

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Sixteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, January 7, 2019/Pausha 17, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Do follow basic etiquettes.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot raise anything now.
Please sit.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: Q.No. 361 – Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi.

She is not there.

...(Interruptions)

Victims of Ragging

*361. @SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for providing free medical/psychiatric counselling sessions for victims of ragging and if so, the details thereof; and

@ As Shrimati Meenakshi Lekhi was not present, hon. Speaker asked the Minister to lay the reply on the Table.

(b) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has received any complaints of the Anti-Ragging Cells in colleges being under-funded or under-staffed and if so, the measures being taken by UGC to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The answer as statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued a circular dated 13.11.2017 (https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6193093_Psychosocial-Studv-of-Ragging.pdf) recommending urgent and mandatory Psychosocial Support and counselling to be offered to victims as well as perpetrators so that the potential for cyclical abuse is neutralized. As per the recommendation of the Committee on "Psychosocial Study of Ragging in Selected Educational Institutions in India", there is a provision for providing free medical and psychiatric counselling to victims of ragging in each college. These recommendations are mandatory and all institutions are required to take necessary steps for its implementation. The Anti Ragging Committee of the College counsels each student who is a victim of ragging and if the Committee feels that the student victim requires professional counselling then he/she is referred to the counsellor in the College.

(b) UGC has not received any complaints, so far, regarding underfunding or under staffing of college Anti Ragging Cells. Therefore, the question of taking remedial measures does not arise. ...(Interruptions)

11.01½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. N. Ramachandran, Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Shri Naramalli Sivaprasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. A. Sampath.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 362 – Shri Mallikarjun Khargeji.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister – Q. No. 362.

[Translation]

Dharmendra Pradhan ji, please lay the reply on the Table.

[English]

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

*362. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are not shifting from biomass to LPG because of very high price of installing a connection and long waiting time to get a refill for an empty LPG cylinder;

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

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the objectives of PMUY?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Use of conventional cooking fuels such as fire wood, cow dung, coal etc. cause indoor air pollution and result in adverse health impact on the users. Considering the difficulty faced by poor household in getting a LPG connection on account of initial high cost of getting a connection and to promote use of clean cooking fuel by poor households, Government launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala (PMUY) through which a deposit free LPG connection is given to a poor family. Under PMUY, 8 crore poor families are being provided with LPG connections and so far 6 crore connections have been released. In

order to address the issue of easy access and availability of LPG to poor families living especially in rural areas, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have undertaken massive LPG network expansion drive in recent years. From April 2014 onwards, more than eight thousand new distributorships have been added by OMCs and nearly three thousand distributorships are at various stages of commissioning. OMCs have informed that so far beneficiaries of Ujjwala have purchased more than 23 crore LPG refills. The number of refills purchased by the beneficiaries is indicative of the fact that users are shifting from use of Biomass to LPG for cooking purposes. The beneficiaries of PMUY also receive subsidy through PAHAL scheme.

(c) The important steps taken to achieve the objective of adaption and use of LPG by poor households, sustained basis include:

- (i) Relaxation in eligibility criteria by including all left out poor families.
- (ii) Prospective PMUY beneficiary has the options to take LPG connection with either 14.2 kg cylinder or 5 kg. Moreover, the existing PMUY beneficiary has been given an option to opt for a double 5 kg cylinder connection instead of 14.2 kg connection.
- (iii) Launching of Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to sensitise the rural LPG users on subjects like safe usage of LPG.
- (iv) Audio visual media campaign on advantages of use of LPG.
- (v) SMS campaign for beneficiaries who have not comeback for refill.
- (vi) Display campaign by way of banners, standees and hoardings at public places.
- (vii) Consumer awareness activities viz. School/college student level education programmes, quizzes, drawing competitions, nukkad natak, walkathon, cyclothon etc.

HON. SPEAKER: No supplementary is there.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. This will not do.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am warning you. Please do not do this.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Special Package for Spice Growers

*363. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning for any special package for spice growers, especially cardamom, pepper etc. as flood in Kerala has badly hit the growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the quantum of damages after the floods and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has noticed that due to such crop loss, growers are in deep trouble; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to revive the sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) The details of crop / plant loss of spice growers assessed in the state of Kerala are as under:

Crop	Affected Area (Ha.)	Estimated Loss of Production 2018-19 (MT)
1	2	3
Cardamom (small)	17707.12	8459.37
Black Pepper	26614	10700

1	2	3	4
Nutmeg		4403	2749
Clove		181	13
Ginger		1030	4100
Turmeric		396	976
Total		50331.12	26997.37

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

Spices Board (for Small Cardomam)

To support the affected growers of Kerala, the following are some of the key measures taken by the Government of India:

- (i) Government has approved the Spices Board proposal for undertaking re-plantation of and production of quality planting materials for small cardamom in the flood affected areas of Kerala during the on-going Medium Term Framework (MTF) period of 2018-19 and 2019-20, with an allocation of Rs. 17.07 Crore.
- (ii) In response to the memoranda received from the Government of Kerala in light of floods / landslides in 2018, Inter-Ministerial Teams were deputed to the State for an on the spot assessment of the situation. As per the report of the team, agriculture/horticulture crops in an area of about 94,699 Ha was affected to an extent exceeding 33%. In conformity with the procedure for release of funds from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), an amount of Rs. 121.94 Crore has been approved for relief to affected farmers with up to 2 Ha holdings for damaged agriculture / horticulture crops.
- (iii) Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), an additional allocation of Rs.93.39 Crore with Rs.56.03 Crore as Government of India share has been approved for 2018-19. to mitigate the calamitous impact of the floods.

Branches of Premier Institutes

*364. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish satellite campuses/ branches of premier institutes of higher education like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Jawaharlal Nehru University in different parts of the country, especially in NCR region, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the tentative locations, plan outlay and time frame;

(c) whether these projects will be completed on Public-Private Partnership, Built-Operate-Transfer or existing conventional model and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal from some land owners to provide their land pool for such new establishment on free of cost basis especially in NCR area; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JVADEKAR): (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.

Negotiation with OPEC

*365. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had negotiated with the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) as well as its members individually at the level of Prime Minister for reduction of petroleum prices and if so, the details thereof along with the latest decision of reduced production by OPEC leading to price rise of petroleum products in the country;

(b) the manner in which the Government will sustain

the surging prices of petroleum products in the country; and

(c) the expected impact thereof on the Indian economy along with the measures taken by the Government to address the said issue permanently?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government, including at Prime Minister level, has been strongly taking up the issue of high crude oil price, bilaterally with crude oil producing countries and with Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). During his annual interaction with global oil and gas experts, on 15th October 2018, Prime Minister expressed India's concern regarding the rising global crude oil prices and highlighted the issues being faced by consuming countries due to high crude oil prices. Further, he emphasized the need for synergy and cooperation between producing and consuming countries.

India has also given a call at the level of Prime Minister for responsible and reasonable pricing at several international fora, including at the 16th International Energy Forum Ministerial meeting held in New Delhi in April 2018. During discussions with OPEC, India has stressed that it should work closely with consuming countries for the benefit of both producers and consumers.

The crude oil price fluctuation is a frequent market phenomenon and crude oil production and price depends on several factors, including demand and supply, geopolitical situation and policies of crude oil producing countries. Indian refineries import crude oil from diverse sources depending on their technical and commercial considerations and keeping in view the domestic requirement. Government has also taken steps to enhance domestic oil and gas production and to reduce reliance on imports.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate

*366. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the age-wise details of illiterates in the country at present in percentage terms;

(b) the allocation of funds under primary education to remove illiteracy in the country, especially in rural areas during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the increase in the rate of literacy in the country in comparison to the past few years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Statement-I indicating age-wise details of illiteracy rate in the different age groups in the country, as per Census 2011 is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II indicating State-wise central share released under the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for providing elementary education to students in class I to VIII during last three years is enclosed.

(c) The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. The last Census was held in 2011. Literacy rate has increased from 18.33% in 1951 to 72.98% in 2011 during the last six decades. Statement-III indicating gender-wise decadal increase in literacy rate in the country during last six decades is enclosed.

Statement-I

Age-wise details of illiteracy rate in the different age groups in the country, as per Census 2011

Age Group	Illiteracy Rate (%)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
7-14	12.08	11.04	13.22
15-24	13.86	9.96	18.15
25-34	24.72	16.24	33.37
35-44	34.69	23.61	46.26
45-54	41.21	29.00	54.46
55-64	49.05	33.36	64.53
65-74	57.81	42.11	73.19
75-84	60.40	44.89	74.72
85-94	58.83	43.86	71.74
95 & Above	39.37	30.64	48.69

Statement-II

State-wise central share released under the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during last three years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central Fund Release		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	66810.81	63302.18	70431.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18179.44	19956.64	23022.07
3	Assam	100464.64	87652.30	123584.00
4	Bihar	251557.33	270688.44	255797.00
5	Chhattisgarh	62219.70	59262.77	67477.00
6	Goa	813.58	869.11	862.60
7	Gujarat	61563.82	77740.50	65046.00

1	2	3	4	5
8	Haryana	34501.21	32000.88	36355.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	12139.13	12825.46	30874.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	129980.55	107250.05	153797.98
11	Jharkhand	55863.31	50945.73	58984.54
12	Karnataka	41759.33	54495.50	54881.99
13	Kerala	12858.86	11316.74	13680.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	160197.85	154455.09	173814.00
15	Maharashtra	41225.28	60369.65	64232.00
16	Manipur	18355.46	4405.31	18377.00
17	Meghalaya	16626.96	20067.00	33579.50
18	Mizoram	9437.51	10934.31	12000.33
19	Nagaland	8739.53	10725.34	11717.00
20	Odisha	82081.65	70423.00	86612.00
21	Punjab	30003.82	30002.69	31665.00
22	Rajasthan	193462.09	182578.48	198973.00
23	Sikkim	4054.36	3479.24	5684.35
24	Tamil Nadu	82111.73	82111.30	86644.00
25	Telangana	21776.01	41776.09^	44244.72
26	Tripura	16956.97	19190.95	20220.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	505434.30	505433.99	424980.68
28	Uttarakhand	22588.40	25268.98	62499.00
29	West Bengal	84679.41	82185.32	89657.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359.46	479.14	1945.53
31	Chandigarh	3521.81	3333.55	9265.50
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594.91	1068.38	5476.54
33	Daman and Diu	78.38	300.00	1038.57
34	Delhi	7293.80	8306.19	10976.90
35	Lakshadweep	139.87	239.87	406.52
36	Puducherry	583.14	304.68	622.73
Total		2159014.41	2165744.85	2349425.43

Statement-III*Gender-wise decadal increase in literacy rate in the country during last six decades*

Census Year	Persons	Male	Female	Decadal Increase in percent point
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	—
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	9.97 (between 1951-61)
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	6.15 (between 1961-71)
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	9.12 (between 1971-81)
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	8.64 (between 1981-91)
2001	64.84	75.26	53.67	12.63 (between 1991-2001)
2011	72.98	80.88	64.63	8.14 (between 2001-11)

MSMEs in Bundelkhand

*367. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any new efforts to encourage small scale industries and to solve the problems being faced by them, especially in Banda and Chitrakoot districts in Bundelkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details and the number of Micro, Small and Medium industries/enterprises set up in Bundelkhand till now along with the number of industries/enterprises functional/non-functional out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) throughout India including Bundelkhand region. These include the schemes/programmes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme,

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), etc.

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) under the Ministry of MSME also promotes and supports Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by providing integrated support services encompassing marketing, finance, technology and other services.

(c) From Bundelkhand region, 69,205 MSMEs consisting of 66,664 Micro enterprises, 2,473 Small enterprises and 68 Medium enterprises have registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) Portal of the Ministry till 02.01.2019 (since September, 2015).

42 MSMEs in the Bundelkhand region have deregistered till 02.01.2019 at UAM portal of the Ministry.

Agro-Based Industries

*368. SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agro-based industries have been included in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) policy to develop the agriculture sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up agro-based MSMEs in those districts of Punjab which are

adjoining the international border and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to do away with the condition of an amount upto one crore rupee investment for inclusion of agro-based industries in MSME schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Agro-based industries, except farming, have been included in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under the following categories:

- I. Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI),
- II. Forest Based Industry (FBI),
- III. Handmade Paper & Fibre Industry (HMPFI).
- IV. Coir Industry.

Ministry of MSME is implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board for promotion of Agro-based Industries in the country:

- (i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector.
- (ii) **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** from 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional

Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.

- (iii) **A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)** was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

The following Schemes, being implemented by the Development Commissioner of MSME's Office also promote MSMEs including agro-based industries:

- (i) **Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE):** Credit guarantees are provided for extending collateral free lending to Micro and Small Enterprises through banks and financial institutions (including Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC)). The Scheme covers collateral free credit facility (term loan and/ or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions up to Rs. 200 lakh per borrowing unit. The guarantee cover provided is up to 75% of the credit facility upto Rs. 50 lakh (85% for loans up to Rs. 5 lakh provided to micro enterprises, 80% for MSEs owned / operated by women and all loans to NER) with a uniform guarantee at 50% of the credit exposure above Rs. 50 lakh and up to Rs.200 lakh.
- (ii) **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS):** provides for capital subsidy on financial assistance availed by Micro and Small Enterprises for Technology Upgradation. Maximum assistance amount covered for subsidy is Rs. 1.00 crore.
- (iii) **Micro & Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** This Scheme envisages adoption of Cluster Development approach for enhancing the productivity and

competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

(b) There is no separate Scheme for setting up of agro-based MSMEs in the districts adjoining the international border. However, under PMEGP, micro units set-up in border areas are covered as special category and are entitled for higher rate of subsidy.

(c) There is no such plan to do away with the condition of an amount upto one crore rupee investment for inclusion of agro-based industries in MSME Schemes. The Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) facilitates technology upgradation in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing capital subsidy of 15 % (limited to maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakh) on institutional finance availed by them. Maximum limit of eligible loan for investment in approved plant & machinery is upto Rs.1.00 crore for induction of well-established and improved technologies. This also includes agro-based industries under the following categories:

- I. Industry based on Medicinal and Aromatic plants
- II. Food Processing (including Ice Cream manufacturing)
- III. Agricultural Implements and Post Harvest Equipment
- IV. Khadi and Village Industries
- V. Coir and Coir Products

[English]

Women Participation in Workforce

*369. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDOY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government since 2017 to reverse the trend of fewer women joining the workforce;

(b) the number of complaints of sexual harassment at workplace reported during the last three years and the current year and the action taken thereon, State/UT and sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has carried out a study to understand the scope of discrimination in salary based

on an individual's gender and if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the Labour Laws enacted/planned to criminalise or penalize such discrimination;

(d) whether the Government has explored the idea of providing wage replacement through tax exemptions for the period of maternity leave to the employer so that the employers are not discouraged to employ female workers because of maternity leave and resulting cost, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure maternity leave in the informal sector and provide for paternity leave so as to encourage women participation in workforce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) 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. 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 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects data on Insult to the modesty of women (section 509 of IPC) at office premises, in places related to work etc. State/UT-wise cases registered cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charged-sheeted and persons convicted under Insult to the modesty of women including at office premises and in places related to work for crime against women during 2014-2016 is enclosed as Statement.

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. 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.

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. Government is working on an incentive Scheme for entities that provide 26 weeks maternity benefits to their woman employees as provided for in the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. To enable an entity to avail of the incentive, the women employees working in their entity should be a wage earner of less than Rs.15000/- per month and a contributing member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for at least one year and not covered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). The scheme is proposed to be administered through Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and shall be implemented after obtaining the approval of the competent authorities.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted for Insult to the Modesty of Women under Crimes against Women during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	At Office Premises						In Places Related to Work					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	5	0	5	5	0	83	49	11	117	98	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	Bihar	73	61	0	85	73	0	25	13	0	34	20	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4	4	0	4	4	0	13	9	0	14	11	0
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0
6	Haryana	3	2	0	5	5	0	13	11	0	16	13	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	12	1	0
11	Jharkhand	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	7	1	5	7	1
12	Karnataka	9	2	0	5	3	0	10	8	1	12	13	1
13	Kerala	8	7	0	8	8	0	24	17	0	20	17	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	4	16	16	5
15	Maharashtra	11	12	0	5	12	0	16	16	4	16	28	4
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	2	0	3	3	0	15	13	0	14	14	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	46	26	7	46	26
25	Telangana	8	12	2	16	14	3	216	158	3	168	167	4
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	0	8	8	0	20	21	0	36	33	0
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	1
	Total State(s)	130	114	3	146	140	4	482	390	51	496	496	54
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi UT	9	14	2	22	15	2	40	75	2	277	77	6
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	Total UT(s)	12	17	2	24	17	2	41	76	3	277	78	7
	Total (All India)	142	131	5	170	157	6	523	466	54	773	574	61

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted for Insult
to the Modesty of Women under Crimes against Women during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	At Office Premises						In Places Related to Work					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	10	2	0	103	81	3	175	94	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
3	Assam	1	0	0	1	0	0	16	1	0	16	1	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	1	8	8	1
6	Goa	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	4	0	7	4	0
8	Haryana	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	2	0	8	4	0	10	7	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	6	3	0
12	Karnataka	5	5	0	4	5	0	15	10	0	11	10	0
13	Kerala	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	3	4	3	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	43	4	4	44
15	Maharashtra	27	12	1	26	14	1	115	89	2	208	172	3
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	7
19	Nagaland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	0	12	12	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	22	1	54	27
25	Telangana	32	18	0	15	20	0	169	127	2	128	130	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	18	13	0
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	6	5	0	7	5	0	8	7	1	15	15	1
Total State(s)		83	47	2	70	52	2	485	408	81	628	533	93
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi UT	36	17	3	22	19	3	228	58	15	217	102	15
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		36	17	3	22	19	3	229	60	16	219	104	17
Total (All India)		119	64	5	92	71	5	714	468	97	847	637	110

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted for Insult to the Modesty of Women under Crimes against Women during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	At Office Premises						In Places Related to Work					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0	84	96	0	107	100	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	7	13	14	10
6	Goa	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	4	0	3	6	0
8	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	7	7	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
12	Karnataka	3	3	0	5	4	0	9	7	0	12	11	0
13	Kerala	5	6	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0	21	41	6	50	50	6
15	Maharashtra	10	8	0	12	9	0	48	40	1	47	55	1
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	28	0	8	7	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	8	6	0	6	6	0	10	10	0	10	10	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	2	2	0	157	104	51	308	226	51
25	Telangana	5	2	0	3	2	0	43	37	5	40	95	5
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	4	1	0	4	1	0	5	3	0	6	3	0
	Total State(s)	45	34	0	43	36	0	442	398	70	621	596	73
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	2
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi UT	11	7	2	8	7	2	25	9	2	20	9	2
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	1	1	0	4	4	0	2	2	1	2	2	1
	Total UT(s)	12	8	2	12	11	2	27	14	4	24	14	5
	Total (All India)	57	42	2	55	47	2	469	412	74	645	610	78

[*Translation*]

Action Plan for Upliftment of Tribals

*370. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a new special action plan for economic and educational development as well as upliftment of tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount allocated for the welfare of tribals during the last three years and the total amount spent out of it in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), now called Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) Strategy was adopted in 5th Five Year Plan (1974-75) for accelerated development of tribal people. It envisages channelizing the flow of outlays & benefits from various sectors of development to ST population including economic and educational development as well as upliftment of tribals. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps. Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) / NITI Aayog has issued revised norms for allocation of STC by Central Ministries / Departments during 2017 and 2018.

Earlier, 28 Central Ministries / Departments were obligated to earmark TSP / STC funds, which has now increased to 41 Ministries / Departments catering to specific tribal development in various sectors. Ministry / Department wise prescribed percentage for earmarking STC funds is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Total earmarking of funds under STC has been increased from Rs. 20024.66 crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 37802.90 crore in 2018-19. A copy of Statement 10B of Expenditure Profile in the Union Budget 2018-19 reflecting therein the list of Schemes administered by 37 Central Ministries / Departments having STC funds under 299 different schemes is given in enclosed Statement-II. Further, during January, 2017, 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 with web address <http://stcmis.gov.in>. The framework captures data regarding expenditure under the STC schemes directly from Public Finance Management System (PFMS).

(c) Central Ministry/Department wise details of STC / TSP allocation and expenditure during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Release of STC funds by Central Ministries / Departments to the States is a continuous process. State wise release of STC funds by Central Ministries / Departments during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV as monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been mandated to MoTA since 2017. Details of utilization of funds by the State Government against the releases under various Schemes of Central Ministries / Departments is not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

Obligation of Earmarking of Funds under STC

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

1	2	3	4
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
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-II

A copy of Statement of Expenditure Profile in the Union Budget 2018-19

Ministry/Department		Actuals 2016-2017			Budget Estimates 2017-2018			Revised Estimates 2017-2018			Budget Estimates 2018-2019		
		Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dem- and No.1	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	1071.37	...	1071.37	3293.28	...	3293.28	3170.61	...	3170.61	3965.37	...	3965.37
1. 1.01	Crop Insurance Scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	378.86	...	378.86	719.04	...	719.04	772.08	...	772.08	1027.67	...	1027.67
2.	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	...	...	1200.00	...	1200.00	1160.15	...	1160.15	1226.61	...	...	1226.61
3.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	185.42	...	185.42	272.00	...	272.00	240.00	...	240.00	344.00	...	344.00
4.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	...	...	...	380.00	...	380.00	272.00	...	272.00	335.00	...	335.00
5.	National Food Security Mission	126.70	126.70	137.60	...	137.60	129.76	...	129.76	139.60	...	...	139.60
6.	Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region	17.00	...	17.00	24.64	...	24.64	24.64	...	24.64	39.41	...	39.41
7.	National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	10.67	...	10.67	36.00	...	36.00	15.38	...	15.38	32.00	...	32.00
8.	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	22.99	...	22.99	20.00	...	20.00	28.80	...	28.80	37.00	...	37.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	24.00	...	24.00	28.40	...	28.40	20.24	...	20.24	30.00	...	30.00
10.	National Project on Agro- Forestry	2.11	...	2.11	8.00	...	8.00	5.40	...	5.40	7.00	...	7.00
11.	National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	31.76	...	31.76	37.23	...	37.23	32.79	...	32.79	34.40	...	34.40
12.	National Mission on Horticulture	172.14	...	172.14	208.90	...	208.90	228.36	...	228.36	297.20	...	297.20
13.	Sub- Mission on Seed and Planting Material	14.14	...	14.14	16.00	...	16.00	23.64	...	23.64	42.00	...	42.00
14.	Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	48.00	...	48.00	72.92	...	72.92	81.62	...	81.62	70.00	...	70.00
15.	Information Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20	...	2.20
16.	Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	15.03	...	15.03	39.95	...	39.95	62.95	...	62.95	145.00	...	145.00
17.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation	10.39	...	10.39	10.40	...	10.40	10.40	...	10.40	10.40	...	10.40
18.	Agriculture Marketing												
18.01	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing	12.16	...	12.16	82.20	...	82.20	62.40	...	62.40	56.68	...	56.68
19.	National Bamboo Mission	89.20	89.20										
Dem- and No. 2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	112.07	...	112.07	75.00	...	75.00	93.16	...	93.16	125.82	...	125.82
20.	Natural Resource Management Institutes including Agro Forestry Research	20.00	...	20.00	10.00	...	10.00	12.42	...	12.42	13.04	...	13.04

21.	Crop Science	11.00	...	11.00	5.00	...	5.00	6.21	...	6.21	24.52	...	24.52
22.	Horticultural Science	5.00	...	5.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.73	...	3.73	5.72	...	5.72
23.	Animal Science	7.00	...	7.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.97	...	4.97	11.22	...	11.22
24.	Fisheries Science	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.24	...	1.24	3.50	...	3.50
25.	Agricultural Extension	30.07	...	30.07	25.00	...	25.00	31.05	...	31.05	32.60	...	32.60
26.	Agricultural Universities and Institutions	38.00	...	38.00	27.00	...	27.00	33.54	...	33.54	35.22	...	35.22
Dem- and No. 3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246.64	...	246.64
27.	Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.95	...	55.95
28.	National Dairy Plan (EAP)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.95	...	27.95
29.	National Programme for Dairy Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.50	...	24.50
30.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.98	...	27.98
31.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.90	...	25.90
32.	Support to State Co-operative Dairy Federations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
33.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.86	...	41.86
34.	National Livestock Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.88	...	32.88
35.	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.52	...	5.52
36.	Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.19	...	3.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
37.	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.86	...	0.86
Dem- and No. 5	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	20.55	...	20.55	20.55	...	20.55	28.57	...	28.57	26.00	...	26.00
38.	National AYUSH Misson (NAM) (Support from National Investment Fund)	14.80	...	14.80	14.80	...	14.80	20.57	...	20.57	22.00	...	22.00
39.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
40.	Central Council for Research in Homeopathy	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
41.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
42.	National Medicinal Plants Board	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	3.00	...	3.00	...	...	...
Dem- and No. 10	Ministry of Coal	25.38	...	25.38	30.75	...	30.75	36.40	...	36.40	30.53	...	30.53
43.	Conservation, Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines	13.94	...	13.94	16.40	...	16.40	22.05	...	22.05	9.00	...	9.00
44.	Exploration of Coal and Lignite	11.44	...	11.44	14.35	...	14.35	14.35	...	14.35	21.53	...	21.53
Dem- and No. 11	Department of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	...	25.00

45.	Agricultural Product Export Development Authority (APEDA)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.37	...	1.37
46.	Tea Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.23	...	6.23
47.	Coffee Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.10	...	6.10
48.	Rubber Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.30	...	6.30
49.	Spices Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
Dem- and No. 14	Department of Telecommunications	29.00	...	29.00	39.00	...	39.00	18.72	...	18.72	442.00	235.00	677.00
50.	Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.01	Transfer to Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund	27.00	...	27.00	38.00	...	38.00	18.00	...	18.00	430.00	...	430.00
51.	Optical Fibre Cable based network for Defence Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235.00	235.00
52.	Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT)	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.72	...	0.72	12.00	...	12.00
Dem- and No. 15	Department of Consumer Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00
53.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
Dem- and No. 16	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.28	...	1.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
54.	Strengthening of PDS Operations	1.28	...	1.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dem- and No. 18	Ministry of Culture	24.76	...	24.76	35.10	...	35.10	34.97	...	34.97	35.10	...	35.10
55.	Support to Akademies	18.08	...	18.08	15.41	...	15.41	17.41	...	17.41	17.50	...	17.50
56.	Support to Libraries	2.50	...	2.50	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.50	...	2.50
57.	Buddhist Tibetan Institutions and Memorials	0.80	...	0.80	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	1.00	...	1.00
58.	Support to Museums	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50
59.	Anthropological Survey of India (An. S.I.)	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
60.	Grantee Bodies	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
61.	Centenaries and Anniversaries, Celebrations and Schemes	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	0.02	...	0.02	1.20	...	1.20
62.	Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana	1.08	...	1.08	10.14	...	10.14	9.14	...	9.14	9.14	...	9.14
63.	National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	0.35	...	0.35	0.46	...	0.46
64.	Development of Libraries and Archives	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	1.00	...	1.00
Dem and No. 23	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	...	...	...	...	25.00	716.00	696.00	20.00	716.00	522.25	5.00	527.25
65.	Schemes of North East Council	...	...	...	116.00	...	116.00	63.02	...	63.02	52.25	...	52.25
66.	Schemes of North	...	...	...	194.00	...	194.00	251.98	...	251.98	100.00	...	100.00

	East Council - Special Development Projects												
67.	Central Pool of Resources for North East and Sikkim	...	...	...	276.00	...	276.00	276.00	...	276.00	200.00	...	200.00
68.	NER Livelihood (EAP) Project (NERLP) -	...	...	...	70.00		70.00	70.00	...	70.00	90.00	...	90.00
69.	North East Road Sector Development Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69.01	Programme Component	...	...	...	...	25.00	25.00		20.00	20.00		5.00	5.00
70.	Bodoland Territorial Council	...	...	...	10.00		10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00
71.	Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council	...	...	...	15.00		15.00	15.00	...	15.00	10.00	...	10.00
72.	Dima Hasao Territorial Council	...	...	...	10.00		10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00
73.	North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73.01	NESIDS Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	20.00
73.02	Hill Area Development Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00
	Total- North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00
Dem- and No. 24	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1649.90	...	1649.90	1999.83	...	1999.83	2399.83	...	2399.83	2234.31	...	2234.31
74.	SBM-Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74.01	Programme Component	1049.99	...	1049.99	1394.83		1394.83	1694.83		1694.83	1534.31		1534.31
75.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75.01	Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme-Normal Programme	599.91	...	599.91	605.00	...	605.00	705.00	...	705.00	700.00	...	700.00
Dem- and No. 26	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	185.42	...	185.42	78.16	...	78.16	95.53	...	95.53	206.00	...	206.00
76.	Manpower Development	40.00	...	40.00	...	35.00	...	35.42	...	35.42	40.00	...	40.00
77.	National Knowledge Network	45.00	...	45.40	...	20.16	...	...	20.16	...	11.00	...	11.00
78.	Promotion of Electronics and IT HW Manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.95	...	16.95	...	...	...
79.	Promotion of IT/ITeS Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
80.	R and D in IT/ Electronics/CCBT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
81.	National Informatics Centre	79.10	...	79.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82.	Electronic Governance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82.01	Program Component	20.92	20.92	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	34.00	34.00	...	...	...	...
83.	Promotion of Digital payment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.00	...	33.00
84.	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.00	...	78.00
Dem- and No. 27	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	70.35	...	70.35
85.	National Adaptation Fund (Funded from NCEF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	...	8.00
86.	National Mission on Himalayan Studies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00

	(Funded from NCEF)												
87.	Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
88.	National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88.01	Green India Mission- National Afforestation Programme	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	12.00	...	12.00	...	12.00
88.02	Forest Fire Prevention and Management	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
	Total- National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	14.00	...	14.00	...	14.00
89.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89.01	Development of Wildlife Habitats	0.50	...	0.50	...	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	0.50	10.35	10.35
89.02	Project Tiger	...	3.00	...	3.00	...	3.00	...	17.00	...	...	...	...
89.03	Project Elephant	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	28.35	...	28.35
90.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Funded from NCEF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90.01	Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
90.02	Biodiversity Conservation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
	Total- Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Funded from NCEF)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
91.	National River Conservation Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91.01		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
92.	National Coastal Mission (NCM)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92.01	Programme Component	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...
Dem- and No. 41	Ministry of Food and Processing Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.00	...
93.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.00
Dem- and No. 42	Department of Health and Family Welfare	320.91	320.91	2972.86	2972.86	2909.70	2909.70	3155.08	...	3155.08	...	...	...
94.	National Rural Health Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94.01	Prime Minister's Development Plan for Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	...	37.17	...	37.17	37.17	...	37.17	32.59	...	32.59
94.02	RCH Flexible Pool including Routine Immunization Programme, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency	...	...	...	483.22	...	483.22	551.86	...	551.86	547.88	...	547.88

	Disorders Control Programme etc. (Support from National Investment Funds)												
94.03	Health System Strengthening under NRHM (Support from National Investment Funds)	...	...	...	932.16	...	932.16	932.16	...	932.16	1161.13	...	1161.13
94.04	Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases	79.02	...	79.02	179.56	...	179.56	158.04	...	158.04	217.89	...	217.89
94.05	Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma	27.10	...	27.10	110.66	...	110.66	112.66	...	112.66	107.75	...	107.75
94.06	Infrastructure Maintenance	...	...	...	589.51	...	589.51	589.51	...	589.51	622.15	...	622.15
	Total- National Rural Health Mission	106.12	...	106.12	2332.28	...	2332.28	2381.40	...	2381.40	2689.39	...	2689.39
95.	National Urban Health Mission (Support from National Investment Fund)	...	...	...	24.15	...	24.15	20.40	...	20.40	26.06	...	26.06
96.	Tertiary Care Programs												
96.01	National Mental Health Programme	4.12	...	4.12	4.12	...	4.12	4.12	...	4.12	4.00	...	4.00
96.02	Capacity Building for Trauma Centres	19.38	...	19.38	20.42	...	20.42	13.55	...	13.55	14.43	...	14.43
96.03	National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Disease and Stroke	31.56	...	31.56	27.92	...	27.92	31.72	...	31.72	30.03	...	30.03
96.04	National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly	2.47	...	2.47	...	...	6.12	5.06	...	5.06	...	6.12	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total- Tertiary Care Programs	57.53	...	57.53	58.58	...	58.58	54.45	...	54.45	54.58	...	54.58
97.	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education												
97.01	Establishing New Medical Colleges (upgrading District Hospitals)	144.32	...	144.32	506.30	...	506.30	401.90	...	401.90	299.29	...	299.29
97.02	Strengthening Government Medical Colleges (UG Seats) and Central Government Health Institutions	12.94	...	12.94	51.55	...	51.55	51.55	...	51.55	85.76	...	85.76
	Total- Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	157.26	...	157.26	557.85	...	557.85	453.45	...	453.45	385.05	...	385.05
Dem- and No. 49	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78.70	50.90	129.60	85.35	84.01	169.36	91.72	216.55	308.27	92.08	160.46	252.54
98.	Schemes of UT												
98.01	Power	14.52	...	14.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.25	1.10	14.35
98.02	Road Transport	...	0.02	0.02	...	5.50	5.50	0.05	6.00	6.05	0.05	5.00	5.05
	Total- Schemes of UT	14.52	0.02	14.54	...	5.50	5.50	0.05	6.00	6.05	13.30	6.10	19.40
99.	Tribal Area Component	64.18	50.88	115.06	85.35	78.51	163.86	91.67	210.55	302.22	78.78	154.36	233.14
Dem- and No. 51	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.73	...	47.73	46.12	...	46.12	47.27	47.27	...	47.76	...	47.76

100.	Other Establishment	...	...	...	18.30	...	18.30	0.01	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01
101.	Schemes of UT												
101.01	Health							0.80	0.80	...	1.20	...	1.20
101.02	Education	5.02	...	5.02	25.95	...	25.95	5.59	5.59	...	5.69	...	5.69
101.03	Urban Development	...	...	...	0.65	...	0.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
101.04	Village and Small Industries	...	...	...	0.06	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101.05	Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	...	0.16	...	0.15	0.15
101.06	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.01	...	1.01	1.16	...	1.16	1.16	...	1.16	...	1.16	1.16
Total-	Schemes of UT	6.03	...	6.03	27.82	...	27.82	7.71	...	7.71	8.20	...	8.20
102.	Grantee / Other Bodies												
102.01	Grants to Zilla Parishad/ District Level Panchayats	41.70	...	41.70	...	...	...	39.50	...	39.50	39.50	...	39.50
103.	Other Expenditure of UT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	0.05
Dem- and No. 52	Daman and Diu	23.04	...	23.04	21.91	...	21.91	25.48	...	25.48	25.15	...	25.15
104.	Schemes of UT												
104.01	Education	8.97	...	8.97	...	...	...	3.40	...	3.40	3.45	...	3.45
104.02	Industrial Promotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	...	0.14	...
104.03	Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.03	0.08	...	0.08
Total-	Schemes of UT	9.01	...	9.01	...	...	...	3.57	...	3.57	3.53	...	3.53
105.	Tribal Area Component	14.03	...	14.03	21.91	...	21.91	...	21.91	...	21.91	21.62	21.62
Demand No. 53	Lakshadweep	537.22	117.57	654.79	557.00	162.65	719.65	697.67	137.53	835.20	742.59	263.75	1006.34
106.	Schemes of UT												

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
106.01	Disaster Management	0.23	...	0.23	1.05	...	1.05	1.05	...	1.05	1.05	...	1.05
106.02	Information Technology	15.00	...	15.00	29.25	29.25	...	40.00	40.00	...	50.00	...	50.00
106.03	Police	6.75	6.75	10.90	10.90	9.65	9.65	9.98	9.98				
106.04	Power	134.94	6.88	141.82	76.23	11.50	87.73	95.17	11.50	106.67	91.17	16.00	107.17
106.05	Environment and Forest	3.64	0.43	4.07	5.48	1.00	6.48	7.45	0.80	8.25	8.90	3.75	12.65
106.06	Panchayati Raj	4.19	0.74	4.93	4.21	0.75	4.96	4.75	1.25	6.00	5.25	1.00	6.25
106.07	Civil Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.78	0.40	5.18	4.78	0.50	5.28
106.08	Health	...	...	...	31.98	10.50	42.48	34.65	8.30	42.95	38.15	10.20	48.35
106.09	Social Welfare, Women and Child Development	4.98	3.24	8.22	5.74	1.50	7.24	6.05	1.50	7.55	6.17	1.50	7.67
106.10	Village and Small Industries	0.29	0.27	0.56	0.57	0.45	1.02	0.57	0.45	1.02	0.67	0.65	1.32
106.11	Science and Technology	2.36	0.12	2.48	5.64	0.80	6.44	5.41	0.30	5.71	3.28	1.25	4.53
106.12	Urban Development, Housing, Water Supply and Flood Control	24.17	50.54	74.71	7.00	39.00	46.00	7.00	43.00	50.00	10.10	70.50	80.60
106.13	Roads	0.17	11.14	11.31	0.24	10.00	10.24	0.40	15.00	15.40	0.70	15.00	15.70
106.14	Transport	285.42	7.82	293.24	319.51	45.66	365.17	413.95	11.59	425.54	436.95	94.50	531.45
106.15	Tourism Development	2.51	1.59	4.10	2.41	4.25	6.66	3.29	3.75	7.04	5.80	9.50	15.30
106.16	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	38.71	21.43	60.14	41.53	18.50	60.03	41.48	19.00	60.48	45.95	18.00	63.95
106.17	Agriculture and Allied Activities	19.57	4.12	23.69	24.57	6.84	31.41	30.08	6.04	36.12	31.94	6.42	38.36
106.18	Employment and Training	1.04	2.50	3.54	1.59	1.00	2.59	1.59	5.00	6.59	1.73	5.00	6.73
	Total- Schemes of UT	537.22	117.57	654.79	557.00	162.65	719.65	697.67	137.53	835.20	742.59	263.75	1006.34

Dem- and No. 56	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	111.32	111.32	153.00	153.00	157.18	157.18	291.68	291.68
107.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)								
107.01	States/UTs Component	7.32	7.32	8.00	8.00	8.21	8.21	12.17	12.17
108.	PMAY-Urban								
108.01	Other items of States/UTs Component	104.00	104.00	145.00	145.00	148.97	148.97	279.51	279.51
Dem- and No. 57	Department of School Education and Literacy	4343.98	4343.98	4868.03	4868.03	4873.19	4873.19	4908.31	4908.31
109.	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	4.17	4.17	30.18	30.18	30.18	30.18	4.33	4.33
109.02	Support from Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh							27.74	27.74
	Total- National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	4.17	4.17	30.18	30.18	30.18	30.18	32.07	32.07
110.	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	13.72	13.72	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	4.12	4.12
110.02	Support from Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh							47.06	47.06
	Total- National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	13.72	13.72	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	51.18	51.18
111.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
111.01	Programme Component	396.18		396.18	744.47		744.47	412.80		412.80	54.69		54.69
111.02	Support from Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh										396.10		396.10
	Total- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	396.18		396.18	744.47		744.47	412.80		412.80	450.79		450.79
112.	Teachers Training and Adult Education												
112.01	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	56.43		56.43	51.36		51.36	51.36		51.36	59.06		59.06
112.02	Appointment of Language Teachers	24.40		24.40	13.00		13.00	10.00		10.00			
112.03	School Assessment	0.07		0.07	0.07		0.07	0.07		0.07			
112.04	Saakshar Bharat	23.69		23.69	34.24		34.24	34.24		34.24	34.24		34.24
	Total- Teachers Training and Adult Education	104.52		104.52	98.67		98.67	95.67		95.67	93.37		93.37
113.	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools												
113.01	Support from Gross Budgetary Support	443.03		443.03	350.25		350.25	382.05		382.05	364.54		364.54
113.02	Support from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh	577.00		577.00	703.75		703.75	671.95		671.95	748.10		748.10
	Total- National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	1020.03		1020.03	1054.00		1054.00	1054.00		1054.00	1112.64		1112.64

114.	National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)	1.52		1.52					
115.	National Bal Bhawan	0.53		0.53					
116.	Digital India e-learning				0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
117.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan								
117.01	Support from Gross Budgetary Support	759.24		759.24	960.20	960.20	1236.18	1236.18	1460.78
117.02	Support from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh	1700.28		1700.28	1554.30	1554.30	1554.30	1335.00	1335.00
	Total- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2459.52		2459.52	2514.50	2514.50	2790.48	2790.48	2795.78
118.	Directorate of Adult Education	0.25	0.25						
119.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)								
119.01	Support from Gross Budgetary Support	117.92		117.92	134.00	134.00			
119.02	Support from National Investment Fund (NIF)						157.91	157.91	137.62
	Total- Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)	117.92		117.92	134.00	134.00	157.91	157.91	137.62
120.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)								
120.01	Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	213.30		213.30	223.81	223.81	81.85	81.85	231.54
120.02	Support from National Investment Fund(NIF)	181.90	181.90						
Total-	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	213.30		213.30	223.81	223.81	263.75	263.75	231.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
121.	National Literacy Mission Authority			0.11			0.11	0.11		0.11	0.11		0.11
122.	Support to VAs/SRCs/ Institutions for Adult Education and Skill Development	12.32		12.32	4.28		4.28	4.28		4.28	3.21		3.21
Dem- and No. 58	Department of Higher Education	1231.12		1231.12	1477.00		1477.00	1532.02		1532.02	1480.00		1480.00
123.	Deemed Universities promoted by Central Government	4.13		4.13	4.50		4.50	4.50		4.50	4.40		4.40
124.	National Initiative on Sports and Wellness				0.08	0.08		0.08		0.08	0.09		0.09
125.	National Initiative on inclusion of persons with disabilities in higher education	0.14		0.14	0.15		0.15	0.15		0.15	0.17		0.17
126.	National Initiative to foster social responsibility				0.07		0.07		0.09				0.09
127.	Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds	148.00		148.00	150.00		150.00	150.00		150.00	185.00		185.00
128.	Scholarship for College and University students	11.62		11.62	24.00		24.00	20.00		20.00	24.00		24.00
129.	National Mission in Education Through ICT	10.99		10.99	11.25		11.25	12.00		12.00	13.00		13.00
130.	Setting up of virtual classrooms and massive open online courses (MOOCs)	4.88		4.88	6.00		6.00	7.20		7.20	8.00		8.00

131.	e-shodh Sindhu	17.63		17.63	18.00		18.00	18.00		18.00	16.00	16.00
132.	Higher Education Statistics and Public Information System (HESPIS)				1.13	1.13						
133.	National Digital Library				1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
134.	Directorate of Hindi	0.88		0.88	2.40		2.40	2.40		2.40	2.00	2.00
135.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	0.38		0.38	0.53		0.53	0.53		0.53	0.50	0.50
136.	Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore and Regional Language Centers	0.79		0.79	2.25		2.25	2.25		2.25		
137.	PM Research Fellowship				2.87		2.87				7.00	7.00
138.	National Academic Depository	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00					
139.	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	105.68		105.68	102.00		102.00	102.00		102.00	130.00	130.00
140.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	1.13		1.13	1.13		1.13	1.13		1.13	1.13	1.13
141.	Setting up of Inter- Institutional Centres, Creation of Excellence Clusters and Networks, Establishing Alliances across Institutions				0.80		0.80				0.15	0.15
142.	National Initiative for Design Innovation	1.50		1.50	2.63		2.63	2.25		2.25	2.25	2.25
143.	Startup India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions	3.69		3.69	3.75		3.75	6.50		6.50	7.00	7.00
144.	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	0.39		0.39	0.75		0.75	0.72		0.72	1.50	1.50

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Written Answers

PAUSHA 17, 1940 (Saka)

to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
145.	Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan	5.63		5.63	5.63		5.63	6.64		6.64		8.00	8.00
146.	Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology)	3.75		3.75	4.24		4.24	4.24		4.24	9.00		9.00
147.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	153.03		153.03	154.00		154.00	157.50		157.50	130.00		130.00
148.	Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	221.41		221.41	298.40		298.40	316.90		316.90	228.00		228.00
149.	IIT, Andhra Pradesh	2.18		2.18	3.00		3.00	3.08		3.08	3.00		3.00
150.	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	1.50		1.50	5.00		5.00	5.00		5.00	5.00		5.00
151.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	7.50		7.50	7.00		7.00	8.50		8.50	7.00		7.00
152.	Setting up of new IITs	12.76		12.76	24.00		24.00	24.00		24.00	20.00		20.00
153.	Support to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	47.77		47.77	60.00		60.00	69.90		69.90	50.00		50.00
154.	IIM, Andhra Pradesh	1.25		1.25	3.00		3.00	3.18		3.18	3.00		3.00
155.	Setting up of new IIMs	4.44		4.44	14.00		14.00	8.00		8.00	10.00		10.00
156.	Support to National Institutes of Technology	122.89		122.89	130.00		130.00	138.40		138.40	130.00		130.00
157.	NIT, Andhra Pradesh	1.07		1.07	1.52		1.52	3.25		3.25	3.00		3.00
158.	Upgradation of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IIEST) (BESU andCUSAT)	7.24		7.24	7.42		7.42	10.00		10.00	7.00		7.00
159.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Science,	64.50		64.50	55.50		55.50	50.00		50.00	35.00		35.00

	Education and Research (IISER)								
160.	IISER, Andhra Pradesh	2.71	2.71	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
161.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	4.75	4.75	15.00	15.00	15.75	15.75	9.00	9.00
162.	Setting up Indian Institutes of Information Technology in PPP mode	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	8.00	8.00	5.00	5.00
163.	IIIT, Andhra Pradesh	1.28	1.28	1.54	1.54	1.03	1.03	1.50	1.50
164.	Improvement in Salary Scale of University and College Teachers			52.50	52.50	50.57	50.57	82.00	82.00
165.	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	5.18	5.18	9.00	9.00	7.50	7.50	11.00	11.00
166.	Programme for Apprenticeship Training	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.75	6.75	11.00	11.00
167.	Support to Skill based Higher Education including Community Colleges	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.88	1.88	3.50	3.50
168.	Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN)	1.50	1.50	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.50	2.50
169.	National Institutional Ranking Framework	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.26
170.	Support to Indian Institute of Science (IISc)			9.00	9.00	15.00	15.00	7.00	7.00
171.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	36.01	36.01	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
172.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	7.50		7.50	7.50		7.50	7.50		7.50	7.50		7.50
173.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (EAP)	8.36		8.36	19.50		19.50	11.91		11.91	25.00		25.00
174.	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	3.40		3.40	3.40		3.40	3.05		3.05	3.00		3.00
175.	Grants to Institutes for Promotion of Indian Languages	13.84		13.84	15.00		15.00	19.18		19.18	15.00		15.00
176.	Grants to Councils/ Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences	11.79		11.79	12.00		12.00	12.50		12.50	12.00		12.00
177.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	0.30		0.30	0.30		0.30	0.35		0.35	0.30		0.30
178.	New Schools of Planning and Architecture	4.42		4.42	4.50		4.50	5.10		5.10	5.00		5.00
179.	Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	0.26		0.26	0.30		0.30	0.33		0.33	0.30		0.30
180.	Planning Administration and Global Engagement	0.88	0.88										
181.	Assistance to Other Institutions	6.22		6.22	12.10		12.10	18.00		18.00	11.00		11.00

182.	M Tech Programme Teaching Assistantship								3.00	3.00
183.	Establishment of multi disciplinary research universities including Central University of Himalayan Studies (CUHS), creation of Centres of Excellence and National Centre for Excellence in humanities		0.75		0.75				0.86	0.86
184.	World Class Institutions		3.50		3.50				21.50	21.50
185.	Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel		0.08		0.08	1.50		1.50	2.00	2.00
186.	Central University, Andhra Pradesh		0.50	0.50					0.50	0.50
187.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities		1.00	1.00					1.00	1.00
188.	Grants to Central Universities (CUs)	140.30	140.30	145.00	145.00	166.00		166.00	150.00	150.00
Dem- and No. 60	Ministry of Labour and Employment	27.11	27.11	564.03	564.03	517.50		517.50	607.74	607.74
189.	Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS)	2.19	2.19	5.50	5.50	1.80		1.80	3.69	3.69
190.	Strengthening of Adjudication Machinery and holding of Lok Adalats		0.82	0.82					0.82	0.82
191.	Machinery for Better Conciliation, Preventive Mediation, Effective Enforcement of Labour Laws,Chief Labour		1.64		1.64	0.25		0.25	2.63	2.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Commissioner												
192.	Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhaar seeded identification numbers			8.10		8.10				4.10			4.10
193.	Employees Pension Scheme, 1995			387.78		387.78	415.64		415.64	401.80			401.80
194.	Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam			4.10		4.10	9.02		9.02	2.87			2.87
195.	National Child Labour Project including grants in aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour	7.34		7.34	13.12		13.12	8.57		8.57	9.84		9.84
196.	Employment Generation Programs												
196.01	National Career Services	6.22		6.22	10.17		10.17	5.14		5.14	9.00		9.00
196.02	Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna	6.94		6.94	82.82		82.82	50.12		50.12	135.47		135.47
196.03	Coaching and Guidance for SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	2.74		2.74	5.50		5.50	3.00		3.00	3.65		3.65
196.04	Employment Promotion Scheme	0.09		0.09	1.00		1.00	0.45		0.45	1.14		1.14
	Total- Employment Generation Programs	15.99		15.99	99.49		99.49	58.71		58.71	149.26		149.26
197.	Strengthening of	0.22		0.22	1.40		1.40	0.15		0.15	0.90		0.90

	DGFASLI organization and OSH in factories, ports and docks								
198.	Development of Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad as National Centre of Excellence	0.17	0.17	0.43	0.43	0.12	0.12		
199.	Mine Accidents Analysis and Modernization of Information Database			0.73	0.73	0.10	0.10		
200.	Strengthening of System and Infrastructure of Directorate General of Mines Safety	0.05	0.05	1.53	1.53	0.10	0.10	1.07	1.07
201.	Central Board for Workers Education	0.25	0.25	7.38	7.38	6.10	6.10	7.38	7.38
202.	National Labour Institute	0.90	0.90	1.23	1.23	0.93	0.93	1.26	1.26
203.	Labour Welfare Scheme			30.78	30.78	16.01	16.01	18.02	18.02
204.	Bima Yojana for Unorganised Workers	4.10	4.10						
Dem- and No. 64	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	350.83	350.83	497.92	497.92	468.77	468.77	587.74	587.74
205.	Khadi Grant (KG)	2.55	2.55	2.40	2.40	1.11	1.11	2.40	2.40
206.	Village Industries (VI) Grant					8.80	8.80	11.80	11.80
207.	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)							9.00	9.00
208.	Market Promotion and Development Assistance	23.83	23.83	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	29.40	29.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
209.	Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	4.43		4.43	6.15		6.15	0.59		0.59	21.48		21.48
210.	Coir Vikas Yojana	1.35		1.35	1.23		1.23	1.23		1.23	9.60		9.60
211.	Coir Udyami Yojana	0.02		0.02	1.00		1.00	0.15		0.15	1.00		1.00
212.	ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship)	0.85		0.85	2.00		2.00	2.00		2.00	14.00		14.00
213.	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)	0.56		0.56	42.17		42.17	41.10		41.10	57.63		57.63
214.	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	128.40		128.40	82.37		82.37	98.00		98.00	198.88		198.88
215.	Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate	4.00		4.00	4.06		4.06	1.64		1.64	4.06		4.06
216.	Credit Support Programme	159.36		159.36	246.16		246.16	246.16		246.16	108.00		108.00
217.	Performance and Credit Rating Scheme	0.27		0.27	0.82		0.82						
218.	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)										5.59		5.59
219.	Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS)	0.01		0.01	1.25		1.25						
220.	International Cooperation Scheme	0.20		0.20	0.10		0.10						
221.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programme	0.48		0.48	0.65		0.65	0.65		0.65	4.80		4.80

222.	Assistance to Training Institutions	1.20		1.20	2.46		2.46					
223.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building	21.76		21.76	37.00		37.00	8.64		8.64	35.00	35.00
224.	National Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe Hub Centre	1.76		1.76	20.00		20.00	20.00		20.00	28.00	28.00
225.	Infrastructure Development and CapacityBuilding-EAP Component				25.00		25.00	15.70		15.70	38.00	38.00
226.	Solar Charkha Mission										9.00	9.00
Dem- and No. 65	Ministry of Mines	12.52	12.52	12.70	12.70	11.70	11.70	9.63	9.63			
227.	Geological Survey of India	12.52		12.52	11.00		11.00	10.00		10.00	8.00	8.00
228.	Indian Bureau of Mines				1.70		1.70	1.70		1.70	1.63	1.63
Dem- and No. 67	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	69.49		69.49	92.00		92.00	73.00		73.00	217.00	217.00
229.	Small Hydro Power				12.00		12.00	9.00		9.00	60.00	60.00
230.	Solar Power				42.00		42.00	27.00		27.00	63.50	63.50
231.	Solar Power	52.70		52.70	30.00		30.00	29.00		29.00	67.50	67.50
232.	Remote Village Electrification (RVE)										9.64	9.64
233.	Biogas Programme			7.15	7.15		8.00	8.00		8.00	8.00	26.00
Dem- and No. 68	Ministry of j Panchayati Ra	56.50		56.50	62.27		62.27	57.40		57.40	57.40	57.40
234.	Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA) / Rashtriya Gram Swaraj	56.50		56.50	62.27		62.27	57.40		57.40	57.40	57.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Abhiyan (RGSA)													
Dem- and No. 74	Ministry of Power										901.30	75.00	976.30
235.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna										326.80		326.80
236.	Integrated Power Development Scheme												
236.01	IPDS-Grant										265.00		265.00
236.02	IPDS-Loans											75.00	75.00
236.03	Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Urban)- Saubhagya										73.00		73.00
	Total- Integrated Power Development Scheme										338.00	75.00	413.00
237.	Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Rural)- Saubhagya										236.50		236.50
Dem- and No. 81	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	379.96		379.96	400.00		400.00	577.00		577.00	2700.00		2700.00
238.	Road Works												
238.01	Works under Roads Wing	379.96		379.96	400.00		400.00	577.00		577.00	2700.00		2700.00
Dem- and No. 82	Department of Rural Development	4266.31		4266.31	5931.69		5931.69	5937.83		5937.83	5741.93		5741.93

239.	National Rural Livelihood Mission									
239.01	Programme Component	264.84	264.84	613.41	613.41	619.55	619.55	877.17		877.17
240.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural									
240.01	Programme Component	4001.47	4001.47	5318.28	5318.28	5318.28	5318.28	4864.76		4864.76
Dem- and No. 83	Department of Land Resources	169.00	169.00	225.00	225.00	175.00	175.00	250.10		250.10
241.	Land Records Modernization Programme	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	5.00	25.00		25.00
242.	Integrated Watershed Development Program									
242.01	Programme Component	150.00	150.00	205.00	205.00	170.00	170.00	225.10		225.10
Dem- and No. 84	Department of Science and Technology	59.10	59.10	101.00	101.00	155.00	155.00	104.85		104.85
243.	Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building	3.39	3.39	6.00	6.00	60.00	60.00	6.85		6.85
244.	Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	22.71	22.71	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00		58.00
245.	Assistance to Autonomous Bodies	33.00	33.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	40.00		40.00
Dem- and No. 88	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	222.11	16.04	238.15	171.46	3.28	174.74	235.36	16.32	251.68
246.	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
246.01	Apperenticeship and Training				92.64	16.04	108.68	32.07	3.28	35.35	40.77	16.32	57.09
246.02	National Board for Skill Certification				1.85		1.85				1.94		1.94
246.03	Development of Entrepreneurship				6.55		6.55	0.66		0.66	6.87		6.87
246.04	Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes				3.69		3.69	0.07		0.07	3.87		3.87
246.05	Development of Skills				117.38		117.38	134.56		134.56	167.29		167.29
246.06	Scheme of Polytechnics							4.10		4.10	14.62		14.62
	Total- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana				222.11	16.04	238.15	171.46	3.28	174.74	235.36	16.32	251.68
Dem- and No. 90	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	54.04	2.40	56.44	54.31	2.50	56.81	64.34	2.50	66.84	68.19	3.31	71.50
247.	National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	1.56		1.56	1.92		1.92	3.24		3.24			
248.	National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities				0.16		0.16	0.16		0.16			
249.	Scholarship For Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities				0.36		0.36						
250.	Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities	0.48		0.48	0.56		0.56	1.10		1.10			
251.	Post-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities	0.80		0.80	0.80		0.80	1.48		1.48			

252.	Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities			0.16		0.16	0.16		0.16	
253.	In-service training and sensitization, employment of physically challenged	0.11		0.11	0.24		0.24	0.48	0.48	0.50
254.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	3.16		3.16	4.00		4.00	4.00	4.00	6.04
255.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances	22.52		22.52	26.62		26.62	30.30	30.30	23.92
256.	Support to National Institutes	10.12		10.12	4.04		4.04	7.97	7.97	3.75
257.	Rehabilitation Council of India	0.20		0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
258.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	2.40		2.40	2.50		2.50	2.50	2.50	3.31
259.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	0.20		0.20	0.20		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
260.	Support to Establishment/ Modernization/Capacity augmentation of Braille Presses	1.00		1.00	0.80		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
261.	Schemes for Differently Abled Persons									
261.01	Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act	13.89	1	3.89	14.25		14.25	14.25	14.25	26.28
262.	Scholarship for Students with Disabilities								6.50	6.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dem- and No. 94	Ministry of Textiles	33.62		33.62	63.95		63.95	61.50		61.50	109.84		109.84
263.	National Handloom Development Programme	1.20		1.20	1.50		1.50	1.50		1.50	20.00		20.00
264.	Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)	0.42		0.42	2.45		2.45				5.00		5.00
265.	Yarn Supply Scheme	30.00		30.00	30.00		30.00	30.00		30.00	20.00		20.00
266.	Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme										3.00		3.00
267.	Handicrafts Artisans comprehensive welfare scheme										3.00		3.00
268.	Research and Development - Handicrafts										1.00		1.00
269.	Human Resource Development- Handicrafts										5.00		5.00
270.	Central Silk Board	2.00		2.00	30.00		30.00	30.00		30.00	30.00		30.00
271.	Integrated Scheme for Skill Development										20.00		20.00
272.	Integrated Wool Development Programme										2.84		2.84
Dem- and No. 95	Ministry of Tourism	37.50		37.50	43.75		43.75	43.75		43.75	87.57		87.57
273.	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around specific themes (Swadesh Darshan)	37.50		37.50	43.75		43.75	43.75		43.75	87.57		87.57

Dem- and Affairs No. 96	Ministry of Tribal	4733.96	60.00	4793.96	5240.14	60.00	5300.14	5238.30	55.00	5293.30	5892.18	65.00	5957.18
274.	Tribal Education												
274.01	Pre-Matric Scholarship	265.00		265.00	318.00		318.00	350.00		350.00			
274.02	Boys and Girls Hostel				10.00		10.00				7.00		7.00
274.03	Vocational Training				3.00		3.00						
274.04	Post-Matric Scholarship				1347.07		1347.07	1436.00		1436.00	1586.00		1586.00
274.05	Ashram School				10.00		10.00				7.00		7.00
274.06	Tribal Education										1659.30		1659.30
	Total- Tribal Education	1659.30		1659.30	1635.07		1635.07	1768.00		1768.00	1936.00		1936.00
275.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana												
275.01	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	340.21		340.21	270.00		270.00	240.00		240.00	260.00		260.00
275.02	Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	120.00		120.00	120.00		120.00	120.00		120.00			
275.03	Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (EAP)				0.01		0.01				0.01		0.01
275.04	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	2.00		2.00	100.00		100.00	25.00		25.00	130.00		130.00
275.05	Monitoring and Evaluation	1.39		1.39	3.00		3.00	3.00		3.00	5.00		5.00
275.06	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	1.00		1.00	0.01		0.01	0.01		0.01			
275.07	Tribal Festival, Research, information and Mass Education	4.69		4.69	12.04		12.04	6.35		6.35	25.00		25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total- Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	469.29		469.29	505.06		505.06	394.35		394.35	420.02		420.02
276.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students	79.98		79.98	120.00		120.00	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00
277.	Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad	0.39		0.39	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	2.00		2.00
278.	Support to National/ Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation	60.00		60.00	60.00		60.00	55.00		55.00	65.00		65.00
279.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	15.11		15.11	80.00		80.00	80.00		80.00			
280.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products (TRIFED etc.)	49.00		49.00	49.00		49.00	44.95		44.95	54.15		54.15
281.	Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1265.86		1265.86	1500.00		1500.00	1500.00		1500.00	1800.00		1800.00
282.	Grant to Assam Government under Clause A of the Second Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution				0.01		0.01				0.01		0.01
283.	Special Central Assistance												
283.01	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub- Schemes	1195.03		1195.03	1350.00		1350.00	1350.00		1350.00	1350.00		1350.00

284.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes										
284.01	Tribal Research Institutes							99.99		99.99	
284.02	Tribal Memorial							0.01		0.01	
	Total- Support to Tribal Research Institutes							100.00		100.00	
285.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes							130.00		130.00	
Dem- and No. 97	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	30.01	30.01	50.10	50.10	50.10	50.10	139.20	23.00	162.20	
286.	Ground Water Management and Regulation										
286.01	Ground Water Management and Regulation							9.00	23.00	32.00	
287.	HRD/Capacity Building Programme	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20		0.20	
288.	Har Khet Ko Pani	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00				
289.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program							30.00		30.00	
290.	Flood Management and Border Areas Programme(FMBAP)							30.00		30.00	
Dem- and No. 98	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1417.55	1417.55	1420.00	1420.00	1420.00	1420.00	1677.19		1677.19	

101
Written Answers

PAUSHA 17, 1940 (Saka)

to Questions
102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
291.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls										43.00		43.00
292.	Mahila Shakti Kendra										22.99		22.99
293.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana										206.40		206.40
294.	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	1417.55		1417.55	1420.00		1420.00	1420.00		1420.00	1404.80		1404.80
Dem- and No. 99	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	62.94		62.94	138.90		138.90	137.39		137.39	164.65		164.65
295.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	2.46		2.46	2.96		2.96	1.10		1.10	1.98		1.98
296.	National Youth Corps	3.00		3.00	4.92		4.92	4.92		4.92	7.00		7.00
297.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development												
297.01	Programme Component	1.18		1.18	1.48		1.48	1.97		1.97	2.15		2.15
298.	National Young Leaders Programme	1.77		1.77	2.05		2.05	1.24		1.24	1.72		1.72
299.	Assistance to Promotion of Sports Excellence												
299.01	Assistance to National Sports Federations	17.00		17.00	25.00		25.00	25.00		25.00	30.00		30.00
300.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival Scheme	1.23		1.23	1.23		1.23	0.43		0.43			
301.	National Service Scheme	11.80		11.80	11.96		11.96	13.80		13.80			

302.	Khelo India	28.70		28.70	28.70		28.70	44.80		44.80			
303.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	13.53		13.53	17.63		17.63	18.14		18.14	21.93	21.93	
304.	Sports Authority of India	21.00		21.00	39.44		39.44	39.44		39.44	36.94	36.94	
305.	Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education	3.00		3.00	3.69		3.69	3.69		3.69	3.90	3.90	
Grand Total		21199.73	610.83	21810.56	31169.31	750.20	31919.51	31496.56	1011.86	32508.42	35587.89	3546.84	39134.73

Statement-III

*Annexure 3 Annexure 3 referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *370 for answer on 07.01.2019. Details of TSP Allocation and Expenditure by Central Ministries / Departments (2015-16 to 2018-19)(Rs. in Crore)*

Sl.No	Ministry/ Department	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19			
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agricultural Research and Education	133.00	108.03	108.03	133.20	114.00	112.07	75.00	93.16	93.21	125.82
2	Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	971.71	930.10	914.25	1200.00	1765.21	1071.37	3293.28	3170.61	2197.81	3965.37
3	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	45.22	43.60	37.46	56.00	57.37	56.44	56.81	66.84	70.15	71.50
4	Food and Public Distribution	1.12	1.12	1.12	2.10	2.10	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
5	Health and Family Welfare	2013.02	2014.56	2038.64	2566.60	2572.18	320.91	2972.86	2909.70	2971.41	3155.08
6	Higher Education	1189.17	1011.05	1006.33	1238.00	1288.34	1231.12	1477.00	1532.02	1380.43	1480.00
7	Land Resources	159.97	154.80	153.33	165.00	169.00	169.00	225.00	175.00	186.02	250.10
8	Rural Development	2714.37	2786.18	2786.64	4269.49	4269.49	4266.31	5931.69	5937.83	5992.59	5741.93
9	School Education and Literacy	4297.27	4297.16	4287.24	4276.70	4748.87	4343.98	4868.03	4873.19	4904.53	4908.31
10	Science and Technology	85.04	85.04	53.23	100.00	100.00	59.10	101.00	155.00	45.9	104.85
11	Telecommunications	1.64	0.00	11.96	0.00	25.65	29.00	39.00	18.72	55.43	677.00
12	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	20.16	12.80	12.80	21.00	20.55	20.55	20.55	28.57	28.57	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Coal	0.00	37.15	37.15	18.00	25.38	25.38	30.75	36.40	36.4	30.53
14	Culture	29.10	28.34	25.16	35.10	34.41	24.76	35.10	34.97	27.35	35.10
15	Development of North Eastern Region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	716.00	716.00	802.72	527.25
16	Drinking Water and Sanitation	623.00	1074.30	1094.26	1400.00	1650.00	1649.90	1999.83	2399.83	2488.35	2234.31
17	Electronics and Information Technology	172.00	181.00	172.23	214.40	186.40	185.42	78.16	95.53	95.53	206.00
18	Environment, Forests and Climate Change	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.5	70.35
19	Housing and Urban Affairs	130.00	40.20	26.05	111.38	111.60	111.32	153.00	157.18	267.07	291.68
20	Ministry of Labour and Employment	176.55	52.65	49.23	127.10	43.94	27.11	564.03	517.50	146.32	607.74
21	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	214.27	206.53	197.18	246.01	409.11	350.83	497.92	468.77	523.23	587.70
22	Ministry of Mines	0.00	8.94	8.19	11.70	12.70	12.52	12.70	11.70	11.07	9.63
23	New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	72.00	69.49	92.00	73.00	61.83	217.00
24	Panchayati Raj	0.00	15.21	16.12	0.00	53.37	56.50	62.27	57.40	59.06	57.40
25	Road Transport and Highways	400.00	520.00	513.26	400.00	380.00	379.96	400.00	577.00	439.36	2700.00
26	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.75	0.00	238.15	174.74	12.72	251.68
27	Textiles	42.28	67.78	49.16	40.20	40.20	33.62	63.95	61.50	61.81	109.84
28	Tourism	37.00	21.25	21.24	37.50	37.50	37.50	43.75	43.75	23.37	87.57
29	Tribal Affairs	4792.19	4550.00	4472.26	4800.00	4798.64	4793.96	5300.14	5293.30	5286.75	5957.18
30	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	0.00	190.05	188.94	146.00	30.01	30.01	50.10	50.10	98.22	162.20
31	Women and Child Development	843.51	1666.71	1653.90	1418.60	1418.60	1417.55	1420.00	1420.00	1513.39	1677.19
32	Youth Affairs and Sports	85.30	68.07	84.30	79.56	71.71	62.94	138.90	137.39	132.17	164.65
33	Animal Husbandary, Dairying and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246.64
34	Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
35	Consumer Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
36	Food Processing Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.00
37	Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	976.30
TOTAL		19181.89	20177.62	20024.66	23206.14	24671.58	20956.40	30962.47	31292.2	30020.25	37802.90

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

Statement-IV

*Details of STC funds released to States during
2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	STC funds released to States (Rs. in crore)	
		2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	664.24	719.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	439.68	693.12
3.	Assam	765.23	1301.62
4.	Bihar	396.21	345.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	1536.64	1805.31
6.	Goa	19.34	22.29
7.	Gujarat	1082.95	1121.10
8.	Haryana	23.48	16.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	171.07	196.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	488.33	679.49
11.	Jharkhand	1286.78	1500.11
12.	Karnataka	504.24	678.53
13.	Kerala	153.54	138.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3049.19	4158.16
15.	Maharashtra	1319.71	1286.38
16.	Manipur	260.76	404.46
17.	Meghalaya	462.68	488.30
18.	Mizoram	416.13	538.57
19.	Nagaland	482.07	521.17
20.	Odisha	2120.33	2114.44
21.	Punjab	22.42	9.25
22.	Rajasthan	1952.12	2343.31
23.	Sikkim	90.77	146.83

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	185.98	259.05
25.	Telangana	434.78	629.32
26.	Tripura	258.14	352.55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	334.52	687.47
28.	Uttarakhand	93.72	138.15
29.	West Bengal	1279.12	1341.52
Total		20294.17	24637.25

* As on 31.12.2018

Self-Employment Training Institutes

*371. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for skill development of the youth in the country along with the amount of funds allocated and utilised for each of the said schemes during the last one year;

(b) the details of the training institutions operating at present under these schemes in Jalaun, Jhansi and Kanpur Dehat districts of Uttar Pradesh, location wise;

(c) the number of people who have been provided training across the country, State-wise;

(d) the details of the people, who have been provided training by rural self employment training institutes/groups during the last two years and the current year; and

(e) whether any credit linkage/financial assistance has been provided to these groups/institutes during the above period and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under Skill India Mission, over 40 skill development schemes/ programmes are being implemented by over 20 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Major schemes/programmes include

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 which enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country. Under the scheme, total funds amounting to Rs. 1723 Cr. had been allocated and utilized during FY 2017-18.

Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two programmes for skill development under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) known as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs). DDU-GKY is the placement linked skill development program for wage employment which allows skilling and assured placements in regular jobs in an organization not owned by the skilled person. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are sanctioned trade wise target for skilling and placement. Currently, as on date, 1216 Training Centres (TCs) are active. Under the scheme, out of total budgetary allocation of Rs 811.55 Cr., Rs. 803.41 Cr. had been released during FY 2017-18.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are managed by Banks with active co-operation from the Government of India and State Government. Dedicated institutions designed as to ensure necessary skill training and skill up gradation of the rural BPL youth to mitigate the unemployment problem. One RSETI is being established in every district in the country. Concerned bank is the lead bank in the district takes responsibility for creating and managing it. After successful completion of the training, credit linkage assistance by the banks is being provided for setting up of entrepreneurial ventures. Till now, 586 RSETIs are operational in the country. Under the scheme, out of total budgetary allocation of Rs. 65 Cr., Rs. 55.74 Cr. had been released during FY 2017-18.

(b) Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 30.11.2018, 1641 TCs have been empanelled in State of Uttar Pradesh. Out of these, 47 have been empanelled in Jalaun (20), Jhansi (14) and Kanpur Dehat (13) districts respectively.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) also initiated the establishment of visible and aspirational model skill centre known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training. PMKK has been allocated in each district of Jalaun, Jhansi and Kanpur Dehat.

(c) Under the PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, 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. 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). As per data reported on SDMS, as on 30.11.2018, 20.18 lakh candidates have been certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior i.e. 31.08.2018 is 18.42 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 10.09 lakh candidates have been reported placed in various sectors across the country. The States wise details of the candidates enrolled, trained, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2016-20 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under DDU-GKY, 7.01 Lakh candidates have been trained and 4.50 Lakh placed so far since inception (Sept, 2014) till November, 2018 (State wise Training details are given in the enclosed Statement-II).

Under RSETI, 29.5 Lakh youth have been trained and about 20 Lakh has been settled (wage/self employment) so far as on 30.11.2018 (State wise Training details are given in the enclosed Statement-III).

(d) and (e) Under RSETI scheme, 11,07,955 candidates have been trained and 3,55,575 candidates have been given credit/financial assistance during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto November 2018). The details of the candidates trained and credit linkage/financial assistance provided under RSETIs programme (Year-wise) are as under:

Financial Year	Number of Candidates trained	Credit linkage / financial assistance provided to Candidate	1	2	3
2016-17	4,45,143	1,35,288	2017-18	4,23,343	1,64,500
			2018-19 (upto November, 2018)	2,39,469	55,787
			Grand Total	11,07,955	3,55,575

Statement-I

The States wise details of the candidates enrolled, trained, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2016-20 is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	99	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,12,836	1,03,495	94,913	85,046	41,414
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,007	3,951	3,782	3,708	139
4.	Assam	75,737	62,541	56,358	50,072	14,258
5.	Bihar	1,71,156	1,64,179	1,49,861	1,29,988	39,959
6.	Chandigarh	5,861	5,374	5,034	4,487	1,864
7.	Chhattisgarh	55,555	47,929	42,508	35,193	11,548
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,747	1,490	1,137	878	352
9.	Daman and Diu	1,654	1,252	1,153	906	236
10.	Delhi	1,55,172	1,50,231	1,29,628	1,16,945	46,537
11.	Goa	1,268	1,260	862	804	630
12.	Gujarat	78,312	68,926	56,824	47,964	16,093
13.	Haryana	2,71,799	2,57,160	2,32,550	2,11,998	96,375
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37,796	34,494	31,097	27,729	9,543
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	68,078	64,636	60,508	53,753	27,831
16.	Jharkhand	58,025	53,632	48,134	43,041	11,049
17.	Karnataka	1,34,085	1,25,286	1,11,625	97,139	17,550
18.	Kerala	1,05,800	1,03,774	84,547	76,864	9,378

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Lakshwadeep		-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh		3,15,908	3,05,577	2,77,352	2,45,452	98,971
21. Maharashtra		1,69,666	1,60,292	1,26,855	1,06,641	22,835
22. Manipur		17,495	15,392	14,707	14,186	865
23. Meghalaya		9,907	8,872	8,567	7,184	1,912
24. Mizoram		2,801	1,606	1,124	698	55
25. Nagaland		3,184	2,436	2,042	1,824	919
26. Odisha		1,08,574	1,00,385	87,684	76,286	29,531
27. Puducherry		8,989	8,703	7,695	7,159	1,943
28. Punjab		1,59,234	1,50,034	1,38,924	1,27,269	56,846
29. Rajasthan		2,92,892	2,79,734	2,56,885	2,31,931	95,991
30. Sikkim		2,244	1,591	1,409	1,363	79
31. Tamil Nadu		2,55,956	2,41,106	2,14,561	1,91,950	73,231
32. Telangana		1,29,375	1,26,432	1,15,222	1,04,633	57,509
33. Tripura		17,533	16,735	15,530	13,849	3,857
34. Uttar Pradesh		5,70,353	5,19,616	4,67,282	4,14,421	1,58,053
35. Uttarakhand		64,919	59,587	51,321	45,408	15,617
36. West Bengal		1,53,412	1,45,840	1,31,904	1,16,603	46,668
Grand Total		36,22,429	33,93,548	30,29,585	26,93,372	10,09,638

[* Placement figure as on 30.11.2018 is with respect to 18.42 lakh certified candidate 90 days prior i.e. 31.08.2018]

Statement-II

State-wise Progress of DDUGKY in Training and Placement (Since September, 2014 to till November, 2018):

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Trained	Cumulative Placed
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	55135	53866
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	32211	12452
4	Bihar	31598	17878
5	Chhattisgarh	23727	8989
6	Gujarat	14465	8532
7	Haryana	27871	20105
8	Himachal Pradesh	2188	149
9	Jammu and Kashmir	44045	35230

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
10	Jharkhand	25753	8572	20	Punjab	6508	1836
11	Karnataka	34453	17726	21	Rajasthan	37682	20028
12	Kerala	34811	19213	22	Sikkim	304	275
13	Madhya Pradesh	35017	10827	23	Tamil Nadu	22842	41061
14	Maharashtra	17370	13319	24	Telangana	35825	32569
15	Manipur	0	0	25	Tripura	3955	2025
16	Meghalaya	514	202	26	Uttar Pradesh	90193	14206
17	Mizoram	72	0	27	Uttarakhand	397	155
18	Nagaland	0	0	28	West Bengal	10037	6609
19	Odisha	114056	104651	Total		701029	450475

Statement-III

*State-wise/UT-wise Cumulative Performance of RSETIs in Training and Settlement
(since inception up to 30-11-2018):*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Candidates settled	Out of Settled under Self Employment	Wage Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2310	1777	1567	210
2	Andhra Pradesh	109703	76686	62634	14052
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1562	598	568	30
4	Assam	83727	50728	47945	2783
5	Bihar	188697	128558	123223	5335
6	Chhattisgarh	75499	47994	35166	12828
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4017	2233	2125	108
8	Goa	368	62	60	2
9	Gujarat	207593	142284	135614	6670
10	Haryana	90377	56687	51014	5673
11	Himachal Pradesh	41930	29275	26088	3187

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jammu and Kashmir	55624	37841	31816	6025
13	Jharkhand	112330	71627	68743	2884
14	Karnataka	261507	180204	165432	14772
15	Kerala	92457	64142	56410	7732
16	Lakshadweep	289	63	63	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	220301	144382	132347	12035
18	Maharashtra	146219	100036	92488	7548
19	Manipur	1913	845	814	31
20	Meghalaya	9828	4022	3960	62
21	Mizoram	2199	1609	1419	190
22	Nagaland	1984	1097	1090	7
23	Odisha	152336	109077	96841	12236
24	Pondicherry	5580	3953	3324	629
25	Punjab	78502	51731	46245	5486
26	Rajasthan	239262	164400	144359	20041
27	Sikkim	2585	1616	1606	10
28	Tamil Nadu	159017	111167	91380	19787
29	Tripura	20674	11951	11631	320
30	Uttar Pradesh	374887	254206	220416	33790
31	Uttarakhand	50277	33780	32441	1339
32	West Bengal	104048	71931	69352	2579
33	Telangana	54940	38703	33520	5183
Grand Total		2952542	1995265	1791701	203564

Acquisitions by Oil Companies

*372. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

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

(a) the details of acquisitions made by the public sector oil companies during the last three years and their

acquisition cost along with the number of fields where production has been started;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for acquisition in foreign countries by such companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of emergency clauses in such agreements regarding acquisitions made between the public sector oil companies and the host countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indian Public Sector Oil and Gas companies, till December 2018, have acquired stake in 28 countries, including Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, East Timor, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Russia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, USA, UAE, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen. In the last three years, Indian oil and gas companies have

acquired assets in Russia, UAE, Namibia, Israel and Oman of which Russia, UAE and Oman are producing assets. A chart containing the details of acquisitions made in the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As a general approach, in order to augment India's energy security, Government has been encouraging Indian Public Sector Oil and Gas companies to aggressively pursue overseas equity hydrocarbon opportunities.

(c) In all agreements, there are clauses relating to Force Majeure.

Statement

Details of the acquisition made in the last three years

Sl. No.	Country of Project	Name of Project	Date of acquisition of asset	Acquisition Cost (in USD million)	Participating Companies along with P.I.	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Russia	Vankor	May'16 (15%)	1912.11	ONGC Videsh: 26% IOCL, OIL, BPRL: 23.9%	Producing
			Oct'16 (11%)	1785.1	Roseneft (O): 50.1%	
2.	Russia	Taas Yuryakh	Oct'16 (29.9%)	1149.82	OIL, IOCL, BPRL -29.9%	Exploration in progress
3.	Namibia	PEL 0037	03.10.2017	0.232	ONGC Videsh: 30% Tullow (O): 35% Pancontinental Namibia (Pty) Limited: 30%	Exploration in progress
					Paragon Oil and Gas (Pty) Limited: 5%	
4.	UAE	Lower Zakum Concession	Agreement Signed: 10.02.2018 Effective Date: 09.03.2018	665	Indian Consortium: 10% (ONGC Videsh 4%, IOC-3%, BPRL 3%) ADNOC (O): 60% INPEX: 10%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					PetroChina: 10% ENI: 5%	
					Total: 5%	Producing
5.	Israel	Block-32	27.03.2018	0.1	ONGC Videsh: 25% BPRL: 25% IOCL : 25% OIL : 25%	Exploration in progress
6.	Oman	Mukhaizna	05.04.2018	329	IOCL: 17% Occidental Mukhaizna LLC: 45% Oman Oil Co. SAOC: 20%, Liwa Energy Ltd: 15%, Total E&P Oman: 2% and Partex (Oman) Corpn: 1%	Producing

[English]

Aboriginal Tribes

*373. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the security provided to aboriginal tribes in the Indian territory, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there exists a special security to look after the security needs of aboriginal tribes in India;

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

(d) whether the Government holds any awareness programmes to educate Indian masses regarding the livelihood and ways of tribal people in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the initiative(s) taken by the Government to educate Indian citizens on restricted tribal areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Article 366(25) of the Constitution of

India refers to Scheduled Tribes (STs) as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. The Census of India notifies the population as STs and not aboriginals. While, the rights of free movement and residence throughout the territory of India and of acquisition and disposition of property are guaranteed to every citizen, special restrictions may be imposed by the State for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. Article 14 of the Constitution provides for equality before Law. Article 15 Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Accordingly, the security framework provided to the population of the country is also available to the communities notified as Scheduled Tribes. Further, there are some specific regulations providing for engaging with such communities in some parts of the country governed by local legislations / regulations etc. Article 338 A provides for a National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards provided for the STs The implications of violating rights of citizens are saddled with penal consequences as provided in relevant Acts / Regulations, as notified from time to time. These Acts /

Regulations are in public domain and public, in general, ought to be in know of such restrictions vis-a-vis tribals as ignorance thereof cannot an excuse in indulging in any security violations / illegal actions in respect of Scheduled Tribe population. The Police Authorities are empowered to take cognizance of offences against ST also.

(d) and (e) The implications of violating rights of citizens are saddled with penal consequences as provided in relevant Acts / Regulations, as notified from time to time by Central / States Government / UT Administrations. These Acts / Regulations are in public domain. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not implementing any specific awareness program to educate masses regarding the livelihood and ways of tribal people in India. However, for creating awareness on basic rights among tribals on various Acts like the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (FRA), 2006, provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, various steps have been taken which inter-alia includes translation of Act, Rules and guidelines into local languages through the State Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), conducting training & awareness camps through TRIs, Regional Consultations / Workshops, training of officials of the State Governments who are responsible for implementing the Acts at the ground level etc. Also Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports establishment of Tribal Research Institutes, Museums, Organizing of tribal festivals and fairs showcasing ways of tribal people, tradition, culture and means of livelihood to public at large.

