

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 5, 2018/Phalgun 14, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Hon. Speaker Madam, I have given notice for Adjournment Motion on Nirav Modi scam and Punjab National Bank scam. ... (Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Honble Members have to inform the House about the sad demise of four former members, namely, Shri Rudolph Rodrigues, Shri Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri Khagen Das and Kumari Frida Topno.

Shri Rudolph Rodrigues was a nominated member of the 6th Lok Sabha. Shri Rodrigues was associated with numerous social welfare and relief organizations and worked for the upliftment of the poor and backward sections of the society.

Shri Rudolph Rodrigues passed away on 9 December, 2017 in Kolkata at the age of 85.

Shri Kamla Prasad Singh was a member of the 8th Lok Sabha representing the Jaunpur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was a member of Committee on Government Assurances during 8th Lok Sabha. Earlier, Shri Singh was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly for two terms from 1977 to 1984.

Shri Kamla Prasad Singh passed away on 13 January, 2018 in Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh at the age 83.

Shri Khagen Das was a member of the 13th, 14th and 15th Lok Sabhas representing the Tripura West Parliamentary Constituency of Tripura. He was also a member of the Rajya Sabha from 1998 to 2002. Shri Das was a member of the Tripura Legislative Assembly for two

terms and served as Cabinet Minister in the Government of Tripura from 1983 to 1988. An able Parliamentarian, Shri Khagen Das served as the Chairman of the Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture and was also a member of various parliamentary committees. An active social worker, Shri Das strived for the upliftment of the tribals and the downtrodden and backward communities as well as for the welfare of farmers.

Shri Khagen Das passed away on 21 January, 2018 in Kolkata, West Bengal at the age of 80.

Kumari Frida Topno from Odisha.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, it is 'Kumari Frida Topno' not 'Kumari Farida Topno'.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Okay. 'Farida' in written here.

Kumari Frida Topno was a member of the 10th and 11th Lok Sabhas representing the Sundergarh Parliamentary Constituency of Odisha. She was also a member of the Rajya Sabha from 1998 to 2002. Kumari Topno was a member of the Odisha Legislative Assembly from 1985 to 1990 and served as Minister in the Government of Odisha. Kumari Topno was a member of the Estimates Committee, Committee on Railways and Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests during 10th Lok Sabha. A social and political worker, Kumari Topno worked for the preservation and promotion of Tribal Culture. She also had a few publications to her credit. A widely travelled person, Kumari Topno was a member of Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Beijing in 1996.

Kumari Frida Topno passed away on 6 February, 2018 at the age of 92.

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

Now, the House will stand in silence for a while.

11.05 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

11.05½ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Shri Tarun Gogoi, Shri Rajesh Ranjan, Dr. Ravindra Babu, Shri V. Elumalai and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I have given an Adjournment Motion. ...(Interruptions)

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Q. No. 121, Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is not the way.

[Translation]

Piped Natural Gas

*121. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow private operators on a large scale to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to the houses with a view to speeding up the campaign 'Sabhi Ghar Tak Swachh Indhan' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any private suppliers are providing PNG in Parbhani and Thane in Maharashtra; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 which is the statutory authority to grant

authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network. As per PNGRB Regulations, private entities can also participate in the City Gas Distribution (CGD) bidding rounds provided they meet the eligibility bidding criteria prescribed in the PNGRB Regulations. Mahanagar Gas Limited has been authorized for development of City Gas Distribution Network in the Geographical Area (GA) of part of Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas, and Gujarat Gas Limited for development of City Gas Distribution Network in the balance Thane district. PNGRB develops GAs depending upon the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial feasibility and is in the process of finalizing 86 GAs covering 174 districts for future rounds of CGD bidding which includes 5 GAs covering 9 districts, (Nashik, Satara, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Latur, Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Dhule) in the state of Maharashtra. In respect of Parbhani, PNGRB has not authorized any entity so far, for the development of CGD network.

(c) In order to strengthen the PNG network across the country, Prime Minister in his address during Urja Sangam on 27.03.2015 made an announcement that the piped gas connections (PNG) should be increased from 25 lakhs to one crore connections in the next four years. In order to promote the expansion of City gas networks and to enhance the usage of natural gas in cities, the Government has taken following steps:-

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

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

- (vi) Further, MoHUA has directed to CP WD & NBCC to have the provisions of PNG in all Government Residential complexes.
- (vii) In the FY 2017-18 planned Capital Expenditure of Rs. 3400 Crore has been planned in CGD sector, against which Rs. 1308 Crore has been utilized in first three quarters of 2017-18. Further it is planned to increase the Planned Capital Expenditure to Rs. 4130 Crore in the FY 2018-19.
- (viii) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is reviewing the current regulatory framework to invite bids for development of city gas network projects.
- (ix) PNGRB has identified 86 new Geographical Areas where the development of city gas networks will be awarded in coming year.

This ministry also regularly reviews the progress in the execution of CGDs. For the current year, GAIL has been assigned a target to connect 10 lakh new Households with PNG supplies through its subsidiary/JV CGD companies in MoU 2017-18.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: This is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is not the way.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Coastal Tourism Projects

*122. SHRI KESINENI NANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any coastal tourism projects during the last two years in the country, specifically in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the benefits of utilizing seaplanes for tourism purposes on the eastern coast; and

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof 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) Coastal Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. All coastal areas/regions in the country including Andhra Pradesh are covered under the Circuit. The detail of projects sanctioned by the Ministry under coastal circuit theme is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Sanction Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (2014-15)	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh (2015-16)	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh	59.70

1	2	3	4
3.	Puducherry (2015-16)	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
4.	West Bengal (2015-16)	Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
5.	Maharashtra (2015-16)	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	82.17
6.	Goa (2016-17)	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
7.	Karnataka (2016-17)	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist. Uttar Kannada Dist. and Udupi Dist. in Karnataka	95.67
8.	Odisha (2016-17)	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha	76.49
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (2016-17)	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	42.19
10.	Tamil Nadu (2016-17)	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram-Manpadu Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92
11.	Goa (2017-18)	Development of Coastal Circuit-II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35
Total			895.98

(c) and (d) The Ministry has not carried out any study to evaluate the benefits of utilizing seaplanes for tourism purposes on the eastern coast. However, under its various schemes for development of tourism infrastructure in the country, Ministry provides financial assistance for development of ancillary facilities like passenger terminals (water transport), jetties, safety gears, rescue equipments etc.

