you one figure. Mr. Finance Minister replied on 21st December, 2018. What is the total figure of non-performing assets (NPAs) of the banks? The NPA was Rs.2,51,000 crore on 31-3-2014 when this Government came to power. What was it on 31-3-2018, in four years? It came up to Rs.9,62,621 crore. It has been a mammoth, gigantic figure.

The Finance Minister is saying that there are some green shoots. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) is passing over some stressed assets to the biggest bidder. For instance, Vedanta has bought over Electrosteel; similarly, the Tatas have bought over some steel company. But this is only a small part. At the most they can realise Rs.50,000 crore of stressed assets. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It does not behove your stature to say this.

The Reserve Bank's asset quality review revealed that this Rs.2.5 lakh crores in 2014 was actually Rs.8.5 lakh crore. The rest was hidden below the carpet.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, as somebody said earlier, the Finance Minister is known to be a glib talker. He is the main defender of the beleaguered Prime Minister. So, he will always say these things.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Under whom did the Reserve Bank of India do asset quality review? It was under ...*... who was forced to go by this Government. *...(Interruptions)* He was the Governor and asset quality review was done in his time. Why did this Government ask the Governor, the best economist, to go? *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nobody's name can be taken.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, noises will not block my voice. I am quite senior in age, Sir, I can not make noise. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

If the musclemen of BJP descend on me, what will I do? I will keep quiet and then start again when they quieten down. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

We are unable to fight with the BJP musclemen. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You can speak, but do not take anybody's name. That is the only thing.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, lastly, why did Urjit Patel resign? Urjit Patel had come to our Finance Committee. I am not free to disclose what all he said. The man was polite, humble and he had a spine. *...(Interruptions)* A few days after the meeting of our Finance Committee, Urjit Patel resigned much before his term. A new Governor has been appointed. Now, what is the bone of contention? *...(Interruptions)* The Government has shaken all the top institutions. RBI is in doldrums, under attack from the Government. I am not talking of the CBI which is in greater doldrums. I shall discuss CBI on another day. *...(Interruptions)*

So, what happened, Madam? The Government wanted to lay their hands on the golden pot with RBI. What is that? They have got a reserve of Rs. 9 lakh crores. *...(Interruptions)* Now, the Government thinks that if they get more reserves from the RBI, then that will be very convenient for them to make up for the huge non-performing assets of the banks. *...(Interruptions)* Urjit Patel resisted; he had to go. I am saying that any effort to curb the autonomy of the RBI will prove to be suicidal to this country.

This is what the Government is doing. That's why they want Rs.41,000 crores and then they will say that we have got so much money from the Reserve Bank of India. *...(Interruptions)*

They are destroying the very basis of the Parliamentary system, especially RBI which has been in existence from 1934 under the RBI Act is being attacked. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, the other point I want to say is with regard to Air India. Another major failure of this Government is to find a private sector partner for Air India, who is prepared to buy into this airline behemoth. *...(Interruptions)* Nishikant Dubey said Air India is making operating profit. What does it mean? Rs.50,000 crore is the total debt of Air India. Financial turnaround is not *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, I will tell you one more thing. It is not only Air India. My Constituency covers the Dum Dum Airport. Now Jet is reducing routes drastically. Even to Silchar, from 25 flights from Kolkata they have reduced to 11. So, all the airlines are in doldrums. *...(Interruptions)* The Government is now giving Rs.2,345 crores for Air India which is not sufficient. We need a turnaround plan; we need a strategic partner. But the Government is lacking the credibility to find a strategic partner for Air India. *...(Interruptions)*

With two more points, I will conclude. Unlike Mr. Bhartruhari Mahtab, I will not speak at length on the economy of our own State. *...(Interruptions)* I may say that West Bengal has been able to double the farmers' income in this period, whereas the Government wants to double it in 2022. *...(Interruptions)* I am saying the Government has not found a solution for providing minimum statutory price to the farmers. Farmers in Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh were shot dead when they were agitating. *...(Interruptions)* The farmers' problems, their suicides, their distress are the biggest problem in this country and this Government has not been able to give anything. *...(Interruptions)*

15.00 hrs.

Now, this Government has stopped giving NREGA money to the States. In West Bengal, the Chief Minister has said that the State will give NREGA money on its own even if the Centre does not come forward. *...(Interruptions)* But is it fair to deny the States' legitimate share of NREGA fund? No, it is not. Our State Government has waived all revenues *...(Interruptions)* Dubey ji is hinting to the Speaker to stop me. Madam, what to do? I am like a bad penny.

...(Interruptions) I shall come back. Even if Mr. Dubey and his musclemen throttle me, I shall come back to this House.

I have one last point. The country is in a very bad state. ...(Interruptions) When demonetisation happened, most of the ministers deserted the Prime Minister, but Finance Minister came along. He came back from surgery and in such a difficult situation, he used to write blogs every day from his glass-enclosed chamber. Why? He is fond of Mr. Modi and wants to defend him. ...(Interruptions) But how can you defend the indefensible? The Government which has brought the economy to its knees cannot be defended. Passing Supplementary Demands is part of our Constitutional obligation. It will be passed. No Government can run unless there is appropriation from this House. As a very senior Member of this House who has also worked in the Ministry of Agriculture, I would like to point out and draw your attention to the fact that the economy is in doldrums. ...(Interruptions) I would draw your attention and ask you to pull up the Government to pull up its socks and revive our banking system which is in true difficulty. Banks are not being allowed to lend; Reserve Bank is saying 'prompt corrective action' and Nirav Modi is flying away; Vijay Mallya is flying away; Mehul Choksi is flying away; Lalit Modi is flying away. ...(Interruptions) There are so many Modis and two Modis have flown away. I don't know about the third and when he will also fly away from this country. Please rescue the country from the torture and attacks of the Modis. Thank you.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Madhukar Kubadeji.

SHRI MADHUKARRAO YASHWANTRAO KUBADE (Bhandara - Gondia): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am on my legs to speak on the second batch of supplementary Bill. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: He has the right to speak. Don't do like this, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKARRAO YASHWANTRAO KUBADE: In this Bill, the Government have not provided any relief to the farmers. ...(Interruptions) Farmers are on the verge of collapse today in the country. ...(Interruptions) Telangana State Government is given relief to the farmers. If the same relief is given to the farmers of the whole country, lakhs of people will get jobs. ...(Interruptions) A number of people are abandoning agriculture as profession. ...(Interruptions) It's main cause is not implementing the Swaminathan

Commission Report, farmers are not getting remunerative prices and electricity round the clock. ...(Interruptions) If the Government accord the Status of industry to farming and commercial Banks start providing loans to the farmers, then anybody can do farming. ...(Interruptions) This will bring 80 per cent of our population closer to employment. ...(Interruptions)

Hon. Madam, Speaker, we have put the farmers under third type ...(Interruptions) Whichever Government has been in the country, no Government has done anything for the farmers. ...(Interruptions) That's why farmers of the country are drifting away from agriculture and unemployment is increasing in the country. ...(Interruptions) The Government do not provide loans to the farmers. ...(Interruptions) Commercial Banks do not provide them loans. ...(Interruptions) Nationalised Banks charge them interest rates while giving them loans as if they do not belong to the country. ...(Interruptions) So the farmers are being harassed. ...(Interruptions) So, I demand from the Government that the entire loan of farmers should be waived. ...(Interruptions) As in 2009, and the UPA Government, Dr. Manmohan Singh was Prime Minister and Shri Sharad Pawar ji was Minister of Agriculture. ...(Interruptions) The had waived the loans of all the farmers to the tune of Rs. 72000 crore, and provided relief to the farmers as the country. ...(Interruptions) If the Government waive their loans again and provide them electricity round the clock, as Telangana has done, it will be in the interest of the farmers of the country. ...(Interruptions)

Hon. Madam Speaker, there is a BHEL factory in my constituency which was started by the Union Government in 2003. ...(Interruptions) Land has been acquired, compound walls have been elected and work has started. But when in 2014 the UPA Government was out of power and the NDA Government came into power, the Government stopped giving money to BHEL. The then Minister Shri Prafull Patel ji had established BHEL factory in order to end naxalism in our area, to provide employment to the farmers and the remove unemployment. ...(Interruptions) But, the Government paid no attention towards it.

Hon. Madam Speaker, Chhattisgarh State Government has provided the State of Rs.2500 far paddy to the farmers. We have districts like Bhandara, Gondiya, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli which produce paddy. ...(Interruptions) The Government should increase the rate of paddy for farmers in my Constituency was Rs. 1740 to Rs.2500 - which will benefit the farmers throughout the

[Shri Madhukarrao Yashwantrao Kubade]

country. In Maharashtra onions, tomato and cotton do not fetch remunerative prices. *...(Interruptions)* Farmers of Maharashtra are resorting the suicides in large numbers and their families are being ruined. So this is my request to you that Swaminathan Commission Report should be implemented in the interest of the farmers. If the recommendations are implemented no farmer will commit suicide, peace and harmony will prevail in the country and unemployment will vanish. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam, Speaker, one of my colleagues said that MNREGA is loss making scheme. In Bhandara district from where I come, thousands of people get jobs. They get 100 days' work in a year under MNREGA. *...(Interruptions)* Women and daughters of farmers' families work to fendour their daily need of pulses salt and chilli. If the Government discontinue MNREGA. The farmers will commit suicide. *...(Interruptions)* In Bhandara and Gondiya districts payment has been made for unskilled labour under MNREGA whereas work has been taken for skilled labour. All cement work has been done there *...(Interruptions)* For this not a single paisa has been given by the Union Government due to which all the Gram Panchayats are facing banesuptey. Gram Panchayats have lifted all the material on credit and no payment for that has been made for two years. *...(Interruptions)* Gram Panchayats are under debt burden. The Gosekhurda Project in Bhandara district was declared as a national project. The Government had settled 90 per cent of this project but the after the departure of the UPA Government, the NDA Government withdrew its national project status. The people of 32 villages in that area boycotted the election and did not cast their vote. *...(Interruptions)* because they were not given infrastructural facilities. They did not get remuneration prices, they did not get employment, they did not get proper prices for their homes, they did not get plots. When we construct dams, it is our duty to provide facilities to the displaced persons. *...(Interruptions)* It was a national project before 2014 but this status was withdrawan after the change of the Government. 20 years have elapsed and the Gosekhurda Project is still incomplete. Gosukhurda Project