There are several Acts notified by the Government which provides for specific rights to Scheduled Tribes in Tribal Areas of the country such as:

- (i) "The Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" safeguards the rights and livelihood of forest dwelling STs and OTFDs on all forest land.
- (ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- (iii) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;

- (iv) Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 which, inter alia, provides that every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the community resources.
- (v) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 (Section 41) provides that as far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled areas and where such acquisition does take place, it shall be done as a last resort. Section 41 of said Act (RFCTLARR) also provides for entitlements of STs to various benefits in case of acquisition or alienation of any land. Section 42 of the Act (RFCTLARR) provides for reservation and other benefits to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the affected areas.

Museum on Prime Ministers

*374. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a "Museum on Prime Ministers of India" to depict Modern India through collections relating to each Prime Minister of the country, their lives, works and significant contributions made towards nation building and to give visitors a holistic understanding of the continued thread of leadership, initiatives and sacrifice that have helped shape our nation since independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved setting up of the "Museum on Prime Ministers of India" in Teen Murti Estate premises on 22nd March, 2018. The proposed Museum building complex has been envisioned about the lives and contribution of all the Prime Ministers of India since independence.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil and Gas Discoveries

*375. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to recover more revenue from the 115 oil and gas discoveries on which huge expenses were incurred by ONGC and Oil India Limited which were subsequently auctioned to private companies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the public sector oil companies are scouting for discovered oil and gas fields in Russia and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the public sector oil companies are continuing to explore their participation in more oil and gas projects in Russia and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) With the objective to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in September 2015 in consultation with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL), approved the Discovered Small Field Policy for monetization of 69 discovered small fields/discoveries of ONGC and OIL, which had not been put to production. The policy has now been extended to include un-monetized discoveries/small fields from Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime also along with the nomination regime. Under the DSF Policy Round-II, Government has offered 59 discoveries clubbed under 25 contract areas for bidding. This policy was brought with the objective of bringing unmonetized discoveries and small discovered fields to production at the earliest to augment the domestic production of oil and gas. On monetization of these oil and gas discoveries, revenue will accrue to the Government on account of royalty, taxes and Government shares of revenue.

(b) to (c) The acquisition of stake and ownership of oil and gas assets abroad by public sector oil companies is envisaged to augment energy security of India. In recent years, public sector oil companies shifted their focus towards acquiring producing blocks. Public sector oil companies have acquired stakes in producing assets in Russia during 2016.

Tea Production

*376. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of tea in the country, especially in the North-Eastern States and Odisha during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to increase the production of tea in the North-Eastern region;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government to promote research work in the field of tea production; and

(d) whether any agreements have been signed with various universities in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The details of total production of tea in the country (State/UT-wise), during the last three years are given in the following Table:

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Assam	652.95	657.24	676.31
Tripura	8.96	9.46	8.72
Arunachal Pradesh	11.34	12.14	11.16
Meghalaya	0.31	0.52	0.47
Nagaland	0.18	0.81	1.24
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.08	0.08	0.12
Total North Eastern States	673.82	680.25	698.02
Others	559.32	570.24	627.03
All India Production	1233.14	1250.49	1325.05

Source: Tea Board

The State of Odisha does not have any recorded tea cultivation and tea production.

(b) and (c) In order to increase the production of tea in all the tea growing regions of the country, including North-Eastern region, the "Tea Development & Promotion Scheme" is being implemented by the Tea Board during the Medium Term Framework Period 2017-20. The main activities of the Scheme, inter alia, includes replantation, rejuvenation, field mechanization, factory modernization, quality certification and workers welfare.

Tea Board regularly undertakes activities aimed at promoting research in association with research institutions such as Tea Research Association (TRA), Tea Research Foundation (TRF) of United Planters' Association of Southern India (UPASI) and others. A Quality Control Laboratory (QCL) has been set up at Siliguri in West Bengal for undertaking testing of quality parameters, pesticide residue, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizer, heavy metal, microbiological contaminants, etc. in accordance with the standards of national and international regulatory bodies.

(d) Tocklai Tea Research Institute (TRI) has signed an MoU with University of California, Davis USA (UC Davis) in 2017 to work on productivity related issues. The Tocklai TRI also has a MoU with Kunming Institute of Botany, China to work on climate related issues.

[*Translation*]

R and D in Steel Sector

*377. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Steel industry needs to be provided with the latest world class technology urgently to improve its production capacity;

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

(c) whether the public and private sector iron and steel companies are conducting research and development (R&D) activities in the iron and steel sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the total amount allocated and spent for the purpose and the achievements of these companies during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government had introduced a new

scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan to provide an impetus to R&D activities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Steel industry is a deregulated sector and the role of Government is that of a facilitator. Government undertakes R&D for the sector to address relevant issues through budgetary support. Results of the R&D for the sector are made available in public domain for adoption by the industry. However, the decision regarding introduction of technologies to be deployed are essentially taken by the respective iron and steel companies based on techno-economics of the specific technologies.

(c) and (d) The steel companies in public and private sector are conducting research and development (R&D) in iron and steel sector. The details of the R&D expenditure of the public sector enterprises are given below:-

Sl. No.	CPSE	R&D Expenditure (Rs. crore)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	277.00	339.43	335.50
2	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	21.74	23.52	20.06

(e) Research & Development is an on-going activity. The Government started the scheme with Plan Fund for support of R&D during the 11th Five Year Plan, to pursue R&D projects on national importance, under the head "Promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector". The Scheme was continued in the 12th Plan and is still on-going.

Under the scheme, in the 12th Plan, projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs. 97.71 crore with approved financial assistance of Rs. 73.85 crore from Ministry of Steel. During 2018-19 & 2019-20, Rs.15 crore per annum has been allocated under the scheme.

CNG Stations

*379. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CNG stations opened in the country during the last five years;

(b) the number of new CNG stations likely/proposed to be opened in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States during the next five years; and

(c) whether the Government has any scheme/proposal to produce gas from organic waste and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The number of CNG stations opened in the country during the last five years is as under:

Year	Number of CNG Stations opened
2013-2014	63
2014-2015	43
2015-2016	72
2016-2017	152
2017-2018	191

(b) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. The authorized CGD entities develop the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations as per the work plan and techno-commercial viability to supply natural gas to households, vehicles, industrial and commercial units in their respective GAs.

Upto the 8th bidding round, there are 96 GAs in 23 States/ UTs where CGD network is accessible. PNGRB has granted authorization for additional 84 GAs in 9th CGD Bidding Round. Details of commitment of CNG stations made by CGD entities under 9th CGD bidding round in their work plan in the state of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States of the country are as under:

State	CNG stations as on 1.12.2018	Name of Geographical Area authorized during 9th CGD bidding round	Number of CNG Stations (as per work plan of 9th bidding round)
Assam	0	Cachar, Hailakandi & Karimganj Districts	21
		Kamrup & Kamrup Metropolitan Districts	51
Himachal Pradesh	0	Bilaspur, Hamirpur & Una Districts	10
Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	56 (Haryana)	Panchkula District (Except area already authorized), Sirmaur, Shimla & Solan (Except areas already authorized) districts	45
Tripura	8	Gomati District	6
		West Tripura (Except areas already authorized) District	6
Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun District	50

(c) 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 TM decomposition from various waste/biomass sources. 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) 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.

Sexual Harassment in Schools

*380. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up Internal Complaints Committee to check sexual harassment in the Government schools of all the States of the country in order to reduce the cases of sexual harassment against women at workplaces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 aims to provide safe and secure work environment to women. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and provides protection against sexual harassment at all workplace and covers all educational institutions. As per Section 4 (1) of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 "every employer of a workplace shall, by an order in writing, constitute a Committee to be known as the "Internal Complaints Committee".

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has constituted an 'Internal Complaints Committee' at KVS Headquarters level and Regional Offices level vide order dated 03.11.2015 to deal with the complaints regarding sexual harassment of women at workplace. Internal Complaint Committee in Headquarters and Regional Offices of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti(NVS) are functional which deal with complaints of Sexual Harassment of women employees at work place in NVS.

Central Board of Secondary Education(CBSE) has issued circular no. 18/2017 dated 25.08.2017 by which its affiliated schools have been instructed to constitute an 'Internal Complaints Committee' and take appropriate action as per the provisions of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Further, the CBSE has issued a circular on 12.09.2017 directing the schools affiliated with the Board to take measures such as safety audit of premises, CCTV monitoring, character antecedents verification, visitor management and training of staff and constitution of internal complaints committee on sexual harassment.

Education comes under the concurrent list of the

Constitution and the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have the direct responsibility to address the issue of sexual harassment in schools and work places under their territorial control. However, the MHRD has amended the Central Right of Children To Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Rules vide notification dated 28th September, 2015 which mandates that, the School Management Committee shall be the first level of grievance redressal of teachers of schools specified therein. It further provides for constitution of Grievance Redressal Committees at the State, District and Block levels. Complaints related to harassment of women teachers shall be accorded priority and shall be redressed without delay.

[English]

Eligibility Criteria for the Post of Messenger

4141. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently 3700 Ph. D holders have applied for a messenger's post in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the minimum eligibility criteria laid down for the said post; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill the vacancies in various Government Departments in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No such information has been received in the ministry in this regard. (c) Recruitment under central government is primarily made by various recruitment agencies namely Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Railway Recruitment Board (RRB) etc. Besides these, many Ministries/Departments/PSUs have their own recruitment mechanism for certain posts in their domain. The filling up of posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/Departments/PSUs during the years and action calendars of the recruiting agencies. The Government posts are regularly

filled up in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules.

Corporal Punishment in Schools

4142. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported relating to corporal punishment in schools resulting in serious and grievous injuries and mental trauma resulting in suicides; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in relation to each serious case?

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 (b) Statement indicating the details of the cases relating to corporal punishment, reported in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated Schools and the action taken by the Board thereon is enclosed. The information relating to such cases in the schools functioning under the jurisdiction of State Governments is not maintained centrally by this Ministry.

Statement

Details of cases related to Corporal Punishment Reported in CBSE Affiliated Schools and the action taken by the Board thereon

Sl. No.	Affiliation No.	Complaint dated	School Name	Nature of complaint	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	630168	03.02.2018	M D Seven Star School, Bani Tehsil Barsar, Distt. Hamirpur HP	Complaint of Corporal Punishment, Physically and Psychologically Harassment, beaten and orally abused, calling with caste to his son Master Chanderpal, Student, Class-9th	Complaint forwarded to Deputy Education Officer (DEO) with the request to take further necessary action as per rules & copy of the letter sent to school with the direction not to allow such incident to happen in future and to Complainant for information.
2	530475	27.04.2018	Swami Vivekahand Public School, Camp, Distt. Yamuna Nagar, Haryana- 135001	Complaint of Corporal Punishment, stopping bus service of his daughter and not allowing her to sit with other students in Computer Class, being psychologically Harassment to his daughter Miss Vanshika, Student, Class-10th	Complaint forwarded to DEO with the request to take further necessary action as per rules & copy of the letter sent to school with the direction not to allow such incident to happen in future and to Complainant for information.
3	530013	29.05.2018	K L Mehta Dayanand Public Senior Secondary School, No.2, Sector-16, Faridabad,	Complaint of Corporal Punishment, Orally abused the student, calling with	Complaint forwarded to DEO with the request to take further necessary action as per rules

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Haryana - 121001	caste and not permitted to appear in the Examination due to delay in deposit of fees. Physical Assault and Psychological Harassment to his daughter Miss Priyanka Gautam, Student, Class-11th	& copy of the letter sent to school with the direction not to allow such incident to happen in future and to Complainant for information.
4	530642	30.04.2018	Bal Vikas Progressive School, Village Jatal, Distt. Panipat, Haryana - 132103	Complaint of Corporal Punishment, Physically and psychologically Harassment to his son Master Samarth Chugh, Student, Class-2nd	Complaint forwarded to DEO with the request to take further necessary action as per rules & copy of the letter sent to school with the direction not to allow such incident to happen in future and to Complainant for information.
5	530059	01.03.2018	Mewat Model School, Firozpur Zirka, Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana-122104		
6	1631077	23.07.2018	Carrier Point Gurukul, Landra Banur, NH-16, Village - Tangori, Distt. Mohali, Punjab-160055	Ignorance of school in respect of accident of class XI student.	Complaint forwarded to The District Education Officer, S A S Nagar, Mohali, Punjab for taking action as per rules.
7	530674	08.09.2017	Ryan International School, Bhondsi, Gurugram	Murder of a student in the school	Show cause notice issued dated 16/09/2017. The present Recognition status is sought from the State Education Department and the school administration is taken over by Govt through Administrator
8	2130100		Green Wood Sr. School, Rampur, Uttarakhand	Molestation of a student and termination from school.	Complaint forwarded to DEO on 01.12.2018 with request to take appropriate action and inform the complainant.
9	2130093		Dayawati Modi Public School, Raibareilly, UP	Molestation of student of 6th class causing suicide by him	Letter sent to school on 05.12.2018 for seeking their comments.
10	2130814	18.09.2017	Green Wood Sr. School, Rampur, Uttarakhand	Molestation of a student and termination from school.	Complaint forwarded to DEO on 01.12.2018 with request to take appropriate action and inform the complainant.

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	1930236	20.06.2018	Brindhavanna Vidhyalaya, Gandhi Nagar, Karamad, Tamil Nadu -641 104.	Harassment /Torture to a first standard student locking him in the Toilet for hours.	The complaint has been forwarded to Director, Directorate of Elementary Education, DPI complex college Road, Chennai -600 006.
12	2430192		East Point School, Icchapur, (Near Indrapuri) P.O. Nawabganj, PS Noapara, Distt. North 24 Pargana, West Bengal-743 144	Master Suvajit Roy student of Class - II, is being tortured by school teachers, he is a victim of corporal punishment, bullying, harassment, discrimination, empathy, physical abuse by the 04 school teachers along with two class mate for past 07 month. He is suffering, from mentally upset.	Letter sent to the school for necessary action and asked for the comments on the matter. Also One Man IC constituted and on the basis of the report, an advisory was issued to the school vide letter dated 30.01.2018.
13	580002	14.12.2015	Army Public School, Ambala	Hair Cut of students	Complaint forwarded to Director Schools, Army Welfare Education Society
14	1900017	20.01.2016	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Chennai	Corporal Punishment	Complaint forwarded to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
15	540003	27.01.2017	Janwahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Jhajjar, Haryana	Suspicious Death of student	Complaint forwarded to Joint Commissioner, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti on 06.03.2017

[Translation]

**Free Medical Facilities in
Tribal Areas**

4143. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided free medical facilities in tribal areas through mobile diagnostic units in the country under the Tribal Sub-Plan in Schedule-V areas; and

(b) if so, the details of facilities/ services provided in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) at Central level and Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) at State level is dedicated source of fund for tribal development across the country. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country including provision of medical facilities is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps. "Public Health

& hospital" being a State subject, the primary responsibility of setting up of government hospitals in the tribal areas is that of respective State/ UT governments. Ministry of Tribal Affairs through its schemes 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)', Grant-in-Aid to voluntary Organisations and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution provides funds to the State Governments as an additive based on their proposal after approval of Project Appraisal Committee in the Ministry. Statement-I showing funds provided to the State Governments having Schedule-V areas by MoTA under the said schemes for provision of medical facilities including mobile medical unit dispensaries is attached.

Besides, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through the scheme 'National Health Mission (NHM)' wherein Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) funds have been earmarked, provides support to States for strengthening their healthcare system including for upgradation of existing and setting up new public health infrastructure based on requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Total amount of TSP funds provided to the States during 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given below:

Year	Funds Provided to States under NHM (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	1885.83
2015-16	2038.64
2016-17	106.12
2017-18	2402.78
2018-19	2032.00

Under NHM, tribal areas enjoy relaxed norms for setting up public health facilities including "time to care" norm I for setting up sub health Centres in tribal areas within 30 minutes of walk from habitation and relaxed norm for Mobile Medical Units for tribal areas one MMU exceeds 30 patients per day against 60 patients per day in plain areas for bringing healthcare delivery to the doorsteps of the population. Details of medical facilities in the States having Schedule-V Areas including Rajasthan available through mobile units are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds approved / released for provision of health services / medical facilities under Grants under Art.275(I) of the Constitution & SCA to TSS during last three years in respect of the States having Schedule-V Areas (as on 31.12.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1016.76	233.00	1135.00
2	Chhattisgarh	240.00	507.00	300.00	0.00
3	Gujarat	52.00	0.00	986.70	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	461.00	978.40	570.90
5	Jharkhand	1400.00	925.00	50.00	6419.63
6	Madhya Pradesh	2721.02	5101.07	2037.35	3175.00
7	Maharashtra	0.00	2000.00	9262.40	3037.53
8	Odisha	114.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of MMUs/ MMVs operational in the States/UTs Under NRHM			202	0	144	100	0	0	52	61	40	0
Number of MMUs/ MHUs in the States/UTs Under NUHM			4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of ERS vehicles operational in the States/UTs Under NHM	102-Type		0	490	735	0	126	362	0	0	2674	0
	104-Type		587	1	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	108-Type		730	470	606	210	200	239	439	585	937	316
	Others		0	0	0	2581	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		1317	961	1356	2791	326	602	439	585	3611	316
Number of Ambulances functioning in the State/UTs other than NHM (At PHC/ CHC/SDH/DH)			363	276	0	271	138	400	0	1510	3442	362

Source: NHM: http://nhm.gov.in/New_Updates_2018/Quarterly_MIS/June-2018/High_Focus_States_Non_NE.pdf

NRHM - National Rural Health Mission, NUHM - National Urban Health Mission, MMV - Mobile Medical Vehicles

[English]

Admission in M.Phil Course

4144. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional list/second list of written examination was declared for specific candidates for admission in M.Phil/Ph.D in Department of Education in University of Delhi in July 2016;

(b) whether some general category students who had appeared in the interview were denied admission as a consequences of that and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against persons involved in this; and

(d) whether the general category students whose

names appeared in the first list and had appeared in the interview and were denied admission due to second list would be reconsidered for admission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) University of Delhi has informed that the second List for admission in M.Phil Course was declared based on merit and availability of seats in each category and the subsequent /second list was not issued for specific candidates. No candidate who was declared as recommended for admission was denied admission. All admissions were done as per the University Ordinance governing M.Phil./Ph.D. admissions ensuring reservation as per University rules.

Assistance to Entrepreneurs

4145. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the entrepreneurs opening and using new technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the maximum amount available per project and the criteria fixed to avail the said incentive scheme; and

(c) the details of the entrepreneurs benefitted from the scheme and total amount paid to them along with the year since when the scheme has been in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements a Scheme namely "Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)" for Technology Up-gradation of existing and new Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

(b) The objective of CLCSS is to facilitate technology up-gradation by providing capital subsidy of 15 % (limited to maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs) on institutional finance availed by them for induction of well-established and improved technology in the specified 51 sub sectors/products approved under the scheme. Maximum limit of eligible loan for admissibility of subsidy under the Scheme is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

(c) From Financial Year 2000-2001 to 2018-19 (upto 31.12.2018), 62383 MSEs have benefitted by availing capital subsidy of Rs. 3856.36 Crore under the scheme.

[Translation]

Private Industrial Parks

4146. SHRI DHARAMBIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give priority to setting up of private industrial parks to remove the problem of unemployment and development of industrial infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of investment of the gross domestic product in research and development activities to maintain the high growth rate in future; 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) 'Industrial Park Scheme' was notified by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) vide notification No. 12(4)/2001-IP&ID dated 1st April, 2002 and the scheme ended on 31st March, 2006. The Department used to accord approval to those undertakings which had developed Industrial Parks for availing benefits under Section 80-IA of Income Tax Act, 1961.

However, for up-gradation of Industrial Estates/Parks/ Areas, DIPP notified the scheme 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) in July, 2013. Under this scheme, out of total 21 approved projects, 18 projects are under implementation and 3 projects have been completed. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement. All these projects are being implemented and monitored by the State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) of the concerned State Governments such as Industrial Development Corporations.

(c) and (d) India's national expenditure on research & development has been increasing consistently over the years. In terms of GDP, the current level of investment in Research and Development (R&D) has hovered around 0.70% during the decade.

The Government has taken several steps to stimulate purposeful, scientific research in the country including increasing budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Science & Technology. It has been constantly engaged in the promotion of scientific research in the country through various measures such as setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of Centres of Excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas

of Science & Technology (S&T) in academic and national institutions, supporting mega facilities for basic research, launching of new fellowships, substantial grant to potential scientists through extramural research funding, scaled up

funding in the new areas such as Clean Energy and Water including Energy Efficiency, Clean Coal Technology, Smart Grids, National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical System (ICPS), Artificial Intelligence etc.

Statement

The details of projects along with their progress under MIUS

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	State	Date Approval	Total Project Cost	Approved GOI grant	Released GOI grant	Progress Financial	Progress Physical (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	54.20	14.93	10.45	14.23	20.03
2	Upgradation of Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	10.16	2.54	2.604	9.07	Completed
3	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla Distt Raipur	Chhatishgarh	05.03.2015	49.83	12.26	12.26	44.92	99.29
4	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhatishgarh	10.08.2015	41.76	8.74	8.74	38.17	99
5	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05.03.2015	39.60	10.24	11.97	15.67	20.39
6	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05.03.2015	36.67	9.62	10.26	14.54	20.15
7	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	HP	05.03.2015	95.77	24.07	16.62	42.3	46.48
8	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	05.03.2015	88.05	22.62	15.83	29.14	56.34
9	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10.08.2015	18.54	5.54	1.66	1.65	7.16
10	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J & K	10.08.2015	38.35	17.22	13.27	24	57.02
11	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	10.08.2015	90.50	42.69	12.81	2.86	19.53
12	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	karnataka	10.08.2015	96.66	18.96	18.96	69.55	65.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Up gradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	01.03.2016	18.02	14.42	10.10	12.43	54.99
14	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28.03.2016	130.94	50	35.00	62.35	58.02
15	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	05.03.2015	75.00	12.75	12.75	66.59	86.8
16	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	05.03.2015	48.48	12.62	14.72	48.48	Completed
17	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05.03.2015	44.26	13.06	13.06	26.74	51.05
18	Upgradation of Physical infrastructure at SIPCOT-HOSUR Industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu	01.03.2016	30.40	7.69	7.69	28.05	Completed
19	Pashamylaram Industrial Area. Medak	Telangana	05.03.2015	104.24	25.76	7.07	0	0
20	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05.03.2015	59.93	43.51	43.44	37.31	75.26
21	Upgradation of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01.03.2016	52.25	38.76	38.76	31.88	77.59

Agriculture Export Zones

4147. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect the special agriculture export zones with various ports and airports in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard till date; and

(c) 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) to (c) The concept of Agri Export Zone (AEZ) was introduced in 2001, through EXIM Policy 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.

[English]

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Forest Produce

4148. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund earmarked for spending on marketing of agricultural produce or forest produce made by Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the amount of such fund utilized since 2014;

(c) whether the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has started lending to individual;

(d) if so, the details of the beneficiaries under this scheme; and

(e) the number of such beneficiaries who are currently in employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (b) The details of funds earmarked and utilized since 2014 under the scheme of 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP' are as under:

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Utilization
2013-14	163.51	122.00	112.49
2014-15	317.00	100.00	100.00
2015-16	307.00	143.00	117.69
2016-17	158.00	3.00	2.00
2017-18	100.00	25.00	8.59
2018-19 (Upto 31.12.2018)	130.00	-	93.33

(c) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) provides loans to individuals through its State Channelizing Agencies, certain Public Sector/ Co-op. Banks, Regional Rural Banks having refinance agreement with NSTFDC for undertaking Income Generation Activities and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under the following schemes being implemented by it:

- I. Term Loan scheme
- II. Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY)
- III. Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups
- IV. Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY)

(d) The details of disbursement made and number of beneficiaries assisted under NSTFDC schemes since 2014-15 are as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

F.Y.	Term Loan		Micro Credit Scheme		AMSY		ASRY	
	Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.
2014-15	125.18	14836	4.80	3186	23.66	11616	1.33	17
2015-16	118.12	66173	55.14	26080	2.08	548	1.26	23
2016-17	149.47	67904	56.37	28462	23.34	10583	1.44	77
2017-18	261.40	37402	4.59	4553	1.94	290	2.79	124
2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)	27.53	6164	6.02	5972	0.61	202	1.09	39

(e) No such data is maintained.

Island Tourism

4149. SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for development of island tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified any potential island tourism destinations in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to study the feasibility of development of island tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The holistic development of identified Islands in the country has been taken up by NITI Aayog. The final Site Potential Development Report has been prepared for four islands in Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) namely Smith, Ross, Long and Aves Islands and five islands in Lakshadweep namely Minicoy, Bangaram, Thinnakara, Cheriya and Suheli Islands. Tourism based projects have been identified in Long, Aves, Smith and Neil Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Minicoy, Kadamat and Suheli Islands of Lakshadweep while according priority to air and sea connectivity and the construction of airport at Minicoy in Lakshadweep by the Indian Air Force.

The Ministry of Tourism has also sanctioned a project for Rs. 42.19 Crore during 2016-17 for Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under the Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme for development of island tourism in the country.

(e) Islands Development Agency (IDA) has been constituted on 1st June, 2017 under the Chairmanship on Hon'ble Home Minister, Government of India to oversee the comprehensive development of Islands. Further, a Committee has been constituted in NITI Aayog to recommend a road map for harnessing the development potential of Little Andaman and Great Nicobar Islands in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Employment Growth

4150. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in GDP growth vis-a-vis growth in employment in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is a perceptible increase in productivity of enterprises during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no proportional increase in employment to commensurate with productivity in the last three-four years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of employment opportunities created/ provided in the last four years, Year/State/Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANG WAR): (a) to (d) As per the available result of labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years & above on usual status basis during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 4.0%, 3.4% and 3.7% respectively. As per estimate released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the corresponding growth rates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12) in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 5.5%, 6.4% and 8.2% respectively.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/ programmes are given in the enclosed Statement.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated 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. Under PMMY, as on 30.11.2018, the number of loans sanctioned is 14.75 core.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers for 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 for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee. Till 31st December, 2018, benefits have been given to 1.21 lakh establishments covering 98.38 lakh beneficiaries.

Statement

(a) Year-wise/State-wise details of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 30.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	1398	1744	1064
2	Andhra Pradesh	7740	14148	12216	9008
3	Arunachal Pradesh	104	1984	1672	1496
4	Assam	9026	31498	18256	16424
5	Bihar	19624	25872	18456	10776
6	Chandigarh	323	376	360	128
7	Chhattisgarh	9496	12856	11704	11792
8	Delhi	2048	952	920	384
9	Goa	500	660	400	232
10	Gujarat*	14960	11629	15008	14488
11	Haryana	7232	11016	13744	8024
12	Himachal Pradesh	5134	6916	7088	5528
13	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	11691	30024	27752
14	Jharkhand	12873	10400	8888	4472
15	Karnataka	17284	30286	16920	15360
16	Kerala	9653	13068	10776	9520
17	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
18	Madhya Pradesh	16497	15520	14432	8040
19	Maharashtra**	20161	17799	26632	21960
20	Manipur	2715	8419	4800	4680

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Meghalaya	4824	2632	600	1472
22	Mizoram	9072	3400	1992	3336
23	Nagaland	4998	7783	7440	3296
24	Odisha	17629	20392	19192	11808
25	Puducherry	447	699	352	368
26	Punjab	7762	9858	12160	7288
27	Rajasthan	14537	13408	12614	9616
28	Sikkim	397	201	296	200
29	Tamil Nadu	20836	25764	32760	20344
30	Telangana	7761	6445	9520	7440
31	Tripura	5355	17961	8928	2904
32	Uttar Pradesh	43059	36315	43456	25888
33	Uttarakhand	6161	9890	12904	9240
34	West Bengal	12746	26604	10928	10528
Total		323362	407840	387184	284856

* Including Daman and Diu

** Including Dadar & Nagar Haveli

Source: M/o Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

(b) *State-wise/UT-wise Households provided employment and Persondays Generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)*

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Households provided employment				Persondays generated			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	36.07	39.84	39.92	39.81	1992.10	2060.90	2120.10	1857.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.81	2.03	1.42	0.97	50.45	85.35	42.80	27.03
3	Assam	15.02	15.71	16.85	10.63	486.33	466.09	481.15	258.60
4	Bihar	14.87	22.95	22.49	21.59	670.92	858.36	817.67	728.48
5	Chhattisgarh	21.74	21.32	23.26	19.92	1013.96	885.94	1199.29	809.43
6	Goa	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.01	1.07	1.26	0.99	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Gujarat	5.57	7.16	8.61	6.73	225.41	271.06	353.09	250.22
8	Haryana	1.69	2.81	2.73	1.51	48.48	84.91	90.34	41.31
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.24	5.29	5.11	4.46	177.71	236.61	220.06	172.92
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6.53	6.21	6.94	4.08	316.32	315.59	378.30	181.47
11	Jharkhand	11.26	17.43	14.45	10.47	585.61	707.44	592.75	396.65
12	Karnataka	12.36	18.18	19.04	14.59	598.38	914.06	858.13	538.75
13	Kerala	15.06	14.57	13.12	12.94	741.60	684.48	619.50	493.99
14	Madhya Pradesh	27.02	28.02	34.81	30.55	1237.42	1130.39	1622.68	1274.29
15	Maharashtra	12.75	14.33	16.98	14.11	763.37	708.99	825.32	532.26
16	Manipur	4.74	5.16	4.91	4.33	75.33	119.03	61.25	44.03
17	Meghalaya	3.68	4.15	4.27	3.43	199.71	282.54	291.88	153.61
18	Mizoram	1.90	1.89	1.91	1.94	131.26	168.23	144.38	111.22
19	Nagaland	4.17	4.18	4.10	3.10	212.07	290.71	237.01	53.13
20	Odisha	19.98	20.33	23.07	18.57	894.46	774.48	922.17	618.49
21	Punjab	4.74	5.36	6.64	4.79	144.34	157.73	223.14	111.68
22	Rajasthan	42.21	46.35	45.14	36.41	2340.43	2595.93	2397.05	1469.43
23	Sikkim	0.66	0.68	0.64	0.54	43.84	46.12	34.61	20.09
24	Tamil Nadu	60.53	62.62	58.15	47.26	3686.75	3999.42	2388.81	1303.66
25	Telangana	25.65	25.60	25.32	24.11	1417.76	1082.19	1147.44	1045.51
26	Tripura	5.70	5.77	5.23	5.16	538.60	460.52	175.97	145.54
27	Uttar Pradesh	54.35	50.09	48.65	39.96	1822.22	1575.01	1816.80	1322.33
28	Uttarakhand	5.44	5.44	5.10	3.78	223.87	236.71	223.04	127.94
29	West Bengal	61.11	58.25	52.41	38.82	2864.97	2355.46	3125.57	2226.33
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.04	2.68	4.12	1.90	0.94
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.06
32	Puducherry	0.33	0.31	0.38	0.29	5.62	5.37	7.26	5.33
Total		481.32	512.22	511.77	424.86	23513.13	23565.01	23420.50	16322.49

*As on 30.11.2018
(www.nrega.nio.in)

Note: All figures as per MIS

(c) *Year wise and State-wise DDUGKY Physical achievement under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDUGKY)*

Year wise and Statewise DDU-GKY Physical achievement

Sl. No.	State	FY 15-16		FY 16-17		FY 17-18		FY 18-19 till Nov '18 as on 03.12.18 (as per MPR)	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	4013	1989	12787	18966	17341	10954	18182	20134
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	4258	3022	8202	1479	9936	3464	9320	4487
4	Bihar	7722	3685	8608	4216	6972	4859	5799	4267
5	Chhattisgarh	8434	4463	7355	1987	3111	539	3142	2000
6	Gujarat	7892	5083	2254	2075	528	160	2515	780
7	Haryana	13409	6807	10512	586	2281	5832	551	3950
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	350	-	1748	149
9	Jammu and Kashmir	18609	16524	7300	6453	1137	1424	1653	152
10	Jharkhand	6939	1314	8360	2355	5526	2375	2941	1494
11	Karnataka	10926	5443	10909	4432	8871	4752	3261	3099
12	Kerala	4738	2446	11246	5598	10587	4175	7929	6994
13	Madhya Pradesh	13089	3954	10974	3546	5353	1823	4679	1504
14	Maharashtra	4140	3694	7082	7390	5255	2235		
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	202
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Odisha	23070	18001	32108	45726	23520	14035	22916	21562
20	Punjab	-	-	-	-	4987	563	1499	1273
21	Rajasthan	23143	12844	3837	3397	2599	693	4423	2744
22	Sikkim	304	205	-	70	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Tamil Nadu	20449	9375	113	30780	519	765	837	121
24	Telangana	3554	1830	8969	9150	12470	9048	9527	12541
25	Tripura	305	75	1197	342	1530	526	723	875
26	Uttar Pradesh	63209	8552	11203	2052	4795	892	8155	2710
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	369	155		
28	West Bengal	2408	1900	2512	979	2032	1518	2854	2212
Total		236471	109512	162586	147883	131527	75787	118790	95640

Source: M/o Rural Development

(d) Details of no. of skill trained candidates placed under (EST&P), year wise, State-wise progress under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 till date (As on 05.12.2018)

Number of Skill Trained Candidates Placed

Sl. No.	States/UTs	FY 2014-15	FY 2015 16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	182	3116	35882	12010	38100	89290
2	Arunachal Pradesh	113	297	410			
3	Assam	-	-	293	1284	258	1835
4	Bihar	-	90	176	1546	108	1920
5	Chhattisgarh	655	3513	5858	6476	2800	19302
6	Goa	-	-	66	639	833	1538
7	Gujarat	-	226	3920	6388	6741	17275
8	Haryana	282	-	-	685	494	1461
9	Himachal Pradesh	196	86	100	116	498	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	254	25	60	339		
11	Jharkhand	-	-	2700	20795	2093	25588
12	Karnataka	-	3527	637	898	-	5062
13	Kerala	-	-	443	2413	1570	4426
14	Madhya Pradesh	2337	4307	38060	3039	19936	67679
15	Maharashtra	-	-	11768	6083	10656	28507

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Manipur	-	6	-	-	41	47
17	Meghalaya	-	-	317	111	7	435
18	Mizoram	-	-	147	91	684	922
19	Nagaland	1866	691	341	1749	-	4647
20	Odisha	-	-	2467	776	-	3243
21	Punjab	-	-	-	1139	893	2032
22	Rajasthan	-	-	-	33	1345	1378
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	187	187
24	Tamil Nadu	52988	6262	-	1156	1849	62255
25	Telangana	2628	3718	1861	10013	4078	22298
26	Tripura	-	-	-	2	101	103
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	42174	30058	11	72243
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	1731	-	663	2394
29	West Bengal	2083	6322	2691	6919	832	18847
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh	94	1436	283	875	-	2688
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		63115	33664	151901	115416	94753	458849

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Affairs

[Translation]

Cruise Tourism

4151. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for cruise tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details and the names of the places having potential for cruise tourism and the manner in which these are likely to be developed;

(d) the extant status of cruise tourism in the country; and

(e) the quantum of employment likely to be generated by the implementation of cruise tourism action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Ministry of Shipping has brought out a Vision Document with a view to develop India as a Cruise shipping destination. The vision document envisages to develop supporting infrastructure for cruise tourism at ports, give special focus on developing the domestic cruise industry through policy supports, incentives and port infrastructure development. Separately, Ministry of Shipping & Ministry of Tourism have jointly appointed a consultant for 'Preparation of Action Plan for Development of Cruise Tourism in India.

The five major ports of the country namely, Mumbai Port, Mormugao Port, New Mangalore Port, Cochin Port and Chennai Port have been developed to attract cruise ships with dedicated terminals and other related infrastructure for berthing of cruise vessels and embarking and disembarking of cruise passengers.

In the year 2017-18, a total of 139 Cruise ships carrying — 1,62,660 passengers visited India at six major ports namely Mumbai Port, Mormugao Port, New Mangalore Port, Cochin Port, Chennai Port and Kolkata Port.

The Cruise tourism operations augment local economic activities as business opportunities arise for supply for provisions, transport, hotels, bunkering etc. to cruise ships which generate direct and indirect employment and help in growth of local economy.

[English]

Conservation of Manuscripts of Leaders

4152. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) has catalogued and preserved manuscripts of leaders such as Syama Prasad Mookherjee, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Keshav Bahrain Hedgewar;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of collections, archival documents, files and metadata acquired and prepared by the NMML;

(c) whether NMML recently acquired manuscripts

relating to the lives of Syama Prasad Mookherjee, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Keshav Baliram Hedgewar during each of the last five years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of digitization including number of pages digitized pertaining to the manuscripts of Syama Prasad Mookherjee, Vinayaka Damodar Savarkar and Keshav Baliram Hedgewar?

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) Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) has catalogued and preserved the collection of Syama Prasad Mookerjee papers in the Archives, whereas the papers of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Keshav Baliram Hedgewar are preserved with the Microfilm Division of the Library and have not been catalogued. The details of the collections are as given below:

- Syama Prasad Mookerjee - 80,000 pages approx. Metadata of these has been prepared.
- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar - 20125 images. As these have not been digitized, no Metadata has been prepared.
- Keshav Baliram Hedgewar - 1150 images. As these have not been digitized, no Metadata has been prepared.

(c) No, the NMML has not acquired any manuscript relating to the lives of Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Keshav Baliram Hedgewar during last five years.

(d) The scanning of Syama Prasad Mookerjee papers has been completed. The papers of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Keshav Baliram Hedgewar have not been digitized.

[Translation]

Training Centres

4153. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) especially loss making units have been engaged to impart training to the youths in their training centres under the Kaushal Bharat Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of youth in the country likely to be trained under this scheme;

(d) whether any target has been set in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve those targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) Under Skill India Mission, some PSUs and private companies have contributed in imparting skill development training as a part of their CSR initiative. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a Public Private Company under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is working with some of the PSUs for skill development activities. As on date, NSDC has trained 85,000 candidates under the CSR initiative.

Global Ranking of Universities

4154. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) the global ranking of the country among international universities during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) whether any organization determines the global ranking of university and if so, the modality of functioning thereof; and

(c) the norms for awarding/ ranking 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) World ranking systems like QS World Rankings and Times Higher Education (THE) Rankings determine the global ranking of Institutions and Universities using different parameters for assessment and not the ranking of countries.

While the QS World University Rankings are compiled using six parameters viz. academic reputation, employer reputation, faculty/student ratio, citations per faculty, international faculty ratio and international student ratio, THE Rankings consider teaching, research, citations, international outlook and industry income for evaluating institutions/ universities.

The number of Indian institutes/ Universities that featured in the QS World University Rankings and THE Rankings during the last three years and the current financial year are as follows:

No. of Institutions in top 500 Global Best Universities	Ranking Agency		Year of Ranking	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
QS	9	8	8	9
THE	5	5	2	5

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj

4156. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya in District Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon, so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give its approval for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya in the said place;

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that the proposal for opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) in Maharajganj, District Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh has been received. 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".

[*English*]

Setting up of ROs

4158. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to double its petroleum Retail Outlets (ROs) from 63674 pumps to 130000 pumps and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said move is not against the United Nations framework on climate change/Paris Agreement and the commitments made by the country to reduce the emission of green house gases by reducing the usage of fossil fuels and in achieving renewable energy target by 2020 and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has through its National Auto Fuel Policy and Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025 announced/proposes to announce the closure of petrol pumps in the country replacing them with alternative fuels by 2025 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted a study about requirement of ROs in the country and if so, the details thereof along with any proposal to open ROs across

the country following the study report, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government would agree that allotment of Retail Outlets surround allegations of corruption and nepotism by oil companies and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken to ensure/introduce a transparent allocation process?

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 advertisements for award of new Retail Outlet dealerships on 25.11.2018 and 14.12.2018. A total number of 78,688 locations including 24,694 in various rural areas have been included under the said advertisements on pan India basis by the OMCs.

(c) Auto Fuel Vision & Policy, 2025 has provided road map for upgradation of Auto Fuel Quality in the country.

(d) 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.

(e) OMCs in order to bring in more transparency in dealer selection process have introduced a simplified and transparent dealer selection process. The salient features include user-friendly on line application facility, selection by draw of lots, videography of proceedings, mechanism for grievance redressal system, etc.

[*Translation*]

Maintenance of Places of Cultural Importance

4159. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make any plan for the maintenance of the places of cultural importance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the places identified as places of cultural importance in the country, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(d) whether these places are in dilapidated condition due to lack of proper maintenance and development;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Archaeological Survey of India has declared 3691 numbers of monuments as a protected monuments of National importance under the AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act 2010. The details of such protected monuments/places of cultural importance, State/UT-wise, including Rajasthan are given in the the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) No Madam. Conservation work of the protected monuments is attended regularly by the ASI depending upon the requirements of the different sites and availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

Statement

Details of protected monuments/places of cultural importance in the country, State/UTwise, including Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Nos. of protected Monuments/ places of cultural importance
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70

1	2	3
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.	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

*[English]***Setting up of Trade Fair Complexes**

4160. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new trade fair complexes in various States of the country particularly in North Eastern States including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed complexes are likely to be set up by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Department provides financial assistance for setting up export infrastructure including International Trade Promotion Centres, as and when proposals are received from the eligible agencies under the TIES scheme.

The Department has approved financial assistance for three trade promotion centres under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)'. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of New Trade Fair Complexes set up in various State*

Sl. No.	Name of project	Implementing Agency	Time schedule indicated by the Implementing Agency
1.	'Establishment of Main Exhibition Building (Phase II) at Trade cum Permanent Exhibition Centre at Imphal', Manipur	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation (MANIDCO), Government of Manipur	24 months from date of start.
2.	'Expansion of Chennai trade Centre', Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organization	24 months from date of start
3.	'Establishment of Trade Promotion Centre at Minto Hall, Bhopal', Madhya Pradesh	M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation	Completed

PMRPY

4161. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government targeted 10 million jobs by March 2019 under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of jobs provided under this scheme so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

to achieve the said target within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched on 9th August, 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution i.e. 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) w.e.f. 01.04.2018 for a period of three years to the new employees and to the existing beneficiaries for their remaining period of three years through EPFO. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through

establishment is 31st March, 2019. The scheme is targeted for employees earning upto Rs. 15,000 per month. This scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, these workers will have access to social security

benefits of the organized sector. Number of Employees and Establishments benefitted as on 31.12.2018 is 98.38 lakh and 1.21 lakh respectively. State-wise employees, establishment benefitted and amount of subsidy disbursed is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details from PMRPY Portal from inception till 31-Dec-2018

State	No. of Establishment Benefited During Period 01-Apr-2016 to 31-Dec-2018	No. of Employees Benefited During Period 01-Apr-2016 to 31-Dec-2018	Subsidy Amount
Andhra Pradesh	8646	780535	2422534115
Assam	365	8258	27780925
Bihar	737	105355	474851209
Chandigarh	3612	155769	548215125
Chhattisgarh	2473	102987	359170624
Delhi	5570	628772	2137927962
Goa 352	15343	42488134	
Gujarat	11763	857175	2748520825
Haryana	7067	823757	2633467270
Himachal Pradesh	2565	110997	340391679
Jharkhand	1110	46635	133283018
Karnataka	7853	963140	3471298051
Kerala	3567	165120	892195708
Madhya Pradesh	4548	282474	1040402671
Maharashtra	14193	1746468	5470612241
Odisha	2169	110975	358483871
Punjab	4760	161869	626154768
Rajasthan	7801	376834	1029095730
Tamil Nadu	13527	1177433	3816056107
Uttar Pradesh	12556	689057	2528746729
Uttarakhand	2491	243977	642416319
West Bengal	3825	285416	787598144
	121350	9838346	32531691225

Sedimentary Basins

4162. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of sedimentary basins of oil still remaining under-explored in the country; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase exploration activity in these basins?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) India has 26 sedimentary basins covering an area of 3.36 million square kilometers. Crude oil & natural gas production is taking place from 7 sedimentary basins. In 5 basins, petroleum resources have been established but are yet to produce commercially. The remaining 14 basins have prospective resources which are to be explored. At present only 48% of the sedimentary basinal areas have been appraised.

(b) The major policy initiatives taken by the Government to increase exploration activities in under explored basins include:

- (i) National Seismic Program(NSP), 2016 - NSP was launched on 12 October 2016 to conduct 2D seismic survey for data acquisition, processing and interpretation of 48,243 Line Kilo Metres (LKM).
- (ii) National Data Repository was launched on 28 June 2017 to supplement Open Acreages Licensing Policy (OALP) under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016 (HELP).
- (iii) Under OALP Bid Round I, 55 blocks having area of 59,282 sq.Km. have been awarded on 1st October, 2018.

Merger of Commodity Boards

4164. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning merger of the Commodity Boards into a single entity in order to improve production and exports of plantation crops and if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives of these Boards to enhance the quality and boost exports of plantation crops;

(b) whether exports of Coffee, Tea, Spices, Tobacco have recorded positive growth during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of grants received by these Boards for implementation of Schemes in the respective sectors during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any proposal for creating Cashew Board and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has approved to extend 7th CPC benefits to Pensioners of Coffee Board and other Commodity Boards w.e.f. 1/1/2016, 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) No Madam. Government has taken various initiatives through the individual Commodity Boards to enhance the quality and boost exports of these plantation crops by way of providing financial and technical assistance to the growers and the industry for new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, quality up-gradation, value addition and market promotion through the schemes implemented by the these Boards.

(b) The exports of coffee, tea and spices have recorded positive growth in 2017-18 against 2016-17 and 2015-16. The export of tobacco has shown a decreasing trend. The details of export during last three years are as below:

(Qty. in MT and Value in Rs. Crores)

Crop	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Export (Qty)	Value	Export (Qty)	Value	Export (Qty)	Value
Tea	2,32,920	4493.10	2,27,630	4632.50	2,56,570	5064.88
Coffee	3,10,015	5056	3,43,933	5447	3,95,014*	6210
Spices	8,43,255	16238.23	9,47,790	17812.23	1,028,060	17980.16
Tobacco	2,43,418	6058.13	2,31,800	5975.08	2,12,916	5539.94

Source: Commodity Boards.

* Provisional.

(c) The details of grants received by these Boards for implementation of Schemes in the respective sectors during the last three years are as below:

(In Rs. Crores)

Board	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Revised)
Tea Board	179.46	150.41	190.60
Coffee Board	157.34	154.74	186.55
Rubber Board	241.74	184.75	183.08
Spices Board	115.35	89.35	97.10
Tobacco Board	Tobacco Board has not drawn any grants from the Government.		

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) The Department of Commerce has approved to extend 7th CPC benefits to Pensioners of Coffee Board and other Commodity Boards viz. Tea Board, Rubber Board, Spices Board and Tobacco Board with effect from 1.1.2016 vide order dated 27.12.2018 and vide order dated 17.12.2018 for Tobacco Board's pensioners..

Discussion at AIEC

4165. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discussions that took place at the 4th Australia India Education Council (AIEC) Meeting

from 28th June-3rd July, 2018;

(b) the details of the Mo Us that were signed between top educational institutions of the two countries;

(c) whether Australian providers are well-positioned to help India meet its education priorities, especially in terms of increasing research capacity of Indian institutions and research collaboration with industry;

(d) whether there are any specialist collaborative research institutes in India around key challenges facing both the countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there remains issues on mutual recognition of qualifications in India and Australia and if so, whether there has been any discussion between the two countries to resolve those and if so, the details thereof?

(i) Academic research collaboration between institutions on both sides;

(ii) Online education, including by means of sharing of massive open online courses on each other's platforms;

(iii) Skill development and vocational training;

(iv) Greater mobility of faculty and students through Government of India schemes like Global Initiative of Academic Network (GIAN);

(v) School education, especially in the curriculum revision and development of pedagogies.

(b) A total of 7 agreements/MoUs were signed between Indian and Australian Institutions. Amongst them,

three agreements were signed by Deakin University, Australia with Central University of Jammu, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry. Two agreements were signed by Curtin University; Australia with Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi. One agreement was signed between Western Sydney University, Australia and Centurion University, Odisha. One agreement was signed between University of Adelaide, Australia and O. P. Jindal University.

(c) There is growing collaboration between Australian and Indian Institutions on joint research projects and PhD programmes in areas of mutual interest. At the 4th Australia-India Education Council Meeting, it was agreed to further strengthen the partnership of Australia and India in the area of research collaboration to allow greater mobility of researchers, academics and scholars to support our mutual interest in high quality research outputs.

(d) Under the newly initiated Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) programme of this Ministry. 157 Joint research proposals between reputed Indian Institutions and Australian Institutions have been received and in the process of approval. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur is the Nodal Institute for helping, handholding and coordinating with participating Indian educational Institutions to forge alliances with the Australian educational Institutions for academic and research collaboration.

(e) The issue regarding Mutual Recognition of Academic Qualifications between the two countries is under consideration, through discussions between both the countries.

Regulation of Private Placement Agencies

4166. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) the details of the various laws/guidelines enacted/laid down to regulate the functioning of Private Placement agencies in the country;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the States for regulation of private placement agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent of compliance reported by the States in this regard along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of the said laws/guideline by the States;

(d) whether the government has evaluated the effectiveness of these laws/guidelines in regulating/monitoring the activities for the private placement agencies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to review the existing laws/guidelines to check exploitation by the placement agencies effectively and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies. Subsequently, the Ministry requested States and UTs in October 2010, to register placement agencies under Shops & Establishments Act, which is administered by the State Governments. A few states like Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Jharkhand have made some arrangements for regulation of Private Placement Agencies.

V.V. Giri National Labour Institute has brought out a report which has assessed the functioning of private placement agencies. One of the recommendations of the study was the need for having a legislation for regulation of private placement agencies.

Meetings were also held on 6/12/2017 and 12/02/2013 at Shillong and Kolkata respectively, where the representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, ILO and other Stakeholders had participated to discuss issues relating to regulation of placement agencies.

Seats in M.Tech. Programme

4167. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved establishment and operationalization of permanent campus of seven new Indian Institutes of Management (TIMs);

(b) if so, the details thereof with locations selected;

(c) the criteria followed for selection;

(d) whether these would provide education to students to enable them to become professional managers and they will also promote economic and industrial development; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The locations were offered by the State Government concerned and after their appraisal by the Central Government, these were finalized and selected. The details of the approved cost and the location are as follows:

Name of the Institution	Location of the Permanent Campus	Approved cost for construction of permanent campuses in Rs. Cr.
1	2	3
IIM Amritsar	Village Nijjarpura, District-Amritsar.	348.31
IIM Bodh Gaya	Magadh University Campus, Bodh Gaya	411.72
IIM Nagpur	Village Dahegaon, District Nagpur.	379.68

1	2	3
IIM Sambalpur	Village Basantpur, District Sambalpur.	401.94
IIM Sirmaur	Village Dhaulakuan. District Sirmaur.	392.51
IIM Vishakhapatnam	Village Gambheeram, District Vishakhapatnam	445.00
IIM Jammu	Village Jagti Nagrota, District Jammu.	424.93

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The IIMs are envisaged to impart best quality management education in line with the needs of the growing economy and prepare students for positions of responsibility and for leadership positions in new and emerging business environment and fill up the gap in the demand and supply of quality management personnel.

Chloride Corrosion of Idols

4170. DR. K. GOPAL : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ASI team found that a significant percentage of the 1,100 idols screened so far in the Tiruvarur icon centre in Tamil Nadu, which housed at least 4,380 antiques, suffer from bronze cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the chloride corrosion of idols is incurable and sometimes contagious; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) As per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in Cr.L.O.P.No.8690, 12060 and 24150 of 2017, Archaeological Survey of India is responsible to examine the objects kept at Icon Centre

(d) Thiyagaraja Swami Temple at Thiruvarur, only to ascertain whether they are Antiquities or not under Section 24 of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Till

date ASI has examined 735 object. However to study the idols suffered from bronze cancer is not assigned to the Archaeological Survey of India.

Merger of Oil Companies

4171. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the State-run oil and gas entities have not been able to compete with international and domestic private oil and gas majors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with response of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government plans to merge State-run oil and gas entities to create an integrated firm having the strength to compete with international and domestic private oil and gas majors and if so, the details and facts thereof;

(d) whether some State-run oil and gas entities prefer to remain separate even in case of merger and if so, the details of such companies along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether GAIL had said that their business model is distinct from others and it may remain a separate vertical even in case of a merger 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) Six Oil and gas Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas feature in the S & P Global Platts: Top 250 Global Energy Company Rankings - 2018, out of which four are in top 100, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

(c) and (d) In the Budget Speech of 2017-18 on

February 1, 2017, Finance Minister had inter alia stated that "we see opportunities to strengthen our CPSEs through consolidation, mergers and acquisitions. By these methods, the CPSE can be integrated across the value chain of an industry. It will give them capacity to bear higher risks, avail economies of scale, take higher investment decisions and create more value for the stakeholders. Possibilities of such restructuring are visible in the Oil and Gas sector. We propose to create an integrated public sector 'Oil Major' which will be able to match the performance of international and domestic private sector oil and gas companies".

Consequent to this, Government of India's existing 51.11% shareholding in HPCL was sold to ONGC for a total consideration of Rs. 36,915 crore and the transaction for strategic acquisition of 51.11% paid-up capital in HPCL from Government of India was effected on 31st January, 2018.

(e) GAIL was carved out of ONGC to develop Indian gas sector through creating necessary infrastructure for transportation, processing and distribution of gas. GAIL continues to operate as an exclusive entity in midstream sector of natural gas.

Welfare of Tribal in Gujarat

4172. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government for various development works related to Tribal Welfare during the last three years from the State Government of Gujarat and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for the proposals which are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) The receipt of proposal from State Governments including State of Gujarat under various schemes of MoTA is a continuous process. The proposals

received from State Government are considered by the Ministry for funding based on laid down mechanism including Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) keeping in view the following:

- (i) Availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s).
- (ii) Submission of UC by the State Government of the funds released during previous years.
- (iii) Physical progress report of already funded projects.
- (iv) Need, relevance and priority of the project with regard to benefits to be accrued to the tribal people.

During the last three years funds have been provided to the State Government of Gujarat under the schemes of the Ministry for various development works / activities which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, agriculture, irrigation, income generation programmes, construction of roads, Scholarship to children, protection and preservation of tribal culture, etc.

Details of the funds released to the State Government of Gujarat for various development works related to Tribal Welfare under various schemes of the Ministry during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Schemes Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)	10566.50	9488.00	10270.41
Grants under Article 275(1) of the constitution	11680.00	9739.02	11384.08
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	898.00	779.12	390.67
Vocational Training in Tribal Areas'	605.76	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4
Support to Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs)	86.53		0.00	2438.00
Pre-Matric Scholarship	3745.76		80.81	3650.84
Post-Matric Scholarship	5520.40		22040.27	14609.74
Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary organizations working for the Welfare of STs	43.38		111.93	73.14
Strengthening Education Among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	1680.77		2857.92	1512.47
Total		34827.10	45097.07	44329.35

Establishment of NMDPC

4174. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a National Medical Devices Promotion Council (NMDPC) to promote the manufacturing and export of medical devices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the NMDPC?

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 National Medical Devices Promotion Council (NMDPC) has been ' set up under the aegis of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) to facilitate and promote Indian medical device industry. The objectives of NMDPC inter alia, include supporting dissemination and documentation of international norms and standards for medical devices by capturing the best practices in the global market; driving a robust and dynamic Preferential Market Access (PMA) policy, by identifying the strengths of the Indian manufacturers and discouraging unfair trade practices in imports; making recommendations to the Government based on industry feedback and global practices on policy and process interventions to strengthen the medical

technology sector, including trade interventions for related markets facilitation and promotion of the Indian Medical Devices industry; identifying redundant processes and rendering technical assistance to the agencies/ departments concerned in order to simplify the approval processes involved in medical devices industry. The Council is constituted of members from concerned Government Departments and industry stakeholders.

Number of IoE

4175. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Empowered Committee (EEC) has recommended to increase the number of Institutes of Eminence (IoE) to 30;

(b) if so, the new institutes that would be added to the existing list; and

(c) the criteria used to identify institutes of eminence at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, the recommendations of the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) are yet to be considered by the University Grants Commission (UGC).

(c) This EEC recommended the Institutions for IoE status, 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 their plans to meet the criteria for attaining the status of an Institutions of Eminence, as mentioned in its application and presentations made before the EEC.

[Translation]

Transport Subsidy Scheme

4176. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy to different States under the Transport Subsidy Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise and year-wise amount of money released to different States and the amount utilized by them under the scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide inland transport grant to the States which are not having any sea port particularly to Chhattisgarh keeping in view that the industrial activities in such States do not become competitive due to this reason; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate the process of industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas, transport incentive is provided to the states of North Eastern Region (including Sikkim) under North Eastern Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) - 2017, Jammu and Kashmir under Industrial Development Scheme - 2017 and Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands under Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Island Development Scheme - 2018. Under these schemes, all eligible industrial units can avail incentive on transportation of only finished goods through Railways or the Railway Public Sector Undertakings, Inland Waterways or scheduled airline (shipping for Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands also) for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production / operation.

Earlier, the Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013, which replaced the erstwhile Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971, was in operation in all 8 States of North Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep islands. The Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013 has been discontinued with effect from 22.11.2016. However, the industrial units registered under these schemes during their currency, are eligible for the benefits of the scheme for the period specified therein.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.84	1.82
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	%	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	18.56	18.56	5.49	5.49	106.29	106.29
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	9.56	9.56	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.37	0.30		
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.58	-	-
Total	0.01	0.01	18.84	18.84	16.00	15.93	108.13	108.11

[English]

Memorial on Morarji Desai

4177. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Ministry of Culture to pay Rs. 1 crore as compensation, which is being demanded by Ashram Gaushala Trust, Ahmedabad persistently towards land cost for acquiring Samadhi land-Abhay Ghat for building suitable memorial in the name of Ex-PM Late Shri Morarji Desai and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by the Government to acquire the Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala Trust land, on which Abhay Ghat in the memory of Late Shri Morarji Desai has been constructed;

(c) whether the Government has paid the amount to Gaushala Trust for the cost of land on which the Abhay Ghat memorial has been built; and

(d) 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) to (d) Birth centenary of Late Shri Morarji Desai was commemorated during the period from 29.2.1996 to 28.2.1997. Construction of memorial of Late Shri Morarji Desai was taken up as a commemoration activity. The construction work started in 1996 and was completed in 1999. The Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala Trust did not ask for the cost of the land at the time of construction of the memorial in 1996.

A proposal for payment of compensation towards land provided by Ashram Gaushala Trust, Ahmedabad for building a memorial in the name of Late Shri Morarji Desai was received in the Ministry for the first time in the year 2000. The proposal was examined at length and since the commemoration period had ended by then, the request could not be acceded to by the Ministry of Culture.

Performance of RINL

4178. SHRI B.V. NAIK:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team visited the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) to look into the modalities of listing of RINL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for RINL incurring losses during the last four years;

(d) the extent to which not providing captive mines to RINL is contributing to its losses; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to improve the profitability of RINL?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Major reasons for losses since 2015-16, inter-alia have been downturn in global steel industry, cheaper imports, adverse market conditions, lower net sales realizations of steel products, increase in imported and indigenous prices of basic raw materials such as iron ore & coking coal, etc.

(d) Major reasons for losses, which inter-alia include costs as well as fluctuations in the prices of basic raw materials, is brought out in the reply to para (c) above. In RINL's case, the cost of raw materials constitute around 50% of the total expenses.

As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), Act, 1957, as amended through the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, the State Governments have been empowered to grant mining lease through the method of auction under Section 10A or through the reservation route under Section 17A of the Act. Allocation of new mining lease is, therefore, regulated as per the provisions of the amended Act.

(e) Steel is a deregulated sector and role of Government is that of a facilitator. Efforts made by RINL to increase operational efficiency and profitability of the plant inter-alia include optimization of coal blends, increasing vendor base of coking coal; maximization of captive power generation production of high end value added steels for higher margins; improvement in techno-economic parameters such as Blast Furnace productivity, Pulverized Coal Injection as partial replacement for costlier Coke, lower coke rate, increased labour productivity; optimizing logistical costs by utilizing coastal shipping, chartering of higher capacity vessels; strengthening sales and marketing networks, etc.

[Translation]

Assistance for New Industries

4179. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial and non-financial assistance provided by the Ministry to the industrial institutions for establishing new industries in the Ranchi District of Jharkhand during the last three years;

(b) the number of industrial institutions in the Ranchi District of Jharkhand which have been benefitted by it during the last two years; and

(c) the details of production of these industrial institutions during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion in the Ministry administers 'Modified Industries Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (MIUS) to upgrade common industrial infrastructure in industrial clusters across the country. Under this scheme no financial assistance is provided for establishing new industries. However, under the said' scheme, one project has been sanctioned in the Ranchi District of Jharkhand with details as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the project	Date of approval	Total cost	Central grant approved	Central grant released	Status
Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi, Jharkhand	10.08.2015	18.54	5.54	1.66	Under implementation

[English]

**Apprenticeship Scheme for
New Sector**

4181. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under the apprenticeship scheme in the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of students who have been trained under the scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there has been a change in guidelines to open this scheme for new sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has sought support from stakeholders in the industry to impart apprenticeship under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has entered any formal collaboration with an industrial partner for the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether it is mandatory to hire each apprentice as an employee under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) The details of funds allocated and released during last two years and current financial year under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) is as under. The State Wise details of funds, allocated, released and utilized under the above scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Financial Year	Fund Allocated (in INR Crore)	Fund Released (in INR Crore)
2016-17	101	72
2017-18	500	39
2018-19 (ongoing)	90	25 (as on 3rd Jan,' 19)

(b) The number of students trained or undergoing training under the apprenticeship scheme as on 3rd January, 2019 is 4.89 Lakhs; State and UT wise details is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Government of India has amended the Apprentices Act, 1961 in year 2014 and Apprenticeship Rules in the year 2015 to open apprenticeship training for new sectors. Major changes introduced in this regard are introduction of optional trades as required by industry, allowing industries to design relevant courses; and inclusion of service sector under the ambit of apprenticeship training. Accordingly, apprenticeship guidelines have also been revised to accommodate the above amendments.

(d) and (e) Ministry has sought support from stakeholders in the industry to impart apprenticeship training through the following ways:

- (i) The CEO of all Sector Skills Councils, who are the industry led bodies, have been appointed as Joint Apprenticeship Advisers, to assist Central Apprenticeship Adviser and to perform such functions as may be assigned to them under the Apprentices Act, 1961 (amended 2014).
- (ii) Ministry has undertaken initiatives for advocacy of apprenticeship in collaboration with industry associations like Confederation of Indian

industries (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and Industries Cluster Associations through various means like road shows, social media, direct Emailing etc.. These initiatives aims at generating awareness about the reforms brought in the Apprentices Act, 1961 to ease on-boarding of industries under apprenticeship.

(f) The Apprentices Act, 1961 (amended 2014) makes it obligatory for employers to engage apprentices

who have a workforce of 40 employees or above. For establishments having work- force of 6-40 employees, engagement of apprentices is optional. Industries are allowed to hire apprentices within the band of 2.5 to 10% of its total workforce. However, for establishments with 5 employees or less, are not permitted to engage apprentices.

However, it is not mandatory to hire each apprentice as an employee under the scheme.

Statement-I

Details of the funds released and utilized under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme in last two years for the State Component is as follows:

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Fund released FY16-17 (in INR Lakhs)	Fundutilized for FY 2016-17 (in INR Lakhs)	Fund released FY17-18 (in INR Lakhs)	Fundutilized for FY 2017-18 (in INR Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	247.36	233.24	278.91	
2	Bihar	15.65	2.64		
3	Chandigarh	10.40			
4	Chhattisgarh	7.11	3.60		
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.05			
6	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		
7	Delhi	43.03			
8	Goa	2.29			
9	Gujarat	2091.23	661.84		
10	Haryana	326.09		721.80	
11	Himachal Pradesh	23.98	0.32		
12	Jharkhand	174.43			
13	Karnataka	408.21	11.76		
14	Madhya Pradesh	11.38	11.38		
15	Maharashtra	1976.80	179.56		
16	Odisha	96.57			
17	Puducherry	25.18	4.38		
18	Punjab	185.05	9.46		

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Sikkim	4.59	4.37		
20	Tamil Nadu	175.09	175.02	286.08	' 21.74
21	Telangana	89.79	64.33		
22	Tripura	0.10			
23	Uttarakhand	57.59	7.20		
24	Jammu and Kashmir	9.96			
25	Kerala	14.34	7.38	115.50	102.16
26	Uttar Pradesh	942.90			
27	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	396.99	
Grand Total		6950.29	1376.53	1799.28	123.90

Details of the funds released and utilized under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme in last two years for the Central Component is as follows:

Name of the RDAT	Fund allocated for 2017-18 (in INR Lakhs)	Fund released for 2017-18 (in INR Lakh)
RDAT Hyderabad	245	243.72
RDAT Kanpur	370	324.10
RDAT Mumbai	375	374.96
RDAT Kolkata	220	219.63
RDAT Faridabad	417	416.60
RDAT Chennai	411	449.86
Grand Total	2038	2028.87

Statement-II

The number of apprentices who have been trained/undergoing training under the Apprenticeship Scheme, State/UT wise;

State/Union Territory	Number of Apprentices
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	17797
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	2072
Bihar	1563
Chandigarh	667
Chhattisgarh	3558
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	403
Daman and Diu	92
Delhi	4494
Goa	643
Gujarat	90^27
Haryana	53369
Himachal Pradesh	3783
Jammu and Kashmir	1450
Jharkhand	18458
Karnataka	31462
Kerala	11837
Lakshadweep	0

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	13154
Maharashtra	103545
Manipur	8
Meghalaya	3
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	10368
Puducherry	1319
Punjab	7480
Rajasthan	8845
Sikkim	93
Tamil Nadu	22817
Telangana	15912
Tripura	54
Uttar Pradesh	51551
Uttarakhand	7270
West Bengal	5362
Total	4,89,856

Steel for Railways Track

4182. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has expressed its inability to supply & meet the increasing demand of steel for renewal and doubling & tripling of the existing tracks by Indian Railways, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether SAIL proposes to enhance the manufacturing capabilities by establishing new plants to cope up with increasing demand of railway/requirements of steel thereby giving opportunities for the unemployed hands and strengthen the Make in India campaign further with saving of the costs on imported steel requirement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Railways have indicated rail demand for doubling, gauge conversion, new lines and track renewal works of approximately 14 lakh tons during 2018-19 and 17 lakh tons in 2019-20. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) expects to supply 10 lakh tons in 2018-19 and 12 lakh tons in 2019-20.

(b) and (c) Bhilai Steel Plant undertook Modernisation and Expansion Plan (MODEX) alongwith other integrated Steel Plant under SAIL with capacity enhancement of Crude Steel from 3.93 MTPA to 7.0 MTPA. This included installation of 1.2 MTPA capacity Universal Rail Mill. SAIL has established a Mill named "Universal Rail Mill" in Bhilai Steel Plant to enhance the manufacturing capabilities of Rails to cope up with increasing demand of railway requirements. The production from Universal Rail Mill (URM) has commenced from November, 2016.

[Translation]

Promotion of Urdu Language

4183. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that diploma awarded by the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language in the disciplines of Computer Application, Business Accounting and Multilingual DTP respectively are valid in a Government job and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to recognize these diplomas awarded to students for Government jobs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not recognizing these diploma certificates at par with O-level in order to secure the future of children?

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) National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), runs the diploma

courses of one year duration in Computer Application, Business Accounting and Multilingual Desktop Publishing in collaboration with National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT), an autonomous Scientific Society of Department of Information Technology, Ministry of communication & Information Technology. With regard to the recognition of these diplomas for employment purpose, NCPUL has approached all the State Governments/UTs for acceptance of the same and, accordingly, many State Governments, inter-alia, Delhi, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh have accepted the diploma certificate for employment purpose. Further, on the request of NCPUL, National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT) has forwarded the proposal of the Council for recognition of these one year diplomas/courses for consideration of National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) under its existing 'NSQF' format/schemes.

[English]

Area Frame Survey

4184. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans to undertake Area Frame Survey across all States/UTs by covering enterprises employing less than 10 workers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has asked the Labour Bureau to conduct a survey to estimate/ascertain the employment generated under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ordered an enquiry to find out the causes of the recent fire accident in the Mumbai ESIC hospital and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has received report of the said inquiry and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. In order to assess the employment generation for sizable segment to Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 important sectors of the Indian economy in establishment with 9 or less workers, Ministry of Labour & Employment has instituted a survey for this purpose. Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry, has been entrusted with this Survey work which will first prepare a frame for starting this survey work which has been, named as Area Frame Survey. An Expert Group constituted by Ministry has already finalized the design and other technical aspects of the survey.

(b) Yes, Madam. In order to assess employment generation under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Ministry of Labour & Employment has already launched a Survey in the month of April, 2018. Further, the field work and data entry work for the survey have also been completed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Members of the Committee constituted by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra have already visited ESIC Model Hospital cum Occupational Diseases Centre (ODC), Andheri premises on 03.01.2019. Further, Medical Superintendent, Andheri Hospital has also lodged FIR with Maharashtra police in this regard.

HPCL Biofuels Plant

4186. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether HPCL through its subsidiary HPCL Biofuels Ltd. (HBL) operates plant at Sugauli and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said plant owes a huge amount as arrears to their customers and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to get the due amount paid to the customers;

(c) the details of production of sugar, ethanol and power along with the profits made by HBL during the last three years;

(d) whether malpractices like nepotism, black-marketing have been reported in issuance of challans by the plant and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the HBL has done any activities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the development of area and its people and if so, the details thereof along with the projects/works done including the funds spent in this regard so far; and

(f) whether the plant is reportedly emitting huge quantity of smoke thereby causing pollution and posing public health hazard and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective action taken by the Government thereon and the steps taken to review the functioning of the said plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has informed that HPCL Biofuels Limited (HBL), a wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the year 2009, is operating two Integrated Sugar, Ethanol and Cogeneration Plants at Sugauli and Lauriya, East and West Champaran. The capacity of these two Plants are given below:-

Item	Sugauli	Lauriya
Cane Crushing Capacity in MT Per Day	3500	3500
Ethanol Production Capacity KL Per Day	60	60
Power Generation Capacity MWH Per Day	20	20

(b) The details of total outstanding arrears to the farmers for the Cane Procured in the season 2017-18 are as below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Factory	Cane Purchase in Lakh Qtls.	Cane Amount Payable (Rs. Crores)	Cane Amount Paid (Rs. Crores)	Balance Amt. (Rs. Cr.)	Payment made (%)	Pending Payment (%)
1	Lauriya	40.11	115.64	106.31	9.33	91.94	8.06
2	Sugauli	35.81	104.79	98.23	6.56	93.74	6.26
	Total	75.92	220.43	204.54	15.89	92.84	7.16

HBL's average payment made to the cane farmers for the cane procured in the crushing season 2017-18 is 92.84 % of the payable amount whereas the industry average in the state of Bihar is 91.54% of the total cane payable amount.

There are no outstanding dues in lieu of outstanding cane payments to the farmers for the sugarcane procured prior to the season 2017-18 by HBL.

(c) The details of production of Sugar, Ethanol & Power for the last three years are as below:-

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Sugar Production in MT	44,236	55,333	63,870
Ethanol Production in KL	8,534	10,082	7,030
Power Generation in MWH	48,628	67,383	79,085

(d) Malpractices in issuance of challans were reported in the Crushing Season 2017-18. Based on complaint received and initial inquiry findings, administrative action has been taken by HBL. HBL has also made the process of Cane Procurement more transparent & robust by Implementing following additional measures:-

- In Cane Survey, they are capturing and verifying the exhaustive details of Cane Plantation by physically visiting the farmland through GPS enabled HHT Device.
- Introduction & adoption of new technologies like Implementing GPS Tagging to the Vehicle used for Cane Procurement.

(e) As per the directive of Government of India, only profitable PSUs shall undertake CSR up to 2% of their profit in any Financial Year. HBL since its inception has not made any profit.

(f) HBL's Bagasse based Co-Generation Plant of 20 MW capacity is the only source for generation of smoke during the Crushing Season. However, the plant is fitted with state of art Pollution Control device ESP (Electro Static Precipitator) whose function is to trap the un-burnt fuels in the smoke released from the Boiler and thus the plants are meeting the pollution norms.

Moreover, HBL have the chimney of 72 meter height which has the sufficient draft for diluting and disposing off the smoke.

Quality of Public Libraries

4187. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would consider the possibility of developing partnerships between major Indian public libraries and other public libraries across the world through digital connections to increase the number of books available digitally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals are underway to improve the quality of public libraries in the country; and

(d) 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) Currently, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) 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, braille corner etc.

[*Translation*]

Programme in Memory of Sant Kabir

4189. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out any action-plan for development of cultural centres in the country;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government for development of such centres, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(d) whether the Government proposes to release grant in aid to State Governments to organise three day programme in memory of Sant Kabir; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) To protect, preserve & promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. Annual grant-in-aid is released to these seven ZCCs for organizing various cultural activities and programmes all over India including Jharkhand. No State/ UT wise funds are released for this purpose. However, the details of funds released to these ZCCs during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of zcc	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NZCC, Patiala	1412.50	642.21	818.15
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	885.15	895.26	784.12
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	560.56	841.27	529.05
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	813.65	861.32	603.60
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	1115.00	588.43	726.38
6.	NCZCC, Prayagraj	517.37	491.58	619.35
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	1530.10	1765.00	609.06
Total		6834.33	6085.07	4689.71

(d) and (e) Government does not propose to release grant-in-aid to the State Governments to organize programme in the memory of Sant Kabir. However, North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Prayagraj participated in the Kabir Festival 'Anhaad Naad' held at Maghar, Uttar Pradesh from 28th to 29th June, 2018. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was also released to NCZCC, Prayagraj for this purpose.

[English]

Incredible India 2.0 Campaign

4190. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's spiritual and wellness traditions will form the highlights of Incredible India 2.0 Campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Incredible India 2.0 Campaign will focus on developing at least 10 cities where it will promote their spirituality quotient and also develop their medical and wellness potential; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The "incredible India 2.0" campaign launched by the Ministry of Tourism marks a shift from generic promotions undertaken across the world to market specific promotional plans and content creation. The campaign focuses on promotion of Niche Tourism products including wellness and spirituality in the important as well as potential source markets overseas.

The Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits and 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 infrastructure. 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. Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 11 projects in the Spiritual Circuit have been sanctioned for an estimated amount of Rs.687.34 Crores, covering the States of Kerala, Manipur, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Puducherry and Maharashtra.

Quota for Disabled Persons

4191. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 fixed a minimum 3 per cent quota for disabled in top Universities and Institutions of higher education like Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) etc.;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that 32 of India top Universities and Institutions have failed to accommodate disabled students and have only 1614 disabled out of their population of 3.33 lakh;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directions to all the Universities and Higher educational institutions to fill up the quota of disabled students;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to amend 1995 Act to relax norms to enable such students to get admissions in these institutions; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (g) The Department of Higher Education had instructed all the Central Funded Higher Education Institutions for the implementation of the

provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995. The consolidated information on number of reserved seats for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) is not centrally maintained, however the enrolment of divyang students in the Higher Educational Institutions in last four years is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government of India had repealed the PwD Act, 1995 and notified the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD), 2016 which has come into force with effect from 19.04.2017. Section 32 of the RPwD Act envisages that All Government institutes of higher education and other higher education institutions receiving aid from the Government shall reserve not less than five per cent seats for persons with benchmark disabilities. The persons with benchmark disabilities shall be given an upper age relaxation of five years for admission in institutions of higher education.

National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) lays special emphasis on education of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Ministry of Human Resource Development has instructed all the IITs/IIMs for the implementation of the Section 32(1) of the RPwD Act, 2016. The University Grants Commission (UGC), has also been from time to time, instructing to the Universities and Deemed to be Universities, for implementation of the

reservation policy for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). The UGC has circulated the RPwD Act, 2016 to all the Universities including Deemed to be University and state University for compliance i.e. to ensure effective implementation of reservation of five percent of seats in every Government and Government aided higher educational institutions in terms of section 32(1) of the Act.

The University Grants Commission is continuously monitoring the progress of implementation of reservation policy including admission to all level courses in universities and colleges. UGC has instructed to all the Universities including Deemed to be University and state University to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in Universities and institutions receiving aid from the public funds except in Minority institutions under Article 30 (1) of the Constitutions.

Ministry has also issued instructions for implementation of various provisions of PwD Act like providing barrier free environment in buildings, which would include provisions of ramps, rails, lifts adaptation of toilets fare wheel chair users, brail signages auditory signals, tactile flooring to Centrally Funded Higher Education Institutes.

Statement

PwD Enrolment in various types of Universities (a) Teaching departments and Constituent Units/Off-campus Centres

Sl. No.	Details of Universities	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Central University	2647	2921	3187	3227
2	Central Open University	0	0	43	9
3	Institute of National Importance	1860	2038	2230	2397
4	State Public University	3759	4392	4645	5097
5	State Open University	475	250	1223	862
6	State Private University	1525	1524	1469	1587
7	Institute under State Legislature Act	5	13	59	10
8	Deemed University-Government	133	146	144	229

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Deemed University-Government Aided	131	144	137	111
10	Deemed University-Private	323	304	381	596
11	Grand Total	10858	11732	13518	14125

PwD Enrolment in various types of Universities

(b) Affiliated and Constituent Colleges

12	Central University	2763	2779	2308	2317
13	State Public University	44791	54651	49276	47794
14	Grand Total	47554	57430	51584	50111

Source- All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE).

**Norms for Employment of
Contract Labour**

4192. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the legal provisions/norms governing employment of contract labour in Central Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether the cases of poor working condition and non-compliance of labour laws/norms for contract workers in various Central Government Departments/PSUs have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes amendments to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act/ Rules to bring parity between the contractual and permanent labours based on the premise of equal benefits for similar jobs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other remedial measures 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) to (c) Employment and working conditions of contract labour in the Central Government Departments/ Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are governed by the provisions contained in the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971. A well established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is in place to enforce the provisions of the said Act in the Central Sphere. The country-wide network of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) under the control of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) ensures strict compliance of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and the rules framed thereunder. The details regarding the enforcement of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 in the Central Sphere during the last 4 years is as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Oct, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	10593	8843	8490	5452
2	No. of Irregularities Detected	117936	89296	97779	56342

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	No. of Irregularities Rectified	73741	68808	68716	24520
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	3411	3168	3538	1501
5	No. of Convictions	2009	2266	2583	797

(d) and (e) Rule 25(2)(v)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 provides for parity in wage rates and other conditions of service between contract workmen and workmen directly engaged by the establishment as mentioned below:

"in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work....."

Allocation of Funds

4194. DR. P.K. BIJU:

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation of funds during the 12th Five Year Plan for the overall development of the people of Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) the details of funds have been earmarked for the development of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala; and

(c) the details of the schemes during the last four years that have been implemented till 31 st October, 2018 for the development of the Scheduled Tribes in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Government has adopted Tribal

Sub-Plan (TSP) Strategy (now called as Schedule Tribe Component (STC)) for overall development of tribal people across the country while ensuring inclusive growth of STs. Funds under STC/TSP dedicatedly flow for tribal development which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, agriculture, irrigation, income generation programme, construction of roads, power supply, etc. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) through its schemes / programmes including Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. In 2017-18, out of total TSP funds of Rs.1,70,582.00 crore, about 15.2% was with the Central Ministries, 81.6% was with the States, and only 3.2 % was with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Total allocation of funds made in the last five years (2012-17) for the overall development of the people of Scheduled Tribe in the country is given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total fund Dedicated by Central Ministries / Departments including MoTA	Funds dedicated by State Government	Total
2012-13	20184.10	45864.61	66048.71
2013-14	22039.04	49727.64	71766.68
2014-15	19920.72	63305.95	83225.72
2015-16	21216.54	74050.15	95256.69
2016-17	21810.56	89145.25	110955.81
Total	105170.96	322093.60	427253.61

State budget outflow to Tribal Sub-Plan for development of Schedule Tribes in the State of Kerala during 2012-17 is shown below:

Year	Total State Budget outlay (Rs in Crores)	Flow to Tribal Sub Plan out of State Budget (Rs. in Crores)
2012-13	14010.00	325.15
2013-14	17000.00	389.85
2014-15	20000.00	600.00
2015-16	20000.00	605.00
2016-17	24000.00	683.00
Total		2603.00

Funds released by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India to State of Kerala under various schemes during 2012-13 to 2017-18 for development of the Scheduled tribes is given below:

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes (SCA to TSS): Under the Scheme financial assistance is provided as an additive to State Government to bridge the gaps in sectors like education, health, agriculture, skill development, employment-cum-income generation, etc. Funds provided to State Government.
- (ii) Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution: The Ministry releases funds under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to States having ST population for promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas.
- (iii) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs): The scheme covers the 75 identified PVTGs. It enables State to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to the socio-economic-cultural development of the PVTGs. Activities under it include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, and installation of non-conventional

sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security, preservation of culture and heritage; and any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

- (iv) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY): The VKY has been adopted as a strategic process. This process envisages to ensure delivery of goods and services to the tribal population across the country with outcome-oriented approach while striking at the critical gaps through appropriate convergence of resources and institutional mechanism.
- (v) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students: This scholarship is given to scheduled tribes students studying in class IX and X. The Scheme covers all ST students whose parent's annual income is below Rs. 2 Lacs. Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month for day scholars and Rs. 350 per month for hostellers are given for a period of 10 months in a year.
- (vi) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students: This Scheme covers all ST students whose parents annual income is below Rs. 2,50,000/-. Compulsory fees charged by the educational institutions are reimbursed and scholarship amount of Rs. 230 per month to Rs. 1200 per month are given depending on the courses of study.
- (vii) Support to Tribal Research Institute: Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides funds to State Governments under the Scheme for the functioning of TRIs to carry out various activities viz. research studies, evaluation studies, organization of training/seminar/workshop, organization of tribal festivals, baseline survey, publications, documentaries / documentation, organization of exchange visits etc.