Import of Rubber Cup Lumps

*123. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the manufacturing industry seeking green signal for the import of rubber cup lumps in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted or plans to conduct a comprehensive study to understand the possible impact of import of rubber cup lumps on the domestic rubber plantation industry and the price of natural rubber in the country;

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide respite to the natural rubber industry which is passing through a period of crisis on account of the continuing slump in price?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Rubber manufacturing industry have requested for allowing import of rubber cup lump. At present, as per Government order dated 12.12.2001, for ensuring quality standards, the natural rubber imported into India has to be in conformity with the standards specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards

(BIS) Act. No standards have been prescribed for the rubber cup lump by the BIS so far. Therefore, at present import of rubber cup lump is not permitted.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal for conducting a comprehensive study to understand the possible impact of import of rubber cup lumps on the domestic rubber plantation industry and the price of natural rubber in the country.

(e) Government has taken following steps to regulate the import of natural rubber in the interest of natural rubber growers:—

- (i) **Reduction in export obligation period** – Export obligation period for utilizing duty free imported natural rubber for exports under Advance Authorisation/Duty Free Import Authorisation Schemes has been reduced from 12 months to 6 months from the date of clearance of each consignment. This will prevent possible diversion of cheaper imported natural rubber to domestic market.
- (ii) **Enhancement of basic import duty** – Import duty on dry forms of Natural Rubber has been raised from “20% or Rs. 30 per kg. whichever is lower” to “25% or Rs. 30 a kg. whichever is lower” with effect from 30 April, 2015.
- (iii) **Port restriction** – Import of Natural Rubber is allowed only through sea ports of Chennai and Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva, Mumbai.

[Translation]

Handicrafts of Tribal Communities

*124. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a project for popularizing the handicrafts of various communities in the tribal areas in the domestic and global markets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to consult the members of various communities in the tribal areas for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether collaboration with any agency for the said purpose is likely to take place and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Madam. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) which is a cooperative society registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act and is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has been promoting marketing of tribal products which have created outreach effect within the country and abroad. These efforts include popularising tribal handicrafts.

TRIFED markets tribal products through its 37 own outlets, 34 outlets on consignment basis and 21 franchisee outlets and exhibitions in the country. Besides, TRIFED has also been marketing various tribal products through e-commerce portal like Amazon.com, Flipkart.com, Paytm, Snapdeal.com, GeM, eshop.tribesindia.com to reach out to the global masses. Placing the tribal handicrafts on such portals also helps popularize them.

Tribal handicrafts are showcased in Tribal carnivals, various melas, festivals and exhibitions in the country and abroad mainly through TRIFED's participation with a view to popularize and enhance their sales.

Further, Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has been implementing various schemes for promotion and development of handicraft in the country including tribal areas under National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS). The **NHDP** has following components:—

1. Dastkar Shasktikaran under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY).
2. Design and Technology Upgradation (DTU)
3. Human Resources Development (HRD)
4. Direct Benefit to Artisan (DBT).
5. Infrastructure and Technology Support (ITS)
6. Research and Development (R&D)
7. Marketing Support and Services (MSS).

Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has following components:

1. Mega Cluster (MC).
2. Special Projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH).

(b) The Ministry extends financial assistance to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) for organizing Tribal Artisan Mela (TAM), Aadishilp and Aadichitra to showcase various tribal art forms at National Level. Besides this, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends financial assistance to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) set up by the State Governments/Union Territories with the aim to preserve and promote Tribal culture, heritage, arts and crafts through Research and Documentation. Under the scheme, funds are provided to TRIs to organize 'Exchange visits' for the Tribal to visit other parts of the State/Country with the objective of getting wider perspective of culture and traditions. In addition, TRIs also organize 'Tribal Festivals' for the preservation, promotion and dissemination of tribal art and culture and traditional sports events. Interaction in such events provides informal consultation with the concerned tribals from various communities.

(c) The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), in order to give exposure to artisans to wider domestic market, marketing events like Gandhi Shilp Bazar, Craft Bazar, Exhibitions, Hiring of Stalls are being organized where as International fairs and exhibitions abroad, folk craft festivals, Road shows, stand alone shows and cultural exchange programmes are being organised to provide International market to all artisans of the country including tribal artisans.

TRIFED has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) to improve the marketability of its products and establish "Tribes India" as a brand. The partnership envisages development of product range of tribal products at State-levels; development of new design products in identified categories of tribal products, development of training modules for skill upgradation in areas of product development, packaging, display etc.

To reap greater benefits for the tribal artisans and expand their retail trade all over the country and the world, TRIFED has developed e-commerce portal www.tribesindia.com for sale of all its hand crafted products.

To further popularize tribal products and amplify their sales, TRIFED has made arrangements with other online marketing giants like Snapdeal, Amazon, Paytm, Flipkart and GeM for all its products to reach out to the masses.

Ensuring genuine and authentic tribal products for artefacts lovers through the online portals while promoting

Tribes India as a brand creates lasting loyalty for tribal products.