Madam, tendu leaves grow in my area. For tendu leaves thousands of people work. We do not provide any facility to them. *...(Interruptions)* All the industries have stopped due to GST small traders take GST as the black law of the Britishers. As the Britishers imposed suppressive policies. Similarly GST is ruining the small traders and industrialists. Traders are affraid of this. *...(Interruptions)* It has been presumed that the traders of the country and evaders, they evade and are culprits, decoits, and it is

talked that they should all be behind bars. *...(Interruptions)* This is the reason that GST Law has become a black law for the people. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam Speaker, when demonetization was announced, for whom was it done? It was not for us, but it affected the women. *...(Interruptions)* the women in the farmer's families the women in our families who save money for our children, for their marriage. *...(Interruptions)* By demonatize 500 and 1000 rupee notes, the Government have done injustice to 50 per cent women. The demonatization was actually for all the women. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam Speaker, the provision Government had started the work on a 10 bed hospital in my area. *...(Interruptions)* That will cater to the medical needs of the SC peopel and the rural people, but this Government stopped work on all those hospitals on 21.03.2018. *...(Interruptions)* Just because they were started by the UPA Government. The Constitution was made by Baba Sahab Ambedkar. *...(Interruptions)* The hospitals were proposed in order to provide medicines and dispensary facility to the SC caste people. Lakhs of people were engaged in it. Doctors, nurses and staff nurses were working, but by closing the hospital on 21.03.2018, injustice has been done to the SC people of the country. *...(Interruptions)*

We provided facilities to the SC people in the whole country. *...(Interruptions)* We swear in the name of the Constitution made by Baba Saheb Ambedkar. *...(Interruptions)* On the other hand we have violated the Constitution. *...(Interruptions)* Those who after do this, we have tried they do not do this. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam Speaker, the Railways made recruitment. *...(Interruptions)* We said we won't make any recruitment. *...(Interruptions)* The Government ordered to make recruitments. 20 per cent additional quota has been given. The High Court has given its judgement and asked the Government to make recruitment in Railways but so far the Government is not recruiting in the Railways. *...(Interruptions)* On the hand the Hon. Prime Minister talks of employment. *...(Interruptions)* and on the other hand. The Railways is facing a huge staff shortage. The Defence Minister conducted interviews, candidates were selected but for three years they are waiting for appointment. *...(Interruptions)* The boys of Pune are from my village. I hail to understand what the Government intend. *...(Interruptions)* The boys cleared the tests, results came. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam Speaker, we accept that there are contradictions within the society. I submit to you, we have onion growers. They were not heard. ...*(Interruptions)* Every farmer should get at least Rs. 2000 per quintal and if they get Rs. 2000, they can do farming. Otherwise, the farmers of work Narshik and west Narshik will commit suicide. ...*(Interruptions)* I urge upon you to give order to the Government through this Bill that our onion growers should get Rs. 2000 per quintal and there could be some relief to them. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Sharad Pawar ji was our Minister of Agriculture. ...*(Interruptions)* With this hope I conclude my speech. Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Madam Speaker, I strongly oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented before this House.

Madam, the present Government has failed to keep its promises made in their election manifesto as well as in the presentation of Budget in this House from time to time. We all know about the elections held in five States. The BJP has lost heavily in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. In the last Budget, they claimed that they were in favour of farmers and agriculture. But, they have failed to save the agriculture and farmers in this country. The suicides of farmers are continuing and the distress among farmers is going up every day. After the election result, the newly formed Government has started some measures and now, the BJP Government is doing it, that is, writing off the loan to safeguard the farming community.

Madam Speaker, in the last Budget, in agriculture and rural development, the percentage of GDP has reduced from 1.15 per cent to 1.08 per cent. The farmers of our country are left high and dry. The contribution of agriculture sector to the Indian economy is now hovering around 60 per cent only. According to the Economic Survey, in the Financial Year 2017-18, the sector's growth has fallen from 4.9 per cent in the Financial Year - 2016-17 to 2.1 per cent in the Financial Year - 2017-18.

Madam Speaker, we have allotted about Rs. 9 lakh crore, Rs. 10 lakh crore and Rs. 11 lakh crore in each Budget, but where is the money going? That is not benefiting the farmers and the farming community. Recently, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), based in Delhi, released a report stating that 76 per cent of the farmers want to give up farming. It is a very sensitive matter. Without farming community, how can we develop our country? More than 60 per cent of our people are still dependent on farming and allied industries.

So I would request the Government to look at the agriculture sector seriously. The distress of farmers would increase if the prices of onion are reduced to less than Rs.1. We had witnessed a long march of the farmers in Maharashtra. The farming community staged a dharna in Rajasthan and other parts of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

The second point which I want to present before this august House is regarding the job situation in the country. Earlier the manifesto of the BJP claimed that they would give two crore jobs to the jobless people, particularly the youth of this country. But now we are approaching the end of the term of this Government in the next 4-5 months. What is the status of job growth in this country? The rate of unemployment has increased from 3.6 per cent to 4.85 per cent. They claimed that they would give two crore jobs each year which means ten crore jobs should have been given in five years to the youths of this country. I would request the Government to increase the number of jobs. You should create jobs for the youth and poor of this country. Then only they can survive. ...*(Interruptions)*

What is happening now? Our economy has gone completely in the hands of corporates. Of the wealth generated in 2017-18, 78 per cent has gone to one per cent of the corporates in this country. In 2014-15, it was 53 per cent. I think this will further increase which means the majority of population will be deeply affected. Their day-to-day lives will be affected in the coming years. ...*(Interruptions)*

This Government has failed to control the economic situation in this country. The present Government has claimed that we are the sixth largest economy in the world. Then why are we approaching RBI and asking for their reserve fund? Around Rs. 9.65 lakh crore are reserved in the Reserve Bank of India. In the history of this country, this reserve has never been taken except once. We had taken money from that reserve fund in the Indo-China war period. Now you are asking for Rs.3.6 lakh crore from the reserve fund of RBI. ...*(Interruptions)*

You are claiming that you are growing and that you are the sixth largest economy in the world. Then why are you asking for money from the reserves of the RBI? The former RBI Governor, Shri Urjit Patel, resigned. You had appointed him in your tenure. Now you have appointed a historian in his place as the Governor of RBI. Your MP from the other House, publicly stated that he was a corrupt officer. You are claiming that you are against corruption. Then why have you put a corrupt officer as a leading functionary of this country? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Shri P.K. Biju]

Now our NPAs are growing. The media reports say that it is around Rs.11 lakh crore. I do not know the exact figure. The Government has not revealed anything. The NPAs are increasing. Then you want money from the reserve fund of the RBI and from the common people of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

These two things are not matching. I would like to request the Government to give details about what is happening to the economy of this country.

Finally, I would like to make a point on the NREGA. This would help reduce joblessness in rural India. I would also like to request the Government to increase the number of man-days from 100 days to 200 days. That will give some relief to the common people in the country.

With these words, I oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (Mumbai North East): Madam, through you, while drawing attention of the concerned hon. Minister, I request immediate implementation of the following information and demands which are included in the Budget 2018-19 related to my Parliamentary Constituency 27, Mumbai North West and Maharashtra State. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, Versova, Andheri West, Mumbai coast are the centre for fishermen's fishing business. However, due to the debris that has accumulated over the years, many boats get trapped resulting into financial loss for fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)* Fishermen lose their lives also. ...*(Interruptions)* I demand that there is a need for provision of Rs 80 crore for cleaning up the debris there i.e. dredging. ...*(Interruptions)* Fund of Rs. 350 crore should be made available for reconstruction of their jetty. ...*(Interruptions)* Necessary funds should be provided to related Fisheries Training Institute for development and the said Institute should not be transferred elsewhere other than Mumbai. ...*(Interruptions)*

Dak Bhawan should be immediately built on the land reserved it in Lokhandwala Complex, Andheri West, and necessary fund should be sanctioned for it. ...*(Interruptions)* Along with this, Motilal Nagar Post Office, Goregaon West is completely collapsed. ...*(Interruptions)* Immediate allocation should be made for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

Hospital, Marol, Andheri East, Mumbai had to shut down due to a recent fire. ...*(Interruptions)* Nine people died in this incident. ...*(Interruptions)* Maximum fund should be made available for reconstruction of this hospital. ...*(Interruptions)* Along with this, remaining 100 employees should be absorbed under the Central Government as promised. ...*(Interruptions)*

The reconstruction work of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport is in progress, but about 18,000 citizens residing in slums who were classified affected due to this project have been waiting for rehabilitation for the last three years. ...*(Interruptions)* Necessary funds for this may be allocated immediately so that they can be rehabilitated. ...*(Interruptions)*

There is a railway station named 'Ram Mandir' in the Western Suburban Railway. ...*(Interruptions)* The Cement Godown of Railways located nearby is causing huge pollution and people are finding it difficult to live in its premises. In view of the public demand, this Cement Godown may be shifted elsewhere. ...*(Interruptions)* At this place, which is located between Goregaon and Jogeshwari, Jogeshwari Terminus may be constructed. It is my demand. ...*(Interruptions)*

Given the huge number of Mumbai suburban railway passengers, passenger facility centre may be built on the vacant land of Railways and the slum dwellers living on the land owned by the Railways on either side of railway tracks may be rehabilitated ...*(Interruptions)*

Both sides of Mumbai suburban rail tracks have large number of habitations and there is slum settlements ...*(Interruptions)* Due to not having any security wall there, all the railway passengers use this railway line to reach the railway station. ...*(Interruptions)* Many people have lost their lives due to this. ...*(Interruptions)* Funds may be allocated to construct a compound wall near this track for safety. ...*(Interruptions)*

With these demands, I conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Hon. Speaker, I stand on behalf of my party to oppose this supplementary Budget ...*(Interruptions)* I am not opposing it just for the sake of it, but five years ago, people of this country showed trust in 'Sankalp-Patra' of Bharatiya Janata Party. ...*(Interruptions)* So far five Budgets have been presented and passed, and funds have been spent, but not a single problem got resolved in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* but the problems kept increasing day by day and year by year. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, where do I start from, if I start talking about farmers, the present Government had promised Minimum Support Prices (MSP) at 1.5 times of the cost and doubling farmers' income and loan waiver for the farmers. Bharatiya Janata Party came with these promises and 'Sankalp-Patra', but today it is very sad to inform you that 60 thousand farmers have committed suicide during the tenure of the present NDA Government. *...(Interruptions)* After the cases of suicides of 60 thousand farmers, they had said that they would pay Minimum Support Prices to the farmers, but today potatoes in large quantities are being thrown out of cold storage across North India. *...(Interruptions)* Farmers are not getting the cost for their potatoes. When we talk about onion, farmers were paid support price of 55 paisa for their onion in Gujarat. *...(Interruptions)*

At the time of State assembly elections in 2015, many things were said in name of sugarcane, but at present, sugarcane price is very low. *...(Interruptions)* I am talking about Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh alone, sugarcane farmers are still awaiting for the payment of about ten thousand crore rupees. *...(Interruptions)* Today, the price of sugarcane is declared as Rs. 305, but no farmer gets more than hundred. This is the true picture of the farmers in the country. *...(Interruptions)* Similarly, every year 50 lakh farmers are leaving the work of agriculture and farming. The NDA Government has made such condition of the farmers *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, many things were said during demonetization. At that time it was said that we will put a check on corruption after demonetization. It will curb terrorism and naxalism. *...(Interruptions)* With these things our Prime Minister had said that he used the "bitter medicine" of demonetization to treat corruption in the country, but that "bitter medicine" was not able to treat any disease in the country and due to this, more than seven crore people lost their jobs in the country. *...(Interruptions)* Private companies downsized its number of employees. The biggest problem in our country was unemployment. Demonetization and GST has not resolved that problem and the problem is still there. *...(Interruptions)*