Amount of funds provided to the State Government of Kerala under above mentioned schemes is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes (SCA to TSS)	549.00	549.00	530.00	357.50	808.09	808.43
Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	510.00	510.00	748.94	1085.44	695.58	803.17
Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	100.00	62.00
Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
Pre-matric scholarship (ST)	57.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	796.40	0.00
Post matric scholarship (ST)	329.45	625.53	647.00	0.00	3122.00	2745.46
Support to Tribal Research Institute	44.93	0.00	45.45	0.00	67.99	745.65
Total	1490.38	2284.53	2571.39	2042.94	5590.06	5164.71

**Quantitative Restrictions on
Import of Pulses**

4195. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) of 100,000 tonnes of peas initially imposed for a period of three months till June 30, 2018 had been extended twice, first till September 30, 2018 and subsequently till December 31, 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is facing increased heat at WTO for continuing with its QRs on import of certain pulses to check falling prices in the domestic market and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government to counter such objections at the WTO; and

(d) whether such objections are likely to scuttle Government initiatives to support domestic production 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) Import policy of Peas (including Yellow peas, Green peas, Dun peas and Kaspas peas) was revised

from 'free to 'restricted' initially for a period of three months with effect from 01.04.2018 till 30.06.2018 vide Notification No 04/2015-2020 dated 25.04.2018 with a quota of one lakh MT. Restriction was extended for a further period of three months, i.e., till 30.09.2018 vide Notification No 15/2015-2020 dated 02.07.2018. Again it was extended till 31.03.2019 vide Notification no S.O. 6364(E) dated 28.12.2018. These are all available in public domain in DGFT's website: dgft.gov.in.

(b) to (d) Several WTO Members questioned India at the WTO Committee on Agriculture as well as in the bilateral meetings on the basis on which India imposed QRs and its consistency with WTO rules. India has stated that the imposition of QR was a temporary measure undertaken to protect the small and marginal farmers from adverse impact of drop in prices. Thereafter, such measures are reviewed on a regular basis initiatives are taken to support domestic producers.

Vacant Posts in Libraries

4196. SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts in libraries under the administrative control of the Ministry are lying vacant and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill vacant posts in a time bound manner;

(b) whether there is an urgent need for formulating a National Library Policy for A coordinated development of the libraries in the country and if so, the details thereof I and the other measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether due to shortage of funds and resources, these libraries are in a state of despair and if so, the detail thereof along with Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of these libraries and if so, the details and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Madam. Most of the live posts in the libraries under the administrative control of 'I this Ministry are filled up.

(b) Library is a state subject and Libraries in States/ Union Territories function under the I administrative control of the respective State/Union Territory authority. National Knowledge Commission, established in 2005, constituted a working group on Libraries which recommended setting up a National Mission on Libraries to revamp Library and Information Services sectors. Based on the recommendations, National Mission on Libraries has been setup to achieve the goal of creating a knowledge society.

(c) No Madam.

(d) The functioning of libraries under administrative control of this Ministry is reviewed from time to time and action taken for smooth execution of library activities.

Export of Fertilizers

4197. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of clandestine export of fertilizers to neighbouring countries;

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

(c) the mechanism being devised by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

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) Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955(ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 & Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. The Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has informed that the State Governments have been adequately empowered to check smuggling of fertilizers and the State Governments are empowered to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Details of seizure of fertilizers along Indian Borders during the last three years and current year upto 30.11.2018 by the Border Guarding Forces of all land borders, collected by Ministry of Home Affairs and as reported by the Department of Fertilizers, are as follows:-

India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh Border:

Fertilizers seizure (in KG)

Particular	Year 2015	2016	2017	2018 (Up to 30.11.18)
Seized	7749	587	1515	557

Indian-Nepal and Indo China Border:

Fertilizers seizure (in KG)

Particular	Year 2015	2016	2017	2018 (Up to 30.11.18)
Seized	2,23,250	70,650	64,300	36,987

India-Bhutan Border:- Nil

India-Myanmar Border:-

Fertilizers seizure (in KG)

Particular	Year 2015	2016	2017	2018 (Up to 30.11.18)
Seized	12,000	Nil	Nil	1,100

It has also been informed by the Department of Fertilizers that the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Border Guarding Forces' have taken the following measures to check cross border smuggling along Indian Borders (IB):-

(a) Vulnerability mapping of Border Out Posts (BOPs) has been done and being reviewed from time to time from the point of view of cross-border crimes. Strengthening of BOPs is done by deploying additional manpower, special Surveillance, Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.

(b) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the border viz patrolling, laying nakas, establishing of observation posts all along the IB and strengthening of existing defences of the BOPs.

(c) Erection of Border fencing and Installation of Border floodlight on the International Border along Pakistan and Bangladesh Borders.

(d) Use of Water crafts/boats and floating BOPs for domination of riverine area along India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh Border.

(e) Sharing of intelligence and close liaison with sister agencies.

(f) Conduct of special operations along the border and in-depth areas. Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-tech Surveillance equipment.

(g) Random checking and nakabandi to check illegal activities.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jharkhand

4198. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to establish one more Kendriya Vidyalaya in Latehar district of Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any rules for running the Kendriya Vidyalayas in two shifts;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to run Kendriya Vidyalaya in Chatra district of Jharkhand in two shifts; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be started 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) No, Madam.

(b) 2nd Shift has been introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas to accommodate priority category students who could not be accommodated in 1st shift due to non-availability of seats / additional class rooms in the 1st shift.

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

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Vision of Ministry of Tourism

4199. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Ministry of Tourism has envisaged vision for making India as one of the top ten tourism countries in the world in terms of tourist arrival and tourist receipts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) With the aim to increase tourist arrivals as well as tourist receipts for the country, the Ministry of Tourism, through its India Tourism Offices overseas endeavours to position India as a preferred tourism destination in the tourism generating markets to promote various tourism products and destinations in the country for increasing India's share in the global tourism market. These objectives are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy and a

synergized campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad.

To achieve the above objectives, the promotional efforts undertaken in overseas markets include release of Global Media Campaigns in the Print, Electronic, Online/Social Media and Outdoor Media, participation in International Fairs & Exhibitions, organising Know India Seminars, India Evenings, Workshops, Road Shows, organizing and supporting Indian Food and Cultural Festivals, Printing/Production of Brochures and Collaterals, inviting members of the Media and Travel Trade to visit the country under the

Hospitality Programme, offering Brochure and Joint Advertising Support; and undertaking Joint Promotions with Airlines, Tour Operators and other organizations.

Further, financial support is also extended under the Marketing Development Assistance Schemes to approved service providers and State Governments/Union Territories for promotion activities undertaken by them in the overseas markets such as Sales Tours, Participation in Travel Fairs/Exhibitions and Road Shows.

[Translation]

Housing Facility to Beedi Workers

4200. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide housing facility to the beedi workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number of beedi workers benefited therefrom, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Ministry of Labour & Employment has formulated Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016 for providing housing subsidy of Rs. 1.50 Lakh in three instalments in the ratio of 25:60:15 for construction of own pucca house to the Beedi, Iron Ore

Mines, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC), Limestone Ore Mines, Dolomite Ore Mines (LSDM), Mica Mines and Cine workers.

(c) The funds allocated during the last three years and current year are as mentioned below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
B.E.	55.12	55.12	60.96	65.84

Details regarding the number of beedi workers in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The number of Beedi workers benefitted by Housing Facilities

Name of the Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	till 02.01.2019			
	Beedi workers	Beedi workers	Beedi workers	Beedi workers
Ahmedabad	-	-	335	1115
Ajmer	130	39	520	611
Allahabad	624	423	298	281
Bangalore	699	6	7	457
Bhubaneswar	5455	5792	2469	1345
Hyderabad	-	-	11	234
Guwahati	-	-	-	603
Jabalpur	691	934	3	1699
Kolkata	-	1505	6211	2943
Kannur	208	125	73	90
Nagpur	75	143	1981	181
Patna	452	36	-	281
Raipur	-	-	43	73
Ranchi	-	751	23	437
Tirunelveli	-	-	640	1049
Total	8334	9754	12614	11399

*[English]***Cost-Sharing by Steel Companies**

4201. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the cost-sharing ratio between JP Cements Bokaro and Bhilai units during each of the last five years;

(b) the profit and loss statement of Bokaro and Bhilai Plants during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the cost verses profit sharing basis between SAIL and Private Companies including JSW, JSW Ispat, Jindal Steel Power and Monnet Ispat and Energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a Share holder in Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (BJCL) with 26% stake and has invested Rs. 52.51 Crore in the equity capital of the Company. SAIL was a shareholder in Bokaro Jaypee Cement Limited (Now Dalmia Cement East Limited) up to November, 2014 and was holding 26% equity in the Company. Both SAIL and M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Limited divested their equity holding in the Company to M/s. Dalmia Bharat Cement Limited in November, 2014 and Bokaro Jaypee Cement Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s. Dalmia Bharat and was named as Dalmia Cement East Limited thereafter.

(b) The year wise actual Profit After Tax (PAT) of Bhilai & Bokaro Jaypee Cement unit for last 5 years is given as under:-

Year	Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (Rs. in crore) (Loss)	Bokaro Jaypee Cement Limited (Rs. in crore)
2013-14	(28.93)	30.20
2014-15	(20.14)	Stake sold out in 2014-15
2015-16	(80.59)	
2016-17	(68.94)	
2017-18 (Un-Audited)	(42.04)	

(c) All transactions between SAIL and the Private Companies including JSW, JSW Ispat, Jindal Steel Power and Monnet Ispat and Energy are on 'arms length basis'.

Revised Per Child Cost under Right to Education

4202. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current per child cost education for under Section 12.1 (c) of the Right to Education Act in each State/UT;

(b) the time since when the Per Child Cost was devised for each State/UT;

(c) the procedure followed for its calculation and details of committees set up to revise the Per Child Cost;

(d) whether the per child cost revised for each State/UT frequently; and

(e) if so, the modalities devised by State/UT to calculate per child cost in case of tuition, uniform and book fee respectively?

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 Right to Education (RTE) Act under section 12 (2) provides for reimbursement of expenditure to schools providing free and compulsory elementary education as specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 12. The schools are reimbursed expenditure incurred by them to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child; whichever is less, in such manner as may be prescribed.

15 States/ UTs have so far notified per child Cost for Reimbursement to Private School against admission of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections under Section 12(1)(C) of RTE Act 2009. The per child cost notified by the States and UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) 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. Hence, State/UT governments are given flexibility to devise their per child cost. As per the information provided by the States, 9 states have revised their per child cost at least once during last three years. Central Government in various meetings like State Education Secretaries conference, Joint Review Missions (JRM), 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.

Statement

Status of Per Child Cost notified by States/UTs

Sl. No.	State	Per Child Cost (Rs per child per annum)
1	2	3
1	Bihar	Rs. 6,569/-
2	Chandigarh	Rs. 16440/- (Rs. 1370/- PCPM)
3	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 7,650/- for PrimaryRs 12,050/- for Upper Primary
4	Delhi	Rs. 26908/- for PrimaryRs. 26708/- for Upper Primary
5	Gujarat	Rs. 13,000/-
6	Jharkhand	Rs. 5100/- (Rs. 425/- PCPM)
7	Karnataka	Rs. 8,000/- for Pre- primaryRs. 16,000/- for primary and above classes
8	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 4,419/-
9	Maharashtra	Rs. 17670/-
10	Odisha	Rs. 12,602/-
11	Rajasthan	Rs. 13,945/-
12	Tamil Nadu	State has notified class wise per child cost which is as follows:-Rs. 25155.21

1	2	3
		(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)
13	Tripura	Rs. 21,138/-
14	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,400/-
15	Uttarakhand	Rs. 16596/- (Rs. 1383/- PCPM)

Source: Annual Work Plan & Budget 2018-19.

Vacancies in ITIs

4203. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated number of students getting training in these institute and the existing vacancies in various categories along with the plan to fill up the vacancies, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any fresh plan to upgrade Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with Skill Development Programme; and

(c) the details of the amount spent on improvement of ITIs in the country during each of the last three years, UT/State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Total number of students undergoing training in 15044 ITIs (Statement-I) is 2643443. To fill up the vacant sheets and for optimize utilization of infrastructure respective State Directorate (S/D) have they own strength.

(b) Yes, in order to upgrade the ITIs in the country, Government has approved the Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project. STRIVE

is a World Bank assisted - Government of India project with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through ITIs and apprenticeships. STRIVE is a five year project, implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through State Governments, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Centrally Funded Institutes (CFIs) and Industry Clusters (ICs). STRIVE is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) with a budget outlay of INR 2200 crore with following result areas and closure date is November 2022.

- Improved performance of ITI
- Increased Capacities of State Governments to support ITIs and Apprenticeship Training
- Improved Teaching and Learning
- Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training
 - Technical Assistance (TA)
 - Technical support (TS)

(c) Directorate General of Training, MoSDE has formulated following schemes to fund ITIs in various States for Skill Development:

1. Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim: The scheme inter-alia envisages upgradation of 22 existing ITIs by establishment of 3 new trades in each ITI; supplementing deficient infrastructure in 28 ITIs by constructing new boundary wall, new hostel along with supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment for 3 existing trades in each ITI. The details of coverage and fund released are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
2. Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model IIIs: Existing ITI in a State has been taken for Upgradation into Model ITI which is supposed to evolve as an institution showcasing best practices, efficient and high quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship. Institute Management Committee (IMC) society for each ITI with chairperson from

Industry is empowered to implement the scheme at ITI level. The details of fund released including Gujarat State are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

3. The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), inter-alia, envisages upgradation of 400 ITIs. 34 State Governments/UTs including NE States are participating under the project. Physical component consisted of setting up of new classrooms, workshops and modernization of tools, equipment and machinery, training of trainers and ensuring congenial environment. Most of the States have been able to complete physical, infrastructure. The details of fund released including Gujarat State are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State/UT wise details

ITI Count as on Dated-28.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/District	ITI Count
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	506
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
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

1	2	3	1	2	3
13	Haryana	399	26	Odisha	635
14	Himachal Pradesh	251	27	Puducherry	15
15	Jammu and Kashmir	38	28	Punjab	372
16	Jharkhand	273	29	Rajasthan	1907
17	Karnataka	1543	30	Sikkim	3
18	Kerala	631	31	Tamil Nadu	571
19	Lakshadweep	1	32	Telangana	293
20	Madhya Pradesh	1051	33	Tripura	19
21	Maharashtra	952	34	Uttar Pradesh	3148
22	Manipur	1	35	Uttarakhand	181
23	Meghalaya	7	36	West Bengal	260
24	Mizoram	3			
25	Nagaland	2			
			Total		15044

Statement-II

(A) Coverage and fund allocated for Upgradation of existing ITIs under the scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States" is given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	ITIs covered under Upgradation	ITIs covered under supplementing deficient infrastructure	Fund Allocation
Meghalaya	Sohra, Resubelpara, Nongstoin, Nongpoh	Sohra, Resubelpara, Nongstoin, Nongpoh	1120.68
Manipur	Phaknung, Senapati, Takyel(W)	Imphal, Phaknung, Senapati, Tamenglong, Ningthoukhong, Kakching, Chandel, Ukhrul	1856.05
Assam	Jorhat, Srikona, Majuli, Guwahati, Nagaon, Silchar(W)	Lakhimpur	1443.24
Tripura	Indra Nagar	Belonia	354.22
Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia, Balinong, Dirang,	Dirang, Roing, Tabarijo	1146.87
Klagaland	Dimapur, Kohima	Zuhenboto, Tuensung, Mon, Mokokchung, Kohima	1134.53
Sikkim		Rangpo, Namchi, Gyashiling	510.30
Mizoram	Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha	Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha	1062.66
Total	22	28	8628.55

(B) Fund released for Upgradation of existing ITIs under the scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States" is given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	Total fund released since inception of the scheme
1 Arunachal Pradesh	179.74	124.11	0.00	0.00	303.85	1060.85
2 Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1189.47
3 Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	308.2
4 Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	928.46
5 Mizoram	0.00	212.30	0.00	0.00	212.80	696.28
6 Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	256.36
7 Assam	0.00	584.53	0.00	0.00	584.53	1019.88
8 Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	291.38
Total	179.74	921.44	0.00	0.00	1101.18	5750.88

Statement-III

The details of the amount spent on improvement of ITIs in the country during each of the last three years, UT/State-wise including Gujarat under the scheme "Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs" are given below:-

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No	States/UTs	Location of the ITI	Approved allocation under the scheme	Central Allocation Funds Released in FY 15-16	Funds Released in FY 16-17	Funds Released in FY 17-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka	1000.00	700.00	175.00	175.00
2	Assam	ITI Jorhat	870.00	783.00		195.75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia	435.00	392.00	98.00	
4	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah	1000.00	700.00	175.00	
5	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai	1000.00	700.00	175.00	175.00
6	Chandigarh	ITI Chandigarh	1000.00	1000.00		
7	Delhi	ITI Pusa	843.00	590.00	295.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Goa	ITI Panaji	500.00	350.00	87.50	87.50
9	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	910.00	637.00	91.65	
10	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon	1000.00	700.00	350.00	
11	Himachal Pradesh	ITI Nalagarh	913.00	639.00	130.55	
12	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi	1000.00	700.00	350.00	
13	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore	1000.00	700.00		
14	ITI Honnavar	500.00	350.00			
15	Kerala	ITI Kalamassery	1000.00	700.00	175.00	175.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal	1000.00	700.00	276.5	
17	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik	899.00	629.30	157.33	
18	Odisha	ITI Barbil	710.00	497.00	29.19	198.8
19	Punjab	ITI Roopnagar	1000.00	700.00	173	
20	Puducherry	ITI Men, Mettupalayam	500.00	350.00		
21	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur	500.00	350.00	46.30	
22	Sikkim	ITI Namchi	500.00	450.00	175.50	49.5
23	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore	1000.00	700.00	175.00	
24	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)	800.00	720.00		248.94
25	Telangana	ITI Mallepally	1000.00	700.00		
26	Uttar	ITI Meerut	1000.00	700.00	154.00	
27	Pradesh	ITI Varanasi	900.00	630.00	157.50	
28	Uttarakhand	ITI Jagjitpur, Haridwar	750.00	525.00	79.00	
29	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur	1000.00	700.00	165.00	
Total		24530.00	17992.30	1918.52	2633.30	444.69

Statement-IV

The details of the amount spent on improvement of ITIs in the country during each of the last three years, UT/State-wise including Gujarat under the scheme. The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP):

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No of ITIs covered	Central funds released last three year*		
			FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	511.37	0.00	37.83
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.00	32.49	
4.	Assam	7	0.00	0.00	
5.	Bihar	8	63.44	0.00	
6.	Chhattisgarh	18	93.00	0.00	
7.	Daman and Diu	1	7.10	0.00	
8.	Delhi	3	0.00	0.00	
9.	Goa	7	0.00	0.00	
10.	Gujarat	29	0.00	0.00	37.83
11.	Haryana	16	122.92	0.00	10.17
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	146.00	90.17	
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	196.00	0.00	
14.	Jharkhand	3	0.00	0.00	
15.	Karnataka	30	0.00	0.00	
16.	Kerala	7	0.00	0.00	7.00
17.	Lakshadweep	1	0.00	0.00	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	28	238.84	297.00	39.93
19.	Maharashtra	87	0.00	0.00	37.83
20.	Manipur	2	0.00	0.00	
21.	Meghalaya	1	0.00	0.00	
22.	Mizoram	1	0.00	0.00	
23.	Nagaland	1	0.00	0.00	
24.	Odisha	9	4.50	0.00	39.93
25.	Pondicherry	1	0.00	0.00	
26.	Punjab	27	0.00	0.00	
27.	Rajasthan	10	0.00	55.91	22.04
28.	Sikkim	1	0.00	1.32	
29.	Tamil Nadu	17	146.41	0.00	15.24
30.	Telangana	8	0.00	0.00	39.93
31.	Tripura	1	0.00	0.00	
32.	Uttar Pradesh	16	0.00	265.08	39.93
33.	Uttarakhand	10	0.00	0.00	
34.	West Bengal	10	272.37	0.00	
Total		400	1801.95	741.97	327.66

* The fund sharing between center and State is 75:25 (90:10 for NE States)

Exports from Labour Intensive Sectors

4204. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

(a) the total quantity and value of exports from the labour-intensive sectors during each of the last three years, Sectorwise;

(b) the percentage of total export of India from the labour-intensive sectors during the said period;

(c) whether the exports from the labour intensive sectors have declined during the period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard, sectorwise;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any schemes to promote the exports from the labour intensive sectors and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to include agricultural products/produce under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The values of India's merchandise exports and exports from labour intensive sectors along with the percentage share during the last three years are as follows:

(Value in US\$ million)

Years	Exports from Labour intensive	% Change	India's sectors merchandise exports	% share of exports from labour intensive sectors
2015-16	116868.51	—	262291.09	44.56
2016-17	123443.40	5.63	275852.43	44.75
2017-18	132131.75	7.04	303526.16	43.53

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

The data in the above table reflect that the exports from labour intensive sectors registered a positive growth of 5.63% during 2016-17 over 2015-16. During 2017-18, it registered a positive growth of 7.04% over the year 2016-17. Due to different units of measurement, the total quantity of exports is not additive. However, the sector-wise details of quantity and values of exports from labour intensive sectors for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) In order to promote India's exports including labour intensive sectors, 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 measure includes:

- (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 policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.
- (iii) The policy introduces two new schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for improving export of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services.
- (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. The Scheme incentivizes exporters in terms of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, 10 and 20% of FOB value

of exports realized. The Scheme covers exports of 8057 tariff lines. The total annual financial envelope available for MEIS for Financial Year 2018-19 is Rs 30,819.91 crore. 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) 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.
- (vi) 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.

- (vii) A new scheme called Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories was introduced w.e.f. 1st September 2016 wherein exporters are entitled for an authorisation for fabrics including inter lining on pre-import basis and all industry rate of Duty Drawback for non-fabric inputs on the exports.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 5th December 2017 provides more incentives for export promotion. Export incentives under MEIS have been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 crore.
- (x) In order to double farmers' income by 2022 and provide an impetus to agricultural exports, the Government has launched a comprehensive

"Agriculture Export Policy" on 6th December, 2018 which would also integrate Indian farmers and agricultural products with the global value chains. Objectives of the Agriculture Export Policy are as under:

- To double agricultural exports from present ~US\$ 30+ Billion to ~US\$ 60+ Billion by 2022 and reach US\$ 100 Billion in the next few years thereafter, with a stable trade policy regime.
- To diversify our export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports including focus on perishables.
- To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.
- To provide an institutional mechanism

for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and deal with sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues.

- To strive to double India's share in world agri exports by integrating with global value chain at the earliest.
- Enable farmers to get benefit of export opportunities in overseas market.

(xi) In addition to above, financial assistance under Agriculture Export Promotion Plan Scheme of APEDA were provided to exporters for export of APEDA's scheduled products under the following components:

- (i) Development of export infrastructure
- (ii) Quality development
- (iii) Market development

Statement

India's Export of Labour Intensive Sectors(Value in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Labour Intensive Sectors	Unit	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	AC, Refrigeration Machnry etc.			1058.14		983.59		1294.63
2	Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts			3959.11		3381.66		2264.27
5	Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	TON	1158767	2639.74	1552536	3244.69	2018992	4800.89
4	Attn, Injctng Mlding Mchnry Etc			1263.42		1268.77		1521.53
5	Auto Components/Parts			4217.58		4205.38		5207.24
6	Auto Tyres And Tubes	NOS	27911579	1388.68	31342904	1494.25	30555026	1785.96
7	Bicycle And Parts			298.44		293.68		328.20
8	Carpet(Excl. Silk) Handmade	SQM	101015566	1437.82	103389966	1480.69	105108201	1427.14
9	Copper And Prdcts Made of Copr	TON	424485	2539.75	458480	2672.94		3481.36
10	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.			5266.23		5212.53		5482.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Cotton Yarn	TON	1307110	3608.12	1156331	3337.49	1097389	3424.92
12	Cranes, Lifts and Winches			432.70		386.28		385.44
13	Electric Machinery And Equipme			3925.41		4742.25		6708.29
14	Finished Leather	KGS	51638460	1049.47	46526196	887.03	43410934	873.97
15	Floor Cvrng of Jute	SQM	6259182	34.01	5105462	37.75	5792024	46.48
16	Footwear of Leather			2148.41		2127.90		2194.73
17	Gold	KGS	150752	5573.54	152922	6121.43	59631	2393.74
18	Gold And Oth Precs Metl Jwlery			10958.79		11934.61		12807.35
19	Handloom Products			368.57		359.73		355.94
20	Hnd Tool, Ctng Tool Of Metals			640.99		638.95		71 1.60
21	IC Engines And Parts			2109.93		2115.14		2402.94
22	Indl. Machnry For Dairy Etc			4645.77		4640.98		5344.58
23	Iron and Steel	TON	7570179	5492.56	14035205	8683.01	15888130	11244.74
24	Jute Hessian			125.54		138.23		141.23
25	Jute Yarn	TON	16930	18.34	9076	10.65	16976	20.20
26	Jute, Raw	TON	25107	17.18	18184	11.44	27199	14.81
27	Lead and Products Made of Led	TON	89390	181.53	108063	236.89	159531	396.65
28	Leather Garments	KGS	7770092	553.98	7511083	535.37	7423050	519.32
29	Leather Goods			1370.86		1316.59		1365.79
30	Machine Tools			393.82		452.01		470.38
31	Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups			4621.66		4557.08		4828.33
32	Medical and Scientific Instrum			994.38		1176.69		1429.32
33	Motor Vehicle/Cars	NOS	1139434	6727.45	1126223	7547.45	1222665	8472.51
34	Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	TON	37605	492.84	9045	92.65	3190	44.78
35	Nucler Reactr, Indl Boilr, Prt			680.85		669.96		606.55
36	Office Equipments			89.50		117.92		78.60
37	Oth Non Ferous Metal	KGS	91130806	431.80	91490179	446.17		505.18
	And Prodc							
38	Other Construction Machinery			1079.38		1067.42		1441.75
39	Other Jute Manufactures			117.47		123.31		127.17
40	Other Misc. Engineering Items			1990.57		2132.95		2435.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41	Other Precious and Base Metals			447.29		421.66		461.43
42	Othr Rubber Prodct Excpt Footw			922.24		961.33		1161.96
43	Prime Mica and Mica Products	KGS	1047310	17.08	1084310	18.17		20.77
44	Products of Iron and Steel			6142.47		5895.44		6770.20
45	Project Goods	KGS	3785921	29.01	3559862	28.74	656036	21.95
46	Pumps of All Types			707.66		761.50		966.99
47	Railwy Trnsprt Equipmnts, Prts			110.06		231.92		346.81
48	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories			90910k		8513.22		8510.76
49	Rmg Manmade Fibres			4181.77		5035.94		4746.97
50	Rmg of Othr Textile Matrl			3184.53		3462.79		3122.15
51	Rmg Silk			244.10		141.71		157.92
52	Rmg Wool			262.38		214.50		169.14
53	Ship, Boat and Floating Struct			3984.52		4370.60		3074.94
54	Silk Carpet	SQM	29680	2.25	45578	9.50	17527	2.68
55	Silver	KGS	29946	7.36	32721	11.29	29490	10.21
56	Sports Goods			227.72		224.83		232.80
57	Tin and Products Made of Tin	TON	3654	57.22	520	8.84	572	11.10
58	Two And Three Wheelers	NOS	2531371	1777.86	2392382	1638.19	2784365	2001.48
59	Zinc And Products Made of Zinc	TON	257627	527.07	228016	609.71	286964	956.18
	Total export from Labour Intensive Sectors			116868.51		123443.40		132131.75
	India's Total Exports			262291.09		275852.43		303526.16
	% share of labour intensive sectors			44.56		44.75		43.53

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Demand and Supply of Natural Gas

year;

4205. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and supply of natural gas in the country along with the quantum of gas and crude oil imported during the last three years and the current

(b) the steps taken to find out new destination to import natural gas/ Re-gasification LNG and crude oil, country-wise including United States of America, Qatar and other Middle East countries;

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to reduce price of domestically produced natural gas/Re-

gasification and imported LNG supply to all fertilizers/power units at uniform/pooled price rates across the country;

(d) whether the Government has fixed priority in allocation of gas including gas produced from D-6 and prices of gas to various sectors of economy particularly power/fertilizer and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME);

(e) if so, the details of gas produced by public/private sector companies including D-6 oil blocks and allocated to various priority/non-priority sectors along with its prices offered by the Government, sector/oilfield/State/UT-wise including southern States;

(f) the details of capacity/requirement of gas-based power generating stations, fertilizer plants and SME in the country and quantum of natural gas/RLNG available and supplied to power/fertilizer and SME sectors in various States along with the steps taken by the Government to adopt flexible approach in allocation of gas to power/fertilizers/SME sector as per their requirement, Sector/State/UT-wise; and

(g) whether the gas based SME/power/ fertilizers industries are badly affected and are on the verge of closure due to short supply of gas in various States and if so, the details thereof along with any request from Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for ensuring sufficient supply of natural gas to the said sectors and follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The supply of natural gas in the country along with the quantum of LNG imported during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

(MMSCM)

Natural Gas	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18)	2018-19 (P) (April- Oct / 2018)
Net availability of domestic gas	31129	30848	31731	18586
LNG import	21388	24686	26328	16468
Total consumption	52517	55534	58059	35054

The quantum of crude oil imported during the last three years and current year is as under:

(in MMT)

Crude oil	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P) (April- Nov 2018)
	202.9	213.9	220.4	151.0

(b) Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers. Based on techno-commercial contracts, the companies procure LNG / crude from countries across the world. Indian refineries import crude oil from diverse sources depending on technical and commercial consideration. Indian Public Sector refineries are diversifying their crude sources to strengthen India's energy security.

(c) The Government had approved a scheme for Gas Pooling in fertilizers sector on 31.03.2015. The scheme seeks to establish a mechanism for pooling the price of domestic gas and RLNG for offering a uniform gas price to all the customers in Fertilizers sector. The Government had also approved a Power Sector Development Fund (PSDF) in connection with supply of RLNG to gas based plants selected through the reverse e-bidding process. The scheme concluded on 31.03.2017.

(d) Domestic gas is being allocated to all sectors as per Gas Utilization Policy of the Government. The domestic gas is first allocated to the priority sector such CGD sector for PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport), Fertilizer, Power, LPG etc.

(e) to (g) Any demand over and above domestic gas (including for SME Sector) may be met through imported R-LNG which is imported under open general license on mutually agreed terms. The details of domestic gas production in the country, average production of KG-D-6 and Domestic Gas supply to Power sector and Fertilizers sector are as under:

(MMSCMD)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Domestic gas production	97.00	90.99	88.12	87.39	89.45
Average gas production of KG-D6	13.54	11.91	10.33	7.45	5.5
Domestic gas supply to Power Sector	27.26	25.33	22.87	25.00	25.71
Domestic gas supply to Fertilizers Sector	30.30	26.70	26.51	21.52	18.83
Domestic gas supply to industries including SME	15.21	12.74	9.63	10.90	13.84

*[Translation]***Industrial Development Centres**

4206. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Industrial Development Centres (IDC) opened in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds provided by the Government to these IDCs in the country during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of said centres likely to be opened in future?

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 Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has developed industrial centers mainly through two schemes namely, 'Growth Centre' and 'Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS)/ Modified IIUS (MIIUS). 71 growth centres, 37 IIUS projects and 21 MINUS projects have been sanctioned in the country. Funds provided to these 11 US/MI I US projects during last three years, State-wise are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Development of Industries is a State subject. Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' was valid till 31.03.2017 and no new projects are being accepted under the scheme and 24 ongoing projects (6 IIUS and 18 MIIUS) are likely to be completed in the future. The details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of funds provided during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 03.01.19)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbli	AP		2.60		
2	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP, Gollapuram	AP		4.48	5.76	
3	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam		3.07		
4	Industrial Growth Centre Centre, Urla	Chhattisgarh		4.90	3.68	
5	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster, Sirgitti		2.62	3.49	2.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Narol Textile Infrastructure & Environment Management	Gujarat	17.48	4.09		
7	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	1.61			
8	Industrial Area, Pandoga		3.79		8.93	
9	Industrial Area, Kandrauri		4.08	9.40		
10	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	11.97			
11	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Bawal		10.26			
12	Adityapur Auto Cluster	Jharkhand		14.50		
13	Industrial Estate Ghatti, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir		5.07	8.21	0.73
14	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand		1.66		
15	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	12.81			
16	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar		5.69	7.30	5.46	
17	KINFRA Defence Park	Kerala		15.00		18.86
18	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	8.26			
19	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi			7.89		
20	Industrial Area, Sitapur			8.56		
21	Industrial Area, Ujjaini		4.60		6.67	
22	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra		3.46	1.74	
23	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster			3.30		
24	Nashik Engineering Cluster		0.29			
25	Zaungtui Industrial Estate Aizwal	Mizoram		4.33	5.77	
26	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	10.03			
27	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha	Punjab	4.97		1.64	5.76
28	SIPCOT-HOSUR industrial Complex	Tamilnadu		2.31	3.08	2.31
29	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	11.94	15.72	15.33	
30	R. K Nagar		10.10	10.73	6.05	11.43
31	Pashamylaram Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana		7.07		
32	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	West Bengal	3.48			
Total			124.00	129.50	74.90	48.48

Statement-II*Financial and Physical Progress of 18 on-going MIUS Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date Approval	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (Rs. Cr.)	Released GOI grant (Rs. Cr.)	Progress Financial (Rs. Cr.)	Progress Physical (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	54.20	14.93	10.45	14.23	20.03
2	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla Distt. Raipur	Chhatisgarh	05.03.2015	49.83	12.26	12.26	44.92	99.29
3	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhatisgarh	10.08.2015	41.76	8.74	8.74	38.17	100
4	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05.03.2015	39.60	10.24	11.97	15.67	20.39
5	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT Bawal	Haryana	05.03.2015	36.67	9.62	10.26	14.54	20.15
6	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	HP	05.03.2015	95.77	24.07	16.62	42.3	46.48
7	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	05.03.2015	88.05	22.62	15.83	29.14	56.34
8	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10.08.2015	18.54	5.54	1.66	1.65	7.16
9	Industrial Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	10.08.2015	38.35	17.22	13.27	24	57.02
10	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	10.08.2015	90.50	42.69	12.81	2.86	19.53
11	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	karnataka	10.08.2015	96.66	18.96	18.96	69.55	65.85
12	Up gradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	01.03.2016	18.02	14.42	10.10	12.43	54.99
13	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28.03.2016	130.94	50	35.00	62.35	58.02
14	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	05.03.2015	75.00	12.75	12.75	66.59	86.8
15	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05.03.2015	44.26	13.06	13.06	26.74	51.05
16	Pashamylaram Industrial Area. Medak	Telangana	05.03.2015	104.24	25.76	7.07		
17	Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05.03.2015	59.93	43.51	43.44	37.31	75.26
18	Upgradation of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01.03.2016	52.25	38.76	38.76	31.88	77.59
Financial and Physical Progress of 6 on-going IIUS Projects								
1	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	29.03.2005	41.01	15.71	14.8350	34.38	76.33%
2	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	WB	04.03.2005	95.03	38.68	36.07	67.75	56.61%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	MP	02.02.2009	81.10	43.07	41.77	66.40	69.88%
4	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	11.03.2008	55.58	30.67	25.21	52.17	84.82%
5	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	26.03.2010	81.90	58.28	49.71	72.21	92.04%
6	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	TN	01.10.2010	102.81	58.28	51.48	77.80	75.43%

[English]

Benefit of Welfare Schemes to Workers in Unorganised Sector

4207. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the unorganised workers particularly in hotel, private security and others are not getting any benefits of various Government welfare schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation to bring such workers under the ambit of unorganised sector to make them eligible for the said benefits, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the workers of the unorganised sector are also reportedly not getting social security cover under Workers Compensation Act 1923, Employee State Insurance Act 1948, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Gratuity Act 1972 and Employee Provident Fund Act 1952 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is making any arrangement to provide social security to the workers of unorganised sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e): In order to provide social security and welfare benefits to workers both in the organised and

unorganised sector, the Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes. In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indra Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development). The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

As per the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, an Unorganised Worker is defined as "whether he or she is a home based worker or self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector and is not covered under Workers Compensation Act, 1923, Employee State Insurance Act 1948, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Gratuity Act, 1972 and Employee Provident Fund Act, 1952". All the workers who meet this criteria come under the purview of 'Unorganised Workers', and become eligible for such benefits meant for unorganised workers. No such representation has been received by this office.

**Comparative Price of Petrol
and Diesel**

4208. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether petrol and diesel prices in the country are costlier than Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to bring down the price of petrol and diesel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of petrol and diesel in the country are benchmarked to their international product prices. Generally, the prices of sensitive petroleum products in the country are higher/lower than other countries due to various factors, including prevailing tax regime and subsidy compensations by the respective Governments.

With an aim to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel and give relief to the consumers, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs.2 per litre with effect from 4th October, 2017. The Central Government further reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs.1.50 per litre with effect from 5th October, 2018 and Public Sector OMCs also reduced Rs.1.00 per litre to reduce the overall price of petrol and diesel. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make a reduction of Rs.2.50 per litre in VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel. Accordingly, 18 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced VAT on petrol and diesel.

Research and Higher Studies

4209. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote research and higher studies in social sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of grants and funds released for advancement of the same?

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. Social Science research in India is largely funded by the Government of India and its agencies such as the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi and the UGC. The Government has taken several steps to promote research and higher studies in social sciences such as:

(i) Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS) Scheme: The Scheme has been recently launched with a total cost of Rupees 414 Crore for implementation up to 31.03.2021. Under the Scheme, 1500 research projects will be awarded for 2 years to support the social science research in the higher educational institutions and to enable research to guide policy making. The focus of research will be on (11) broad thematic areas such as : State and Democracy, Urban transformation, Media, Culture and Society, Employment, Skills and Rural transformation, Governance, Innovation and Public Policy, Growth, Macro-trade and Economic Policy, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Environment, Science and Education, Social Media and Technology, Politics, Law and Economics. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, which is an autonomous body under the Ministry, has been given the responsibility for implementing the above scheme.

Further, during the year 2018-19, the Government has released Rupees 104.58 Crore as grant-in-aid to ICSSR, New Delhi for promoting social science research through various Fellowships, Research Projects; seminars and conferences; training and capacity building programmes for young researchers and faculties.

(ii) UGC is running a scheme namely JRF in Science, Humanities & Social Sciences with the aim to provide opportunities to National Eligibility Test (NET)/ Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)- qualified candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/

Ph.D Degree in Humanities and Social Sciences including Languages and Sciences. During the last 3 years, 19379 JRF fellowships have been awarded through UGC-NET for research in Social Sciences.

UGC is also running a scheme namely Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship for research in Social Sciences with an aim to compensate direct costs of higher education especially for such girls who happen to be the only girl child in their family. During the last 3 years, 172 fellowships have been awarded. During these 3 years total amount of Rupees 8.48 Crore are released for the Scheme.

Further, the UGC has a scheme "Major Research Projects" meant for University/College Teachers (included under Section 2 [f] & 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956) through which Research Projects are awarded for promotion of Indian Languages/Humanities, for which Rupees 85.39 Crore has been released by UGC in last five years.

(iii) Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC): The Scheme has been launched with a total cost of Rupees 418 Crore upto 31.03.2021 for improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between top ranked Indian Institutions and Foreign Institutions in the thrust area of fundamental research including Social Sciences Research.

[*Translation*]

Import Duty on Natural Rubber

4211. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

(a) whether an upward trend has been noticed in the consumption of rubber especially due to increased demand from automobile sector recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether tyre manufacturing industry has requested the Government to reduce the import duty on natural rubber;

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

(e) the efforts made by the Government to increase the production of natural and artificial rubber?

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) Consumption of Natural Rubber (NR) has increased from 10,44,075 tonne in 2016-17 to 11,12,210 tonne in 2017-18 mainly due to rise in the demand of auto tyre sector. The details are as under:

	Consumption of NR (Tonne)		
	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)	Growth(%)
Auto Tyre Sector	7,07,335	7,72,162	9.2
Non-Tyre sector	3,36,740	3,40,048	1.0
Total	10,44,075	11,12,210	6.5

Source : Rubber Board

(c) and (d) There have been demands from Tyre Manufacturing Industry to reduce the import duty on NR. In view of the prevailing situation of the rubber sector, it has been decided to maintain the present level of import duties on Natural Rubber.

(e) To promote production of Natural Rubber in the country the Government through the Rubber Board is implementing the scheme "Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector" wherein support is provided for rubber plantation development and extension, rubber research, rubber processing & marketing, infrastructure development, Human resource development etc.

There is no local manufacturer of Butyl/Halo Butyl in India at present, and the requirement is met through import. During the last 4 years, Indian companies have invested over 4000 crores in establishing production facilities of Synthetic Rubber. As a part of "Make in India" Reliance and Russian petrochemical major M/s Sibur have joined hands for establishing manufacturing base for Butyl rubber

in India, and have formed Reliance Sibur Elastomers Pvt. Ltd. (RSEPL).

Infrastructure Education and Loan

4212. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes related to infrastructure education and loans the benefit of which is being provided to Madhya Pradesh by the Government; and

(b) the details thereof especially for the last one year, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) at Central level and Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) at State level is dedicated source of fund for tribal development across the country. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State

Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps. Details of STC/TSP funds 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 given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) implements schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes by providing concessional loan to individuals or groups of STs having the annual family income not exceeding double the poverty line income limit through State Channelizing Agencies (SCA), and through other channelizing agencies such as certain Public Sector / Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFL) having refinance with NSTFDC. The amount of loan sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh during 10.04.2001 to 30.11.2017 under the scheme is Rs. 17694.75 lakh.

Statement

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

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned
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	3150.00
		Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	42.20
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	4807.00

1	2	3	4
		Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	493.48
		Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	1163.90
2.	Department of Empowerment of	Schemes for Differently Abled Persons (Schemes for	105.79
3.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education National Rural Health Mission	5692.00 32763.88
		Tertiary Care Programs	398.60
4.	Department of Higher Education	RashtriyaUchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	250.41
5	Department of Land Resources	Integrated Watershed Development Program (Programme	1642.00
6	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (State Component)	2225.27
		Pradhan Mantri AwasYojna (PMAY)- Rural (Programme	181879.80
		National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (Amount	14283.83
7	Department of School Education and Literacy	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Programme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	7439.73 40830.38
		Teachers Training and Adult Education	400.62
8	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and	National AYUSH Misson (NAM)	194.19
9	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme (State Component) SBM-Rural (State Component)	3549.44 22237.96
10	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihood Mission (States/Uts Component) PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	106.47 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	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	22828.70
		Support to Tribal Research Institutes	732.51
13	Ministry of Women and Child	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 (as on 30.12.2018)

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	National Bamboo Mission	215.58
		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)-	2100.00
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	1985.00
		Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	402.94
		Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	900.00
2	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Integrated Development and Management of	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	46.00
4	Department of Higher Education	RashtriyaUchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	315.00
5	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (Programme	2558.09
		Pradhan Mantri AwasYojna (PMAY)- Rural	100248.91
6	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
7	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy,	National AYUSH Misson (NAM) (Support from	147.54
8	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Mission - Nation	3664.70
		SBM-Rural (Programme Component)	11144.80

1	2	3	4
9	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	70.41
		Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	1063.56
		National Mission for a Green India (Funded From	215.75
10	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	DeendayalAntyodaya Yojana-National Urban	58.82
		PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs	11176.24
11	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Capacity Building- Panchayat	1324.24
12	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal	7998.09
		Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the	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
13	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	7064.01
		Scheme for Adolescent Girls	675.01
Total			287281.80

[English]

Vacancy in Universities

4213. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts are lying vacant in the Universities of North-East and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up; and

(c) the number of teachers/employees working on temporary basis in these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per University Grants

Commission (UGC), the total number of vacant teaching posts in various Central Universities of North-East under the purview of UGC are as follows:

Name of Post	Sanctioned Posts	Vacant Posts
Professor	421	231
Associate Professor	740	273
Assistant Professor	1674	169

However, no such data is centrally maintained in respect of State Universities.

(b) Occurring and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. The onus of filling up the teaching posts lies on Central Universities as these are autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament. However, UGC has requested Vice Chancellors of all Central Universities on 27th February, 2018 to prepare a time bound action

plan indicating the timeline for advertisement of posts, scrutiny of applications, interviews, selection/appointment of candidates etc.

(c) The details of number of teachers/employees employed in Central Universities on temporary basis are as follows:

Guest Faculty	Contract basis	Re-employed Total
413	56	13 512

Construction of Yatri Niwas

4217. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Yatri-Niwas set up, especially in the backward and rural areas of the country as on date, location-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct Yatri-Niwas in various States during the current fiscal year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has revived the scheme for providing central financial assistance for construction of Yatri-Niwas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Development of accommodation infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

The scheme of the Ministry of Tourism for providing financial assistance for construction of Yatri Niwas has been discontinued from the 10th Plan onwards.

The State-wise and location-wise details of Yatri Niwas sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism during the 8th and 9th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for Yatri Niwas during 8th and 9th Plans

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Projects	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	(i) Karmatang
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	(i) Arraku Valley (ii) Vishakapatnam (iii) Tirupati (iv) Yodagirigutta (v) Horsely Hills (vi) Tirumala-Tirupathi (vii) Nagarjuna Sagar
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	(i) Bameng (ii) Roing (Dibang) Valley
4.	Assam	3	(i) Barpeta (ii) Bhuban Hills, Silchar (iii) Batadrawa
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4	(i) Deotridh (ii) Jawalamukhi (iii) Bharmour (iv) Dharamshala
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	(i) Vaishno Devi (ii) Baba Rishi (iii) Patnitop
7.	Karnataka	10	(i) Dharwar (ii) Gulbarga (iii) Bijapur (iv) Maravanthe (v) Udipi (vi) Hampi

1	2	3	4
		(vii) Hassan	
		(viii) Yellammanagudda	
		(ix) Sravanabelagola	
		(x) Talakad, Mysore	
8.	Kerala	6	(i) Peerumedu (ii) Calicut (iii) Malayattur (iv) Alleppey (v) Kondotti (vi) Kumily
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	(i) Hossangabad
10.	Maharashtra	1	(i) Jothiba, Kolhapur
11.	Manipur	1	(i) Imphal
12.	Odisha	4	(i) Puri (ii) Chandipur (iii) Satpuda (Chilka Lake) (iv) Konark
13.	Punjab	1	(i) Fatehgarh Sahib
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	(i) Rameshwaram (ii) Samayapuram (iii) Tiruvananmalai
15.	Uttarakhand	2	(i) Gauchar (ii) Guptkashi (Rudraprayag)
16.	West Bengal	1	(i) New Jalpaiguri

CGF for Start-Ups

4218. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a Credit Guarantee Fund for encouraging start-up companies with a view to providing funding facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of companies which availed of the scheme so far; and

(c) the details of the incentives being provided to the start-up companies to overcome their initial hurdles?

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, however, the scheme has not yet been made operational. (b)£ Does not arise in view of above.

(c) The incentives being provided to Startups under Startup India initiative are given below:

(i) Self-Certification under 6 Labour Laws & 3 Environmental Laws

(ii) Relaxations in Public Procurement Norms

(iii) Faster exit under the Bankruptcy Code

(iv) Rebates on Patent & Trademark filing fees, support from facilitators and expedited examination of Patent application

(v) Income Tax exemption

(vi) Exemption from Income Tax on investments received above fair market value

(vii) Funding support under the Fund of Funds for Startups

(viii) Guidance and facilitation support from Startup India Hub

India Venture Capital Summit

4221. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has hosted the annual start-up India Venture Capital Summit in Goa recently;

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

(c) the number of participants who have participated in the summit including international start-ups and global fund manager;

(d) the number of start-ups recognized by the DIPP during the current year i.e. 2018; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make India as most preferred start-up destination in the world?

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, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion hosted Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit 2018 which was held on 7th December 2018 in Goa.

(b) Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit 2018 was a unique gathering of Global Fund Managers, Limited Partners, Officials from the Government of India and path-breaking startups. The dialogue focused on the huge return-generating potential of India's vast and diverse market monetized through cutting-edge technologies supported by investor-friendly regulations. The objectives of the Summit were:

- (i) Showcasing the opportunities in India by discussing and highlighting sectors that provide a wide array of investible opportunities
- (ii) Increasing capital flow for Indian startups by showcasing high quality tech & non tech Indian startups to the global investor community
- (iii) Fostering ease of doing business by Identifying and discussing issues raised by investor community

(c) The event was attended by 30 Startups of which 27 were Indian Startups and Startups were from the United States of America. The number of Indian and foreign Venture Capital funds that attended the summit is given below:

Sl. No.	Country	Unique Funds
1	India	45
2	Japan	12
3	USA	3
4	China	2
5	Hong Kong	2
6	Korea	1
7	Russia	1
8	Singapore	1
9	Sri Lanka	1

(d) 8,993 startups were recognised by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion during the calendar year 2018.

(e) The Government has taken a number of steps to make India the most preferred startup destination in the world. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Steps taken to make India the most preferred startup destination in the world

1. Startup India Portal (www.startupindia.gov.in) is a one-stop platform for all stakeholders (Startups, Investors, Incubators, Accelerators, and Government Agencies, Indian public and foreign academia, Service Providers and public users) in the Startup ecosystem to interact and to collaborate in a highly dynamic environment. The hub provides a collaborative platform for all stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem to have interactive engagement to enhance and bolster the ecosystem.

As on 27th December 2018, 2,86,609 users have registered on Startup India Online Portal which includes 34,521 Startups and 663 Ecosystem Builders comprising of Incubators, Accelerators, Investors, Mentors and Govt Departments. The Startup India online portal hosts the following resources for all Startups and Startup aspirants:

- (i) Pro Bono Services: Startup India has a number of partners that are offering their services to startups for free, including cloud credits, software

- packages, legal guidance, consultancy services, etc.
- (ii) Tools & Templates: Startup India has curated a number of tools that can help startups in scaling up their business, draft a pitch deck and prepare legal contracts.
- (iii) Open Challenges & Programs: Startups can apply for various open programs to get access to cash prizes, incubators, accelerators, market access support, international programs, workshops, events, etc.
2. Startup India has facilitated 668 startups since the launch of the program. The Startup India team also facilitates startups with respect to availing benefits offered under Startup India or in assisting the startup as per their needs and requirements like business advisory, mentorship, providing relevant investor connects etc. As on 27th December 2018, 1,20,360 queries have been addressed by the Startup India Hub. The breakup of the queries addressed is given below:
- (i) 89,070 through call center,
- (ii) 29,490 through email, and
- (iii) 1800 through twitter
3. To promote entrepreneurship in rural and non-metro regions across States, grassroot Startup aspirants are provided incubation, mentorship and funding support through the Startup India Yatra. The programme has been conducted across 15 state. As on date, 75,000 students have been impacted and 860 incubation offers have been offered through Startup India Yatra.
4. As on 1st January 2019, 15,000 Startups have been recognized under the programme. Recognized Startups are eligible for following benefits:
- (i) Self-Certification under 6 Labour Laws & 3 Environmental Laws
- (ii) Relaxations in Public Procurement Norms
- (iii) Faster exit under the Bankruptcy Code
- (iv) Rebates on Patent & Trademark filing fees, support from facilitators and expedited examination of Patent application
- (v) Income Tax exemption
- (vi) Exemption from Income Tax on investments received above fair market value.
- (vii) The Inter-Ministerial Board setup by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion validates Startups for granting tax related benefits. 94 startups have received income tax exemption for 3 out of 7 years.
5. Partnerships-Corporate, International and Government
- (a) Corporate Partnerships have been established with objective to encourage engagement between Industry and entrepreneurial community. Startup India has launched several partnerships with prominent corporates to provide support to innovative startups. Some of the notable initiatives are:
- (i) Uber Exchange under which 6 mentorship sessions were conducted by Global Leaders at Uber. 600 Startups have received mentorship.
- (ii) Amazon Launchpad Platform showcases Innovative products of startups on Amazon's online marketplace. Over 500 applications were received from Indian start-ups and over 130 applications were qualified. 30 Indian startups from the first batch have started selling on Amazon Global marketplace.
- (iii) Amazon Web Services (AWS) is a cloud services.platform offering computing power, database storage, content delivery etc. to help business scale and grow. \$300,000 worth of AWS cloud credits have been disbursed to DIPP recognised startups (free of cost).
- (iv) InFinIT20 (Partnership with RBL Bank) is a program offering over 200 hours of

mentorship from industry experts and investment opportunity to 20 fintech start-ups.

- (v) Zoho is a suite of software applications which include annual subscriptions for ZohoOne costing Rs.2499/year. ZohoOne has been made available to all Startup India Online Portal users for free for a period of 1 year. 230 startups have subscribed to ZohoOne - Hub Partnership.

- (b) International Partnerships have been established with the objective to promote exchange of technology and best-practices between Startup ecosystems in India and other countries. Startup India has partnered with ecosystems of countries like Israel, Portugal, Sweden, Japan etc.

The Indo-Israel Innovation challenge was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Ministers of India and Israel (July 2017), calling on Israeli and Indian startups to combine forces to develop solutions for critical problems in the field of agriculture, water and healthcare. The challenge was hosted online and received over 665 applications from Indian innovators and startups. 18 Startups were selected from the challenge and were awarded cash prizes and free of cost incubation.

- (c) Startup India collaborated with Ministry of Agriculture and launched an online Agriculture Grand Challenge inviting solutions on 12 problem statements in December 2017. Winners of the challenge have received mentorship, free of cost incubation for a period of 3 months, opportunities to conduct pilot programs and funding support in the form of grants.

6. Startup India Hub works with State Governments and UTs to build local startup ecosystem. Odisha, Goa, Uttarakhand, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have been provided below mentioned services:

- (i) State Startup Ranking Framework Guidance
(ii) Formulating State Startup Policy and Operational Guidelines

- (iii) Government Sensitization
(iv) Recommendation on Easing the Regulatory Reforms
(v) Event Support
(vi) Customized Programs and Problem Identification for the State

In order to highlight the achievements made by State governments, to foster competitiveness amongst State governments and to facilitate learning of best practices. The 'State/UT Ranking Framework' was launched by DIPP in February 2018. The framework was spread across 7 areas of interventions with a total of 38 action points. An online portal was also launched, which was instrumental in enabling States seamlessly submit their initiatives across these reform areas.

The entire exercise was conducted for capacity development and to further the spirit of cooperative federalism. Awareness Workshops in all States, Knowledge Workshops in leading incubators, pairing of States for intensive mentoring, international exposure visits to US and Israel and intensive engagement between the States with Startup India team, and Video Conferencing have helped many States initiate effective measures to support Startups.

7. Some of the regulatory compliances liberalized for Startups are given below:

- (i) Definition of "eligible business" as stated in Section 80-IAC aligned with Startups definition
(ii) 25% corporate tax slabs for companies with an annual turnover of less than INR 250 crores
(iii) Exemption from providing cash flow statement as part of financial statements
(iv) Startups can borrow up to \$3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years
(v) SEBI registered Foreign venture capital investors (FVCI), allowed to invest in equity or equity linked instrument or debt instrument issued by an Indian 'startup' irrespective of the sector in which the startup is engaged under automatic route.

8. To encourage and impart fundamentals of entrepreneurship to Startup aspirants and early stage Startups, a 4-week long free-of-cost e-learning program was introduced on web and mobile in English and Hindi on the Startup India portal. As on 27th December 2018, 2,33,278 users have logged in on the Learning and Development Program.

Social Security and Facilities for Industrial Workers

4222. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers working in different industrial units in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of number of skilled and semi-skilled labourers out of the above and the kind of trade they are working in;

(c) whether the provision for housing, education of children, medical facility, drinking water and toilets are made by industries for the above labourers; and

(d) if so, the details of the industries which have provided the above facilities and the number of labourers benefitted there from, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per results of labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry

of Statistics and Programme Implementation, of the 47.41 crore total workforce on usual status basis, the share of self-employed, regular wage/salaried employees and casual labour were 52.2%, 17.9% & 29.9% respectively in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, according to the Annual Survey of Industries 2013-14 released by] Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, around 1.04 crore workers were employed in around 1.86 lakh factories that were in operation.

(c) and (d) Workers get benefits under various legislations like Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Employees Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. The coverage of establishments under The Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF&MP) Act 1952 has been enlarged to include construction workers. The Ministry has initiated many labour welfare measures which includes that the services of a woman worker cannot be terminated during the period of her absence on account of pregnancy. As per amendment of Section 5 of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, maximum period for which a woman can get paid maternity benefit is twenty-six weeks upto two surviving children, 12 weeks of paid maternity leave is also available. A medical bonus of Rs 3,500/- is being provided under the Act. The creche facility has also been provided by the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 after insertion of Section 11 A, which ensures every establishment having fifty or more employees shall have the facility of creche in the establishment.

Statement

State-wise details of self-employed, regular wage/salaried employees and casual labour in rural and urban areas on usual status basis during 2011-12.

(in percent)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural			Urban		
		Self-employed	Regular Wage/Salaried Employees	Casual Labour	Self-employed	Regular Wage/Salaried Employees	Casual Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	46.7	8.0	45.2	37.6	46.7	15.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	82.0	12.0	6.0	35.6	53.1	11.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	70.0	11.7	18.4	53.8	36.5	9.7
4	Bihar	52.0	4.0	44.0	60.5	22.1	17.4
5	Chhattisgarh	58.2	4.1	37.9	35.1	36.2	28.7
6	Delhi	19.3	79.8	0.9	34.7	61.4	3.6
7	Goa	28.3	55.6	16.1	27.9	65.3	6.8
8	Gujarat	57.0	10.3	32.7	41.7	49.5	8.9
9	Haryana	61.8	14.0	24.4	40.6	49.4	10.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	71.1	14.1	14.6	30.3	60.6	9.1
11	Jammu and Kashmir	63.0	15.3	21.7	48.7	40.9	10.4
12	Jharkhand	68.6	4.3	27.3	43.7	38.0	18.3
13	Karnataka	52.0	11.8	36.2	39.4	44.9	16.0
14	Kerala	38.2	17.8	44.0	36.4	35.8	27.8
15	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	4.9	35.1	48.3	34.8	16.9
16	Maharashtra	53.7	8.8	37.4	36.2	54.5	9.3
17	Manipur	65.8	12.1	22.4	73.0	22.0	5.0
18	Meghalaya	71.0	10.2	18.7	35.9	50.0	14.1
19	Mizoram	82.5	9.3	8.3	52.3	39.8	7.6
20	Nagaland	85.6	12.9	1.5	42.9	54.0	2.8
21	Odisha	62.4	6.7	30.9	51.2	34.6	14.2
22	Punjab	54.9	17.0	28.3	44.6	47.8	7.6
23	Rajasthan	67.5	6.8	25.5	45.4	38.7	15.6
24	Sikkim	79.6	15.5	4.9	38.3	58.2	3.8
25	Tamil Nadu	29.9	14.0	55.9	34.4	43.4	22.4
26	Tripura	41.3	8.0	50.7	39.2	44.5	16.3
27	Uttarakhand	74.0	11.3	14.7	51.5	40.0	8.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	66.9	5.9	26.9	54.6	28.7	17.0
29	West Bengal	46.4	8.7	44.6	45.0	38.0	16.8
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45.8	39.4	14.8	18.5	58.1	23.3
31	Chandigarh	20.3	59.3	20.3	37.3	55.9	7.1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.1	48.0	12.9	16.3	81.5	2.2
33	Daman and Diu	9.6	88.9	1.4	35.5	53.8	10.7
34	Lakshadweep	17.1	41.9	40.7	35.4	42.4	22.2
35	Puducherry	27.0	30.0	42.7	23.7	54.9	21.1
Total		55.9	8.8	35.3	42.0	43.4	14.6

Source: NSSO Survey 2011-12.

[*Translation*]

**Import and Sale of
Sub-Standard Goods**

4223. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of sub-standard goods and their sale have come to the notice of the Government in Indian market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to stop import and sale of such goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes. The details regarding Import of Sub-standard Goods seized by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, during last three years and current financial year upto December, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Appropriate action under the Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated in the said cases. Further with a view to protecting its domestic producers and consumers, India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health

of its people, plants and animals. Adequate provisions exist under the Foreign Trade Policy to protect the Indian consumers and producers as imported goods are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environmental and safety norms. The BIS standards applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods. Besides, imports of plant & plant based products are subject to Plant Quarantine measures and sanitary & phyto-sanitary measures, imports of animal & animal based products are subject to sanitary import permits and imports of food/edible items are subject to FSSAI standards.

Against cheaper imports causing injury to domestic industry, there are trade defence measures like anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty and safeguard duty. Whenever Indian industry is affected by cheaper imports, it can seek remedies from the Government under the above provisions. DGTR conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. Similarly, DGTR conducts anti-subsidy investigations against countries subsidising their export products. Section 8B of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, subject to certain conditions, empowers the Central Government to impose Safeguard Duty on any article imported into India in such increased quantities and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the Indian domestic industry.

Statement

The details regarding import of Sub-standard goods seized by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during the last three years and current year upto December, 2018

Year	No. of cases	Description of Goods	Value [Rs in Lakh]	Violation
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	1	Spectacles	6.28	IPR
2016-17	4	Screen guard, rechargeable battery, battery cover, card board battery pack covers, power banks, shoes, sunglasses, hand bags, Charger Mobile Battery, LED Lamp, Motor Vehicle Tyre etc.	420.3	IPR and BIS
2017-18	20	Sunglasses, Shoes Wrist Watches, Mobile accessories &	11537.45	IPR and BIS

1	2	3	4	5
		other electronic items, Visual Display Unit, Mobile battery, Charger etc of hiend end brands.		
2018-19 [Upto Dec,' 2018]	1	Bamboo Sticks for making agarbattie, watches, cosmetics, lady purses, belts, laptop adaptors etc of high end global brands.	Value determination is under progress.	IPR

[English]

New Petrol Pumps

4224. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received request to open new petrol pumps on Eastern Express Highway (EEH), Mumbai and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that Maharashtra Government has reserved seven plots on EEH for petrol pumps and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with DIPP, Maharashtra Government, BMC and a private company to release these lands for petrol pumps;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the responses

from them;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which these petrol pumps are likely to be installed in these plots?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that they have received references for setting up of new petrol pumps on Eastern Express Highway, Mumbai.

(b) Municipal Corporation, Greater Mumbai has intimated that as per sanctioned part Development Plan 2034, seven plots are reserved for fuel stations along Eastern Express Highway (Ghatkopar to Mulund) in Eastern suburbs Mumbai. The details of these plots are as below:-

Sl. No.	Area	CTS No.& Address	Ownership
(i)	947.8	1 (pt) AGLR Junction	Godrej (Private)
(ii)	5167.06	1 (pt) Vikroli EE Highway	Godrej (Private)
(iii)	2318.8	657 (pt) JVLR Junction EE Highway Kanjur	Salt Commissioner
(iv)	1806.59	730, Bhandupeshwatr Kund Bhandup	Salt Commissioner
(v)	1462.7	1318 (pt) GMLR Junction EE Highways	Salt Commissioner
(vi)	3100	1291 (pt) EE Highways Mulund	Salt Commissioner
(vii)	4000.13	1291 (1) EE Highway Mulund(e)	Salt Commissioner

(c) to (f) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has requested Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) to take up the matter with Salt Commissionerate to expedite the allotment of aforesaid plots to Oil Marketing

Companies to set up retail outlets. OMCs have also taken up the matter with M/s Godrej Boyce Limited for allotment of their two plots to set up retail outlets.

**Impact of NGT Decisions on
Tourism Industry**

4225. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned to encourage tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise data of Tourists inflow of domestic/religious/foreign tourists during 2015 to 2018;

(c) whether the Government has any specific plan to encourage tourism in hilly areas especially in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is true that due to certain directions/decisions by National Green Tribunal (NGT) the tourism industry especially in hilly areas has been effected; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS K.ANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The development and promotion of tourist sites/destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism undertakes various activities for promoting India as a holistic destination in the international as well as domestic markets and for the development of tourism in the country.

Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Schemes for the development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry is developing theme based tourist circuits and under PRASHAD Scheme is undertaking holistic development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations in the country including the hilly areas.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned one project namely, 'Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh' under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for an amount of Rs.99.76 Crore during 2016-17.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has prepared a 'Policy on Ecotourism in Forest and Wildlife areas' with the main objective of adopting low impact nature tourism which ensures ecological integrity, through engaging local communities. The emphasis of the eco-tourism policy is on Community participation. People living in and around Protected Areas and other forest areas are to be involved in eco-tourism activities, through imparting necessary skills, including through 'Green Skill Development', which would eventually enable the people to earn their livelihood from eco-tourism activities.

The State-wise data of both Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during 2015 to 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The MoEFCC is not aware of any such reports in this regard.

Statement

State-wise Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits, 2015-17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV
		2015	2015	2016	2016	2017(P)	2017(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Maharashtra *	103403934	4408916	116515801	4670049	119191539	5078514
2	Tamil Nadu	333459047	4684707	343812413	4721978	345061140	4860455
3	Uttar Pradesh	204888457	3104062	213544204	3156812	233977619	3556204

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Delhi*	25258051	2379169	28460832	2520083	29114423	2740502
5	Rajasthan	35187573	1475311	41495115	1513729	45916573	1609963
6	West Bengal	70193450	1489500	74460250	1528700	79687645	1574915
7	Punjab	25796361	242367	38703326	659736	40293352	1108635
8	Kerala	12465571	977479	13172536	1038419	14673520	1091870
9	Bihar	28029118	923737	28516127	1010531	32414063	1082705
10	Goa	4756422	541480	5650061	680683	6895234	842220
11	Karnataka	119863942	636502	129762600	461752	179980191	498148
12	Himachal Pradesh	17125045	406108	17997750	452770	19130541	470992
13	Gujarat	36288463	284973	42252909	343752	48343121	448853
14	Madhya Pradesh	77975738	421365	150490339	363195	78038522	359119
15	Andhra Pradesh	121591054	237854	153163354	341764	165433898	271362
16	Telangana	94516316	126078	95160830	166570	85266596	251846
17	Haryana	7395496	303118	7382995	331291	6050325	193381
18	Jharkhand	33079530	167785	33389286	169442	33723185	170987
19	Uttarakhand	29496938	105882	30505363	117106	34359989	133725
20	Puducherry	1297192	106153	1398289	117437	1531972	131407
21	Odisha	11786117	66971	12842766	76361	14011229	100014
22	Jammu and Kashmir	9145016	58568	9414579	63207	14235473	79765
23	Tripura	363172	34886	370618	36780	398669	69899
24	Sikkim	705023	38479	747343	66012	1375854	49111
25	Chandigarh	1073842	29538	1182504	31549	1425781	31832
26	Assam	5491845	24720	5160599	19456	6052667	21760
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	296684	14674	384552	15466	471919	15313
28	Meghalaya	751165	8027	830887	8476	990856	12051
29	Arunachal Pradesh	352067	5705	385875	6598	444005	7147
30	Chhattisgarh	18327841	6394	16534471	9220	12231935	6655
31	Daman and Diu	790911	5858	826201	5669	858131	5535
32	Nagaland	64616	2769	58178	3260	63362	4166
33	Manipur	146169	3260	150638	3064	153454	3497
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	527782	1797	589074	1891	614182	1908
35	Mizoram	66605	798	67238	942	67772	1155
36	Lakshadweep	17241	1173	8716	753	6620	1027
Total		1431973794	23326163	1615388619	24714503	1652485357	26886638

Source: State Government/UT Administrations P: Provisional

*: Estimated figures for the year 2017 using all India growth rate

Figures of DTVs and FTVs are not available for the year 2018.

**Formulation of a New
Labour Code**

4227. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate a new Labour Code by repealing the entire statute of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to alter or efface the comprehensive, much-acclaimed Constitution-Bench definition of "industry" in section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to abolish the system of referral of individual disputes to the conciliation officers and Boards of conciliation of Labour Courts or Industrial Tribunals and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to give primacy to the resolution of individual and industrial disputes through arbitration and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry has prepared a Labour Code on Industrial Relations, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the following three Labour Laws:-

- (i) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,
- (ii) The Trade Unions Act, 1926,
- (iii) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The provisions of the draft Code have been discussed with stakeholders in various Tripartite Meetings and then finalized. At present, the Code is at pre-legislative Stage.

Use of Drugs in Schools

4228. SHRI PREM DAS RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the three corporations

have identified 1820 school kids between the age 7-10 years who consume tobacco, solutions, inhalers, gutkha and other drugs in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of children died due to using such drugs in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for protection of school children from drug abuse including steps taken to crack down on alleged sale of drugs among students in schools and college campus and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of illegal use of drugs in different Central Universities?

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 three corporations viz. North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) and East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) have identified 723 school kids between the age 7-10 years who consume tobacco, solutions, inhalers, gutkha and other drugs.

(b) NDMC, SDMC and EDMC have identified 441, 209 and 73 such kids respectively. However, no death has been reported till date in the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi. As regard to states and other UTs, no such data is being maintained.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines to all the States & UTs which provides that Life-skills education should address, inter-alia, the issue of drug abuse. The Government has formulated the policy for protection of school children from drug abuse. The Sections 77 and 78 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provide penal provisions for giving intoxicating liquor or narcotics or psychotropic substance to a child or using a child for vending, peddling, carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. The National Institute of Social

Defence (NISD), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, conducts sensitization and preventive education programs in schools and colleges on regular basis. During 2017-18, NISD conducted 247 awareness generation programs in various Schools and Universities/Colleges covering 23006 beneficiaries. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also issued advisories to schools to promote the cause of prevention of drug abuse. Similarly, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) undertook a pan India Radio awareness campaign through All India Radio on FM Rainbow and Vividh Bharti channels from 13th to 19th May, 2016 (one week) against substance abuse by children and their use in carrying, supplying, smuggling, etc. of tobacco products and other intoxicants.

Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed guidelines on safety of students on and off campuses of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) on 27.01.2016. HEIs should mandatorily put in place a broad-based "Student Counseling System" for the effective management of problems and challenges faced by students. It should be a unique, interactive and target oriented system, involving students, teachers and parents, resolved to address common student concerns ranging from anxiety, stress, fear of change and failure to homesickness and a slew of academic worries. UGC has also issued guidelines for strict compliance of the "the cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 which contained certain provision pertaining to educational institutions. Guidelines were also issued for: "Preventing sale of drugs to school and college children"

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had also notified a scheme of National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse in order to recognize the efforts and encourage excellence in the field of prevention of substance abuse and rehabilitation of its victims.

(e) No such data is being maintained.

Misuse of Rented Vehicles by NIOS

4229. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Open School (NIOS) hires private vehicles for official duty for want of official vehicle under the Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof including details with regard to the Regional Office, NIOS, Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government/NIOS Board has received any complaints regarding misuse of such rented vehicles for personal use by higher offices of NIOS particularly in the Regional Office, NIOS, Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government/NIOS against such officers?

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) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that they hire private vehicles for various official duties for its Headquarters as well as its Regional Centres, including Regional Centre - Gandhinagar.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Training to Businessmen

4230. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide training to businessmen under the training programme of the CM in collaboration with WhatsApp;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of places where the said training centres are likely to be set-up location-wise;

(c) the time by which such training programme is likely to be started; and

(d) the number and the extent to which the businessmen are likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per information received from Confederation of Indian ' Industries (CII), the organisation is implementing a project "CM

Technology Facilitation Centre for Training Indian Businessmen" under which a private agreement was signed between WhatsApp and CII. In principle, there is no mandate for Government of India to provide/facilitate training programs of WhatsApp.

[English]

Accidents at Construction Sites

4231. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of construction workers in the country, State/UT Gender-wise;

(b) whether there is any data on the number of accidents happened at construction sites during the last three years along with the major causes for the same, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of remedial measures taken at the sites where accidents have occurred;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that at times there is no safety gear provided to the labourers at construction sites and they work in life threatening conditions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps being taken to enforce tighter regulations at construction sites in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) The number of construction workers in the country, State/UT gender-wise is not available. However the total number of construction workers registered is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, the State-wise data in this regard in respect of the establishments in the Central Sphere is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The major causes for the accidents at the construction site have been found to be road accidents, falling from the height and electrocution.

(c) and (d) The BOCW (RECS) Act and the rules framed thereunder lay down exhaustive safety provisions and use of safety gears for protection of BOC workers. Under rule 210 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RE & CS) Central Rules 1998, it is mandatory for the establishments to send report of any accident on the construction site to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), the Board with which the BOC worker involved in the accident was registered, the Director General, the next of kin/relative of the worker, the officer in-charge of the nearest police station and the District Magistrate. In case of occurrence of any accident at the construction site, a detailed enquiry under rule 211 of the BOCW (RE&CS) Central Rules is conducted and the enquiry report is submitted by the enquiry officer before the Director General (Inspection). If it is found by the enquiry officer during the enquiry that there was negligence /lack of safety measures as prescribed under the BOCW (RE&CS) Act, 1996 prosecution is proposed against the defaulter employer.

(e) Offices of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) are regularly conducting inspections under Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Services) Act, 1996 in the establishments falling under the Central Sphere for ensuring compliance of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employments Conditions of Services) Act 1996. The details of total number of inspection conducted under Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Services) Act, 1996 for the year 2018 is enclosed as Statement-III. Inspections in the State sphere are conducted by the State enforcement agencies, the data in respect of which is not centrally maintained.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Workers Registered under the Building and Other Construction Workers Acts, 1996 up to 30.09.2018 (provisional)

Sl.

Name of the States/UTs No.	No. of workers registered with the Board	
1	2	3
1 Andhra Pradesh	1,815,889	
2 Arunachal Pradesh	30,841	
3 Assam	143,574	
4 Bihar	828,451	
5 Chhattisgarh	1,574,790	
6 Goa	3,738	
7 Gujarat	654,550	
8 Haryana	763,373	
9 Himachal Pradesh	147,932	
10 Jammu and Kashmir	342,295	
11 Jharkhand	796,146	
12 Karnataka	1,542,432	
13 Kerala	1,491,300	
14 Madhya Pradesh	2,996,227	
15 Maharashtra	989,018	

1	2	3
1 Andhra Pradesh	1,815,889	
2 Arunachal Pradesh	30,841	
3 Assam	143,574	
4 Bihar	828,451	
5 Chhattisgarh	1,574,790	
6 Goa	3,738	
7 Gujarat	654,550	
8 Haryana	763,373	
9 Himachal Pradesh	147,932	
10 Jammu and Kashmir	342,295	
11 Jharkhand	796,146	
12 Karnataka	1,542,432	
13 Kerala	1,491,300	
14 Madhya Pradesh	2,996,227	
15 Maharashtra	989,018	

1	2	3
16	Manipur	118,332
17	Meghalaya	24,032
18	Mizoram	21,865
19	Nagaland	11,912
20	Odisha	2,234,569
21	Punjab	746,102
22	Rajasthan	2,049,258
23	Sikkim	36,236
24	Tamil Nadu	2,853,544
25	Telangana	1,175,531
26	Tripura	99,762
27	Uttar Pradesh	4,208,744
28	Uttarakhand	232,627
29	West Bengal	3,101,362
30	Delhi	539,421
31	Andaman and Nicobar Island	14,392
32	Chandigarh	19,813
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,176
34	Daman and Diu	5,149
35	Lakshadweep	179
36	Puducherry	41,224
Total		31,656,786

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of casualties at construction sites in the Central sphere

Sl. No.	State	2016		2017		2018 (31.12.2018)	
		Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Karnataka	0	4	1	1	0	2
2	Gujarat	0	17	0	1	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Haryana Punjab Jammu and Kashmir HP	0	3	0	0	0	0
4	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	0	0	0	0
5	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Kerala	4	11	0	1	0	0
7	Rajasthan	0	3	0	0	0	0
8	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Bihar	0	0	0	1	0	0
10	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	Maharashtra	2	6	1	3	0	2
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	1	1	2
13	New Delhi	3	6	0	0	1	0
14	Assam	1	2	0	0	2	1
15	Odisha	1	1	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		11	58	2	9	5	12

Statement-III

Number of inspections conducted under BOCW (RE&CS) Act for the period from January, 2018 to November, 2018

Sl. No.	Regions	No. of inspections conducted
1	2	3
1	Ahmedabad	102
2	Aimer	90
3	Asansol	27
4	Bangalore	17
5	Bhubaneswar	47
6	Chandigarh	120
7	Chennai	69

1	2	3
8	Cochin	42
9	Delhi	108
10	Dhanbad	64
11	Guwahati	73
12	Hyderabad	89
13	Jabalpur	58
14	Kanpur	71
15	Kolkata	117
16	Mumbai	70
17	Nagpur	25
18	Patna	14
19	Rajpur	91
Total		1326

Public Procurement Policy

4232. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
 CHANDEL:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) the details of the total annual procurement of goods and services by each Public Sector Enterprise (PSE) in the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(b) the quantity of calculated value of goods and services procured under Public Procurement Policy Order, 2012 during the said period in each PSE;

(c) the status of procurement under this policy from MSMEs owned by SC/ST and non-SC/STs during the said period by each PSE;

(d) whether the public procurement policy is not being complied with by many Government departments/PSEs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (e) The details of annual procurement of goods & services by the Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) as per information provided by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) are as under:

Year	No. of CPSEs	Total Procurement (Rs. in Crore)	Procurement From MSEs (Rs. in Crore)	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST Entrepreneur (Rs. in Crore)
2014-15	133	131766.86	15300.57	59.37
2015-16	132	279167.15	12566.15	50.11
2016-17	142	245785.31	25329.44	400.87
2017-18	169	280785.49	24226.51	442.52

Ministry of MSME has taken several measures for effective implementation of the Public Procurement Policy. These include constitution of review committee to monitor the progress of implementation of Public Procurement Policy, launch of SC/ST hub to provide support to SC/ST Entrepreneurs, launch of MSME Sambandh portal to

monitor the progress of procurement from MSEs including MSEs owned by SC/ST and women.