Number of products presently available on various e-commerce portals as on 22.02.2018 are tabulated below:—

Sl. No.	Portal	No. of products uploaded and live
1.	Amazon	1113
2.	Paytm	785
3.	Snapdeal	759
4.	Flipkart	705
5.	GeM	939
6.	Tribes India	315
Total		4616

[English]

International Intellectual Property Index

*125. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the sixth edition of the International Intellectual Property Index (IIPi) has been released by the Global Innovation Policy Center recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria fixed for deciding the ranking for IIPi;

(c) whether India's ranking has slipped in IIPi;

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

(e) the number of the Intellectual Property Right awareness workshops/seminars conducted so far along with the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the ranking in IIPi?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The sixth edition of the International Intellectual Property Index (IIPi) has been released by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Global Innovation Policy Centre (GIPC) recently.

The IIPi does not provide a composite view of the IP regime in the country. The 6th edition of the IIPi is based on 40 IP indicators that are selective, and are not a true reflection of the state of IP rights protection and innovation in India.

(c) The 6th edition report places India at the 44th rank out of a total of 50 countries, up from 45 countries in the 5th edition. India's ranking for past few years is as under:-

Year	India's Rank	No. of countries
2018	44	50
2017	43	45
2016	37	38
2015	29	30
2014	25	25
2012	11	11

Since the number of countries covered has been increasing in every edition, India's relative ranking has not slipped. GIPC in its country report of India has stated that 'India's overall score has increased substantially from 25% (8.75 out of 35) in the 5th edition of the Index to 30% (12.03 out of 40) in the 6th edition. This reflects a relatively strong performance in the new indicators as well as positive reform efforts on patentability of computer-implemented inventions (CII) and registration procedures of well-known marks'.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) As per available information, 880 workshops/seminars have been conducted by various departments and organisations of the Government of India in 2016-17 and 2017-18 to spread awareness on IPRs.

India has a Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) compliant, robust, equitable and dynamic Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime. India has a well-established legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs, which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. While the Government of India undertakes various steps to strengthen the IPR regime in the country keeping in view our developmental needs, these steps are not undertaken

with the aim of improving the ranking in IIPi. The steps undertaken include the following:-

- (i) The National IPR Policy, 2016 was adopted on 12.05.2016 as a vision document to guide future development of IPRs in the country.
- (ii) To have synergy between different IP offices, the administration of Copyright Act, 1957 and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000, along with their associated Registries, has been transferred to the DIPP. Subsequently, under the Finance Act, 2017, the Copyright Board has also been merged in the Intellectual Property Appellate Board.
- (iii) The Patent Rules, 2003 and the Trademark Rules, 2002 have been amended whereby the IP processes have been re-engineered to streamline them and make them more user-friendly.
- (iv) Manpower in the Intellectual Property offices has been augmented significantly through creation of new posts. Recruitment has been completed for 459 posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs, in addition to the earlier 130. The number of Examiners of Trademarks and Geographical Indications has also been augmented through 59 examiners on regular basis in addition to the existing 63, as also 84 examiners on contract. This augmentation of manpower has already had a salutary effect on the examination and disposal of patent and trademark applications.
- (v) An IPR enforcement handbook has also been prepared, which is a ready reckoner for police officials across the country in dealing with IP crimes of counterfeiting and piracy.
- (vi) Special provisions have been made for startups and MSMEs.

[Translation]

Cleanliness at Tourist Spots

*126. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the code of conduct laid down by the Government to ensure cleanliness at tourist spots in Maharashtra;

(b) the guidelines issued by the Government to prevent littering by the tourists;

(c) whether the said instructions are being followed by the tourists;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these instructions/guidelines are followed scrupulously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has framed its "Swachhta Action Plan" involving 3 different activities at 150 places in selected 15 states during 2017-18. The activities under SAP relate to creating cleanliness awareness among tourists, students, teachers, school/college staffs, stake-holders of tourist centers, pilgrimage centers, famous archaeological monuments etc.

The activities and their details are as follows:-

Cleanliness Awareness Programme among tourists:

Awareness on social and economic benefits of cleanliness are inculcated among tourists through this programme. Distribution of pamphlets, booklets, putting up of theme related banners and posters, organization of theme based Nukkad Natak, small quick quizzes/slogan writing competitions etc. are the part of the programme. Group meetings for awareness creation are also organized with the important stakeholders of tourist spots like auto rickshaw drivers, food vendors etc. 115 places were completed as on 17.02.2018.

Cleanliness Awareness Programme among School/ College students:

Lectures highlighting the importance of sanitation and cleanliness among schools/colleges are conducted in various schools/colleges for students, teachers, staffs etc. organization of theme based Nukkad Natak, running movie on cleanliness, small quick quizzes/slogan writing competitions, drawing competition, etc. are the part of the programme. 107 places were completed as on 17.02.2018.

Cleanliness Awareness Programme among various tourism stakeholders: Seminars/conferences/workshops etc. for stakeholders of tourist centers, pilgrimage centers, famous archaeological monuments, Temples, Forts, Churches, Mosques, Holy Tombs, Gurudwaras etc. are organized on the importance of cleanliness and sanitation by involving the Experts

from the industry, related fields, doctors, administration, eminent personalities etc. 108 places were completed as on 17.02.2018.

The activities undertaken in Swachhta Action Plan in Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition to above programs, Ministry of Tourism releases social awareness campaigns on Radio, TV, Digital, Outdoor Media to sensitize people regarding maintaining of cleanliness and hygiene at public places. Also prime importance has been given to include cleanliness related infrastructure components like wayside amenities, toilets, Solid Waste Management System including waste bins, septic tanks, soak pits, treatment plants, waste enclosures etc. under the two flagship schemes of MOT, Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD.