After that, GST is also a serious issue. Farmers use tractors for farming, for which GST is 28 percent, while GST is only .25 percent for diamond trading. *...(Interruptions)* This is the truth of the country. It shows that how much this Government is pro-farmer. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I want to draw your attention that

when the UPA was in power, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) were creating a ruckus for only 49 percent FDI, but now 100 per cent FDI has been approved. *...(Interruptions)* With hundred percent FDI, retailers in the country are on the verge of being completely destroyed. *...(Interruptions)* In the coming days, retail trade in the country will be completely destroyed. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Hon. Speaker, I will conclude in just two minutes. This is a serious issue and is the last supplementary. If we talk about the issue of inflation, when petrol was Rs 55-60 per litre, ruckus were being created in the name of diesel, gas I cylinder in the country, but now the price of petrol and diesel has reached about Rs. 85 per litre. *...(Interruptions)*

Tall promises were made in the name of Ujjwala scheme, but after the scheme today the rate of cylinder is more than a thousand rupees. *...(Interruptions)* The truth is that under Ujjwala scheme whoever got cylinders, they are not able to refill their cylinders. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, for the first time since 70 years of independence, it has happened that constitutional institutions of the country are in crisis. An institution like RBI is in crisis too. Two Governors resigned during your period. This is not a minor crisis. *...(Interruptions)* The manner in which the Government is functioning right now, the country will face economic as well as employment crisis in the future; farmers will have to suffer and unemployment will also increase. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the crisis, the country is facing today. About five lakh literate instructors became unemployed during the tenure of this government. *...(Interruptions)* Take the case of Uttar Pradesh I alone; during the tenure of this government, one lakh seventy two thousand Shiksha Mitra lost their jobs *...(Interruptions)*

Employees are worried about their pension. The old pension system should be implemented and the new pension system should be dispensed with. In the name of FDI, and inflation, all the sugar cane farmers and *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, farmers are being cheated. Rate of DAP and urea has been decreased. The quantity of urea has been reduced from 50 kg to 45 kg per bag. Do People of NDA think that they can cheat the farmers? Farmers in

[Shri B. Vinod Kumar]

the country are worried at this time. This is the reason that you have lost in five States and will get the same feat across the country in the coming 2019 elections, because people are upset with your policies and program. You have forgot the promises you made. You have worked against the people. People of this country will not forgive you.

[English]

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Madam, on behalf of my Party, TRS Party, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants which we have to pass. The Parliament should authorise the Government in respect of these Demands.

Madam, I would like to suggest one or two points which are very important. Demand no. 58 is with regard to the higher education.

15.31 hrs.

At this stage, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

In the Telangana State, we have formed some new districts. Earlier, there were ten districts. Now, we have formed 31 districts. We made a request to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development many a time to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district. The policy of the Government is that every district should have a Navodaya Vidyalaya. But, in these Supplementary Demands for Grants, it is very unfortunate that I could not see any allocation for that. The assurance given by the Government was that the Government would initiate the process of establishing the Navodaya Vidyalayas in new districts. Earlier, the Government had established Navodaya Vidyalayas in those districts which were formed till 2014. From 2014, the districts formed in various States were not given these Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to make some provisions in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for establishing these Navodaya Vidyalayas in newly formed districts in all the States.

I would like to suggest one more thing. We have to take into consideration the best practices adopted by different States. I would like to suggest two schemes which were launched in our State by our hon. Chief Minister, Mr.

K. Chandrashekar Rao garu. The first Scheme is with regard to farming community. Many speakers spoke about distress among the farmers. We have evolved a Scheme known as Rythu Bandhu, in which there is a provision of direct benefit transfer to the farmer's account of Rs. 8,000 per year, that is, Rs. 4,000 for each crop. Another Scheme is Rythu Bima. We have paid an amount of Rs. 900 crores as premium to the LIC where every farmer is insured by the LIC irrespective of the cause of death. Unfortunately, if an elder member in a family dies, Rs. 5 lakh is being paid to his family by the LIC.

These two Schemes are benefitting a lot to the farming community. I think, the national political parties, both, BJP and Congress, should think over it. They are going to form a new Government. I do not know, which party will form the Government. The people will elect them. At least, the political parties should think about these two Schemes which are the best practices adopted by our State Government.

Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Hon. Speaker, I rise to support this bill. People who spoke before me and especially Nishikant Ji have brought forth some truth in front of us. ...*(Interruptions)* Today the seats of the opposition are lying vacant. They were boasting about the economy,

[English]

All I want to say is this. All the fundamentals of the Indian economy are strong and robust be it inflation, be it current account deficit, be it fiscal deficit, be it foreign direct investment or foreign exchange assets. On the contrary, under the UPA rule, India was reduced to 'fragile five' and under Modi ji's leadership, India is among the world's top six economies. Let me congratulate the Government on that.

[Translation]

I think these figures show ...*(Interruptions)* If you talk about the fiscal deficit, during the UPA regime, it did not come below 6.8 percent but today it is below 4 percent i.e. 3.8 percent. Current deficit account stands at the lowest level. Presently, when we talk about the fiscal deficit in this financial year, our target is to keep it around 3.3 per cent ...*(Interruptions)* which is a big thing in itself. Not only this, he talked about non-performing assets of banks. We have an honorable Member, some Members call him Google

uncle, ...*(Interruptions)*, but the way Google gives false reports, Google Uncle of this Parliament has said many false things. ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to remind him that when we discussed black money, names of the Chief Minister, Ministers and Members of his party were the first to come out. Today he is not in the House for his self defence but I must say that no one else is responsible for NPA. The previous UPA Government is responsible for it, which created separate policies and gifted money to industrialists who did not return the country's money and made their escape out of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister that by bringing the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, he has not only brought back the money of the country but the Government of Modi ji has also been successful in bringing back those fugitives. It is our commitment that we will bring back those persons who have run away with our money and bring back every penny of the country in its account. The UPA government is responsible for this NPA.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that what was the compulsion of the previous Government that it misled the country. Please put the actual figures before country that during the UPA Government, how much lakh crore rupees of loans, were given to these businessmen that such a huge NPA has been created. Why the Congress Party lied to the country? Please bring the truth before the country. Whatever efforts you have made, whether through Insolvency and Bankruptcy code, today the banks have received back lakhs and crores of rupees. You have also stopped those industrialists from buying back the companies, who used to take loans and misappropriate the funds and then become the whole sole owner of the company. This shows the commitment of the today's Government. On one hand, the commitment is to save the industry and provide continuous employment to the employees and on the other hand, to save from such businessmen. Under your leadership there has been record reduction in fiscal deficit and current account deficit. Such good fiscal management was not there earlier. ...*(Interruptions)* I am fully assured that the country will progress further.

Madam, there were more than 17 taxes, 1150 tolls, all these have been ended and GST have been brought. The country has been benefited from 'one Nation one tax'. Some people's viewpoint has not changed and they look at the things from their previous government's viewpoint when the businessmen were in distress due to loot from

them. Today the businessmen are also benefited and the country has also progressed. ...*(Interruptions)* Regarding tax collection, where only 3.8 crore people were paying taxes till yesterday, today near about 6 crore 80 lakh people are paying taxes. This increase has happened in the last 2 years. Earlier the tax collection used to be only 6 lakh crores. ...*(Interruptions)* Today the tax collection is more than 10 lakh crores. I would like to congratulate the government for this fabulous work. I would like to ask some questions from the Hon. Minister through you. What were the compulsions of the previous government that they falsified the npa accounts and did not give the correct figure to the country. Under 80 - 20 scheme which is being mentioned again and again, who were getting the benefits? ...*(Interruptions)* what was the compulsion that the government at the fag end of its tenure, brought this scheme which benefited a few Industrialists and caused loss to the Government of India. I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister that if he gives some information to the House about the loss caused to the country, it will give much benefit to the country. ...*(Interruptions)* whether the Government of India had to pay rupees 212 to earn one dollar? If so, what was the quantum of loss suffered by India due to this subsidy of rupees 212 and who were the businessman who benefited from this? Please tell about them also. ...*(Interruptions)* Regarding diamond, in year 2012, there was separate classifications for natural as well as man-made diamond. ...*(Interruptions)* There were separate taxes on both of them. Why all this happened, whom the previous government wanted to give benefits, whether those who are today outside the country? Wrongdoing was on their part, but they try to blame this government for it. I want that the Hon. finance minister should tell the truth to the country. ...*(Interruptions)* So far as dual freight is concerned, whether it is not true that for the domestic freight of iron ore, during the previous government, separate policies were formed. Whether CAG report has not mentioned that the country incurred a loss of rupees 30 thousand crores due to this? ...*(Interruptions)* Why the previous government took such steps which caused loss to the country? Previous government did not have the will power. Our government has instituted CBI enquiry in this regard. That shows that we have tried to work with honesty. ...*(Interruptions)* So far as Chit Fund is concerned, just now Shri Saugat Rai was saying, making tall claims but a painting by his Chief Minister is bought by a chit fund company owner with rupees 3 crores. What can be more shameful than this? Minister from his government is in jail due to corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* Crores of rupees of poor people were bungled in the

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

name of Chit Fund, whether it is Sharda or narda, action against such companies has been taken only by the Government of Narendra Modi ji. ...*(Interruptions)* I am fully assured that the Government will bring law on unregulated deposit schemes so that small and other, investors who deposited money with these people in the name of Chit funds and then were cheated, could be saved. Whether you will bring a new law on unregulated deposit schemes? ...*(Interruptions)* Please assure this House so that people do not lose their money in such fake schemes in future?

Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to put some more points in this House through you. ...*(Interruptions)* It was asked today whether people are benefited from the schemes, I would like to submit that there were schemes earlier also and schemes are running today as well. The difference is only this that earlier people used to ask 'how many have been benefited', now they ask 'whether anyone has been left'. This is a big difference. Earlier there was no information that how many have been benefited. ...*(Interruptions)* But today, I can say that in the year 2014, only 50 percent people in rural areas had the facility of sanitation. Today it is more than 90 percent. ...*(Interruptions)*

In the year 2014, there was electricity in only 70 percent houses, today it is 100 percent electrified. This has been done by the Modi Government. For this, I would like to thank and congratulate him. ...*(Interruptions)* Under the scheme, 32 crore LED bulbs were provided thereby saving the money of poor and common people and there was a saving of rupees sixteen and half thousand crores in electricity bills. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a big contribution of our government. ...*(Interruptions)* So far as health ministry is concerned, first of all prices of stents and medicines were reduced. ...*(Interruptions)* Nadda ji is present here, I would like to submit that the announcement made by the Hon. Finance Minister in this House regarding free treatment worth rupees 5 lakhs to 50 crore people of this country under 'Ayushman Bharat' had been fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for this ...*(Interruptions)*

This is a big achievement of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that under 'Ayushman Bharat' what amount to the tune of thousand crores will be spent and how our Government have been able to provide this benefit to such huge number of families in its tenure of only five years which could not be provided by any government in the last 70 years? I would like to congratulate you for this. ...*(Interruptions)* I will only say:

"Niti nahi, naya vishwas, puri ho Janata ki aas.