The CPSE wise yearly procurement details of CPSEs as provided by Department of Public Enterprises are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Procurement from MSEs by the CPSEs during 2014-15*

(Figures in Crores)

Sl. No.	CPSUs	Total annual procurement	Total procurement from MS Es (including MSEs owned by SC/ST)	Total procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ ST Only
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	2329.00	186.00	0.00
2	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	269.81	38.26	0.00
3	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	10051.59	280.39	0.10
4	Power Finance Corporation	4.99	0.78	0.00
5	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd	12.48	9.07	0.00
6	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	31.00	5.40	0.00
7	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	416.89	38.05	0.00
8	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	342.55	23.24	0.76
9	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	345.00	128.00	0.00
10	Engineers India Ltd.	352.50	65.93	0.00
11	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	6551.37	1524.80	43.70
12	THDC Ltd.	17.42	2.56	0.00
13	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	120.69	100.39	0.00
14	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	5808.19	1138.07	0.46
15	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	1614.00	245.10	0.00
16	Mecon Ltd.	94.23	30.13	0.00
17	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	20.86	6.48	0.00
18	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	24.15	5.38	0.29
19	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	41.87	8.73	0.17
20	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	22.37	3.27	0.00
21	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	6175.70	2560.71	0.00
22	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.18	0.02	0.00
23	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	202.34	46.93	0.02

1	2	3	4	5
24	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	961.51	221.25	0.00
25	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.74	0.63	0.00
26	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	2.75	0.69	0.00
27	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	37.51	19.99	0.00
28	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	11.86	0.08	0.00
29	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.72	0.02	0.01
30	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	46.52	2.05	0.00
31	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	54.65	3.76	0.00
32	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	2326.55	20.94	0.00
33	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	30767.41	562.17	4.23
34	EDCIL(India) Ltd.	1.99	0.69	0.00
35	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	154.84	86.03	0.14
36	NMDC Ltd.	359.31	34.10	0.00
37	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	971.13	215.05	0.00
38	Oil India Ltd.	389.38	45.26	0.00
39	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	14.48	4.26	0.06
40	NHPC Ltd.	379.68	26.09	0.35
41	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	70.50	22.37	0.00
42	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	1285.23	350.01	0.00
43	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	187.39	22.51	0.00
44	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	56.67	12.67	0.56
45	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	16200.00	2785.00	0.00
46	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	64.00	46.00	0.00
47	Western Coalfields Ltd.	486.65	115.59	0.03
48	NTPC Ltd.	3433.31	317.12	0.00
49	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	60.29	4.37	0.00
50	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	0.20	0.02	0.00
51	Gail (India) Ltd.	1380.03	260.22	0.41
52	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2.72	0.35	0.00
53	BEML Ltd.	1333.80	169.34	0.15

1	2	3	4	5
54	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	3.31	0.53	0.00
55	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	18.53	0.27	0.00
56	National Fertilizers Ltd.	53.49	8.77	0.00
57	SJVN Ltd.	50.02	6.39	0.00
58	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	347.80	29.05	5.60
59	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	116.90	8.70	0.00
60	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	403.16	9.01	0.00
61	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	206.19	10.52	0.00
62	National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	0.20	0.03	0.00
63	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.	78.55	5.40	0.00
64	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1546.64	329.31	0.00
65	Brahamputra Crackers & Polymer Ltd.	62.07	7.42	0.00
66	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	80.96	18.57	0.00
67	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	988.68	199.61	0.00
68	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	498.51	154.72	0.00
69	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	113.93	22.28	0.00
70	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	0.41	0.15	0.00
71	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	494.90	8.79	0.00
72	Food Corpn. of India	1.52	0.61	0.00
73	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.36	0.29	0.25
74	Gail Gas Ltd.	143.48	22.33	0.00
75	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	911.76	146.28	0.00
76	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	18.13	1.80	0.00
77	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	30.35	9.88	0.00
78	KIOCL Ltd.	10.38	1.66	0.00
79	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	94.03	24.75	0.00
80	HSCC (India) Ltd.	37.72	1.11	0.00
81	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.13	0.13	0.00
82	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	286.61	32.38	0.00
83	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	21178.64	79.60	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
84	P E C Ltd.	0.02	0.00	0.00
85	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	69.88	14.73	0.00
86	MOIL Ltd.	108.84	51.22	0.04
87	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	364.62	51.11	0.00
88	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1.28	0.25	0.00
89	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	35.33	0.74	0.12
90	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	1232.38	64.98	0.00
91	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited	315.15	61.44	1.92
92	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. (NHDC), Lucknow	2270.22	1321.00	0.00
93	Engineering Projects(India) Ltd.	240.54	48.72	0.00
94	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	0.41	0.29	0.00
95	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	1.41	0.82	0.00
96	NHDC Ltd.	46.55	10.66	0.00
97	Steel Authority of India Limited	3372.98	737.60	0.00
98	M S T C Ltd.	0.82	0.18	0.00
99	Housing & Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.16	0.14	0.00
100	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.18	0.03	0.00
Total	131732.12	15300.57	59.37	
101	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
102	SAIL Jagadishpur Power Plant Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
103	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	5.17	Nil	Nil
104	National Research Development Corpn.	Nil	Nil	Nil
105	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
106	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
107	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
108	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
109	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
110	WAPCOS Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
111	Irrigation & Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	0.88	Nil	Nil
112	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	8.25	Nil	Nil
113	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Devpt. Corpn	0.10	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
114	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	0.02	NA	Nil
115	Tcil Bina Toll Road Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
116	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
117	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
118	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant Dev.Corp.Ltd	0.30	Nil	Nil
119	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
120	Ircon Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	NA	NA	Nil
121	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.60	Nil	Nil
122	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	0.84	Nil	Nil
123	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	Nil	Nil	Nil
124	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
125	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
126	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.95	Nil	Nil
127	National Handicapped Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	Nil	Nil	Nil
128	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
129	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
130	Rec Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	NIL	NIL	Nil
131	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	0.38	NIL	Nil
132	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	17.24	Nil	Nil
133	Airport Authority of India	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		131766.86	15300.57	59.37

Procurement from Micro and small Enterprises (MSEs) by CPSEs during 2015-16

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Total procurement	Total procurement from MSEs	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agrinnovate India Ltd.	0.02	0.00	0.00
2.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	1.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	1.05	0.69	0.66
4.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	58.56	33.64	0.00
5.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	82.36	42.06	0.00
6.	BEML Ltd.	1524.45	188.58	0.12
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	56.70	0.15	0.00
8.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	596.85	26.28	0.00
9.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	15030.00	45.30	0.00
10.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	1936.00	6.12	0.09
11.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	15623.00	0.20	0.00
12.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	5434.09	1253.30	0.24
13.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	25.67	5.20	0.00
14.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	2.28	0.00	0.00
15.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	23.71	5.31	0.00
16.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	28.53	7.04	1.41
17.	Brahmaputra Crackers & Polymer Ltd.	204.13	0.06	0.00
18.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	41.13	4.28	0.00
19.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	175.43	0.33	0.00
20.	Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	6.81	0.14	0.00
21.	Bridge & Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	696.16	91.27	0.00
22.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	69.13	16.68	0.56
23.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	11.58	0.00	0.00
24.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	45.59	0.54	0.00
25.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	14.82	1.23	0.00
26.	Coal India Ltd.	242.29	0.00	0.00
27.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	174.45	0.15	0.00
28.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	71.37	14.42	0.00
29.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	2206.75	0.61	0.00
30.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	0.65	0.00	0.00
31.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	95.32	0.51	0.00
32.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	0.20	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
33.	EDCIL(India) Ltd.	0.51	0.21	0.00
34.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	904.21	28.53	1.00
35.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	715.23	53.08	0.25
36.	Engineers India Ltd.	154.19	47.14	0.00
37.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	57.28	3.99	0.00
38.	Food Corpn. of India	116508.53	0.00	0.00
39.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	2.66	0.09	0.00
40.	Gail (India) Ltd.	2793.74	0.15	0.00
41.	Gail Gas Ltd.	217.58	85.42	0.00
42.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	4.81	0.42	0.00
43.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	28.32	0.34	0.00
44.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	97.78	32.47	0.00
45.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	1769.48	603.19	2.83
46.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	204.59	21.98	0.00
47.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	16.81	3.40	0.00
48.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	117.93	3.35	0.00
49.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	6493.21	1646.60	8.69
50.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.47	0.61	0.00
51.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	195.64	2.00	0.00
52.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	261.17	74.01	0.00
53.	Hmt Machine Tools Ltd.	474.79	14.25	9.97
54.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	2.25	0.00	0.00
55.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	8.00	0.00	0.00
56.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	0.72	0.00	0.00
57.	I T I Ltd.	45.32	0.29	0.00
58.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	49232.28	0.47	0.00
59.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	21.13	3.78	0.00
60.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	7328.11	3334.62	0.00
61.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	127.30	18.33	0.00
62.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	127.27	0.19	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt.Agency Ltd.	8.15	0.00	0.00
64.	Ircon International Ltd.	367.52	0.00	0.00
65.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	12.05	3.81	0.00
66.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	26.68	1.77	0.00
67.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	166.91	17.99	0.00
68.	KIOCL Ltd.	4.47	1.04	0.00
69.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	74.85	23.29	0.97
70.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	0.05	0.00	0.00
71.	M M T C Ltd.	3.63	1.22	0.00
72.	M S T C Ltd.	2.31	0.16	0.08
73.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	1000.92	5.00	0.00
74.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	542.75	0.00	0.00
75.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	495.56	10.24	0.00
76.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	2488.56	0.00	0.00
77.	Mecon Ltd.	72.71	14.27	0.00
78.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	23.05	3.97	0.00
79.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	284.53	25.78	0.00
80.	MOIL Ltd.	95.38	17.07	0.00
81.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	1576.00	322.33	0.00
82.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	201.76	40.20	0.93
83.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	2495.77	1524.03	0.00
84.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	27.82	0.00	0.00
85.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	0.64	0.00	0.00
86.	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	0.35	0.07	0.03
87.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	28.00	0.71	0.00
88.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	33.76	14.72	0.26
89.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	56.26	0.29	0.11
90.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	0.28	0.13	0.00
91.	NHDC Ltd.	10.69	4.69	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
92.	NHPC Ltd.	141.95	20.38	0.31
93.	NLC India Ltd.	299.02	79.74	0.14
94.	NMDC Ltd.	113.85	25.50	0.00
95.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev.Corpn. Ltd.	1.50	0.30	0.20
96.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	141.25	5.13	0.31
97.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	2418.45	0.00	0.00
98.	NTPC Ltd.	4465.49	559.51	0.00
99.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	0.06	0.00	0.00
100.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	1213.09	349.97	0.00
101.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	422.20	91.32	20.14
102.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	75.84	0.66	0.00
103.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	4.55	1.35	0.06
104.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	0.71	0.06	0.00
105.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.62	0.00	0.00
106.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	15.63	2.62	0.17
107.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	18890.91	0.01	0.00
108.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	14.09	4.10	0.29
109.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	10.47	0.18	0.00
110.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	35.75	0.00	0.00
111.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	137.06	36.14	0.00
112.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	304.42	72.85	0.28
113.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1106.33	238.82	0.00
114.	Rec Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	32.42	8.30	0.00
115.	Rites Ltd.	126.82	0.62	0.00
116.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	0.16	0.00	0.00
117.	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.	0.33	0.12	0.00
118.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	1.75	0.42	0.00
119.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	425.50	77.47	0.00
120.	SJVN Ltd.	21.31	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
121.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	586.09	0.00	0.00
122.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	911.77	0.16	0.00
123.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	17.75	0.12	0.00
124.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	3211.93	0.21	0.00
125.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	475.43	140.27	0.00
126.	THDC India Ltd.	20.98	3.05	0.00
127.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	1.26	0.49	0.00
128.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	10.44	0.00	0.00
129.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	170.31	33.73	0.00
130.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	15.43	1.96	0.00
131.	WAPCOS Ltd.	467.52	0.00	0.00
132.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	362.91	1054.80	0.01
Grand Total		279167.15	12566.15	50.11

Procurement from Micro and small Enterprises by CPSEs during 2016-17

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Total procurement	Total procurement from MSEs	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	10.53	10.19	0
2.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	85.98	35.43	0
3.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	1.13	0	0
4.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	2438.04	57.2	0
5.	Bel-Thales Systems Ltd.	0.36	0	0
6.	BEML Ltd.	1488.14	303.93	0.19
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	46.71	14.48	0
8.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	388.06	25.88	0
9.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	3659.97	274.08	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	2382	880	17
11.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	15219	3500.37	0
12.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	70.72	0	0
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	4919.61	1613.88	91.2
14.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	30.08	6.3	0
15.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	4.34	0	0
16.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	134.99	26.64	4.38
17.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	3.02	0.6	0
18.	Brahmaputra Crackers & Polymer Ltd.	157.8	39.45	0
19.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	26.83	7.1	0
20.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1.03	0.35	0
21.	Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	30.13	3.6	0
22.	Bridge & Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	945.46	99.89	0
23.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	162.29	82.05	0
24.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	795.23	0	0
25.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	50.61	0.35	0.02
26.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	28.85	8.57	0
27.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	25.07	5.02	0
28.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	8.82	0	0
29.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.04	0.03	0.02
30.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	357	121	0
31.	Coal India Ltd.	14.01	0	0
32.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	132.22	34.22	0.9
33.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	231.34	42.88	11.63
34.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp.of IndiaLtd.	2849.54	3.19	0
35.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	234.82	0	0
36.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	0.18	0.09	0.03
37.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	412.72	187.16	0
38.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	0.03	0.07	0
39.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	1062.73	39.3	0.8

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Engineers India Ltd.	160.61	53	0
41.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	3.48	0.27	0
42.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	20.33	4.56	0.58
43.	Food Corpn. of India	111375.61	0	0
44.	Gail (India) Ltd.	3138.78	811.63	2.24
45.	Gail Gas Ltd.	238.44	91.23	38.26
46.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	1086.16	74.27	0
47.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	19.69	0.55	0
48.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	63.81	16.31	0
49.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	7076.57	511.3	3.66
50.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	368.3	34.84	0
51.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	12.94	2.65	0.05
52.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	187.59	2.04	0
53.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	68.36	0.9	0
54.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	7469	2519	83
55.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.33	0.08	0.24
56.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.53	0.33	0
57.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	52.01	2.52	0
58.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	264.41	66.1	0
59.	HLL Medipark Ltd	0.01	0.01	0
60.	HMT Ltd.	0.64	0.64	0
61.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	0.04	0	0
62.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	7.85	0	0
63.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	13.36	0	0
64.	Housing & Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	5.26	0.24	0.04
65.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	42.42	0.88	0
66.	I T I Ltd.	109.67	0	0
67.	IIFCL Asset Management Company Ltd.	0.01	0	0
68.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	41.62	0.07	0.07

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	13510.37	5221.97	36.19
70.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	95.8	16.93	0
71.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	3.42	1.56	0.28
72.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	177.81	57.24	0
73.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	6.67	1.31	0
74.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	46.85	13.07	0
75.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	198.7	15.82	0
76.	KIOCL Ltd.	16.36	3.39	0
77.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	5.05	4.99	0
78.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	44.83	23.02	0.2
79.	M M T C Ltd.	8.18	4.68	0.48
80.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	45.68	0.48	0
81.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	1044.96	226.66	0
82.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	351.19	79.78	0.14
83.	Mecon Ltd.	75.8	23.71	0
84.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	24.05	5.08	0
85.	Mnh Shakti Ltd.	0.01	0	0
86.	MOIL Ltd.	0.48	0.21	0
87.	Naini Aerospace Ltd.	0.16	0	0
88.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	1975.3	414.95	9.36
89.	National Backward Classes Finance & Devp. Co.	0.08	0.02	0.28
90.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	335.81	104.7	0.88
91.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	12.97	3.87	0
92.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	3132.45	1983.42	0
93.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	0.21	0	0
94.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Devpt. Corpn	0.18	0.02	0
95.	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	0.99	0.26	0.1
96.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	0.36	0.08	0.01
97.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	30.82	18.71	0.86

1	2	3	4	5
98.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	47.92	16.75	3
99.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	18.3	8.75	2.56
100.	NHDC Ltd.	65.59	16.14	0
101.	NHPC Ltd.	171.42	44.03	0.12
102.	NLC India Ltd.	326.33	145.19	45
103.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	14.23	0	0
104.	NMDC Ltd.	97.68	23.61	2.07
105.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2.18	0.43	0.02
106.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	119.82	9.42	0.15
107.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	2999.4	0	0
108.	NTPC Ltd.	3978.4	1019.06	15.59
109.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	2.02	0.83	0
110.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	1902.73	587.41	4.89
111.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	457.87	129.89	4.13
112.	Oil India Ltd.	4531.03	0.05	0.01
113.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	76.1	22.39	0
114.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	11.22	2.49	0.88
115.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	0.72	0.15	0
116.	P E C Ltd.	0.03	0.03	0
117.	Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	11.74	1.52	0
118.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.72	0	0
119.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	16.07	0.33	0
120.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	31782.76	1732.95	0
121.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	8.4	1.9	0.02
122.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	1.31	0.46	0
123.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	6.74	2.44	0
124.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	35.75	0	0
125.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	146.36	59.39	0
126.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.14	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
127.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	486.34	101.2	0.1
128.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1450.08	415.05	0
129.	Rec Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	13.13	7.36	0
130.	Rites Ltd.	28.62	6.33	0
131.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd	0.75	0	0
132.	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.	33.36	11.71	0
133.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	2.11	0.2	0
134.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	452.33	109.96	0
135.	SJVN Ltd.	69.13	31.99	17.07
136.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	680.37	0	0
137.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	3246.42	767.04	2.17
138.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	239.02	79.2	0
139.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	0.96	0.37	0
140.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	192.43	28.96	0
141.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	18.6	3.3	0
142.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	654.88	98.51	0
Grand Total		245785.31	25329.44	400.87

Procurement from Micro and small Enterprises by CPSEs during 2017-18

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Total procurement	Total procurement from MSEs	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	7.04	2.49	0.01
2.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	94.22	27.63	0
3.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	2466.53	53.61	0
4.	Bel Optronics Devices Ltd.	56.64	2.87	0
5.	Bel-Thales Systems Ltd.	1.19	0.07	0

1	2	3	4	5
6.	BEML Ltd.	1238	323	0.18
7.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	610.84	73.12	0
8.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	59.26	15.51	0.01
9.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	3280.02	303.35	1.72
10.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6375.01	844.47	7.72
11.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	15745.69	0.23	0
12.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	26.97	0	0
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	7071.94	1916.87	87.85
14.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	30.08	6.3	0
15.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	4.34	0	0
16.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	63.15	35.83	4.16
17.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	0	0	0.6
18.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	6.95	3.72	0
19.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	2.46	1.12	0
20.	Brahmaputra Crackers & Polymer Ltd.	234.69	85.35	0
21.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	29.44	7.81	0.85
22.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	142.68	80	0
23.	Bridge & Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	1031.77	102	0
24.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	121.07	0	0
25.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	162.29	82.05	0
26.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	24.25	7.61	0
27.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	704.49	0	0
28.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	50.16	29.62	0.59
29.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	32.63	15.2	0
30.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	38.03	29.24	0
31.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	324.65	108.61	2.54
32.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.06	0.04	0.01
33.	Chandigarh International Airport Ltd.	8.87	0	0
34.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	309.24	102.94	2.99
35.	Coal India Ltd.	1180.79	99.9	0

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	797.41	189.73	1.13
37.	Concor Air Ltd.	10.11	6.52	1.98
38.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	94.98	29.63	1.51
39.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	709.78	232.02	0
40.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	3394.81	2.88	0
41.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	237.08	0	0
42.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	3.25	0.73	0.19
43.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	447.31	64.61	0
44.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	0.03	0.07	0
45.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	4.02	0.86	0
46.	Engineers India Ltd.	826.88	195.36	0
47.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	1.93	1.32	0
48.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	30.53	8.61	0
49.	Food Corpn. of India	119132.51	0	0
50.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	0.65	0	0
51.	Gail (India) Ltd.	4900.87	1361.66	2.79
52.	Gail Gas Ltd.	451	171	0
53.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	407.23	67.26	0.36
54.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	16.52	9.1	0
55.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	71.48	16.74	0
56.	HIL (India) Ltd.	231.05	0	0
57.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	6966.42	589.97	6.52
58.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	0.01	0	0
59.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	995.7	29.4	0.02
60.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	13.92	2.78	0.56
61.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	146.4	1.59	0
62.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	9650.86	3011.97	85.26
63.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.58	0.45	0
64.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	129.94	59.95	0.27
65.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	2.99	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
66.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	0.09	0.02	0
67.	HMT (International) Ltd.	36.73	0	0
68.	HMT Ltd.	4.2	0.4	0.2
69.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	0.04	0	0
70.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	3.21	0	0
71.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	13.75	0	0
72.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	53.71	0.14	0
73.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	75.86	0	0
74.	I T I Ltd.	302.31	0	0
75.	IIFCL Asset Management Company Ltd.	0.63	0.36	0
76.	IIFCL Projects Ltd.	0.45	0.36	0
77.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	7.52	2.5	0.01
78.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	0.78	0.49	0
79.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	41.62	0.07	0.07
80.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	21840.3	5260.42	120.7
81.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	55.91	10.03	0
82.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	5.45	1.52	0.25
83.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	200.86	0.69	0.01
84.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	8.59	3.55	0
85.	Ircon Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	0.04	0	0
86.	Ircon International Ltd.	342.89	35.34	0
87.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	42.38	21.2	0
88.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	149.25	18.51	0
89.	KIOCL Ltd.	30.18	6.97	0
90.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	169.65	52.72	0.09
91.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	0.01	0	0
92.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	0.39	0.03	0
93.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	41	8.5	0
94.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	94.6	56.22	0
95.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	1223	330	3.5

1	2	3	4	5
96.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	503.59	146.09	12.61
97.	Mecon Ltd.	298.36	57.62	0
98.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	27.4	10.04	0
99.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	247.34	57.81	1.38
100.	MOIL Ltd.	70.53	29.68	0
101.	Naini Aerospace Ltd.	4.24	0	0
102.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	1527.7	400.13	0
103.	National Backward Classes Finance & Devp.Co.	0.83	0.36	0
104.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	335	67	13.4
105.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	3.93	0.99	0
106.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	2723.99	815	0
107.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corpn. Ltd.	1.24	0	0
108.	National Minorities Devp. & Finance Corporation	0.74	0.42	0
109.	National Research Development Corpn.	0.24	0.06	0
110.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Devpt. Corpn	0.88	0.17	0
111.	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	1.05	0.54	0.15
112.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	0.47	0.23	0.02
113.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	10.83	5.06	0
114.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	72.32	55.95	3.11
115.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	354.38	20.25	0.79
116.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	1.42	0.82	0.01
117.	Nepa Ltd.	9.75	0	0
118.	NHDC Ltd.	73.86	22.95	0
119.	NHPC Ltd.	532.08	135.95	3.05
120.	NLC India Ltd.	681.37	96.32	0.4
121.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	83.74	0.74	0
122.	NMDC Ltd.	103.68	34.07	4.78
123.	NMDC Power Ltd.	0	0	0.6
124.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	150.81	19.09	0.5
125.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	2516.32	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
126.	NTPC Ltd.	4045.64	1160.62	17.09
127.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	1.53	0.36	0
128.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	6027.66	644.69	10.14
129.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	381.6	113.7	24.35
130.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	29942	1283	5.6
131.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	110.36	21.76	0.26
132.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	2.99	2.05	0.18
133.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	11.22	2.49	0.88
134.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	0.72	0.15	0
135.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.74	0	0
136.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	19.62	7.32	0.03
137.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	2160	547	0.16
138.	Power Grid Jabalpur Transmission Ltd.	1.99	0.64	0
139.	Power Grid Parli Transmission Ltd.	1.44	0	0
140.	Power Grid Warora Transmission Ltd.	1.38	0.85	0
141.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	33.31	8.8	0.17
142.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	27.75	12.65	0.08
143.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	0	0.07	0
144.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	5.47	1.57	0.24
145.	Railtel Enterprises Ltd.	1.26	0.47	0
146.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd	0.3	0.21	0
147.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	35.75	0	0
148.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	152.38	80.28	0
149.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.09	0	0
150.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd	361.1	85.44	0.91
151.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	2012.37	553.25	0
152.	Rec Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	7.94	1.83	0
153.	Rites Ltd.	47.69	31.94	0
154.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	12.1	0.82	0
155.	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.	40.45	9.94	0

1	2	3	4	5
156.	Security Printing & Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	2179.21	32.53	2.82
157.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	505.07	122.39	0
158.	Sidcul Concor Infra Company Ltd.	0.07	0.02	0
159.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	680.97	0	0
160.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	649.46	120.74	0.01
161.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	3.6	1.93	0.31
162.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	4143.67	858.17	3.51
163.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	463.81	140.81	0
164.	THDC India Ltd.	26.98	4.23	0.02
165.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	0.96	0.37	0
166.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	172.37	0	0
167.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	0.12	0.04	0
168.	WAPCOS Ltd.	0	47.99	0
169.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	216.17	123.24	0.31
Grand Total		280785.49	24226.51	442.52

Policy on Internal Migration

4233. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to have a national policy towards internal migration in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has studied the pros and cons of the internal migration; 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 Government has enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 to protect the interest of the migrant workers who migrate within India for Jobs/better employment opportunities. The Salient features of

the Act are as under:-

- Registration of all principal employers/contractors.
- Licensing of contractors.
- Issue of passbooks
- Payment of minimum wages.
- Payment of equal wages to male & female workers for same type of work.
- Payment of journey allowance.
- Payment of displacement allowance.
- Providing for suitable residential accommodation.
- Providing for prescribed medical facilities.
- Providing for protective clothing.

(c) and (d) No such study has been conducted yet.

Free Education

4235. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes free education for children along with lodging/ boarding and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds provided by the Central Government for the said purpose during the last three years, State/ UT and year-wise;

(c) whether the allotted funds have been fully used by the State Governments, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the literacy rate amongst Scheduled Castes during the last three years, State/UT 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) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education for children of the age 6-14 years for classes I to VIII. SSA was designated as a vehicle programme for universalization of elementary education up-to 2017-18, which was implemented in consultation and coordination of States/UTs throughout the country. Now, SSA along-with other two centrally sponsored schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new scheme-Samagra Shiksha, which has been launched in the country from 2018-19. 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. Now, the provisions of RTE Act 2009 are implemented through the Samagra Shiksha.

The States/UTs are assisted by the central government to implement the SSA/Samagra Shiksha as a programme for universalizing elementary education for all children. Its overall goals include, inter-alia, universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of

children. Further, Section 6 of the RTE Act mandates that the appropriate governments and local authorities shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act.

Preference for opening of new school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and minority population. The districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs) for ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education. Since the inception of SSA in 2001, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools and for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities and 10,63,164 school toilets. States and UTs have reported opening up of 3.59 lakh new elementary schools and construction of 2,95,382 school buildings, 18,08,452 additional classrooms, 2,33,956 drinking water facilities and 10,11,518 toilets as on 30.09.2018. Besides, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, Other Backward Caste and minorities, have played an important role in furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. Accordingly, 3703 KGBVs have been sanctioned under SSA upto 2017-18. Under Samagra Shiksha provision has been made for upgradation of KGBVs upto senior secondary level. KGBVs are residential schools, where the boarding and lodging facilities are provided to girl students. 1232 KGBVs have been upgraded to secondary and senior secondary level as per proposal/requirement of States and UTs during 2018-19. Provisions have also been made for 1020 residential schools/hostels for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection.

The financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for implementation of the interventions including for KGBVs, residential schools/hostels etc., under SSA/Samagra Shiksha. Accordingly, the annual plans under SSA/Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget

(AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources. The central share is released to State/UTs as per the funding pattern in 2-3 installments in the lump-sum and the intervention-wise releases are not made. The statement-I showing State and

UT-wise details of central share released and expenditure incurred under SSA from 2015-16 to 2017-18 and the current year under Samagra Shiksha is enclosed .

(d) Details on State and UT-wise enrolment of children belonging to Scheduled Caste during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of central share released and expenditure incurred under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2015-16 to 2017-18 under and the current year under Samagra Shiksha.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Central share released	Expenditure	Central share released	Expenditure	Central share released	Expenditure	Central share released	Expenditure [As on 30.11.2018]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359.46	696.75	479.14	831.90	1945.53	1251.03	1399.22	785.34
2	Andhra Pradesh	66810.81	161051.54	63302.18	122115.26	70431.00	94919.79	61382.54	34672.42
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18179.44	29271.33	19956.64	30445.19	23022.07	34987.92	18838.41	1012.25
4	Assam	100464.64	116527.23	87652.30	106131.38	123584.00	138517.86	107084.99	71582.45
5	Bihar	251557.33	576225.94	270688.44	638367.43	255797.00	763107.95	221950.59	142806.69
6	Chandigarh	3521.81	5767.69	3333.55	5673.19	9265.50	7528.56	5436.86	4846.89
7	Chhattisgarh	62219.70	147751.88	59262.77	170229.54	67477.00	160100.00	54063.16	79385.66
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594.91	1694.87	1068.38	1974.23	5476.54	6056.80	2634.94	1233.54
9	Daman and Diu	78.38	374.01	300.00	230.50	1038.57	853.78	422.87	0.00
10	Delhi	7293.80	10328.59	8306.19	11439.95	10976.90	16056.56	11437.08	10456.20
11	Goa	813.58	1585.81	869.11	1791.08	862.60	2188.60	944.13	1360.24
12	Gujarat	61563.82	182493.43	77740.50	118412.76	65046.00	111952.09	30428.34	82979.69
13	Haryana	34501.21	52916.29	32000.88	68265.36	36355.00	71296.29	41770.10	32097.63
14	Himachal Pradesh	12139.13	32526.67	12825.46	30704.71	30874.00	29895.16	29448.59	178*2.08
15	Jammu and Kashmir	129980.55	182893.46	107250.05	125783.94	153797.98	234513.73	115170.68	0.00
16	Jharkhand	55863.31	135591.04	50945.73	131992.15	58984.54	116924.18	48432.68	65586.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Karnataka	41759.33	119636.52	54495.50	128686.02	54881.99	161776.40	39086.88	55965.09
18	Kerala	12858.86	25832.72	11316.74	32147.72	13680.00	44203.09	14784.64	6477.08
19	Lakshadweep	139.87	235.30	239.87	250.99	406.52	393.51	212.93	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	160197.85	212603.60	154455.09	266913.52	173814.00	278913.36	160238.59	83179.20
21	Maharashtra	41225.28	84734.46	60369.65	192206.91	64232.00	226473.17	62288.67	57367.91
22	Manipur	18355.46	15031.94	4405.31	14384.23	18377.00	20806.32	13482.08	9180.33
23	Meghalaya	16626.96	21003.75	20067.00	23522.18	33579.50	29152.24	13417.79	16971.48
24	Mizoram	9437.51	14382.25	10934.31	12664.43	12000.33	12883.11	8811.83	5893.00
25	Nagaland	8739.53	15943.80	10725.34	17000.91	11717.00	11229.79	12845.48	2348.46
26	Odisha	82081.65	134883.34	70423.00	156377.33	86612.00	186883.65	83518.08	56549.64
27	Puducherry	583.14	561.18	304.68	577.38	622.73	748.98	595.49	990.51
28	Punjab	30003.82	65592.85	30002.69	60009.64	31665.00	54084.88	27886.79	11360.09
29	Rajasthan	193462.09	425030.13	182578.48	453491.19	198973.00	726452.68	191694.57	42053.04
30	Sikkim	4054.36	5163.87	3479.24	5015.36	5684.35	6682.54	4649.71	2317.70
31	Tamil Nadu	82111.73	141320.18	82111.30	138620.06	86644.00	144594.98	98125.06	66230.40
32	Telangana	21776.01	68807.25	41776.09	124582.92	44244.72	74259.25	47956.13	11562.78
33	Tripura	16956.97	19667.41	19190.95	19965.83	20220.38	26301.57	14599.32	13820.04
34	Uttar Pradesh	505434.30	1205725.47	505433.99	1458836.03	424980.68	645175.27	311130.00	300004.03
35	Uttarakhand	22588.40	38131.67	25268.98	42238.11	62499.00	71989.57	38475.63	3004.50
36	West Bengal	84679.41	170734.26	82185.32	173945.60	89657.00	164908.86	72181.86	50205.96
Total		2159014.41	4422718.48	2165744.85	4885824.93	2349425.43	4678063.52	1966826.71	1342129.20

Note: Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

Statement-II

Enrolment of students belonging to SC at Elementary Level

Sl. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	13
2	Andhra Pradesh	1186352	1114003
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1358	2394

1	2	3	4	5
4	Assam	511316	469397	455774
5	Bihar	4236412	4630343	4459435
6	Chandigarh	15946	15073	14823
7	Chhattisgarh	671329	661876	636704
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1444	1311	1379
9	Daman and Diu	947	924	1028
10	Delhi	306701	303696	294617
11	Goa	3029	2835	3935
12	Gujarat	655392	631400	614396
13	Haryana	974837	903969	900191
14	Himachal Pradesh	264681	261015	257548
15	Jammu and Kashmir	154188	153138	150574
16	Jharkhand	968615	964098	823478
17	Karnataka	1585128	1604622	1603986
18	Kerala	358759	354979	347943
19	Lakshadweep	1	1	5
20	Madhya Pradesh	2331019	2198241	2109060
21	Maharashtra	2178643	2119900	2089413
22	Manipur	21645	22787	21682
23	Meghalaya	9526	8864	7281
24	Mizoram	978	1124	395
25	Nagaland	445	7976	5668
26	Odisha	1221185	1193839	1166775
27	Puducherry	32516	32031	31595
28	Punjab	1505835	1502860	1462606
29	Rajasthan	2380541	2482172	2460005
30	Sikkim	8647	8300	7068
31	Tamil Nadu	2244615	2220368	2177251
32	Telangana	826487	820653	812540
33	Tripura	108680	106206	103466
34	Uttar Pradesh	10377032	10232885	9303695
35	Uttarakhand	411851	413485	390526
36	West Bengal	3587920	3470952	3133860

Source : UDISE 2016-17 is provisional

**Prevalance of Diseases among
Child Labourers**

4236. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 80 per cent of the working children in the age group of 5 to 14 years in the country come from rural ares and are employed in agricultre fields, home based employment, industries and factories and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a large number of Child Labourers in the country are reportedly suffering/dying due to Asthama, TB and other respiratory ailments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the 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) According to information received from Office of the Registrar General of India, as per data collected in the last Census conducted in 2011, over 80% of working children in the age group of 5 to 14 years in the country are based in rural areas. As per 2011 Census data, the details of the number of children in India aged 5-14 years working in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing etc. as well as Marginal Workers are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The information related to prevalence of Asthma, TB or other respiratory ailments in respect of child labourers, in particular, is not maintained centrally.

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

Statement

Details of number of rural workers in the age group of 5-14 years as per 2011 Census

Category of workers	No. of workers aged 5-14
1	2
Marginal Workers	6524601
Cultivators	2511258

1	2
Agricultural Labourers	2858086
Allied Activities	379683
Mining and Quarrying	9286
Manufacturing	338325
Others	427963

[Translation]

**Facilities for EPS Pensioners
of 1995**

4237. 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 steps to pay at least Rs. 7500 as basic pension and dearness allowance and free health care facilities to the EPS pensioners of 1995 and their families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation with regard to collective demands of EPS pensioners of 1995;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

For consultation with stakeholders, note containing a pilot scheme to extend medical benefits to the pensioners (and their spouse) drawing pension up to Rs. 1000/- per month under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 and residing in Delhi has been circulated.

(d) to (f) Representations are received from individual EPS, 1995 pensioners as well as pensioners associations raising demands inter-alia as under:

- (i) To increase the minimum monthly pension;
- (ii) To link the monthly pension with cost of living index;
- (iii) Restoration of commuted value of pension;
- (iv) Re-introduction of the provision for commutation of pension;
- (v) Restoration of the provision of Return of Capital;
- (vi) Reduction in the period for calculation of monthly average pensionable salary from 60 months to 12 months; and
- (vii) Payment of pension on Higher Wages to employees of exempted establishments.

A High Empowered Monitoring Committee, constituted by the Government for complete evaluation and review of EPS, 1995 including above issues, have submitted a report.

Vacant Posts in Central Universities

4238. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of teachers filled up in Central Universities during the last ten years along with the number of posts vacant at present;

(b) the number of appointments made in various Central Universities as per the Circular dated 5th March, 2018 in which department was considered as a unit and the details of appointments made for Other Backward Castes, Scheduled Classes, Scheduled Tribes, out of the above;

(c) whether the appointments made under the said circular have been revoked after the interim stay on the said circular and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the clear cut policy of the Government in this regard for future; and

(e) whether the Government is in favour of the said circular 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) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Vacancies at various levels are caused by dynamic processes attributed, inter-alia, to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions. Filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process which goes on round the year. Such data of occurrence of vacancies and date of filling them is not centrally maintained. However, the total number of sanctioned teaching posts in 40 Central Universities is 17092 and out of these, 5606 teaching posts are lying vacant as on 1.4.2018. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of 454 teaching posts, 190 posts are vacant as on 31.7.2018. The University-wise details of sanctioned, filled up and vacant teaching posts are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The UGC has informed that as per information received from Central Universities, no appointments have been made after the UGC circular dated 5.3.2018.

(d) and (e) The UGC guidelines of 2006 relating to reservation in teaching posts in Central Universities, inter-alia, prescribed that the cadre or unit for determining reservation roster points should be 'University/college' and not 'Department/ subject'. The Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in its order dated 07.04.2017 in C.M.W.P. No. 43260 of 2016, quashed the provisions of UGC guidelines which provided for determining reservation roster points by treating 'University/college' as a unit/cadre. This Order was later upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 21-7-2017 passed in SLP(C) No. 16515/2017.

In order to continue with the Central Government's reservation policy (implemented through the UGC, guidelines) and to ensure adequate representation to SC/ST/OBCs in teaching and equivalent positions in various Central Universities, Deemed Universities, Colleges and other Grant in Aid Institutions and Centres, UGC and MHRD have filed separate SLPs on 12-04-2018 and 16-04-2018 respectively before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Meanwhile, in view of the matter being sub-judice, the directions have been issued by the UGC to the Higher Educational Institutions to postpone the recruitment process, if it is already underway.

Statement

Teaching position as on 01.04.2018 (Category -wise) indicating sanctioned/filledup/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.04.2018 in Central Universities			
			Name of the Post	No. Sanctioned Posts	No. of Filled Posts	No. of Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	47	30	17
			Associate Professor	95	48	47
			Assistant Professor	255	230	25
2		University of Hyderabad	Professor	112	67	45
			Associate Professor	233	172	61
			Assistant Professor	227	184	43
3		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	32	20	12
			Associate Professor	60	38	22
			Assistant Professor	146	137	9
4	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	58	13	45
			Associate Professor	108	35	73
			Assistant Professor	269	171	98
5	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	264	107	157
			Associate Professor	648	236	412
			Assistant Professor	794	553	241
6		Jamia Millia Islam 1a	Professor	126	72	54
			Associate Professor	198	159	39
			Assistant Professor	503	452	51
7		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	199	100	99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Associate Professor	362	226	136
			Assistant Professor	331	259	72
8	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	52	6	46
			Associate Professor	95	24	71
			Assistant Professor	198	187	11
9		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	32	17	15
			Associate Professor	61	29	32
			Assistant Professor	143	127	16
10	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	18	12	6
			Associate Professor	15	13	2
			Assistant Professor	59	57	2
11	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	67	25	42
			Associate Professor	144	91	53
			Assistant Professor	278	230	48
12	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nan Dan Bahuguna. Garhwal University	Professor	43	12	31
			Associate Professor	84	33	51
			Assistant Professor	341	221	120
13	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	200	137	63
			Associate Professor	388	271	117
			Assistant Professor	1038	875	163
14	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	253	171	82
			Associate Professor	528	409	119
			Assistant Professor	1149	954	195
15		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	29	16	13
			Associate Professor	56	41	15
			Assistant Professor	120	111	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16		University of Allahabad	Professor	79	10	69
			Associate Professor	201	39	162
			Assistant Professor	572	233	339
17	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	73	42	31
			Associate Professor	156	106	50
			Assistant Professor	421	342	79
18	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	43	17	26
			Assistant Professor	88	76	12
19		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	20	2	18
			Associate Professor	40	14	26
			Assistant Professor	80	54	26
20	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	42	17	25
			Assistant Professor	86	70	16
21	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	30	0	30
			Associate Professor	62	6	56
			Assistant Professor	133	48	85
22	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	27	3	24
			Associate Professor	53	11	42
			Assistant Professor	108	60	48
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	22	3	19
			Associate Professor	44	9	35
			Assistant Professor	91	84	7
24		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	21	9	12
			Associate Professor	41	4	37
			Assistant Professor	90	61	29
25	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	25	8	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Associate Professor	46	13	33
			Assistant Professor	100	75	25
26	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	21	6	15
			Associate Professor	41	8	33
			Assistant Professor	91	49	42
27	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	22	11	11
			Associate Professor	43	24	19
			Assistant Professor	88	81	7
28	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	23	0	23
			Associate Professor	43	1	42
			Assistant Professor	88	16	72
29	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	21	4	17
			Associate Professor	42	18	24
			Assistant Professor	84	72	12
30	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	23	5	18
			Associate Professor	45	23	22
			Assistant Professor	120	95	25
31	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	48	18	30
			Assistant Professor	96	72	24
32	Assam	Assam University	Professor	45	23	22
			Associate Professor	111	87	24
			Assistant Professor	276	254	22
33		Tezpur University	Professor	50	42	8
			Associate Professor	74	55	19
			Assistant Professor	159	155	4
34	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	27	11	16
			Associate Professor	44	31	13
			Assistant Professor	131	127	4
35	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	39	15	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Associate Professor	91	49	42
			Assistant Professor	217	168	49
36	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	93	48	45
			Associate Professor	147	89	58
			Assistant Professor	205	186	19
37	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	47	22	25
			Associate Professor	74	46	28
			Assistant Professor	261	235	26
38	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	45	12	33
			Associate Professor	62	43	19
			Assistant Professor	146	136	10
39	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	29	10	19
			Associate Professor	68	37	31
			Assistant Professor	116	108	8
40	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	46	7	39
			Associate Professor	69	30	39
			Assistant Professor	163	136	27
	Total		Professor	2426	1125	1301
			Associate Professor	4805	2620	2185
			Assistant Professor	9861	7741	2120
Grand Total				17092	11486	5606

Ignou (As On 31.07.2018)

Sl. Name of the State	Name of the Post	No. Sanctioned	No. of Filled	No. of Vacant Posts	No Posts	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhi	Professor	69	26	43	
		Associate Professor	135	80	55	
		Assistant Professor	250	158	92	
Total		454	264	190		

[English]

LPG Connections in North Eastern Region

4239. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections provided in the North Eastern Region under PMUY during the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of funds sanctioned for the purpose during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State-wise connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) during the current year (as on 28.12.2018) in the North Eastern Region are as under -

Sl. No.	State	Total
1	Assam	12,48,638
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30,382
3	Manipur	70,990
4	Meghalaya	96,611
5	Mizoram	24,178
6	Nagaland	37,116
7	Sikkim	4,612
8	Tripura	1,44,755

(b) No State-wise funds have been allocated under PMUY. However, a budget of Rs.12,800 crore have been allocated for 8 crore LPG connections under the Scheme across the country including North Eastern Region.

Primitive Tribal Groups

4241. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified separate Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) among Scheduled Tribes in Odisha;

(b) if so, the names of tribes included in PTGs, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of facilities being extended to them along with the funds allocated, released and utilised in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has given reservation in Government jobs for PTGs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) There are 75 tribal groups in 18 States and one Union Territory (UT) which have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). State/UT-wise list of PVTGs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Ministry is implementing a scheme namely "Development of Primitive Tribes Groups (PVTG)" for the welfare of PVTGs. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. The scheme is demand driven and 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 on submitting their Annual Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry and on its approval. The details of funds released and utilized during last two years and Current Financial year under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The benefits of reservation in Government jobs are extended to Scheduled Tribes (STs) (including these PVTGs who are STs) as notified by the Government from time to time.

Statement-I*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
	1	Chenchu
	2	Bodo Gadaba
	3	Gutob Gadaba
	4	Dongaria Khond
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	5	Kutia Kondha
	6	Kolam
	7	Konda Reddi
	8	Kondasavara
	9	Bondo Porja
	10	Khond Porja
	11	Parengi Porja
	12	Tothi
	13	Asur
	14	Birhor
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	15	Birjia
	16	Hill Kharia
	17	Korwa
	18	Mai Paharia
	19	Parhaiya
	20	Sauria Paharia
	21	Savara
	22	Kolgha
	23	Kathodi
Gujarat	24	Kotwalia
	25	Padhar
	26	Siddi

1	2	3
Karnataka	27	Jenu Kuruba
	28	Koraga
	29	Cholanaikayan
Kerala	30	Kadar
	31	Kattunayakan
	32	Koraga
	33	Kurumbas
	34	Abujh Maria
Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	35	Baiga
	36	Bharia
	37	Birhor
	38	Hill Korba
	39	Kamar
	40	Sahariya
	41	Katkaria /Kathodi
	42	Kolam
Maharashtra	43	Maria Gond
	44	Maram Naga
Manipur	45	Chukutia Bhunjia
	46	Birhore
	47	Bondo
	48	Didayi
	49	Dongaria Khond
Odisha	50	Juang
	51	Kharia
	52	Kutia Kondha
	53	Lanjia Saura
	54	Lodha
	55	Mankirdia
	56	Paudi Bhuiya
	57	Saura

1	2	3
Rajasthan	58	Saharia
	59	Irular
	60	Kattunayakan
Tamil Nadu	61	Kota
	62	Korumba
	63	Paniyan
	64	Toda
Tripura	65	Raing
Uttar Pradesh	66	Buksa
(including Uttrakhand)	67	Raji
	68	Birhor
West Bengal	69	Lodha
	70	Totos
	71	Great Andamanies
Andaman and Nicobar Island	72	Jarawa
	73	Onge
	74	Sentinelese
	75	Shorn Pen

Statement-II

Fund released and Utilization Reported under Scheme of PVTG (as on 03.01.2019) (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of State	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19*
		Released	Utilized	Reported	Released	Utilized	Reported	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	5105.00	5105.00		2076.00	1557.00		1837.00
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	0.00		200.00	0.00		0.00
3	Bihar	342.87	0.00		295.91	0.00		0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	1230.00	1230.00		1089.50	817.50		1051.50
5	Gujarat	779.12	125.02		390.67	228.63		422.88
6	Jharkhand	3120.00	3120.00		2043.75	1818.67		2646.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Karnataka	136.00	136.00	467.00	467.00	460.00
8	Kerala	100.00	0.00	62.00	0.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	10460.40	9950.40	8232.46	7905.72	7998.09
10	Maharashtra	2077.00	2077.00	1226.25	1226.25	1230.26
11	Manipur	329.00	329.00	195.00	195.00	311.00
12	Odisha	1379.00	1379.00	1297.00	548.31	3341.31
13	Rajasthan	1331.00	1331.00	1038.00	833.31	1008.00
14	Tamil Nadu	3055.00	2742.80	1770.75	0.00	0.00
15	Telangana	1139.00	1139.00	778.00	434.50	533.00
16	Tripura	2250.00	1529.81	2305.00	229.98	0.00
17	West Bengal	574.00	574.00	330.75	330.75	843.42
18	Utrakhand	292.48	292.48	130.00	130.00	565.86
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	17.96	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		33799.87	31060.51	23946.00	16722.62	22248.32

* Utilisation Certificate for 2018-19 is not due at this stage.

Import of Raw Bamboo Sticks

4242. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is importing raw bamboo sticks for Agarbatti units in South India from Vietnam and China at lower import duty; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not supporting such units in India and banning such imports which are hitting the local producers mostly the tribal and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India's import of bamboo and agarbatti (under HS 14011000 & 33074100 respectively) from Vietnam and China, for the last three financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current financial year 2018-19 (up to

October, 2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The restructured National Bamboo Mission approved by CCEA in April, 2018 focuses on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector to link growers with consumers starting from planting material, plantation, creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing, micro, small & medium enterprises, skill development and brand building initiative in a cluster approach mode. A major focus is to rejuvenate the domestic supply of quality raw material to the Agarbatti Industry by boosting plantations of the species required, installation of more efficient processing equipment and skilling of the associated communities. So far 88 Bamboo Treatment Units, 464 Product Development/ Processing Units, 135 Infrastructure Projects for Promotion and Development of Bamboo Markets have been approved in 16 States as per the Annual Action Plans received for 2018-19.

Statement

Import of Bamboo and Agarbatti (under HS 14011000 & 33074100 respectively) from Vietnam and China, for the last three financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current financial year 2018-19 (up to October, 2018)

ITCHS	Item Description	Country	Unit of Quantity	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (up to October, 2018)	
				Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14011000	Bamboos	China P RP	TON	9670	10492433	20191	23016358	26054	27541446	17479	18144203
		Vietnam SOC REP	TON	10647	12178745	7307	8756682	823	891093	332	329261
	Total Import of 14011000		TON	20437	22738842	27525	31805883	26910	28469597	17870	18534608
33074100	Agarbatti and Other Odoreferous PRPNS which operate by Burning	China P RP	TON	5385	6856997	7261	8217458	7499	8534706	3485	3868131
		Vietnam SOC REP	TON	81394	60122539	105553	65372008	93228	75508922	60159	47478776
	Total Import of 33074100		TON	86931	67202823	113156	74045787	101048	84952787	63776	51551124

Note: Figures for the financial year 2018-19 are provisional

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Delhi

4243. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the delay in the completion of proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya in North East Delhi Constituency;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons for such delay;

(c) if not, the time frame to complete it; and

(d) the details about the nodal officer, budget allocation and other modalities 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. Sanction for construction of the school building for Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) Shahdara located in the constituency of North East Delhi was given to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) on 13.4.2018, but due to litigation on the land allotted for this KV, the work has been stopped.

(d) Executing agency is Executive Engineer, CPWD, All India Institute of Medical Science Project Division, Ayurvigyan Nagar, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi. The amount of Administrative Approval & Expenditure sanction is Rs. 1460.12 Lakh and the work is to be executed as "Deposit Work" from concept to commissioning basis.

Technical Education

4244. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new system for the management of technical education and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more technical education institutions under the direct control of the Government with better infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the

Government that the management of the institutions other than the Government controlled institutions are not at par with the required standard and if so, the action taken thereon by the Government;

(d) whether the Government proposes to improve the curriculum development and if so, the details thereof along with the inputs on collaboration on engineering education;

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government for the involvement of high technology in emerging areas; and

(f) whether the Government is utilizing engineering institutions for innovation entrepreneurship 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) There is no proposal with the Government to introduce a new system for the management of technical education in the country.

(b) Decision to establish more technical educational institutions under the direct control of the Government is taken as and when considered necessary by the Government.

(c) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) prescribes norms and standards and checks through surprise visits, whether the prescribed norms are being followed or not and takes appropriate action against the institution in case of deficiency.

(d) and (e) AICTE has developed outcome-based model curriculum with the help of academic and industry experts for Postgraduate and Undergraduate Degree courses in Engineering & Technology and MBA/ PGDM Courses which is available for Universities and Institutions for adoption.

(f) The Government has set up an Innovation Cell at AICTE to promote innovation in technical institutions and provide support to them for setting up Innovation Council in each institution.

**Sports under the Skill
India Mission**

4245. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiative for the development of sports under the Skill India Initiative;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps in consonance with the recommendations of the National Skill Development Council on the skill gaps in the sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), launched in 2015, to provide employable skills to the youth of the nation. Owing to the success of PMKVY 1.0, the scheme was re-launched in October, 2016 and called PMKVY (2016-2020). Under PMKVY (2016-2020), training is provided in more than 250 job roles across various sectors including sports. Qualification Packs that have been developed for the sports sector are Fitness Trainer, Life Guard-Pool & Beach, Sports Masseur, Physical Activity Trainer. Further, MSDE through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has formed the Sports, Physical Education, Fitness & Leisure Skills Sector Skill Council (SPEFL-SC) on 3rd July, 2015 for the focused attention to the development of sports under the Skill India Initiative. The key objective of the SPEFL-SC is to create a robust and vibrant eco-system for quality education and skill development in the sports sector in the country. The mandate for SPEFL-SC, inter alia, is to carry out a functional and occupational mapping and develop a catalogue of industry, develop occupations/ job roles in the sector, develop & put in place an assessment & certification mechanism for the trainers, assessors and trainees etc. NSDC has not conducted any skill gap study on Sports as yet.

[Translation]

PNG Connections

4246. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of consumers who have been provided the facility of cooking gas through PNG gas pipelines in Maharashtra especially in Mumbai city during the last three years and the current year as on date, year-wise;
- (b) the number of wait listed consumers especially in Mumbai as on date; and
- (c) the time by which all the consumers especially in Mumbai city are likely to be provided PNG connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) report, there are 13,52,944 households using domestic Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections in the state of Maharashtra as on 1.12.2018.

With regard to PNG connection, Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL) has been authorized to develop City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in three Geographical Areas (GAs) viz. (i) Mumbai and Greater Mumbai, (ii) Thane urban & adjoining municipalities and (iii) Raigarh District. Details of PNG connections in the state of Maharashtra including GA of Mumbai during last three years and current year are as under:

As on	PNG connections in the state of Maharashtra (on cumulative basis)*	PNG connectivity established in the GA of Mumbai (on cumulative basis)**
31.03.2016	8,92,956	5,93,321
31.03.2017	9,99,868	6,42,926
31.03.2018	12,11,826	7,62,487
30.11.2018	13,52,944	7,71,657

(* source-PPAC, ** source- MGL)

MGL has informed that they have 23,479 customers fully paid registered in GA of Mumbai as on November 30, 2018 who are awaiting for PNG connection. As per PNGRB regulation the entity shall provide connection within three months from the date of receipt of completed application located within the charge area indicated in the approved network plan of the entity and required permission are obtained.

[English]

Open and Distance Education

4247. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Government is promoting Open and Distance Education in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Conventional/ Deemed Universities having Open and Distance Learning Institutions in the country, as on date, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the major streams/disciplines of distance

education being imparted by the said Universities in the country, as on date; and

(d) whether the Programmes/Courses run by the said Universities have the consent/approval of the Distance Education Council and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes Madam. In this regard to maintain the standards and quality in the open and distance learning mode of education, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has, accordingly, notified UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017.

(b) to (d) As on date there are 81 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) including conventional, Deemed-to-be-Universities and Open Universities (Central/State) which are offering higher education through Open and Distance learning (ODL) mode. The details of these Universities are given in the enclosed Statement. The major streams/disciplines for imparting Open and Distance Education in the said 81 Universities are Arts, Science, Commerce, Management and Computer Application etc. All the ODL programmes/courses run by these HEIs are duly approved by UGC.

Statement

Details of Universities which are offering Higher Education through ODL Mode

Sl. No.	Name/Category of HEI	State
1	2	3
1	Acharya Nagarjuna University (State University)	Andhra Pradesh
2	Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidya Layam (State University)	
3	Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidya Layam (State University)	
4	Rajiv Gandhi University (Central University)	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Assam Don Bosco University (Private University)	Assam
6	Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University (State Open University)	
7	Gauhati University (State University)	
8	Dibrugarh University (State University)	

1	2	3
9	Tezpur University (Central University)	
10	Lalit Narayan Mithila University (State University)	Bihar
11	Nalanda Open University (State Open University)	
12	Panjab University (State University)	Chandigarh
13	Pt. Sundarlal Sharma Open University (State Open University)	Chhattisgarh
14	C.V. Raman University (Private University)	
15	Indira Gandhi National Open University (Central University)	Delhi
16	University of Delhi (Central University)	
17	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed to be University)	
18	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi (Deemed to be University)	
19	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University (State Open University)	Gujarat
20	Chaudhary Devi Lal University (State University)	Haryana
21	Maharishi Dayanand University (State University)	
22	Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology (State University)	
23	Himachal Pradesh University (State University)	Himachal Pradesh
24	Kashmir University (State University)	Jammu and Kashmir
25	Jagadguru Shri Shivarathre Eswara University (Deemed To Be University)	Karnataka
26	Karnataka State Open University (State Open University)	
27	Mangalore University (State University)	
28	Bangalore University (State University)	
29	Kuvempu University (State University)	
30	Mysore University (State University)	
31	Jain University (Deemed To Be University)	
32	University of Kerala (State University)	Kerala
33	Calicut University (State University)	
34	Kannur University (State University)	
35	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrasht Riya Hindi Vishwavidya Laya (Central University)	Maharashtra
36	Shivaji University (State University)	
37	Yashwantra Chavan Maharashtra Open University (State Open University)	

1	2	3
38	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Womens University (State University)	
39	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Mumbai (Deemed To Be University)	
40	Barkatullah University(State University)	
41	M.P.Bhoj (Open) University (State Open University)	
42	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidya Laya (Private University)	Madhya Pradesh
43	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidya Laya (State University)	
44	M.G. Chitrakoot Vishwavidya Laya (State University)	
45	Jiwaji University (State University)	
46	Fakir Mohan University (State University)	
47	North Odisha University (State University)	Odisha
48	Odisha State Open University (State Open University)	
49	Punjabi University (State University)	Punjab
50	Lovely Professional University (Private University)	
51	Pondicherry University (Central University)	Pondicherry
52	Jaipur National University (Private University)	
53	Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute (Deemed To Be University)	
54	Suresh Gyan Vihar University(Private University)	Rajasthan
55	Jagan Nath University (Private University)	
56	Vardhman Mahaveer Open University (State Open University)	
57	Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University (Private University)	
58	University of Madras (State University)	
59	Anna University (State University)	
60	Tamil Nadu Open University (State Open University)	Tamil Nadu
61	Tamil University (State University)	
62	Srm Institute of Science And Technology (Deemed to be University)	
63	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India, Agartala (Private University)	Tripura
64	Tripura University (Central University)	
65	Kakatiya University (State University)	
66	Maulana Azad National Urdu University (Central University)	TELANGANA

1	2	3
67	Dr. B.R. Ambedker Open University, Hyderabad (State Open University)	
68	The English And Foreign Languages University(Central University)	
69	Uttarakhan D Open University (State Open University)	Uttarakhand
70	University of Petroleum And Energy Studies (Private University)	
71	Aligarh Muslim University (Central University)	
72	Integral University (Private University)	
73	U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University (State Open University)	Uttar Pradesh
74	Swami Vivekanand Subharti University (Private University)	
75	Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Deemed to be University)	
76	Burdwan University (State University)	
77	Netaji Subhash Open Unversity (State Open University)	
78	Vidyasagar University (State University)	West Bengal
79	University of Kalyani (State University)	
80	Rabindra Bharati University (State University)	
81	University of North Bengal (State University)	

[Translation]

Cement Plant

4248. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cement plant of a private sector cement company is located in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof including date since it is established along with the number of lease deeds granted to it under various names;

(b) the details of land area in terms of hectares for which lease has been granted for setting up the cement plant and area of the land leased for mining purpose along with its terms and conditions;

(c) whether the land acquired for the plant after the year 2013 has remained unutilised till date, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to take back the unutilised leased land from the said plant, if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be taken back?

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 information provided by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, there are 6 cement plants of private sector cement companies located in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No land has been acquired after 2013.

(d) No Madam, State Government of Madhya Pradesh does not propose to take back the unutilized leased land from the said plant.

Statement

Details of the 6 Cement Plants of Private Sector Cement Companies located in the Satara District of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant/unit	Products	Date Production	Allotted Area (Hect)
1	M/s Satna Cement Works, P O Birla Vikas Satna	Portland cement, Clinker	12.12.1959	12.391
2	M/s Maihar Cement, Sarla Nagar, Maihar	Portland cement, Clinker	06.10.1980	10.560
3	Prism cement Ltd, Mankahari, Satna	Portland cement, Clinker	01.08.1997	111.025
4	M/s Reliance cementation Pvt. Ltd., Bharauli, Satna	Portland cement, Clinker	01.08.2014	1.233
5	M/s Bhilai Jaypee Cement Plant, Birahuli, Teh- Raghurajnagar, Satna	Portland cement, Clinker	30.12.2009	Nil
6	M/s KJS Cement, Amiliya, Teh- Maihar, Distt: Satna	Portland cement, Clinker	09.03.2012	Nil

*[English]***Fire Accident in ESIC Hospital in Mumbai**

4249. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether a massive fire swept through the Government-run ESIC Kamgar Hospital located in Marol, Mumbai recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of persons died and injured in the said fire accident;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the inquiry report is likely to be submitted to the Government;

(e) whether the hospital has been operating without

No Objection Certificate for fire and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(f) whether the Government has announced compensation for kin of victims who lost their life and the injured persons and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid such type of incidents hvfuture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A fire accident took place on 17/12/2018 at about 4:00 PM in ESIC run Hospital situated at Andheri (E), Mumbai. As per initial inquiry by local officials, the cause of fire is reported to be ignition of stored construction materials in an under-construction building (new Operation Theatre Block) of mainly synthetic insulation materials used for thermal insulation of HVAC ducts & pipes either through loose live electrical cable/wire or welding being done by construction workers nearby. Thick streams of toxic smoke gushed through the available openings & passages into the adjacent running hospital building which resulted into panic/ stampede and asphyxiation.

(b) As per information available, 11 persons died, 27 seriously injured and 122 injured in the said fire accident.

(c) and (d) A Committee constituted by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra visited ESIC Model Hospital cum Occupational Diseases Centre (ODC), Andheri premises on 03.01.2019. No report has been received, as yet.

Further, Medical Superintendent, Andheri Hospital has lodged FIR with Maharashtra police. Matter is under investigation and investigation report is also still awaited.

(e) Provisional Fire NOC for both old hospital building and new buildings (IPD & OPD Block, Staff Housing, PG Hospital etc.) have been duly issued by the concerned fire Officer of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) on 14/08/2018 and this NOC was valid till 13/08/2019.

(f) The Chairman, ESI Corporation has approved ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 10.00 lacs each to the families of those who died, Rs. 2.00 Lacs each to those seriously injured and Rs. 1 Lac each to those who have suffered minor injuries.

(g) Detailed instructions have already been issued by ESIC Head Quarters to all Medical Superintendents, Regional Directors, Deans of Medical Colleges etc. to immediately take all measures to make all Hospitals, Dispensaries, Offices, Staff Quarters etc. fully compliant from fire safety angles by way of putting/installing, if required, additional fire safety equipment, accessories and plants etc. All Estate Officers of ESIC have been further directed to conduct fire drills periodically so as to ensure that the fire safety equipments, accessories and plants as well as evacuation mechanism etc. are in full preparedness.

[Translation]

Tribal University

4250. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has rejected the proposal sent by Chhattisgarh Government to set-up a Central Tribal University at Bastar;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not approving the said proposal;

(c) whether a proposal/request to set-up a campus of Central Tribal University located in the adjoining area of Amarkantak particularly for the Tribals of Bastar has been forwarded by Chhattisgarh Government to the Central Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) At present there is no proposal under consideration to establish a new Central Tribal University in Bastar in Chhattisgarh. A proposal was received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh to set up a regional study centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) in Bastar. However, it was decided that the University should first stabilize its operations at its main campus before any expansion is considered. As per 12th Plan (2012-17) as approved by National Development Council (NDC), the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. Besides, the Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to upgrade existing institutions to Universities provided they are eligible as per norms.

[English]

Teaching Staff

4251. SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies at the rank of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor in the Central Universities, university-wise and rank-wise;

(b) the number of ad-hoc teachers in the Central Universities, rank-wise and university-wise;

(c) whether the vacancies and lack of permanent

teachers have deteriorated the standard of education and research in the universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government intends to continue the policy of appointing teachers on ad-hoc basis; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to appoint permanent teachers in the Central Universities?

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, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Out of total number of 17092 sanctioned teaching posts in 40 Central Universities as on 1.4.2018, 5606 teaching posts are lying vacant. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of 454 teaching posts, 190 posts are vacant as on 31.7.2018. The University-wise details of sanctioned, filled up and vacant teaching posts are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Total number of ad-hoc teachers in Central Universities is 443 and the University-wise break-up is as under:

Name of Central University	No. of ad-hoc teachers
University of Hyderabad	7
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	129
University of Delhi	221
Aligarh Muslim University	69
Central University of Kashmir	17

(c) and (d) It is the endeavour of the Central Universities to fill up all the vacancies of teaching-posts on regular basis. However, in order to overcome the shortage of teachers and to ensure that studies of students are not affected, the Central Universities are adopting different methods/process to address faculty shortages which inter-alia, include hiring ad-hoc faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed teachers.

(e) The onus to fill up the teaching and non-teaching posts lies with the Central Universities being

autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and UGC continuously monitor the filling up of the vacancies in all the Central Universities. This issue is discussed regularly in meetings with Vice Chancellors chaired by Minister of Human Resource Development and also in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held every year under the chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India. The various steps taken by MHRD and UGC in this regard include:

- (i) Five Visitor's nominees have been provided to all the Central Universities for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.
- (ii) It is clearly mentioned in UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010 that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.
- (iii) UGC has framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct-Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with University/ College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M.Phil and Ph. D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.
- (iv) Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.
- (v) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years w.e.f. 23.3.2007.

- (vi) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.
- (vii) UGC requested all Vice Chancellors of Central Universities on 27th February, 2018 to prepare a time bound action plan indicating the timeline for advertisement of posts, scrutiny of applications, calling of interviews, selection/appointments of candidates etc. Where the regular Vice-Chancellors are not in position, the Universities may issue advertisement for calling the applications immediately. Wherever, the Universities are facing the difficulty in getting eligible candidates, Ministry/UGC has already

requested all the Central Universities to make rolling advertisements may run on the website throughout the year.

At present, the UGC has advised all the Central Universities to postpone the recruitment process for teachers till further orders as the Union of India and the UGC have filed Special Leave Petitions in the Supreme Court of India seeking leave to appeal the final order and judgment dated 07.04.2017 of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in WPA No. 43260 of 2016 whereby Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad had quashed the provisions of UGC guidelines which provided for determining reservation roster points by treating 'University/college' as a cadre or unit.

Statement

Teaching position as on 01.04.2018 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/filledup/vacant position in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Name of the Post	Statement of Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.04.2018 in Central Universities		
				No. Sanctioned Posts	No. of Filled Posts	No. of Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	47	30	17
			Associate Professor	95	48	47
			Assistant Professor	255	230	25
2		University of Hyderabad	Professor	112	67	45
			Associate Professor	233	172	61
			Assistant Professor	227	184	43
3		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	32	20	12
			Associate Professor	60	38	22
			Assistant Professor	146	137	9
4	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	58	13	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Associate Professor	108	35	73
			Assistant Professor	269	171	98
5	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	264	107	157
			Associate Professor	648	236	412
			Assistant Professor	794	553	241
6		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	126	72	54
			Associate Professor	198	159	39
			Assistant Professor	503	452	51
7		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	199	100	99
			Associate Professor	362	226	136
			Assistant Professor	331	259	72
8	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	52	6	46
			Associate Professor	95	24	71
			Assistant Professor	198	187	11
9		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	32	17	15
			Associate Professor	61	29	32
			Assistant Professor	143	127	16
10	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi AntarrashtriyaHindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	18	12	6
			Associate Professor	15	13	2
			Assistant Professor	59	57	2
11	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	67	25	42
			Associate Professor	144	91	53
			Assistant Professor	278	230	48
12	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nan Dan Bahuguna. Garhwal University	Professor	43	12	31
			Associate Professor	84	33	51
			Assistant Professor	341	221	120
13	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	200	137	63
			Associate Professor	388	271	117
			Assistant Professor	1038	875	163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	253	171	82
			Associate Professor	528	409	119
			Assistant Professor	1149	954	195
15		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	29	16	13
			Associate Professor	56	41	15
			Assistant Professor	120	111	9
16		University of Allahabad	Professor	79	10	69
			Associate Professor	201	39	162
			Assistant Professor	572	233	339
17	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	73	42	31
			Associate Professor	156	106	50
			Assistant Professor	421	342	79
18	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	43	17	26
			Assistant Professor	88	76	12
19		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	20	2	18
			Associate Professor	40	14	26
			Assistant Professor	80	54	26
20	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	42	17	25
			Assistant Professor	86	70	16
21	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	30	0	30
			Associate Professor	62	6	56
			Assistant Professor	133	48	85
22	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	27	3	24
			Associate Professor	53	11	42
			Assistant Professor	108	60	48
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	22	3	19
			Associate Professor	44	9	35
			Assistant Professor	91	84	7
24		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	21	9	12
			Associate Professor	41	4	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Assistant Professor	90	61	29
25	Jharkhand	Central University Ofjharkhand	Professor	25	8	17
			Associate Professor	46	13	33
26	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Assistant Professor	100	75	25
			Professor	21	6	15
			Associate Professor	41	8	33
27	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Assistant Professor	91	49	42
			Professor	22	11	11
			Associate Professor	43	24	19
28	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Assistant Professor	88	81	7
			Professor	23	0	23
			Associate Professor	43	1	42
29	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Assistant Professor	88	16	72
			Professor	21	4	17
			Associate Professor	42	18	24
30	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Assistant Professor	84	72	12
			Professor	23	5	18
			Associate Professor	45	23	22
31	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Assistant Professor	120	95	25
			Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	48	18	30
32	Assam	Assam University	Assistant Professor	96	72	24
			Professor	45	23	22
			Associate Professor	111	87	24
33		Tezpur University	Assistant Professor	276	254	22
			Professor	50	42	8
			Associate Professor	74	55	19
			Assistant Professor	159	155	4
34	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	27	11	16
			Associate Professor	44	31	13
			Assistant Professor	131	127	4
35	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	39	15	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Associate Professor	91	49	42
			Assistant Professor	217	168	49
36	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	93	48	45
			Associate Professor	147	89	58
			Assistant Professor	205	186	19
37	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	47	22	25
			Associate Professor	74	46	28
			Assistant Professor	261	235	26
38	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	45	12	33
			Associate Professor	62	43	19
			Assistant Professor	146	136	10
39	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	29	10	19
			Associate Professor	68	37	31
			Assistant Professor	116	108	8
40		Tripura University	Professor	46	7	39
		Tripura	Associate Professor	69	30	39
			Assistant Professor	163	136	27
		Total	Professor	2426	1125	1301
			Associate Professor	4805	2620	2185
			Assistant Professor	9861	7741	2120
			Grand Total	17092	11486	5606

Ignou (As On 31.07.2018)

Sl.	Name of the State	Name of the Post	No. Sanctioned	No. of Filled	No. of Vacant Posts	No Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhi		Professor	69	26	43
			Associate Professor	135	80	55
			Assistant Professor	250	158	92
			Total	454	264	190

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Retail Trade

4252. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to simplify retail trade norms with a view to promoting retail trade in the country so as to improve its ranking in World Bank's global ease of doing business index;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) Retail Trade is a State subject. The State/ UT Governments have their own policy to promote retail trade in their respective States/ UTs. However, Government with a view to promote Ease of Doing Business across the sectors including retail sector has taken number of measures to improve business climate in the country. As regards, ranking in World Bank's global Ease of Doing Business index, it is measured on ten parameters; (1) Starting a Business (2) Dealing with Construction permits (3) Getting Electricity (4) Registering Property (5) Getting Credit (6) Protecting Minority Investors (7) Paying Taxes (8) Trading Across Borders (9) Enforcing Contracts and (10) Resolving Insolvency. Government has taken continuous measures to substantially improve its ranking on these parameters during the last four years.

[*English*]

Literacy Rate

4253. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indonesia and Thailand, much smaller economies with lesser resources, have literacy rates of 84 per cent and 94 per cent higher than India and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the country was set to achieve 80 per cent literacy rate by 2015;

(c) if so, the percentage of literacy rate achieved till December, 2018, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (including Bundelkhand);

(d) whether there are many casual reasons for the flailing state of education in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon; and u

(f) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report 2019 has stated that adult literacy rate is 95 per cent and 93 per cent in Indonesia and Thailand respectively. The adult literacy rate in India is not indicated in the report. Census 2011 has reported the adult literacy rate in the country as 69.28 per cent.

(b) and (c) Plan-wise targets are fixed to achieve higher levels of literacy in a phased manner. The target was set to raise the overall literacy rate of the country to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points by the end of XII Five Year Plan Period (2017). The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. The last Census was held in 2011. Statement indicating details of literacy rate in the country, State and gender-wise including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (including Bundelkhand), in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011 is given.

(d) to (f) Various factors viz. poverty, gender and social inequities, etc. are responsible for impeding state of education in the country.

In order to ensure free and compulsory education in the age group of 6 to 14 year, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, has laid down norms and standards for opening of schools in neighbourhood. The RTE Act provides children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 6 of the Act provides that 'The appropriate government and local authorities' shall establish, with in the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. Further, the Act places a compulsion on the State to ensure that no child from the weaker sections or disadvantaged groups is discriminated against in any manner or prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education.

In addition, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored

Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha 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.

In order to improve the literacy rate in the country, 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 was extended upto 31.03.2018.

A programme is under consideration of Govt. of India through which students will teach their parents and neighbors who may be illiterate. They will be called 'Literate India Ambassadors'. The aim is to reach full literacy by 2025.

Statement

State and gender-wise literacy rate in the country, including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (including Bundelkhand), in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011

Sl. No. Name of States / UTs		Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	India	72.98	80.88	64.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4.	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6.	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13.	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16.	Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

[*Translation*]

Saakshar Bharat Programme

4254. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Saakshar Bharat Programme in rural areas of 410 districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the district-wise works done by the Government in this regard along with the outcome 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) Yes Madam. 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 target was to raise the overall literacy rate of the country to 80 per cent and reduce gender gap to 10 percentage point by end of XII five year plan. The scheme was extended upto 31.03.2018. The State/UT-wise details of districts covered under Saakshar Bharat programme is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Under Saakshar Bharat programme, around 10.08 crore learners appeared under biannual Basic Literacy Assessment Tests conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling between August, 2010 to March, 2018, out of which around 7.64 crore learners successfully passed the Assessment Tests and certified as literates. Statement-II indicating gender-wise and State/UT-wise learners appeared and declared successful under Saakshar Bharat Programme is enclosed.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of districts covered under Saakshar Bharat Programme in the country

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh - 10			
1. Kurnool	2. Prakasam	3. Guntur	4. Chittoor
5. Anantapur	6. Nellore	7. Srikakulam	8. Cuddapah
9. Vizianagaram	10. Visakhapatnam		
Telangana - 9			
11. Adilabad	12. Karimnagar	13. Khamrnam *	14. Mahbubnagar
15. Medak	16. Nalgonda	17. Nizamabad	18. Rahgareddi
19. Warangal			
Arunachal Pradesh - 15			
20. East Kameng	21. Upper Subansiri	22. West Kameng	23. Kurung Kumey
24. Tawang	25. Upper Siang	26. Dibang Valley	27. Anjaw
28. Tirap	29. Changlang	30. West Siang	31. Upper Dibang Valley
32. Lower Subansiri	33. Lohit	34. East Siang	
Assam -15			
35. Dhubri	36. Barpeta	37. Hailakandi	38. Baksa
39. Kokrajhar	40. Sonitpur	41. Goalpara	42. Udal Guri
43. Darrang	44. Bongaigaon	45. Tinsukia	46. Chirang
47. Karbi Anglong	48. Marigaon	49. Dhemaji	

1	2	3	4
Bihar - 38			
50. Kishanganj	51. Jamui *	52. Sheikhpura	53. Nalanda
54. Supaul	55. Madhubani	56. Saran	57. Bhagalpur
58. Araria	59. Saharsa	60. Siwan	61. Bhojpur
62. Madhepura	63. Banka	64. Vaishali	65. Aurangabad *
66. Sheohar	67. Gopalganj	68. Muzaffarpur	69. Rohtas *
70. Purbi Champaran	71. Khagaria	72. Gaya *	73. Munger
74. Purnia	75. Darbhanga	76. Begusarai	77. Patna
78. Pashchim Champaran	79. Samastipur	80. Kaimur (Bhabua)	81. Arwal*
82. Katihar	83. Nawada	84. Jehanabad *	
85. Sitamarhi	86. Lakhisarai	87. Buxar	
Chhattisgarh -16			
88. Dantewada *	89. Korba	90. Jashpur	91. Narayanpur*
92. Bastar *	93. Janjgir - Champa	94. Mahasamund	95. Bijapur*
96. Kawardha	97. Bilaspur	98. Raipur	99. Ranker *
100. Surguja *	101. Koriya	102. Raigarh	103. Rajnandgaon*
Gujarat -13			
104. Dahod	105. Narmada	106. Sabarkantha	107. Jamnagar
108. Banaskantha	109. Patan	110. Bhavnagar	111. The Dangs
112. Panch Mahals	113. Surendranagar	114. Amreli	115. Junagadh
116. Kachchh			
Haryana -12			
117. Kaithal	118. Hisar	119. Gurgaon	120. Karnal
121. Jind	122. Sirsa	123. Mahendragarh	124. Mewat
125. Fatehabad	126. Bhiwani	127. Faridabad	128. Palwal
Himachal Pradesh - 01			
129. Chamba			
Jammij & Kashmir - 20			
130. Kupwara	131. Pulwama	132. Srinagar	133. Kishtwar
134. Badgam	135. Punch	136. Leh(Ladakh)	137. Kulgam

1	2	3	4
138. Doda	139. Kargil	140. Kathua	141. Shopian
142. Baramula	143. Udampur	144. Reasi	145. Ganderbal
146. Anantnag	147. Rajauri	148. Ramban	149. Bandipora
Jharkhand -24			
150. Pakaur	151. Palamu *	152. Hazaribag *	153. Latehar *
154. Garhwa * SaraikelaKharsawan	155. Kodarma	156. Gumla*	1 5 7 .
158. Giridih	159. Dumka	160. Bokaro*	161. Jamtara
162. Sahibganj	163. Deoghar	164. Ranchi	165. Khunti
166. Godda	167. PashchimiSinghbhum *	168. Dhanbad	169. Ramgarh*
170. Chatra *	171. Lohardaga *	172. Simdega	173. East Singhbhum*
Karnataka -20			
174. Raichur	175. Bagalkot	176. Gadag	177. Tumkur
178. Gulbarga	179. Bellary	180. Belgaum	181. Haveri
182. Koppal	183. Bidar	184. Chitradurga	185. Chikaballapur
186. Chamarajanagar	187. Mandya	188. Bangalore Rural	189. Ramanagara
190. Bijapur	191. Kolar	192. Mysore	193. Yadgir
Madhya Pradesh -42			
194. Sheopur	195. Umaria	196. Satna	197. Datia
198. Jhabua	199. Shahdol	200. Neemuch	201. Balaghat*
202. Sidhi	203. Guna	204. EastNimar	205. Ratlam
206. Barwani	207. Dewas	208. Seoni	209. Gwalior
210. Rajgarh	211. Damoh	212. WestNimar	213. Harda
214. Chhatarpur	215. Rewa	216. Bhind	217. Ashoknagar
218. Dindori	219. Mandla	220. Sagar	221. Alirajpur
222. Tikamgarh	223. Sehore	224. Chhindwara	225. Burhanpur
226. Shivpuri	227. Vidisha	228. Mandsaur	229. Singrauli
230. Dhar	231. Katni	232. Betul	233. Anuppur
234. Morena	235. Panna		
Maharashtra - 1C			
236. Nandurbar	237. Hingoli	238. Nanded	239. Gondiya *

1	2	3	4
240. Jalna	241.Parbhani	242. Osmanabad	243.Latur
244. Gadchiroli *	245. Bid		
Manipur - 04			
246. Chandel	247.Thoubal	248. Senapati	249. Tamenglong
Meghalaya -02			
250. West Garo Hills	251. South Garo Hills		
Nagaland -04			
252. Mon	253.Tuensang	254. Kiphire	255.Longleng
Odisha -19			
256. Nabarangapur	257. Gajapati*	258.Balangir	259. Bargarh
260. Malkangiri*	261. Kalahandi	262.Sonapur	263. Sundargarh
264. Nuapada	265. Kandhamal	266. Kendujhar	267. Sambalpur*
268. Rayagada *	269. Baudh	270. Ganjam	271. Anugul
272. Koraput	273. Mayurbhanj	274. Debagarh *	
Punjab -07			
275. Mansa	276. Ferozpur	277. Bathinda	278. Barnala
279. Muktsar	280. Sangrur	281. Faridkot	
Rajasthan - 32			
282. Jalor	283. Rajsamand	284. Jhalawar	285. Hanumangarh
286. Banswara	287. Chittaurgarh	288. Jodhpur	289. Ajmer
290. Dungarpur	291.Bundi	292. Bharatpur	293. Ganganagar
294. Tonk	295. Sirohi	296. Alwar	297.Churu
298. Jaisalmer	299. Nagaur	300. Karauli	30LSikar
302. Sawai Madhopur	303.Dausa	304. Barmer	305. Jaipur
306. Bhilwara	307. Baran	308. Bikaner	309. Jhunjhunun
310. Pali	311. Dhaulpur	312. Udaipur	313. Pratappgarh
Sikkim-02			
314. West Sikkim	315. North Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu - 09			
316. Dharmapuri	317. Perambalur	318. Erode	319. Viluppuram
320. Ariyalur	321. Tiruvannamalai	322. Salem	323. Kushnagiri

1	2	3	4
324. Tirupur			
Tripura - 01			
325. Dhalai			
Uttar Pradesh -	68		
326. Shrawasti	327. Moradabad	328. Faizabad	329. Baghpat
330. Balrampur	331. Banda	332. Deoria	333. Jalaun
334. Bahraich	335. Mahoba	336. Azamgarh	337. Farrukhabad
338. Budaun	339. Kheri	340. Ghazipur	34. Chitrakoot
342. Siddharthnagar	343. Basti	344. Jaunpur	345. Agra
346. Maharajganj	347. Hardoi	348. Bulandshahr	349. Kannauj
350. Kaushambi	351. Shahjahanpur	352. Mathura	353. Saharanpur
354. Gonda	355. Sant Ravidas Nagar	356. Gorakhpur	357. Jhansi
358. Kushinagar	359. Bareilly	360. Chandauli	361. Firozabad
362. Rampur	363. Hamirpur	364. Ballia	365. Mainpuri
366. Lalitpur	367. Mirzapur	368. Ambedkar Nagar	369. Varanasi
370. Jyotiba Phule Nagar	371. Rae Bareilly	372. Aligarh	373. Kanpur Dehat
374. Sant Kabir Nagar	375. Pratapgarh	376. Hathras	377. Gautam Buddha Nagar
378. Pilibhit	379. Sultanpur	380. Bijnor	381. Meerut
382. Sitapur	383. Etah	384. Mau	385. Etawah
386. Barabanki	387. Fatehpur	388. Allahabad	389. Kanshiram Nagar
390. Sonbhadra*	391. Unnao	392. Muzaffarnagar	393. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar
Uttarakhand - 06			
394. Uttarkashi	395. Champawat	396. Udham Singh Nagar	397. Tehri Garhwal
398. Hardwar	399. Bageshwar		
West Bengal - 10			
400. Puruliya	401. Murshidabad	402. Birbhum	403. Koch Bihar
404. Uttar Dinajpur	405. Bankura	406. Dakshin Dinajpur	407. West Midnapur*
408. Maldah	409. Jalpaiguri		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli - 01			
410. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			

* Left Wing Extremism affected districts (35).

Statement-II

Gender-wise and State/UT-wise learners appeared and declared successful under Saakshar Bharat Programme

Sl. No	Name of the States/UT	Appeared			Successful		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,48,201	60,64,440	76,12,641	10,75,971	42,27,170	53,03,140
2	Telangana	15,05,556	54,85,098	69,90,654	10,31,055	36,95,367	47,26,423
3	Arunachal Pradesh	62,324	1,06,385	1,68,709	56,666	95,361	1,52,027
4	Assam	3,25,124	7,13,272	10,38,396	2,21,536	4,90,472	7,12,008
5	Bihar	33,61,730	1,51,90,054	1,85,51,784	27,23,834	1,26,99,622	1,54,23,456
6	Chhattisgarh	14,64,955	26,56,346	41,21,301	11,56,118	21,12,797	32,68,915
7	Dadra and Nagar Havel i	12,757	17,110	29,867	7,495	10,838	18,333
8	Gujarat	6,28,190	10,31,692	16,59,882	4,41,734	6,91,369	11,33,103
9	Haryana	3,71,446	7,83,092	11,54,538	2,51,657	5,29,561	7,81,218
10	Himachal Pradesh	30,876	81,019	1,11,895	19,727	48,511	68,238
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2,96,938	4,60,093	7,57,031	1,92,559	2,85,521	4,78,080
12	Jharkhand	19,28,034	31,47,930	50,75,964	15,50,369	25,94,146	41,44,515
13	Karnataka	22,23,359	44,47,518	66,70,877	18,32,511	35,71,163	54,03,674
14	Madhya Pradesh	18,97,382	28,11,951	47,09,333	15,41,619	22,84,945	38,26,564
15	Maharashtra	4,26,824	6,23,829	10,50,653	2,98,229	4,45,986	7,44,215
16	Manipur	18,823	1,84,804	2,03,627	11,612	1,05,802	1,17,414
17	Meghalaya	31,312	41,778	73,090	21,112	28,521	49,633
18	Nagaland	80,049	1,00,626	1,80,675	56,387	71,646	1,28,033
19	Odisha	11,19,287	14,76,705	25,95,992	5,86,347	7,34,983	13,21,330
20	Punjab	22,908	35,330	58,238	11,822	18,751	30,573
21	Rajasthan	30,29,674	73,35,638	1,03,65,312	24,81,042	58,73,485	83,54,527
22	Sikkim	5,893	20,053	25,946	4,34T	13,340	17,685
23	Tamil Nadu	9,36,962	20,00,947	29,37,909	8,02,738	16,99,552	25,02,290
24	Tripura	23,111	35,353	58,464	18,314	29,064	47,378

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Uttar Pradesh	57,76,951	1,00,75,998	1,58,52,949	44,95,922	76,75,869	1,21,71,791
26	Uttarakhand	1,74,128	5,61,833	7,35,961	1,25,891	3,70,878	4,96,769
27	West Bengal	25,45,689	54,61,427	80,07,116	15,95,596	33,55,065	49,50,661
Total		2,98,48,483	7,09,50,321	10,07,98,804	2,26,12,208	5,37,59,785	7,63,71,993

Regulation of Functions of MSMEs

4255. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for creating/providing conducive conditions for the development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with regard to doing ease of business in the country and the extent of success achieved therefrom so far;

(b) whether the Government has enacted any model legislation for regulating the functions of the MSMEs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States are following the said legislation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) In order to promote the Ease of Doing Business, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has introduced online filing of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM).

Ministry has also taken the following steps:

- (i) MSME SAMADHAAN Portal- for empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments.
- (ii) MSME SAMBANDH Portal- to help in Monitoring the Implementation of Public Procurement Policy for micro and small enterprises.
- (iii) MSME SAMP ARK Portal - A digital platform wherein jobseekers (passed out trainees/

students of MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters get connected.

(iv) Digital Payments- to pass on the benefits of the schemes of Ministry of MSME through digital payment gateway.

(b) to (d) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 has been already enacted. This Act is applicable to all the States and Union Territories of India.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

KG Basin

4256. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited held talks for acquiring a stake in its gas field of the Krishna Godavari Basin; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) During 2017-18, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) acquired 80% Participating Interest with operatorship in KG-OSN-2001/3, NELP-III block from Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited.