Further, as per information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) has also taken the following steps to ensure cleanliness at tourist spots in Maharashtra:-

- (i) Issued a Pocket book to ensure cleanliness at tourist spots in Maharashtra.
- (ii) Released 16 short films called "Greeny the Great" for ensuring cleanliness at tourist spots in Maharashtra.
- (iii) Conducted workshop at tourist places in collaboration with Gram Panchayat, Nagar Palika, Panchayat Samiti, Jilha Parishad etc. for sustainable and responsible tourism under Swachha Bharat Abhiyan.
- (iv) Organised Swachhata Pakhwadas time to time at tourist places to create awareness about the cleanliness with local Colleges/Schools.
- (v) Installed PET Bottle flaking Machine at Elephanta.
- (vi) Involved in implementation of Swachhata Action Plan to provide sanitation facilities to tourist.
- (vii) Worked for Elephanta and Daulatabad Fort which have been identified as Adarsh Monuments by Ministry of Tourism.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from the State Government of Maharashtra:-

- (i) Tourists are encouraged to put all Garbage in Dry and Wet bins and Vendors have been advised not to use plastic now days.

- (ii) The tourists were involved in cleanliness campaign. For instance German tourists participated in Swachhta Pakhawada at Lonar Crater.

Statement*Activity No. I – Cleanliness awareness among Tourist*

State	Place	Date of Activity
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
Mumbai	1. Sidhi Vinayak Temple	14.10.2017
	2. Juhu Beach	28.10.2017
	3. Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum and Byculla Zoo	03.11.2017
Pune	4. Aga Khan Palace and Dagurusetth Ganesh Temple	14.12.2017
	5. Shaniwar Bada, Shaniwarpeth	16.12.2017
Aurangabad	6. Ajanta Caves	24.12.2017
	7. Ellora Caves	25.12.2017
Shirdi	8. Sai Baba Temple	27.12.2017
Nagpur	9. Ganesh Tekdi	27.12.2017
Nasik	10. Ram Kund, Panchvati	31.12.2017
<i>Activity No. II – Cleanliness Awareness among School/college students</i>		
Mumbai	1. National Kannad Education Trust School, Wadala	14.10.2017
	2. Gyan Manddir School Vidhyaniketen Siksha Sansthan	03.11.2017
	3. BMC Semi English – Urdu School Bazar	04.12.2017
Pune	4. Beacon High School	15.12.2017
	5. Sunderdevi Rathi High School	15.12.2017
Aurangabad	6. Yeshwantrao Chavan School, CIDCO	22.12.2017
	7. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	23.12.2017
Shirdi	8. Samanta International School Shirdi	27.12.2017
Nagpur	9. Bhagwanti Chaudhary Smriti Vidhyalaya	28.12.2017
Nasik	10. Matoshree Radhabhai Shantarambapu School	30.12.2017
<i>Activity No. III – Cleanliness awareness among tourism Stakeholders</i>		
Mumbai	1. SVIMS Wadala	14.10.2017
	2. Hotel Vihar	04.12.2017
	3. Hotel Turning Point	03.12.2017

1	2	3
Pune	4. St. Laurn Business Hotel	14.12.2017
	5. Monar Q Hall, Royal Orchid Golden Suites	16.12.2017
Aurangabad	6. Hotel Bagga International	23.12.2017
	7. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	24.12.2017
Shirdi	8. St. Laurn Meditation and Spa	07.01.2018
Nagpur	9. Hotel hardeo	27.12.2017
Nasik	10. Hotel The Meuse Jupiter	30.12.2017

[Translation]

Minimum Wages

†*127. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme in future for enactment of labour law to ensure regular/ assured income of labourers;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix minimum wages of the labourers/workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are

appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government.

According to the provisions contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the appropriate Government shall review at such intervals not exceeding five years for scheduled employments under its jurisdiction. The Central Government has revised basic minimum wages for the scheduled employments under Central Sphere w.e.f. 19.01.2017.

Considering five years period too long to check price escalation, idea of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) was mooted in terms of recommendation of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1988. Accordingly, VDA is revised periodically twice a year effective from April and October. A Statement Showing minimum rates of wages applicable in Central Sphere with effect from 01.10.2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere

As on 01.10.2017

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	341.00	311.00	308.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	373.00	343.00	315.00
	Skilled/Clerical	405.00	373.00	342.00
	Highly Skilled	449.00	417.00	373.00

1	2	3	4	5
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift: (a) Soft Soil (b) Soft Soil with Rock (c) Rock 2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size (a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches (b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches (c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches (d) Above 5.0 Inches		360.00 544.00 720.00 290.00 2224.00 1902.00 1115.00 915.00	
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	536.00	448.00	359.00
4. Watch and Ward	Without Arms	653.00	593.00	506.00
	With Arms	710.00	653.00	593.00
5. Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	536.00	448.00	359.00
6. Construction	Unskilled	536.00	448.00	359.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	593.00	506.00	420.00
	Skilled/Clerical	653.00	593.00	506.00
	Highly Skilled	710.00	653.00	593.00
7. Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
	Unskilled	359.00	448.00	
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	448.00	536.00	
	Skilled/Clerical	536.00	625.00	
	Highly Skilled	625.00	700.00	

Name of Scheduled Employment		Nomenclature	
1		2	
1. Agriculture		Agriculture	
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing		Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	

1	2
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodshed Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports
6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines

Classification of Area

Area – “A”

Ahmedabad (UA)	Hyderabad (UA)	Faridabad complex
Bangaluru (UA)	Kanpur (UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata (UA)	Lucknow (UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi (UA)	Chennai (UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai (UA)	Nagpur (UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai	Pune (UA)	