Badh raha yojanaon ka dayra, chant raha andhera,
hua naya savera, hua naya savera."

Hon. Finance Minister has tried to provide all the things that were not provided till now by making budgetary allocations for separate Ministries. ...*(Interruptions)*

Data shows how the country's economy is continuously on the rise in the last few years. During the tenure of Congress, UPA, it was only 4.8 percent. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and yourself, it has increased to more than 7.5 percent and has become the fastest growing economy in the world. ...*(Interruptions)* For this, I would like to congratulate you and the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Just now a leader from Opposition was saying that what has happened due to black money, demonetisation and GST. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask from you that whether there has not been reduction in incidents of naxalism, terrorism, corruption and stone throwing? ...*(Interruptions)* If there is decrease, it is the biggest achievement of this government. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier there were fake rates of real estate, costs were high and common man was not able to buy house or flat. Whether there has not been reduction in this also? ...*(Interruptions)* Now houses have become affordable for the common man. There has been a check on inflation also. ...*(Interruptions)* During the Congress regime, there was double digit inflation, during our Government's tenure, the rate of inflation has come down to less than four percent. ...*(Interruptions)* On behalf of the entire House, I would like to thank and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and the Modi government for this. ...*(Interruptions)* You have benefited the poor. ...*(Interruptions)* Besides this, you have also benefited the small, micro and medium traders in the MSME sector by announcing 12 schemes in the new year. This sector is the backbone of India's economy. ...*(Interruptions)* The traders of this category will get a loan of rupees one crore within 59 minutes, this step could not be achieved by anyone till now. ...*(Interruptions)* This Government has taken this step and I would like to thank you for that. ...*(Interruptions)* In rural areas, only 0.02 percent of optical fibre for Digital India was laid earlier, but now under this Government, 50 percent villages have been covered under this program and in the next financial year hundred percent villages will be linked with optical fibre. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to congratulate the Government for this also. If we talk about solar energy which is clean energy, earlier it was only 2.63 Gigawatts which has now increased to 22 Gigawatts. ...*(Interruptions)*

This is also a big achievement of the Government and I would like to congratulate you for this. In the year 2013-14, the FDI was 36 billion US dollar which has increased to 61 billion US dollars. ...(*Interruptions*) Just now a leader from Opposition was saying that we compelled the RBI governor, to speak untruth in the House has become their habit of ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister that how much reserve fund is kept by the developed economies of the world and how much is kept by the conservative economies and what should be reserve fund of countries like India? Please tell the country how much fund is with RBI? Whether RBI has not kept more fund than is required? Whether this is not adversely affecting the economy of India? Funds are needed to complete the unfinished buildings, construct roads and for development of India. If RBI releases that money, whether it will not increase the growth rate of Indian economy? Whether it is not a fact that world's developed countries keep a reserve of seven percent, conservative economies keep near about 14 percent reserve and if a country like India is having 32 percent reserve, whether it is not injustice with India? If this is injustice, whether this right lies with the RBI or the elected Government to take decision regarding the people and economy of the country. It is being said that

[*English*]

this is not raid on RBI, this is the RBI's raid on the Indian economy.

Madam, I would like to submit one more thing through you that our Government has worked for the progress of Indian economy. The previous UPA Government was corrupt during whose tenure so many scams, 2G scam, CWG scam, Coal scam, Spectrum scam took place. The middleman in Augusta Westland also mentioned about Mrs. G or the Italian lady.

Who is this Italian Lady? I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister of Finance if she is in custody of ED. who is this Italian Lady whose name appears in Augusta Westland case. Who is son of that Italian Lady whose name is linked with this case. You should inform people of this country the names of those people who have taken bribe in the VVIP Chopper deal because the congress party will not allow the House to function and the truth will not be revealed.

After the hon'ble Supreme Court gave its verdict on Rafale deal while considering gave its verdict on Rafale

deal while considering the price, procedure and after clause, it has become clear that there was no commercial favourism in the deal. Hence, there is nothing left to prove. The truth has prevailed and congress party has been exposed. The Modi Government has procured the Rafale in interest of the nation with utmost honesty. It is a big decision. The hon'ble Supreme Court has stated in its verdict that out country cannot afford to be under prepared and unprepared in a situation where our adversaries are stated to have acquired not only 4th generation but even 5th generation air crafts. ...(*Interruptions*) I am concluding my speech within a minute. I am saying so because I have been a commissioned officer. ...(*Interruptions*) Because the congress party did not acquire fighter jets for ten years. The congress party has made efforts to weaken the defence forces. During the last ten years, they may have not found any Italian 'Mama' (uncle) to strike such deal. ...(*Interruptions*) First one was Quattrochi. ...(*Interruptions*) Now it is Michel who is not making statement.

Madam Speaker, I would say that raising slogan here will not benefit them. Today, they are trying to save their face after verdict of the hon'ble Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court was stated that India cannot be under prepared and unprepared and the entire country and the Modi Government is aware of the threat. Hence, I welcome and appreciate the decision taken in interest of the nation to strengthen the forces.

I would like to say that economy of India has been strengthened and corruption free governance has been provided in the country. The objective of 'Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas' has been achieved through the schemes launched by the Government for upliftment of poor people in the country. Five crore people have been moved out of poverty.

The Government has provided pucca houses to two crore poor. ...(*Interruptions*) L.P.G. cylinder to nine crore women under Ujjwala Yojana. ...(*Interruptions*) constructed 9.5 crore new toilets. ...(*Interruptions*) Provided free treatment upto Rs. 5 lakh to 50 crore people under Ayushman Bharat. ...(*Interruptions*) opened 30 crore bank accounts. Insurance coverage to 22 crore people. ...(*Interruptions*) None of the Government has executed all these works in the last 70 years. ...(*Interruptions*) This Government has executed all these works under the leadership of Narendra Modi ji. ...(*Interruptions*) I congratulate you for this. ...(*Interruptions*) Madam, I would say that:

'Yojnao ki safalt ka Faisla,

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

Janata ki Muskan Hai,

Yojnao ki Safalt ka Paimana,

Janata ki Muskan Hai. Aur

Sarkar ki Safalt ka Paimana,

Labharthiyon ki Badhti Demand Hai.

Respected Minister of Finance, it is in the success of your scheme that today 22.5 crore families are receiving direct benefits of these scheme and you have made such promise to the people of this country. Hon'ble Modi ji had stated in the first session that his Government will be dedicated to poor, labourers, women, youth, soldier and farmers. *...(Interruptions)* The Government has worked for all region. *...(Interruptions)* Madam, lastly I would like to say two points -

Pure Hote Saare Vaadey,

Modi Sarkar Ke Mazboot Irade,

Modi Sarkar Ke Mazboot Irade...

...(Interruptions) The Government had won 282 seats in the earlier election. *...(Interruptions)* Next time will will win more than 300 seats and as the Government has placed the country in the top six countries, if the Government register win in the next election then the Government will place the country in the top three countries. *...(Interruptions)* I am extremely grateful to you. *...(Interruptions)* while supporting the Appropriation Bill I conclude my speech. *...(Interruptions)* Thank you very much. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Butta Renuka.

[English]

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (Kurnool): Madam Speaker, I would like to put across a few points here.

We have three main sectors in our country - farming sector, weaving sector and business sector. Out of these three sectors, farming is a major sector as 60 per cent of our population is dependent on farming. Almost all our States are demanding that these farmers should be rescued from the loans by waiving their farm loans. Not only that, they are also demanding minimum support price for their crops. *...(Interruptions)* What is happening is that though we are saying that the Government is supporting them with minimum support price, we are unable to implement it in respect of all farmers. Majority of these people, especially in my constituency, grow onion and tomato.

Whoever of them has come up with these crops, he is unable to recover even the transportation cost. Due to that, they are forced to throw the crops on the main roads. They are forced to commit suicides. So, if we can think about these things, we can rescue the farmers from committing suicides. So, we have to seriously and sincerely think about this community. *...(Interruptions)*

Another thing is handloom for which GST is a major issue. Due to GST, handloom sector is in a real problem. All these years, there was zero tax. Now, five per cent tax has been imposed on handlooms. As a result, the cost of handloom products has become more than that of a powerloom. For powerlooms, the cost of material is cheaper while the cost of material for handlooms is expensive. *...(Interruptions)* Textiles costing less than Rs. 1,000 attracts five per cent tax while textiles costing more than Rs. 1,000 attracts 12 per cent. So, the handloom people are really suffering because of this kind of taxation. The handloom people have to form a cluster or a group and then only, they can go for GST. Individually, they are unable to go for GST. So, they are losing the livelihood of doing handloom on their own. Otherwise, all these days, the handloom people, one or two families, were doing it on their own and were also able to sell their product in the market. *...(Interruptions)*

16.00 hrs.

Due to the GST, they are unable to do this. At the same time, they are unable to go for GST. The GST has become very complicated for those people. They are unable to understand the procedures and formalities and how to go about it. We need to seriously think about this also.

Let me come to the business community. When the small and medium entrepreneurs go for loans, banks straightaway refuse them loans. Due to the financial condition of the banks and due to the bad performance of the banks themselves, they are not implementing even the MUDRA scheme. They are refusing to give loans which they are supposed to give. These are the three sectors on which the Indian economy is completely dependent.

Finally, I would like to mention one thing relating to our State. Our State is a newly formed one. In the AP Reorganisation Act, many things were promised. None of the promises, which were made on the floor of the House, has been implemented. Our State really needs the financial support. I would request the Finance Minister to support the State. There are nearly eighteen to nineteen issues, like the Polavaram project, Vizag Railway Zone, Kadapa

Steel factory, which need to be seriously looked into by the Central Government and help the Government of Andhra Pradesh by extending the financial support. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam Speaker, I rise to support the supplementary demands. They have demanded Rs. 30 thousand crore in cash out of demand of Rs.84 thousand crore. I think the Government accord priority to the village, the poor and health sector and therefore needs more money to work towards these goals. The hon'ble Minister of Finance should pay attention to achieve health target of 2.5 percent of GDP from the existing 1.1 percent. The Government spent 0.5 percent of GDP on research work. Research work is necessary for formulation of schemes. The Government has introduced soil health card scheme but we do not have laboratories. Hence, there is a need to allocate more funds for research and development. There is a problem of industry and unemployment in the country. But I would like to focus on agriculture because more than half population is dependent on agriculture. We have to consider this aspect, that agriculture was a profitable venture when the country got independence, then why it has become a loss making venture today? At that time this slogan was raised "Uttam Kheti, Madhyam Vyapar, Nikhad Chakri." But why agriculture is considered as non profitable today? Though it is the responsibility of the Government which ruled the country for the maximum time. The present Government needs to take this responsibility as a challenge. I would like to give certain suggestion to the Minister of Finance as to why agriculture has been made dependent on industries. This is the main reason for poor state of agriculture sector. Industrialists have earned huge profits in the name of agriculture whereas the farmers continue to commit suicide because of starvation. Therefore, there is a need to formulate a comprehensive agriculture policy to make agriculture self reliant and to make it a profitable venture. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima yojana has been introduced to provide crop insurance to farmers. The insurance companies made huge profits from crop insurance scheme but the farmer have got nothing. I believe that corporation needs to be set up to ensure that the profits are reaching to the farmers. Secondly, I would like to say that the farmer needs to be made debt free. A one time settlement plan or rate of interest waive off scheme needs to be prepared. Atleast a pension scheme need to be introduced for the farmers. Whereas all others have pension but the farmers are not benefited by it. Secondly,

the prices of diesel and petrol have increased. I want that diesel and petrol should be brought into the ambit of GST. All fuels should be made tax free otherwise the people will suffer huge loss.