Steps to Cut Down Import Bill

4257. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal from NITI Aayog to blend methanol with petrol and advocating methanol as preferred cooking fuel in households as well as commercially to cut down oil import bill by 10 per cent and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be accepted;

(b) whether the Government would make available methanol-cum-cooking stoves on a mass scale to use methanol and minimise country's imports and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in oil and gas sector constituting a low share of 2 per cent of the total FDI inflows so far; and

(d) whether the Government held discussion with global oil biggies very recently and if so, the details thereof along with efforts made by the Government to attract global investors in oil sector and assure them of better growth in the country despite of geo-political headwinds?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) NITI Aayog has written to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas advocating to blend methanol with petrol and blending of DME (Di Methyl Ether) with LPG as a cooking fuel. The ministry has examined the issue and it has been observed that the domestic production of methanol is only around 10 to 20 per cent of domestic consumption and as per National Biofuels Policy 2018 the import of biofuels is not allowed.

(b) NITI Aayog has informed that Government of Assam has initiated a pilot project on October 5, 2018 for distribution of methanol canisters and cooking stoves at Namrup.

(c) Inflow of FDI depends upon various factors like availability of natural resources, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macroeconomic stability and investment decision of foreign investors. Inflow of FDI in petroleum and natural gas has varied considerably over the years and the same may be attributed to the bulkiness of investments, volatility of crude prices etc.

(d) Yes, Madam. At the interaction held on 15/12/2018, India's concern regarding rising global crude oil prices was highlighted alongwith issues faced by the consuming countries due to high crude oil prices. Government has taken many initiatives to attract global

investors in oil & gas sector. Some of the major initiatives are pricing and marketing freedom, particularly in deep waters and requiring technology for high pressure high temperature exploitation, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) / Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), early monetization of coal bed methane, incentives for discovery of small fields, seismic survey at national level, approval for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) / Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) methods, unconventional hydrocarbon policy, extension of production sharing contracts etc.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Sanskrit

4258. SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote Sanskrit language in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a matter of concern that Sanskrit language is getting out of use now a days and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Sanskrit teachers are likely to be appointed on the lines of absorption of teachers of other languages in schools and colleges;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide any special package to improve the worsening condition of Sanskrit teachers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government is promoting Sanskrit language at all levels viz. schools, colleges and universities in the country. Sanskrit is taught as the third language to all students of classes VI to VIII of Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country. The facilities and option to study Sanskrit is also provided all students of Class IX onwards at Kendriya Vidyalayas. NCERT also organizes Orientation and Capacity Building Programmes in the promotion of language education in various States including Uttar Pradesh.

There are 13 Sanskrit Universities with 1057 number of affiliated colleges in the country. University Grants Commission (UGC) has been providing Development Assistance to seven Sanskrit Universities to promote Sanskrit language including Sampurnand Sanskrit University in Uttar Pradesh. Further, the General Development Assistance is also provided by UGC to all the eligible State Universities for the purpose of Sanskrit development. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), a Deemed University provide funds to schools for the promotion and development of Sanskrit all over the country through its Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans scheme etc. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has also established its two campuses at Allahabad and Varanasi. Further, three Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas at Vrindavan, Mainpuri and Varanasi are also funded by RSKS under its Scheme of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas. The appointment of teachers in schools and colleges are done as per the norms/recruitment rules and there is no differentiation between the teachers of Sanskrit and other languages.

[English]

Anti-Dumping Duty on Chinese Goods

4259. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping Allied Duties (DGAD) has found any non-WTO compliant subsidies on Chinese goods and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has recommended applying anti-dumping duty on the same goods and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has imposed anti-dumping duty on a Chinese chemical used in making detergents to protect domestic players from cheap imports and if so, the details thereof along with the period of time this anti-dumping duty would be in force;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the findings of a Committee report stating that imports of Chinese steel have increased by 8 per cent;

(e) if so, whether the Government has implemented strict measures as recommended by the said Committee; and

(f) whether the Government is aware of the impact on jobs of cheap steel imported from the China 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) Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), erstwhile DGAD, had conducted investigations on subsidies on Chinese goods and imposed countervailing/anti-subsidy duty on the following products imported from China as per the provisions under Customs Tariff Act 1975 and the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment, and Collection of Countervailing Duty on Subsidized Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995:

Sl. No.	Product(s)	Date of imposition of countervailing duty	Quantum of duty	Date of expiry of duty
1.	Castings for wind operated electricity generators	19.01.2016	8.78% to 13.44% of landed value	18.01.2021
2.	Certain hot rolled and cold rolled stainless steel flat products	07.09.2017	18.95% of landed value	06.09.2022

(b) Yes. Anti-dumping duty is also in force on 'Castings of wind operated electricity generators' and on certain grades of 'Certain hot rolled and cold rolled stainless steel flat products'. The details are as given below:

Sl. No.	Product(s)	Date of imposition of anti-dumping duty	Quantum of duty	Date of expiry of duty
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Castings for wind operated electricity generators	30.08.2017	6.27% to 35.92 % of landed value	29.08.2022

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Cold rolled flat products of stainless steel	11.12.2015	5.39% to 57.39% of landed value	10.12.2020
3.	Hot Rolled flat product of Stainless Steel of ASTM grade 304	05.06.2015	US\$ 180 to US\$ 316 per MT	04.06.2020
4.	Hot rolled flat products of alloy and non-alloy steel	08.08.2016	US\$ 478 to US\$ 561 per MT	07.08.2021
5.	Cold rolled flat products of alloy or non alloy steel	17.08.2016	Nil to US\$ 594 per MT	16.08.2021

(c) Anti-dumping duty is in force on following major chemicals imported from China and used in detergents:

Sl. No.	Product(s)	Date of imposition of duty	Quantum of duty	Date of expiry
1.	Caustic Soda	18.08.2015	US\$ Nil to 48.39 Per Dry MT	17.08.2020
2.	Linear Alkyl Benzene	11.04.2017	US\$ 23.78 to 300.22 per MT	10.04.2022
3.	Zeolite-4A (detergent grade)	13.12.2018	US\$ 163.90 to US\$ 207.72 per MT	12.12.2023

(d) Yes, the Government is aware of the findings of the 145th parliamentary committee report from Rajya Sabha which came out on 25th July 2018 wherein it was identified that the imports of the Chinese steel have increased by 8 per cent.

(e) and (f) DGTR has imposed anti-dumping duty in the range of US\$ 44.89 to US\$ 185.51 per MT on straight length bars and rods of alloy steel imported from China vide Notification No. 54/2018 - Cus. (ADD) dated 18.10.2018. The anti-dumping duty is valid till 17.10.2023. Ministry of Steel has also issued the Quality Control Orders for 53 products to prevent sub standard steel imports from China and other nations and is closely monitoring the impact of cheap steel imported from China on the domestic industry.

EDP Training Institutes

4261. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new training institutes identified by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the country including Odisha to conduct Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) during the last two years;

(b) the amount earmarked for the publicity of these training institutes and the amount that has been allocated and released during the said period;

(c) the details of the strategy adopted by the Government for ensuring uniformity of training being delivered through various centres under the EDP;

(d) whether the Ministry reviewed the content of the EDP after the 12th Plan and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to review the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is implemented through 735 training centres of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) and Rural Development & Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs), Departmental Training Centers of Khadi and Village Industries, Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), Central and State Government Agencies centres. RSETI is an independent body to open/identify their training centres. Two new training centres have been identified in Assam by RSETI for imparting EDP training under PMEGP during last two years. No new training Centre has been identified in Odisha.

The following Institutes, State Government Departments have been identified to conduct Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) under PMEGP in Odisha:

1. 31 number of District Industries Centres (DIC)/ Regional Industries Centres (RIC), Department of MSME, Government of Odisha.
2. Institute of Entrepreneurship Development Odisha (IEDO), Bhubaneswar.
3. MSME Development Institutes, Government of India, Cuttack.
4. Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC), Government of Odisha.

(b) No budget allocation is earmarked for EDP training publicity separately. However, under Market Promotion and Development Programme (MPDA) Scheme, there is sub head of Publicity for publicity and propaganda of entire Khadi and Village Industries programme in the country. During the last two year funds allocation, release and utilization under Publicity Sub Head as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Fund Allocation (RE)	Released	Utilized
2016-17	8.00	7.10	7.16
2017-18	10.00	9.99	7.82

(c) The objective of EDP is to provide orientation and awareness pertaining to various managerial and operational functions like finance, production, marketing, enterprise management, banking formalities, bookkeeping, etc. It also includes interaction with successful rural entrepreneur, banks as well as orientation through field visits.

For the purpose of ensuring uniformity of training being delivered through various centres under the EDP, the course content for the EDPs has been prepared by National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR), Bengaluru which has been approved by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) as per Common Norms Notifications (CNN). The same course is applicable at all training centres for EDP training.

EDP duration of 10 working days is mandatory for manufacturing sector project upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs and in service sector project up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs under PMEGP.

(d) and (e) Ministry of MSME reviewed the content of the EDP after the 12th Plan and to maintain the uniformity and equal standard of EDP training, a training manual of EDP under PMEGP developed by RSETI has been circulated to all training centres and concerned implementing agencies.

Funds raised by HEFA

4262. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the educational grants sanctioned/ released by the Government to various educational institutions for higher education during each of the last three years and the current year, institution-wise;

(b) whether the Government to channelise a portion of education infra grants as loans via the Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA);

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

(d) the details of the funds raised by the HEFA for this purpose including the sources; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check hike in fee in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Government has taken a decision to meet the expenditure on infrastructure of Higher Education, School and Medical education Institutions through the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) as loans. HEFA has been set up with Government equity of Rs.6000 crore with Canara Bank as joint promoter. Incorporated as a Section 8 Company, the entity, with a total equity of Rs. 10,000 crore, would leverage additional resources from the market, to fund projects for development of world class facilities and Labs in higher, school and medical education institution. HEFA has, so far, approved the projects of higher and medical education institutions amounting to Rs.24430.21 crore with total sanctioned loan amount of Rs.12307.76 Crore.

(e) So far as hike in fee in higher education is concerned, it is decided by various councils/ Boards such as IIT Council for IITs, Council of NITSER for NITs, Board of Governors for TTMs(individually), Board of Governors for TTTTs and Executive Council for Central Universities (individually). The review of fee is undertaken as and when it is deemed necessary. All aspects of the increase in fee i.e. paying capacity of students, waivers to SCs/STs/ PwDs and economically weaker sections are also considered.

Statement

Department of Higher Education (Demand No. 58)

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Programme/ Scheme/Programme/ Project	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	B.E.	RE./F.G.	Actuals	B.E.	RE./F.G.	Actuals	B.E.	RE./F.G.	Actuals	B.E.	BE+1st Batch of Supplementary	Actuals*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University And Higher Education												
U G C including CUs & Deemed University	-	-	-	-	-	-						
University Grants Commission (UGC)	3985.97	4185.97	4185.97	4491.94	4491.94	4471.92	4691.94	4834.09	4685.05	4722.75	4722.75	3482.60
Central Universities	5959.48	5601.99	5600.48	6355.93	6355.93	6355.93	6485.93	7434.27	7286.22	6445.23	6445.23	4629.54
Deemed Universities	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	54.32	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	34.80
Assistance to State Governments of Degree College	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Association of Indian Universities	2.32	2.32	1.84	2.32	2.32	1.65	2.50	2.50	2.08	2.50	2.50	0.78
Establishment of Tribunals, Accrediation Authority, NCHER and National Finance Corporation	0.01	0.01	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	0.07		0.10	0.10	
Study in India											50.00	20.00
Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)											75.00	2.00
Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS)											25.00	-
National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	100.00	60.00	59.93	120.00	110.00	70.04	120.00	100.20	72.69	120.00	120.00	82.67
Incentivising states for expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
inclusion and excellence												
National initiative for quality higher education in Indian Languages	0.01	0.01	-	0.50	0.50	-	4.00	-		1.00	1.00	
Grants to Councils/Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and social Science	256.10	238.10	233.78	269.81	271.31	259.22	285.00	266.50	230.10	285.00	285.00	152.81
National initiative on sports and wellness	1.00	0.10	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	0.56		1.00	1.00	
National initiative on inclusion of persons with disabilities in higher Education	1.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	1.92	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-
National initiative to foster social responsibility	1.01	0.01	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-		1.00	1.00	
Central University, Andhra Pradesh	1.00	0.10	-	1.00	1.00	-	10.00	-		10.00	10.00	5.00
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Tribal Universities	2.00	0.10	-	2.00	2.00	0.33	20.00	-		20.00	20.00	0.08
Establishment of multi-disciplinary research universities and creation of Centres of Excellence and creating a system for research evaluation and setting up Centre for Research Evaluation	110.00	0.10	-	10.00	2.25	-	10.00	-		10.00	10.00	
Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	20.00	20.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	20.00
Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA)	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	250.00	250.00	250.00	2750.00	2750.00	1850.00
World Class Institutions	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	50.00	-		250.00	128.90	128.90
Support for skill -based higher education including community Colleges	216.97	0.50	0.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1237.00	1440.00	1427.97	700.00	670.60	670.60	950.00	500.00	469.17
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institutes	2.77	2.28	2.29	2.77	5.58	5.58	5.94	6.70	5.93	5.94	5.94	4.40
Refund of Income-Tax	1.64	1.86	1.86	1.64	1.64	-	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	0.31

National Research Professors	1.30	1.30	1.07	1.30	1.30	0.89	1.30	1.30	0.66	1.30	1.30	0.47
Other Items	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - University & Hr. Edn.	11897.59	11353.75	11346.72	12605.32	12797.88	12699.77	12772.35	13675.43	13281.97	15709.46	15288.36	10923.53
Development of Languages												
Directorate of Hindi	43.90	43.90	32.83	46.53	46.53	38.49	46.53	43.72	30.37	46.30	46.30	18.82
Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	10.69	10.05	8.87	12.10	12.10	9.78	12.10	16.91	15.68	12.10	12.10	8.84
Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore & RLC (Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan)	41.35	32.17	25.68	40.50	39.64	24.55	40.50	44.50	22.15	40.07	40.07	18.58
Grants for promotion of Indian Languages	321.24	308.88	309.34	333.15	335.15	283.88	351.00	372.31	354.88	351.00	420.60	307.05
Total - Development of Languages	417.18	395.00	376.71	432.28	433.42	356.70	450.13	477.44	423.08	449.47	519.07	353.29
Student Financial Aid												
Interest Subsidy and contribution for guarantee funds	2130.00	1960.00	1960.00	1950.00	1850.00	1850.00	1950.00	1950.00	1950.00	2150.00	2150.00	1531.70
Scholarship for College & University Students	270.00	246.00	216.26	270.00	284.63	242.12	320.00	319.00	270.62	340.00	340.00	243.64
PM Research Fellowship	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.00	-	-	75.00	75.00	12.38
M Tech Programme Teaching Assistantship	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	-	-	35.00	-	-
Total - Student Financial Aid	2400.00	2206.00	2176.26	2220.00	2134.63	2092.12	2380.00	2269.00	2220.62	2600.00	2565.00	1787.72
Distance Learning												
National Mission in Education through ICT	200.00	74.64	74.64	200.00	174.74	145.24	150.00	160.00	108.03	150.00	150.00	83.84
Measures towards IT applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance to IGNOU and State Open University	126.00	108.11	107.33	101.00	101.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	65.00
Setting up of virtual classrooms and massive open online courses (MOOCs)	150.00	52.00	51.99	75.00	71.00	61.00	75.00	90.00	63.08	90.00	90.00	45.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
higher Education Statistics and Public Information System (HESPIS)	12.00	11.13	9.05	15.00	15.00	10.40	12.00	12.00	9.25	16.00	16.00	10.22
Consortium for Higher Education Electronic Resources/ e-shodh Sindhu	225.00	168.00	168.00	235.00	235.00	235.00	240.00	240.00	145.12	180.00	180.00	170.00
National Digital Library	-	0.01	-	5.00	5.00	-	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	2.50
Setting up of Commonwealth Universities	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Scholarships to Students from Non-Hiindi Speaking States/UTs	0.10	0.10	0.88	0.10	0.10	-						
Loan Scholarships Schemes Written Off	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Indian Scholarships Going Abroad - Scholarships offered by Foreign Government	0.90	0.90	-	0.90	0.90	0.89						0.34
Other Items	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Total - Distance Learning	720.00	420.89	417.89	638.00	610.74	560.53	595.00	620.00	443.48	554.00	554.00	385.50
Book Promotion & IPR												
Grants to National Book Trust/ Institutions for Book Promotion	38.93	52.46	46.19	57.30	57.30	33.11	47.30	60.60	55.67	47.30	47.30	35.47
Grants for Book Promotion Activities and Vol. Agencies	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Scheme for IPER&PO	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Promotion of copyright and IPR	4.26	4.26	3.43	4.50	-	-						
copyright Board	4.28	4.28	5.58	4.30	-	0.07						
Copyright Office	2.35	1.25	0.71	2.35	-	0.17						
Total - Book Promotion & IPR	49.84	62.27	55.92	68.47	57.32	33.37	47.32	60.62	55.69	47.32	47.32	35.49
Planning, Administration & Global Engagement												

National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)	31.18	32.46	31.95	33.70	33.70	28.27	36.00	36.00	26.13	36.00	36.00	23.17
Auroville Management	15.00	13.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	17.40	18.00	33.00	32.87	18.20	18.20	9.10
Initiatives for global engagement	30.00	23.00	18.89	25.00	29.00	23.99	30.00	29.92	15.87	30.00	30.00	
Strengthening of governance and accreditation system	8.00	0.90	-	1.00	1.00	-						
Setting up of Institute/ Academies for academic Leadership	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Web based higher education data management system	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Centres for higher education research Conduct of longitudinal studies and surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-						
National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	3.99	3.93	2.95	4.80	4.80	4.11	5.00	7.00	5.76	5.00	5.00	3.15
NMCME	0.26	0.13	0.04	0.26	0.26	0.04	0.35	0.35	0.09	0.35	0.35	0.29
INC/UNESCO	18.48	18.50	17.89	18.85	21.85	19.67	19.45	19.45	18.43	19.45	19.45	42.46
Exp. On Seminars, Committees, Meeting etc. TA/DA to Non-Officials	0.50	0.50	0.15	0.50	0.50	0.06	0.60	0.60	0.24	0.60	0.60	-
Educational Institutions Aboard	7.27	7.27	-	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27	5.14	7.27	7.27	
Total - Planning, Administration & Global Engagement	114.68	99.69	84.88	106.38	113.38	100.81	116.67	133.59	104.53	116.87	116.87	78.17
Technical Education												
Indian Institutes of Technology	3703.85	4072.85	4072.85	4548.51	4953.51	4973.98	7171.00	7703.00	7703.00	5613.00	5713.00	3774.57
National Institutes of Technology	2124.98	2470.65	2447.65	2509.95	2755.92	2751.30	3280.00	3315.80	3271.74	3019.40	3419.40	2417.74
Programme for Apprenticeship Training-Scholarships & Stipends	97.72	97.72	97.43	97.72	97.72	97.72	110.00	87.00	69.72	125.00	125.00	93.00
Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	15.51	16.51	16.13	17.14	17.14	17.14	19.00	23.50	23.50	20.00	20.00	13.29

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Written Answers

PAUSHA 17, 1940 (Saka)

to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indian Institute of Management	305.00	398.00	393.90	540.00	667.78	636.78	800.00	770.13	686.40	828.00	328.05	97.55
National Institutes of Tech.Teachers Trg. & Research.	100.55	110.55	110.55	119.75	119.75	119.75	130.00	183.00	178.98	130.00	130.00	94.12
National Instt.of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	31.14	31.14	31.14	35.10	35.10	35.00	35.10	38.25	38.25	37.25	37.25	27.94
All India Council for Technical Education	276.00	467.84	467.50	481.00	481.00	480.00	485.00	469.00	437.00	485.00	484.00	342.47
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	174.50	174.50	174.50	185.20	185.20	185.20	210.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	175.75
Technical Education- Quality Improvement Programme of Govt. of India(EAP)	376.98	276.98	275.70	250.00	208.00	201.87	260.00	158.75	156.75	275.00	275.00	272.50
New School of Planning & Architecture (SPA)	96.00	86.00	86.00	89.74	89.74	88.31	100.00	102.00	102.00	202.00	252.00	115.91
SPA Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training & Research in Frontier Areas	50.00	15.00	13.95	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	8.35	15.00	15.00	6.20
Expansion and Up gradation of State Engineering Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgradation of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (NEST) (BESU & CUSAT)	40.00	65.00	65.00	80.00	99.00	98.82	110.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	79.75
Quality Improvement Programme for Management, pharmacy education and hotel management	0.01	0.01	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	-
Setting up IIITs in PPP Mode	16.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	58.84	109.45	129.45	129.45	119.45	119.45	110.87
Setting up of Inter -Institutional Centres, creation of Excellence Clusters and Network, Establishing alliances across institutions	0.01	0.01	-	1.00	1.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	-
Support to Indian Institute of Science (HSc) and Indian Institute (s) of Science Education & Research (USER)	879.09	1034.09	1034.09	1102.52	1162.52	1162.52	-	-	-	-	-	-

Support to Indian Institute (s) of Science Education & Research (USER)	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.00	735.00	735.00	640.00	570.79	406.20
Support to Indian Institute of Science (HSc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	450.00	520.00	520.00	455.00	495.66	365.31
Support to Indian Institute (s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	179.25	155.25	155.25	187.50	148.50	99.67	240.00	161.00	141.21	214.47	214.47	116.18
Assistance to other Institutes including SLIET, NERIST, NIFFT Ranchi, CIT Kokrajhar	191.68	241.88	234.04	244.58	238.30	157.91	264.58	330.38	313.99	287.63	287.63	158.31
National Initiative for Design Innovation	35.00	33.00	32.75	35.00	35.00	20.09	32.00	32.00	16.44	32.00	32.00	18.56
National Initiative for technology transfer	25.00	14.50	14.50	50.00	50.00	49.94	86.45	86.45	75.47	84.23	84.23	70.00
Support for the Polytechnics in the States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting up IITs/IIMs including upgrading 5 IITs/IIMs	1000.00	102.00	101.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New NITs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and Innovation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employability and Skill formation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting up New NTs	-	-	-	190.00	190.00	171.53	350.00	350.00	342.91	338.00	638.00	188.68
Setting up New IIMs	-	-	-	160.00	160.00	67.80	190.00	110.00	110.00	166.00	166.00	46.90
NTs, Andhra Pradesh	40.00	18.00	18.00	40.00	40.00	28.99	50.00	51.30	51.30	50.00	50.00	41.25
NITs, Andhra Pradesh	40.00	-	-	40.00	20.00	10.29	50.00	53.77	50.00	54.00	98.00	66.25
IIMs, Andhra Pradesh	40.00	13.10	13.00	30.00	30.00	17.97	40.00	45.00	25.00	42.00	42.00	26.00
USER, Andhra Pradesh	40.00	5.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	36.00	50.00	50.00	45.02	49.00	56.00	45.70
NITs, Andhra Pradesh	45.00	3.10	3.10	20.00	20.00	17.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	18.86	-
NT, Hyderabad (EAP)	55.00	55.00	55.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	75.00	50.00	75.00		75.00	-
Implementation of the IMPRINT research initiative	-	0.01	-	50.00	50.00	50.00	85.00	85.00	75.71	102.00	102.00	31.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
National Institutional Ranking Framework	-	0.01	-	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.41	3.41	2.00	3.00	3.00	
Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan	-	0.01	-	10.00	10.00	5.16	20.00	9.62	17.60	17.60	13.20	
Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.78	2.78	2.40	2.40	0.25
Uchhatar Aavishakar Abhiyan	-	0.01	-	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	105.00	75.00	95.00	95.00	
National Academic Depository	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	10.00	6.00	0.56	10.00	10.00	5.38
Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN)	-	0.01	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	22.50
Asian Institutes of Technology, Bangkok	0.36	1.02	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.88	0.88	0.50	0.50	0.39
National Testing Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	10.00	25.00	10.00	
Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology Consortium	22.34	7.66	-	22.34	11.15	-						
International Technical Cooperation	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01	
Total - Technical Education	10000.98	10016.41	9969.89	11373.56	12117.84	11773.08	15566.50	16222.48	15783.41	14029.94	14416.44	9272.58
Secretariat	99.99	99.99	77.55	95.99	95.99	93.05	101.73	103.90	97.76	103.23	103.23	77.67
Rashtriya Uchcha Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	1155.00	1045.00	1036.44	1300.00	1342.00	1317.00	1300.00	1300.00	1245.97	1400.00	1400.00	1039.99
Total : D/O HE	26855.26	25699.00	25542.25	28840.00	29703.20	29026.43	33329.70	34862.46	33656.51	35010.29	35010.29	23953.94

*Actuals for 2018-19 is upto 31.12.2018.

Cases under NCMEI

4263. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of matters/cases/requests pending in National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) as on date;

(b) the time by which those are pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As on 31.12.2018, all pending 1558 matters/cases/applications have already had its first hearing as per sub-section (1) & (2) of Section 9 of NCMEI Act, 2004.

[*Translation*]

Set up New IIS

4264. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval to set up Indian Institutes of Skills (IIS) through public private partnership at different locations in the country at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which these institutes are likely to be helpful in skill development of people along with the structure of their institutes;

(d) whether the Government has set any targets to provide training to people through these institutes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof-along with the time-frame for achieving these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI

ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has approved the proposal to set up Indian Institute of Skills (HSs) in 3 locations viz. Kanpur, Mumbai and Ahmedabad in the country.

The basic functional design and orientation of existing skill training institutions, which were established during 1960s, have remained substantively the same and, in particular, lack modern training infrastructure and methodology to impart skill training in collaboration with industry leaders. For this reason and to promote further growth of the Indian Skills sector overall, new measures have been initiated by the Government of India to establish state of the art training institutions called Indian Institutes of Skill (HSs) in Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Kanpur Not-for-profit Public Private Partnership (N-PPP) basis.

The IISs are conceptualized with an objective to provide advanced skills in highly specialized areas - for example defence, aerospace, oil & gas and other emerging businesses domains to name a few - to develop highly skilled technical manpower to meet the demands of organizations that are currently operating and are likely to set up their production/manufacturing & business facilities in India. They are expected to emerge as premier training institutions in the country and make vocational training aspirational for the youth.

(d) and (e) Government will provide access to its land to the private partners through a licence. The licence would stipulate, inter alia, the expectations from the private partner in terms of performance outcomes such as a minimum of 5000 students passing out every year five years after commencement of operations, with campus placement of at least 70% of the trainees on a monthly median salary/income level based on the current levels of wages for comparative positions and a skill wage premium befitting a high-quality aspirational skill institution.

Employment for Divyangs

4265. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to ensure employment for divyangs;

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

(c) the details of the areas in which employment is being offered to the divyangs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Several steps have been taken by the Government for ensuring employment for divyangs. Section 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates reservation of not less than four percent of the total number of vacancies in Government Establishments for persons with benchmark disabilities. Further, the Government implements incentive scheme for providing employment to persons with disabilities in the Private Sectors. The Government also implements a National Action Plan for Skill Development of persons with disabilities so as to enhance their scope of employability in both Government and private sectors. Government has also set up 42 Special Employment Exchanges for Handicapped, 38 Special Cells for Handicapped persons in the normal Employment Exchanges, 21 National Career Service Centres for Differently Abled in the country.

(c) Section 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 is applicable to all establishments irrespective of areas of work unless they are exempted from the said provision.

[English]

Export of Value Added Agricultural Products and Processed Food Items

4266. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) the quantum of value added agricultural products/processed food items exported to various countries during each of the last three years and the current year along with the net foreign exchange earned from such exports;

(b) whether the share of India in the global trade of value added agricultural products and processed food items is very low in comparison to other developing countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to promote the export of processed food items from the country along with the incentive provided to the exporters for the purpose during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has been liberal in granting permission for the import of processed foods from other countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the impact thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken decision to permit the export of processed food even if a restriction is imposed on export of the basic farm produce and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the prices of such goods in the domestic market?

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 exports of value added agricultural/processed food items during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Data on share of India in the global trade of value added agricultural products and processed food items is not maintained.

(c) Promoting exports of value added agricultural/processed food items from the country is a continuous process. The newly introduced Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that no restrictions will be placed on the export of processed agricultural products and it will not be brought under the ambit of any kind of export restriction. 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 etc. Incentive on export of various value added agricultural/processed food items is provided to exporters under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). In addition, assistance to the exporters of value added agricultural/

processed food items is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee 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.

(d) Besides Vegetable Oils, India does not import significant quantities of any value added agricultural/ processed food items. India imports significant quantities of vegetable oils as the domestic production is not sufficient to meet the demand.

(e) Yes, Madam. The newly introduced Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that the processed agricultural products will not be brought under the ambit of any kind of export restriction (viz. Minimum Export Price, Export duty, Export bans, Export quota, Export capping, Export permit etc.) even though the primary agricultural product is brought under some kind of export restrictions. This step is aimed at providing a stable policy environment for non-essential agricultural products and encouraging exports of value added products rather than the basic commodities. As quantity of exports of value added agricultural/ processed food items is a tiny fraction of total domestic production, the impact on domestic prices is likely to be insignificant.

Statement

Export of Processed Food/Value-Added Agricultural Products

Quantity: in thousand units; Value: USD Million

Description	Unit	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Apr-Nov)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Buffalo Meat	TON	1314.22	4069.08	1323.58	3903.49	1350.25	4037.11	825.57	2482.55
Spices	KGS	831681.12	2541.46	1014453.31	2851.95	1096322.85	3115.37	706439.46	2116.30
Oil Meals	TON	2056.36	553.01	2632.26	805.45	3570.78	1093.16	2531.45	818.13
Castor Oil	KGS	586778.44	705.20	599195.56	674.73	697092.50	1043.99	421212.09	574.67
Coffee	KGS	255744.05	783.87	288613.37	842.84	317828.97	968.57	179676.12	532.25
Cashew	TON	103.13	768.55	91.79	786.93	90.06	922.41	52.29	435.40
Tea	KGS	245701.97	720.03	243429.62	731.26	272894.98	837.36	175748.64	534.77
Sugar	TON	3844.45	1490.52	2544.01	1290.71	1757.93	810.90	1792.92	652.48
Guergam Meal	TON	325.25	496.57	419.95	463.35	494.13	646.94	330.98	440.35
Processed Fruits and Juices	KGS	532293.28	574.48	533152.10	%584.79	573281.42	646.92	370200.41	406.99
Cereal Preparations	TON	316.54	513.03	339.95	531.70	353.35	552.61	222.13	353.96
Misc Processed Items	0.00	444.28	0.00	455.59	0.00	550.55	0.00	431.12	
Groundnut	TON	542.73	620.36	725.71	809.60	504.04	524.82	310.47	299.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sesame Seeds	KGS	328455.73	459.77	307328.55	402.17	336850.37	463.90	225606.50	363.49
Tobacco Manufactured		316.68	324.31	340.37	259.13				
Alcoholic Beverages	LTR	242095.45	310.31	232179.33	298.90	241013.37	326.67	165136.12	201.37
Dairy Products	KGS	77527.13	256.95	90352.31	253.73	102262.55	303.05	95036.77	258.40
Processed Vegetables	KGS	174427.54	258.92	192855.77	263.57	212203.36	282.87	151845.58	193.06
Cocoa Products	KGS	32652.56	193.31	25649.50	162.18	29579.53	177.47	17929.09	128.30
Milled Products	KGS	431464.50	169.12	255803.65	121.37	270396.97	136.01	200683.67	99.76
Sheep/Goat Meat	TON	21.95	128.38	22.01	129.69	22.80	130.90	15.92	88.81
Vegetable Oils	TON	30.60	79.93	60.47	116.29	37.06	87.83	36.46	72.72
Poultry Products	0.00	117.49	0.00	79.11	0.00	85.70	0.00	63.53	
Animal Casings	KGS	206.36	2.61	173.24	2.06	12424.66	50.68	10090.31	46.27
Mollases	TON	818.57	101.01	390.67	47.06	123.97	15.06	340.84	33.62
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	KGS	11677.26	8.83	11404.76	6.56	8325.16	5.06	4083.22	3.01
Processed Meat	TON	0.28	0.96	0.14	0.69	0.27	1.54	0.24	1.1(1
Other Meat	TON	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.45	1.09	0.51	1.15
Total		16684.72	16940.12	18158.88	11892.45				

Source: DGCI&S

Basic Facilities in Tribal Areas

4267. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any special schemes to provide basic facilities like power, health, roads, water and education etc. in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise including Jharkhand;

(c) whether any funds have been granted towards development of these areas during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, 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, including Jharkhand, is carried out through various schemes/ programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. State wise and scheme-wise release of funds under various schemes of this Ministry during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Funds released during last three year and current year under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme as on 03.01.2019

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Total Release	Total Release	Total Release	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3500.00	5000.42	3624.77	5617.39
2	Assam	5844.00	3407.80	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	1368.26	743.74	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	10809.64	11717.82	14327.57	10432.65
5	Goa	0.00	455.68	559.09	352.31
6	Gujarat	10566.50	9488.00	10270.41	11765.38
7	Himachal Pradesh	475.00	1959.39	2291.20	3628.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	3671.61	3626.50	3749.80
9	Jharkhand	10000.00	9820.75	11372.49	8564.52
10	Karnataka	4370.00	5100.00	5955.37	3274.53
11	Kerala	357.50	808.09	808.43	335.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	11501.21	19236.61	22828.70	16968.97
13	Maharashtra	12514.91	9547.00	13760.38	11502.17
14	Manipur	1100.00	2260.00	3790.38	5442.48
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	2433.01
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	1220.00
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	1655.00
18	Odisha	14728.52	11806.27	11975.00	17553.22
19	Rajasthan	10190.00	11072.90	10051.83	10327.93
20	Sikkim	353.00	1497.62	5986.00	0.00
21	Tamil Nadu	0.00	600.00	894.10	315.00
22	Telangana	4000.00	3845.35	4493.55	2850.32
23	Tripura	2400.07	1345.76	1649.77	1294.38
24	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	679.00	352.20
25	Uttar Pradesh	905.51	121.92	458.35	0.00
26	West Bengal	6233.00	5995.50	5397.11	5833.41
Total		113217.12	119502.23	134800.00	125467.67

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Total Release	Total Release	Total Release	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	5500.00	2869.43	4591.11	6118.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3000.80	6580.53	8378.82	7903.80
3	Assam	0.00	844.12	0.00	3780.32
4	Bihar	0.00	1467.58	991.89	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	11904.31	10488.52	10964.49	10944.92
6	Goa	400.00	450.00	103.00	345.66
7	Gujarat	11680.00	9739.02	11384.08	11240.20
8	Himachal Pradesh	523.20	1595.87	2074.70	3242.16
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	3539.66	3049.06	2051.79
10	Jharkhand	12202.96	9489.38	12386.93	7082.30
11	Karnataka	6300.00	4664.00	5881.74	863.38
12	Kerala	1085.44	695.58	803.17	472.28
13	Madhya Pradesh	14845.15	14971.43	22399.48	24227.30
14	Maharashtra	13374.00	11536.53	13862.24	13905.62
15	Manipur	1216.00	1694.40	2308.80	5095.65
16	Meghalaya	1507.68	1576.21	3603.40	3633.79
17	Mizoram	3617.37	1927.49	2504.41	2972.71
18	Nagaland	5469.34	6368.00	4434.11	8378.49
19	Odisha	15200.00	11954.96	15995.30	20077.15
20	Rajasthan	11000.00	10341.39	10240.58	13497.23
21	Sikkim	1250.30	1147.00	405.30	355.34
22	Tamil Nadu	852.80	798.24	378.00	510.57
23	Telangana	6090.00	3608.05	5015.32	2976.89
24	Tripura	1600.68	1280.99	2040.99	1734.73
25	Uttar Pradesh	1514.74	1138.62	189.00	252.00
26	Uttarakhand	92.02	0.00	1577.56	1255.27
27	West Bengal	7000.00	5814.37	5376.51	9235.73
Grand Total		139226.79	126581.37	150939.99	162154.05

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Total Release	Total Release	Total Release	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3240.00	5105.00	2076.00	1837.00
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	100.00	200.00	0.00
3	Bihar	0.00	342.87	295.91	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	1809.63	1230.00	1089.50	1051.50
5	Gujarat	898.10	779.12	390.67	422.88
6	Jharkhand	1575.00	3120.00	2043.75	2646.00
7	Karnataka	800.00	136.00	467.00	460.00
8	Kerala	0.00	100.00	62.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	4491.92	10460.40	8232.46	7998.09
10	Maharashtra	0.00	2077.00	1226.25	1230.26
11	Manipur	100.00	329.00	195.00	311.00
12	Odisha	3373.92	1379.00	1297.00	3341.31
13	Rajasthan	1076.09	1331.00	1038.00	1008.00
14	Tamil Nadu	1048.15	3055.00	1770.75	0.00
15	Telangana	1439.04	1139.00	778.00	533.00
16	Tripura	895.56	2250.00	2305.00	0.00
17	West Bengal	447.60	574.00	330.76	843.42
18	Utrakhand	0.00	292.48	130.00	565.86
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	17.96	0.00
Grand Total		21195.00	33799.87	23946.01	22248.32

Statement

Details of Fund allocated / released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current year (from 2015-16 to 2018-19 as on 03.01.2019)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1983.00	0.00	5282.94	1210.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0.00	321.33	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	3607.00	2534.15	1805.30	4755.63
7	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	8.04	20.00
8	Goa	0.00	52.64	3.75	80.83
9	Gujarat	3745.76	80.81	3650.84	4482.31
10	Himachal Pradesh	96.12	51.21	0.00	38.91
11	Jammu and Kashmir	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1704.53	2345.92
13	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1364.59	1256.31
14	Kerala	300.00	796.40	0.00	308.73
15	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	0.00	5539.17	5728.33
16	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Manipur	0.00	867.38	619.09	0.00
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	156.69	0.00
19	Mizoram	0.00	336.36	132.25	319.79
20	Nagaland	851.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Odisha	4900.00	3376.36	5134.98	6665.88
22	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	3284.79	1716.12
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	25.72	7.97
24	Tamil Nadu	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	358.02	693.84
26	Tripura	1303.60	0.00	232.89	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	107.00	0.00	104.44	0.00
29	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.62
Total		22868.95	8416.64	29408.03	30216.00

Statement

Details of Fund allocated / released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current year (from 2015-16 to 2018-19 as on 03.01.2019)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1986.82	9777.62	8269.11	13945.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1137.61	1136.32	5803.65	1883.82
4	Assam	6748.28	266.65	2516.48	3248.03
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	- 71.25	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	4764.83	2674.82	3811.26	4609.57
7	Daman and Diu	0.00	53.63	26.19	0.00
8	Goa	356.00	645.00	364.80	536.26
9	Gujarat	5520.40	22040.27	14609.74	32414.09
10	Himachal Pradesh	1350.00	931.36	3123.36	278.15
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2587.84	2322.56	0.00
12	Jharkhand	0.00	8148.39	2716.50	5281.32
13	Karnataka	5839.00	8540.00	8873.31	7341.33
14	Kerala	0.00	3122.00	2745.46	2674.37
15	Madhya Pradesh	3065.00	13054.00	10320.50	13405.24
16	Maharashtra	5209.83	22092.28	10884.91	15238.15
17	Manipur	3588.00	3385.20	6382.55	2026.76
18	Meghalaya	3274.61	3189.00	770.50	2457.52
19	Mizoram	4927.91	4267.52	2434.73	3528.21
20	Nagaland	2646.34	1344.00	2515.00	4716.66
21	Odisha	4050.00	15556.48	8784.18	14801.92
22	Rajasthan	10890.43	9800.00	19912.49	13598.95
23	Sikkim	400.00	938.16	1247.32	1134.36
24	Tamil Nadu	2266.86	3061.85	2440.39	3933.65
25	Telangana	9650.00	11483.00	18031.25	9921.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Tripura	1700.00	1323.90	2756.25	3626.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1057.50	1244.91	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	900.00	5090.57	600.25	0.00
29	West Bengal	2948.46	0.00	2807.89	2219.39
Total		85714.55	155567.36	146386.79	162821.00

*Details of fund allocated / released to States under the scheme "Support to Tribal Research Institutes" during the last three years and current year
(from 2015-16 to 2018-19 as on 27.12.2018)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	940.42	749.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	647.99	253.01
3	Assam	-	-	183.65	198.75
4	Chhattisgarh	-	-	168.73	504.49
5	Gujarat	86.53	2438	-	
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	106.8
7	Jammu And Kashmir	10	340	-	97
8	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1211.83
9	Karnataka	148	117	130	106
10	Kerala	-	67.99	745.65	401.25
11	Madhya Pradesh	78.75	54.35	732.51	309.91
12	Maharashtra	-	-	-	485.01
13	Manipur	119	109	58	530.11
14	Mizoram	-	-	-	416.08
15	Nagaland	-	-	-	800.00
16	Odisha	250.30	322.39	662.90	819.07
17	Rajasthan	63.25	-	169.25	44.75
18	Sikkim	-	III	136	155.60
19	Tamil Nadu	132.30	133.2	177.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Telangana	121.9	339.5	384.5	
21	Tripura	159.50	73.25	198.75	316.14
22	Uttar Pradesh	-	43.26	-	-
23	West Bengal	43.50	150.82	215.45	380.15
24	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	50.00	-	-	81.60
25	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
Total		1141.13	1510.96	7900.00	8528.88

Details of fund allocated / released to States under the scheme "Minimum Support Price to Market Forest Produce" during the last three years and current year (from 2015-16 to 2018-19 as on 31.12.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Agency	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chhattisgarh	CGMFPPED	7,350.00	-	89.41	0.00
2	Gujarat	GSFDC	-	-	-	619.00
3	Jharkhand	JHAMFCOFED	-	-	-	0.00
	JASCOLAMPF	1,832.00	-	-	0.00	
4	Maharashtra	MSCTDC	-	-	-	0.00
5	Andhra Pradesh	GCC	528.75	-	300.00	709.50
6	Madhya Pradesh	MPMFPPED	-	-	-	2,681.25
7	Odisha	TDCCOL	991.00	-	-	0.00
8	Rajasthan	RTDC	-	-	-	0.00
9	West Bengal	WBDCC	-	-	-	657.00
10	Manipur	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests	10.50	90.00		
11	Nagaland	DUDA	-	-	19.16	66.00
12	Uttar Pradesh	Forest Corporation	-	-	240.00	821.00
13	Kerala	Kerala Forest Department	-	-	-	418.00
14	Karnataka	KSLCFL	124.60			
Total			10,701.75	0.00	659.07	6,186.35

Details of funds allocated / released under Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy during 2015-16 to 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	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	64.49
4	Gujarat	1712.32	2857.92	1512.47	93.21
5	Jharkhand	21.07	0.00	0.00	12.04
7	Madhya Pradesh	143.57	420.04	325.20	608.69
8	Maharashtra	0.00	158.38	149.86	205.63
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	2151.41

Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary organizations working for the Welfare of STs (as on 31.12.2018)

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	25263164	16058361	17673320	1565110
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9569894	45605089	60523973	18288418
3	Assam	5785170	13766060	17077370	4101259
4	Chhattisgarh	1620270	6596669	7536088	11033311
5	Gujarat	4338188	11193835	7314906	13165930
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	27733860	25109636	21374526
7	Jharkhand	20519422	40575895	96628728	107788466
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1968601	0
9	Karnataka	22725348	38909904	24493869	24810731
10	Kerala	9625460	11355052	6655688	6525145

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Madhya Pradesh	6654020	15278404	11921282	22276741
12	Maharashtra	3377213	20295458	37748141	24268641
13	Manipur	6346350	39406207	26428954	9928687
14	Meghalaya	27479208	60692770	69770760	78614226
15	Mizoram	0	4016475	5589524	2007002
16	Nagaland	0	0	3079598	1278009
17	Odisha	19079568	45737410	116896969	210498086
18	Rajasthan	3182749	6783268	1449967	3809462
19	Sikkim	5454113	5205330	9081202	3906956
20	Tamil Nadu	1181790	3891019	28049531	22061257
21	Telangana	1976326	63786629	7676131	3361993
22	Tripura	1582470	6602040	3261804	5771765
23	Uttarakhand	1766858	11263873	3742689	4250898
24	Uttar Pradesh	2218403	3448897	6743175	0
25	West Bengal	37791760	31533450	93743775	53643189
26	Delhi	0	907171	1714742	540869
Grand Total		217537744	530643126	691880423	654870677

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 2015-16 to 2018-19

(as on 03.01.2019)

(Rs. in lakhs)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
39.04	39.00	100.00	182.77

New Skill Development Schemes

4268. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- whether Government has approved two new Skill Development Schemes last year;
- if so, the details thereof along with the aims and the objectives for starting these two schemes;
- the amount earmarked for these schemes; and
- the time by which these two schemes will be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. Two new Skill Development Schemes have been approved namely (i) Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood (SANKALP); and (ii) Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE). The details of the two schemes are as under:

- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood (SANKALP)

The Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood (SANKALP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a project of total size US Dollar 675 million, including World Bank assistance of US Dollar 500 million, in two tranches of US Dollar 250 million each, with a six-year implementation schedule. At present, the first tranche has been approved for implementation. Accordingly, the Loan Agreement of US 250 Million Dollar for the project was signed between Government of India and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) on 13th December, 2017 which came into effect from 19th January, 2018. SANKALP is a project to reform the skill development landscape, strengthen institutions at Central and State levels, enable greater decentralization of skill development governance, and improve industry connect of skill development programs. The main objectives of the project are:

- (a) Creating convergence among all skill training activities, both State-led and Government of India funded, at the state level;
- (b) Improving quality of skill development programs through enablers such as building a pool of quality trainers and assessors, developing model curriculum and content, and standardizing assessment and certification;
- (c) Establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs;
- (d) Providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections; and
- (e) Creating industry led and demand driven skill training capacity.
- (ii) Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)

Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project is a World Bank assisted-Government of India project with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships. The financial agreement was signed between Government of India and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) on 19th December, 2017 and the closing date of the project is November, 2022. It is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) with a budget outlay of INR 2200 Crore covering the following 4 result areas:

- Improved performance of ITI.
- Increased Capacities of State Governments to support ITIs and Apprenticeship Training
- Improved Teaching and Learning.
- Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training.

Operational guidelines in the form of an Operations Manual (OM) has been completed to ensure smooth implementation of scheme.

Shortage of Funds for SSA

4269. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has cited a shortage of funds and cancelled funds for second set of uniform for students under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for 2019-20 academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of funds released by the Centre to the States under SSA in the year 2018-19; and

(d) the details of funds that has been utilised by the States so far in the year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No Madam. The erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provided for two sets of uniforms for all girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) & Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in Government schools within a ceiling of Rs. 400/- per child per annum at elementary level. Now, Samagra Shiksha has been formulated from 2018-19 by subsuming the erstwhile schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The financial norms under Samagra Shiksha, for two sets of uniforms for all girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) & Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, has been increased to Rs. 600/- per child per annum. The States and Union Territories (UTs) submit their proposals for different interventions, including for the physical and financial requirement of two sets of uniforms, through Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha in the beginning of the financial year. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 4744.35 crore for 9,24,00,027 eligible children has been estimated for towards uniforms all States and UTs during 2018-19, under Samagra Shiksha.

(c) and (d) The details showing State and UT-wise details of central share released and expenditure incurred under SSA/Samagra Shiksha for the year 2018-19 is given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of central share released and expenditure incurred under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha for the year 2018-19

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2018-19 (Samagra Shiksha)	
		Central share released [As on 30.11.2018]	Expenditure [As on 30.11.2018]
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1399.22	785.34
2	Andhra Pradesh	61382.54	34672.42
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18838.41	1012.25
4	Assam	107084.99	71582.45
5	Bihar	221950.59	142806.69
6	Chandigarh	5436.86	4846.89
7	Chhattisgarh	54063.16	79385.66
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2634.94	1233.54
9	Daman and Diu	422.87	0.00
10	Delhi	11437.08	10456.20
11	Goa	944.13	1360.24
12	Gujarat	30428.34	82979.69
13	Haryana	41770.10	32097.63
14	Himachal Pradesh	29448.59	17842.08
15	Jammu and Kashmir	115170.68	0.00
16	Jharkhand	48432.68	65586.88
17	Karnataka	39086.88	55965.09
18	Kerala	14784.64	6477.08
19	Lakshadweep	212.93	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	160238.59	83179.20
21	Maharashtra	62288.67	57367.91
22	Manipur	13482.08	9180.33
23	Meghalaya	13417.79	16971.48
24	Mizoram	8811.83	5893.00

1	2	3	4
25	Nagaland	12845.48	2348.46
26	Odisha	83518.08	56549.64
27	Puducherry	595.49	990.51
28	Punjab	27886.79	11360.09
29	Rajasthan	191694.57	42053.04
30	Sikkim	4649.71	2317.70
31	Tamil Nadu	98125.06	66230.40
32	Telangana	47956.13	11562.78
33	Tripura	14599.32	13820.04
34	Uttar Pradesh	311130.00	300004.03
35	Uttarakhand	38475.63	3004.50
36	West Bengal	72181.86	50205.96
Total		1966826.71	1342129.20

Note: Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release and Miscel any.

Ratification of ILO Convention 189

4271. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether India is yet to ratify the ILO convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any mechanism for regulating working conditions for domestic workers in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide old age pension, health insurance and maternity benefits to domestic workers and also establish a domestic workers social security fund and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the States who have included domestic workers in the schedule of the minimum wages act;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a central advisory committee consisting of persons representing domestic workers' and their unions/associations and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to regulate the recruitment and placement agencies to avoid any harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) ILO has a specific convention concerning decent work for domestic workers, i.e. C189 Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189). The convention was adopted after a dual discussion at the 10th International Labour Conference session on 16 June 2011 and entered into force on 05 sep 2013. The Convention was adopted with the wide support of 185 countries. India also supported the adoption of the convention. The convention C189 supported by a Recommendation 201- Domestic Workers Recommendation, 2011 (No. 201), which was also adopted on the same day. India has not ratified the Convention yet. In India, an ILO Convention is ratified only when the national laws and practices are brought fully into conformity with the provisions of the Convention in question. India has not been able to ratify C-189 as at present legislative framework does not cover all provisions of C 189.

(b) Discussions are under way regarding a Policy for Domestic Workers. The salient features of the draft policy are as under:-

- (i) Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations
- (ii) Domestic workers will have the right to register as unorganized workers. Such registration will facilitate their access to rights & benefits accruing to them as workers.
- (iii) Right to form their own associations/trade unions
- (iv) Right to have minimum wages, access to social security, protection from abuse, harassment, violence
- (v) Right to enhance their professional skills
- (vi) Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation
- (vii) Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals, etc.
- (viii) Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of concerned placement agencies
- (ix) Establishment of a grievance redressal mechanism for domestic workers.

(c) The central Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security to all unorganized workers including domestic workers. The Act provides formulation of social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits & old age protection by the central Government. The state Government are mandated under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganized sector workers including domestic workers relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits housing, education schemes for children, skill up gradation of workers, financial assistance & old age homes.

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. The converged PMJJBY/PMSBY scheme is for the beneficiaries in the age group 18-50 years and provides for coverage of Rs. 2 lakh, in case of natural death and Rs. 2 lakh, in case of accidental death. The converged schemes are being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India. A premium of Rs. 342 (330+12) per annum would be required for the converged schemes. The premium would be shared between the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. This Ministry has urged all the State/UTs Governments to give their financial concurrence to cover 50 percent of the premium for all eligible unorganised workers. Around 2.83 crore beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme. The Central Government has also launched the Ayushman Bharat Yojana which will cover 10 crore poor and vulnerable families providing coverage up to Rs. 5 Lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. This scheme will also cater to eligible domestic workers.

(d) 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.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Labour is working on a draft policy for regulation of placement agencies for domestic workers in consultation with the ILO and other Stakeholder. Further, action is being taken to extend the purview of the draft policy to include in it other placement agencies, which deal with placement of other kind of

workers also. An advisory has also been issued to the State Government/UTs requesting them to take necessary steps for making legislation policies for protection of domestic workers from exploitation by unscrupulous agents / unregistered placement agencies.

[Translation]

Production cost of Natural Gas

4272. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) whether the production cost of natural gas is higher than its retail prices and the current gas pricing method has been criticised by producers/upstream companies as being too low to attract investments in the sector and if so, the details thereof along with the present cost of production and the basis on which the retail price of natural gas is fixed by the Government;

(b) whether there has been a huge decline in the domestic production of natural gas in the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, company/oil and gas fields-wise;

(c) whether the Government has done any assessment of the impact of decline in production and availability of natural gas on the economy as a whole and power sector in particular and if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken to meet requirements of domestic gas production in the country;

(d) whether natural gas production of ONGC from KG-DWN-98/2 is likely to start by December 2019 and peak gas production rate is projected at 16 million cubic meters per day and oil output is pegged at 80000 barrels a day and if so, the details thereof along with quantum of increase in production of natural gas and crude oil per day registered during the said period;

(e) whether ONGC has allocated 1.7 billion work package of crucial underwater kits in KG-DWN-98/2 off the East coast and if so, the details thereof along with its potential to reduce country's import dependence for oil

and gas by 10 per cent; and

(f) whether ONGC's domestic production during the current year has gone down 1 per cent as compared to last year resulting in the country's dependence on imports and if so, the details thereof along with steps taken to push up production two and half times by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Cost of production of natural gas depends on several factors such as location (onshore, shallow water, deep water) of gas field, quality & composition of produced gas, gas type whether associated gas or non-associated gas, age and size of the gas field, type of reservoir, logistics, availability of surface facilities, exchange rate etc. Since factors which affect cost of production are unique to each gas field, cost of production of gas varies from-field to field. Government of India notified "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" on 25.10.2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub(USA), National Balancing Point(UK), Alberta(Canada) and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and has tried to make a fine balance between their interests. The gas prices notified for 1st October, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 is US\$ 3.36/ MMBTU (on GCV basis).

Further, to incentivize domestic production of natural gas, Government notified a policy in March, 2016 to grant marketing and pricing freedom with a price ceiling on gas produced from discoveries in Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater, and High Pressure-High Temperature areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of crude oil and natural gas to be produced under the Discovered Small Fields Policy-2015 and Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP). Government has also granted pricing and marketing freedom to the gas produced from Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks. Recently, exploration & production companies working in north eastern region have been provided marketing including pricing freedom for the gas which are yet to commence commercial production as on 1st July, 2018.

(b) and (c) The domestic production of natural gas in the country was 31.86 Billion Cubic Meters(BCM) in financial year 2015-16, 31.34 BCM in financial year 2016-

17 and 31.91 BCM in financial year 2017-18. Domestic natural gas is allocated as per prevailing gas allocation policy wherein power sector is a priority sector and balance demand is met through import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) under open general license. To incentivize domestic production of natural gas, marketing including pricing freedom has been granted in deep water, ultra deep water and High Pressure-High Temperature (HP-HT) area, in north eastern region and fields under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks.

(d) Natural gas production from KG-DWN-98/2 Block is proceed to start by December 2019. The peak gas production rate is projected to be about 15 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per Day and the peak oil production rate is projected as about 78000 Barrels of Oil per Day.

(e) ONGC awarded the SURF (Subsea Umbilical Risers Flowlines) and SPS (Subsea Production Systems) package on 1st October, 2018 at an award cost of about USD 1.65 billion. This project envisages production of 25.87 million metric tonnes (MMT) of oil and 45.28 BCM of gas by 2035-36.

(f) ONGC's standalone production of crude oil (including condensate) and natural gas in 2018-19 (April, 2018 to November, 2018) is 30.464 million metric tonnes of oil equivalent (MMTOE) as compared to 30.701 MMTOE in corresponding period of previous year 2017-18 (April, 2017 to November, 2017). ONGC is undertaking several steps to increase the production of oil / gas and has chalked out two pronged strategy i.e. redevelopment of existing matured fields and development of new fields/marginal fields. Small/marginal fields, which were not viable on standalone basis, are being developed through duster development concept.

[English]

Issues at WTO

4273. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether several members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) have come together in an attempt to break impasse over resolving disputes as the United States has blocked the appointment of new members to hear

cases in the Dispute Settlement Body;

(b) if so, the details of cases from India which are under the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO; and

(c) the details of efforts/steps made by the Government to get those issues resolved?

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. United States has been blocking the appointment of members of the WTO Appellate Body on some systemic and procedural issues. About 1/4th of the 164 WTO members, including India, have expressed concerns on the matter at every relevant WTO meeting. Further, India along with EU and 12 other countries have submitted a communication to the WTO General Council for addressing the issues raised by United States on functioning and operations of Dispute Settlement Body, including appointment of Appellate Body members.

(b) and (c) India has 7 disputes at WTO which are at different stages of settlement (details in the given the enclosed Statement) With the help of experienced Law Firms India is defending its interest in these disputes.

Statement

India's disputes in WTO

- (i) DS430 - Import of poultry and poultry products from United States. Complainant: India,
- (ii) DS436 - Countervailing duty by United States on Indian Steel products, Complainant: India,
- (iii) DS456 - National Solar Mission dispute with United States, Complainant: United States,
- (iv) DS510 - United states' Sub-Federal Renewable energy programme, Complainant: India,
- (v) DS518 - India-certain Measures on imports of iron and steel products from Japan, Complainant: Japan,
- (vi) DS541 - Export Subsidies measures of India, Complainant: United States,
- (vii) DS-547 - United States-Certain measures of United States on steel and aluminium products, Complainant: India.

Shifting of Powers

4274. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shifting of financial powers from University Grants Commission (UGC) to the Ministry would lead to reduced funding and salary grants, leaving institutions to raise money through corporate sponsorships, consultancies etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this would lead to exclusion of students of socially and economically backward families; 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) There is no such proposal for shifting of financial powers from the University Grants Commission (UGC) to the Ministry.

[Translation]

Part Time Course under Skill Development

4275. SHRIM ATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRI LALLU SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to introduce any part time course by organising skill development centres with the help of local Administration in various Districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is likely to consider organizing such camps; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing a flagship scheme

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 which enables large number of prospective youth including school dropout for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country. Under RPL, candidates with prior learning experience are assessed and certified through imparting short duration training upto 80 hrs in any four types known as RPL Camps, RPL Centre, RPL at Employer Premises and Best in Class Employer. The courses under RPL are aligned with standardised National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). RPL Camps is the location where workers of the particular sector are consolidated such as industrial and traditional cluster. RPL Centre is designated for geographically scattered workers who need to be mobilised. Under the PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, as on 30.11.2018, 33.93 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained including 9.08 lakh candidates certified under RPL.

[English]

Guidelines Issued by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for Protection of Women

4276. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines/directions issued by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in compliance to the directions issued by the Government regarding prohibition of harassment of women at work places and its general publicity amongst its women workforce;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the Regional Offices (ROs) and Schools do not have Internal Complaints Committee;

(c) if so, the number of ROs and Schools where such committee is yet to be formed and the steps taken/being taken in this regard;

(d) whether it is a fact that wherever it has been formed the same is not being given wide publicity amongst the workforce and are virtually defunct; and

(e) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard during the last one year and measures being taken to make these committees proactive?

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 constituted the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) at KVS (HQ) level regarding prohibition of sexual harassment of women at workplace. The guidelines/ directions in this regard have also been circulated amongst all 25 Regional Offices (ROs) and 05 Zonal Institutes of Educational Training for constitution of the ICCs for its wide publicity on 03.06.2015. They have also been advised to give wide publicity to the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The handbook on sexual harassment of women at workplace and training module on the subject have also been forwarded to them on 27.07.2017.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The ICCs have been constituted in all 25 ROs and Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) barring 8 KVs opened recently. The concerned ROs have issued directions for constitution of such committee in these KVs falling under their respective administrative jurisdiction.

(d) No, Madam. Wherever ICCs have been formed, the same have been given wide publicity amongst the workforce and are functioning proactively.

(e) The KVS conducts various gender sensitization and awareness programme through training / workshop. ROs also issue directions from time to time to make the committees proactive. 13 complaints of sexual harassment have been received during the last one year. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Detail of Complaints of Sexual Harassment received in KVs / Regional Offices during last one year

Sl. No.	Name of Complainant & Complainee	Name of KV	Name of RO
1.	Shri Sudhir Tiwari, TGT (Eco.) - Mrs. Bharati Pathak, Contractual TGT (SST).	No. 1 Sector-30, Gandhinagar.	Ahmedabad
2.	Smt. Samrin Quadric, Principal - Smt. Lata Choudhary, TGT (P&HE).	AFS Jaisalmer	Jaipur
3.	Shri Suresh Kumar Yadav, Principal - Smt. Kusum Lata Meena, PGT (Geog.).	Banswara	Jaipur
4.	Shri Suresh Pal Singh Jayas, PGT (Chem) - Smt. Nisha Singh, PGT (Chem).	No. 2 Chakeri, Kanpur	Lucknow
5.	Shri Bachchan Prasad, HM - Mrs. Kiran Sharma, PRT (Music).	Mau	Varanasi
6.	Shri Uma Kant Tripathi, TGT (Lib) - Mrs. Monika Dhiman, TGT (English).	Nangal Bhur	Chandigarh
7.	Sh. Ravi Prakash Bharti, Junior Secretariat Assistant - Ms. Sheena, Primary teacher	Jalalabad	Chandigarh
8.	Sh. Kishore Kumar, Principal - Dr. Kundakali Bhowmick, (Contractual Doctor)	Kharagpur	Kolkata
9.	Sh. K. Murgeshawaran, Principal - Mrs. Khyali Gulati, PRT	I IT Guwahati	Guwahati
10.	Sh. R.K. Srivastava, Senior Secretariat Assistant - Ms. Tanuja Singh, TGT (Lib) & Ms. Madhulika Kumari, PGT.	Gomoh	Ranchi
11.	Smt. Sandhya Srivasatava, Asstt. Commissioner, KVS, RO Varanasi - Smt. Indu Puri, Principal	RO Varanasi	Varanasi
12.	Shri Ranvir Singh, Deputy Commissioner, KVS, RO, Chandigarh - Ms. Indira Mundgal, AC, KVS, RO Chandigarh.	RO Chandigarh	Chandigarh
13.	Shri Suraj Prasad, Principal - Ms. Nidhi Choudhary, Contractual Teacher.	Sector 25 Rohini	Delhi

Advanced Training Institute

4277. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal of Model Industrial Training institute/upgraded Advanced

Training Institute at Barang, Cuttack and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Odisha has already sanctioned 5 acres of land to this project and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Model Institute is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE):

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Model Industrial Training Institute (MITI) at Choudwar, Cuttack Odisha has been upgraded as Advanced Training Institute (ATI) in August 2014 and subsequently this has been renamed as National Skill Training Institute in June 2018. It has been functioning in Choudwar with three trades viz; Fitter, Electrician and Welder. Government of Odisha had allotted 5 acres of land at Barang for setting up of erstwhile MITI for which Foundation Stone has already been laid on 16th July 2018.

Technology Development Centre

4278. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of work on Tool Room/Technology Development Centre to be set up at Rohtak and Saha, Ambala in Haryana including the stage of construction of building infrastructure;

(b) the number of new Tool Rooms/Technology Development Centres that have been approved/proposed in Haryana during the last three years;

(c) whether the work is going on as per the schedule or there is some delay in completion of the work and if so, the details thereof including correspondence with Government of Haryana, if any, made in this regard; and

(d) the amount of investment made by the Government in setting up each of these centres and the number of people likely to be benefited from one such centre every year and the time by these Tool Rooms are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) Under Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP), on Technology Centre at Rohtak (Haryana) has been approved with estimated cost of Rs.125.56 crore. Its estimated annual training capacity is 8500 trainees. Government approved duration of the TCSP is up to June 2020.

Development of MSME Clusters

4279. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking any measure to introduce cluster development mechanism to align the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) growth with the job creation agenda, if so, the details thereof along with the number of clusters developed under the MSME cluster development programme during each of the last four years;

(b) the turnover, production and the number of jobs created therefrom within each of these clusters during the said period;

(c) whether the clusters under this programme export their products and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any schemes for unorganised clusters of MSMEs 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) The Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) is implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and 22 clusters have been completed during financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18.

(b) and (c) As per the information collected from respective clusters by MSME Development Institutes, the details of turnover, production, jobs creation and exports of each of these clusters are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The MSMEs, not covered under MSE-CDP scheme can avail of benefits under other schemes of the Ministry such as Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED), A Scheme for promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Marketing Promotion Schemes etc.

Statement*Turnover / Production / Jobs created / Export Figures*

(I) Clusters completed during 2014-15: 4

Sl. No.	Name of the cluster	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18			
		Turn-over (Rs. in Cr.)	Production	Jobs created	Export (Rs. in Cr.)	Turn-over (Rs. in Cr.)	Production	Jobs created	Export (Rs. in Cr.)	Turn-over (Rs. in Cr.)	Production	Jobs created	Export (Rs. in Cr.)	Turn-over (Rs. in Cr.)	Production	Jobs created	Export (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	General Engineering Cluster, Manjeri, Mallapuram, Kerala	13.50		300	Nil	14.40		320	Nil	17.00		340	Nil	22.20		410	Nil
2	Honey Processing Cluster, Malda, West Bengal	3.04	220.14 MT	1725	Nil	2.13	142.37 MT	1088	Nil	0.76	74.87 MT	677	Nil	0.49	69.18 MT	465	Nil
3	Auto Cluster, Hubli, Karnataka	150.00	144 cr.	2800	Nil	180.00	165 cr.	3000	50.00	200.00	184 cr.	4000	100.00	235.00	215 cr.	4500	150.00
4	Printing Cluster, Krishnagiri Tamil Nadu	160.00		9500	Nil	177.00		10600	Nil	182.00		10600	Nil	187.00		10850	Nil

(II) Clusters completed during 2015-16: Nil

(III) Clusters completed during 2016-17: 5

Sl. No.	Name of the cluster	2016-17				2017-18			
		Turnover (Rs. in Cr.)	Production	Jobs created	Export (Rs. in Cr.)	Turnover (Rs. in Cr.)	Production	Jobs created	Export (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Textile Cluster, Malegaon, Maharashtra	3974.00	330 Cr.Mtr	60000	Nil	4295.00	370 Cr.Mtr	70000	Nil
2	Ceramic Cluster, Vridhachalam, Tamil Nadu	4.60	--	5000	Nil	5.00	--	5500	Nil
3	Engineering Cluster, Hosur, Tamil Nadu	450.00	--	18000	72.00	520.00	--	19000	80.00
4	Mango Processing Cluster, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	65.00	5600 MT	6000	17.00	79.00	6800 MT	6500	20.00
5	Readymade Garment Cluster, Nagpur, Maharashtra	1250.00	3.75 cr.pcs.	12500	8.00	1400.00	4.2 cr. pes.	14000	10.00

(IV) Clusters completed during 2017-18: 13

Sl. No.	Name of the cluster	2017-18			
No.		Turnover (Rs. in Cr.)	Production	Jobs created	Export (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Auto & Engineering Cluster, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	750.00	700 cr.	11850	65.00
2	Turmeric Cluster, Sangli, Maharashtra	143.51	11384 MT	2002	33.45
3	Rice Mill Cluster, Keelapavoor, Tamil Nadu	186.00	35000	4000	Nil
4	Garment Cluster, Ichalakaranji, Maharashtra	12.50	30900 pes.	1300	4.50
5	Dal Mill Cluster, Nagpur, Maharashtra	1090.00	62480 MT	2400	27.00
6	Scissor Cluster, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	20.35	18.45 cr.	2500	0.50
7	Rice Mill Cluster, Alangulam, Tamil Nadu	90.00	17000	1200	Nil
8	Wood Processing Cluster, Kollam, Kerala	11.52	-	500	Nil
9	Zari Embroidery Cluster, Budge Budge, West Bengal	72.00	72 cr.	35600	12.00
10	Plastic Woven Sacks Cluster, Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	270.00	2100	5800	11.00
11	Fan Cluster, Kolkata, West Bengal	250.00	250 cr.	6900	5.00
12	Printing and Packaging Cluster, Karnal, Haryana	530.00	-	10440	Nil
13	Gold Jewellery Cluster, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	220.00	195 cr.	26500	Nil

**Recognition of Domestic Workers under the
Minimum Wages Act, 1948**

4280. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to fix minimum wages for domestic workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that Indian homes has witnessed a 120 per cent increase in domestic workers during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government recognises/proposes to recognize domestic workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (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 fall under the purview of State Sphere, wherein, the State Government is empowered to include Domestic Workers in the scheduled employment to ensure the minimum wages to them.

No data regarding increase in domestic workers is Centrally maintained in this Ministry. However, as per information available, 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.

**Annual Survey of Education
Report (ASER)**

4281. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to access the causes of such low learning levels in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the steps being taken/considered to be taken to reverse the trend; and

(c) whether the Government plans to harness digital means to increase the learning outcome in the Government primary schools in rural parts of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by a non-governmental organization. It is a household survey limited to rural areas of the country. The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is not associated with this survey.

To monitor improvement in children's learning levels and to periodically assess the health of the government education system as a whole, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been periodically conducting National Achievement Surveys (NAS) since 2001. NCERT conducted NAS 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. 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).

District report cards for NAS have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD/NCERT website. These cards 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.

NCERT is facilitating States and UTs for post NAS activities to improve the learning level of students in the districts which includes community participation, teacher training in Assessment, use of Science and Mathematics Kits developed by NCERT, State Text book analysis, use of Early language kit and Early Mathematics kit developed by NCERT, training in child friendly assessment practices for teachers etc.

The short terms actions include sharing of findings with State level officers, and DIET functionaries in regional workshops and Understanding of the learning gaps in the Districts by the State functionaries. The medium term goal for NAS includes Sharing of findings of NAS with BRCs, teachers, head teachers, parents, SMC members and other stakeholders, orientation of BRCs, CRCs and teachers on evolving learning strategies to enhance learning outcomes at different grade levels, facilitating teachers in using alternative instructional strategies to bridge the learning gaps with the support of State functionaries seeking support from community to improve the learning levels.

During 2018-19 many modules for the post NAS interventions have been initiated which includes understanding the district report cards, pedagogical inputs to target the learning outcomes, school based assessment, promoting experiential learning, sports and art integrated education and improving community participation.

Under Samagra Shiksha, various interventions such as Science fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit to higher institution of students and learning enhancement of students are also approved. Some of the ICT initiatives i.e. e-pathshala, National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER), have been taken for improving quality of education. le-pathshala' is another platform which contains e-resource for the students and teachers. The e-resources for students include e-books for all subjects from classes I to XII, e-contents (i.e. audio, video, interactive

object, text images, maps), question banks, e-courses in various subjects etc. All the above mentioned quality interventions are provided at par to schools of rural and urban area.

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.

[Translation]

Comercialization of Education

4282. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the steps taken to check the-increasing trend of commercialization of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the date on which the review was done last time?

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) While there has been rapid expansion of private Higher Educational Institutions in the last decade, Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities are set up as "not for profit" Institutions. The Government has consistently held the view that education in India is not regarded as a commercial activity and educational Institutions shall be set up in the "not for profit" mode. Fee Fixation Committees have been set up by the State Governments, which are fixing fee for professional and technical courses.

The Government has taken following initiatives to curb commercialization of education:

(i) The Deemed to be Universities are regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) as per the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. As per Clause 6.1 of the Regulations, no institution deemed to be university shall, for admission in respect of any course or programme of study conducted in such institution, accept payment towards admission fee and other fees and charges, for the following:

(a) which is a capitation fee or donation in whatever nomenclature or form;

(b) 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;

(c) without a proper receipt in writing issued for such payment to the concerned student admitted in such institution.

(ii) Private Universities are regulated by the by the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Clause 3.9 of the above Regulation provides that the admission procedure and fixation of fees shall be in accordance with the norms/guidelines prescribed by the UGC and other concerned Statutory Bodies.

Revival of Indian Folk Arts and Music

4283. SHRI HARJ MANJHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several prevailing Indian Folk Arts and Music are on the verge of extinction in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify such Folk Arts and Music and if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government to revive these Folk Arts and Music; 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) to (d) No such formal study has been conducted so far by the Government. However, to protect, promote and preserve the Indian folk arts and music in the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country. The details of the annual grant-in-aid provided/ released to these ZCCs for cultural activities during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	NZCC, Patiala	1412.50	642.21	818.15
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	885.15	895.26	784.12
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	560.56	841.27	529.05
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	813.65	861.32	603.60
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	1115.00	588.43	726.38
6.	NCZCC, Prayagraj	517.37	491.58	619.35
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	1530.10	1765.00	609.06
Total		6834.33	6085.07	4689.71

Conservation of Paintings and Caves

4284. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paintings and caves of pre-historic importance and religious places in the country are reportedly in dilapidated condition due to lack of adequate maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received for the conservation of such religious places, paintings and caves in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No Madam. The conservation work of protected caves and paintings under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is attended regularly, depending upon requirements of the different sites and availability of the resources and they are in a good state of preservation. Such conservation work comprising maintenance & repairs, is a continuous process which is attended regularly by the ASI on all protected monuments. Adequate funds are provided for conservation and preservation of protected monuments including the caves and paintings.

[English]

Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana

4285. PROF. RICHARD HAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of traditional habitats of the tribal communities in different States of India;

(b) the measures taken by the Union Government and State Governments to safeguard the lives of the tribal communities in the country;

(c) the details of the tribal communities still living in dilapidated houses not having toilet facilities and the number of dropouts from schools at the primary level itself in different States;

(d) the details of the States that have fully utilised the special Central assistances for the Tribal communities; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The details of traditional habitats of the tribal communities are not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Ministry is, however, implementing a scheme namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribes Groups (PVTG)" for the welfare of PVTGs. The scheme is flexible and enables the States/Union Territories (UTs) to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural

environment while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life.

(b) The security framework provided to the population of the country is also available to the communities notified as Scheduled Tribes. Further, there are some specific regulations providing for engaging with such communities in some parts of the country governed by local legislations / regulations etc. Article 338 A provides for a National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards provided for the STs. The police authorities are empowered to take cognizance of offences against STs also.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) at Central level and Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) at State level is dedicated source of fund for tribal development across the country. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps. Details of STC/TSP funds allocated by Central Ministries / Departments, State Governments and Ministry of Tribal Affairs under various schemes catering to Education, Health, Agriculture, Livelihood, Housing, Drinking water & Sanitation, Employment Generation, Skill Development, Women and Child Development etc. during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are as below:

(Rs. in Crore)

STC component	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Central Ministries / Departments	16,111	15,628	19,873	25,999	31,803
State Component	83,167	96,369	1,11,435	1,39,290	1,52,494
Funds under MoTA	3,850	4,550	4,799	5,293	6,000
Total	103,128	116,547	136,107	170,582	1,90,297

(c) There are about 2,33,29,105 tribal households in the country as reflected in Census 2011. As per Census 2011, approximately 1 Crore households (40.6% of the total households) have good houses. About 1.24 Crore households (53.13% of the total households) have liveable houses. The remaining 15 lakh households (6.25% of the total households) have dilapidated houses. State wise details of number dropouts from schools at primary level

is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Statement showing amount of funds provided to State Government during last four years under the Scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' alongwith utilization certificate due for rendition as on 3.1.2019 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Annual Average Dropout Rate 2016-17

State/UT	Primary					
	ALL			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.03	1.25	1.65	-	1.78	0.71
Andhra Pradesh	1.91	1.90	1.90	8.07	8.60	8.33
Arunachal Pradesh	23.65	22.82	23.25	29.00	26.44	27.74
Assam	6.21	4.98	5.60	7.35	6.34	6.85
Bihar	10.26	8.78	9.53	13.30	11.63	12.48
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	7.69	0.70
Chhattisgarh	3.42	3.07	3.25	5.55	5.00	5.28
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	0.92	0.40	0.67
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	0.64	3.30	1.84
Goa	1.71	2.22	1.96	-	-	-
Gujarat	0.92	1.04	0.98	1.84	1.73	1.79
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	0.66	1.03	0.84	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	13.44	14.92	14.15	13.56	13.53	13.54
Jharkhand	15.54	15.90	15.71	16.34	15.75	16.05
Karnataka	0.85	1.96	1.39	4.26	4.97	4.61
Kerala	0.11	0.04	0.08	2.96	3.46	3.20
Lakshadweep	1.37	0.61	1.00	1.21	0.57	0.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	4.58	4.44	4.51	6.12	6.15	6.14
Maharashtra	0.66	0.75	0.70	1.89	1.73	1.82
Manipur	15.69	17.92	16.79	17.55	20.52	19.01
Meghalaya	18.01	17.37	17.69	17.95	17.29	17.62
Mizoram	15.24	15.49	15.36	15.00	15.23	15.11
Nagaland	20.47	21.44	20.95	22.44	23.32	22.87
Odisha	4.05	4.44	4.24	7.12	7.63	7.37
Puducherry	-	-	-	+	+	+
Punjab	2.99	2.64	2.83	26.24	21.4-3	24.05
Rajasthan	6.94	7.06	6.99	8.76	9.20	8.97
Sikkim	6.06	4.09	5.13	12.38	7.20	10.03
Tamil Nadu	0.12	0.81	0.46	6.40	5.66	6.05
Telangana	7.45	7.76	7.60	11.84	12.13	11.98
Tripura	4.33	4.44	4.39	5.83	6.76	6.29
Uttar Pradesh	11.44	10.85	11.15	3.27	2.41	2.85
Uttarakhand	5.68	5.46	5.58	7.50	6.52	7.03
West Bengal	8.22	7.88	8.05	13.68	12.67	13.18
All India	6.40	6.30	6.35	8.57	8.51	8.54

Source: UDISE Flash Statistics

Note: States reporting negative dropout rate have not been reported

Statement-II

Status of fund allocated / released to the States under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) during 2014-15 to 2017-18

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	UC Due as on 3.1.2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2937.82	3500.00	5000.42	3624.77	0.00
2	Assam	1788.59	5844.00	3407.80	0.00	6073.5786
3	Bihar	403.00	1368.26	743.74	0.00	2112.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Chhattisgarh	9826.50	10809.64	11717.82	14327.57	0.00
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	455.68	559.09	25.69
6	Gujarat	10382.74	10566.50	9488.00	10270.41	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	997.99	475.00	1959.39	2291.20	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2000.00	3671.61	3626.50	987.50
9	Jharkhand	9571.11	10000.00	9820.75	11372.49	1573.84
10	Karnataka	3000.00	4370.00	5100.00	5955.37	999.71
11	Kerala	530.00	357.50	808.09	808.43	519.99
12	Madhya Pradesh	15274.22	11501.21	19236.61	22828.70	3521.03
13	Maharashtra	11726.18	12514.91	9547.00	13760.38	0.00
14	Manipur	1118.00	1100.00	2260.00	3790.38	0.00
15	Odisha	14925.04	14728.52	11806.27	11975.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	8822.04	10190.00	11072.90	10051.83	0.00
17	Sikkim	520.25	353.00	1497.62	5986.00	2250.17
18	Tamil Nadu	217.33	0.00	600.00	894.10	400.00
19	Telangana	3541.00	4000.00	3845.35	4493.55	0.00
20	Tripura	1183.94	2400.07	1345.76	1649.77	100.06
21	Uttarakhand	805.83	0.00	0.00	679.00	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	697.79	905.51	121.92	458.35	1141.43
23	West Bengal	5730.00	6233.00	5995.50	5397.11	0.00
Total		103999.37	113217.12	119502.230	134800.00	19704.9986

DBTL

4286. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government reportedly proposes to

change the existing norms of Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG subsidy Scheme and is intending to revert back to earlier system of supplying subsidized refills to domestic LPG consumers in place of the current scheme of transfer of cash subsidy into the bank account of LPG consumers under the PAHAL Scheme; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the DBTL subsidy scheme has been helpful/successful in curbing fraudulent LPG distribution system and if so, the details thereof along with the number of fraudulent connections identified and cancelled and the

amount funds saved as a result thereof, State/UTwise particularly in Odisha;

(c) whether the Government is aware that several officers do not take action on the complaints relating to supply of LPG and try to protect LPG agency resulting in increase in corruption in supply of LPG in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases reported during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has fixed annual income for the families to whom no subsidy to LPG is to be provided and if so, the details thereof along with the criteria/ norms fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) carry out inter/intra company de-duplication exercise to identify multiple connection suspects who avail subsidy on their domestic LPG connections. On the basis of de-duplication exercise, OMCs take further actions like blocking/suspension/KYC collection/termination. As on 31.12.2018, 4.09 crore LPG consumers have been blocked on account of being inactive/de-duplicatic, across the country including the State of Odisha.

(c) and (d) OMCs have reported that whenever complaints are received, the same are investigated and in all established cases, punitive action is taken as per the extant Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and the Distributorship Agreement against the LPG distributors. Details of established cases of irregularities/malpractice including diversion, underweight and black marketing of LPG cylinders during the last three years and the current year are as under -

Year	Established cases
2015-16	2633
2016-17	1854
2017-18	1728
Apr-Sep'18	789

(e) LPG subsidy is not admissible for a LPG consumer, if the consumer or his /her spouse has taxable income of Rs. 10 lakh or above during the previous financial year

[Translation]

Government Jobs to Tribal People

4287. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target set to make at least secondary school education mandatory for the women belonging to the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the details with regard to the Government jobs given to the tribal people in all the departments as on date;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant in all the departments as on date for the tribals; and

(d) the details of the posts lying vacant then the scheme of the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a flagship scheme of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for imparting education to ST children from Class VI to XII. The EMRS has the capacity of accommodating 480 students wherein 50 % of seats are for girls. As on date 284 EMRSs have been sanctioned across the country. Out of which 219 EMRSs are functional wherein about 30768 boys and 29150 girls are studying. 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 totalling at 462 schools on par with Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas with special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development. Besides, MoTA has provided financial assistance for setting up of Ashram schools across the country, which provides opportunities to ST boys and girls to inter alia access secondary education. As on 31.12.2018, 1205 Ashram

Schools have been sanctioned by MoTA across the country.

Apart from above, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) administered by Ministry of Human Resource Development, wherein Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) funds have been earmarked, envisages inter-alia provision of a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation and to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers etc. Under the scheme, financial support is provided to the States/UTs for opening of new government secondary schools and strengthening of existing secondary schools to improve the access to and quality of education at the secondary stage. Total amount of TSP funds provided to the States under RMSA during 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given below:

Year	Fund Provided to the States under RMSA (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	374.26
2015-16	379.36
2016-17	396.18
2017-18	412.80
2018-19	450.70

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 Secondary and higher secondary schools functional in 177 Districts having \geq 50% ST population including 14 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts having \geq 25% ST population is as under:

1	2
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary and Hr. Secondary	4673
Upper Primary with Secondary and Hr. Secondary	2043

1	2
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	35272

(b) As per information compiled by DoP&T based on the information received from 78 Central Ministries / Departments including their attached / subordinate offices, the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the posts and services of Central Government as on 01.01.2016 is 2,76,007 out of 32,58,663 total employees which works out to 8.47%.