Area – “B”

Agra (UA)	Gwalior (UA)	Port Blair (UA)
Ajmer (UA)	Hubli-Dharwad (M. Corpn)	Puducherry (UA)
Aligarh (UA)	Indore (UA)	Raipur (UA)
Allahabad (UA)	Jabalpur (UA)	Raurkela (UA)
Amravati (M. Corpn)	Jaipur (M. Corpn)	Rajkot (UA)
Amritsar (UA)	Jalandhar (UA)	Ranchi (UA)
Asansol (UA)	Jalandhar-Cantt. (UA)	Saharanpur (M. Corpn)
Aurangabad (UA)	Jammu (UA)	Salem (UA)

Bareilly	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)	Sangli	(UA)
Belgaum	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)	Shillong	
Bhavnagar	(UA)	Jhansi	(UA)	Siliguri	(UA)
Bhiwandi	(UA)	Jodhpur	(UA)	Solapur	(M. Corpn)
Bhopal	(UA)	Kannur	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)
Bhubaneswar	(UA)	Kochi	(UA)	Surat	(UA)
Bikaner	(M. Corpn)	Kolhapur	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)
Bokaro Steel City	(UA)	Kollam	(UA)	Thrissur	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Kota	(M. Corpn)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Ludhiana	(M. Corpn)	Ujjain	(M. Corpn)
Dehradun	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
Dhanbad	(UA)	Malappuram	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Malegaon	(UA)	Vasai- Virar City	(M. Corpn)
Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)	Mangalore	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Erode	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(M. Corpn)
Firozabad		Moradabad	(M. Corpn)	Warangal	(UA)
Goa		Mysore	(UA)	Gorakhpur	(UA)
Nanded Waghala	(M. Corpn)	Greater Visakhapatnam	(M. Corpn)	Nasik	(UA)
Gulbarga	(UA)	Nellore	(UA)	Guntur	(UA)
Panchkula	(UA)	Guwahati	(UA)	Patna	(UA)

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

[English]

New Rubber Policy

*128. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning a new Rubber Policy which will ensure remunerative prices for natural rubber and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has prepared draft of

the proposal and invited comments thereon and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently conducted any meeting in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the venue of the meeting, the number of participants and discussions held therein; and

(e) whether the proposed new Rubber policy is likely to address the price fall issues faced by the rubber farmers and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being considered to ensure Minimum Support Price for Rubber thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) A Stakeholders Meeting was held on 11th February, 2018 at Rubber Board, Kottayam presided over by Hon'ble Minister of State for Tourism for discussing several issues pertaining to the Natural Rubber (NR) Sector. Two Members of Parliament from Kerala, 2 officials from the Department of Commerce, Representatives of 16 stakeholder Associations, Board Members and officials of Rubber Board participated in the meeting. Several issues were discussed which *inter-alia* includes, Minimum Support Price for NR, restrictions on import of NR, Minimum Import Price of NR, categorisation of NR as an agricultural product, issue of import of cup lumps, safeguard duty on NR import, formulation of Rubber policy, increased budget allocation to the Rubber Board etc.

With a view to address the concerns expressed by various stakeholders in the rubber sector including the formulation of National Policy on Rubber, the Government has decided to constitute a Task Force on Rubber comprising representatives of the State and Central Government for finding out short term solutions and formulating long term strategies to tackle the problems faced in rubber sector and the effort will be to work towards a Rubber Policy in consultation with the State Government.

(e) The Natural Rubber prices are determined by market fundamentals and a range of factors which *inter-alia* include trends in economic growth in major consuming countries, oil/synthetic rubber prices, weather conditions and developments in future markets. Domestic NR market generally follows the trends in world market with occasional divergences due to region specific and seasonal factors. To regulate the import of NR, the Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from "20% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower" to "25% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower" w.e.f 30.4.2015 in order to create demand for locally produced rubber. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port restriction on the import of Natural Rubber by restricting the port of entry to Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

Moreover, "Rubber Production Incentive Scheme" is under implementation in the major rubber growing State of Kerala for providing financial support to rubber growers under which the difference between the Scheme Reference Price of Rs. 150 per kg. and the daily market price is

credited to the bank account of the farmer directly on the basis of purchase bills.

The Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is mandated to recommend Minimum Support Price (MSP) for certain agricultural commodities. Natural Rubber is currently not under the purview of CACP.

Four Year Undergraduate Programme

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Delhi University Academic Council has not accepted the recommendations of the University Grants Commission to withdraw with immediate effect the controversial four year undergraduate programme introduced last year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to abolish this programme and adopt the existing 10+2+3 format with modifications, if necessary;

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

(d) whether the National Education Policy is having any provision for optional 4th year programme to award Honours degree and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) University of Delhi has reported that in compliance of the UGC's direction the Four Year Under Graduate Programme (FYUP) was withdrawn. The university resolved vide Executive Council resolution dated 28.06.2014 that for the undergraduate admissions commencing in 2014-15, the syllabi/scheme of examinations of the semester based undergraduate courses prevailing in 2012-13 shall be effective. The university has further introduced the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in its undergraduate courses in the existing 10+2+3 format from the session 2015-16. The extant National Policy of Education (NPE) states that the National System of Education envisages a common educational structure. The 10+2+3 structure has now been accepted in all parts of the country.