Lastly, I would like to raise certain point with regard to Punjab. Madam Anant Kumar ji is no more with us today. As long as he is in charge of the Ministry, there was no shortage of urea but now shortage of urea is being felt. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance that there is NFL factory in my parliamentary constituency and there is a requirement of Rs. 1100 crore for its revival. Entire infrastructure i.e. the building, water, gas and land is available there. It would be better if the said factory is revived. There is a need to pay attention to this fact that Rs. 1100 crore is required for revival of N.F.L. factory. There is shortage of urea.

Secondly, Swan river flow Huring Himachal which causes damage in my parliamentary constituency. The Government has provided special incentive to hill area. The 'Kandi' area should be given the same facilities which are given in hill area since the area faces similar problem.

Thirdly, Punjab is a bordering state. Punjab has faced militancy. Atleast some package needs to be given to Punjab. Madam, the entire country and all hon'ble Members are of the opinion that wild animals cause damage to the life and property. There is need to erect net fencing for the protection of crops wherein the farmers provide 50 percent share and remaining share should be equally divided between the Union and the State Government. Problem of irrigation is also there. People there use only 6 million metric tonne water out of 11 million metric tonne water. Hence measures should be taken to use 5 million metric tonne water. If check dams are constructed from Pathankot to Mohali in my Parliamentary Constituency then the requirement of water for irrigation can be taken care of in Punjab and Haryana. Rain water also needs to be harvested. It is my suggestion.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. The Minister of Finance hon'ble Arun Jaitley has presented supplementary demands for grants for the financial year 2018-19. I rise to put forward my views on these supplementary demands. Today is 31 December and tomorrow is new year. I wish all hon'ble Member a very happy new year. On the other hand this year would prove to be the last year of your Government as you will not be able to come to power again, because economic growth of the country has been jeopardized

[Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav]

causing slowdown and interest of the common people, youth and farmer of the country are being adversely affected as a result thereof. Today an economy is in very bad shape. As the issues regarding steep rise in share market is widely discussed. But the popularity graph of Bhartiya Janta Party and the Government has gone down in these five years. The Government will not be able to regain popularity despite making efforts in this regard. Your popularity graph has gone down. The opposition parties or the youth and farmers of the country are not saying so. But the promises made to the country were not fulfilled - Vaada Tera Vaada, Tere Vaade Par Mara Gaya, Janta Seedha Saadha.

Madam Speaker, please allow me to speak for two minutes. I am requesting you to extend the time allotted to me. You have the authority for extension of time. I have said earlier that the government has waived loans of capatilists at the cost of poor people. The Government has implemented demonetization and Clean Ganga Mission. But funds are being embezzled in the name of Clean Ganga Mission and the Air India. One one hand target set under Clean Ganga Mission were not achieved and on the other hand Nirav Modi allegedly is an the run after defrauding the bank. It is reality of the country. Earlier it is said that black money is in Swiss Bank. But now there are no such talks with the Swiss Bank and it is not being discussed any more. It is very likely that the Government will not come to power again in the year 2019. Give me one minute, I am not saying any wrong.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is not of anything wrong but of time.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: I will speak with your permission.

Madam Speaker, this country doesn't need bullet train, and Smart City but needs Smart Villages. A farmer needs facilities. *...(Interruptions)* As on date, you travel in bullet train. Till 21st of the year 2018, the people will bid you goodbye in 2019 boarding the pilot train. *...(Interruptions)* So, Madam Speaker, what happend to rupees 15 lakh? What happened to the jobs of 2 crore youth? If job is demanded, it is told to start Pakoda shop. *...(Interruptions)* Now, you open pakoda shop in year 2019. It will be yours not mine. There are lot of things like Rafale deal, Jandhan Yojana, Digital India, GST, RBI, Ayushman Bharat, there is a saying that a hunter will come, he will lay a trap, lure them and will trap them but now, nobody is going to be trapped. *...(Interruptions)* they are our friends,

therefore today in Bihar there is, murder, dacoity, rape. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Finish it now.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Looting is going on. Therefore, there is no protection of border, roads and banks, only the task dishing out dreams has been done. *...(Interruptions)* cashless and baseless. This is hopeless.

HON. SPEAKER: Conclue it now.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: This is it. Madam Speaker, thanks for giving me opportunity and two more minutes to speak. *...(Interruptions)* This is almost the last budget, therefore, I want to convey my greetings to you.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Thank you, Madam Speaker for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demand for Grants. The Minister has presented 86 thousand crore rupees of Supplementary demand in the form of capital and revenue. *...(Interruptions)* I would definitely like to ask because health is one of the major portion of this budget and the manner in which the Minister has devised a national scheme for 50 crore people. *...(Interruptions)* I would certainly like to tell that there are maximum number of such Government hospitals at district level. Where basic facilities like MRI, C.T. scan are not available. *...(Interruptions)* Today, we have to send patients from there to medical colleges. Are you also speaking of infrastructure development with this scheme or you are merely talking about referring patients to private hospitals because maximum private hospitals in the country are being acquitted by foreign companies. *...(Interruptions)* This is also an effort to put an end to our future talent and the small hospitals located in the urban areas. *...(Interruptions)* If you come out with such good scheme, you should focus on the infrastructure of the basic civil hospitals at the district level. There is a civil hospital in Hisar at the district level in my Lok Sabha constituency. Its condition is such that it doesn't have a qualified doctor for conducting post mortem even in mortuary. *...(Interruptions)* A civil surgeon has to overlook such a facility there. No MRI and C.T. scan facilities are there. Doctors refer to these tests and the patients have to get these done from outside. *...(Interruptions)*

I would like to talk about another part of your budget that is river. Our colleagues from Odisha and Karnataka also speak about this in turns. *...(Interruptions)*

Atalji had talked about a major thing of inter-linking of rivers and earlier to that one thing was initiated during Ch. Devlalji's time which was about building a dam on Yamuna river. *...(Interruptions)* You had approved 1800 crore rupees for Renuka Dam in the last budget. *...(Interruptions)* but so far, no work has been started in this regard. I hope that the Government will start this work at the earliest by providing additional funds and as Chandumajrm ji was saying earlier to atleast construct check dams to tackle the water crisis, in the State of Haryana which is being pushed into a dark zone due to shortage of water and some how it will be helpful if Renuka, Lakhwar and Kishau dams are constructed.

HON. SPEAKER: Alright. Its over.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: One biggest problem which the employees are facing is of new pension scheme. After the year 2004 and in several States, after the year 2006. It is being observed that their pension is invested in stock market. Months of July and December had been fixed to develop these funds. Today, the situation is that no one knows about the financial crisis. A person retires after serving throughout his life and if downfall occurs in the financial market at that time, I think that somewhere in future becomes insecure.

This Government somehow should work towards reviving the old pension scheme in the country. I would like to talk about the debt of farmer. Today, congress is talking about the debt of farmer. I would like to remind that when chowdhary Devlal ji talked about the debt of farmer, he meant waiving off the loan upto ten thousand rupees pan India. Today, this is required in the country. We put a cap of two lakh rupees in one State, a cap of three lakh rupees in other state and this way we are discriminating among the farmers in some way. If the loan of farmers is to be waived off, the Modi Government has to bring this polity at the central level. Atleast, the loan of cooperative banks against the farmers. I am not talking about private banks, but the Government should formulate a policy for waiving off the loan of cooperative banks because these come under your purview.

Finally, I would like to point out one thing. As the Ministry of Human Resources Development has constantly started that it would work towards keeping a focus on higher education and take it ahead. When we talk about higher education, it will be completed only when we will be able to improve Power education. Today, we talk about digital India but there are no computer labs in our primary schools. Today, our children get to learn computer in 8th,

9th classes and at senior and senior secondary level. If we want to make digital India, we should promote digitisation at least at the school level and the infrastructure should be developed at the primary school level.

Madam, I would like to say one thing here that there are Atithi Adhyapak in your state. Guest teachers in my state and Siksha Mitra in Uttar Pradesh. The biggest problem is that where on the one hand we talk about spreading education on the other we keep our teachers as guest. The government should formulate a policy that if a temporary employee is working since 8-10 years in a government sector, he should be recruited on casual basis and then bring under the ambit of a regularization policy. The manner in which Supreme Court's orders are coming these days, today there are talks of such employees and almost two lakhs teachers are in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh itself, who will become jobless as per the directions and guidelines of Supreme Court. I would like the Government to consider this issue alongwith budget, as to how we can work towards regularising these temporary employees. Finally, I would like to say about sports because there is a target olympic podium scheme with focus on 2020 olympics. The Government is working, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singhji is with me in wrestling federation and we have been observing that the Government talks about making investment on sports persons. Until you develop nursery at the village level, India will not be able to compete with other countries. Today, we talk about America and United Kingdom.