(c) and (d) DoP&T has issued instructions in November/ December, 2014 to all Ministries/ Departments to constitute an in-house Committee to identify backlog reserved vacancies, study of the root cause of backlog reserved vacancies, initiation of measures to remove such factors and to fill up such vacancies through Special Recruitment Drive.

Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) monitors the progress in filling up of backlog reserved vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs with ten Central Ministries / Departments having more than 90% of the employees in Central Government. As per information compiled by DoP&T in respect of said ten Central Ministries / Departments which includes their Public Sector Banks/ Financial Institutions, Central Public Sector Undertakings etc., out of 22829 backlog reserved vacancies for STs, 15874 vacancies were filled up during the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2016 and 6955 backlog vacancies remained unfilled as on 01.01.2017. Out of these ten Ministries / Departments, five Ministries / Departments have further informed that out of 6887 backlog reserved vacancies for STs, 3595 backlog reserved vacancies were filled up as on 31.12.2017 and 3292 backlog reserved vacancies for STs remained unfilled as on 01.01.2018.

Statement showing backlog reserved vacancies of STs for the ten Ministries/Departments as on 01.01.2017 and that of five Ministries/ Departments as on 01.01.2018 is attached.

Statement

Details of backlog vacancies (as on 31.12.2016), vacancies filled up (as on 31.12.2016) and unfilled vacancies (as on 01.01.2017) pertaining to Scheduled Tribes 36

Ministry/Department	Scheduled Tribes		
	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled
Posts	717	257	460
Defence Production	1597	1579	18
Financial Services	6456	5391	1065
Atomic Energy	398	191	207
Defence	893	527	366
Railways	4266	3942	324
Revenue	2226	585	1641
Housing & Urban Affairs	257	82	175
Human Resources Development	614	145	469
Home Affairs	5405	3175	2230
Total	22829	15874	6955

Details of backlog vacancies (as on 31.12.2017), vacancies filled up (as on 31.12.2017) and unfilled vacancies (as on 01.01.2018) pertaining to Scheduled Tribes

Ministry/Department	Scheduled Tribes		
	Vacancies	Filled up	Unfilled
Posts	218	37	181
Defence Production	4086	2428	1658
Financial Services	1923	815	1108
Atomic Energy	398	239	159
Housing & Urban Affairs	262	76	186
Total	6887	3595	3292

Industrially Backward Districts

4288. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government to develop industrial area in backward districts of the country;

(b) the details of effects realised after setting up of these industrial enterprises on the employment and trade in such districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of benefits realised by development of industrial centres at Malanpur in Bhind District, Maneri in Mandala District, Pitampur in Dhar District, Mandideep in Raysen District in terms of trade and employment?

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) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been implementing following schemes for providing incentives to industries in States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States including Sikkim.

- (1) The Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years) and (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The scheme is in force from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- (2) The scheme for Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore) (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The scheme is in force from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- (3) The scheme for North Eastern states including Sikkim provides (i) Central Capital Investment

Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years), (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Govt. share of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Govt. bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in PMRPY and (vii) Transport incentive on finished goods movement by Railways(20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) & by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

Also, under this scheme a single unit can avail overall benefits up to Rs. 200 Crore.

- (4) Scheme of Budgetary Support to the eligible units located in the states of Jammu and

Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim under Goods and Service Tax Regime extends benefits of GST reimbursement of central Govt. share of CGST&IGST to the industrial units for the residual period to them which were earlier availing excise exemption in the pre-GST regime. The scheme is in force from 01.07.2017 till 30.06.2027.

- (5) In addition, DIPP is also implementing 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (MIIUS)' to upgrade common industrial infrastructure in Industrial Parks/Estates/Areas in the country including green field projects in backward areas including NER. Under this scheme, 21 projects are under implementation/completed in various States including, six projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Details of projects sanctioned in the State of Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement. Three projects as per Statement have been completed. These projects were aimed for enhanced business, improvement in product quality, increase in employment and skill development towards overall improvement of infrastructure of existing industrial estates.

Statement

Details of Projects Sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Centra Grant	Central Grant released	Remarks
1.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena, MP (Under MIIUS)	05.03.2015	75.00	12.75	12.75	Project is under implementation
2.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar, MP (Under MIIUS)	05.03.2015	48.48	12.62	12.62	Project Completed
3.	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur, MP (Under IIUS)	28.10.2004	62.97	47.23	45.81	Project completed.
4.	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara, MP (Under IIUS)	02.02.2009	81.10	43.07	41.77	Project is under implementation
5.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi, MP (Under IIUS)	11.03.2008	42.66	20.30	18.89	Project Completed
6.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur, MP (Under IIUS)	11.03.2008	55.58	30.67	25.21	Project is under implementation

Reservation for STs

4289. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified such tribes which do not have the characteristics of a Scheduled Tribe as per Section 1 of Article 342 of the Constitution but these castes are enjoying the benefit of reservation and other benefits while some of the castes have not availed the reservation as yet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is nodal Ministry for specification of a community as Scheduled Tribes (STs) under Article 342 of the Constitution. Responsibility for issuance and verification of STs Certificate and social status rests with concerned State Government / UT Administration.

The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government / UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended.

All action for inclusion or exclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes is taken as per these approved modalities.

[English]

Evaluation of SSA

4290. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since its inception;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether SSA has failed to achieve targets during the last four years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the effective implementation of the SSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates that every child of the age of 6-14 years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) had been designated as the vehicle to support States and UTs in implementing the provisions of RTE Act, 2009. Now, the provisions of RTE Act 2009 are implemented through the Samagra Shiksha which subsumes the erstwhile schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 2018-19. Samagra Shiksha 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.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SSA/Samagra Shiksha has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programmes. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year to assess the progress. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess

the learning achievement of students of classes 3, 5 and 8. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. Further, an All India Performance Audit on Implementation of RTE Act, 2009 was conducted by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) for the period extending from 2010-11 to 2015-16 and accordingly Report No. 23 of 2017 has been laid on the Table of the Parliament on 21.07.2017. An independent third party evaluation of the SSA Scheme was also conducted in 2017-18. It has pointed out that SSA achieved considerable success in universalizing access and strengthening of infrastructure in schools. It has appreciated the enhanced focus of SSA on quality of education in recent years.

The financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for implementation of the interventions under SSA/Samagra Shiksha. Accordingly, the annual plans under SSA/Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 2017-18, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools and for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities and 10,63,164 school toilets. States and UTs have reported opening up of 3.59 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 2,95,382 school buildings, 18,08,452 additional classrooms, 2,33,956 drinking water facilities and 10,11,518 toilets as on 30.09.2018. Statement showing the State and UT-wise details on cumulative sanctions and the achievements on primary and upper primary schools, additional class room, drinking water facilities and toilets since its inception is enclosed.

To ensure effective utilization of funds under SSA/Samagra Shiksha, there is robust monitoring system in

place to review the physical and financial progress of approved interventions through monthly/quarterly reports, annual audit by independent Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit and regular Review Meetings with all States/UTs are held for monitoring the optimum utilization of funds. The Shagun portal has been launched to create a repository of best practices from the States and UTs and to enable online monitoring of implementation of the RTE Act, 2009.

In order to focus on quality of education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These learning outcomes serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. A National Achievement Survey - (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 701 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT. District report cards (provisional) for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website. Through NAS it is for the first time that the teachers have a tool to understand what exactly the child should be learning in various classes, how to teach this through activities and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level. In addition, the RTE Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March 2019 to reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education. The National Institute of Open schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

Statement

Cumulative physical progress of school infrastructures for elementary schools under Samagra Shiksha

Sl. No.	State	Primary School		Upper Primary School		Additional Classrooms		Drinking Water		Boys Toilets		Separate Girls Toilets	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman Nicobar	8	6	0	0	294	253	83	83	91	91	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3408	3408	1047	1045	70204	69795	7143	6895	15336	15227	18525	18408
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1833	1833	540	540	5439	5406	1891	1891	2072	2072	3322	3322
4	Assam	11012	10939	1192	1192	72504	70101	788	788	17414	15238	41840	41508
5	Bihar	18797	15053	544	532	297984	276183	25711	25324	46750	46645	36296	36181
6	Chandigarh	27	25	10	10	304	177	0	0	12	12	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	10632	10081	8807	8512	51309	48340	3666	3637	11192	10468	35454	32183
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	60	60	0	0	678	510	91	91	75	75	258	258
9	Daman and Diu	8	8	6	4	114	79	80	80	53	53	27	27
10	Delhi	13	13	0	0	3039	2556	68	68	667	637	724	613
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	227	173	637	637	611	606	644	635
12	Gujarat	835	835	0	0	76423	74393	5089	5089	20809	20540	18877	18355
13	Haryana	1019	967	1389	1326	30111	29516	6117	5442	8061	7922	11812	11733
14	Himachal Pradesh	96	89	44	23	11494	11397	2491	2480	4672	4670	9982	9976
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10651	9411	1174	1038	24867	19598	2745	2226	9174	4540	18264	18075
16	Jharkhand	19448	19210	10224	10004	108401	105116	7329	7329	8239	8239	16568	16568
17	Karnataka	3740	3738	16	11	57279	56960	22861	22861	27520	24640	24818	24683

18	Kerala	538	534	54	42	8546	8484	10682	10338	12368	12032	7903	7662
19	Lakshadweep	7	1	2	1	25	19	30	5	30	9	10	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	28055	26784	20120	19466	127309	119123	18723	18669	31484	30767	62747	61176
21	Maharashtra	12981	12981	5052	5052	80459	78301	8407	7586	12443	11812	23215	22734
22	Manipur	1032	728	328	119	3592	3140	746	667	1368	1359	4209	4209
23	Meghalaya	2834	2744	1330	1243	7666	7306	2991	2991	4378	4378	5295	5295
24	Mizoram	803	699	646	614	2019	1979	1770	1770	3642	3633	3329	3323
25	Nagaland	447	410	545	532	4776	4770	1789	1789	2392	2392	2394	2394
26	Odisha	10379	9792	9242	9056	77039	74379	7343	7204	15070	13079	49915	48033
27	Puducherry	5	4	2	2	506	497	345	345	312	312	132	132
28	Punjab	678	579	859	857	31209	28142	17737	17737	18501	18501	6352	6172
29	Rajasthan	6888	6751	3212	3165	95523	93561	23283	23283	34235	34235	9962	9962
30	Sikkim	56	56	59	59	605	604	660	654	886	866	608	598
31	Tamil Nadu	2740	2740	5804	5803	38707	38647	17330	17330	24808	24580	24313	24040
32	Telangana	4600	4600	913	913	38865	38757	7082	6747	13790	10631	12216	12216
33	Tripura	1406	1406	636	618	5894	5804	1207	1207	1451	1449	3745	3744
34	Uttar Pradesh	31729	31394	30880	30588	314718	312486	15315	14548	21105	17918	12856	11306
35	Uttarakhand	3521	2619	2232	1751	9264	8786	6295	6160	4903	4830	16001	15735
36	West Bengal	10682	7390	4870	3376	232296	213114	12039	10005	23437	22399	39785	38,945
Total Elementary		200968	187888	111779	107494	1889689	1808452	240564	233956	399351	376857	522398	510210

[Translation]

Data on Bonded Labour

4291. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not having any information in regard to the presence of bonded labourers in the country as well as extent of action taken under the Child Labour laws and the outcome of such action thereof;

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

(c) the strategy being adopted by the Government for the welfare of the Bonded labourers in absence of the above data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Instances of prevalence of bonded labour system are noticed now and then even after its abolition. The root of the problem lies in the social customs and economic compulsions.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned state government/union territory. For these functions, District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities. To assist the District/Sub-Divisional Magistrates in discharge of their statutory duties, vigilance committees are required to be constituted at district and sub-divisional level. Under the Act, it is the duty of every District Magistrate or every officer specified by him to inquire whether bonded labour system is prevalent within the local limits of his jurisdiction. Further one of the functions of the vigilance committees is to make a survey as to whether there is any offence for which cognizance ought to be taken under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task

of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The salient features of the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' are as under:

Financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, Rs. 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized & forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and Rs. 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.

The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% funded by the Central Government.

The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of Rs. 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, Rs. 1.00 Lakh for evaluatory studies and Rs. 10 Lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation. Central Government will give 50% of the amount required for conducting Survey, Awareness Generation and Evaluatory Studies in advance. A State may conduct survey once in every three years per sensitive district. A State may conduct five Evaluatory Studies per year.

The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. However, immediate assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.

The Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.

The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

The State/UT-wise details of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated since 2016, is as under:

Year	State/UT	Bonded Labourers released and rehabilitated
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2216
2016-17	Bihar	1792
	Jharkhand	118
	Odisha	258
	Uttar Pradesh	258
	Karnataka	181
2017-18	Bihar	461
	Karnataka	1500
	Uttar Pradesh	3492
	Rajasthan	159
	Madhya Pradesh	02
	Chhattisgarh	57
	Odisha	742
2018-19	Uttar Pradesh	741
(till 12/18)	Bihar	251
	Assam	12
	Puducherry	9
	Chhattisgarh	1276

[English]

Skill Development along with Education

4292. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any plans to impart training for skill development along with education in all the colleges of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch any such programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is supporting University Grant Commission for three schemes namely Community College, Bachelor of Vocational course (BVOC) & Deen Day a! Upaahyaya (DDU) Kaushal Kendras which are being introduced in different colleges and universities. Currently there are 429 colleges/universities under these schemes. NSDC also has collaboration with Public and Private Universities to skill the students of the colleges who are undergoing UG and/or PG program only. Approximately, 1 lakh students are covered under 165 BVOC colleges, 223 Community Colleges and 64 DDU Kaushal Kendra Colleges. Further, NSDC has collaborated with Ministry of Human Resource Development for restructuring of BVOC by rolling out embedded apprenticeship under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS). BVOC has multiple exits at Certificate, Diploma, Advance Diploma and Degree level. Through this, the employability of the general graduates is enhanced considerably as the student can have professional experience on the shop-floor, along with their graduation.

[Translation]

Gandhi Literature

4293. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include the books related to Gandhi literature in the universities library throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely financial expenditure in this regard?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The decision to purchase Books, Publications and Journals for the University libraries is taken by the respective Universities and not by the Government. However, some suggestions are made to purchase standard Publications.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) vide its letter dated 6th December, 2018 has mentioned inter-alia, that there is a large treasure of Gandhian Literature which has been published by the Publications Division and requested the Universities to refer to this catalogue for libraries of Universities and affiliated colleges.

Further, Gandhian Study Centres have been established in various institutes under the UGC scheme of Epoch Making Social Thinkers of India, with financial assistance of Rs. 7.50 lakhs per annum including Rs. 50,000/- for book and journals.

School under RUSA

4294. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of setting up a schools in Bihar is under consideration of the Government under the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA);

(b) if so, the location-wise number of schools proposed to be set up in Bihar including Gopalganj district;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the State-wise details of the number of new schools established from year 2017 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Setting up of schools does not come under the scope of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) as this scheme is concerned with higher education.

Samagra Shiksha (SS)- an Integrated Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile CSS of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). As on date, there is no proposal for consideration under the Samagra Shiksha scheme for setting up of schools in Bihar.

A proposal from the State Government of Bihar for establishing 2860 secondary schools in all uncovered gram Panchayat was received. Since the proposed plan did not have details of locations etc. of these schools, the proposal was not considered.

(d) The State-wise details of schools sanctioned and opened under SSA& RMSA in 2017-18 and schools approved under Samagra Shiksha in the year 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Table 1: Details of schools sanctioned and functional in 2017-18 under SSA & RMSA

Sl. No.	State	Primary School		Upper Primary Schools		Secondary Schools	
		Sanctioned	Opened*	Sanctioned	Opened*	Sanctioned	Opened*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	220	220	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	130	1	0
3.	Assam	0	6	6	2	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	11	0	24	265	209

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	24	24
6.	Haryana	0	0	11	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	24	24	44	44
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	39	26
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	200	200
12.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	3	0
13.	Meghalaya	0	0	6	6	3	0
14.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	1
15.	Rajasthan	0	0	7	7	33	33
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	2
17.	West Bengal	0	64	0	94	0	0
Total		0	83	274	507	616	539

*Note: Opening include backlog of sanctions in previous years

*Table 2: Details of schools approved under Samagra Shiksha in 2018-19
State wise schools approved under Samagra Shiksha in the year 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State Name	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Additional Stream in Higher Secondary Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	1	22	17	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	70	0	0
13	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	0	1	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12	15	12	6	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
17	Karnataka	0	0	24	0	0
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	525
21	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	2	6	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	2	4
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0	10	7	0
27	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	0	36	67	0	316
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	4	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	5	0
32	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
33	Tripura	0	4	0	1	6
34	Uttar Pradesh	0	22	0	0	0
35	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
36	West Bengal	7	0	0	0	0
Total		19	86	214	44	851

Inclusion of Nalanda in PRASAD Scheme

4295. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to include Nalanda of Bihar under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme in view of its importance;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Development of Tourist Places/Pilgrimage Centres is the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, under the scheme "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive" (PRASHAD) 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.

Under the scheme Ministry of Tourism has approved the following projects for the state of Bihar:

- (i) "Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar", approved in 2014-15 at the cost of Rs.4.27 Crore. The amount Rs.2.91 Crore has been released so far.
- (ii) "Development at Patna Sahib", approved in 2015-16 at the cost of Rs.41.54 Crore. The amount Rs.33.23 Crore has been released so far.

Rescue of Child Labourers from NBCC Site in Delhi

4297. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the child labourers were rescued from the site where the work was being done by NBCC in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of child labourers rescued by the Government, during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this case against NBCC and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the guilty; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any specific measures to eradicate child labour in this country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Child Welfare Committee (District South) under the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) conducted an inspection at the constructions premises at NBCC Construction site, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi on the basis of some information and detained 09 persons alleged to be the child labour.

Government has launched an enquiry into the alleged employment of child labour at NBCC site in New Delhi. It was found that out of the nine children detained by the NCPCR Team, 4 children were major. It was found that all rescued children were relatives of the workers engaged at the construction site, visiting them during lunch hours.

During enquiry, the NBCC (Principal employer) and NCC (concerned contractor) informed that all the alleged child labour detained by the quick response team of NCPCR were not engaged in any construction activities or other work either by NBCC or NCC. Infact, they were the children/ relatives of the contract workers who were present at that time to meet them/ to deliver lunch during lunch hours. The place where the alleged child labour were present is generally used by the workers for lunch during the lunch period and that area is accessible to the family members of the workers as it was not guarded by any security. In view of above, it is opined that there was no evidence of engagement of child labour.

The details of inspection carried out at Central Government establishments under the Child & Adolescent

Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Elimination of child labour is an area of great concern and Government is committed to address the issue. Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work.

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.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

Further to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the NCLP Scheme a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for no Child Labour) has also been developed and is in operation.

Statement

Enforcement Data in respect of the Central Government: Data related to the Cases for which the Central Government is the appropriate government for implementation of the Act:

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	816	2265	3826
2	No. of Irregularities detected	319	610	1966
3	No. of Irregularities Rectified	125	10	1194
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	0	0	0
5	No. of Convictions	1	0	0

Post Placement Drop Out in Skill Training

4298. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking adequate measures to enhance industry's participation in skill training so as to reduce the post placement dropout rate of trainees and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to involve prospective employers in formulating a competency based, industry-ready curriculum in order to make training

programmes more relevant and inclusive and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has encouraged mandatory practical training as a part of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) so as to ensure that trainees have some work experience;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce practical training in the near future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) Yes, The government has taken adequate measures to enhance industry's participation in skill training so as to reduce the post placement dropout rate of trainees. A scheme namely "Dual System of Training" with an objective to enable industry to partner with ITIs for conducting training programmes in high employability courses as per industry requirement, has been launched from year 2016.

The scheme is amalgamation of theoretical training imparted in ITIs and practical training imparted in the industry premises. The course curriculum has been redrafted as per DST frame work. In the NCVT sub-committee meeting dated 28th August 2018, a number of recommendations have been made to further improve the scheme. Views of prospective employers were also considered on these recommendations. In the revised guidelines, there is more participation from industry, the curriculum is in accordance with industry requirement, thereby making the skill training more relevant inclusive, with the pass out trainee industry ready. Some of the details include:

- Flexibility in duration of minimum and maximum practical training in industry
- Relaxation in eligibility criteria of engineering & non engineering industry, i.e minimum number of employee in the industry as well as minimum turn over of industry.
- Extending the scheme from existing 17 trades to all the trades as per industry requirements.

At present 10 State are conducting training under DST and have signed 136 MoUs with different industry.

Central University of Koraput

4299. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned vis-a-vis actual strength of teaching and other posts in Central University (CU) of Koraput, Odisha;

(b) the reasons for not filling up vacant posts, if any;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts; and

(d) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

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 Central University of Odisha has given the following details of the sanctioned and filled up positions of teaching and non-teaching posts:

Category	No. of Sanctioned Posts	No. of Filled up Posts
Teaching	154	17
Non-teaching	115	21

(b) to (d) The onus to fill up the teaching and non-teaching posts lies with the concerned Central University being autonomous body created under respective Act of Parliament. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission (UGC) continuously monitor the filling up of the vacancies in all the Central Universities. This issue is discussed regularly in meetings with Vice Chancellors chaired by Minister of Human Resource Development and also in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held every year under the chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India. The various steps taken by MHRD and UGC in this regard include:

- (i) Five Visitor's nominees have been provided to all the Central Universities for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process,
- (ii) It is clearly mentioned in UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010 that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

- (iii) UGC has framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct-Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with University / College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M.Phil and Ph. D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.
- (iv) Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.
- (v) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in Universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years w.e.f. 23.03.2007.
- (vi) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.

At present, the UGC has advised all the Central Universities to postpone the recruitment process for teachers till further orders as the Union of India and the UGC have filed Special Leave Petitions in the Supreme Court of India seeking leave to appeal the final order and judgment dated 07.04.2017 of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in WPA No. 43260 of 2016 whereby Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad had quashed the provisions of UGC guidelines which provided for determining reservation roster points by treating 'University/college' as a cadre or unit.

[Translation]

Single Teacher Schools

4300. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than one lakh Government primary and secondary schools in the country having only one teacher and if so, the details of such schools, State/UT-wise;

(b) the scheme being formulated by the Government supplement the efforts being made by the States particularly in respect of such schools; and

(c) whether any special scheme is likely to be implemented to ensure proper student teacher ratio in such schools 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) As per Unified District Information System of Education (UDISE), 2016-17 (Provisional), there are 92275 single-teacher Government schools at both elementary level and secondary level. State/UT-wise details of such schools are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR norm is 30:1 and at the upper primary level it is 35:1. As per the Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1, for upper primary schools is 17:1 and for Secondary level is 27:1. However, the recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and Union Territories (UT) Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the requirements of the States/UTs. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' performance include, inter alia, regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly

recruited teachers, academic support for teachers and monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres. States and UTs are also encouraged to use digital technology like installation of Bio-metric attendance system in schools.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Single Teacher Government schools
1	2	3
Total number of single teacher schools		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7483
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1077
4.	Assam	4624
5.	Bihar	3483
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2810
8.	Dadra and Nagar Havel I	0
9.	Daman & Diu	3
10.	Delhi	5
11.	Goa	292
12.	Gujarat	985
13.	Haryana	879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1214
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1758
16.	Jharkhand	7564
17.	Karnataka	4767
18.	Kerala	294
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18307

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	2784
22.	Manipur	340
23.	Meghalaya	217
24.	Mizoram	66
25.	Nagaland	31
26.	Odisha	1218
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	899
29.	Rajasthan	12052
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	829
32.	Telangana	4587
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8092
35.	Uttarakhand	1858
36.	West Bengal	3756
India		92275

Source UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional)

Losses Suffered by Grape Farmers and Exporters

4301. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the losses suffered by the grape formers and exporters during 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority has submitted any estimate to the Government in August, 2018 regarding compensation for the losses suffered by grape farmers and exporters in 2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/efforts made by the Government to compensate the losses suffered by the grape farmers and exporters till date?

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) Some exporters have reported of losses due to rejection of consignments by the European Union in 2010. The rejection happened on account of detection of Chloromaquet Chloride (CCC). The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), in consultation with National Resource Centre (NRC) for Grapes, Pune, had introduced a Residue Monitoring Plan (RMP) for Grapes in 2003-04, which requires mandatory pre-shipment testing for residues, for grapes export to the European Union. To make it cost effective, NRC had limited the number of chemicals for pre-export testing and CCC was not on the list of chemicals for the RMP testing. In 2010, the EU suddenly enforced the testing with regard to presence of CCC and a number of grape consignments were rejected by the EU due to its presence.

The Residue Monitoring Plan (RMP) was introduced, in the face of an imminent ban by the EU due to detection of pesticide residues in grape consignments. The RMP was introduced to streamline the exports and to minimize the chances of rejections due to detection of chemical residues. The testing under the RMP was done for only a limited number of chemicals through a random sampling process prescribed by the NRC, Grapes, Pune, with a view to limit the costs. This process does not absolve the exporters from meeting the standards required by EU, which prescribe limits for more than 400 chemicals.

(c) and (d) Based on the FOB cost analysis done by the Government of Maharashtra/ NRC — Grapes. APEDA had submitted an estimate of Rs.9.61 crores for the losses suffered by the exporters.

(e) The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance and on their advice was referred to the Office of

Adviser Cost for verification of claims. The Office of Chief Adviser Cost, have advised to refer the matter to the Commission of Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) for analysis of cost of production.

Sports for Girls Students

4303. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a separate scheme for promoting sports for girl students in view of their increasing participation and good results thereof in sports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) 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 scheme includes the Sports and Physical Education component under which provision for grants for sports equipments for indoor & outdoor games in all government schools has been made.

Under the Samagra Shiksha, provision has been made for grant for sports equipments at the rate 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 per annum. In the year 2018-19, an outlay of Rs. 50690.37 lakh under sports grant for 894307 schools, has been approved under Samagra Shiksha.

Besides, under the Samagra Shiksha, self-defence training is imparted to enhance safety and security of girls inside and outside of the school and to inculcate confidence amongst girls to deal with any emergency situation. Girl

students of classes IX and X of government and government aided schools are covered under the intervention.

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 also 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 opportunity. NCF also focuses on the possibility of utilization of school space at the block level for special sports programme both before school hours and after school hours to enable children with special talent for sports to come there for special training during vacation period.

Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affair and Sports, is implementing sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons. Their schemes are gender neutral. However, some schemes have women component, which include Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) which provides for financial assistance to States/UTs for conducting women sports competitions.

Department of Sports launched the revamped Khelo India scheme in October, 2017 with twelve components which, inter-alia, includes a dedicated vertical "Sports for Women", which provides for financial assistance for holding sports competitions for women.

Besides, Department of Sports, through its autonomous body, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing various sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons including female sportspersons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions.

Sports Authority of India has established 12 Regional Centres and presently, 14143 talented sportspersons (9843 Boys & 4300 Girls) are undergoing training being trained under SAI Schemes in 27 sports disciplines on Residential and Non-Residential basis in 281 SAI sports centres. To pay special emphasis for promotion of sports among the women sportspersons, SAI has established three SAI Training Centre & one Special Area Games (SAG) Centre exclusively for women.

[English]

Technology Centres

4304. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the salient features of the support and outreach initiative policy of the Government on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) whether the Government is planning to set up new additional technology centres to support MSMEs to give access to advance manufacturing technologies, skilling manpower and providing technical and business advisory support, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any data with regard to beneficiaries of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme and Credit Schemes Fund trust for MSME and if so the details thereof State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) especially for the SC/ST and MSMEs in North Eastern Region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The salient features of the Support and Outreach Initiative for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (launched on 02nd November 2018) have been listed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam. The details of new Technology Centres have been given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam. The details of the beneficiaries of PMEGP and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for MSEs have been given in the enclosed Statement-III & IV respectively.

(d) The contours of the revised scheme are contingent upon approval by the Government.

Statement-I*Salient Features of "Support and Outreach Initiatives for MSME Sector"*

- (1) Launch of 59 minute loan portal to enable easy access to credit for MSMEs.
- (2) (i) 2% interest subvention Scheme.
(ii) Increase in interest rebate from 3% to 5% for exporters who receive loans in the pre-shipment and post-shipment period.
- (3) (i) Companies with turnover of more than Rs. 500 crore to be brought on the Trade Receivables e-Discounting System (TReDS).
(ii) All CPSUs to be onboarded on TReDS Platform.
- (4) Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) units to make mandatory procurement of 25% instead of 20% from MSEs.
- (5) CPSUs to make mandatory procurement of 3% from Women Entrepreneurs out of 25% mandatory procurement from MSEs.
- (6) All CPSUs to become part of Government e-Marketplace.
- (7) Technology Hubs and Spokes.
- (8) Formation of Pharma clusters to be supported by Govt. of India assistance.
- (9) Only one annual return to be filed for several labour laws and regulations.
- (10) Computerized random allotment for visits to firms by Inspectors.
- (11) Environment Clearance and Consent to establish unit under air pollution and water pollution laws to be merged into a single consent. Return to be accepted on the basis of Self-Certification.
- (12) Ordinance promulgated to enable entrepreneurs to correct the minor violations under the Companies Act through simple procedures.

Statement-II*Details of new Technology Centres State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Location of the new Technology Centres
1	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi
2	Uttarakhand	Sitarganj
3	Haryana	Rohtak
4	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi
5	Uttar Pradesh	Gr. Noida
6	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
8	Chhattisgarh	Durg
9	Karnataka	Bangalore
10	Andhra Pradesh	Vizag (Pudi)
11	Puducherry	Puducherry
12	Manipur	Imphal
13	Bihar	Patna
14	Tamilnadu	Sriperumbudur
15	Kerala	Kochi

Details of Existing Technology Centres State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Existing Technology Centres
1	2	3
1	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
3	West Bengal	Kolkata
4	Assam	Guwahati
5	Maharashtra	Auranganbad
6	Madhya Pradesh	Indore

1	2	3
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
8	Punjab	Ludhiana
9	Punjab	Jalandhar
10	Telangana	Hyderabad
11	Maharashtra	Mumbai
12	Uttarakhand	Ramnagar
13	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
14	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
15	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad
16	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
17	Tamilnadu	Chennai
18	Uttar Pradesh	Agra

Statement-III

State /UT-wise details of projects sponsored under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018) are as follows:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of projects assisted during 2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018)
1	2	3
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3469
2	Himachal Pradesh	691
3	Punjab	911
4	UT Chandigarh	16
5	Uttarakhand	1155
6	Haryana	1003
7	Delhi	48
8	Rajasthan	1202

1	2	3
9	Uttar Pradesh	3236
10	Bihar	1347
11	Sikkim	25
12	Arunachal Pradesh	187
13	Nagaland	412
14	Manipur	585
15	Mizoram	417
16	Tripura	363
17	Meghalaya	184
18	Assam	2053
19	West Bengal	1316
20	Jharkhand	559
21	Odisha	1476
22	Chhattisgarh	1474
23	Madhya Pradesh	1005
24	Gujarat*	1811
25	Maharashtra **	2745
26	Andhra Pradesh	1126
27	Telangana	930
28	Karnataka	1920
29	Goa	29
30	Lakshadweep	0
31	Kerala	1190
32	Tamilnadu	2543
33	Puducherry	46
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	133
Total		35607

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-IV

State UT-wise detail of employment generated under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for MSE (CGTMSE) up to 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Employment Generated
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	6707
2	Andhra Pradesh	302945
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19653
4	Assam	276816
5	Bihar	381878
6	Chandigarh	27650
7	Chhattisgarh	144757
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5265
9	Daman and Diu	4826
10	Delhi	328625
11	Goa	50569
12	Gujarat	554952
13	Haryana	247383
14	Himachal Pradesh	143462
15	Jammu and Kashmir	180985
16	Jharkhand	349401
17	Karnataka	984216
18	Kerala	644026
19	Lakshadweep	1236
20	Madhya Pradesh	407611
21	Maharashtra	1050017
22	Manipur	34142
23	Meghalaya	23074
24	Mizoram	14862

1	2	3
25	Nagaland	32544
26	Odisha	407154
27	Pondicherry	18239
28	Punjab	256568
29	Rajasthan	326284
30	Sikkim	5135
31	Tamilnadu	1197589
32	Telangana	238963
33	Tripura	26913
34	Uttar Pradesh	1241982
35	Uttarakhand	107449
36	West Bengal	564781
Total		10608659

Education for Differently Abled Children

4305. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI KALYANJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after implementation of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act the differently abled students in schools across the country still facing serious infrastructure and pedagogy problems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the schools have failed to provide differently abled friendly educational material and majority of teachers are also not trained to understand the special needs of differently abled students;

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue in light of the study of NCERT;

(d) the details of Government run schools for differently abled children along with the funds allocated,

sanctioned and utilised for such schools during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for establishment of more such schools and any special schemes for higher education for differently abled persons in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The provisions of RTE Act, 2009 were implemented through centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) up-to 2017-18. In the year 2018-19, the Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD has launched Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme for School Education covering children from classes I to XII which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) & Teacher Education (TE). One of the objectives of the Scheme, is removal of architectural barriers in schools so that Children with Special Needs (CwSN) have access to classrooms, laboratories, libraries and toilets in the school. So far, 2,65,069 number of ramps and 14,113 number of CwSN friendly toilets have been sanctioned under the Schemes for elementary schools across the Country.

There is a dedicated inclusive education component for the education of children with special needs as part of Samagra Shiksha. Support has been enhanced from Rs. 3000/- per child per annum to Rs. 3500/- per child per annum under the scheme which includes specific student oriented interventions like aids and appliances, assistive devices, teaching-learning materials, Braille & large print books, and ICT resources like JAWS and SAFTA etc. in order to appropriately address their educational requirements. The intervention for home based education is provided to the children having multiple and or severe disabilities and who cannot access neighbourhood schools. Additionally, stipend for girls with special needs has been expanded to classes I to XII in order to encourage girls to enroll and complete their schooling. In 2018-19, an outlay of Rs. 1023.5 crore has been approved for the education

of children with special needs, under Samagra Shiksha.

NCERT has developed curricular and resource materials for students, teachers and other stakeholders for promoting inclusive education. The list of recently developed materials is given below:

- Including children with Special Needs: Primary Stage (Hindi & English)
- Including children with Special Needs: Upper Primary Stage (Hindi & English)
- Barkha: a reading series for all (40 UDL based printed booklets)
- Modules for Enhancement of Quality Education: A Training Package (Hindi and English)
- Inclusion in Education: A manual for School Management Committees (Hindi and English)
- Including Children with Autism in Primary Classes: Teacher's Handbook

NCERT also conducts in-service training programmes for teachers, resource persons and other stakeholders.

(d) and (e) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), states that, "Inclusive education is about embracing all." According to the NCF 2005, "the participation of all children needs to be ensured in all spheres of their life in and outside the school. Schools need to become centres that prepare children for life and ensure that all children, especially the differently abled, children from marginalised sections, and children in difficult circumstances get the maximum benefit of this critical area of education." Accordingly, Samagra Shiksha adopts an inclusive pedagogy wherein, children regardless of their abilities/disabilities participate and learn together in the same class, thus creating an enabling educational environment for all students. Samagra Shiksha aims to mainstream differently abled children within the fabric of formal schooling, thus there are no provisions for establishment of separate or special schools under the scheme.

Digitisation of Services

4307. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to digitalize the services to accelerate the claims settlement of EPFO beneficiaries in Provident Fund, Pension & Insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recently introduced online facility of "Claim Receipt Entry" at 117 District Offices of EPFO by integrating them digitally has met its intended objective of cutting down long distance travels of members for claim submission and support facilities like notifications by email and SMS services for checking progress of claims processing and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has tied up/proposes to tie up with the private sector for ensuring integration of seamless data collection and execution; 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) Yes, Madam. The following initiatives have been undertaken to accelerate the claim settlements:-

- (i) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has allotted a twelve digit permanent number to its members called Universal Account Number (UAN). This UAN will help consolidation of previous Provident Fund (PF) accounts and portability in case of change of employment.
- (ii) Online Transfer Claim Portal (OTCP) has been introduced to facilitate seamless transfer of claims.
- (iii) The entire payments to subscribers are done electronically through National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) system.
- (iv) 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.

- (v) Introduction of online request functionality to EPF subscribers for correction in Name, Date of Birth and Gender. The requirement to submit physical documents has been done away with.
- (vi) Online generation of Certificate of Coverage (CoC) to ease the enrolment of International Workers.
- (vii) E-sign facility has been extended to submit their nominations online.

A dedicated Pensioners' Portal has been launched through which pensioners may get the details about their Pension Payment Order (PPO), Passbook, date of credit of pension and submission of Life Certificate.

(c) The online facility of "Claim Receipt Entry" at District Offices requires more time before analyzing its performance of achieving intended objectives. Its present status is given as under:

- (i) It has been successfully implemented as pilot project in 3 districts viz. Dimapur, Cachar and Patiala. It has been extended to 65 district offices as of 02.01.2019.
- (ii) The facility of notification on receipt of claim by SMS is provided.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) of the Question above.

[Translation]

Leakage of Papers

4308. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancellation of various examination due to question paper leak puts pressure on the whole system and causes mental harassment and financial burden on candidates which adversely affects their preparation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider the alternative of holding the examination in time by cancelling only that set of question paper which has got leaked instead of cancelling whole examination all together under National Testing Agency (NTA); 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) Cancellation of any examination due to question paper leak puts pressure on the system. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has reported that examination of Economics in Class XII had to be cancelled in 2018 due to leakage of question paper, and re-examination was held on the earliest available date. No financial burden was put on the candidates for re-examination. National Testing Agency (NTA) has informed that no instance of cancellation of exam due to leakage of question paper has occurred so far. However, the test will be re-conducted only in the paper in which the question paper leak is established.

[English]

Discrepancies in Funds allocated to ITIs

4309. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) fund allocated for the establishment, betterment of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether release of fund to the State Government is delayed;

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

(d) whether any discrepancies have been found in the procurement of equipments/ machines in the said ITIs; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken against the persons/institutes found guilty of violating the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) Directorate General of Training(DGT), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE), has allocated funds under following schemes for Establishment, betterment of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country,

(i) The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)- The scheme covers upgradation of 400 ITIs in 34 participating State Governments/UTs including NE States. The fund sharing between center and state is 75:25 whereas in case of North East States the fund sharing is 90:10 between center and State. The details of state-wise fund release is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim: The scheme inter-alia envisages upgradation of 22 existing ITIs by establishment of 3 new trades in each ITI; supplementing deficient infrastructure in 28 ITIs by constructing new boundary wall, new hostel along with supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment for 3 existing trades in each ITI; and establishment of 34 new ITIs. The details of State wise coverage and fund released are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(iii) Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by LWL: The scheme inter-alia supports establishment of 47 ITI in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The details of State wise fund released is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(iv) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs: Atleast one existing ITI in each State has been taken for Upgradation into Model ITI which is supposed to evolve as an institution showcasing best practices, efficient and high quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship. The details of fund released are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

The procurement of tools and equipment are done by State/UTs. No delay in release of central share of funds or any anomalies in purchase of equipment/machinery have been reported by the State Governments.

Statement-I*State-wise Total Funds Released till date*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total funds released till date (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	7843
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	235
3	Arunachal Pradesh	376
4	Assam	2374
5	Bihar	2233
6	Chhattisgarh	5366
7	Daman and Diu	202
8	Delhi	798
9	Goa	2872
10	Gujarat	14315
11	Haryana	7676
12	Himachal Pradesh	4673
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2455
14	Jharkhand	1082
15	Karnataka	13723
16	Kerala	3216
17	Lakshadweep	34
18	Madhya Pradesh	13072
19	Maharashtra	33925
20	Manipur	334
21	Meghalaya	353
22	Mizoram	357
23	Nagaland	368

1	2	3
24	Odisha	5472
25	Pudducherry	289
26	Punjab	11843
27	Rajasthan	3146
28	Sikkim	326
29	Tamil Nadu	7679
30	Telangana	3010
31	Tripura	516
32	Uttar Pradesh	7179
33	Uttarakhand	3216
34	West Bengal	3808
Total		164366

Statement-II*Details of State-wise Coverage and Funds Released*

(i) Component Establishment of new ITIs:

State/UT	Nos.	Released* (Rs. in Lakh)
Meghalaya	3	546
Manipur	4	863
Assam	5	1457
Tripura	3	2554
Arunachal Pradesh	9	2013
Nagaland	4	1221
Sikkim	3	635
Mizoram	3	1870
Total	34	11158

* 90% Central and 10% State Share

(ii) Component - Upgradation of existing ITIs:

State	ITIs covered under Upgradation	ITIs covered under supplementing deficient infrastructure	Fund Released so far (Rs. in Lakh)
Meghalaya	Sohra, Resubelpara, Nongstoin, Nongpoh	Sohra, Resubelpara, Nongstoin, Nongpoh	256
Manipur	Phaknung, Senapati, TakyelfW)	Imphal, Phaknung, Senapati, Tamenglong, Ningthoukhong, Kakching, Chandel, Ukhrul	928
Assam	Jorhat, Srikona,, Majuli, Guwahati, Nagaon, Silchar (W)	Lakhimpur	1020
Tripura	Indra Nagar	Belonia	291
Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia, Balinong, Dirang,	Dirang, Roing, Tabarijo	1061
Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima	Zuhenboto, Tuensung, Mon, Mokokchung, Kohima	1189
Sikkim		Rangpo, Namchi, Gyashiling	308
Mizoram	Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha	Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha	696
Total	22	28	5751

Statement-III*Details of State-wise Funds Released*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Districts	Fund Release* (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	551
2	Telangana	1	399
3	Bihar	9	2576
4	Chhattisgarh	9	4830
5	Jharkhand	16	8369
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	533
7	Maharashtra	2	676
8	Odisha	6	3030

1	2	3	4
9	Uttar Pradesh	1	533
10	West Bengal	1	533
Total		47	22029

* 75% Central and 25% State Share.

Statement-IV*Details of State-wise Funds Released*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of ITI	Total Fund released (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka	350
2.	Assam	ITI Jorhat	196

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia	196
4.	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah	175
5.	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai	350
6.	Chandigarh	ITI Chandigarh	150
7.	Delhi	ITI Pusa	295
8.	Goa	ITI Panaji	175
9.	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	319
10.	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon	350
11.	Himachal Pradesh	ITI Nalagarh	320
12.	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi	350
13.	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore	350
14.		ITI Honnavar	175
15.	Kerala	ITI Kalamassery	630
16.	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal	350
17.	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik	157
18.	Odisha	ITI Barbil	447
19.	Punjab	ITI Roopnagar	350
20.	Puducherry	ITI Men, Mettupalayam	175
21.	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur	175
22.	Sikkim	ITI Namchi	225
23.	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore	175
24.	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)	360
25.	Telangana	ITI Mallepally	228
26.	Uttar Pradesh	ITI Meerut	350
27.		ITI Varanasi	315
28.	Uttarakhand	ITI Jagjitpur, Haridwar	79
29.	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur	350
Total			8117

* Includes Central and State Share in the ratio of 70:30 (North-East is 90:10, 100% for UT without legislator)

[Translation]

New IIT and IIM

4310. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for setting up of new Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for setting up new IIT and IIM in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government so far 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) Pursuant to the decision by the Government of India for establishment of an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) or an Indian Institute of Management (IIM), the concerned State Government is requested to identify suitable land % measuring about 500-600 acres in case of an IIT and about 200 acres in case of an IIM. The State Government is required to offer the land free of cost and free from all legal encumbrances at a location having necessary social and physical infrastructure such as road, rail and air connectivity etc. The site identified by the State Government is inspected by a Site Selection Committee (SSC) comprising representatives from the Central and State Government, and the most suitable site, as recommended by the SSC, is approved for establishment of an IIT or IIM. Since an IIT at Jodhpur and an IIM at Udaipur are already functioning in the State of Rajasthan, there is no proposal to establish an additional IIT or IIM in the State.

[English]

Restoration of Monuments

4311. DR. KULAMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been responsible to conserve, protect and develop,

restoration of old, ancient monuments in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the details of monuments in Odisha where ASI is involved in the restoration work during the last ten years;

(b) the details of the restoration work targeted, continuing, target date of completion of such work, completed so far, along with expenditure incurred for the said purpose monument-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the monitoring of restoration work taken up by the ASI and its evaluation thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the restoration activities of the ASI?

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 the protected monuments is a continuous process wherein routine maintenance work is attended for all the protected monuments and special repair work is executed for selected monuments, every year, depending upon the requirements of different sites and availability of the resources. The details of protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) including Odisha along with expenditure incurred for the last three years and allocation for the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The conservation work executed by the ASI is monitored through respective Circle offices, Regional Directorate offices and from the Headquarter office Delhi. For development of skills of conservation staff for restoration activities of the monuments, training courses are conducted regularly in the Institute of Archaeology of the ASI.

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	
		Samath 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	80	679.52	865.00	689.92	550.00
6.	West Bengal,	Kolkata Circle	136	537.95	280.68	521.00	751.18
		Sikkim	03				
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
		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 Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	129 08	776.61	841.50	350.00	350.00
15.	Telengana	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				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

Setting Up of Industries

4312. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government encourages State Government for setting up of industries through various policy measures and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments for setting up of industries in the country and if so, the details and the status thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has cleared the said proposals of various States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the industries set up in the country with the support of Union Government during the said period, 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) The Government through its several schemes/programmes, across sectors, promote setting up of industries. Such schemes/programmes inter-alia include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Scheme for Promotion of MSMEs in N.E. Region and Sikkim, Mission Solar Charkha, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries, Lean Manufacturing scheme for MSMEs; Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana to promote food processing industries includes Mega Food Parks, Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities, Operation Greens; National Handloom Development Programme and National Handicrafts Development Programme, integrated Textile Park, North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme for promotion of textile units; Startup India to promote start-ups; Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme, Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme in the electronics sector, North East Industrial Development scheme, Industrial Development scheme for Himalayan States to promote industries in North Eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(b) to (d) Such schemes/programmes are implemented by Ministries/ Departments and State Governments on specific guidelines framed from time to time. Data regarding the proposals received under such schemes / programmes or the details of industries set up under them are not centrally maintained.

Entrance Tests

4313. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) the graduate and post graduate courses for which Delhi University conducts computer based entrance test;

(b) whether Delhi University plans entrance test for all college admissions;

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

(d) whether class twelfth marks would also be taken account while deciding college admission and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the agency that would conduct the entrance test for all college admission; and

(f) the time by which the Delhi University plans to introduce entrance exam based admission for all its undergraduate courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (f) University of Delhi has informed that the University conducts computer based entrance test for a few undergraduate and postgraduate courses and at present it is not considering entrance test for all college admissions. The computer based entrance tests are conducted for following courses:-

Undergraduate

1. B.A. (H) Business Economics
2. Bachelor of Management Studies
3. Bachelor of Business Administration (Financial Investment Analysis)
4. B.Tech.(Information Technology and Mathematical Innovations)
5. B.A. (H) Humanities and Social Sciences
6. Bachelors of Elementary Education
7. Bachelor of Science in Physical Education, Health Education & Sports
8. B.A. (H) Multimedia and Mass Communication
9. Five Year Integrated programme in Journalism in Delhi School of Journalism

Postgraduate

1. The University of Delhi Conducts entrance test for all PG courses except B.Lib (Bachelor of Library & Information Science)

Model Salt Farms

4314. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government has developed model salt farms in some parts of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided to such farms;

(b) the details of proposals, received from various State Governments for setting up of such model farms in their States, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant 50 percent assistance to State Governments for the development of salt industry and welfare activities for

agarias and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated therefor during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote export of salt in the country along with funds/facilities provided/being provided by the Government to the exporters of salt in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam. Government of India has established three Model Salt Farms in the country. The details of Model Salt Farms alongwith financial assistance provided are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, Government of India allocates fund for implementing various welfare activities for salt workers through Salt Commissioner's Organization (SCO), Jaipur an attached office under this Ministry. The details of budget allocation for last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) There are no rewards under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme for the HS Code 2501, which is for salt.

Statement-I

Details of financial assistance provided by Government of India for setting up of Model Salt Farms

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Model Salt Farm & State	Total Cost	Financial Assistance provided by Union of India
1.	Nawa (Rajasthan)	33.50	11.17
2.	Ganjam (Odisha)	10.80	3.65
3.	Markanam (Tamil Nadu)	34.00	24.00

Statement-II

Financial year-wise allocation of funds for the welfare activities of salt workers

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Salt region	Funds allotted			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	24.50	24.50	20.10	24.50
2.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	10.00	10.00	10.30	10.00
3.	Chennai (Including States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha)	19.90	19.90	5.95	22.45
4.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
5.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	2.55	2.55	-	-

Export of Herbs and Herbal Products

4315. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) the details of the total export of herbs and herbal products made from the country during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and value-wise;

(b) whether India's share in the total global export of herbs and herbal products is very low and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a huge demand for Indian herbs in the European and other developed countries;

(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote the export of these products from

the country along with the incentives provided to the exporters for the purpose; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to boost the said exports and increase India's share in the global export of herbs?

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 of Herbs and Herbal Products for last three years and the current year in value:-

Commodity	Value in US \$ Million			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	April - November, 2019 (Provisional)
Plant and Plant Portion Herbs	274.14	289.07	330.18	205.45
AYUSH and Herbal Products	364.00	401.68	456.12	290.96

Export of Herbs and Herbal Products for last three years and the current year country-wise may be seen in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The total world herbal trade is currently assessed at US \$ 120 Billion. India's share in the global export of herbs and herbal products is low due to the following reasons:

- (i) Inadequate Agricultural practices.
- (ii) Inadequate Quality Control procedure.
- (iii) Lack of large scale Organic Cultivation.
- (iv) Lack of Processing and R&D.
- (v) Lack of Standardization in Products, Processes and Services.
- (vi) Lack of regulatory framework in trade of Medicinal Plants.

However, the export of Herbs and value-added extracts of medicinal herbs are gradually increasing over

the years. India exported USD 330.18 Million worth of Herbs during 2017-18 with a growth rate of 14.22% over the previous year. Also, the export of value-added extracts of medicinal herbs / herbal products during 2017-18 stood at USD 456.12 Million recording a growth rate of 12.23% over the previous year.

(c) and (e) The demand for Herbal/Value added extracts of medicinal herbs is gradually increasing in foreign countries, especially in European and other developed countries.

In order to promote India's exports, the Government has taken several measures:-

- (i) Department of Commerce has set up Export Promotion Councils for promoting exports of various product groups / sectors. The mandate of export promotion of Herbs and Medicinal Plants has been assigned to Shellac & Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), headquartered at Kolkata. The export promotion of several Herbal Products has been assigned to Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL), besides others. These EPCs facilitate the exporting community and undertake various export promotional measures for promotion of export of their products.
- (ii) Under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme of the Department of Commerce, the EPCs / Trade Bodies are provided financial assistance for participation and organizing Trade Fairs, Buyer Seller Meets (BSMs), Reverse Buyer Seller Meets (RBSMs), Research & Product Development, Market Studies, etc.
- (iii) Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) provides incentives to the exporting community for specified goods so as to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and the associated costs of exporting products produced in India, giving special emphasis to those which are of India's export interest and have the capability to generate employment and enhance India's competitiveness in the world market.
- (iv) 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.

(v) International Cooperation Scheme of Ayush Ministry provides financial assistance to the exporters for the participation in Trade Fairs, organising International Business Meets & Conferences and product registration reimbursements.

(vi) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has launched a "Voluntary Certification Scheme for Medicinal Plants Produce (VCSMPP)" on 22nd November, 2017 in order to encourage the Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCPs) in medicinal

plants. The VCSMPP will enhance the availability of the certified quality medicinal plants raw material in the country and also boost their export and increase India's share in the global export of herbs.

(vii) Ministry of Ayush through its Quality Certification programme like Ayush mark and Premium mark is also assisting industry in setting up of quality standards.

(viii) Ministry of Ayush has entered into MoUs with few countries for promotion of traditional medicine which will help exports in long run.

Statement

Export Details of SHEFEXIL'S Plant and Plant Portion Panel (in million USD) for the last 3 Financial Year and Current Financial Year (upto November '18)

Export Market	Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Apr-Nov 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Afghanistan TIS	0.81	0.83	3.79	1.63
2	Albania		0.01		0.01
3	Algeria	0.11	0.18	0.35	0.52
4	Angola		0.00		0.00
5	Argentina	0.14	0.16	0.33	0.16
6	Armenia		0.00		0.00
7	Aruba				0.00
8	Australia	5.60	6.97	7.02	4.81
9	Austria	1.95	3.17	3.79	1.27
10	Azerbaijan		0.01		0.00
11	Bahamas				0.00
12	Baharain IS	0.60	0.53	0.47	0.11
13	Bangladesh PR	5.92	3.88	3.71	2.85
14	Barbados		0.00		0.00
15	Belarus		0.00	0.01	0.00
16	Belgium	4.19	4.85	6.46	3.88
17	Belize		0.00		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Benin		0.00		0.00
19	Bhutan				0.01
20	Bolivia		0.02	0.03	0.00
21	Bosnia-Hrzgovin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Botswana	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
23	Brazil	1.08	1.23	1.58	1.33
24	Brunei	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
25	Bulgaria	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.10
26	Burkina Faso		0.00		0.00
27	C Afri Rep				0.00
28	Cambodia		0.00	0.01	0.19
29	Cameroon		0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Canada	2.98	3.59	3.48	2.69
31	Cayman IS			0.00	0.00
32	Chile	0.35	0.28	0.36	0.33
33	China P Rp	6.74	5.44	9.94	9.63
34	Colombia	0.71	0.63	1.08	0.37
35	Congo D. Rep.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13
36	Congo P Rep		0.00	0.01	0.02
37	Costa Rica	0.36	0.31	0.41	0.16
38	Cote D' Ivoire			0.00	0.00
39	Croatia	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.06
40	Cuba				0.00
41	Cyprus		0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Czech Republic	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.24
43	Denmark	4.25	3.19	4.22	0.48
44	Djibouti	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	Dominic Rep	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
46	Dominica				0.00
47	Ecuador	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.13
48	Egypt Arp	1.00	0.76	0.72	0.90
49	El Salvador	0.04	0.00	0.12	0.03
50	Estonia	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.08
51	Ethiopia	0.00		0.03	0.03
52	Faroe Is.				0.04
53	Fiji Is	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
54	Finland	0.01	0.33	0.59	0.19
55	France	4.58	6.01	7.30	3.63
56	Gabon				0.00
57	Georgia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
58	Germany	31.67	30.95	46.78	24.75
59	Ghana	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
60	Greece	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.07
61	Guadeloupe	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
62	Guatemala	0.26	0.95	0.66	0.20
63	Guinea	0.00			0.00
64	Guyana	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	Honduras	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01
66	Hong Kong	0.66	0.14	0.07	0.08
67	Hungary	0.51	0.41	0.50	0.21
68	Iceland	0.00	0.00		0.00
69	Indonesia	2.92	1.59	1.45	1.19
70	Iran	3.07	4.44	3.83	2.46
71	Iraq	0.18	0.32	0.50	0.24
72	Ireland	0.22	3.74	2.60	1.63
73	Israel	0.23	0.32	0.66	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
74	Italy	12.11	12.82	15.56	8.09
75	Jamaica	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	Japan	7.14	5.59	5.57	3.61
77	Jordan	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.04
78	Kazakhstan	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
79	Kenya	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.02
80	Korea Dp Rp	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	Korea Rp	3.29	4.03	4.63	2.96
82	Kuwait	0.71	0.92	0.98	0.31
83	Kyrgyzstan	0.00		0.00	0.00
84	Latvia	0.39	0.36	0.29	0.26
85	Lebanon	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.04
86	Liberia			0.00	0.00
87	Libya	0.00	0.08	0.13	0.00
88	Lithuania	0.24	0.27	0.42	0.13
89	Luxembourg	0.00	0.00		0.00
90	Macao				0.00
91	Macedonia	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04
92	Madagascar		0.46		0.00
93	Malawi	0.00	0.00		0.00
94	Malaysia	4.45	6.20	4.54	2.51
95	Maldives	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
96	Mali	0.01			0.00
97	Malta				0.00
98	Martinique	0.00	0.01		0.00
99	Mauritius	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.15
100	Mexico	4.15	6.09	3.86	2.09
101	Moldova				0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
102	Mongolia		0.00	0.00	0.00
103	Montenegro	0.00	0.00		0.00
104	Montserrat				0.00
105	Morocco	0.14	0.30	0.37	0.18
106	Mozambique	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	Myanmar	0.31	0.41	0.53	0.21
108	Namibia		0.00		0.00
109	Nepal	1.01	1.30	1.91	0.86
110	Netherland	4.92	3.45	5.19	1.82
111	Netherlandantil		0.12	0.00	0.00
112	New Caledonia	0.00			0.00
113	New Zealand	0.47	0.43	0.42	0.35
114	Nicaragua		0.00	0.00	0.00
115	Nigeria	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.11
116	Norway	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.04
117	Oman	0.25	0.33	0.51	0.04
118	Pakistan Ir	17.45	13.17	10.01	9.14
119	Panama Republic	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.00
120	Papua N Gna			0.00	0.00
121	Paraguay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
122	Peru	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02
123	Philippines	3.46	2.26	2.72	1.72
124	Poland	1.23	1.94	2.01	0.94
125	Portugal	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.04
126	Qatar	0.65	1.07	1.08	0.21
127	Reunion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
128	Romania	0.43	0.43	0.48	0.60
129	Russia	0.62	0.83	0.88	0.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
130	Sao Tome				
131	Saudi Arab	3.64	2.95	3.36	1.06
132	Senegal	0.00			0.00
133	Serbia	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.02
134	Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
135	Sierra Leone			0.00	0.00
136	Singapore	0.64	0.44	0.56	0.37
137	Slovak Rep	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.07
138	Slovenia	0.11	0.19	0.13	0.22
139	Somalia	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.02
140	South Africa	1.06	0.79	0.75	0.55
141	Spain	1.83	1.67	2.41	1.47
142	Sri Lanka Dsr	2.06	2.34	2.11	1.45
143	St Lucia		0.00	0.00	0.00
144	St Vincent				0.00
145	Sudan	0.02	0.11	0.25	0.01
146	Suriname	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
147	Swaziland		0.00		0.00
148	Sweden	0.68	0.45	0.63	0.21
149	Switzerland	0.37	0.33	0.44	0.28
150	Syria	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.01
151	Taiwan	3.05	2.17	1.97	1.42
152	Tanzania Rep	0.11	0.03	0.12	0.04
153	Thailand	2.54	2.44	2.63	1.28
154	Togo	0.00	0.01		0.00
155	Trinidad	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
156	Tunisia	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.07
157	Turkey	0.63	0.46	0.94	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
158	U Arab Emts	6.84	6.42	6.37	1.88
159	U K	10.56	9.58	10.41	6.65
160	U S A	79.06	90.43	99.00	63.74
161	Uganda	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.07
162	Ukraine	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.09
163	Uruguay	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05
164	Uzbekistan	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
165	Venezuela	0.02	0.04		0.00
166	Vietnam Soc Rep	13.25	17.55	20.15	19.60
167	Yemen Republic	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04
168	Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
169	Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		274.14	289.07	330.18	205.45

N.B. : Figures for 2018-19 are provisional and subject to change

Source: DGCI&S

*Export of AYUSH and Herbal products from India during 2015-16 to 2018-19
(till November 18) in million USD*

Country of Export	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Nov '18)
1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan	0.94	1.06	4.27	1.95
Albania	0.00	0.01		0.01
Algeria	1.59	2.12	1.79	1.19
Andorra				0.01
Angola	0.26	0.24	0.54	0.59
Anguilla				0.00
Antigua	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Argentina	0.14	0.16	0.29	0.16
Armenia	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03

1	2	3	4	5
Australia	6.02	8.66	9.42	6.06
Austria	1.97	3.18	3.86	1.34
Azerbaijan	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.10
Bahamas	0.00		0.00	0.00
Baharain IS	0.62	0.51	0.51	0.33
Bangladesh PR	5.95	4.02	5.14	4.05
Barbados	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.03
Belarus	0.35	0.08	0.46	0.08
Belgium	4.34	4.98	6.25	3.60
Belize	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Benin	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.09
Bhutan	0.32	0.14	0.18	0.52
Bolivia	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.01
Bosnia-Hrzigovin	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
Botswana	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Br Virgn IS				0.00
Brazil	1.02	1.19	1.69	1.36
Brunei	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
Bulgaria	0.54	0.58	1.18	0.62
Burkina Faso	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Burundi	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
C Afri Rep				0.00
Cambodia	0.23	0.23	0.29	0.46
Cameroon	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01
Canada	2.80	3.60	3.81	2.97
Cayman IS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Chad		0.00	0.00	
Chile	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.34

1	2	3	4	5
China P Rp	6.95	5.90	9.97	9.32
Colombia	0.73	0.64	1.10	0.37
Comoros				0.00
Congo D. Rep.	0.12	0.06	0.27	0.58
Congo P Rep	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.08
Costa Rica	1.14	0.76	0.78	0.53
Cote D' Ivoire	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.19
Croatia	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.09
Cyprus		0.01	0.01	0.01
Czech Republic	0.94	1.07	1.12	0.43
Denmark	4.24	3.24	4.18	0.49
Djibouti	0.01	0.00	0.00	
Dominic Rep	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Dominica	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Ecuador	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.16
Egypt A Rp	1.38	1.16	1.10	1.31
El Salvador	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.03
Equtl Guinea		0.00	0.00	0.00
Eritrea				0.01
Estonia	0.25	0.32	0.83	0.08
Ethiopia		0.15	0.03	0.12
Faroe IS				0.04
Fiji IS	0.21	0.23	0.27	0.21
Finland	0.61	0.40	0.76	0.22
France	6.43	9.84	11.63	7.47
Gabon	0.00		0.00	
Gambia	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02
Georgia	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.06

1	2	3	4	5
Germany	27.99	27.99	43.07	21.80
Ghana	3.52	2.65	2.40	1.58
Greece	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.04
Grenada	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Guadeloupe	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02
Guatemala	0.39	1.31	0.83	0.26
Guinea	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.04
Guinea Bissau			0.00	0.00
Guyana	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.04
Haiti	0.01		0.01	0.00
Honduras	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.05
Hong Kong	1.96	1.14	2.36	2.36
Hungary	0.61	0.53	0.62	0.32
Iceland	0.00	0.00		0.00
Indonesia	2.92	1.89	2.14	1.27
Iran	3.00	3.75	2.32	1.21
Iraq	1.60	2.35	2.96	1.91
Ireland	0.47	3.98	2.80	1.80
Israel	0.23	0.35	0.74	0.23
Italy	14.24	16.10	19.90	10.93
Jamaica	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.12
Japan	12.05	11.18	7.17	2.96
Jordan	0.29	0.17	0.27	0.10
Kazakhstan	1.35	0.45	1.06	0.74
Kenya	2.68	2.88	3.35	1.58
Korea Dp Rp	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.02
Korea Rp	3.42	4.10	4.91	3.20
Kuwait	1.12	1.18	1.38	0.83

1	2	3	4	5
Kyrghyz Stan	0.23	0.15	0.34	0.23
Lao Pd Rp	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04
Latvia	2.02	2.63	3.10	2.01
Lebanon	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12
Lesotho	0.00		0.01	0.01
Liberia	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.09
Libya	0.02	0.26	0.11	0.13
Lithuania	0.42	0.36	0.47	0.56
Luxembourg	0.00	0.00		0.00
Macao				0.00
Macedonia	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05
Madagascar	0.04	0.48	0.04	0.01
Malawi	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.08
Malaysia	7.06	8.50	7.03	4.46
Maldives	0.11	0.13	0.31	0.23
Mali	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02
Malta	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.01
Marshall Island				0.00
Martinique	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Mauritania	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
Mauritius	1.07	1.73	1.42	1.47
Mexico	4.18	6.05	3.68	2.01
Micronesia			0.00	0.00
Moldova	0.21	0.14	0.20	0.09
Mongolia	0.28	0.32	0.48	0.51
Montenegro	0.00	0.00		0.00
Montserrat				0.00
Morocco	0.34	0.58	0.52	0.25

1	2	3	4	5
Mozambique	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
Myanmar	0.84	1.13	1.16	0.57
Namibia	0.00	0.04	0.02	
Nepal	13.32	16.34	19.20	11.42
Netherland	3.67	3.17	3.84	1.98
Netherlandantil	0.04	0.16	0.09	0.03
New Caledonia	0.00			
New Zealand	0.51	0.64	0.72	0.54
Nicaragua	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.06
Niger	0.03	0.00	0.00	
Nigeria	1.69	1.60	1.39	1.24
Norway	0.16	0.28	0.20	0.20
Oman	0.56	0.83	0.96	0.75
Pakistan IR	18.62	13.58	10.14	9.93
Palau			0.00	
Panama Republic	0.38	0.09	0.20	0.03
Papua N Gna	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.07
Paraguay	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Peru	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.04
Philippines	2.94	2.66	2.52	1.95
Poland	1.57	2.32	2.61	1.26
Portugal	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.05
Qatar	0.47	0.74	0.83	0.97
Reunion	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Romania	2.30	2.28	3.22	2.40
Russia	9.80	11.30	12.91	6.78
Rwanda			0.01	
Samoa		0.01		

1	2	3	4	5
Saudi Arab	3.22	2.74	2.82	1.06
Senegal	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00
Serbia	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.06
Seychelles	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03
Sierra Leone	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.02
Singapore	1.13	1.51	1.98	1.39
Slovak Rep	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.08
Slovenia	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.16
Solomon Is			0.00	0.00
Somalia	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.04
South Africa	2.60	2.98	3.35	2.48
Spain	4.21	3.63	4.92	3.34
Sri Lanka DSR	1.55	2.17	2.53	1.94
St Kitt N A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
St Lucia	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03
St Vincent	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Sudan	0.43	0.47	0.64	0.54
Suriname	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Swaziland		0.00	0.00	0.02
Sweden	0.69	0.54	0.70	0.32
Switzerland	0.47	0.71	0.60	0.33
Syria	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.07
Taiwan	2.94	2.08	1.84	1.34
Tajikistan	0.62	0.74	0.97	0.53
Tanzania Rep	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.44
Thailand	1.97	2.70	2.58	1.45
Timor-Leste			0.01	0.01
Togo	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
Tonga				0.00
Trinidad	0.27	0.29	0.23	0.22
Tunisia	0.03	0.18	0.11	0.08
Turkey	1.41	1.10	1.81	0.92
Turkmenistan	0.80	1.16	0.95	0.38
U Arab Emts	19.47	18.84	20.11	13.86
U K	11.11	10.58	11.34	7.38
U S A	88.43	105.89	119.35	74.18
Uganda	1.19	1.16	1.71	1.41
Ukraine	2.23	2.18	2.69	2.41
Unspecified	0.07		0.00	
Uruguay	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.80	1.54	0.91
Vanuatu Rep			0.00	
Venezuela	0.09	0.04	0.00	
Vietnam Soc Rep	12.68	17.64	19.29	18.49
Yemen Republic	0.33	1.85	1.42	0.72
Zambia	0.20	0.31	0.41	0.24
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	364.00	401.68	456.12	290.96

Figures for 2018-19 are provisional and subject to change

Promotion of Leather Industries

4316. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of share of India in World trade of leather and leather products along with the total quantity and value of leather and leather products exported during

each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is implementing schemes for setting up of leather parks to promote leather industries in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the salient features thereof along with their existing location, State/UT-wise;

(d) the total outlay under the scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan along with the funds utilized therein so far; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export of leather and leather products from 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) As per information received from Council for Leather Exports (CLE), the share of India in world trade of leather and leather products is as given below:-

Particulars	2015	2016	2017
Global Import - Billion USD	183.28	180.11	188.44
Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
India's Export - Billion USD	5.99	5.67	5.71
% share of India	3.27%	3.15%	3.03%

* Source Data - Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

The value of leather and leather products exported during the last 3 years is as given below.

India's Exports Leather and Leather Products - Value in US\$ Mn

Products	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Finished Leather	1046.45	886.39	874.23
Leather Footwear	2147.98	2128.87	2193.61
Footwear Components	284.34	298.69	335.24
Leather Garments	553.11	535.66	518.96
Leather Goods	1370.04	1316.63	1365.33
Saddlery and Harness	146.38	142.35	155.88
Non-Leather Footwear	306.74	338.21	296.68
Total	5855.04	5646.8	5739.93

* Source Data - Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)The quantity-wise data of export of leather, leather products and footwear is as given below:

(Quantity in Millions)

Products	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Finished Leather (Sq.Ft)	836.88	688.81	705.87
Leather Footwear (Pairs)	105.54	104.38	112.19
Footwear Components (Pairs)	64.03	44.61	46.41
Leather Garments (Pieces)	9.38	7.43	8.16
Leather Gloves (Pairs)	149.05	156.69	148.76
Leather Goods (Pieces)	157.22	141.09	143.8
Saddlery and Harness (Pieces)	19.41	19.36	32.49
Non-Leather Footwear (Pairs)	13.60	24.22	24.04

(source: CLE Membership data)

(b) and (c) Yes. 'Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster (MLFAC)' sub-scheme of 'Indian Footwear Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP)' scheme is being implemented for the period 2017-2020 under which assistance is provided for infrastructural 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. As on date, approval has been provided for setting up of MLFAC with Government of India assistance of Rs. 125 crores at Kota Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh and in-principle approval has been given for setting up of MLFAC at Bantala, Kolkata, West Bengal.

(d) The total outlay under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP) implemented during 12th Five Year Plan was Rs. 990.36 crore and the total funds utilized under ILDP scheme during 12th Five Year Plan were Rs. 1145.01 crore.

(e) The Government has approved implementation of central sector scheme 'Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP)' with an approved expenditure of Rs. 2600 crore over three financial

years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 to create infrastructure for leather, footwear and accessories sector. Further, as per the information received from Council for Leather Exports (CLE), the following steps have been taken to boost the export of leather and leather products.

- (i) 2% across the board enhancement of duty credit scrip under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for shipments made from 1.11.2017 and reduction in GST rates for leather industry items - for finished leather from 12% to 5%, for certain leather chemicals, leather goods, leather garments and saddlery items from 28% to 18%, for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) from 18% to 12%, for job work from 18% to 5% and for footwear with MRP above Rs.500/- and upto Rs. 1000/-from 18% to 5%;
- (ii) Enhancement of duty free limit for import of critical import by manufacturer exporters of footwear and other leather products from 3% to 5% of FOB value of exports in the previous year, as announced in Union Budget 2017-18;
- (iii) Enhancement of interest equalization rate from 3% to 5% for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units w.e.f. Nov. 2, 2018 on pre-shipment and post-shipment rupee export credit.

Ban on Indian Agricultural Products

4317. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether some countries have imposed a ban on the import of various agricultural products/produce from India including fisheries and other marine products, till date;

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

(c) the details of the losses incurred by Indian farmers as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government has initiated dialogue

with the respective countries to lift ban on Indian agricultural products/produce including fisheries products; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the other corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

The information regarding ban by various countries on import of agricultural products from India (including fisheries and other marine products), presently in force, is as under:

Country	Product	Reason for Ban/Suspension
1	2	3
Saudi Arabia & Kuwait	Raw Frozen Shrimps	Emergence of epidemic diseases affecting Shrimp, especially White Spot Syndrome Virus Disease. Kuwait has also imposed a temporary ban on Indian farmed shrimps.
Saudi Arabia & Kuwait	Fishes	Unclear health situation of the cultured fish originating from India.
Canada	Head-on shell - on shrimp	No zoo-sanitary export certificate negotiated with the competent authority for aquatic animal health in India.
Country	Product	Reason for Ban/Suspension

1	2	3
Australia	Raw frozen shrimp / prawn	Suspended due to the stringent Bio security advice 2009/25 published by the Australian Government on final Import Risk Analysis Report for Prawns and Prawn Products.
Mexico	Dry Chilli	Suspended due to detection of Trogoderma larva.
Saudi Arabia	Horticultural products from Kerala	Due to outbreak of Nipah Virus.
UAE	Poultry products	Due to outbreak of Avian Influenza.

(c) It is not feasible to quantify the losses suffered by the farmers due to such bans as alternative avenues for disposal of the produce, both domestic and international, are always available.

(d) and (e) The Government takes all possible steps to get the bans on import of Indian agricultural products lifted at the earliest. The matter has been taken up with the relevant authorities in the respective countries through Indian Embassies. Corrective action, if required, is being taken to eliminate the cause of ban. A positive response is awaited from these countries.

Mobile Applications for Kvs Teachers

4318. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has issued any orders/circulars for instructing teachers to download certain mobile applications (Apps) on their personal phones for updating data etc. for the use of KVs and if so, the complete details thereof; and

(b) whether the KVS is contemplating to enable KV teachers to make use of IT solutions like smart phones/tablets in their teaching work and improving their efficiency and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has issued a circular for the information of all the Principals, Teachers and students for making use of the Kaizala application for effective communication. Kaizala is a messaging application which enables seamless information flow within the KVS organization and allows efficient communication and information gathering. With the help of this application, KVS teachers and administrative staff are able to connect with parents and vice-versa, facilitating sharing of regular updates on progress made by the students, knowing about the various initiatives undertaken by KVS thereby giving them a platform to share their concerns.

(b) KVS 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) to empower the students with modern technology. 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.

[*Translation*]

Recommendations of Committee on FRA, 2006

4319. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:
SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Committee on Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have been duly reviewed and auctioned and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the expected deadline for taking action on the same;

(b) whether the Government has noted issues and massive exploitation and discrepancies in implementation of the act and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether high rates of rejection of community forest resource rights and non-communication of reasons for rejection of claims were noted, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this direction

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Committee on Forest Rights Act, the following actions were taken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs towards implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights), Act, 2006 (in short FRA):-

(i) Issue of comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments on 12.7.2012 for expeditious recognition of the forest rights, including the community rights and community forest resources rights etc. under FRA.

(ii) 'the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007' have been have been amended on. 06.09.2012. In Amendment Rules, 2012, the provisions incorporated include:-

- Quorum revised from 2/3rd to XA for Gram Sabha meetings
- Mandatory participation of women in Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC) and District Level Committee (DLC) etc.
- The Gram Sabha authorized to issue transit permit in relation to transportation of Minor Forest Produce (MFP).

(iii) Issued letter to all States/UTs on 23.07.2012 for lifting the deadline or time limit of claims under FRA, if any, imposed by them.

(iv) Following the amendments in the Rules, this Ministry also organized five Regional

Consultations on FRA, during the period September-November, 2012 followed by a National Meeting at New Delhi on 03.12.2012 with officials of the key State Departments responsible for implementation of the Act, wherein the amended Rules were explained and discussed and complex operational issues were clarified.

(v) Several recommendations contained in the report of the Committee have been taken care of by the guidelines issued this Ministry on 12.7.2012 and Amendment Rules, 2012. The recommendations on which adcn has to be taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations and other Ministries like Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, were also communicated to them on 18.10.2013.

As a result of the efforts, as on 31.10.2018, 42,24,812 claims (40,76,464 individual and 1,48,348 community claims) have been filed and 18,93,477 titles (18,21,413 individual and 72,064 community claims) have been distributed. A total of 38,31,300 claims have been disposed of, which is 90.69% of the total claims received. As per the information available from States, the extent of forest land covered is 1,78,57,026.94 acres for which 18,93,477 titles have been distributed.

(c) and (d) The major reasons of rejection of claims reported by State Governments include non-occupation of forest land prior to 13.12.2005, claims being made on land other than forest land, multiple claims, lack of sufficient documentary evidence etc. However, no segregated data of rejections in respect of community forest resources rights is reported by State Governments. Significant steps taken by this Ministry to bring down the rejection rate of forest rights claims are as under:-

(i) This Ministry has written to the States identified as low performing, asking them to undertake suo moto review of rejected claims to ensure that no wrongful rejections are made.

(ii) Ministry has also written to the State Governments where rejection of forest rights

claims was very high to mandatorily review such claims since 1st April, 2014 if the same has not already not reviewed.

- (iii) During the year 2017-18, several rounds of Review-cum-consultation meetings have been held covering all States wherein the progress of FRA implementation has been reviewed and suitable directions given in such meetings.
- (iv) By its letter dated 29th June, 2018 Ministry has re-emphasized to the State Governments that while rejecting the claims, reasons have to be cited by concerned authorities and communicated to claimants.

As a result of the efforts made by this Ministry rejection rate has been declined from 53% to 50% during the period from October, 2014 to October, 2018.

Promotion of MSMEs

4320. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the districts in various States including Uttar Pradesh which are backward in respect of Small Scale Industries;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the said districts especially in predominantly Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Areas;

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

(e) the details of the target set and the amount of funds sanctioned by the Government in this regard for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NITI Aayog has identified 117 Aspirational Districts in the country including Uttar Pradesh as per details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) throughout the country including backward districts. These include the schemes/ programmes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGTMSE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH), etc.

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) under the Ministry of MSME also promotes and supports Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by providing integrated support services encompassing marketing, finance, technology and other services.

(e) The budget allocation (Budget Estimate) of the Ministry of MSME during the financial year 2018-19 for implementing all the schemes throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 6552.61 crore.

Statement

NITI Aayog

List of 117 Aspirational Districts

State	NITI Aayog Districts	Ministries pool of districts	MHA LWE Districts	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		1.Vizainagram	1.Visakhapatnam	3

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		2.Cuddapah		
Arunachal Pradesh		1.Namsai		1
Assam	1. Darrang	1. Udalgiri		7
Assam	2. Dhubri	2. Hailakandi		
Assam		3. Barpeta		
Assam		4. Goalpara		
Assam		5. Baksa		
Bihar	1.Katihar	1.Khagaria	1. Aurangabad	13
Bihar	2.Begusarai	2. Purnia	2. Banka	
Bihar	3. Sheikhpura		3. Gaya	
Bihar	4. Araria		4. Jamui	
Bihar	5. Sitamarhi		5.Muzaffarpur	
Bihar	6. Nawada			
Chhattisgarh		1. Korba	1. Bastar	10
Chhattisgarh		2.Mahasamund	2. Bijapur	
Chhattisgarh			3. Dantewada	
Chhattisgarh			4. Kanker	
Chhattisgarh			5. Kondagaon	
Chhattisgarh			6. Narayanpur	
Chhattisgarh			7. Rajnandgaon	
Chhattisgarh			8. Sukma	
Gujarat		1.Narmada		2
Gujarat		2.Dahod		
Haryana		1.Mewat		1
Himachal Pradesh		1.Chamba		1
Jammu and Kashmir		1.Kupwara		2
Jammu and Kashmir		2.Baramula		
Jharkhand	1. Sahebganj	1. Godda	1. Latehar	19
Jharkhand	2. Pakaur		2. Lohardaga	
Jharkhand			3.Palamu	

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand			4. PurbiSinghbhum	
Jharkhand			5. Ramgarh	
Jharkhand			6. Ranchi	
Jharkhand			7. Simdega	
Jharkhand			8. West Singhbhum	
Jharkhand			9. Bokaro	
Jharkhand			10. Chatra	
Jharkhand			11. Dumka	
Jharkhand			12. Garhwa	
Jharkhand			13. Girdih	
Jharkhand			14. Gumla	
Jharkhand			15. Hazaribagh	
Jharkhand			16. Khunti	
Karnataka		1. Yadgir		2
Karnataka		2. Raichur		
Kerala		Wayanad		1
Madhya Pradesh	1. Damoh	1. Chhatarpur		8
Madhya Pradesh	2. Singrauli	2. Rajgarh		
Madhya Pradesh	3. Barwani	3. Guna		
Madhya Pradesh	4. Vidisha			
Madhya Pradesh	5. Khandwa			
Maharashtra	1. Nandurbar	1. Washim	1. Gadchiroli	4
Maharashtra		2. Osmanabad		
Manipur		1. Chandel		1
Meghalaya		1. Ribhoi		1
Mizoram		1. Mamtit		1
Nagaland		1. Kiphire		1
Odisha	1. Rayagada	1. Kandhamal	1. Koraput	10
Odisha	2. Kalahandi	2. Gajapati	2. Malkangiri	
Odisha		3. Dhenkanal		

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha		4. Balangir		
Odisha		5. Nabarangpur		
Odisha		6. Nuapada		
Punjab		1. Firozpur		2
Punjab		2. Moga		
Rajasthan	1. Baran	1. Dholpur		5
Rajasthan	2. Jaisalmer	2. Karauli		
Rajasthan		3. Sirohi		
Sikkim		1. West Sikkim		1
Tamil Nadu		1. Ramanathapuram		2
Tamil Nadu		2. Virudhunagar		
Telangana		1. Bhoopalpalli	1. Khammam	3
Telangana		2. Asifabad		
Tripura		1. Dhalai		1
Uttar Pradesh	1. Chitrakoot	1. Chandauli		8
Uttar Pradesh	2. Balrampur	2. Siddharthnagar		
Uttar Pradesh	3. Bahraich	3. Fatehpur		
Uttar Pradesh	4. Sonbhadra			
Uttar Pradesh	5. Shravasti			
Uttarakhand		1. Haridwar		2
Uttarakhand		2. Udham Singh Nagar		
West Bengal	Murshidabad	Nadia		5
West Bengal	Maldah	DakshinDinajpur		
West Bengal	Birbhum			

Board Exams

4321. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the intellectual curiosity and flexibility are marginalised by the requirements of Board exams and students are ill equipped to handle the tests of real life;

(b) if so, whether most of the educationists and experts believe that the " Board exam system in the country is leaving students increasingly less prepared to compete

international market place which is a failure of the long term academic, economic and political consequences for the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government has made any study in this regard to find out the reasons for failing students during the Board exams;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the corrective initiatives taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No such information/report has been received in the Ministry of Human Resource Development so far. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, which sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages, however, emphasises on shifting from content based testing to problem solving and competency based testing. It has also placed emphasis on developing creative potential and promoting positive outlook amongst students. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools and school examination Boards are under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to take appropriate action in the light of the recommendations contained in the NCF-2005. So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is concerned, the question papers sets by the Board, test the students in the areas of (i) Remembering, (ii) Understanding, (iii) Application, (iv) High Order Thinking Skill and (v) Evaluation, which equip the students in dealing with real life situations and enable them to be prepared for competing in international market.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In order to increase focus on quality of elementary education, the Central Rules to The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning

Outcomes. Learning Outcomes are assessment standards indicating the expected levels of learning that children should achieve for that class. These outcomes can be used as check points to assess learning at different points of time. The learning outcomes would help teachers to understand the learning levels of children in their respective classes individually as well as collectively.