Foreign Tourist Influx

*130. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of attacks on foreign tourists in the country, foreign tourist arrival touched a new high in 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether foreign tourist arrival has been low as compared to other Asian countries during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited various tourist sites in the country and the revenue/foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any new tourism policy/programme and has notified some new places or events of tourist interest in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of foreign tourists visiting the country; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve Incredible India Website and make it more interactive as

well as to promote tourism and increase the foreign tourist influx in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrival (FTAs) in India has shown continuous increase in last three years. The numbers of FTAs in India during 2015, 2016 and 2017 are as under:—

Year	FTAs (in million)
2015	8.03
2016	8.80
2017	10.18 (provisional)

(b) UNWTO gives ranking to different countries on the basis of their International Tourist Arrivals which include Foreign Tourist Arrivals and arrivals of Non Resident Nationals. The number of International Tourist Arrivals in India and major Asian countries showing comparative details during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given below:—

Sl. No.	Country	International Tourist Arrivals (in million)			Growth rate (%)	
		2014	2015	2016	2015/14	2016/15
1.	China	55.6	56.9	59.3	2.3	4.2
2.	Thailand	24.8	29.9	32.6	20.6	9.0
3.	Malaysia	27.4	25.7	26.7	-6.2	3.9
4.	Hongkong	27.8	26.7	26.5	-4.0	-0.7
5.	Japan	13.4	19.7	24.0	47.0	21.8
6.	Republic of Korea	14.2	13.2	17.2	-7.0	30.3
7.	Macao	14.6	14.3	15.7	-2.1	9.8
8.	India	13.1	13.3	14.6	1.5	9.8
9.	Singapore	11.9	12.1	12.9	1.7	6.6
10.	Indonesia	NA	9.9	11.1	—	12.1
11.	Taiwan	9.9	10.4	10.7	5.1	2.9
12.	Vietnam	7.9	7.9	10.0	0.0	26.6
13.	Philippines	4.8	5.4	5.9	12.5	9.3
14.	Sri Lanka	1.5	1.8	2.1	20.0	16.7
15.	Bhutan	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
16.	Bangladesh	0.1	NA	NA	—	—
17.	Pakistan	0.9	NA	NA	—	—

NA: Not Available.

The number of International Tourist Arrivals for these countries is not available for the year 2017 and the current year.

(c) The number of domestic and foreign tourist visits to different States/UTs during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. This information for the year 2017 is not available.

Break-up of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism is not available State – UT-wise. However, FEEs from tourism for the country as a whole during 2015, 2016 and 2017 are as under:–

Year	FEEs (in Rs. crore)
2015	135193
2016	154146
2017	180379 (provisional)

(d) A National Tourism Policy (NTP) was formulated in 2002. However, taking into account the widespread, interrelated global developments and advancements, which have had a strong bearing on the Tourism sector, a new National Tourism Policy is being formulated.

The Ministry of tourism promotes all the destinations, events, attractions and products of the country etc. in a holistic manner through its Incredible India Campaigns.

Ministry of Tourism has taken various measures to ensure the safety and security of tourists including

foreign tourists. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Improvement of the Ministry of Tourism's Incredible India website is a continuous process which leverages the latest trends in technology for promotion and marketing of our country, to provide enhanced visitor experience by providing relevant, interactive and immersive experience across multiple digital touch points providing complete details on destinations for end to end planning.

Government of India has taken various steps to boost tourism in the country, which are as follows:–

- E-Visa facility extended to citizens of 163 countries.
- The Incredible India 2.0 campaign launched with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 launched in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English.
- Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism.
- Identification, diversification, development and promotion of Niche products like Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Eco, Film and Meeting Incentives Conference and Exhibition (MICE).

Statement-I

The number of domestic and foreign tourist visits to different States/UTs during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are as below:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014		2015		2016	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285146	17235	296684	14674	384552	15466
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93306974	66333	121591054	237854	153163354	341764
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	335974	5204	352067	5705	385875	6598
4.	Assam	4826702	21537	5491845	24720	5160599	12685

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	22544377	829508	28029118	923737	28516127	1010531
6.	Chandigarh	1061419	28365	1073842	29538	1182504	31549
7.	Chhattisgarh	24488465	7777	18327841	6394	16534471	9220
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	579638	1799	527782	1797	589074	1891
9.	Daman and Diu	795167	4620	790911	5858	826201	5669
10.	Delhi	22626859	2319046	25258051	2379169	28460832	2520083
11.	Goa	3544634	513592	4756422	541480	5650061	680683
12.	Gujarat	30912043	235524	36288463	284973	42252909	343752
13.	Haryana	7467064	314757	7395496	303118	7382995	331291
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15924701	389699	17125045	406108	17997750	452770
15.	Chandigarh	9438544	86477	9145016	58568	9414579	63207
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	33427144	154731	33079530	167785	33389286	169442
17.	Karnataka	118283220	561870	119863942	636502	129762600	461752
18.	Kerala	11695411	923366	12465571	977479	13172536	1038419
19.	Lakshadweep	7315	514	17241	1173	8716	753
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63614525	316195	77975738	421365	150490339	363195
21.	Maharashtra	92632097	4389098	103403934	4408916	116515801	4670049
22.	Manipur	115499	2769	146169	3260	150638	3064
23.	Meghalaya	716469	8664	751165	8027	830887	8476
24.	Mizoram	68203	921	66605	798	67238	942
25.	Nagaland	58507	2585	64616	2769	58178	3260
26.	Odisha	10790622	71426	11786117	66971	12842766	76361
27.	Puducherry	1188093	83291	1297192	106153	1398289	117437
28.	Punjab	24271302	255449	25796361	242367	38703326	659736
29.	Rajasthan	33076491	1525574	35187573	1475311	41495115	1513729
30.	Sikkim	562418	49175	705023	38479	747343	6601^
31.	Tamil Nadu	327555233	4657630	333459047	4684707	343812413	4721978
32.	Telangana	361247	26688	363172	34886	370618	36780
33.	Tripura	72399113	75171	94516316	126078	95160830	166570
34.	Uttar Pradesh	182820108	2909735	204888457	3104062	211707090	3156812
35.	Uttarakhand	21991315	101966	29496938	105882	30505363	117106
36.	West Bengal	49029590	1375740	70193450	1489500	74460250	1528700
Total		1282801629	22334031	1431973794	23326163	1613551505	24707732