You should go and look at their nurseries. We are giving money to top sportpersons who are already well established and are playing somewhere in Khelo India. We have to invest on those players who are the future sports persons of this country. I would like to urge that you should work for expansion of sports by increasing the sports budget just like Yuva Khel Krida Yoajna of earlier times. Similarly, if some gram panchayat is willing to donate 5-6 acres of land for construction of stadium in their village, it is the responsibility of the Union Government to invest 1.5-2 crore rupees on construction of the stadium then see the result after that. Today, the State of Haryana accounts for 30 per cent of medal tally and similarly our country will account for 30% medal tally in olympics. I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Thanks.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, Supplementary Grants is an opportunity to express our concern on the economy of the country. *...(Interruptions)*

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Several hon. members have expressed their views in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* I express my gratitude to them. ...*(Interruptions)* Whereas on addition of Supplementary Grants amounts to Rs. 85 thousand crore but out of these almost 70 thousand crore rupees is for Technical Grants and there is an additional expenditure of Rupees 15 thousand crore. ...*(Interruptions)* on which the hon. Members have expressed their views. ...*(Interruptions)* I would give my brief remarks on the views expressed by the hon. members on 4-5 issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Saugata Roy ji has said that everyone is concerned about the economy of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* raising concern is obvious but don't worry because this country had never been fortunate under congress regime or any other party's rule to become the fastest growing economy in the world. ...*(Interruptions)* It is only Narendra Modiji's Government under which this country has had such privilege for five years. ...*(Interruptions)* When the Congress Government post power, remember what was UPA-I's situation. ...*(Interruptions)* If we take five years of UPA-II, what was the rate of inflation at that time? It was 10.4% ...*(Interruptions)* Inflation rate was 10.4% during UPA-II, which has come down to less than three and a half percent on an average today. ...*(Interruptions)* and it is merely 2.3% as on date. ...*(Interruptions)*

On the basis of our fiscal discipline I can say with surety that aiming all the governments which have come to power after independence you will not find any example in the history of controlling inflation, bringing down fiscal deficit, putting current account deficit under control, maintaining foreign exchange reserves and giving stability to economy. ...*(Interruptions)* This government has set this example for the first time. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, it is quite natural that there are challenges in it too and we try to make that economy capable to face those challenges. ...*(Interruptions)* The question is repeatedly raised what are the benefits of demonetisation and GST ...*(Interruptions)* I just want to elaborate two-three points. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier Anurag Thakur was speaking ...*(Interruptions)* Anurag Thakur was describing what happened to the poor of this country ...*(Interruptions)* If we start from villages then connecting each village with pucca roads and increasing the amount given for this purpose during Congress rule by three fold, this is the achievement of Narendra Modi Government. ...*(Interruptions)* where these resources will come down? Each poor living in village will have pucca house by the year 2022. ...*(Interruptions)* During the Congress rule seven-eight lakh

houses were build each year but now 45 lakh houses are built each year but one crore houses are proposed to be built by the next year. ...*(Interruptions)* These houses are proposed to be built for the poor. ...*(Interruptions)* From where these expenses will be met? ...*(Interruptions)*

Anurag mentioned sanitation earlier. ...*(Interruptions)* On 02 October, 2014 these were 39 percent such houses in villages where there were toilets ...*(Interruptions)* This percentage was increased up to 97 percent by 30 November, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)* At present only 3 percent houses are remaining where there are no toilets. ...*(Interruptions)* Not a single village is left where there is no electricity today. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, on 31st December, 2018 was the last day for each state that the houses of four crore people where there was no electricity, though their villages were electrified, to provide electricity to those houses the Government has made efforts. ...*(Interruptions)* Gas stove is to be provided to eight crore poor families, out of which it has been provided to six crore families. ...*(Interruptions)*

My friend Chautalaji was mentioning 'Ayushman Bharat' a little while ago. ...*(Interruptions)* Tomorrow Ayushman Bharat will complete 100 days. ...*(Interruptions)* About seen lakh people have got medical treatment without paying anything during the last 100 days. ...*(Interruptions)* I think during the coming second and third year about one crore people will get free hospital treatment in this country every year. ...*(Interruptions)* Such a large health care scheme is not in operation anywhere in the world. ...*(Interruptions)* Out of the total 16500 hospitals registered under this scheme, Government hospitals as well as private hospitals are also included. ...*(Interruptions)* With the help of this fund, payment will be made to the hospitals and it will naturally enhance their capability to introduced new technology. ...*(Interruptions)* We have to also see from where this money came? ...*(Interruptions)* When there was no GST, demonetization was carried out the number of persons filing income tax return was 3.8 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* During the rule of Congress there were 3.8 crore such people i.e. since the Income tax act was introduced, only 3.8 crore people used to file income tax return. ...*(Interruptions)* During the first four years of our rule it increased to 6.86 crore and when the fifth year will be completed this figure will almost double. ...*(Interruptions)*

No Government doubled the number of persons filing income tax return. ...*(Interruptions)* During the first 18 months of GST assesses increased by 74 percent ...*(Interruptions)* Out of the total 1200 items there is no tax over 500 items.

Only 700 items are taxed and now tax has been decreased on 360 items. This is in favour of consumers. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Speaker, cite any example, perhaps you are among the most experienced Members of this House, income tax was not increased even by one percent, in any Budget, but in each Budget concession was given. ...*(Interruptions)* We tried to provide relief in each tax under GST. We increased collection by broadcasting the tax base, all the tax evaders were included in the system through demonetization. ...*(Interruptions)* Ayushman Bharat, roads of villages, toilets, electricity, house, gas stove all these things have been provided with the help of their money, which was lost in pilferage during this rule. ...*(Interruptions)* Today that money is being provided to the poor during the rule of Modiji. ...*(Interruptions)* The difference is only that the Congress gave only slogans but Narendra Modi gave them means. ...*(Interruptions)* The poverty of the masses is removed with the help of means, not with the help of slogans.

I just want to tell that as Saugata Roy ji told what is the condition of banks today. ...*(Interruptions)* In the year 2008, total 18 lakh crore rupees loan was disbursed by the banks and when UPA Government was ousted from power then this figure of Rs. 18 lakh crore increased to Rs.55 lakh crore. ...*(Interruptions)* To register 31 percent growth within one year, you will carryout such indiscriminate growth, not recover the loan given to industrialists. ...*(Interruptions)* If when loans will not be recovered, how banks will function. ...*(Interruptions)* They did second fraud with the country, showed NPA of two and half lakh crore rupees in books. ...*(Interruptions)* When Reserve Bank reviewed the asset call in the year 2015 then it was found that the figure of two and half lakh crore rupees is false. ...*(Interruptions)* It was actually eight and half lakh crore rupees. To recover that eight and half lakh crore rupees this Government introduced insolvency and bankruptcy code. ...*(Interruptions)* After that a false publicity was started. ...*(Interruptions)* Those who speak hundred lies that two and half lakh crore rupees was of fifteen people was waived, you have hidden the two and half lakh crore rupees of those fifteen people. ...*(Interruptions)* They gave them funds looting banks Narendra Modi ousted them from companies, their companies were seized and today that money has come into the system. ...*(Interruptions)* Since the IBC came into existence about three lakh crore rupees have been recovered through various processes and the balance sheet of banks have started changing. ...*(Interruptions)* Alongwith this the capacity of banks to

provide loans have increased. We are trying to recapitalise banks. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Speaker, it is a hard fact. Instead of having the truth Khargeji also started raising slogans. ...*(Interruptions)* Khargeji, reply discussion with debated slogans and lie will do nothing ...*(Interruptions)*

They say that GDP has slowed down. The slow-down of GDP took place from the year 2012 to 2014, when GDP registered 4 per cent plus to 5 percent plus growth. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, the growth of GDP is fastest in the world. The growth rate of world is three percent, but our growth is seven and half percent. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, we are ahead by one percent in growth rate from China also. When such a huge difference is perceptible, about which time Saugat Raiji talking about. ...*(Interruptions)* they told that we have introduced back series data. I just want to tell that back series is an economic data. ...*(Interruptions)* this is the eighth time, when CSO is being talked about, the NITI Ayog is not related to it, but Central Statistical Organisation is related to it. ...*(Interruptions)* When the issue of back series, the data revision, changing in base year came for the eighth time and now the exercise of changing back series is being carried out. CSO is an authentic organisation. ...*(Interruptions)* When the back series of CSO was started then the growth rate of the last two years of UPA increased. ...*(Interruptions)* When growth rate increased Chidambaram Saheb issued a statement praising it, and we got the certificate.

When the growth rate of earlier 8 years decreased, he said that it was a complete lie and fake. It is a revised data. This is a tradition followed across the world completely compatible to modern methods. ...*(Interruptions)*

Another issue was raised that we want to get RBI reserves Hon'ble Speaker, I just want to point out that the track record of this Government in handling fiscal deficit is incomparable. I do not need RBI reserves for fiscal deficit. The issue is only that expert committees met in 1997, 2004 and 2013 to ascertain the reserve of RBI. At present, the issue is that how much economic capital framework is required by RBI. There are several countries of the world where it is 8 per cent of the asset and in conservative countries it is 14 per cent, does India need 27-28 percent? This is the money which may be used for the recapitalization of banks. This is the money which can be used for removing poverty of the poor. A Committee has to be set up and when Urjit Patel was the RBI Governor, its composition was decided at that very time, which has been announced now. The Government wants that policy decision in this

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

regard should be taken with the advise and help of some experts, so that we may implement it.

At last, I want to tell that farmers should get MSP. They should get one and half times, 50 percent more than the expenses, this effort has been made by the Government. The difficulties of the farmers should be mitigated, all the steps which are to be taken, the Government will take all the steps, I just want to inform this to the House.

With these words I want this House to pass this Supplementary Grants. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants – Second Batch for 2018-19 to the Vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2019, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 8, 9, 11, 13 to 18, 20, 23 to 36, 41, 42, 44, 46 to 48, 52 to 54, 56 to 61, 64 to 68, 70, 72 to 74, 78, 80 to 82, 84 and 87 to 99."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon'ble Speaker, the two three things have happened, the condition of banks is bad, the reason is Basil Norms which is a private body, which was implemented by the Government of India due to UPA. Basil plus, is in operation to which NPA of banks is increasing. ...*(Interruptions)*

Secondly, India became a part of International Financing Reporting System, which is also a private body and the signatory countries are also not implementing it in their respective countries. What does Govt. of India thinks about it? ...*(Interruptions)*

Thirdly, a book was published Turner is a great economist, he told that Between Debt and the Devil, in

which the economy of USA, Japan, China are, they do not bother much about fiscal deficit and they accept zero budgeting for development. What is the thinking of Government of India about the friction between Govt. and the RBI, which do not support the Government! ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam it is the policy of RBI as to what should be the norms of the banks, they have kept Basel-III Norms which is excessive. This issue has been raised by the government and it is under consideration of RBI Board. ...*(Interruptions)* So far as fiscal deficit is concerned, we accept that Indian economy is in condition like fiscal deficit. As on date, for India it is necessary to have disciplined economy. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of India has its focus and priority on this.

[English]

16.36 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO.6) BILL, 2018*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item Nos. 22 and 23 together.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-19.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-19."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I introduce** the Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section-2, dated 31.12.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-19, be taken into consideration."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-19, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Shri N.K. Premachandran.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam, I would like to make a humble submission before this House. Before taking up Item No.24, my suggestion is that this Bill may be taken up next day.

Madam, tomorrow is the New Year Day and the other House of the Parliament has already declared it a Holiday. Last year also, the Parliament had declared New Year as a Holiday. Only once in the history of the Parliament, the House is summoned. So, my humble submission before this august House and to Madam Speaker is to declare holiday tomorrow and the Bill may be taken up the day after tomorrow, so that we can have

a discussion afresh. That is my submission before the House.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Hon'ble Speaker, the proposal of Shri Premchandraj. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): I am grateful to you, Speaker Madam, when protest was going here, that time Jaitley Saheb had challenged me to debate on Rafale, if you want to debate, debate now. I accept that challenge. ...(*Interruptions*) Fix the date of 2 for this.