Development of Tourism in North East

4322. SHRI RAMESWAR TELI:
SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:
SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of tourism potential of the North Eastern region for development of tourism therein and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the tourism sites proposed to be developed for attracting tourists both domestic and international and the response of the respective State Governments in this regard;

(b) whether Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been sought from the respective State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the development of tourism in the North Eastern States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to any Tourism Institute or for any tourism programmes during the current year in Assam and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to organize fairs, festivals and exhibitions in the North-Eastern States during the next financial year to promote tourism and if so, the details thereof, along with the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise including Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for

the proposals submitted by the State Governments including North Eastern States under its various scheme Guidelines subject to submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR), their adherence to Scheme Guidelines and availability of funds.

Based on the proposals and DPRs submitted by State Governments of North Eastern Region, funds have been sanctioned for development of tourism in the North Eastern States under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes. The details for the last three years and the current year are given given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details of financial assistance provided to Assam in the current year for conducting training programme in Tourism and Hospitality are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance under the relevant Scheme guidelines for the proposals submitted by the State Governments/Union Territories for organizing fairs/festivals/events. MOT does not allocate funds for fairs and festivals for the future financial years.

Statement-I

Project Sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes to North Eastern Region from 2014-15 to till date

(Amt. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Scheme/ Circuit	Name of Project	Sanction Amt.	Release Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	Swadesh Darshan: North East	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila &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) inSikkim.	98.05	78.44
4.	Nagaland		Swadesh Darshan: Tribal	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36	72.05
5.	Mizoram	2015-16	Swadesh Darshan: North East	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
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 : Agartala 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), ULumSohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	73.69
11.	Manipur		Swadesh Darshan: Spiritual	Development of Spiritual Circuit -Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple -Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	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 Khawhphawp Lengpui - Durtlang Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee Beratlawng Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	49.53
15.	Assam	2016-17	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: Surma Cherra-Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chottakhola- Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00	0.00
Total					1349.04	800.39

Statement-II

Details of Financial Assistance provided to Assam in the Current Year for conducting Training Programme in Tourism and Hospitality

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Amount released	Purpose of the funds released (in lakh)
1	Institute of Hotel Management, (IHM) Guwahati	2.09	IHM Guwahati has been released funds for conducting Tourism Awareness Programme in and around Kaziranga for improving the behaviour attitude of staff of Hotel, Restaurant, Dhabas, street vendors, volunteers, safari drivers, mahuts and shopkeepers to interact with tourists, both domestic and international.
2	Food Craft Institute, Nagaon	9.26	The funds have been released for conducting skill development courses in the Hospitality trades under the Hunar Se Rozgar Tak programme under the scheme of 'Capacity Building for Service Providers' (CBSP) - an initiative of the Ministry of Tourism.

Implementation of PMUY

4323. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:
SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT:
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) will ensure universal coverage of LPG in the country and help in women empowerment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey of the connections distributed under PMUY and if so, the details thereof along with any proposal to expand the scope of eligible beneficiaries under PMUY and the number of LPG connections proposed to be provided in the amended scope, State/UTwise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries community-wise in terms of percentage and the community which has benefited the least in terms of percentage;

(d) the details of the LPG connections issued to APL families since implementation of time scheme, State/UTwise; and

(e) the number of LPG connections distributed in rural and urban areas of Udaipur in Rajasthan, Balaghat and Seoni districts of Madhya Pradesh under PMUY along with norms/criteria to get free of cost LPG connections under PMUY and the details of funds provided to the beneficiaries under the scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) through which a deposit free connection is provided to an identified poor

family in the name of an adult woman with cash assistance upto ? 1600 per connection Use of LPG as cooking fuel will minimise adverse impact due to smoke exposure compared to conventional cooking fuels and also increase economic productivity on account of savings in time. So far, about 6 crore connections are released under PMUY. The scope of PMUY has recently been expanded to cover all the poor families in the country subject to fulfilling terms and conditions.

(c) Nearly 48% of the beneficiaries of PMUY are SC/STs.

(d) State/UT-wise LPG connections released under PMUY as on 28.12.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The number of LPG connections released under PMUY in Udaipur District of Rajasthan, Balaghat and Seoni Districts of Madhya Pradesh as on 28.12.2018 are as under -

District	No. of connections released
Udaipur	2,55,360
Balaghat	1,48,969
Seoni	1,42,670

Statement

State/UT-wise LPG connections released under PMUY as on 28.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,241
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,91,087
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36,744
4	Assam	23,76,777
5	Bihar	70,22,180
6	Chandigarh	46
7	Chhattisgarh	26,57,449

1	2	3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,064
9	Daman and Diu	411
10	Delhi	63,594
11	Goa	1,054
12	Gujarat	19,04,772
13	Haryana	6,12,628
14	Himachal Pradesh	89,841
15	Jammu and Kashmir	8,32,057
16	Jharkhand	25,77,996
17	Karnataka	18,30,974
18	Kerala	1,55,568
19	Lakshadweep	287
20	Madhya Pradesh	52,66,321
21	Maharashtra	34,71,563
22	Manipur	1,03,607
23	Meghalaya	1,33,455
24	Mizoram	25,080
25	Nagaland	46,341
26	Odisha	35,42,582
27	Puducherry	12,840
28	Punjab	11,41,602
29	Rajasthan	43,50,785
30	Sikkim	5,299
31	Tamil Nadu	27,96,655
32	Telangana	5,17,472
33	Tripura	1,91,134
34	Uttar Pradesh	99,17,656
35	Uttarakhand	2,69,070
36	West Bengal	68,27,490

Out of School Children

4324. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
 CHANDEL:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that freshly released Census 2011 data has revealed that 8.4 crore children don't go to school at all and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the provisions of Right to Education Act (RTE) describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in the country to make education a fundamental right of every child and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is fact that about 20 per cent children of the age group covered under the Right to Education Act;

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereon;

(e) whether it is fact that children don't go to school because they are forced to work; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the children of the above age group covered under the Right to Education Act should go to the school?

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) Census 2011 has reported that 8.4 crore children do not go to school in the age group of 5-17 years. However, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 the mandated age group for free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school is 6-14 years. According to Census 2011, the number of children who do not attend schools (including never attended and attended before) in the age group of 6-13 years are 3.81 crore. Census 2011 has shown a marked decline in the number

of out of school children in this age group from 5.8 crore in 2001 to 3.8 crore in 2011, a 35% decline over a period of ten years.

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has made provisions towards modalities of its implementation. This includes inter- alia, Opening of schools in the neighbourhood, provision of Special Training for out of school children, Prohibiting capitation fees and screening procedures for admission or denial of admission etc.

The RTE Act, has also mandated that no school shall be established or recognised unless it fulfils the norms and standards specified in the schedule of the act. The schedule of the act provides norms and standards for Norms of Teachers (Pupil Teacher Ratio), Norms of School Building, Minimum number of working days and instruction hours in an academic year etc.

The Act also mandates National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to examine and review the safeguards for rights provided under this act and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) commissioned an independent survey in 2014 through Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB) to estimate out of school children across the country. According to estimate of the survey, in the age group of 6-13 years in the country, an estimated 60.64 lakh were out of school.

The Independent Survey also captured the reasons for the out of school children. Poverty/Economic reason has been reported by 23.76% respondents. 'Child not interested in studies' has been reported as a reason for 18.38% out of school children. A gender wise disaggregation of the reason reveals that a higher proportion of the girls are out of school because of the reason 'needed to help in domestic work or needed to take care of siblings' as compared to boys. A marginally higher proportion of boys are also out of school than girls for the reason 'child to supplement household income'. 'Education not considered necessary by the head of the household' is also reported by more households with an out of school female child (6.27%) as compared to

households with an out of school male child (2.39%).

Government of India in partnership with the State and UT Governments have taken a range of initiatives to ensure that all children are enrolled in schools and complete their elementary education. Under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and integrated scheme for school education-Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19 which has subsumed the three erstwhile Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce number of out of school children including opening of new schools, construction of schools & additional classrooms, opening and upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, provision of transportation/escort facilities, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment & retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, Seasonal hostels / residential camps, Special Training Centres at worksites are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of

children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material, stipend to girls students with disability, transport and escort facility etc.

National Tribal Carnival

4325. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to organise National Tribal Carnival in the near future and if so, the details thereof: and

(b) the other steps taken by the Government for showcasing and promotion of various facets of tribal culture on a large scale across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) National tribal festival / carnival has been organized as an annual feature by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) since the year 2015 as detailed below. This serves to showcase glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art and craft, medicinal practices:

Year	Theme	Period	Venue
2015	National Tribal Festival- Vanaj	13th 18th February, 2015	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi
2016	National Tribal Carnival - 2016	25th-28th October, 2016	Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium and Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
2017	Aadi Mahotsav	16-30November,2017	Dilli Haat, INA, Central Park, etc, New Delhi
2018	Aadi Mahotsav	16-30 November,2018	Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi

The Ministry introduced a new concept of organising National Tribal Festival titled "Aadi Mahotsav" in collaboration with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) from 2017-18 onwards. During Aadi Mahotsav 2017, a total business of

Rs. 500 Lakh was transacted by tribal artisans comprising of direct sale of Rs.442 Lakh made by tribal artisans and Rs.60 Lakhs worth inventory sourced by TRIFED. The Festival showed exquisite craftsmanship of tribal artisans. Almost 800 Artisans and Artists from 27 States participated

in the Mahotsav and sold their products and displayed their crafts and skill through more than 200 stalls that was set up for them. Stage programmes of tribal dances and folk songs were conducted daily. 85 Tribal Chefs from 25 States showcased tribal delicacies.

For the Aadi Mahotsav 2018 held from November 16-30, more than 430 tribal artisans and artists from more than 20 States participated and displayed/sold their various handicraft and handloom products through 159 stalls set for the purpose and realised a direct sale of Rs.305 Lakh. Besides, TRIFED also placed purchase order to the tune of Rs. 1280 Lakhs on the artisans/suppliers. 76 tribal chefs from different States also presented various tribal delicacies. 14 dance troupes comprising of more than 200 artists who presented exquisite tribal folk performances in the evenings. World class cultural programme included internationally acclaimed group like Siddhi Dhamal from Gujarat, Chau folk dance from Jharkhand, Manipuri tribal dances, dance troupe from Leh and Ladakh, Rajasthan Folk singers.

The Ministry as a step forward in this direction to highlight rich tribal culture across the country has also embarked upon an ambitious programme to hold similar events in States and Union Territories too through TRIFED.

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has helped States establish Tribal Research Institutes. Core responsibility of TRIs is to function as a body of knowledge & research, for tribal development and preservation of art and culture of tribal people. The TRIs comprise of cultural museum, library, training centre, research wing etc. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides funds to State Governments under the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' for the functioning of TRIs. The annual outlay of the Scheme has been 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.

TRIs have carry out various activities viz. research studies, evaluation studies, organization of training/seminar/workshop, organization of tribal festivals, baseline survey, publications, documentaries / documentation, organization of exchange visits etc. over the years.

Notable works undertaken by these institutions during past four financial years and current year are detailed below:

Activities	Quantum (in number)
Research Studies	214
Evaluation Studies	54
Training/Seminar/Workshop	277
Tribal Festivals	50
Baseline Surveyes	12
Publications	170
Documentaries/Documentation	101
Exchange Visit	34

MoTA has also developed a digital repository with web address <http://tribal.nic.in/repository> where documents, folks songs, photos/videos regarding their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details of the tribes in India are stored. The repository currently has more than 10,000 photographs, videos and publications which are mostly done by TRIs.

Adarsh Smarak Scheme

4326. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has implemented the "Adarsh Smarak' Scheme" in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade all the monuments managed by ASI to the standards of the Adarsh Smarak in a phased manner and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken in the regard;

(c) the number of requests received from States/UTs for inclusion of certain monuments under the said scheme, State/UT-wise along with present status of such requests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as Adarsh Monument for providing tourist amenities and other facilities like toilets, drinking water, wi-fi services, cafeteria, interpretation centre, etc. The list of Adarsh Monument (State/UT-wise) is given in the enclosed Statement. However, as such no scheme has been launched.

(b) No, Madam. Besides, basic tourist amenities, Adarsh Monuments are provided with additional facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. However, these identified facilities would be monument specific on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis.

(c) No request so far has been received from States/UTs for inclusion of monument in the list of Adarsh Smarak.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

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	
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	

1	2	3
12	Safdarjung Tomb	
13	Purana Qila	
14	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa	Goa
15	Rani-Ki-Vav, 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	Shikh Chill's Tomb	Haryana
22	Jal Mahal, Namual	
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
29	Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
30	Group of Temples, Pattadakal	
31	Dariya Daulat Bagh, 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

1	2	3
38	Kudakaliu Parabmu, 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	Budhist 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	Eflora Caves	
54	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	
55	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram	Mizoram
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	

1	2	3
63	Kumbhal Garh Fort	Rajasthan
64	Deeg Palace, Jaipur	
65	Chiftorgarh Fort	
66	Ranthambhore Fort	
67	Arthuna Group of Temples	
68	Sas Bahu 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 Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range	Tripura
79	Taj Mahel, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
80	Fatehpur Sikri	
81	Sravasti	
82	Sarnath	
83	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	
84	Residency, Lucknow	
85	Kalinjar Fort	
86	Agra Fort	
87	Akbar's Tomb	
88	Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb	

1	2	3
89	Site, Stupa & Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa	Uttar Pradesh
90	Lai Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi	
91	Kushinagar	
92	Jogeshwara Temple	Uttarakhand
93	Lakhamandal	
94	Sun Temple, Katarmal	
95	Bajjnath Temple	
96	Gopeshwar	
97	Hazardwari Place	West Bengal
98	Adina Masjid	
99	Temples at Bishnupur	
100	Koch Bihar Palace	

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Cottage Industries

4327. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether the entrepreneurs related to cottage industries are being trained in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether any action has been taken to modernize the cottage industry in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) the details of products including food products processed by the cottage industries in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether cottage industries in villages are

gradually disappearing due to liberalization and if so, the details thereof and the criteria set for defining and reckoning cottage industries in villages; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide market to cottage industries and to save them from liberal market forces along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Khadi & Village Industries Commission through its 40 Training Centres, 18 Departmental and 22 Non-Departmental Training Centers provides training in different parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Some of the Training modules are: Khadi technology course, spinning & weaving, handmade paper manufacturing, pottery technology, carpentry & wood, tailoring & embroidery, silk reeling & spinning, garment making, Bamboo Article making, Motor Winding course, Screen Printing course, Beekeeping course, Palm Gur and palm leaf fancy articles, Charka Mechanic course. The details of trainees trained through these training centres during the year 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Ministry of MSME is implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board for promotion and to modernize Cottage Industries in the country:

I. Schemes being implemented by the Ministry:

- (i) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) from 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.
- (ii) A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology

Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

II. Schemes being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC):

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/A Women/Pri/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector.

State-wise details of Margin Money allocated and utilized, job opportunities created and number of units set up under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

- (ii) Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) - A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes /Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi & VI products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).
- (iii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of 1 interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are

required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by the Government of India through KVIC to the banks.

- (iv) Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure: This scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions elevated from "D" to "C" category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining while they have potential to attain normalcy and to support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified outlets. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure I and for renovation of selected khadi sales outlets.
- (v) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) aims to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and to achieve synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, restructured amount of US\$ 105 million has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and funds are being provided to the Government of India to be released to KVIC as 'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of MSME. Khadi Reform Package envisages reform support in the following areas: (i) Artisan Earnings and Empowerment, (ii) Direct Reform Assistance to 400 Khadi Institutions & (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.

In addition to the above, KVIC also regularly conducts Pottery skill up-gradation training programme to the rural pottery artisans of weaker category in the country by providing advance pottery technologies and replaced the old pottery equipments i.e. traditional stone pottery wheels of artisans under promotional activities of KVIC. During the current year, KVIC is providing assistance to 07 clusters for development of pottery at Varanasi, Nagpur, Madurai,

Bhubaneswar, Jammu and Kashmir, Guwahati and New Delhi.

III. Schemes being implemented by Coir Board:

Coir Board is implementing the Coir VikasYojana to cater to the multiple developmental needs of coir industry. Interventions under the following components of the Scheme are taken up to promote the Coir industry:

1. Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)
2. Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme (CITUS)
3. Export Market Promotion (EMP)
4. Domestic Market Promotion (DMP)
5. Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS)
6. Welfare Measures (Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)
7. Plan Science & Technology

State/UT-wise subsidy released and employment generated under Coir Board schemes during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III

(c) KVIC does not maintain the details of the products including food products processed by the cottage industries as the cottage industry is largely in the unorganized sector. However, based on the loans taken

under PMEGP by various village industry units, some of the products are as under:

Agro based Food Processing Industries (ABFPI)- Food products like papad, pickle, bread, biscuits, garammasala, jam & jellies, palm candy, palm gur, palm sugar, khandsari, edible oils, 15 different types of spices, bakery products, whole wheat biscuits, bread, Pav, etc

Forest Based Industry (FBI): Herbal products, Honey, Bee-wax, medicinal oils, balm, etc.

Hand Made Paper & Fibre Industry (HMPFI): handmade paper, boards, paper envelop, files, file covers, writing pads, visiting cards and fibre base products like Rassi (handmade paper mixed with fiber), handicrafts, decorative items, etc.

Mineral Based Industry (MBI) includes pottery, plaster of Paris products, stone crushing, idols making, chalks, terracotta products, etc.

Polymer and Chemical Based Industry (PCBI) includes Leather products like footwear, belts, purses, jackets, Non-edible Oil, Soap Industry, detergent powder, candle, Cottage Match and Agarbatti, Plastic items etc.

Rural Engineering and Bio-Technology Industry (REBTI): Furniture, Amirah, tools equipment etc.

(d) No Madam. Sales, production and job opportunities in Khadi and Village Industries sector during the last three years is as follows, which shows an increasing trend of Khadi & Village Industries Sector:

(Rs. in crore and Employment in lakh persons)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
I. Production				
A	Khadi (incl. Polyvastra)	1158.44	1520.83	1626.66
B	Village Industries	33331.78	41110.26	46454.75
	Total-I	34490.22	42631.09	48081.41

1	2	3	4	5
II. Sales				
A	Khadi (incl.Polyvastra)	1663.98	2146.60	2510.21
B	Village Industries	40230.58	49991.61	56672.22
Total-II		41894.56	52138.21	59182.43
III. Employment				
A	Khadi (incl.Polyvastra)	11.57	4.56*	4.65*
B	Village Industries	126.26	131.84	135.71
Total-III		137.83	136.40	140.36

*Adhaar seeded

(e) The steps taken by the Government to provide market facilities to cottage industries through KVIC is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise number of persons trained under Skill Development Programme (SDP) and Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP) by KVIC's Training Centres during the year 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	SDP	EAP
1	2	3	4
1.	New Delhi	985	2519
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	325	394
3.	Bihar	1401	-
4.	Odisha	119	-
5.	West Bengal	1257	1025
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	-

1	2	3	4
7.	Assam	717	1119
8.	Mizoram	480	-
9.	Nagaland	317	751
10.	Andhra Pradesh	3079	3391
11.	Karnataka	6936	1155
12.	Kerala	1926	2705
13.	Tamil Nadu	2273	2689
14.	Maharashtra	5224	9358
15.	Madhya Pradesh	791	2336
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2134	1869
17.	Uttarakhand	1826	1144
Total		29808	30455

Statement-II

Year-wise and State-wise details of Margin Money allocated & utilized, job opportunities (including women) created and number of units set up (including by women) under PMEGP Scheme during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18& 2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16				2016-17			
		Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized* (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized* (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691
2	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916
3	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762	3504.09	3181.60	1266	9858
4	UT Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323	100	82.84	47	376
5	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890
6	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016
7	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048	300	182.41	119	952
8	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408
9	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315
10	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872
11	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397	200	35.93	27	201
12	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104	500	440.34	301	1984
13	Nagaland	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783
14	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715	1741.7	2162.78	1265	8419
15	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072	1253.49	491.96	425	3400
16	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961
17	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824	1748.1	407.89	329	2632
18	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026	5636.41	4910.3	81	6028
19	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604
20	Jharkhand	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400
21	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856
23	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520
24	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960	5398.45	7561.61	1386	11629
25	Maharashtra**	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799
26	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148
27	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761	2004.86	2561.72	664	6445
28	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286
29	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500	371.62	191.44	90	660
30	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0	50	00	00	00
31	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653	2446.06	3350.68	1584	13068
32	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764
33	Puducherry	100.00	106.37	65	447	150	103.65	66	699
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		158.00	65.11	119	293 100	193.46	195	1398
	Total	128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362	110000	128093.86	52912	407840

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18				2018-19 [upto 30.11.2018]			
		Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized* (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized* (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3272.84	6913.15	3753	30024	4745.12	6788.34	3469	27752
2	Himachal Pradesh	1785.19	2042.5	886	7088	2711.4	1875.29	691	5528
3	Punjab	3272.84	3930.46	1520	12160	4617.17	2316.84	911	7288
4	UT Chandigarh	100.00	90.07	45	360	94.32	39.74	16	128
5	Uttarakhand	1933.95	2880.98	1613	12904	2975.4	2196.67	1155	9240
6	Haryana	3272.84	4167.04	1718	13744	4664.1	2435.94	1003	8024
7	Delhi	300.00	150.65	115	920	282.96	69.33	48	384

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Rajasthan	4909.26	4929.04	1577	12614	7743.65	3701.09	1202	9616
9	Uttar Pradesh	11157.41	16866.47	5432	43456	19171.59	11675.2	3236	25888
10	Bihar	5653.09	6558.85	2307	18456	10869.49	4153.6	1347	10776
11	Sikkim	200.00	46.36	37	296	188.64	42.94	25	200
12	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	309.42	209	1672	471.6	271.84	187	1496
13	Nagaland	1728.96	2672.15	930	7440	2825.5	776.03	412	3296
14	Manipur	1434.32	1383.87	600	4800	2544.19	961.86	585	4680
15	Mizoram	1245.66	274.05	249	1992	2045.45	567.68	417	3336
16	Tripura	1283.75	1892.3	1116	8928	1965.99	777.43	363	2904
17	Meghalaya	1720.32	118.27	75	600	2653.7	278.77	184	1472
18	Assam	5351.99	2362.48	2282	18256	10507.7	2137.03	2053	16424
19	West Bengal	2975.31	3891.37	1366	10928	6423.74	3866.92	1316	10528
20	Jharkhand	3570.37	2439.53	1111	8888	6193.49	1415.49	559	4472
21	Odisha	4462.97	5680.65	2399	19192	7719.19	3595.65	1476	11808
22	Chhattisgarh	4016.67	3398.4	14631	11704	6339.11	3231.88	1474	11792
23	Madhya Pradesh	7587.04	7631.41	1804	14432	11952.9	4064.38	1005	8040
24	Gujarat*	4909.26	12883.63	1876	15008	7501.95	12828.44	1811	14488,
25	Maharashtra**	5355.56	8749.73	3329	26632	8833.6	7146.99	2745	21960
26	Andhra Pradesh	1933.95	5336.1	1527	12216	3742.74	4609.57	1126	9008
27	Telangana	4611.73	4030.21	1190	9520	7250.96	3148.38	930	7440;
28	Karnataka	4462.97	6477.94	2115	16920	6939.66	5560.67	1920	15360:
29	Goa	297.53	149.07	50	400	605.15	84.94	29	232
30	Lakshadweep	100.00	00	00	00	47.16	0	0	0
31	Kerala	2082.72	2910.44	1347	10776	3667.38	2480.84	1190	9520
32	Tamil Nadu	4760.50	9717.58	4095	32760	7438.88	6757.82	2543	20344
33	Puducherry	100.00	78.95	44	352	141.48	94.98	46	368
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	276.95	218	1744	188.64	177.24	133	1064
Total		100449	131240.07	48398	387182	166064	100129.81	35607	284856

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year. * including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-III*State-wise details of Subsidy released under MCY#*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
1 Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
2 Kerala	11.15	2.66	3.19	-
3 West Bengal	2.05	-	-	-
Total	13.20	2.66	3.19	-

MCY has been merged with PMEGP w.e.f. FY 2018-19

State-wise details of Subsidy released under DPI/CTTUS@

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tamil Nadu	86.58	72.00	177.45	7.98**
2	Karnataka	-	-	15.73	-
3	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
4	AP & Telangana	-	-	8.36	-
5	Odisha	2.00	-	5.00	-
6	Kerala	6.73	-	8.99	-
Total		95.31	72.00	215.53	7.98

@ DPI has been replaced with CITUS w.e.f. FY 2018-19

(Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
1 Kerala	1.84	1.79	1.45	0.57
2 Tamil Nadu	6.24	5.40	3.61	4.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
4	Karnataka	0.04	1.64	0.94	0.20
5	Maharashtra	0.00	0.15	0.14	0.02
6	Gujarat	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	2.16	2.29	0.33	0.62
8	Odisha	1.46	0.92	0.31	0.22
9	West Bengal	0.14	0.31	0.23	0.07
10	N.E Region	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
Total		11.93	12.84	7.01	5.75

Number of employment opportunities generated in coir industry

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
1.	Kerala	1312	861	1629	12
2.	Tamil Nadu	1483	2383	1059	395
3.	Karnataka	102	432	287	8
4.	Andhra Pradesh	879	652	193	248
5.	Odisha	325	225	375	216
6.	Others	108	226	89	54
Total		4209	4779	3632	933

*Provisional

Statement-IV

To provide market facilities to Cottage Industries in the country, following steps have also been taken by the Government through KVIC:

- (i) To overcome the marketing challenges of Khadi and Village Industries Units, KVIC organize exhibitions at District level, State level and National level and invites beneficiaries to exhibit and sale their products.KVI Units are also supported by the KVIC with the financial

assistance to participate in International Exhibitions.

- (ii) Marketing is taken up through a wide network of 8,058 KVIC Sales Outlets including 23 Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) with its branches, and 8035 Khadi Outlets belonging to the Khadi Institutions throughout the Country.
- (iii) Financial assistance being provided for the renovation/modernization of Sales Outlets of institutions and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards under the scheme of "Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure".
- (iv) To start Khadi Programme by new entrepreneurs, an online portal for obtaining "Khadi Certificate" has been launched. One can apply online for obtaining Khadi Certificate.
- (v) To showcase and promote the product range of KVI sector, an exclusive web portal developed by KVIC to cater to domestic and international buyers.

In addition to the above, the following steps have also been taken under the PMEGP:

(a) To boost the marketing of KVI products, 10% of financial allocations for trading activities i.e. business/trading activities in the form of sales outlets will be permitted in NER, LWE affected districts and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Retail outlets/business: Selling Khadi and Village Industry (KVI) products procured from KVI Institutions certified by KVIC and products manufactured by PMEGP/SFURTI units only permitted under PMEGP across the country.

Non-Payment of Salaries to the Labourers

4328. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details and the number of companies whose property had been seized on account of non-payment of

salaries to the labourers during the last three year, State-wise;

(b) the provisions under which action has been taken against the companies which have not given the salaries to the labourers on time; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that salaries are given to labourers on time and the efforts made to ensure its strict compliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) "Labour" is in the concurrent list. Central and State Government takes action in accordance with respective Labour Laws.

Data regarding (a) is not maintained centrally. However, the Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in central sphere, regularly conduct inspections under various labour laws to curb the violations pertaining to less payment and non-payment of salary/wages to workers/employees.

[English]

DSF Oil and Gas Fields

4329. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government is expecting a revenue of Rs. 45000 crore as royalty, taxes and profit from 25 DSF oil and gas fields and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is expecting a revenue of Rs. 9000 crore from fields bid out in DSF with first oil expected in 2020 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has deferred the auction of 25 oil and gas fields by one month that hold resources worth an estimated Rs. 1 lakh crore because resources would translate into higher revenue for the Government by way of increased royalty paid on production, taxes and profit on petroleum and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether ONGC will focus on big fields or focus on small and marginal fields to minimise their expenditure and if so, the details thereof along with any consultations held with ONGC in this regard;

(e) the details of new gas reserve identified by public/private sector oil companies along with total quantity of gas reserves identified upto March, 2018;

(f) whether commercial production of the gas has not been started from these reserves so far and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/company/block-wise; and

(g) whether there is any proposal to shift the country to a gas based economy and if so, the details thereof along with states that have objected to explore gas in their States as it adversely affects fertility of land?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) A gross estimated revenue of Rs.45000 crore is anticipated under Discovered Small Field Bid Round-II from 25 Contract Areas; and Rs.9000 crore under Discovered Small Field Bid Round-I from 30 Contract Areas. The gross estimated revenue is based on estimates of oil and gas hydrocarbon in place reserves, assumption in terms of hydrocarbon recovery factor, hydrocarbon sale price, etc., from 25 Contract Areas considering project life of 15 years. However, actual revenue realization from these fields may vary based on actual award of Contract Areas; development strategy adopted by the contractor; actual production realized; and techno-economics of the individual field, etc.

(c) The last date of bid submission under Discovered Small Field Round-II has been extended by one month, i.e., by 18.01.2019, on account of requests received by the prospective bidders.

(d) Under the DSF Policy, only those hydrocarbon discoveries of National Oil Companies which could not be monetized for a long period of time are offered for bidding. The ONGC is continuing to make endeavours to optimize production from its operational fields, be it big fields or small fields.

(e) The total gas accretion of ultimate reserves in financial year 2017-18 is 83.74 Billion Cubic Meter(BCM) and the total gas ultimate reserves established by the public/private sector oil companies in the country as on 1.4.2018 is 2313 BCM.

(f) Commercial production from most of the newly identified reserves is yet to commence as the time required for development of hydrocarbon discoveries varies from 3 to 8 years depending upon various factors such as location/size of discovery, availability of infrastructure facility besides other oil fields services.

(g) Government has taken steps for development of gas based economy in the country which include plan for expansion in natural gas supply with the help of additional domestic gas production, expansion of Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) terminals in East and West coast of the country, nationwide gas grid including North Eastern States and policy initiatives for the promotion of use of natural gas, i.e., clean fuel by all sectors of the economy. For all exploration activities in the onland blocks, the respective State Government grants Petroleum Exploration Licence (PEL).

Gems and Jewellery Industry

4330. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gems and jewellery industry contributes significantly to the economy of the country being one of the major employment generating sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether gems and jewellery industry was facing several challenges in the last few years and if so, the action taken by the Government during the last three years to improve the situation of this industry;

(c) whether the gems and jewellery export are likely to grow by up to 5 per cent during this financial year and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is true that it had declined by 5 per cent to USD 40.97 billion in financial year 2018 from USD 43.16 billion in financial year 2017 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) The gem and jewellery sector contributes significantly to the economy of the country in terms of exports as well as employment generation. In the year 2017-18, the gem and jewellery exports was 13.69% of total merchandise exports from the country. As per estimates, the sector provides employment to around 5 million people.

(b) With a view to strengthen the gems and jewellery industry, the Government has taken a number of steps, such as establishment of Special Notified Zone (SNZ), setting up of Common Facility Centres for Gems and Jewellery Sector, creation of separate ITC HS Code for lab grown diamond, reduction of GST rates for cut and polished diamonds and precious stones, exempting IGST on import of gold by specified agencies and banks, Exemption from GST on supply of gold by Nominated Agencies to exporters and providing financial assistance for participation of international fairs, for organizing buyer seller meets, creation of export related infrastructure etc. under various schemes of Department of Commerce. Further, issues raised by the industry are resolved from time to time to improve ease of doing business.

(c) During the financial year 2018-19 (upto November, 2018), the gem and jewellery exports are USD 27.05 Billion as compared to USD 28.02 Billion during the corresponding period in previous year, showing decline of 3.46%.

(d) During the year 2017-18, gem and jewellery exports were 41.54 Billion as compared to USD 43.41 Billion, showing decline of 4.3%.

[Translation]

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

4331. SHRI LALLU SINGH:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the funds are provided to educationally

backward States in the country for construction of libraries, laboratories, toilets, sports grounds and classrooms under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and if so, the amount of fund allocated during the current year's budget, State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the funds provided to Government schools of the country for maintenance of toilets are inadequate and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March 2009. The other Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. ICT in Schools, Girls' Hostel, Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage and Vocational Education implemented by the Department for secondary stage of education were subsumed during 2013-14 with RMSA. The objective of the RMSA Scheme was to enhance access and improve quality of education at secondary stage. The scheme envisages enhancing the enrolment for classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education. Under RMSA, school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, laboratories, libraries, arts & craft rooms, electricity, ICT, barrier free access, drinking water facilities etc. are provided.

Now, Samagra Shiksha has been launched from 2018-19 by subsuming the erstwhile schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 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. Accordingly, the financial assistance through RMSA/Samagra Shiksha is provided to all States and UTs for all the interventions including for school building, additional classrooms, toilets, laboratories, libraries, sports grant, arts & craft rooms,

electricity, ICT, barrier free access, drinking water facilities etc.

An amount of Rs. 30891.81 crore has been allocated for Samagra Shiksha in the Budget for the Year 2018-19. The fund allocation in the Budget is not done State/UT-wise.

However, annual plans under RMSA/Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority encompassing all interventions and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources.

(b) Under the Samagra Shiksha, assistance is also provided to States and UTs as an annual recurring school composite grant varying from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum depending upon the number of students, for all government schools. Each school is required to spend at least 10% of the composite school grant on activities including for maintenance of toilets related to Swachhata Action Plan. The statement showing details of funds estimated for Swachhata Action Plan (SAP) related activities under Samagra Shiksha during 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details on State and UT-wise funds estimated for SAP under Samagra Shiksha during 2018-19

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fin.
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.36
2	Andhra Pradesh	875.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	87.32
4	Assam	1521.83
5	Bihar	2551.29
6	Chandigarh	10.10

1	2	3
7	Chhattisgarh	911.32
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.88
9	Daman and Diu	5.10
10	Delhi	121.19
11	Goa	12.12
12	Gujarat	913.47
13	Haryana	352.25
14	Himachal Pradesh	360.01
15	Jammu and Kashmir	528.13
16	Jharkhand	863.31
17	Karnataka	989.21
18	Kerala	134.07
19	Lakshadweep	2.48
20	Madhya Pradesh	2197.31
21	Maharashtra	468.88
22	Manipur	72.74
23	Meghalaya	182.78
24	Mizoram	58.14
25	Nagaland	56.14
26	Odisha	1010.41
27	Puducherry	11.37
28	Punjab	407.78
29	Rajasthan	1507.67
30	Sikkim	26.26
31	Tamil Nadu	811.49
32	Telangana	587.39
33	Tripura	145.42
34	Uttar Pradesh	3442.96
35	Uttarakhand	390.81
36	West Bengal	1720.67
Total		23360.47

*[English]***Small Industrial Training Institutes**

4332. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made efforts to establish small Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in order to promote technical education in the different regions of the country and specifically in the North Eastern Region of the country;

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

(c) the details about the ITIs established along with the expenditure occurred for establishing during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the total number of students enrolled and trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the last four years, State/ Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Directorate General of Training, MoSDE has formulated two schemes titled "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by LWE" and "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States" which inter-alia envisages establishment of new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the different regions of the country.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The ITIs covered under the schemes are under various stages of construction. The details of fund released to States for establishment of new ITIs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with a target to cover one crore youth in the country. The scheme is being implemented with the objective to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training (Short Term

Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)). Under the PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, 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 sectors. 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). As per data reported on SDMS, as on 30.11.2018, 20.18 lakh candidates have been certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior i.e. 31.08.2018 is 18.42 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 10.09 lakh candidates have been reported placed in various sectors across the country.

Statement-I

(A) Coverage for establishment of new ITIs under the scheme "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by LWE" is given below:

Sl. No.	States	No. of Dist.	Name of covered district
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Vishakhapatnam
2	Telangana	1	Khammam
3	Bihar	9	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal, Muzzafarpur, Banka and Nawada
4	Chhattisgarh	9	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Sukma and Kondagaon
5	Jharkhand	16	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla,

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			Latehar, Hazaribagh, Girdih, Khunti, Ranchi, Dumka, Ramgarh and SImdega	8	Odisha	6	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Koraput
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat	9	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra
7	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli, Gondia		West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)
Total		47					

(B) Coverage for establishment of new ITIs under the scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States" is given below:

State	ITIs covered under new establishments in pre-revised scheme		Proposal received from States for Un-served districts.	
	No.	Earlier covered Location	No	Location
Meghalaya	2	Mawkyrwat and Ampati	1	East Jayantia Hills
Manipur	2	Kangpokpi and Sekmai	2	Pherzawl and Noney
Assam	5	Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Jorhat, Tinsukia and Sonitpur	0	
Tripura	3	Gandacherra, Kanchanpur and Santirbazar	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	4	New Sagalee, Manipoliang, Mipang (Panging), Kanubari,	5	East Karneng, Anjaw, Tawang, Kurung Kumey, West Siang, Upper Dibang Valley, Lohit, Tirap, Upper Siang.
Nagaland	2	Dimapur and Peren	2	Longleng & Kiphire
Sikkim	1	Kewzing	2	Sokaythang & West Sikkim
Mizoram	3	Champhai, Serchhip, Kolasib	0	
Total	22		12	

(A) Year Wise fund released for establishment of new ITIs under the scheme "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by LWE" during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	Total fund released since inception of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	412.92	0.00	412.92	412.92
2	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.59
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	396.90	0.00	396.90	1932.03
4	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1463.48	0.00	0.00	1463.48	3622.56
5	Jharkhand	304.22	300.00	3031.34	902.70	4538.26	6276.58
6	Madhya Pradesh	144.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.29	399.46
7	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	507.18
8	Odisha	0.00	274.95	0.00	0.00	274.95	2272.21
9	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	399.45
	Bengal	0.00	0.00	137.46	0.00	137.46	399.45
	Total	448.51	2038.43	3978.62	902.70	7368.26	16521.43

(B) Year Wise fund released for establishment of new ITIs under the scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States" during the last three years is given below:

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	Total fund released since inception of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arunachal Pradesh	388.26	441.63	258.84	0.00	1088.73	1811.88
2	Nagaland	0.00	236.95	310.5	0.00	547.45	1099
3	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	228.47	0.00	228.47	571.17
4	Manipur	0.00	535.47	0.00	0.00	535.47	776.52
5	Mizoram	764.00	79.61	0.00	0.00	843.61	1682.91
6	Meghalaya	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	491.05
7	Assam	0.00	346.68	0.00	0.00	346.68	1310.88
8	Tripura	0.00	689.86	676.79	0.00	1366.65	2298.75
	Total	1402.26	2330.20	1474.60	0.00	5207.06	10042.16

Training of Professionals

4333. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned any initiative to increase the number of professionals working in the steel industry in order to boost per capita consumption of steel in the country;

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

(c) the details of the Government establishments in the country which are dedicated to professionally train individuals in metallurgy;

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiative for increasing/creating awareness of professional advantages of working in the steel sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has no proposal to increase the number of professionals working in the steel industry in order to boost per capita consumption of steel in the country.

(c) to (e) At present there is no organization under Ministry of Steel which is conducting any diploma/degree course in Metallurgy. National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST) is conducting seminars, workshops etc. for increasing awareness of technology development in the steel industry. Institute for Steel Development and Growth (INS DAG) promoted by Ministry of Steel conducts awareness/training programs of duration up to 1 week for increasing steel consumption.

Pension and Savings Schemes

4334. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced any Pension and Savings Schemes for unorganized sectors in the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of beneficiaries registered under the said scheme, Scheme/State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any target under the said schemes and if so, the details thereof, Scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government is making any contributions to the said Pension and Saving Schemes for unorganized sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Pension and Saving Schemes have been introduced for unorganised Sector in the country during last three years by this Ministry.

(b) to (e) In view of the above (a) reply, do not arise.

[Translation]

Staff under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

4335. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teaching and non-teaching staff on contract basis in schools working under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) whether several States have engaged technical/non-technical teachers on contract basis and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in some States certain employees are still working on contract basis for more than ten years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to make them permanent in future and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The total number of contract teachers working against posts sanctioned under erstwhile scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is 418203. The data with respect to non-teaching staff is not

maintained centrally. Under SSA, there is no provision for technical teachers.

(c) and (d) The recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and Union Territories (UT) Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per RTE norms.

[English]

**Implementation of Central Sector Scheme for
Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers 2016
Maharashtra**

4336. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016 is being implemented in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the Scheme and its impact on the State of Maharashtra;

(c) the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated in Maharashtra since the inception of the scheme, year wise; and

(d) the year-wise amount of funds allocated for implementing the said Scheme in Maharashtra, year-wise since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. This Scheme is applicable all over India, including in the State of Maharashtra. The salient features of the 'Central Sector

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' are as under:

Financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, Rs. 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized & forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and Rs. 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.

The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% funded by the Central Government.

The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of Rs. 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, Rs. 1.00 Lakh for evaluatory studies and Rs. 10 Lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation. Central Government will give 50% of the amount required for conducting Survey, Awareness Generation and Evaluatory Studies in advance. A State may conduct survey once in every three years per sensitive district. A State may conduct five Evaluatory Studies per year.

The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. However, immediate assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.

The Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.

The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

Under the Central Sector Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, 2016, the District Administration will send the financial demand the State's concerned Ministry/ Department dealing with the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme and the State Ministry/ Department will send the proposal to the Central Government. No such proposal has been received from the Govt. of Maharashtra, under the Central Sector Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, 2016. However, since the inception of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, in the State of Maharashtra, a total of 1404 number of bonded labourers were identified and released, out of which 1325 were rehabilitated and a total of Rs.10.10 lakhs was provided as Central Assistance in this respect.

[Translation]

Land of Petrol Pump Dealers

4338. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pump dealers in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the cases of taking two plots of lands from the dealers by the petroleum companies on account of providing one petrol pump have come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the provision made to deal with such cases;

(d) whether there is any provision to return the

unutilized land to the dealer by the company and if so, the details thereof along with the number of dealers to whom the land has been returned so far, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The State/UT/OMC-wise numbers of petrol pump in the country as on 1.1.2019 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) while advertising for award of retail outlet dealerships specify the details of the land required including the dimensions of the plot. If an applicant offers more than one land in his application form, then a confirmation in writing is to be obtained by Land Evaluation Committee from the applicant with regard to the plot of land to be considered in selection.

OMCs accept the minimum plot dimensions as specified in the advertisement. However, while the advertisement specifies minimum plot dimensions, bigger plots can also be offered by candidates as per their choice. In case the plot size (for single plot offered or plot sizes in case of contiguous plots, as offered by the candidate), is/are of a larger dimension, then it is up to the candidate to either offer the entire plot or offer a part thereof which is equal to or more than the minimum dimension specified, as felt necessary by the applicant. However, as far as OMCs are concerned, the plot dimension meeting the minimum requirement as advertised, is accepted.

Statement

State/UT/OMC wise Number of Existing Retail Outlets as On 01.1.2019

States/UTs	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	14	0	0	14
Andhra Pradesh	1271	752	1005	3028
Arunachal Pradesh	58	15	0	73
Assam	533	154	104	791
Bihar	1509	678	538	2725

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	21	10	11	42
Chattisgarh	542	303	384	1229
Dadra Nagar Haveli	11	4	11	26
Daman and Diu	11	7	11	29
Delhi	189	107	98	394
Goa	31	49	37	117
Gujarat	1326	857	836	3019
Haryana	1476	444	766	2686
Himachal Pradesh	230	71	124	425
Jammu and Kashmir	229	141	139	509
Jharkhand	507	336	290	1133
Karnataka	1930	1038	972	3940
Kerala	903	488	607	1998
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1470	997	924	3391
Maharashtra	1998	1810	1724	5532
Manipur	75	21	0	96
Meghalaya	120	45	30	195
Mizoram	32	5	3	40
Nagaland	49	11	3	63
Odisha	793	442	334	1569
Puducherry	80	34	40	154
Punjab	1723	623	902	3248
Rajasthan	1821	899	1076	3796
Sikkim	20	23	7	50
Tamil Nadu	2199	1440	1277	4916
Telangana	1037	646	754	2437
Tripura	65	4	0	69
Uttar Pradesh	3773	1470	1674	6917
Uttrakhand	265	121	177	563
West Bengal	1148	608	499	2255
All India	27459	14653	15357	57469

**Development of Bundelkhand
as Tourist Hub**

4339. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any new action-plan to develop Bundelkhand as tourist hub;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop this area enriched with natural and historical perspective as tourism hub after formulating such action plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Scheme of Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits provides central financial assistance to State Governments/ UT Administrations for development of tourism related infrastructure in the country for the projects identified in consultation with them, subject to submission of suitable detailed project reports, their adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry has sanctioned the following projects for development of Bundelkhand Region under the scheme:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit and year	Name of project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Wildlife Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Mukundpur- Sanjay- Panna- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92
2.	Ramayana Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
3.	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh.	63.77
4.	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh.	34.82
5.	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Heritage Circuit Gwalior - Orchha - Khajuraho -Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
Total			360.03

All the above projects are at various stages of implementation/completion.

**Pending Proposals regarding Archives
and Museums**

4340. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects/proposals regarding Archives and Museums are pending with the Government;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for early approval of these proposals; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No. The proposals received for financial assistance for setting up of new museums/ developments of existing museums under "Museum Grant Scheme" are placed before Expert Committee for consideration from time to time. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee Government approves the proposals.

[English]

CGS for MSMEs

4341. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

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

(a) the amount of collateral free loans that have been provided to the SMEs by member lending institutions under the Credit Guarantee schemes during each of the last five years;

(b) the number of NBFCs which have provided loans to MSMEs under the said scheme;

(c) whether the avenues for equity financing are provided by the Government to MSMEs;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the share of MSME debt in the total NPAs in the banking sector;

(e) the total amount in credit given to SMEs under Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and the number of MSMEs registered with the Government State / UT - wise; and

(f) whether the act of non registering affect the chances of an MSME in availing institutional credit, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the data of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, collateral free loans that have been provided to the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) under Credit Guarantee Scheme by Member Lending Institutions in the last five Financial Years are given in the enclosed Statement.

CGTMSE has also reported that three NBFCs have provided loans to MSEs under Credit Guarantee Scheme.

(c) Yes, Madam. Government has a fund of funds for Start-ups (FFS) operated by SIDBI for contribution to various Alternative Investment Funds (AIFS) to provide equity support.

(d) According to RBI Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2017-18, the share of Micro and Small Enterprises in total NPAs is 9.5% by the end of March, 2018.

(e) Under Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), since inception i.e. from FY. 2001-02 till 30.11.2018, MSEs have availed subsidy of Rs. 3856.36 crores.

58,47,008 Nos. of MSMEs registered on Udyog Aadhaar Portal (since September, 2015) as on 02.01.2019.

(f) The act of non-registration at Udyog Aadhaar Portal doesn't affect the chances of an MSME in availing of institutional credit.

Statement

Loan disbursement made for MSEs without collateral across the country for the last Five Financial Years

Sl. No.	Financial Year	No. of proposals	Amount in Rs. Crore
1	2013-14	348475	18188.12
2	2014-15	403422	21274.82
3	2015-16	513978	19949.38
4	2016-17	452127	19931.48
5	2017-18	263195	19065.91

Budget Allocation

4342. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budget allocation of the Ministry has gone up from Rs. 5329.32 crore in the year 2017-18 to Rs. 5957.18 crore in 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of States which have fully utilised the funds and of those which have not;

(c) the steps taken 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; and

(d) the steps taken to improve income and livelihood of tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of budget allocation of the Ministry during the last two years 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given below:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2017-18	5329.32	5329.32	5317.38
2018-19	6000.00	-	5097.96

(As on 31.12.2018)

Most of the schemes/activities are demand driven. Funds are not allocated State-wise under these schemes. Submission of proposals by the State Governments seeking grants under the ongoing schemes / programmes is an ongoing phenomenon. Proposals received from the State Governments are placed before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval of annual plan of the State in accordance with the guidelines / norm stipulated under the schemes/ programmes. The details of funds released and utilized by States under certain schemes of this Ministry is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas through NGOs with the main aim to develop the skill of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self employment and to improve their social-economic condition by enhancing their income. Each VTC under the scheme may cater to 5 vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Further, under the schemes of SCA to TSS and Article 275(1) of the Constitution, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for income generation among tribal people including the tribal youth through skill development and various training programmes. This also covers activities such as establishment of agro/forest/natural recourse based micro / village industries through training of Tribal Cooperatives, SHGs and individual entrepreneurs, promotion and skill development in traditional tribal culture areas like tribal jewelry, painting, dance forms, music and culinary art, Village tourism, Eco-tourism, etc. Funds are also released towards skill development / other income generating schemes for (i) Planning and Management including office management (ii) Solar Technician / Electrician (iii) Beautician (iv) Textiles, sericulture, embroidery, handicraft and handloom development (v) Skills required for day to day construction works (such as Plumbing, Mason, Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Carpenter) (vi) Refrigeration and A/C Repairing (vii) Mobile Repairing (viii) Nutrition (ix) Ayurvedic & tribal medicines (x) IT (xi) Data Entry (xii) Fabrication (xiii) Paramedics and Home Nurse Training (xiv) Automobile Driving and Mechanics (xv) Electric and Motor Winding (xvi) Security Guard (xvii) House Keeping and Management (xviii) Retail

Management (xix) Hospitality (xx) Eco-tourism and (xxi) Adventure Tourism.

Besides, Tribals earn a part of livelihood income through procurement and sale of Minor Forest Produces (MFPs). In addition, they undertake primary level value-addition of MFPs which fetch them better prices. Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd .(TRIFED), a Co-operative Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, organizes skill up-gradation training for the tribals to enable them master the good practices of collection, storage, value-addition & marketing so that they can get higher earnings from such secondary sources.

Further, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Enterprise under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also implements various schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes who are unemployed or underemployed such as (i) Terms Loan Scheme (ii) Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (iii) Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Group (iv) Adivasi Shiksha Rinn Yojana".

Statement

(i) Details of Fund Released and Utilized 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	2017-18	
		Fund Released	Utilised (as on 03.01.2019)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	5282.94	5282.94
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	
4	Assam	0.00	
5	Bihar	0.00	
6	Chhattisgarh	1805.30	1805.30
7	Daman and Diu	8.04	8.04
8	Goa	3.75	3.75

1	2	3	4
9	Gujarat	3650.84	3650.84
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	
12	Jharkhand	1704.53	1704.53
13	Karnataka	1364.59	1364.59
14	Kerala	0.00	
15	Madhya Pradesh	5539.17	5539.17
16	Maharashtra	0.00	
17	Manipur	619.09	71.74
18	Meghalaya	156.69	122.94
19	Mizoram	132.25	132.25
20	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
21	Odisha	5134.98	5134.98
22	Rajasthan	3284.79	3284.79
23	Sikkim	25.72	25.72
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
25	Telangana	358.02	358.02
26	Tripura	232.89	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	104.44	104.44
29	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
Total		29408.03	28594.04

(ii) Details of Fund Released and Utilized to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2017-18	
		Fund Released	Utilised (as on 03.01.2019)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	8269.11	8269.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5803.65	5803.65

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4	Assam	2516.48	2516.48	17	Manipur	6382.55	6370.06
5	Bihar	71.25		18	Meghalaya	770.50	770.50
6	Chhattisgarh	3811.26	3811.26	19	Mizoram	2434.73	2434.73
7	Daman and Diu	26.19		20	Nagaland	2515.00	2515.00
8	Goa	364.80	364.80	21	Odisha	8784.18	8784.18
9	Gujarat	14609.74	14609.74	22	Rajasthan	19912.49	19912.49
10	Himachal Pradesh	3123.36	3123.36	23	Sikkim	1247.32	1247.32
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2322.56	2033.20	24	Tamil Nadu	2440.39	2440.39
12	Jharkhand	2716.50	2716.50	25	Telangana	18031.25	16187.25
13	Karnataka	8873.31	8873.31	26	Tripura	2756.25	2756.25
14	Kerala	2745.46	2745.46	27	Uttar Pradesh	1244.91	907.16
15	Madhya Pradesh	10320.50	10320.50	28	Uttrakhand	600.25	
16	Maharashtra	10884.91	10884.91	29	West Bengal	2807.89	2807.89
Total						146386.79	143205.50

(iii) Non-Governmental Organisations funded during 2015-16 to 2018-19 under the Scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas state-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 08.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam				
1	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vill-Dhopatari, Po-Changsari, Pin- 781101, Kamrup, Assam.	3060000	5949335	-
2	Gram Vikas Parishad, PO-Juniarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam.	3120000	6120000	2999980
3	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	3120000	6240000	3120000
Total		9300000	18309335	6119980
Karnataka				
4	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha, Davangere,	-	5960000	-
Total		0	5960000	0

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh				
5	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Village -Timami, Distt. Harda, Bhopal	-	8308629	2505576
	Total	0	8308629	2505576
Meghalaya				
6	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, PO-Nongkrem, Via-Madamriting, Shillong-793021.	-	5933200	-
	Total	0	5933200	0
Nagaland				
7	Vitole Women Society, Below Putuonuo Nursing Home, New Market Road, Kohima-797001, Nagaland	-	-	2712000
8	Women Welfare Society, PO - Atoizu, Zunheboto, Nagaland	2448000	-	-
	Total	2448000	0	2712000
Tamil Nadu				
9	Bharathiar Makkal Nalvalu Sangham, 82, Sanyasi Kundu Extn., Kitchipalayam, Salem-636015.	3120000	6155000	3120000
	Total	3120000	6155000	3120000
Grand Total		14868000	44666164	14457556

Note 1: The grant-in-aid under the schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO Component) are released only after receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant and hence, under the schemes no Utilization Certificate is pending. Unspent balance if any, is adjusted while releasing subsequent grant to the particular NGO project.

(iv) Statement showing fund released and utilization reported under Article 275(1) during 2016-17 and 2017-18:

Sl. No.	States	2016-17		2017-18	
		Total Released	Utilization Reported	Total Released	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2869.43	2869.43	4591.11	757.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6580.53	6580.53	8378.82	3324.68
3	Assam	844.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	1467.58	1433.88	991.89	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	10488.52	9528.97	10964.49	10889.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Goa	450.00	5.54	103.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	9739.02	9739.02	11384.08	6504.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	1595.87	1595.87	2074.70	1995.53
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3539.66	156.77	3049.06	0.00
10	Jharkhand	9489.38	4346.09	12386.93	2154.61
11	Karnataka	4664.00	2889.95	5881.74	2086.35
12	Kerala	695.58	412.86	803.17	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	14971.43	14971.43	22399.48	4587.92
14	Maharashtra	11536.53	11536.53	13862.24	2572.45
15	Manipur	1694.40	1694.40	2308.80	2308.80
16	Meghalaya	1576.21	536.36	3603.40	350.00
17	Mizoram	1927.49	1927.49	2504.41	2504.41
18	Nagaland	6368.00	6368.00	4434.11	0.00
19	Odisha	11954.96	11954.96	15995.30	2900.00
20	Rajasthan	10341.39	10341.39	10240.58	2048.12
21	Sikkim	1147.00	845.23	405.30	354.48
22	Tamil Nadu	798.24	798.24	378.00	0.00
23	Telangana	3608.05	3608.05	5015.32	0.00
24	Tripura	1280.99	1280.99	2040.99	730.80
25	Uttar Pradesh	1138.62	0.00	189.00	0.00
26	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	1577.56	262.68
27	West Bengal	5814.37	5814.37	5376.51	1133.48
Total		126581.37	111236.35	150939.99	47465.87

Fund released and utilization reported under Development of PVTGs during 2016-17 and 2017-18:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17		2017-18	
		Total Released	Utilization Reported	Total Released	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	5105.00	5105.00	2076.00	1557.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	100.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
3	Bihar	342.87	0.00	295.91	0.00
4	Chattisgarh	1230.00	1230.00	1089.50	817.50
5	Gujarat	779.12	109.91	390.67	228.63
6	Jharkhand	3120.00	0.00	2043.75	1818.67
7	Karnataka	136.00	100.00	467.00	467.00
8	Kerala	100.00	0.00	62.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	10460.40	9950.40	8232.46	7905.72
10	Maharashtra	2077.00	0.00	1226.25	1226.25
11	Manipur	329.00	0.00	195.00	195.00
12	Odisha	1379.00	164.00	1297.00	548.31
13	Rajasthan	1331.00	843.00	1038.00	833.31
14	Tamil Nadu	3055.00	0.00	1770.75	0.00
15	Telangana	1139.00	1139.00	778.00	434.50
16	Tripura	2250.00	1161.92	2305.00	229.98
17	West Bengal	574.00	0.00	330.75	330.75
18	Uttarakhand	292.48	0.00	130.00	130.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	17.96	0.00
Total		33799.87	19803.23	23946.00	16722.62

(vi) Fund released and utilization reported under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme during 2016-17 and 2017-18:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17		2017-18	
		Total Release	UC submitted	Total Release	UC submitted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	5000.42	5000.42	3624.77	3624.77
2	Assam	3407.80	676.30	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	743.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	11717.82	11717.82	14327.57	12435.37
5	Goa	455.68	455.68	559.09	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Gujarat	9488.00	9488.00	10270.41	8934.63
7	Himachal Pradesh	1959.39	1959.39	2291.20	2225.46
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3671.61	3590.61	3626.50	0.000
9	Jharkhand	9820.75	8246.91	11372.49	2195.85
10	Karnataka	5100.00	5100.00	5955.37	1073.52
11	Kerala	808.09	288.10	808.43	367.06
12	Madhya Pradesh	19236.61	15715.58	22828.70	9120.00
13	Maharashtra	9547.00	9547.00	13760.38	3202.72
14	Manipur	2260.00	2260.00	3790.38	3790.38
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Odisha	11806.27	11806.27	11975.00	2100.00
19	Rajasthan	11072.90	11072.90	10051.83	2512.72
20	Sikkim	1497.62	399.95	5986.00	242.89
21	Tamilnadu	600.00	200.00	894.10	101.10
22	Telangana	3845.35	3845.35	4493.55	1436.39
23	Tripura	1345.76	1245.70	1649.77	1602.69
24	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	679.00	679.00
25	Uttar Pradesh	121.92	0.00	458.35	0.00
26	West Bengal	5995.50	5995.50	5397.11	4473.21
Total		119502.23	108611.48	134800.00	60117.76

Research Parks

4343. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Parks and incubation centres that have been established as a part of Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) I and II; and

(b) the details of projects that have been

recommended with regards to challenges that have been identified under the domain of 'Security and Defence'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has launched a flagship initiative called "Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) with a view to promote research in ten identified domains, including

Security and Defence. All approved projects are funded jointly by this Ministry and the participating Ministries/ Departments, each contributing 50% of the cost. 37 projects in the Security and Defence domain have been approved at a cost of Rs.55.91 crore out of which, 16 projects at a cost of Rs.41.11 crore are jointly funded by Defence Research & Development Organization (DRDO) and the remaining 21 at a cost of Rs. 14.80 crore by the Department of Science & Technology (DST).

Setting up of Research Parks is a separate scheme, namely Start-up India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions (SIIHEI), under which, five new Research Parks one each at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad and HSc Bangalore have been approved at a cost of Rs.75 crore each; and continued financial support for the two previously approved Research Parks, one each at IIT Kharagpur and IIT Bombay at a cost of Rs.100 crore each. In addition, the Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a cost of Rs.90 crore is funded by DST whereas IIT Madras Research Park, approved previously as a separate scheme, is fully functional.

Heritage and Culture of PVTGs

4344. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any initiative for Comprehensive-cum-Development (CCD) for preserving traditional architecture, traditional medical practices and cuisine and maintaining the heritage and culture of PVTGs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing a scheme namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribes Groups (PVTG)" for the welfare of PVTGs. This is a demand driven scheme. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States/Union Territory (UT) to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life. Activities under the scheme include housing,

land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, culture, 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 proposal under Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) are submitted by State Governments/UT before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval. The activities/projects sanctioned under the scheme differ from State to State depending on demand raised by respective State Governments/UT.

Setting up of CARE

4346. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to set up a Consortium of Academic and Research Ethics (CARE) to approve a new official list of academic publications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UGC has also decided to constitute a committee to review the existing guidelines on the use of such journals in PhD approvals and recommend a new system to promote quality in research; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Credibility of Research Publications is extremely important because it has a direct impact upon the individual, institutional and National image. With an aim to refine and strengthen the University Grants Commission (UGC) approved list of journals, the UGC has issued a Public Notice dated 28th November 2018, and decided to establish a Consortium for Academic and Research Ethics (CARE). The good quality Research Journals in disciplines under Social Sciences, Humanities, Languages, Arts, Culture, Indian Knowledge Systems etc., will be maintained by CARE and referred to as 'CARE Reference List of Quality

Journals'. This will be used for all academic purposes. The 'CARE Reference List of Quality Journals' will be regularly updated and published by the UGC and the Members of the Consortium at their respective websites.

(c) and (d) As informed by UGC, it has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. P. Balram, to review its quality mandate relating to promotion of Research and to review the existing M.Phil/ Ph.D Regulations.

[Translation]

**Employment to Educated Youth/Young
Students in Rajasthan**

4347. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided employment to educated youth/ young students in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the employment provided to such students/youth during the last three years in the State particularly in Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of available labour force surveys on employment-unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the distribution of persons by educational classification based on usual principal status approach for the age group 18-29 years in Rajasthan (including Udaipur) is given below. Parliamentary Constituency-wise data is not maintained centrally.

Educational Classification	Employed (in %)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Primary	47.9	44.5	42.9
Middle/Secondary/ Higher Secondary	41.1	40.1	28.0
Graduate & above	36.3	34.3	33.2

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), 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). The progress of these schemes in Rajasthan is given below:

Schemes/Year	Employment Generated		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP	13408	12614	9616 (As on 30.11.2018)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	25.96	23.98	14.69 (As on 30.11.2018)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY	3397	693	2744 (As on 03.12.2018)
Placement under DAY-NULM	%	33	1345 (As on 05.12.2018)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 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. As on 30.11.2018, under the scheme, 0.96 lakh candidates have been reported placed in various sectors across the Rajasthan.

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. Till 31-12-2018, the scheme covered 7601 establishments and 3.77 lakh beneficiaries in Rajasthan.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia 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. In Rajasthan loans sanctioned under the scheme were 11.60 lakh, 12.04 lakh and 17.47 lakh during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

[English]

Export of Organic Products

4348. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has notified a policy for facilitating the export of organic products with specific safety standards, traceability norms, soil certification guidelines, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the agencies in the country who have the authority to certify organic products for export;

(c) the quantum of export of certified organic products from India during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the quantum of foreign exchange earned in this regard during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the export of organic food and promotion in the global market?

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) Ministry of Commerce & Industry has implemented the National Programme for Organic

Production (NPOP) since 2001 with the following objectives:

- (i) to provide the means of evaluation of certification programme for organic agriculture and products (including wild harvest, aquaculture, livestock products) as per the approved criteria.
- (ii) To accredit certification programmes of Certification Bodies seeking accreditation.
- (iii) To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the prescribed standards.
- (iv) To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the importing countries organic standards as per equivalence agreement between the two countries or as per importing country requirements.
- (v) To encourage the development of organic farming and organic processing.

Currently, 29 Certification Bodies are accredited for carrying out inspection and certification for process certification of organic products for exports from the country. List of the accredited Certification Bodies is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The quantity and value of certified organic products exported from the country during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Export (Quantity) (MT)	Export (Value) in crore Rs.	Export (Value) million USD
2017-18	458339	3453.48	516
2016-17	309767	2478.17	370
2015-16	263687	1975.87	298

(e) The promotion of exports of organic products is a continuous process. The newly introduced Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that no restrictions will be placed on export of organic products. 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 organic products APEDA provides assistance to the exporters of organic products under various components of its export promotion scheme.

Statement

*List of Accredited Certification Bodies
under NPOP*

Sl. No.	Name of Cerification Body
1	2
1	Bureau Veritas (India) Pvt. Limited
2	ECOCERT India Pvt. Ltd.
3	IMO Control Pvt. Ltd.
4	Indian Organic Certification Agency (INDOCERT)
5	Lacon Quality Certification Pvt. Ltd.
6	OneCert International Private Limited.
7	SGS India Pvt. Ltd.
8	CU Inspections India Pvt Ltd.
9	Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency (USOCA)
10	APOF Organic Certification Agency (AOCA)
11	Rajasthan Organic Certification Agency (ROCA)
12	Vedic Organic Certification Agency
13	ISCOP (Indian Society for Certification of Organic Products)
14	TQ Cert Services Private Limited (formerly FoodCert India Private Limited)
15	Aditi Organic Certifications Pvt. Ltd
16	Chhattisgarh Certification Society, India (CGCERT)
17	Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department (TNOCD)

1	2
18	Intertek India Pvt. Ltd.
19	Madhya Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency
20	Odisha State Organic Certification Agency (OSOCA)
21	Natural Organic Certification Agro Pvt. Ltd.
22	Fair Cert Certification Services Pvt. Ltd.
23	Gujarat Organic Products Certification Agency (GOPCA)
24	Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency
25	Karnataka State Organic Certification Agency
26	Sikkim State Organic Certification Agency (SSOCA)
27	Global Certification Society
28	GreenCertBiosolutionsPvt. Ltd
29	Telangana State Organic Certification Authority

Office of SRC

4349. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of South Regional Committee (SRC) of the National Council for Technical Education (NCTE) has been shifted from Bangalore to Delhi recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representation regarding the relocation of the SRC office to Bangalore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,

RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The General Body of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its 46th Meeting held on 28th March, 2017 approved for shifting of all the 4 Regional Committees of NCTE at New Delhi in the new building at Sector 10, Dwarka, New Delhi. In view of the online system of applying for new courses and their centralized processing, now applicant institutions are not required to visit the regional office for the purpose of processing of their applications. Accordingly, any geographical change in location of regional offices does not have any significance in so far as recognition process and monitoring of a teacher education institution is concerned. Rather this move is expected to bring in transparency, optimum utilization of human and other resources and significantly reduce instances of uncalled for discretion leading to corruption and malpractices. Further, the location in Delhi of all offices enables optimum utilization of scarce resources and better supervision by NCTE Headquarters.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A reference was received from Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Minister of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India forwarding representations of lady staff of SRC Bangalore for absorption to any other Central Government Department located in Bangalore. A reply has accordingly been sent from Hon'ble Minister of HRD to Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda on 14th May, 2018 stating that the service conditions of employees of NCTE already provide for all India transfer liability and in case employees working in SRC are not shifted to Delhi, NCTE would not be able to function optimally.

**Minimum Wage of Tea
Plantation Workers**

4350. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake any measures to increase the minimum wage of tea plantation workers in Assam, considering the displeasure amongst the community with the Rs. 30 increment that was announced earlier this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the arrears of increment will be paid to the tea plantation workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the fixation of minimum wages for the tea garden laborers, falls under the purview of State Government which is the Appropriate Government to fix, revise and implement the minimum wages. The tea plantation workers are paid wages as per the negotiated agreement reached through a process of collective bargaining between the Producer Associations and Workers Unions under the aegis of the respective State Governments. Revision of wages in different tea growing states takes place from time to time.

However, the Government of Assam vide Notification No. 178/2014/Pt/321 dated 3rd July, 2018 issued an order stating to enhance the minimum wage of the plantation worker in Assam by an interim amount of "" Rs. 30/-per day with effect from 01-03-2018 till finalization of the revised minimum wages, as per recommendation of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board for plantation worker in the meeting held on 14-06-2018.

[Translation]

Regional Office of NAAC

4351. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh regarding setting up of regional office of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC);

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has given its approval to provide land free of cost for setting up the said office; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this pending proposal is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,

RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has informed that .it has received a proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh regarding setting up of regional office of NAAC. The State Government has also given its approval to provide land free of cost for setting up the said office.

Instead of opening regional offices, NAAC has introduced several process reforms and Revised Accreditation Framework (RAF), aimed towards making the entire accreditation process Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled, objective, transparent, scalable and robust. NAAC has also ensured expansion of its pool of assessors. Further, to ensure augmentation of the existing capacity for accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, the University Grants Commission (Recognition and Monitoring of Assessment and Accreditation Agencies) Regulations 2018, have been notified on 14th August 2018. This Regulation will allow more accreditation agencies to come into this sphere of activity.

[English]

Setting up of Super Speciality Hospitals

4352. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/ESIC has set up/ proposes to set up super speciality hospitals in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned/issued in this regard during the last three years and the current year along with the current status of construction of these super speciality hospitals, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the poor condition of ESI hospitals situated in backward and tribal areas of the country particularly in Gujarat and Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof and the schemes formulated/ steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of such ESI hospitals; and

(d) the budgetary provision made for the implementation of the said schemes during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) ESI Corporation has set up two super specialty hospital at Sanath Nagar, Telangana and Asaramam, Kollam, Kerala. Further, ESI Corporation has given approval for setting up of super specialty hospital at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh and Bhubaneswar, Odisha. In addition, super specialty services are also available at various ESIC Hospitals, as per the detail are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of funds sanctioned/issued during the last three years and the current year along with the current status of construction of super speciality hospitals, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) ESIC has carried out survey of its buildings, including hospitals and dispensaries and categorized those as "very good, good, poor and dilapidated conditions". (Statement-III) Buildings in poor conditions have been identified for carrying out special repairs while buildings in dilapidated conditions will be demolished and reconstructed. Further, ESIC Regional offices have been given direction to go for special / Annual Repair Maintenance of buildings.

Across the country, including Gujarat and Maharashtra, ESI Hospitals are established based on ESI norms, in ESI Scheme implemented area irrespective of backward or tribal area.

Further, ESI Corporation formulates various schemes from time to time, in order to improve the conditions of ESI Hospitals across the country. Some of such steps are, as under:-

- Formation of State level ESI Society so that they have financial freedom to take decision for improvement of medical services
- Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for state ESI Scheme.
- Enhancement of 50% of bed strength, if bed occupancy is more than 70% in ESIC/ESIS

hospitals for the last consecutive three years.

- ESIC provides Rs.200/- per IP per annum over and above ceiling to the State Government, where the bed occupancy in all the State ESIS Hospitals is more than 70% during the concluded financial year.

(d) Under State ESI Scheme, Budgetary provision are made comprehensively based on total number of Insured Persons in the State. As such, no separate scheme related budgetary provision exist. State wise details of budgetary provision for current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Super Speciality Services

Sl. No.	State	Hospital	SST Services (in-house)
1.	Karnataka	Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic surgery • Urology • Oncology • Endocrinology • Gastro Enterology • Neurology
2.	Maharashtra	Andheri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nephrology • Urology • Plastic surgery • Cardiology • Neurology
3.	Delhi	Basai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nephrology • Dialysis • Urology • Cardiology • Paediatric surgery • Plastic Surgery

Statement-II

Details of funds sanctioned/issued for construction of Super Speciality Hospitals

Sl. No.	Name of Super speciality Hospital	State/UT	Sanctioned Cost (In Rs. Crore)	Funds issued/ released Year wise (in Rs. Crore)				Current Status
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Till Oct.,18)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	ESIC Superspeciality Hospital at Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad	Telangana	131.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	• Completed and functioning.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								• Funds released before 2015-16.
2.	ESIC Super speciality Hospital at Asramam	Kerala	12.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	• Completed and functioning. • Funds released before 2015-16. • For construction of additional floor over existing Super speciality block, work assigned to CPWD.
3.	ESIC Super speciality Hospital at Varanasi	UP	141.97	0.00	1.01	18.81	36.78	• Construction work is under progress.
4.	ESIC Super speciality Hospital at Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Funds yet to be sanctioned	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	• Construction including A&E work assigned to CPWD.

Statement-III*Details regarding Hospitals, Dispensaries and other Buildings as categorises*

Sl. No.	Region	Category																Grand Total
		A				B				C				D				
		H	D	O	Total	H	D	O	Total	H	D	O	Total	H	D	O	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	4	-	4	1	3	6	10	3	5	4	12	1	2	3	29
2	Assam	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	0	3
3	Bihar	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	2	5	-	7	-	-	-	0	7
4	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	3	2	5	-	-	0	5	
5	Delhi	2	-	-	2	-	19	2	21	2	8	4	14	-	2	5	7	44
6	Goa	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	0	7
7	Gujarat	2	1	-	3	5	13	-	18	2	19	-	21	2	21	-	23	65
8	Haryana	3	4	-	7	1	9	3	13	3	3	-	6	1	5	2	8	34
9	Himachal Pradesh				0	1			1	1			1				0	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1			1				0				0				0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	2	3
12	Karnataka	4	-	2	6	5	35	6	46	7	4	10	21	-	-	-	0	73
13	Kerala	-	2	-	2	-	9	-	9	10	34	-	44	-	1	-	1	56
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	3	-	3	1	6	-	7	4	11	-	15	2	1	-	3	28
15	Maharashtra	1	2	-	3	5	1	5	11	1	-	4	5	1	-	1	2	21
16	Odisha	1	-	-	1	1	4	-	5	1	5	-	6	3	1	-	4	16
17	Pondicherry	-	-	-	0	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	0	5	
18	Punjab	-	-	-	0	2	3	-	5	7	17	-	24	-	-	-	0	29
19	Rajasthan	2	2	-	4	-	15	-	15	3	6	1	9	1	4	-	4	32
20	Tami Nadu	-	-	-	0	5	48	-	53	3	7	0	10	1	-	-	1	64
21	Telangana	2	-	-	2	3	4	-	7	2	4	-	6	-	1	-	1	16
22	Uttar Pradesh	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	4	12	9	1	22	-	1	-	1	29
23	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	0
24	West Bengal	-	1	-	1	14	2	-	16	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	18
Total		20	20	2	42	47	177	26	250	67	142	26	235	12	38	10	60	587

H = Hospital; D = Dispensary; O = Other Buildings (RO/SRO/SQ etc.)

Categories:-

'A' - Very Good (No repair is required) 'B' - Good (Minor repair is adequate)

'C' - Poor (Renovation/Retrofitting is adequate)

'D' - Very Poor (Reconstruction is required after demolition)

Statement-IV

Budget Estimate 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Budget Estimate (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,465.34
2.	Assam	2,841.33
3.	Bihar	3,278.82
4.	Chandigarh	3,736.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,883.80

1	2	3
6.	Goa	4,677.85
7.	Gujarat	23,922.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4,649.76
9.	Haryana	48,233.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,961.52
11.	Jharkhand	5,179.21
12.	Karnataka	54,048.19
13.	Kerala	15,085.63

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12,860.83
15.	Meghalaya	218.32
16.	Maharashtra	70,771.53
17.	Mizoram	1.54
18.	Nagaland	29.74
19.	Odisha	8,948.66
20.	Puducherry	1,892.12
21.	Punjab	18,032.25
22.	Rajasthan	20,431.89
23.	Sikkim	263.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	64,121.50
25.	Tripura	188.05
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30,655.54
27.	Uttarakhand	9,851.38
28.	Telangana	26,938.22
29.	West Bengal	29,166.08

Measurers for Employment Generation

4353. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures apart from Skill Development towards employment generation for unskilled or low-skilled workers, especially in the urban areas, to absorb and reallocate the country's surplus labour into jobs that are best suited for them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) to (b) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" in the statutory towns to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them access to gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The mission also aims at building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor. Further, the mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also aims at addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc. Details of no. of skill trained candidates placed under (EST&P), beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises (SEP(I&G)) and no. of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG- Bank Linkage programme under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 till date (As on 05.12.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated 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. Under PMMY, as on 30.11.2018, the number of loans sanctioned is 14.75 core.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers for 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 for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee. Till 31st December, 2018, benefits have been given to 1.21 lakh establishments covering 98.38 lakh beneficiaries.

Statement

Details of no. of skill trained candidates placed under (EST&P), beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises (SEP(I&G)) and no. of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG- Bank Linkage programme, year wise, state-wise progress under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 till date (As on 05.12.2018).

Sl. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Cumulative	
1	Number of Skill Trained Candidates Placed	63115	33664	151901	115416	94753	458849
2	Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	34830	58755	86219	116700	58879	355383
3	No. of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG- Bank Linkage programme	35544	61324	170610	136157	63720	467355

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Affairs

National Policy on Domestic Workers

4354. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered and unregistered domestic workers including women in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national policy or introduce any legislation specially to protect domestic workers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said policy is likely to be formulated and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has also any proposal to provide social security to such workers;

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

(f) the various measures taken by the Government to ensure the rights of such domestic workers and to check their exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such data is maintained at the Central level. However as per the National Sample Survey(NSSO Statsitics-2011-2012,68th round) according to which estimated 39 lakhs people are employed as domestic workers by private households, of which 26 lakhs are female domestic workers.

(b) to (f) The Ministry of Labour & Employment is considering to formulate a National Policy on Domestic Workers which is in the draft stage. The salient features of the proposed draft National Policy on Domestic Workers are as under:-

- (i) Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations
- (ii) Domestic workers will have the right to register as unorganized workers. Such registration will facilitate their access to rights & benefits.
- (iii) Right to form their own associations/unions
- (iv) Right to minimum wages, access to social security
- (v) Right to enhance their skills
- (vi) Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation
- (vii) Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals for grievance redressal
- (viii) Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of private placement agencies.
- (ix) establishment of a grievance redressal system for domestic workers.

The Central Government is already implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the

unorganised workers including domestic workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Ayushman Bharat (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs.330/- per annum for an age span from 18 to 50 years. Converged PMSBY gives coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs.12 per annum. These converged schemes of PMJJBY/PMSBY are being implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment through Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. Domestic Workers have also been included as a specific category of workers (with home as the workplace) in the Sexual Harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (2013). In several States, trade unions are organizing domestic workers and unions have been registered exclusively for domestic workers.

Domestic Workers Sector Skills Council has been established under Ministry of Skills Development to enable professionalization of domestic workers and enable their career progression.

Mandates for Eco-Tourists Sites

4355. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for the eco-tourists sites located, developed & operating in the forest areas of the States to get clearance under Forests Conservation Act (FCA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the list of such eco-tourism sites developed in forest areas, State-wise along with the list of the sites yet to get clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) As per the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India, any activity including eco-tourism projects implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The State-wise eco-tourism sites developed is not compiled in the MoEF&CC and presently no proposal is pending clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in the Ministry for development of eco-tourism sites in forest areas.

[Translation]

Complaints Regarding Non-Payment of Minimum Wages

4356. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding non-payment of minimum wages received by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details and the number of cases in which action has been taken against the guilty contractors, company owners and institutions during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the enforcement is secured at two levels. While in the Central Sphere the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated inspecting officers' conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any

case of non-payment or underpayment of minimum wages, they direct the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions prescribed under Section 22 of the said Act are taken recourse to.

The details of the claim cases filed, decided, the amount awarded to the workers during the last three years for Central Sphere under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is as per the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Claim cases registered under Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Year	Claims Filed Under Minimum Wages Act, 1948				Amount Awarded In Rs.
	B/F	Filed	Decided		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
2015-16	3,672	743	1,796	66,654,417	
2016-17	2,610	1,198	1,138	96,684,922	
2017-18	2,617	1,464	1,230	161,901,419	
2018-19 Upto October, 2018	2,790	1,222	646	143,209,555	

Impact of Rupee Devaluation

4357. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries have suffered losses due to devaluation of rupee against dollars and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to take any steps to save industries from such losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) Overall performance of industrial sector is an interplay of several factors such as domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The devaluation/depreciation of the currency does not impact industrial growth directly; it can indirectly impact through an effect on exports and imports. There is no one to one relationship between devaluation/depreciation and industrial performance. Industrial growth as measured by Index of Industrial Production has registered a growth of 5.6 per cent (provisional) during April- October 2018-19 as compared to 2.5 per cent growth in the corresponding period of 2017-18. India's merchandise Exports for the period April-November 2018 registered a growth of 11.6 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Anniversary of Champaran Satyagrah

4358. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to commemorate the centenary anniversary of Champaran Satyagrah;

(b) if so, the details thereof including programmes/projects being undertaken in this regard and funds sanctioned for each programme/project;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the Bihar Government for financial assistance for projects including development of Gandhi Circuit;

(d) if so, the details thereof including physical and financial progress made in this regard so far;

(e) whether the Government has any plan for infrastructure development of prominent places related to Champaran Satyagrah; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government commemorated centenary of Champaran Satyagrah during the period for April, 2017 to April, 2018. A National Implementation Committee (NIC) headed by Hon'ble Home Minister had been constituted for the purpose. Inaugural function for the commemoration was organised in Delhi on 10th April, 2017 which was presided over by Hon'ble Prime Minister. A budget of Rs. 20.00 crore was allocated by NIC for the commemoration. However, NIC approved the following activities under centenary celebration of Champaran Satyagrah.

Sl. No.	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Project
1.	113.46	Renovation of Mandap at GSDS, New Delhi
2.	78.00	Setting up of Interpretation centres in Champaran
3.	117.00	Installation of incinerators in schools in Bihar
4.	101.00	Setting up of insignias at 12 locations in Champaran
5.	100.65	Cultural and other activities by GSDS
6.	592.00	Setting up of digital museum at GSDS, New Delhi
7.	293.10	Training on sanitation of standing members of 4402 Gram Panchayats in Jharkhand state
Total	1395.21	

(c) to (f) Development of Gandhi Circuit in Bihar is one of the projects identified for development under the Special Package for Bihar announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2015. A project for "Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme" has been sanctioned in Bihar with central financial assistance of Rs. 4465.02 lakh.

Identification of Products of Tribals

4359. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the identification of tribal products was undertaken across 27 states and if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government can list the products identified in Kerala with the name of the tribal group;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any such products identified in Kerala has been selected for production in this year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Marketing Development Activity: Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not specifically undertaken any exercise for identification of tribal products across all States. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, through its subordinate organization Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) has been implementing Scheme namely "Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce" for promotion and development of tribes. Under this scheme, besides other market development activities, TRIFED has also been involved in Retail Marketing activities, which involve procurement of various tribal products from its empaneled tribal suppliers (i.e., individual tribal artisans, SHGs, Organisations/Agencies working with tribal artisans) located in different States and marketing the same through Retail network of Tribes India Showrooms and exhibitions across the country.

The product categories being dealt by TRIFED are given below:

- Metal Craft
- Tribal Textiles
- Tribal Jewellery
- Tribal painting

- Cane & Bamboo
- Terracotta & Stone Pottery
- Gift and Novelties &
- Organic and Natural Food Products

MFP Development Activity: In consultation with State Government Implementing Agencies, Minor Forest Produce items are identified across the country for inclusion in the scheme of "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP". The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has included 40 MFP items under the scheme and announced Minimum Support Price for the same vide its notification No. 19/17/2018-Livelihood dated 26/12/2018.