Statement-II

Measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism to ensure the safety and security of tourists including foreign tourists

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multilingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and Hindi and English in February, 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to Travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
- (ii) A Welcome card with "Tips to enjoy your stay" is being handed over to foreign tourists on arrival to make the visit of tourists a memorable experience.
- (iii) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has launched Social Awareness Media Campaigns with the objective of sensitizing stakeholders in the tourism industry as well as the masses and general public about the importance of good conduct and behavior towards tourists and to reinforce the spirit of 'Atithidevo Bhava'.
- (v) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/ Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September 2014 to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists.
- (vi) The Ministry of Tourism conducts a constant dialogue with State Governments/Union Territory

Administrations, various tourism related institutions and stakeholders for drawing up strategies for development and promotion of tourism in the country including safe and honorable Tourism.

- (vii) Advisories has also been issued to the State Government/UT Administration with an advice to mark Selfie Danger Zone at the tourist places.

Central Hindi Directorate

*131. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the students enrolled in Hindi Certificate and Diploma courses of Tamil Medium are the highest in number than all other mediums of the Central Hindi Directorate during the last five years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the maximum number of students enrolled in Hindi Certificate and Diploma courses of English medium belong to Tamil Nadu during the above period and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the students enrolled in Hindi Certificate and Diploma courses of other mediums of Central Hindi Directorate during the last five years, course-wise;

(d) the details of number of academic/technical staff, who had been/have been working in English and Tamil mediums during the last five years and at present along with the details of the sanctioned post of Evaluator (Tamil) and Technical Assistant (Tamil) for Tamil Medium in the Directorate; and

(e) whether there are some posts of Evaluator (Tamil) lying vacant for more than ten years in the Directorate and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The students enrolled in Hindi certificate and diploma courses of Tamil medium are the highest in number than all other mediums of Central Hindi Directorate during the last five years and the current year. The details are as under:-

Year	Tamil		Malayalam		Bangla		English	
	Certificate	Diploma	Certificate	Diploma	Certificate	Diploma	Certificate	Diploma
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2012-13	1866	475	676	358	640	176	912	510

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2013-14	7447	1572	140	67	276	132	2149	908
2014-15	2007	614	233	68	550	213	976	602
2015-16	2138	838	76	45	331	119	1138	605
2016-17	2671	1063	160	147	428	149	1510	898
2017-18	2127	888	72	71	141	79	1299	740

(b) The maximum number of students enrolled in Hindi Certificate and Diploma courses of English medium belong to Tamil Nadu. The details are as under:—

Year	English	
	Certificate	Diploma
2012-13	706	245
2013-14	706	329
2014-15	723	425
2015-16	732	375
2016-17	446	522
2017-18	1151	517

(c) The details of the students enrolled in Hindi Certificate and Diploma courses of other medium of Central Hindi directorate during the last five years course-wise are at columns 3, 4 and 5 of the statement at Part (a) of the reply.

(d) Academic/Technical Staff working in Correspondence Courses are 13, out of which 2 have Tamil as their Regional Language. The Academic/Technical Staff are not segregated individual language-wise. As per Recruitment Rules of these posts, some of the posts are earmarked for Regional Languages. Exact requirement of Regional Language is specified by Central Hindi Directorate at the time of making requisition to Staff Selection Commission.

(e) It has been taken up with Staff Selection Commission for filling of Evaluators (Regional Languages), which includes Tamil.

[Translation]

SEZ Policy

*132. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the current Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy;

(b) whether shortcomings have been reported in the said policy, resulting in huge revenue losses to the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review SEZ policy including amendments in the related laws and/or procedures thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy was launched in April, 2000. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 which received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005. The SEZs Rules, 2006 came into effect on 10th February, 2006. The salient features of the SEZ scheme are:—

(i) A designated duty free enclave to be treated as a territory outside the customs territory of India for the purpose of authorised operations in the SEZ;

(ii) No licence required for import;

(iii) Manufacturing or service activities allowed;

(iv) The Unit shall achieve Positive Net Foreign Exchange to be calculated cumulatively for a period of five years from the commencement of production;

(v) Domestic sales subject to full customs duty and import policy in force;

- (vi) Full freedom for subcontracting;
- (vii) No routine examination by customs authorities of export/import cargo;
- (viii) SEZ Developers/Co-Developers and Units enjoy Direct Tax and Indirect Tax benefits as prescribed in the SEZs Act, 2005.

(b) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are inbuilt into the SEZs Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Incentives provided are conscious public policy actions and cannot be termed as revenue loss.

(c) and (d) The Government is in the process of constituting a group to study necessary changes in the SEZ policy.

Status of Central University

*133. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to accord the status of central university to Patna University and upgrade it;
- (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) There is no proposal to accord the status of Central University to Patna University. With a view to increase the access and improve the quality of higher education and to address the issue of regional imbalance in the country, the 11th Plan (2007-2012), as approved by the National Development Council (NDC), envisaged setting up of one Central University each in States which did not have any Central Universities (CUs) till then. Further, the Central Government has taken a policy decision not to convert State Universities into Central Universities for reasons of legacy issues, adjustment of existing staff and disaffiliation of affiliated colleges. Under 12th Plan (2012-17), as approved by NDC, the thrust was on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion was to be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions.