[*English*]

We will fully discuss this matter. We accept the challenge.

[*Translation*]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Yes, will do that.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You give us the time. We will discuss this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to say to Shri Kharge Ji, through you, that he had raised the issue earlier also. The government had said that they were ready for discussion on Rafale. ...(*Interruptions*) Today hon. Minister of Home Affairs and hon. Minister of Finance have also expressed the same thing, the government is certainly ready for discussion on Rafale. Secondly, we do not have any objection to Premchandran Ji's proposal. If you declare a holiday, it would be certainly good.

HON. SPEAKER: I am talking about holiday for tomorrow.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: If all of you agree, it can be done.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (Ponnani): Madam, we support the proposal of Shri N.K. Premachandran. We request you to kindly declare a holiday for tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: It seems you do not want a holiday.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: He is not supporting.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, actually we requested you for tomorrow's holiday. Actually, today New Year celebrations are going on everywhere. We requested you for holiday for today and tomorrow. But the Government strongly said that there would be no holiday for today and tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: It is not the Government. I said that.

16.41 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF
INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2018

AND

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL,
2018

HON. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item Nos. 24 and 25.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No.8 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 26th September, 2018."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Madam, all the Members have agreed to pass it but I would like to raise a few points. ...*(Interruptions)* Now this Bill - INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL has been brought for which Hon. President had

promulgated an ordinance on 26th September, 2018. The reason was that the Oversight Committee constituted by the Supreme Court to oversee MCI had submitted en masse resignation citing the reason that 'MCI is not following the guidelines and the directions given by the Oversight Committee'. The said Committee informed the concerned ministry in this regard on the 6th. As a result thereof a vacuum was created as the Oversight Committee had submitted en masse resignation and the Oversight Committee used to approve the decisions taken by MCI. ...*(Interruptions)* Meanwhile the Supreme Court had observed in regard to MCI that MCI was not functioning properly, hence the matters would be forwarded to the ministry only after approval by the Oversight Committee. The Parliament was not in session and the things could not move forward in such a vacuum. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why we had to constitute a Board of Governors consisting of reputed doctors who were representing the pioneer institutions of the country. We had constituted a Board and we are working through that Board till now. So far as this system is concerned, this system was provided earlier also in the year 2010 and we have repeated the said system. I would like all the Members in this House to support this Bill so that we may implement medical regulations properly and streamline medical education. This Bill is an effective step in this regard and I would request all the parties to support it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

First, I would like to make a suggestion with regard to the holiday. One Chamber of the Parliament has declared holiday for New Year celebrations. ...*(Interruptions)* I withdraw my suggestion for having a holiday ...*(Interruptions)* If the Government and the Treasury Benches agree ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have to decide about it. Do not press the point like this. The House has not yet adjourned.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam Speaker, my point is that one Chamber of the Parliament has declared holiday for celebrating New Year and if the other House is not doing it, then it is not fair on the part of the Government.

Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance 2018. The Ordinance has been promulgated to amend the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 with an intention to supersede the

Medical Council of India. On several occasions I have argued in this House that article 123 of the Constitution can be invoked only under extraordinary circumstances. It is an independent legislation brought forward by the Executive and Ordinance should be promulgated only under compelling circumstances. Further, article 123 does not speak about replacement of an Ordinance. Here, in this case, what are the extraordinary and compelling circumstances for promulgation of an Ordinance? There are no such compelling circumstances for promulgation of an Ordinance. That is my submission.

Madam Speaker, the facts of the case is that the Government of India unilaterally and without any provocation superseded an elected Medical Council of India reconstituted by the Government on 5th November, 2013. By promulgating this Ordinance, by invoking Section 3(a) of Medical Council of India Act, 1956, the elected body is further replaced by a Board of Governors upon whom the Government has total disciplinary jurisdiction and control. The act of supersession has been done by the Government without assigning any reason. The existing office bearers of the Medical Council of India were not even given an opportunity of hearing. This is against the basic principles of natural justice. At least the office bearers of the existing Medical Council of India should be given an opportunity of being heard so that they can substantiate the reasons. So, it is pertinent to mention here that the same exercise was done in the year 2010 also.

On 15th May 2010, Government of India promulgated an Ordinance and superseded Medical Council of India and a Board of Governors was appointed. But the said supersession vide Ordinance was done with a specific reason and that is gross corruption and irregularities. That was correct. Between 2010 and 2013, the then Chairman of the Medical Council of India was put behind bars. So, at the time when it was superseded in the year 2010 it was a genuine and a fair decision. In between 2010 and 2013, three Board of Governors were appointed. In 2010 it was headed by Dr. Sarin; In 2011 it was headed by Dr. K.K. Tanwar and in 2013 it was headed by Dr. S.K. Srivastava. So, three Board of Governors were appointed between 2010 and 2013. After having a bitter experience with these three Board of Governors, Government of India was constrained to reconstitute the Medical Council of India on 5th November, 2013. The five-year term of the Medical Council of India expired on 5th November, 2018. As per statutory rules, the Government of India was duty-bound to reconstitute the Medical Council of India through a due process of election. The election process had to commence

90 days prior to the date of expiry of the Medical Council of India's period.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued a notification to the Health and Science Universities to conduct elections and send their nominees to the Medical Council of India. But all on a sudden, Government of India invoked Section 3(a) of the Medical Council of India Act, 1956 to supersede the Medical Council of India, without assigning any specific reasons, by promulgating this Ordinance.

Therefore, the supersession of the Medical Council of India through an Ordinance without assigning any reasons is not proper as it is not in public interest, legally tenable, morally viable and ethically responsible. Hence, I oppose the Ordinance route of legislation. Further, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018 is intended at strengthening the medical education in the country and health care for all, particularly the poor and the deprived sections of the society.

The expenditure for healthcare is very-very huge. The marginalised sections of the society are denied better treatment due to catastrophic expenditure. Deprivation of better medical care to the poor people is against social justice. ...(*Interruptions*) Medical Technology is explosively progressing. Medical Science and Technology is developed out of the public fund. We are investing a lot of public money in Research and Development. ...(*Interruptions*) But the fruits of this innovative Medical Technology and the Medical Science development are not reaching the poor people of this country. ...(*Interruptions*) In order to improve the healthcare system, qualified medical educationists are highly essential. I do admit the fact. I do concede that the Regulatory Board in Medical Education has to be strengthened, for which a National Medical Commission Bill is already pending in the Lok Sabha and the Standing Committee has already submitted its Report. ...(*Interruptions*) So, my humble question is this. When the National Medical Commission Bill is pending for consideration and passing, why is there an urgency in promulgating an Ordinance to take over or supersede the existing Medical Council of India? ...(*Interruptions*) Why has the Government not waited till the passing of the National Medical Commission Bill? That means that this Government is having some other agenda in superseding the Medical Council of India. Otherwise, let the Government explain the urgent necessity of issuing an Ordinance to supersede the Medical Council of India. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Shri N.k. Premachandran]

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the prior experience of the Board of Governors is, which you have constituted in between 2010 to 2013. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I would like to point out a material error in the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)* The amendment which they have proposed in sub-section 2 of Section 3A is a material error on the face of the record. You want to amend it from three years to one year and that is the amendment which has been proposed. That means that the Medical Council of India will be re-constituted within one year from the supersession. ...*(Interruptions)* In the original Act, it is one year. So, why are you putting three years and proposing an amendment? Therefore, kindly delete clause 2 (b). ...*(Interruptions)* This amendment is quite unnecessary and not required. It is a material error on the face of the record. Therefore, I strongly oppose the Ordinance route of legislation and oppose the Bill also. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No.8 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 26th September, 2018."

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Mamta Sanghamita. Do you want to say something?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to speak?

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MAMTA SANGHAMITA (Bardhaman Durgapur): Yes, Madam. I want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

Thank you, Madam. I also oppose bringing this Ordinance to effect an amendment to the Medical Council Act because it is totally an undemocratic step. ...*(Interruptions)* Why is there an urgency to bring an Ordinance? Even I am completely in agreement with what has been said by my colleague, Shri N.K. Premachandranji because there are Medical Councils of the States and they are working properly. ...*(Interruptions)* In the name of irregularities in the Medical Council of India, it is being humiliated and taken out of the purview. So, I think, it is totally undemocratic. This is hampering the medical

education as well because in the Board itself, though the doctors are there, the Board is not working properly. ...*(Interruptions)* They themselves have committed that they cannot run with MCI not listening to them. So, what is the utility of bringing out an Ordinance? ...*(Interruptions)* The elected body can very well be formed again. In between, even you are bringing a Commission, which I think is also a quite wrong thing. In the meanwhile, there is no need to run it with a Board. ...*(Interruptions)* That is my submission. ...*(Interruptions)*

This MCI throughout the States is doing quite a good work in respect of health institutions and for medical education. In my State, West Bengal, at least, I can say that the MCI is helping for the betterment of the health care system. ...*(Interruptions)*

In the say way, the elected body of the doctors can only do justice to the medical service and to the medical education. It can only keep the records for the registration of doctors. We also want the authority of renewal of the registration of the doctors with it.

With these words, I oppose the Ordinance.

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (Mumbai South Central): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I stand here in support of this Bill. However, I have certain amendments to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

First amendment is regarding the composition of autonomous bodies. Madam, Clauses 17 and 18 of the Bill, stipulate that each autonomous Board shall consist of President and two Members which shall be appointed by the Central Government. Unfortunately, the composition does not provide for inclusion of any elected members therein which goes on to indicate that the membership of the said Boards would be appointed or nominated by majority without any representation of an elected member. ...*(Interruptions)* This indicates that the bodies would not have any representative character as desired and warranted.

Further, I firmly believe that the Standing Committee recommendations for increasing the strength of autonomous bodies to 'five' instead of 'three' members should be dully incorporated as only three members taking a decision would limit the spectrum of views. I cannot stress enough on how autonomy is expected to be a hallmark of the National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 and the Boards thereunder are called as the autonomous Boards. However, the Boards are not autonomous in reality

as under Clause 44 of the proposed Bill, the Central Government would be entitled for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Rahul Shewale ji, are you speaking on the Indian Medical Council Bill?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE: Yes, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I think, you are mistaken.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: He is talking about the provisions of the National Medical Commission which we are not discussing at the moment. We are discussing the Indian Medical Council. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Supriya Sule, do you want to speak?