(b) to (c) Yes, Madam. Under Marketing Development Activity, the following products/produce are sourced from Kerala: Cardamom, Black Pepper, Cloves, Turmeric, Ginger and Coffee.

Under MFP Development Activity, from the notified list of Minor Forest Produces, the following MFPs are also available in Kerala:

Tamarind (with seeds), Tamarind (De-seeded), Wild Honey, Gum Karaya, Karanj seeds, Myrobalan, Shatavari Roots (Dried), Kalmegh, Marking Nut, Soap Nut, Arjuna Bark, Vaybidding/Vavding (dry seeds) and Kshirni (*Hemidesmus indicus*).

The Tribal Groups involved are Irulas, Mudgas and Kurumbhas.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) and (c) above.

(e) Marketing Development Activity: As mentioned above, TRIFED has already been procuring and marketing various items like Cardamon, Black Pepper, Cloves, Turmeric, Ginger and Coffee from the State of Kerala.

MFP Development Activity: MFP Procurement proposal of Kerala State Implementing Agency (Forest

Department, Kerala State) for procurement of Wild Honey has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for Rs. 79.86 Lakhs and an amount of Rs. 59.74 Lakhs released to state as revolving fund for procurement of wild honey. For other MFP items, no proposal has been received from State.

[*Translation*]

Establishment of Industrial Parks

4360. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given sanction for establishment of industrial parks in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the aims and the objectives of these parks and the time by which these parks are likely to be made functional; and

(d) the number of employment opportunity expected to be generated therefrom?

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) 'Industrial Park Scheme' was notified by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) vide notification No. 12(4)/2001-IP&ID dated 1st April, 2002 and the scheme ended on 31st March, 2006. The Department used to accord approval to those undertakings which had developed Industrial Parks for availing benefits under Section 80-IA of Income Tax Act, 1961. The scheme did not involve setting up of any industrial park in public sector.

For providing quality infrastructure in selected industrial clusters, five projects have been sanctioned in the state of Maharashtra for upgradation of industrial infrastructure under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)/ Recast IIUS. The details of these projects, district-wise are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Clusters	District	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Approved GOI grant	Released GOI grant	Status
1	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Pune	06.09.2004	59.99	44.99	44.54	Project completed
2	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji,	Kolhapur	14.03.2005	65.07	32.70	31.72	-do-
3	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Nashik	11.03.2008	67.26	42.87	41.88	-do-
4	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Aurangabad	31.05.2010	82.55	60.00	58.20	-do-
5	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Kolhapur	31.01.2012	44.90	32.59	30.56	-do-

Ministry of Textiles is also implementing the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP) which provides support for creation of world class infrastructure and common facilities for setting up textile parks. At present there are 59 textile parks under SITP in the country out of which 13 textiles parks have been sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra. The details of the Textiles Parks are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The objective of the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) is to enhance international competitiveness of the domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public-private partnership

approach in selected functional clusters/locations. All the five projects which have been sanctioned in the state of Maharashtra under IIUS are functional. The objective of the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP) is to increase investment, generate employment opportunities and boost exports in textile sector.

(d) More than 200 number of direct and 5500 number of indirect employment has been generated in five projects sanctioned under IIUS. Further, 49,119 number of employment are expected to be generated in the 13 textile parks under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP) in Maharashtra.

Statement

Textile Parks in the State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the textile Park	Year Sanction	District	GOI grant component in the project (Rs. In Crores)	GOI grant released so far (in Rs. Crores)	Employment likely to be generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited, Ichalkaranji	2005	Kolhapur	40.00	40.00	6500
2	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited, Baramati	2006	Pune	40.00	40.00	5000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Deesan Infrastructure, Pvt Ltd., Dhule	2008	Dhule	40.00	40.00	1500
4	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd., Sangli	2008	Sangli	40.00	40.00	2000
5	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd, Latur	2008	Latur	40.00	40.00	3000
6	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt Ltd, Thane.	2008	Thane	40.00	40.00	9565
7	Pride India Cooperative Textile Park Limited, Icchalkaranji	2006	Kolhapur	20.95	20.95	12500
8	Purna Global Textiles Park Ltd.	2008	Hingoli	22.03	22.03	2000
9	Kalappana Awade Textile Park	2011	Kolhapur	40.00	12.00	890
10	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park, Shirol, Kolhapur	2014	Kolhapur	40.00	10.00	2541
11	Dhule Textile Park, Dhule	2014	Dhule	40.00	4.00	1564
12	Hinganghat Textile Park, Vidharbha	2015	Wardha	40.00	4.00	1015
13	Sri Ganesh Textile Park, Dhule	2015	Dhule	40.00	4.00	1044
Total				482.98	316.98	49119

[English]

**Administrative Reforms
in the Ministry**

4361. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any new and specific policy initiatives during the last four years to achieve the overall objectives of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) and if so, the details thereof along with the details of initiatives taken and the overall impact of these initiatives; and

(b) whether the Government has introduced any major administrative reforms specifically to achieve the objectives of the MoP&NG in its functioning during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with its impact?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The major policy initiatives and reforms taken by the Government during the last about

four years to achieve the overall objectives of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) include:

- (i) Finalisation of Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy and Open Acreage Licensing Policy
- (ii) Formulation of Discovered Small Field Policy
- (iii) Survey of un-appraised area of sedimentary basins
- (iv) Setting up of National Data Repository
- (v) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbon
- (vi) Policy for early monetisation of coal-bed methane
- (vii) Policy for enhancing and improving oil recovery methods
- (viii) Reforms in gas pricing, marketing and pricing freedom
- (ix) Streamlining of production contracts and fiscal incentives
- (x) Developing National Gas Grid

- (xi) Thrust to City Gas Distribution Network
- (xii) Promotion of LNG / CNG in transportation sector
- (xiii) Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana to provide PG connections
- (xiv) Rationalisation of subsidy outgo excluding LPG consumers having taxable income of Rs.10 lakh and above
- (xv) Subsidy delivery to LPG consumers through PAHAL
- (xvi) Declaration of 8 States / UTs as kerosene free
- (xvii) Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS kerosene
- (xviii) Massive improvement in downstream and midstream infrastructure
- (xix) Automation of retail outlets
- (xx) Promotion of digital payments
- (xxi) Implementation of auto fuel policy
- (xxii) Daily dynamic fuel pricing to promote efficiency and transparency
- (xxiii) Citizen centric initiatives to promote ease of living
- (xxiv) Leapfrogging to BS VI fuel
- (xxv) Fuel policy norms for Heavy Duty Vehicles
- (xxvi) Setting high standards of Corporate Social Responsibility towards nation building
- (xxvii) Thrust to Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme
- (xxviii) Promotion of Bio-diesel programme
- (xxix) Promotion of 2G ethanol through Lignocelluloses
- (xxx) Setting up Hydrocarbon sector Skill council
- (xxxi) Policy to provide purchase preference linked with local content
- (xxxii) Engagement in hydrocarbon sector with large number of countries
- (xxxiii) Expanding hydrocarbon footprints through overseas acquisitions

The above measures have significantly contributed towards energy access, energy efficiency, energy sustainability and energy security.

National Achievement Survey 2017

4362. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) recently released National Achievement Survey, 2017;

(b) if so, the number of districts and students covered under this survey, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is low learning levels in higher class as 40 per cent of students can not answer the questions in Maths, Sciences and Social Science;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the staff crunch, crowded class rooms and inadequate funds are responsible for low learning in higher classes and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the trend of learning levels in urban areas along with the steps taken or being taken by the Government in consultation with States 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 (f) National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students Of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 701 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. Students of Classes III and V were assessed on Reading Comprehension, Mathematics and Environmental Studies and Class VIII students were assessed on Language, Maths, Science and Social Science. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Along with the test items, questionnaires pertaining to students, teachers and schools

were also used. District report cards for NAS 2017 have been released and are available on MHRD website.

NAS evidences that the performance of the students decreases with the advancement of the grade in general. The NAS 2017 was conducted on Learning Outcomes for the first time. The items assessing the performance of the students were all competencies based.

NCERT has initiated the post NAS activities to improve the Learning levels of the students in rural and urban areas. The short terms actions include sharing of findings with State level officers, and DIET functionaries in regional workshops and Understanding of the learning gaps in the Districts by the State functionaries. The medium term goal for NAS includes Sharing of findings of NAS with BRCs, teachers, head teachers, parents, SMC members and other stakeholders, orientation of BRCs, CRCs and teachers on evolving learning strategies to enhance learning outcomes at different grade levels, facilitating teachers in using alternative instructional strategies to bridge the learning gaps with the support of State functionaries, and seeking support from community to improve the learning levels.

During 2018-19, many modules for the post NAS interventions have been initiated which includes understanding the district report cards, pedagogical inputs to target the learning outcomes, school based assessment, promoting experiential learning, sports and art integrated education and improving community participation.

Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and a majority of the schools are under the jurisdiction of respective States and Union Territories (UT). Hence, the infrastructure and teachers related aspects of education are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget. The Central Government through the Samagra Shiksha scheme provide assistance to the States and UTs for school infrastructural facilities and for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio, as per norms. Further Samagra Shiksha 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. Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) was also launched 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.

Interest Subsidy for Exporters

4364. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether interest subsidy on post and pre-shipment export credit has been increased and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of subsidy given under the scheme for promotion of labour intensive sectors which promote employment;

(c) whether the non-cooperative attitude of state-owned bankers is hurting exports and PSU banks officials are not accessible to exporters and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this has tightened the hands of these exporters to take orders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes. The Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit is available to manufacturer exporters exporting 416 identified tariff % lines and all Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector manufacturers since 1.4.2015 and its rate had been 3%. Recently, to strengthen the eco-system for MSMEs, the interest equalisation rate has been enhanced from 3% to 5% per annum for the MSME Sector under the scheme with effect from 02.11.2018.

(b) The Interest Equalisation Scheme is primarily meant for the labour intensive and MSME sectors. Under the Scheme equalization of Rs.6457 Crores has been grafted to eligible exporters during the period from April 2015 to August 2018.

(c) and (d) No such instances have been reported to the Deptt. of Commerce.

**Increase/Decline in Basmati
Rice Export**

4365. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase or decline in the export of basmati rice from the country during the last three years;

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

(c) whether there have been instances of dumping of agricultural products in the country from various countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such incidents and make the country self-reliant in terms of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Details of India's exports of basmati rice during the last three years are as under:

Quantity in MT; Value in USD Million

2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
4045822.29	3477.98	3985195.6	3216.59	4056758.62	4169.48

Source: DGCI&S/APEDA

While, there was a marginal decline in exports during 2016-17, there was a substantial increase, in value terms, during 2017-18. Exports of agricultural products like basmati rice depend on several factors such as International & domestic demand & supply situation, international & domestic prices, quality concerns of the importing countries etc.

(c) There is no reported case of dumping of agricultural products from other countries. Further, no

application for imposition of anti-dumping duty on agricultural products is pending in Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR).

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Target of Ashoka Tours and Travels

4366. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ashoka Tours & Travels (ATT) division has set a target of achieving Rs.125 Crore in the years 2016-17 & 2017-18, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ATT has been successful in achieving the said target;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) During the year 2016-17, Ashok Travel & Tour (ATT) set a target of Rs.125 Crore of revenue, which was as per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

During the year 2017-18, the accounting system was mandatorily changed to Ind AS based on which the revised target for 2017-18 for Ashok Travel & Tour (ATT) was set at Rs.25.30 Crore.

(b) and (c) During the year 2016-17, Ashok Travel & Tour (ATT) achieved revenue of Rs.123.06 Crore which is almost equal to the target set.

During the year 2017-18, Ashok Travel & Tour (ATT) achieved revenue of Rs. 24.95 Crore which is almost equal to the target set.

(d) Does not apply.

Gas based Power Plants

4368. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not supplying adequate quantity of domestic gas to gas-based power plants which has left these power plants stranded;

(b) the reasons for reduced production of gas by the Reliance-owned portion of the KG Basin; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Domestic gas is being allocated to all sectors including power sector as per Gas Utilization Policy of the Government. Supply of domestic gas against allocation is subject to availability. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported under open general license by the power plants on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers.

(b) and (c) The reported reasons for reduced gas production from KG-DWN-98/3 (Operator-RIL), inter-alia include cessation of 13 wells out of 18 gas producer well in D1 & D3 fields due to water loading/ sand ingress in wellbores. Cessure of 7 oil/ gas producer well in MA field due to water ingress in wellbores decline in pressure, variance in reservoir behaviour etc. The corrective measures taken to increase natural gas production in KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block are as under:

- (i) To undertake appropriate remedial measures to revive the sick wells in D1 & D3 fields.
- (ii) Installation of booster compressor at Onshore Terminal to increase gas recovery from D1 & D3 fields.
- (iii) The Field Development Plans (FDP)/ Revised Field Development Plans (RFDP) for D-34 field, D-2 & D-22, D-29 & D-30 and MJ (D-55) fields have been approved by MC to monetize hydrocarbon.

Online Travel Aggregators

4369. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Online Travel Aggregators (OTAs) will now have to secure accreditation from the Government for conducting any operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to set up a grievances redressal mechanism for any complaints against the operations of such OTAs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The guidelines for the scheme of approval/re-approval of Online Travel Aggregators (OTAs) have been formulated and notified by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. The scheme is purely voluntary in nature and it is not binding upon any Online Travel Aggregators to obtain accreditation from the Ministry of Tourism. A grievance redressal mechanism, set up by the Government of India, namely Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), is already in place for dealing with grievances, if any.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o' clock.

11.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs

Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

12.00 ½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. N. Ramachandran, Shri Naramalli Sivaprasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from some Hon. Members on different issues. The matters, though important, do not warrant interruption of business of the day. The matters can be raised through other opportunities. I have, therefore, disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

[English]

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): 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) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (2) Annual Report of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10562/16/19]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.650(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th July, 2018 under sub-section (4) of Section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10563/16/19]

[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): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and

English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, 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 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10564/16/19]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10565/16/19]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10566/16/19]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan, for the year 2015-2016.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10567/16/19]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, 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 Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10568/16/19]

(8) A copy of the National Monuments Authority Heritiage by-laws of Centrally Protected Monument Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum at Hazratganj, Lucknow, Bye-laws 2018 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 20E of the Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10569/16/19]

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Fifteenth and Sixteenth Lok Sabhas:-

Fifteenth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. 28 Eighth Session, 2011

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10570/16/19]

2. Statement No. 26 Tenth Session, 2012

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10571/16/19]

3. Statement No. 18 Fifteenth Session, 2013-14

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10572/16/19]

Sixteenth Lok Sabha

4. Statement No. 16 Third Session, 2014

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10573/16/19]

5. Statement No. 15 Fourth Session, 2015

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10574/16/19]

6. Statement No. 13 Fifth Session, 2015

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10575/16/19]

7. Statement No. 12 Sixth Session, 2015

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10576/16/19]

8. Statement No. 10 Seventh Session, 2016

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10577/16/19]

9. Statement No. 10 Eighth Session, 2016

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10578/16/19]

10. Statement No. 9 Ninth Session, 2016

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10579/16/19]

11. Statement No. 7 Tenth Session, 2016

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10580/16/19]

12. Statement No.7 Eleventh Session, 2017

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10581/16/19]

13. Statement No. 5 Twelfth Session, 2017

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10582/16/19]

14. Statement No. 4 Thirteenth Session, 2017-18

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10583/16/19]

15. Statement No. 3 Fourteenth Session, 2018

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10584/16/19]

16. Statement No. 2 Fifteenth Session, 2018

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10585/16/19]

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 CR. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10586/16/19]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Trade Information, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Trade Information, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10587/16/19]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10588/16/19]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10589/16/19]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Basic Chemicals Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10590/16/19]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10591/16/19]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10592/16/19]

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) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10593/16/19]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, 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 Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10594/16/19]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Goa, Goa, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of technology Goa, Goa, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Goa, Goa, for the year 2016-2017.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10595/16/19]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of technology Ropar, Ropar, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar, Ropar, 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 Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Ropar, for the year 2017-2018.
- (5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10596/16/19]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, for the year 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 Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10597/16/19]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Chennai, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10598/16/19]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Chennai, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10598/16/19]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10599/16/19]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2015-2016.
- (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. 10600/16/19]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10601/16/19]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, 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 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10602/16/19]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, for the year 2017-2018.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10603/16/19]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University, Tezpur, for the year 2017-2018.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10604/16/19]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, for the year 2017-2018.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, 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 Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10605/16/19]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, 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 Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10606/16/19]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, 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 University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10607/16/19]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, 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 Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10608/16/19]
- (19) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the EdCIL (India) Limited and the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2018-2019.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10609/16/19]

- (20) A copy of Notification Nos. CUKmr/Admin./F.No.595/17/3272 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018, relating to Ordinance Nos. 3, 21, 5, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 7 of the Central University of Kashmir under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10610/16/19]

- (21) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:-

- (i) The University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees)(2nd Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 1-1/2002(PS)Exempt(PT.FI.III) Vol.11 in Gazette of India dated 18th October, 2018.
- (ii) The University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees)(1st Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 1-1/2002(PS)Exempt(PTFI.III) Vol.11 in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10611/16/19]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2016-2017, for the year 2015-2016.

- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10612/16/19]

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10613/16/19]

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (44) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10614/16/19]

[English]

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

Summary of work

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the 'Departmentally Related Standing Committees -Summary of Work (1st September, 2016 to 31st August, 2017)'.

12 02 ½ hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL AND DRSCS)

Summary of work

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the 'Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial and Departmentally Related Standing Committees) - Summary of Work (1st June, 2016 to 31st May, 2017)'.

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON VIOLATION OF PROTOCOL
NORMS AND CONTEMPTUOUS BEHAVIOUR OF
GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WITH MEMBERS OF
LOK SABHA

6th to 8th Reports*[Translation]*

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Hon. Speaker Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha.

12.03 ½ hrs.*[Translation]*

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

Report

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Hon. Speaker Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
38th and 39th Reports

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Madam, I beg to present the Thirty-eighth (Original Report) and Thirty-ninth (Action Taken Report) (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (2018-19).

12.04 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(i) 64th and 65th Reports

[English]

DR. TAPAS MANDAL (Ranaghat): Madam, I beg to

present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture:-

1. Sixty-fourth Report on the Subject 'National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal - A Performance Review' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
2. Sixty-fifth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifty-eighth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on the Subject 'ICAR - Central Tuber Crops Research Institute - A Performance Review' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

(ii) Statements

DR. TAPAS MANDAL: Madam, I beg to lay the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further Action Taken by the Government on the following Reports:-

1. Forty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
2. Sixtieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

44th to 49th Reports*[Translation]*

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA (Deoria): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence:-

- (1) Forty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on

the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Creation of Non-Lapsable Capital Fund Account, instead of the present system'.

- (2) Forty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen'.
- (3) Forty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2018-19 on General Defence Budget, Border Roads Organisation, Indian Coast Guard, Military Engineer Services, Directorate General Defence Estates, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Welfare of Ex-Servicemen, Defence Pensions, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (Demand Nos. 19 and 22)'.
- (4) Forty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2018-19 on Army, Navy and Air Force (Demand No. 20)'.
- (5) Forty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2018-19 on Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy and Defence Planning (Demand No. 21)'.
- (6) Forty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in

the Forty-third Report(16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2018-19 pertaining to Revenue Budget of Ordnance Factories, Defence Research and Development Organisation, DGQA and NCC (Demand No. 20)'.

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Statements

[Translation]

DR. SWAMI SAKSHIJI MAHARAJ (Unnao): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Final Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2017-18):-

- (1) Twenty-second Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (16th Lok Sabha) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
- (2) Twenty-third Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (16th Lok Sabha) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.06 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

26th Report

[Translation]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwar): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2017-18) on Safety, Security and Environmental Aspects in Petroleum sector.

12.07 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

24th Report

[English]

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): Madam, I beg to present the 24th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2018-19) on the subject 'Rain Water Harvesting in Metropolitan Cities'.

12.07 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS

Action Taken Report

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Madam, I beg to present the Fifty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Assam Gas Cracker Project' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

12.08 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

147th and 148th Reports

[English]

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce:-

1. 147th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its 140th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

2. 148th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its 141st Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12.08 ½ hrs.*[English]*

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 18th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas***

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 18th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 23rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas****

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10615/16/19.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10616/16/19

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 23rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

12.09 hrs.

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 289th Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) pertaining to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Madam, on behalf of Shri Giriraj Singh, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 289th Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

12.09 ½ hrs.

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 261st Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) pertaining to Ministry of Tourism

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10617/16/19

261st Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2018-1019) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

12.10 hrs.

(iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 139th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Exports' pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 139th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Exports' pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12.10 ½ hrs.

(v) Orders placed and orders in pipeline for HAL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you Madam Speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: She is giving the Statement.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I rise to inform the House that doubts have been raised on my statement made on the floor of the House on 4th January 2019 regarding procurement orders in the pipeline for Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL). ...(*Interruptions*)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10618/16/19

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10619/16/19

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you

[Translation]

but the minister has to give the statement.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I had specifically mentioned that there are 83 LCA Tejas fighters order worth Rs. 50,000 crore; ...(Interruptions) 15 combat helicopter orders worth Rs. 3,000 crore; ...(Interruptions) 200 more helicopter orders worth Rs. 20,000 crore; ...(Interruptions) 19 Dornier transport aircraft worth Rs. 3,400 crore, ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please just listen first, speak later

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Helicopters worth Rs. 15,000 crore and aero engines worth Rs. 8,400 crore and that all of them put together, the total comes to Rs. 1 lakh crore. ...(Interruptions)

I would like to set all doubts to rest by adding that I have received confirmation from HAL that during 2014 to 2018 contracts amounting to Rs. 26,570.80 crore have already been signed with HAL and orders approximately Rs. 73,000 crore are in the pipeline. The details of these orders are placed at Annexure I and Annexure II respectively. ...(Interruptions)

The above documents clearly confirm the correctness of my statement made on the floor of the House and that doubts raised in this regard are incorrect and misleading. ...(Interruptions)

12.11 hrs.

MOTION RE: 59TH REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

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 Speaker, I rise to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 4th January, 2019."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do agree with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 4th January, 2019."

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members may personally hand over text of the matter at the Table of the House immediately.

...(Interruptions)

**(i) Need to run a new train service from
Ahmedabad to Haridwar.**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Yoga Express (Train No. 19031) is being run from Ahmedabad to Haridwar. Only 20% reservation has been provided to devotee passengers of Gujarat in this train.

I request that a new train should be run from Ahmedabad to Haridwar as largest number of the devotee passengers travelling to Haridwar are from Gujarat.

Secondly, Train No. 12917/12918 from Ahmedabad to Hazrat Nizamuddin is being run only thrice a week. If this train is plied upto to Haridwar daily (all seven days), then, it would facilitate the devotees of Gujarat to travel to Haridwar.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Regarding increasing incidence of drug abuse among youth

[*English*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): The youth is the future of our country. However, the increasing reported cases of drug abuse especially amongst the youth of the country is causing concern. The chances of falling prey to drugs and alcohol amongst youth is very high. Further, reports suggest that the incidence of drug abuse amongst street children is also extremely high. This signifies the extent of the issue at hand. Therefore, a holistic approach needs to be taken to understand and find solutions for the same.

Given the complexity of the issue, there needs to be concrete national level efforts that need to be taken to tackle this issue.

Additionally, a national level survey is needed to determine the severity of the situation and take appropriate action based on data.

(iii) Regarding laying of Barwadih-Chirmiri railway line.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Chatra): In Chatra Parliamentary constituency of Jharkhand laying of Barwadih-Chirmiri Railway line project had started before Independence of India. Out of this, Chirmiri to Ambikapur rail line has already been laid. But laying of Barwadih railway upto Ambikapur is still pending. Acquisition of Land had already been complete before Independence of India. Some work is still lying incomplete. This project work will connect Palamu division of Chhattisgarh to Sarguja division. Tribal dominated area Sarguja and this area of Jharkhand is directly connected to Mumbai, Howrah and on this line Mumbai-Kolkata distance will be reduced by 400 kms.

For 182 km long rail line survey had been conducted in 2007. With the estimated expenditure of 600 crores rupees is which was estimated to be 1137 crores of rupees in the 2013-14 Budget, but only Rs. 10 lakh per year had been allocated in the budget of 2013-14 and 2014-15. Now 1136.80 lakh rupees are required for the completion of this work.

We have to complete this project with the help of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand State Governments and support of Coal India Limited. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways and Minister of Coal, through the Government that concrete steps should be taken to complete the proposed Barwadih-Chirmiri rail line which had been started before the independence period. A time frame should be fixed to complete the project with the help of a discussion with State Governments of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh and Coal India Limited.

Alongwith with this, with the completion of another project Chatra district will get connected with the whole country. This is a long pending demand to link Chatra through railways by Chatra-Gaya (97 km) rail line. Survey work regarding this line has already been completed in the budget of financial year 2007-08. This work had been sanctioned with the cost of 416 crore rupees in 2008-09. Land Acquisition for this project has been completed with the acquisition of 37.672 acres of land in Chatra till March 2017.

Till March 2017, 31 crore rupees have been spent on this line. For 2017-18, 15 crore rupees has been sanctioned. The revised estimated outlay of the project is Rs. 4543 crore. This project would enable the transportation of minerals fast and it will also help the backward area to make fast progress. This will also help in restoring peace in this terror affected area.

(iv) Regarding safeguarding the reservation rights of Scheduled Castes

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment towards the burning issues relating to backward classes. People belonging to backward classes are feeling helpless today. A Delegation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes forum met the Hon. Prime Minister and had discussion with him on these major points. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for holding comprehensive discussion on 26th and 27th November regarding the contribution of Dr. Ambedkar for the first time in 68 years history of independent India. It reflects the vision of constitution makejff and particularly backward classes.

Hon. Prime Minister has given an assurance that all pending issues regarding backward classes will be considered sympathetically. Since the periphery of private sector growing fast so the job-opportunities for backward classes are getting limited. Even in Class-IV sector 1/3 jobs are filled up through outsourcing and contract medium.

85th Constitutional Amendments are being challenged in the court. As a result Scheduled Caste employees are getting demotion in place of promotion. Supreme Court has left the decision on these issues to the State Governments. There is need to check these tendencies.

So, I would like to request the Government that the Bill should be introduced in the Parliament to safeguard the rights of Scheduled Castes. Backlog should be filled up by launching a special drive. I demand that a legislation should be passed regarding all issues regarding rights of backward classes and this should be included in Eighth Schedule of the constitution so that all the problems are resolved regarding safeguarding of rights of Scheduled Castes. In the Preamble of the Constitution this resolution has been made that along with political independence economic independence shall also be provided to the deprived classes.

(v) Need to increase the creamy layer income limit for OBC's

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV (Sagar): Government of India has given 27 percent reservation in jobs to OBC's and under this reservation quota the income ceiling is 8 lakh annual income for applying for jobs. Keeping in view the steep rise in prices, it is urgent that this income ceiling should be increased up to 12 lakh.

I request the Government that the income ceiling for creamy layer should be increased to 12 lakh from 8 lakh under reservation for OBC's.

(vi) Regarding levying of GST on service providers

[English]

DR. UDIT RAJ (North West Delhi): Export/Buying Consultants provide Buying Agency Services to foreign brands to source materials from India which in return generates employment for country and revenue in the

form of foreign exchange thus increasing the FOREX reserves. Payment is received in foreign currency which makes it par with other specialized professional services exempted under the "service supplier category" of Sec 2(6) of IGST Act-2017. These service providers are charged with 18% GST whereas in China it is mere 2% only. When these service providers are providing export revenue of more than Rs. 4 Billion, jobs to more than a million people and ultimately encouraging "Make in India" (turnover of Rs 4000 crore per year), then why shall there be such high taxes on them?

(vii) Need to absorb para-teachers in Jharkhand as primary teachers

[Translation]

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO (Jamshedpur): During the year 2002 an amendment had been made in the constitution to implement Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan. Under this legislation 78 thousand para-teachers have been appointed in Jharkhand State between 2002 to 2010. These para-teachers are working honestly in the education sector for all 16-17 years and are glorifying the name of Jharkhand. These people do other duties also as duties during Panchayat elections, Legislative Assembly elections and Lok Sabha Elections and counting of votes work. These para-teachers are employed in Census works of Government of India. But minimum Honorarium is paid to them. In many States these para-teachers have been given appointment as primary teachers in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Assam where they are getting full pay-scale as primary teachers. But para-teachers of Jharkhand are not being absorbed as the primary teachers. They are facing difficulties in making both ends meet. Today all 78 thousand para-teachers are agitating and want to get their demands fulfilled.

So I demand from the Hon. Minister that there is need to absorb all 78 thousand para-teachers in Jharkhand as primary teachers and this should be done without inordinate delay after consultation with the Jharkhand Government.

(viii) Need to start Lohna Road to Muktapur new rail line project in Bihar

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): R.E.T. survey has already been completed for laying of Lohna road to Muktapur new rail line in Samastipur railway division.

Last year Railway Engineering Department has completed survey work for this railway line. On this 87 km long railway section, 11 railway station are to be constructed. The proposed stations are Lohna Khand road, Khatwar, Kusum Alinagar road, Pali Birol, Tirmuhani road, Baheri Sahesram, Kharari, Muktapur railway stations. With the construction this rail line lakhs of people of Darbhanga, Madhubni and Samastipur division will get railway facilities who were hitherto deprived of any rail service. People of rural areas are facing backwardness. With completion of survey work, people's expectations have increased.

I therefore, request, that appropriate action should be taken to include this new project in the Railway Budget so as to remove backwardness of the area.

(ix) Regarding giving clearance to railway projects in Godda Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): I had highlighted that many railway projects, which have already been sanctioned, are stuck in red-tapism and needless delays at various levels — Ministry, government of Jharkhand and district administration. Less than one year is left now to undertake development works for the benefit of people. I would request the Government to please intervene personally and get the projects expedited. The projects are:

- 1 Hansdiha - Godda
- 2 Pirpanti - Jasidih
- 3 Vikramshila - Kateriah bridge at Bateshwarsthan
- 4 Godda - Pakur
- 5 Chitra - Basukinath
- 6 Upliftment of Jasidih station:
 - (a) Washing Pit
 - (b) Second entry
 - (c) By-pass
- 7 New Halts—
 - (a) Arjun Nagar

(b) Saliya

(c) Dhawatand

8 Madhupur Railway Station development

9 New Trains

(a) Deoghar-Howrah

(b) Deoghar-Delhi

(c) Daily - Poorva

(d) Three days — Rajdhani —via-Jasidih

I, therefore, urge the Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

(x) Regarding merger of SBI branch with another branch in Palamu, Jharkhand

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM (Palamu): In my constituency Palamu, Jharkhand in block Vishrampur, in gram panchayat Ketat Kala in 2013, due to the demand and bank related necessities of the villagers, State Bank of India had opened a new branch. Today, the branch has around 60,000 bank accounts mostly comprising of senior citizens who use it to avail their pension. The Ketat Kala branch is being merged with the Rehla branch which is 3 kms away from Ketat kala even though residents of 10 villages have their accounts in it. This will cause a lot of problem to the villagers.

Hence, I request the Finance Minister to issue orders to stop this merger.

(xi) Regarding promotion of tourism in Karnataka

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE (Udupi Chikmagalur): Karnataka's tremendous tourism potential has not been harnessed fully, compared with other States. The Government should consider giving a boost to tourism development in Karnataka with a special thrust on COASTAL CIRCUIT AND ECO CIRCUIT.

The Government may consider preparing a blueprint to improve infrastructure facilities at tourist destinations so as to attract more number of people from all over the globe. I urge the Government to prepare a detailed PLAN OF ACTION for the development of Tourist Places like AGUMBE, KEMMANGUNDI, KUDREMUKE, MAGUNDI,

MUTHODI, MULLAYANAGIRI KAUP, MALPE, MARAVANTHE, SURATHKAL (Beach Tourism). The 320-Km long coastline of Karnataka offers great potential for developing beach tourism.

I also request the Government to improve or provide basic infrastructure facilities at identified tourist destinations in Karnataka, I also urge the Government to provide CFA to Karnataka for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and include the same under the SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME.

(xii) Need to make Kali river, a tributary of river Ganga, pollution free

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): The condition of the river Krishna which originates from district Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh and passes through Meerut, Hapur and Kannauj districts and merges into the river Ganga is quite miserable due to domestic sewage, residue of illegal slaughtering and industrial pollution. Being a tributary of Ganga, the Government of India has included the river Kali in the ambitious scheme Namami Gange. Various measures are being taken for smooth flow of the river Ganga and making it clean under Namami Gange. Recently, the executive committee of National Mission for Cleaning Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned 10 projects worth Rs. 1573.28 crore but no project/measures have yet been initiated to make river Kali pollution free.

I urge the Government to issue orders to the concerned officers to initiate required projects/ measures on priority basis to make the tributary of Ganga, the river Kali, pollution free, so that, the resolve of the Government to make the river Ganga clean and smooth make its flow smooth materialises.

(xiii) Regarding pay scale of ad hoc teachers of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Jammu

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my Parliamentary Constituency Jammu (J&K). I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Jammu and Kashmir, its educational structure and the pitiable condition of the ad hoc teachers

imparting education on minimum salary for the last many years. Sanskrit is an ancient language of India. It is the identity and pride of the country. Sanskrit language is the origin of Indian culture and civilization. Therefore, I urge the concerned Ministry to provide the facilities to those teachers at par with others in Jammu and Kashmir.

(xiv) Need to provide loan to farmers in Maharashtra

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoli): Due to failure of the financial institutions in Maharashtra, the farmers are not getting loans for new crops. Loan disbursement has been merely 35% through the nationalised banks which is a matter of grave concern. As per the directions of the Reserve Bank of India, the agricultural sector is entitled to 18% credit expenditure including loan for crops and other associated activities.

A poor farmer named Tukaram Kale committed suicide in Parbhani as he did not get loan from bank.

I urge the Government to take immediate action against those banks and institutions and loans be made available to the farmers at the earliest.

(xv) Regarding creation of Land Bank of closed Central Public Undertakings

[English]

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur): Lots of Central public undertakings have either been closed or on the verge of closure. These public undertakings have at their disposal huge immovable properties. The Government of India has to protect and safeguard valuable properties belonging to the central public sector undertakings. In many cases such immovable properties are being sold in public auctions to meet the financial demands of such Public undertakings. Instead of selling such properties, it is necessary to preserve such properties by creating Land Bank for future use by Government of India or by respective States.

Hence, I urge for creation of Land Bank of the immovable properties held by closed Central Public Undertakings.

(xvi) Need to revive two units of Hindustan Paper Corporation in Assam

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (Silchar): The two units of the Hindustan Paper Corporation in Assam remain closed despite several assurances from the Government to revive

them. Employees are on the verge of starvation and death due to non-payment of salaries for 24 months which was allocated and assented to by the President of India as a supplementary grant on 24/08/18. The Insolvency proceedings have no bearing on the release of salaries and therefore it must be released immediately.

(xvii) Need to declare cyclone 'Gaja' as a national tragedy

DR. K. GOPAL (Nagapattinam): On 16th of November, 2018 the cyclone Gaja crossed Tamil Nadu between Nagapattinam and Vedaranyam, with speed reaching upto 110 kmph. It uprooted many trees, damaged huts and tiled houses, crops, livestock and power lines plunging several areas into darkness throwing normal life out of gear in 4 delta districts and Kodaikkanal division of Dindigul district as well as some parts of 8 other districts.

It is kindly requested that the Govt. of India term this as a National tragedy so that the people affected could benefit from the aid provided by the central government.

In spite of TN government's best efforts, 52 human lives were lost due to falling trees, collapse of houses etc., and 5 people lost their lives during restoration operations.

A total of 3,34,880 huts were damaged out of which 1,99,795 huts were fully destroyed and 1,44,085 huts were partly damaged. In addition to this, 2,20,110 tiled houses were partly damaged and 1877 tiled houses were completely damaged.

A total of 14,69,583 tress have fallen, 902 kms of rural roads and 2,104 kms of State highway roads were damaged, 2168 buildings including schools and Anganwadi buildings have been damaged, 1272 public buildings have been damaged.

A total of 1,22,063 hectares of crops were damaged of which 78,262.94 hectares were coconut farms. The coconut and banana farmers suffered extensive damage, as new plantations will take several years before they bear fruit.

1243 cows, 43 bulls, 827 calves, 12,126 goats and sheep, 2,07,246 poultry perished due to the cyclone. 151 motor boats were completely destroyed, 1066 partly damaged and 1137 vallams (country boats) were

completely destroyed and 1,434 vallams were partly damaged.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the following revisions be made in the relief funds:

- (1) Rs.5,000 to each damaged hut should be revised to 1 lakh per damaged house.
- (2) Rs. 18,000 per hectare of damaged coconut/ mango/ cashew farms should be revised to Rs.6,000 per tree.

For Fisheries Sector:

- (1) Rs. 5 lakh for each mechanized boat should be revised to Rs. 30 lakh per mechanized boat.
- (2) Rs.75,000 per FRM Vallam should be revised to Rs. 5 lakh per FRM Vallam
- (3) Rs.32,000 per catamaran boats should be revised to Rs. 2 lakh per catamaran boat.
- (4) Rs. 10,000 per damaged net should be revised to Rs.50,000 per damaged net.
- (5) Rs.5,000 per damaged OSM/IBE engines should be revised to Rs. 25,000 per damaged OBM/IBE engines.
- (6) Finance assistance for partly damaged mechanized boats, FRP vallam, catamaran be increased from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 7 lakh, Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 45,000 and Rs.10,000 to Rs.25,000 respectively.

It is requested that the Government of India sanction an additional allocation for Tamil Nadu to build multi-hazard resistant houses at a cost of Rs. 5 lakh per house for about 2 lakh people in both rural and urban areas. A special sanction of Rs. 6,000 crores needs to be made for reconstruction of the houses for the poor in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu.

In order to overcome the recurring damages to the power sector, it is imperative to convert High Tension and Low Tension overhead lines into underground cables at least in the town areas of the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu which will cost approximately Rs. 10,000 crores.

It is requested that Rs. 1,000 crore be sanctioned under NADP/RKVY scheme as a special case to farmers who have lost their trees/crops during the cyclone Gaja. Rs.1000 crores is required for permanent restoration of severely damaged roads. Rs. 800 crores is required for permanent restoration of damaged infrastructure in villages such as rural roads, drinking water, electric poles etc. 1,10,000 affected farmers need to be provided with milch cows or 4 goats/sheep or 50 backyard or native chicks and this would require an amount of Rs.250 crores.

(xviii) Regarding finalization of National Register of citizens in Assam

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): The finalization of National Register of Citizens has put lakhs of Bengali speaking people in great problem. About 40 lakh persons have been excluded and out of this 28 lakh are Hindu Bengalis and 10 lakh are Bengali Muslims. They have been given an extension of time for filing revision petitions. The fear lurks in their mind about their future. 25 Bengali Hindus have committed suicides over their fear regarding their future. In the midst of all this, the government has brought forward the Citizenship Amendment Bill which allows Hindus and other minorities entering from Bangladesh up to December, 2014 a chance to get citizenship in 6 years. Tins has provoked the extremist groups like ULFA to target Hindu Bengalis, 5 Bengali Hindus were killed in Tinsukia by ULFA militants in November. The government must rethink their approach about the Citizenship Amendment Bill in the light of the above development.

(xix) Regarding closure of ATM machines

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI (Barrackpur): As warned by the Confederation of ATM industry (CATMI), changes in regulatory landscape are making it unviable to operate ATMs leading to forced shutdown of around 2.38 lakh machines in the country by March 2019. This shutdown will not only lead to loss of jobs but also affect financial inclusion severely. As the majority of ATMs likely to be shutdown are in the non-urban areas, this will also affect the beneficiaries of the government subsidiaries. It is also to be noted that the situation has further deteriorated due to additional compliance requirements that call for a huge cost outlay which the service providers are not financially

able to meet. Therefore, I urge the Government to take immediate steps and look into the matter so that the additional cost of compliance can be taken care of in order to prevent the forced ATM shut down.

(xx) Regarding implementation of National Food Security Act in Odisha

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The Government of Odisha has implemented the National Food Security Act, 2013 across the State with effect from December, 2015. Under NFSA, the Union Government has to allocate the entire foodgrains (rice and wheat) required under the scheme as per the options exercised by the beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government to release the shortfall allocation of 99,960.154 MT rice and withdrawal of 70,322.05 MT excess wheat for the period from November, 2015 to February, 2017. The Union Government has acceded to the request of the Government of Odisha and released the said shortfall quantity of rice. But they have withdrawn equivalent quantity of wheat i.e. 99,960.154 MT instead of 70,322.05 MT. Thus, the State Government has to distribute net shortfall quantity of wheat i.e. 29,639.003 MT from their own resources to the beneficiaries of NFSA during the said period. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to release 29,639.003 MT wheat to the Government of Odisha for the period from November, 2015 to February, 2017.

(xxi) Regarding renaming of Madurai International Airport

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (Mumbai South Central): Shri Ukkirapandi Muthuramalingam Thevar was a remarkable figure and a colleague of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose, the leader of the All India Forward Bloc of which Shri Thevar was the national deputy chairman. He fought for the freedom of our nation and was elected three times to the Parliament. He actively mobilized resistance to the Criminal Tribes Act. He supported the Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act for the upliftment of Dalits and helped them to enter the Meenakshi Temple in Madurai. Through his efforts, the people considered as untouchables got freedom to enter the temples. Later, he was honored with his life-size portrait installed in the Tamil Nadu Assembly in 1980 and in the Parliament House in 2002.

My request to the Government is to name the Madurai International Airport after the freedom fighter Pasumpon U Muthuramalingam Thevar, to honor his contributions to the building of this nation.

(xxii) Regarding increasing salary of Mini-Anganwadi teachers

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL (Zaheerabad): At present, in Telangana, the anganwadi teachers are discharging the duties of a teacher. The mini-anganwadi teachers have to attend the duties of a teacher as well as Aaya. Thus, the duties of mini anganwadi teachers are multiple but they are being paid the salary of Aaya only which is very petty and not at all fair. As such their salaries should be increased on par with anganwadi teachers.

(xxiii) Regarding quality of construction on Vadakkancherry-Mannuthy stretch of NH-544

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): The NH-544 is one of the busiest in the Indian highway system. It connects the Vallarpadam Shipping Terminal with Coimbatore. Thousands of trucks carrying consumer goods and construction material, and container Lorries run along the road every day. About 8,000 Lorries reportedly use the highway to reach Coimbatore every night. The condition of the stretch is deplorable with potholes and caved in sidewalks causing frequent accidents leading to loss of lives and property. In case of any mishaps on the highway, the emergency services usually get delayed by at least 3—5 hours, due to the long traffic jams.

A spate of incidents of major damages have been reported in a number of overbridges constructed in Vadakkancherry-Mannuthy stretch which raises an alarm. The Vadakkancherry- Mannuthy stretch requires immediate completion with the urgent works such as required signals, drainage, levelling of road, filling the potholes, repairing of edges of the road etc. Alleged corruption and low quality of construction is the major reason behind the sad plight of the road. The NHAI Cochin is apathetic to the successful completion of the project.

I request the Government to order an enquiry and take necessary steps to repair the road as early as possible and ensure the quality of construction and other facilities on Vadakkancherry-Mannuthy stretch of NH-544.

(xxiv) Regarding limit of shishu loan

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): As per the data released by the Ministry, of the total loans sanctioned under Prime Minister Mudra Yojana (PMMY), 92.89% were less than Rs. 50,000 (classified as Shishu loans) in 2015/16. In 2017/18 without much improvement, 88.65% of Mudra loans disbursed were less than Rs. 50,000. The Prime Minister himself has announced in May, 2018 that Rs. 6 lakh crore was disbursed to 12 crore beneficiaries. This would mean that on an average Rs. 50,000 amount of loan was disbursed per beneficiary for starting small scale business.

Also, as of August 2018, these Shishu loans (which constitute 90% of the loan accounts) amount to only 44.44% of total loan amount disbursed. In the state of Maharashtra, Shishu loans constitute mere 40% of total loan amount sanctioned in the State. Thus nearly 90% of beneficiaries are getting only 40% of loan amount. In addition to this variance in distribution of loan amount, the increasing cost of inputs, makes it difficult to start a micro enterprise.

Hence, I request the Government to increase the limit of Shishu loans to Rs. 1 lakh and sanction higher average loan per beneficiary in order to enable them to open and operate successful micro enterprises.

(xxv) Regarding incident of mob lynching in Nalanda, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): I urge the Union Government, to take necessary action at central level on the situation arising out of the incident of mob lynching in Nalanda, Bihar.

(xxvi) Need to include Lohar Caste of Bihar in the Scheduled Tribes list in the State

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards the problem being faced by the Lohar community in Bihar in obtaining Schedule Tribe certificate. The State Government of Bihar had passed an order on 08.08.2016 to issue Scheduled Tribe certificate to the Lohar community and recommended to the Tribal Affairs Ministry and the Union Government to delete the Lohar community from the OBC

list. But even after two years, the Lohar community is still in the central OBC list due to which the people of Lohar community have to face a lot of problems in obtaining certificates. The Government of Bihar is considering the Lohar community a Scheduled Tribe but the Union Government considers them OBC. For this purpose, the State Government of Bihar on the directions of the Union Government conducted ethnography (File No. 11/A.2-A.N. 08/2010) in the year 2010 from A.N. Sinha institute. On page no. 451 of this study report, it has been clearly mentioned that Lohara/Lohra, are the synonyms of Lohar. The Hindi translation of the English word "Lohara" is recorded as "Lohar". In the year 1976, in the list of the Scheduled Tribes at serial no. 22 Lohar, Lohra was published. In the year 2006, through Act 48/2006, Lohar was mentioned as a typographical error and Lohara was published, whereas, it is evident that there is no caste in Bihar as Lohara. Earlier also, I had drawn the attention of the House towards this issue but till date this problem has not been solved.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government that in the light of the repealed law of 2006, a clear notification should be issued and Lohar caste should be included in the Scheduled Tribe list of Bihar. Besides the translation of the word Lohara should be rectified and be changed to Lohar.

(xxvii) Regarding non-utilization of Punalur-Sengottai railway route

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Punalur-Sengottai gauge conversion work was completed and commissioned in 31 March 2018. Even though the line has been commissioned, it is not being utilized for introducing new trains. The only new train introduced was a special train Tambaram Express which is 3 days in a week. The trains running prior to start of the gauge conversion work have not been restored. The demands for introduction of new trains and restoring old train services have not been considered. Rs.390 crores were spent for the Punalur-Sengottai gauge conversion works, but the same is not being utilized till this date. Punalur-Sengottai is a shortest railway line connecting Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The non-utilization of a railway line by introducing new trains is a loss to the public exchequer.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to introduce new trains to Velankanni and Rameswaram; convert Tambaram Express to daily regular train and restore all old train services through Kollam-Sengottai railway line.

12.13 hrs.

**SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE
SERVICES OF THE HOUSE UNDER RULR 374A**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, please you go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. P. Venugopal, Shri K.N. Ramachandran, Shri K. Gopal, Shri N. Sivaprasad, I warn you that I am naming you. Now, please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am again and again warning you.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You have come to the Well of the House and you are abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House. By your wilful and persistent obstruction, grave disorder is being occasioned.

I am, therefore, constrained to name you under Rule 374A.

Therefore, you stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for two days in terms of provision of Rule 374A. They may forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, you please go out of the House. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Venugopal Ji.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha, I submit to give a Breach of Privilege Notice against the Defence Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman Ji. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have received your notice and it is under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, you please go out of the House. You have to leave the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please leave the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have suspended all four of you. You please leave the House, I am requesting you.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1230 hours.

12.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

12.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty-Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

(*HON. SPEAKER in the Chair*)

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Zero Hour. Thambidurai ji, what happened?

[*English*]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): On Friday, I raised an issue regarding the suspension of AIADMK and TDP MPs. I know that you have every right to take action. I am not denying that, but at the same time, the issues are very important. The issue is, especially the Cauvery issue; construction of Makedatu dam. The Central Government has given the power to the Karnataka Government for DPR, but the Supreme Court has said, "you cannot construct any dam without consultation." How can the Central Government give the permission to the Karnataka Government? That is the issue. It is the Supreme Court

decision. Therefore, our Members agitated and raised this issue.

Let the Government come forward with an assurance for the withdrawal of DPR or instruction, otherwise, Tamil Nadu will suffer a lot.

You know very well Madam, last year, there was a lot of scarcity. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: One minute. Let him complete.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : We had problem of drinking water. ...(Interruptions) We requested three TMC water from Karnataka. ...(Interruptions) They kept 30 TMC water in the river, Krishna Raja Sagara. ...(Interruptions) They refused to give. Now, what is the necessity of the construction of the dam? That is why they were agitating, not with any other intention.

We want to respect you. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I can understand.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : I am only requesting you to respect the feelings of the Tamil Nadu people and also to withdraw their suspension order and ask the Members to come. This is the issue that they raised, not any other thing.

HON. SPEAKER: I can understand but there are ways to discuss. This is not the way to come in the Well.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : I can understand. But they have raised the issue for this purpose. Tomorrow is the last day also. ...(Interruptions)

Therefore, you can reconsider this. You can also ask the Telegu Desam and AIADMK MPs to come to the House. That is what I am requesting. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: I am giving opportunity to all to speak. Dharmendra ji please take your seat. I am also giving you the opportunity to speak. Please take your seat.

[*English*]

have already taken the name of Khargeji.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, just now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman presented one paper in this House.

HON. SPEAKER: That was the Minister's statement.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: She corrected her own Statement.

HON. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, it is a Statement.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Just I want to bring to your kind notice.

HON. SPEAKER: She has not corrected. She has given the Statement.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, wrong fact should not go in this House.

HAL have taken nearly rupees one thousand crore for salary of the employees. They are not able to give even monthly salaries to their employees. This is the situation. It is not only that. I will quote Madhavan's statement: "We have always been cash-rich. This is the first time in two decades, we have borrowed money." This is what the Chairman said. *...(Interruptions)*

He also said: "HAL borrowed rupees one thousand crore to pay the staff. Total strength of the staff is 29,035 and the outgo of monthly salary is Rs. 358 crore. Madam, Rs. 1,400 crore are monthly expenditure. There are dues of Rs. 15,700 crore from the Armed Forces and a size of Rs.61,000 crore of HAL's order is booked but it is diminishing.

This is the statement of Shri Madhavan, HAL Chairman. Not only that, he further said on late Thursday, "Our cash in hand is in a negative".

HON. SPEAKER: May be it could be like that.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : I am telling this because the order is not placed. Still, she said that it is in the pipeline. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You should read the Statement, and then discuss about it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : No, we are

demanding JPC for this issue. *...(Interruptions)* The Rafale deal came into controversy because of all these things, and she just wanted to show that she is in favour of HAL and we are not in favour of HAL. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, there is nothing like this. She has just mentioned the facts.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : It is as if she is in favour of the staff, and we are not in favour of them. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARUAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, get this statement authenticated. Get the statement of Kharge Sahab authenticated.

HON. SPEAKER: Please, I will also let you speak.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, if you really want, then I will give you the list of things that we have done. *...(Interruptions)* Presently, following procurement order are in the pipeline for HAL. *...(Interruptions)* There are 83 LCA *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge, she has already given it. Why are you reading it?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: There are 83 LCA Tejas fighters order worth Rs. 50,000 crore; 15 Combat helicopters' order worth Rs. 3,000 crore; *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge, please read her Statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Further, there are 19 Dornier transport aircraft worth Rs. 3,400 crore; helicopters worth Rs. 15,000 crore; and aero engines worth Rs. 8,400 crore. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge, it is okay.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the next Member is Shri Dharmendra Yadav. Shri Kharge, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Dharmendra Yadav, this is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam Speaker, I would like to discuss the downfall of the institutions of Indian democracy. On 4th January, the National President of Samajwadi Party Hon. Akhilesh Yadav ji. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Dharmendra Yadav, one minute please.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge, you please read her statement and then speak as it will be better.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: O.K. conclude not. Long speech is not given in Zero Hour.

Shri Dharmendra yadav.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam, there was a courtesy meeting on 4th January between the National President of the Samajwadi Party Shri Akhilesh Yadav ji and the National President of Bahujan Samaj Party Hon. Mayavati ji. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Next day after the meeting i.e. on 5th the CBI registered an FIR and the Ministers of the Bharatiya Janata Party gave statement and leveled charges against our national President Akhilesh Yadav. *...(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, it is not a minor incident and shows the extent to which CBI has been lowered. When the President of SP and BSP meet the BJP uses the CBI. *...(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to submit that CBI is not going to caste votes. *...(Interruptions)* The votes are to be cast by the people of Uttar Pradesh and the country. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

Shrimati Rama Devi.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. A Sampath, Shri Chaudhary Mohan Jatua, Shrimati Supriya Sule and Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Dharmendra Yadav.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Madam Speaker, I am extremely grateful to you for allowing me to speak during the zero hour. There is a newly constructed building of Degree College in Madhuban block of East Champaran district under my constituency Sheohar. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You can associate with the issue raised by Shri Dharmendra Yadav. You can send your names and associate.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: But the academic activity has not yet been started there. *...(Interruptions)*

12.38 hrs.

At this stage S/Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Gaurav Gogoi, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

The students of nearby areas of Madhuban block are being deprived of higher education inspite a degree college and they are forced to travel a huge distance for their study. *...(Interruptions)* It is unfortunate that even when there is a degree college, yet the academic activity is not taking place there. My constituency is most backward in terms of higher education. *...(Interruptions)* This Degree College would have been helpful in promoting higher education but it is still not functional. *...(Interruptions)*

The Government is therefore requested to through this House to direct the State from the central level to commence the academic activities in the newly constructed Degree College of Madhuab block in East Champaran district under my constituency which is backward in higher education. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Dr. Kulmani Samal allowed to associate themselves with the issues raised by Shrimati Rama Devi.

[English]

*SHRI DAYAKAR PASUNOORI (Warangal): I will speak in Telugu Madam.

Categorization of Scheduled Castes is being demanded for the last 25 years through public movements and in the process, many committed suicides. In line with these demands, Telangana CM Shri K Chandrasekhara Rao - with a view to mete out justice to the communities of Mala and Madiga, has passed a resolution in the State Assembly to categorize SCs as A, B, C and D. This resolution was sent to the Parliament for further action. Before General elections, NDA promised that within 100 days after coming to power, categorization of Scheduled Castes will be done. But even after these many years, categorization of Scheduled Castes could not take place, which reflects negligent attitude of Central Government towards Scheduled Castes. Categorization of Scheduled Castes is a constitutional right of SCs, therefore, I request that this demand take the form of law. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (Khiri): Madam, thank you for allowing me to speak during the Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, I had requested a change in the subject to be raised during Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, after the country's independence, Hindi was accepted as the official language on 14th Sept., 1949. *...(Interruptions)*

Naturally, Hindi got this acceptance because it was a language which was spoken and understood by most of the people. *...(Interruptions)* Most of the leaders used Hindi as the language of communication in the freedom movement of our country. *...(Interruptions)* Gandhiji, Subhash Babu etc. coming from Non-Hindi-speaking states used Hindi. *...(Interruptions)* It was assumed that Hindi would get the status of the official language sooner than later but it did not become possible even after the enactment of the Official Language Act and the Constitution of the Parliamentary Committee. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, on Annual Programme of Official Language is chalked out by the Ministry of Home Affairs every year. *...(Interruptions)* An explicit Rule has been framed in respect of advertisement that 50 percent of the total fund meant for advertisements in any central institution must be spent on Hindi advertisements. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, this Rule is not being followed. *...(Interruptions)* I request the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, Government of India through you that atleast 50 percent of advertisements given by central institutions should be spent on Hindi advertisements and the balance amount should be spent on regional language advertisements. *...(Interruptions)* It should be directed to ensure that the advertisement in English may be given only when it is absolutely necessary. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Gopal Shetty and Shri Anil Shirole are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ajay Mishra Teni.

[English]

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (Murshidabad): Madam, I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that 117 Battalion BSF is posted at Kaharpara border outpost under Raninagar-I, Police Station in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal where BSF attacked common people and farmers brutally without any provocation on 9th October, 2018.

When farmers of the locality went to the Kaharpara check post for their entry to their agricultural land, BSF personnel were not ready to allow them. But every day they used to go for cultivation of their land. Madam, 117 Battalion BSF did not allow them on that day without any reason. At about 8.30 a.m. when some farmers gathered there, BSF started blank firing. After a short while, peaceful discussion started in the presence of Panchayat Pradhan, Members and 117 Battalion BSF officials. Suddenly some BSF personnel came from Harudanga Camp and started lathi charge hurting brutally farmers and the common people in the market.

I request you to inquire about the incident and take appropriate action against the BSF personnel; and provide some compensation to the injured poor people for their proper treatment and livelihood. HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kirit Solanki - not present.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttuck): Madam, Indian Government has to revise royalty on coal in April 2015. However, it has not been revised so far despite the fact that the State Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government time and again to revise it. Instead of revising royalty on coal, the Union Government has raised the clean environment cess from Rs.200 to Rs.400 per tonne. Further, the State Government has requested for earmarking of the remaining 60 per cent of the environment and rehabilitation cess to coal-bearing States as they have to bear the cost of environment degradation and rehabilitation.

The State Government of Odisha has raised this issue in the GST Council meeting but the Council has decided that the entire proceeds of the cess would be used for GST Compensation Fund meant for all States. Thus, the coal-bearing States have been deprived of both enhancement in royalty and share in coal cess.

I, therefore, urge the Government to revise royalty on coal and earmark at least 60 per cent of clean environment cess to coal-bearing States.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Dr. Kulmani Samal are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri B. Mahtab.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): Madam, I want the revision of the 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The Concurrent List includes those subjects on which the Union and the States have the concurrent powers. However, in the case of conflict between the Union law and the State law on the same subject, the Union law prevails overriding the State law.

Madam Speaker, this provision goes contrary to our hon. Prime Minister's vision of 'Cooperative Federalism'. Our leader, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao, has always sought the removal of the subjects in the Concurrent List and should be transferred to the State List. There is an effort by the national parties to strengthen the Concurrent List so that the Centre has maximum hold over the States. This tramples over our duty to effectively govern our States....(Interruptions)

The States should be allowed greater freedom in planning and implementing policies. A top-down approach is not appropriate for such a diverse pluralistic society. The Union Government should restrict themselves to the issues of foreign affairs, defence, internal security, etc. In line with this view, I request the Government to initiate a discussion on the same and do the needful. ...(Interruptions)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Madam, since the House is not in order, would you be kind enough to allow me to lay my speech? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation] .

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (Shirur): Respected Speaker Madam, I would like to draw your attention towards a serious issue related to Maharashtra farmers... (Interruptions) A large number of farmers are cultivating onion all over Maharashtra on a regular basis. ...(Interruptions) They are solely dependent on the prices they get for their crop. ...(Interruptions) For the last several months these poor farmers are not even getting fraction of

[Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao]

the investment made in their cultivation. ...*(Interruptions)* Farmers are agitating and are forced to throw away their produce on the streets to express their resentment to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* This is due to lack of proper marketing techniques and other necessary measures by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, it is estimated that a farmer spends around Rs. 62,600 per acre for the onion cultivation which produces 9000 kg of onion whereas they get rupees two a kg which is a meagre amount, which is not more than Rs. 18000 per acre. ...*(Interruptions)* It is beyond imagination and a great injustice with the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* Their labour goes completely waste. ...*(Interruptions)* They have no other source of income. ...*(Interruptions)* Keeping in view the high expenditure on cultivation the Government had promised to increase the purchase price of onion, but nothing has happened so far. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of India does not have any long-term policy in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the Government should provide assistance to these poor farmers immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, I would like to request the Government through you that proper and immediate action should be taken to ease the suffering of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* After purchasing the crop from the farmers at the minimum support price which should be greater than the prevailing rates, which means buffer stock sufficient for a month's stock of atleast 15 lakhs tonnes of onion may be created with the help of the private sector. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri Naranbhai Kachharia, Shri Gajanan Kirtikar, Shri Anandrao Adsul, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Shri Rajan Vichare, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Shri Sadashiv Lokhande, Prof. Ravindra Vishwanth Gaiakwad and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would like to raise a very important issue through you. ...*(Interruptions)* There is continuous

violence in Kerala and yesterday a major incident of violence has taken place in which the house of our senior member of Rajya Sabha has been attacked, there has been a conspiracy to kill him. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, this conspiracy is not a lone conspiracy. ...*(Interruptions)* From the year 1947 till today the CPI (M) is indulging in the politics of hooliganism and murder there. ...*(Interruptions)* Because of this, many mothers of the workers of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and Bhartiya Janata Party have lost their sons, many daughters, many sisters have lost their husbands. ...*(Interruptions)*

Our many workers have died and so many workers have become physically handicapped. ...*(Interruptions)* From the year 1947 to the year 2019, the CPM's politics of murder and hooliganism has been untrammelled. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, on your behalf I would like to urge the Central Government ...*(Interruptions)* Now, after facing debacle in Tripura, the CPM says that we are going to form the Government in Kerala so they are hatching conspiracy to kill our senior leaders. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, a judicial commission should be constituted to investigate the matter as to why workers of RSS and those of the Bhartiya Janata Party are being killed right from 1947 to 2009 and the Chief Minister should be sacked immediately and the President's Rule should be imposed there. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Shri Uday Pratap Singh, Prof. Richard Hay, Shri Dushyant Singh, Shri Gopal Shetty, Shri Anil Shirole, Advocate Narendra Keshav Savaikar, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Nishikant Dubey.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (South Delhi): Madam, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, on the one hand, the Prime Minister of the country has abolished the system of verification.

...(Interruptions) We should have trust in the people of our country and there is no need to get one's papers verified by the leaders. ...(Interruptions) On the one hand, the Prime Minister has said that every poor should be provided with healthcare facilities under 'Ayushman Yojana' and on the other hand the Chief Minister of Delhi has discontinued old age pension of the disabled. It has a Budget of one crore rupee per annum and also the funding from the Centre is included in it. In this scheme, the pension is given to the Divyangs on the recommendation of the Member of Parliament and the system has been done away with. ...(Interruptions)

One M.L.A. can recommend pension only for 500 people. ...(Interruptions) but the councillor and M.P. cannot get the pension released even if they certify the papers. ...(Interruptions) Divyang and elderly people are worried that they don't receive old age pension. ...(Interruptions) I have met the Lieutenant Governor, but he said that the Supreme Court has prohibited not to do so, so he did not want to intervene in the matter. ...(Interruptions) Madam, through you, I would like that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment at the Centre should be seized with this matter. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, this is a very sensitive issue. ...(Interruptions) Despite having been asserted by MPs like us, the pension forms are being rejected. ...(Interruptions) They have their own MLAs in the offices. ...(Interruptions) They are doing such kind of politics...* ...(Interruptions) Message should be communicated by the Centre for. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA (Ujain): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue of public interest. ...(Interruptions)

Today, there is reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other Backward Classes in the country. ...(Interruptions) Other backward classes include the entire Hindu society excluding Brahmins, Rajputs,

Vaishya and Kayasthas. ...(Interruptions) Except Sheikh and Syed, the entire Muslim class is included in it. ...(Interruptions) They are included on the basis of social and economic backwardness. ...(Interruptions) Although Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji has rolled out many schemes for all sections of the country, whether it be Ujjwala Yojana, Ayushman Yojana, Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana but there is a good number of people belonging to the unreserved category in the country who are living below poverty line, they work as labourers...(Interruptions). Today, they think that there is no dedicated plan for them. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, I urge upon the Government through you to constitute a commission for the poor belonging to unreserved category. ...(Interruptions) that will protect their interests and if necessary apart from current reservation system, a certain reservations should be made for them. Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)

HON.SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey and Shri Ganesh Singh are permitted to associate I themselves with the issue raised by Prof.Chintamani Malviya.

Shri Ninong Ering he is not there

Now, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Madam Speaker, through you I demand from the Central Government. ...(Interruptions) Captive Power Plant has been constructed in Kathara by Central Coalfield, which costs one billion rupees. But it has been lying for four months ...(Interruptions) workers are not getting any salary and no arrangement for their employment has been done. ...(Interruptions) It is still lying closed.

Madam, I request you that the Baniyadih Colliery has been kept closed for six months imposing rules of C.T.O that should be revived immediately. ...(Interruptions) The local cell of CCL and BCCL is closed and lakhs of labourers have become unemployed so that may be revived through e-auction. ...(Interruptions) Thank you very much ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

HON.SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV (Sagar): Madam,, I thank you for for giving me an opportunity to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, as per the policy of the Government of India, 27 per cent reservation is given to the backwards and as per to the orders of the Supreme Court, there has been a provision of creamy layer in it. ...*(Interruptions)* The present Government of India revised the provision of creamy layer two years ago and raised it eight lakh rupees. ...*(Interruptions)* At that time we had demanded that it should be made twelve lakh rupees.

Madam, I request this government once again today that maximum ceiling of creamy I layer should be raised to twelve lakh rupees. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON.SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh is permitted to associate himself with the issue raised by Shri Lakshmi Narayan Yadav.

Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete. He is not there. Now, Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh.

[English]

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (Bargarh): Madam Speaker, thank you for allowing me to speak on a very important matter relating to the tribals of Odisha.

This is regarding reduction of GST on Kendu leaves. Kendu leaf, a Minor Forest Produce, is the financial lifeline of the tribal people of Odisha. The tribal people collect leaves as part of their right defined in Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. They have the right to procure and sell these products.

After the implementation of GST with effect from 1st July, 2017, 18 per cent GST is levied on Kendu leaves. In Odisha, prior to the implementation of GST, there was 5 per cent VAT on Kendu leaves. This hike from 5 per cent to 18 per cent is very high. Due to such hike in the GST rate, thousands of quintals of Kendu leaves have been

lying idle at different godowns of Odisha. This has led to the slash selling price of Kendu leaves sold by the tribal people and also Odisha Forest Development Corporation Ltd, through tender, which has adversely impacted the implementation of social security.

[Translation]

HON.SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh.

Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary - not present

Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer - not present

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam Speaker, recently the Honorable Delhi High Court has made very important comments while pronouncing the punishment to the convicts of 1984 massacre. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to urge before the government that there should be a reaction to this. Firstly, in the first judgement, the court said it was genocide, ...*(Interruptions)* In this the people of one community and one religion were killed. It was said by Guru Gobind Singh ji:

"KHALSA MERE ROOP HAI KHAAS,

KHALSE ME MAIN KARUN NIWAS.

KHALSA MERI JIND PRANA,

KHALSA MERA SAJJAN SOORA."

Who killed that Khalsa? Guru Saheb had said, after his four sons were martyred -

" in puttan ke sees vaar deeye sut chaar,

chaar mooe to kyaa huaa, jab jeevat kae hazaar."

I want that it should be declared Genocide. The second observation says it was a political player. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON.SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Anurag Thakur, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri Nishikant Dubey are allowed to associate themselves with the subject raised by Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra.

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam speaker today I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India through you towards gradually deteriorating condition of the Sugar factories. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, we come to see that the production cost of a sugar bag is around thirty five hundred rupees, while the MSP of sugar is two thousand nine hundred rupees per quintal. Farmers have to give FRP twenty-six hundred rupees per ton, therefore, those sugar factories are not functioning well ...*(Interruptions)* On the one hand, the government is saying that they are trying to double the income of the farmers but if the sugar factories are closed down, we will not be able to do justice to the farmers also. ...*(Interruptions)* In the year 2007, the Government of India had brought a GR in which it was promised to provide subsidy to the export of sugar the fact remain that sugar factory has not yet got the subsidy for the sugar produced by it. In the Marathwada region, this figure is twenty crore rupees. Maharashtra has continuously been reeling under drought for the last four years. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to request the Government to at least try to release subsidy to these sugar factories in the drought-hit region like Marathwada acting upon the promise made. Leave a sigh of relief. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON.SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Pritam Gopinath Munde.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 pm.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaiun): Madam Speaker, CBI should not be involved in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

14.03 ¼ hrs.

At this stage S/Shri Dharmendra Yadav, R. Dhurvanarayana and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

14.03 ½ hrs.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018

(Amendment made by Rajya Sabha)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 be taken into consideration:-

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, line 4, for the word and figure "Act, 2018," the word and figure "Act, 2019", be substituted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The amendment is only for changing the year from 2018 to 2019. That is the only amendment.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: There is no need for discussion.

[English]

The question is:

* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 23rd July, 2018 and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with an amendment at its sitting held on the 3rd January, 2019 and returned it to Lok Sabha on 4th January, 2019.

"That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 be taken into consideration:"

Clause 1

1. That at *page* 1, line 4, for the word and figure "Act, 2018," the word and figure "Act, 2019", be *substituted*.

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: We shall now take up amendment made by Rajya Sabha. I shall now put amendment No. 1 made by Rajya Sabha to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Clause 1

1. That at *page* 1, line 4, for the word and figure "Act, 2018," the word and figure "Act, 2019", be *substituted*.

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha, be agreed to.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

14.06 hrs.

RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND
COMPULSORY EDUCATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2018

(Amendment made by Rajya Sabha)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, be taken into consideration:-

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, line 3 for the word and figure "Act, 2018", the word and figure "Act, 2019" be substituted."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, be taken into consideration:-

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, line 3 for the word and figure "Act, 2018", the word and figure "Act, 2019" be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: We shall now take up amendment made by Rajya Sabha. I shall now put amendment No. 1 made by Rajya Sabha to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Clause 1

1. That at page 1, line 3 for the word and figure "Act, 2018", the word and figure "Act, 2019" be substituted"

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha, be agreed to.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, I rise to move:

* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 18th July, 2018 and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with an amendment at its sitting held on the 3rd January, 2019 and returned it to Lok Sabha on 4th January, 2019.

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. I am allowing you to discuss the things but this is not the way. You cannot do like this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I do not understand. Please go to your seats. You can raise the issues but not like this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not touch this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

14.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty-One Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

14.31 ½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri B.N. Chandrappa and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not wave papers like this.

...(Interruptions)

14.32 hrs.

PERSONAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Divorce Act, 1869, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

14.32 ½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

Madam, this Bill was introduced on 10th August, 2018 and it is a very short Bill. *...(Interruptions)* It provides that leprosy is one of the oldest known diseases and it is to be treated as an incurable disease. *...(Interruptions)* It has been made a ground for divorce in the Personal Laws. *...(Interruptions)* There are five Personal Laws, namely, the Divorce Act, 1869, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. *...(Interruptions)*

At present, leprosy is a curable disease and in various judgements, the hon. Supreme Court and High Courts had observed that the Government is required to remove this discriminatory provision. *...(Interruptions)* Apart from this, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution and also recommended for elimination of discrimination against leprosy affected persons in India. *...(Interruptions)* We have also ratified this Resolution. *...(Interruptions)* In addition to this, the National Human Rights Commission has also recommended amendment and deletion of discriminatory provisions in 16 Acts and they have been identified. *...(Interruptions)* Out of these 16

Acts, 6 Acts come under the purview of the Ministry of Law and Justice of the Government of India, the other Acts are coming under the purview of various other Departments, Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)* Then, the Committee on Petitions of Rajya Sabha, in its 31st Report, also recommended for amendment in those Acts. ...*(Interruptions)* The Law Commission also, in its 256th Report, inter alia, recommended for repeal of the Lepers Act, 1898 and amendment to certain Personal Laws for removing the discriminatory provisions in these Acts. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the Lepers Act, 1898 was already repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act. ...*(Interruptions)* The present proposal is to remove the discriminatory provision in these five Acts which I mentioned just now. ...*(Interruptions)* Out of the 16 Acts identified, these 5 Acts are being administered by this Ministry. All these Acts are related to the Concurrent List. ...*(Interruptions)*

This is a beneficial legislation. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I request the august House to kindly consider and pass this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Divorce Act, 1869, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, be taken to consideration."

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam Speaker, I must say that this Bill is, of course, a beneficial legislation, there is no doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)* There are a number of judgements of the Supreme Court and High Courts in respect of this subject and the opinion of the National Human Rights Commission is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*

But insofar as the Bill is concerned, no doubt it should be passed. But I have to point out two or three things to the hon. Minister, through you. As far as the rehabilitation and integration of a person affected by leprosy is concerned, very effective and speedy steps should be taken by the Central Government itself and by the different hospitals. Till now, we look at the persons affected by

leprosy in a different way. Although the Bill will be passed, what is necessary is that there should be a change of public opinion especially in rural areas. For that purpose, endeavour should be made, through wide publicity, by the Central Government as well as the State Governments in respect of cure of the person who has been affected by leprosy. After all, they are not untouchables. This public consciousness has to be created. This is my number one point.

The second point is this. Since it has come under the personal law, I will make this request to the hon. Minister, through you Madam. Unfortunately, in our country divorce cases are pending for long for years together and decades together. Although the family court has been constituted, it is not there everywhere. Family court should be constituted everywhere, so that the cases are disposed of very speedily. The women of our country are suffering when divorce case is filed against them. Madam, under Section 125 Cr.PC, although the provision for maintenance is there, the time limit is not there. I will request the hon. Minister, through you, that appropriate law should be brought in so that speedy receiving of maintenance by the wife and the children are made in the legislation when a divorce case is pending before different courts. Family courts should be constituted everywhere. With this, I conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I stand here to participate in the debate for amendment that has been moved by the hon. Minister relating to Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Very rightly the Minister has brought this Bill. As per the prevalent situation today, it is an outdated impression that leprosy cannot be cured and therefore, it will be a cause for divorce. So, this Bill seeks to amend the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, the Special Marriage Act, the Hindu Marriage Act and even the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act. In leprosy people get affected at a later stage also. Therefore, it was a concern earlier when leprosy was not curable. But nowadays, with modern medicines, leprosy is curable. That stigma which was there earlier that a person who suffers from leprosy has to be outcast, should be left outside the habitation and should always be left to his/her fate, that situation does not exist today.

Many people who suffer from leprosy get cured with adequate treatment and that is an oral treatment, which needs to be given to those who suffer from leprosy ...(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, as this Bill refers to only a disease, which is curable and which is not contagious, I fully support it as the Government has moved it with certain amendment to make certain corrections in the Personal Law ...(*Interruptions*)

So, I fully support the amendments that have been moved in this Bill.

Thank you

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill ...(*Interruptions*)

The hon. Law Minister had introduced this Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill in the Monsoon Session, 2018. It seeks to amend the five Acts, which are: The Divorce Act, 1869, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, each of these Acts prescribed leprosy as a ground for seeking divorce or separation from the spouses. In fact, actually, this Bill should have been brought forward a decade back.

The National Human Rights Commission, way back, in 2008 recommended for such a legislation. The United Nations General Assembly also adopted a similar Resolution in 2010. In fact, the Law Commission has also recommended for such a legislation ...(*Interruptions*)

In spite of all these recommendations, there was delay on the part of the Governments to introduce this Bill. Anyhow, the present Government had brought forward this Bill in the Monsoon Session, and now, we are discussing it.

There are many grounds for divorce in the Acts, which I initially specified in my speech. Among them, leprosy is also a ground for divorce. Now, as leprosy is curable with multidrug therapy and other medications, I

think, this is a good legislation, and we should pass this Bill unanimously and see that leprosy is not a ground for divorce for the couples ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, in addition to it, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister. Still leprosy is seen as untouchable. Among the poverty-stricken people, this disease is visibly seen.

Therefore, the Central Government as well as the State Governments should concentrate to eliminate this disease in the society ...(*Interruptions*)

With these I conclude. Thank you very much, Madam.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Hon. Madam Speaker, I stand here to oppose this Bill. Why do I oppose this Bill? I understand the spirit behind it that India voted in favour of eradication of leprosy in the UN General Assembly by Resolution 65 of 14th March, 2011 ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, my opposition to this Bill is as follows. Firstly, the National Leprosy Elimination Programme Report recorded new 1,35,485 cases of leprosy in 2016-17. This means, every four minutes, a person is diagnosed with leprosy ...(*Interruptions*)

The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech said that in 2018, leprosy will be eradicated. That has not been the case.

Why do I oppose it, Madam, is that in Islam - because they are amending the Muslim Personal Law - a marriage is a contract and it is a contract signed between two consenting parties. The Indian Contract Act of 1872 says: "For contract to evaluate, it is required that it is free from every undue influence, fraud..." ...(*Interruptions*)

So, Madam, over here, if a party is concealing a disease -because one is marrying, it is a Civil Contract - the consent is impaired; and according to the Indian Contract Law, Section 17, the active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge of belief is a fraud.

In Islam, you do not understand, it is a civil contract. ...(*Interruptions*) That amendment to the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act is for a woman. It is not for a man. You are taking away the right of a woman to divorce a

man who is concealing his disease. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, it is important to understand that in Hindu law, it is kanyadan. A man is giving his daughter to another man. ...*(Interruptions)* In Islam, it is not that case. It is a contract which is being signed between a husband and a wife. If a wife does not know that her husband is having an ailment, that in itself is null and void. ...*(Interruptions)*

My last point is this. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to bring to your notice that in the Triple Talaq Bill, you must have heard [Translation] "what is happening in Muslim countries, what is happening in Islamic countries".

[English]

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister

[Translation]

that have you ever read the law of any Muslim country? Ordinance promulgated by 1961; Ordinance of Bangladesh of 1971

[English]

leprosy is a ground for divorce. Why is it that you have not looked.

[Translation]

that what is happening in the neighbouring Muslim country, what is happening in Pakistan or what is happening in Iran? ...*(Interruptions)* That is why I say, this is a duplicity of this Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Leprosy should be eradicated. But the Government is not spending money. Madam, 1,35,485 new cases have come to notice. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why I feel that the Government is doing it selectively. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

After Section 377 Judgement of the Supreme Court, Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act says that sodomy is a ground for divorce. Would you take it out now? ...*(Interruptions)* I want to know from you. Would Section 13 apply to the Hindu Marriage Act after Section 377 Judgement? ...*(Interruptions)*

So, I would request the Government to please do not interfere in the Muslim Personal Law. Marriage is a civil contract and the wife should know if her husband is

suffering from any ailment because it is a contract. ...*(Interruptions)* Concealment of a fact, according to the Indian Contract Act is a fraud. That is why I oppose this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD BADRUZZA KHAN (Murshidabad): Madam Speaker, I support this Bill introduced by the government because there is no reason to oppose it. When Leprosy was not curable, there were many incidents of divorce. Now it is a curable disease, it is being treated with MDT. This bill has been brought as there was an order of the Supreme Court and the recommendation of the Law Commission. It is good that this is a curable disease, my question is

[English]

now it is a curable disease but people's mindset is still not clear. So, public awareness is necessary. It should be started in school level also. ...*(Interruptions)* You are trying to remove this type of superstition. It is good. But some religious superstitions are being spread throughout the country by RSS and BJP which is not good. ...*(Interruptions)* Especially in Kerala regarding Sabarimala, some RSS people are doing this. They have attacked our MP's office also. In such a way, they are damaging our social condition also. I have a question. How will you cure this type of damage? You are curing the issue of leprosy because it is a curable disease now. ...*(Interruptions)* But you are spreading religious superstition in such a way and you are damaging your social condition. How will it be cured?

The Government must look into this matter very seriously. But the Government is not doing this. The Government is using its power for religious matters. I condemn these things which the Government is doing. This Bill is good. You please look into the matter. How your party is damaging in Kerala?

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Madam, I extend my thanks to all the Members who have participated in the discussion of this Bill. Shri Kalyan Banerjee has raised the issue with respect to the rehabilitation of person who is suffering from such disease but I would like to make it clear that this disease is a curable one. Therefore, there is no proposal

with the Government to provide rehabilitation and apart from this, this is a discriminatory provision and to remove this discriminatory provision from these five acts, this Bill is before this august House. For rehabilitation, the steps are required to be taken not by the Government of India but by the various State Governments. So, it is within the domain and subject matter of the State Government for providing rehabilitation if they treat it so. So, the Ministry of Health and Department of Social Justice may be in consultation with these respective State Governments, and can do these things.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab has supported this Bill. I would also like to make one point clear, to which Shri Kalyan Banerjee has referred, is Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code for providing rehabilitation. There is no time limit. But there is no such proposal and this is nothing to do with the subject matter in issue before this august House.

Many other Members have raised many things. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi has opposed this Bill on the ground that there is no eradication of leprosy. It is not a question of eradication. It is a question of curability. The disease is curable. Apart from this, the Government has taken a decision. In view of the fact that leprosy is now curable and in view of the various judgements of the

Supreme Court and High Courts, certain directions were also issued for reviewing these discriminatory provisions from various enactments and out of 16 enactments, six enactments relate to the Government of India and to our Ministry. The other enactments relate to other Ministries and to State Governments. So, they are required to take action. Not only this, the Human Rights Commission has also given suggestions. The Government of India is also a signatory to that. In view of this, this Bill is before this august House and I request the hon. Members to kindly pass this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Madam Speaker, through you I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that leprosy is a curable disease, ...*(Interruptions)* The government believes so. Yet there are a few differences and I misconceptions in society

about leprosy. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier some work related to the I rehabilitation of leprosy patients were done by NGOs. ...*(Interruptions)* With this, the Aadhaar card has been mandated to get grant from the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON.SPEAKER: This is not referred to this.

[English]

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Divorce Act, 1869, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,--

for "Act, 2018",

substitute "Act, 2019".

(1)

(Shri P. P. Chaudhary)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.56 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Natural calamities in various parts of the country

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, after a long gap, I am standing here to raise a discussion under Short Duration Discussion on natural calamities in various parts of the country, particularly in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Odisha with special reference to cyclones like Gaja, Titli, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*

Even now when we deliberate on this subject today about the calamities that are affecting our sub-continent and also our Eastern Coast, another major cyclone is also looming large over the Andaman sea. It has started from

the seas of highland and is very menacingly progressing towards the Eastern Coast. ...*(Interruptions)*

14.57 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

We do not know which part of our Eastern Coast is going to be affected. But adequate information needs to be communicated to the respective coastal districts of coastal States of our country and, accordingly, it is necessary that adequate measures should be made so that proper steps can be taken for mitigating the likely devastating areas. ...*(Interruptions)* The devastation that was wrought by the cyclone storm, Titli, for instance, was in the month of October and we are discussing it today. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Bhartruhari Mahtab Ji, we will discuss it some other time.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 8th January, 2019 at 11.00 a.m.

14.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, January 8, 2019/Pausha 18, 1940 (Saka).

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