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): No, Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: Okay. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, would you like to say something on this Bill?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): Madam, I would like to say just that this is the government of reforms. ...*(Interruptions)* The manner in which hon. J.P.Nadda Ji has brought reforms in health department, that is a historic thing, be it NEET or NEET P.G ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to congratulate Shri Nadda Ji that he is the first Health Minister of the country who has voluntarily renounced the chairmanship of AIIMS. ...*(Interruptions)* Otherwise all the preceding Health Ministers used to hold the said chairmanship. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not true to say that autonomy is in danger. ...*(Interruptions)* As in USA the surgeon is general, he gave autonomy. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why I congratulate him. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay attention to two or three points raised by me. ...*(Interruptions)* The first thing is that all the persons included in the board are eminent doctors but they are Directors of institutions like AIIMS, PGI etc. ...*(Interruptions)* MCI is itself a large body. ...*(Interruptions)* There should be a rule that these persons have to work at least one or two days in a week for MCI. ...*(Interruptions)* This should be ensured. ...*(Interruptions)*

The second thing is that this autonomy should not be dangerous. ...*(Interruptions)* I would refer to AIIMS, Patna. A person having M.Sc degree in Zoology is a professor because there is autonomy in Patna, AIIMS. ...*(Interruptions)* This kind of thing should not happen here. The Government should follow all the norms laid down for AIIMS or other medical colleges under the rules and regulations laid down for MCI. ...*(Interruptions)* Guleria Ji had also opposed the fact that the persons having degrees in Zoology and Chemistry be appointed as Professors in presence of Nadda Ji at AIIMS, Patna. ...*(Interruptions)* So I hope that the new committee, proposed to be constituted should not only protect the interests of the doctors but it should also be ensured that medical education is provided only by doctors. ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you very much.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Supriya Sule, do you want to say something?

...*(Interruptions)*

17.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE: Madam, with this chaos, I would request the Minister just to clear the air; this body will only be till September. This is only for one year till 2019. ...*(Interruptions)* The new Bill will bring in major changes. Nadda ji could kindly clarify because there is a lot of confusion. ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister may kindly clarify ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Madam Speaker, this is a small Bill but this implicates the medical field very much. In 1956, we had passed a legislation for the Medical Council of India. So far, so many incidents have happened. Even the former President of the Medical Council of India, Dr Ketan Desai was arrested and CBI had recovered gold and cash. ...*(Interruptions)* Other things are there.

But the focus is not there in this Bill. If somebody is selected as a Commission Member, the qualification must be laid down. Then only can we get a better qualified candidate for this post. All our regulatory agencies, even MCI, or AICTE and even UGC also have the same problem. Medical education is growing year by year and if the quality declines, it will affect the entire medical system of this country. ...*(Interruptions)* I would request the Minister to clarify as to what measures he has taken to settle the issue so that past mistakes do not happen again in future. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Dr. P.k. Biju]

When the National Medical Commission will come, at that time, we will rearrange the system. Before that, we should ensure that deterioration in quality should be reduced across the country. Medical colleges and universities are coming up year by year. That should be taken care of by the Government.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Madam Speaker, I thank all the Members for their active participation in this Bill. A few issues have been raised. ...*(Interruptions)*

First of all, I would like to make it clear that we are discussing the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 and the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and not the National Medical Commission Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* So, in the National Medical Commission Bill, we will come out in detail as to what are the provisions of the Commission and how we go forward. Whatever are the concerns of the Members, we will try to clarify them and come out with solutions accordingly at that point of time. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, when we are coming here to replace the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 which was promulgated by the hon. President, as I said, there was a very valid reason for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

The first reason is this. First of all, I would like to say that Constitution Bench of the hon. Supreme Court had taken note of the failures of MCI, a detailed Parliamentary Committee Report and it had ordered that we direct the Central Government to consider and to take further appropriate action in the matter at the earliest. An Oversight Committee needs to be set up to exercise powers of this Court under Article 142 of the Constitution to oversee the functioning of the MCI and all other matters considered by the Parliamentary Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The Supreme court said that an Oversight Committee should be set up to exercise powers on behalf of this Court to oversee the functioning of the MCI and all other matters considered by the Parliamentary Committee. The Oversight Committee resigned en masse. The committee resigned because MCI was not following their directions. Similarly the government of India had also requested and issued directions. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: It is not proper. Do not do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Under the said directions MCI was asked to work under the provisions laid down for MCI.

[English]

You should work under these provisions. These directions were also not followed.

Since the Oversight Committee had resigned and both the Houses were not in session, the MCI could not function because the MCI's directions had to get the approval of the Oversight Committee and then come into the Ministry. So, virtually,

[Translation]

all the work was stopped. Hence an Ordinance was brought. This Ordinance was also brought in the year 2010. The persons included in the Board of Governors

[English]

they are all eminent people. The Director of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the Member of the NITI Aayog of Health- Dr. Paul who is also the Chairman of that Committee, the Director of NIMHANS, the senior professor of All India Institute of Medical Science and the other institutions.

[Translation]

The Chairman of I.C.M.R and Secretary, Health Research are the Members of this Board.

[English]

So, all people who represented the pioneer institutions of the country have taken over it and it is an arrangement to see to it that the medical education is regulated in the best possible manner.

[Translation]

So we have brought this Bill. Now I do not want to quote,

[English]

whenever I came out with any Bill related to Health, all persons from that side had been talking about the

malfunctioning of the MCI. They have been talking about this. When there was no subject to be discussed, then also, the issue was discussed on MCI. It is on record of the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)* Then, a Parliamentary Committee gave a Report saying that keeping all these facts in mind, the Committee is convinced that the much-needed reforms will have to be made by the Central Government. The MCI can no longer be entrusted with the responsibility in view of its massive failures. ...*(Interruptions)* The people of India will not be well-served by letting the modus operandi of MCI to continue unilaterally to the detriment of medical education and decay of the health system. It was said by the Parliamentary Committee. The Committee is, however, aware that any appurtenant for overhauling the regulatory framework will face huge challenges from the deeply entrenched vested interests who will try to stall and derail the entire exercise. ...*(Interruptions)* But if the Medical Education system has to be saved from total collapse, the Government can no longer look the other way round and has to exercise its Constitutional authority and take a decisive and exemplary action to restructure and revamp India's regulator system of Medical Education and practice.

[Translation]

This is the report of Parliamentary Committee consisting of Members of Parliament which directed the Government to bring changes in medical education. We know that there is corruption in medical education. We know that we need to make efforts to check the said corruption. But even after this if we have to streamline medical education, we need to introduce these regulations. This has been observed by the Parliamentary Committee consisting of Members of Parliament. Today we have made an effort to ensure that the professionals of pioneer institutions are engaged to oversee medical education. We are working in this direction. With these words, I would like to request all the Members to support this Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now it has to be withdrawn. First the resolution is to be withdrawn and thereafter you have to support.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Premachandran, are you withdrawing your Statutory Resolution?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: No, Madam, I am not withdrawing.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No.8 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 26th September, 2018".

The motion was negated.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of Section 3A

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran to move Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 to Clause 2.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I am moving Amendments No. 1 and 2 to Clause 2. I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 11 and 12,-

for 'and medical education or proven administrative capacity and experience'

substitute "or medical education and proven administrative capacity and experience". (1)

Page 2, line 3,-

omit "or contract" (2)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments No. 1 and 2 to Clause 2 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negated.

HON. SPEAKER: 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, The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now the Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

17.11 hrs.

[English]

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
CANCELLATION OF THE SITTING OF LOK SABHA**

HON. SPEAKER: For my sake, please take your seats for one minute only. I am requesting all of you to take your seats, please.

17.11 ½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri G. Hah, Shri K.H. Muniyappa and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

HON. SPEAKER: I would like to say two things. If you agree with me, please listen to me. One thing is that today is the last day of 2018. When we meet again, it will be new year, 2019. So, what I feel is that at least, in 2018, today should be the last day for all you coming to the well. It should be the last day.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It is not today's rule. Madam, in the past also, that is the rule of the Lok Sabha. I am not bringing new rule and all that. You know it better. So, it is nothing new that I am going to adopt. It is a rule. So, I think, at least in 2019, make your mind to go according to the rule which we, all of us, have made. I am not giving any new rule.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am only requesting you. It is for all of us. It is nothing new. Today, on the last day of the year, I can request you. That is the thing.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Another request is this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please try to understand one thing. They also used to do this. I am only requesting to following rule. Shall I not request that today is the last day of the year.

[English]

so, I am requesting you. That is the only thing.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not follow it. I have not made the rule. The rule is already in place. I am only requesting to follow the rule. That is the only thing. Later on we would see what happens.

Another request to all of you also is that if some of your friends want that tomorrow should be a holiday, do not say 'no' or something. You cooperate with them also. That is my request, if you want, to give holiday for tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, the message should not go that some Opposition Party Members are requesting for a holiday and the Government and other Members do not want holiday.

HON. SPEAKER: No, not Opposition Party Members. No, there is nothing like that.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: If you want to run the House, you run it. *...(Interruptions)* If the Government takes a common decision in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, you take it. We do not have any objection. But do not blame others.

HON. SPEAKER: Do not say something like that. Now, I have to take the decision. I am not blaming.

Now, I will have to take the decision. One minute, please. I am taking the decision. Now, let the Speaker take the decision. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am requesting them and not you.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: All right, you request them.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, I have to take the decision, please. At least, for some day, respect the Chair also.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, I am taking this decision.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, the second issue is about Rafale. You agreed for discussion on Rafale issue. ...(Interruptions) They are ready to discuss it and because they have challenged us, we have accepted the challenge. ...(Interruptions) So, you should fix the second issue. We are ready to discuss it. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not challenge me. It has happened earlier also. Now, please listen to me. Why should I speak from here? Discussion was decided but thereafter you took another decision. Forgive me. It was decided to hold a discussion. It was never so that discussion would not be held. Now this is not a challenge. Do not challenge anybody.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, they have challenged. They had said earlier also. Today they have challenged.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: They have challenged us, we have accepted the challenge. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge Ji, one minute, listen to me. I am sitting in this very House. They have been telling this from the very first day. Today Home Minister has also said that they are ready for discussion any time. It is not a new thing.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Today, when you are ready, why should I say 'no'? I am not saying 'no'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: It is not decided here. Discussion is to be held here. Why are you doing so? One minute, please listen to me. Keep your challenge with you. Home Minister had said this earlier also. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had also said that they were ready for discussion. Preparations were also carried out. Now I do not want to say that, but it was already decided that discussion has to be held. Thereafter you demanded JPC. Today they are again saying that they are ready. There is no denial, discussion has to be held. Now I have to decide the time of discussion. All of you have to decide, it is not so. Please do not challenge me.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now what happened? You have said that and you are demanding discussion from the very first day. Even today you are demanding discussion. It was being repeated here again and again then they said 'any time' and this phrase 'any time' exists from the first day. Kharge Ji, why are you getting angry? They have been saying that they are ready for discussion any time. Even today they have said that they are ready for discussion any time. Now I will not say when the discussion is to be held. Do not expect this from me. It is never so. I am just asking for a holiday - whether yes or no, Take my decision. Tomorrow is a holiday - that is what

I am requesting you all. This is right. If someone makes any demand, we should not be so stubborn.

[English]

That is the only thing.

So, the House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday the 2nd January, 2019 at 11 a.m.

17.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, January 2, 2019/Pausha 12, 1940 (Saka).

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