There are already three Central Universities functioning in Bihar namely, Central University of South Bihar, Mahatma Gandhi Central University and Nalanda University. Further, the Prime Minister announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015 which includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. The Central Universities are envisaged to function more as pace setter institutions to provide academic leadership to other institutions in the region.

[English]

Seventh Central Pay Commission

*134. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has announced the implementation of the report of the Seventh Central Pay Commission to college and university professors/teaching staff and if so, the details thereof along with the additional amount required for this purpose;
- (b) whether the Government has also proposed to improve quality of the teachers and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken for this purpose; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for non-linkage of quality of education with salary?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Government vide its order dated 27th October, 2017 and 2nd November, 2017 has revised the pay scales of teachers and other equivalent academic staff in the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) and in the Higher Educational Institutions under the purview of the University Grants Commission (UGC) respectively which are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. Out of total annual projected financial implications of Rs. 18,204/- Cr., an amount of Rs. 9,804/- Cr. would be liable on Central Government for implementation of the above pay scales.

(b) and (c) UGC has framed regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010 which has been subsequently amended in 2011, 2013 and twice in 2016. The amended regulations are available at https://ugc.ac.in/UGC_Regulations.aspx#.

Statement-I

F.No. 15-4/2017-TC
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
TC Section

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated: 27 October, 2017

To,

The Directors,
 All Centrally Funded Technical Institutions.

Sub:-Revision of pay of Faculty and Scientific/Design Staff in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) following the pay revision of the Central Government employees on the recommendation of 7th Central Pay Commission (7th CPC).

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided, after taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Pay Review Committee, to revise the Pay of Faculty and Scientific/Design Staff of Centrally Funded Technical Institutions following the pay revision of the Central Government employees on the recommendation of 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC). The revised pay and other service conditions as approved by the Government of India for the Faculty and Scientific/Design Staff in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) are as under:-

1. For Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs):-

- (a) The pay fitment in respect of the Faculty would be as per fitment table at **Annexure-I**.
- (b) The nomenclature of Assistant Professors (Contractual) is changed into Assistant Professor Grade-II (Presently in AGP 6,000 and AGP 7,000) and Assistant Professor Grade-I (Presently in AGP 8,000 and AGP 9,000). There shall be no change in the terms and conditions of

appointment, or nature of appointment as done earlier as per MHRD letter no. 23-01/2008-TS-II dated 18.08.2009 read with 16.09.2009. Institutes should put in place a process for discontinuation of non-performers. The initial pay for Assistant Prof. Grade-II (level 10) be mapped to cell no. 8 of the **Annexure-I** i.e. Rs. 70,900 instead of the 7 non-compounded increments.

- (c) The pay of Directors of IITs/IIMs/IISc/IISERs/NITIE whose pay scale in 6th CPC was Rs. 80,000 (fixed) shall only be fixed at level 17 (i.e. Rs. 2,25,000/- fixed) and pay in respect of all other Directors who were in the existing pay scales of Rs. 75,000 + Rs. 5000 (Special Allowance) shall be fixed at Rs. 2,10,000/- (fixed). However, the present Special Allowance of Rs. 5000/- shall continue till a final decision is taken on revision of Special Allowance after consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

2. For SPA, SLIET & NERIST:-

- (i) The pay fitment in respect of the Faculty would be as per fitment table at **Annexure-II**.
- (ii) The pay in respect of all Directors who were in the existing pay scales of Rs. 75,000 + Rs. 5000 (Special Allowance) shall be fixed at Rs. 2,10,000/- (fixed). However, the present Special Allowance of Rs. 5000/- shall continue till a final decision is taken on revision of Special Allowance after consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

3. For CIT, GKCIET, NIFFT & NITTTR :-

- (i) For Academic posts other than those contained in **Annexure-II** of this order, they shall follow AICTE Pay Revision orders.
- (ii) For Directors, the **Annexure-II** above shall apply as per 2(ii) above.

4. Pay Fixation Method:-

The revised pay structure for different categories of Faculty is based on the following:-

- (a) The Pay Fixation formula followed in the 7th CPC for Central Government is being followed in the academic pay structure too, moving from

the concept of Pay Band and Academic Grade Pay to that of Academic Levels and Cells.

- (b) The first academic level (corresponding to AGP of Rs.6000) is numbered as academic level 10. Similarly, the other academic levels are 11, 12, 13A1, 13A2, 14, 14A and 15.
- (c) Each cell in an academic level is 3% higher than the previous cell in that level.
- (d) The Index of Rationalisation (IOR) is 2.67 for AGP less than Rs.10,000 and 2.72 for the AGP of Rs. 10,000 and above.
- (e) The entry pay for each level is as follows:—

Level	Academic Grade Pay (Rs.)	Entry Pay (Rs.)
10	6,000	21,600
11	7,000	25,790
1.2 (Annx.-I)	8,000	38,000
12 (Annx.-II)	8,000	29,900
13A1	9,000	49,200
13A2 (Annx.-I)	9,500	52,300
14	10,000	53,000
14A (Annx.-I)	10,500	58,500
15		67,000

The Pay Matrix based on the above propositions on Academic Levels, Cells and Entry Pay is at **Annexures-I and II.**

- (f) For fixation of pay of an employee in the Pay Matrix as on 1st January, 2016, the existing pay (Pay in Pay Band plus Academic Grade Pay) in the pre-revised structure as on 31st December, 2015 shall be multiplied by a factor of 2.57, The figure so arrived at is to be located in the Academic Level corresponding to employee's Pay Band and Academic Grade Pay in the new Pay Matrix. If a Cell identical with the figure so arrived at is available in the appropriate

Academic Level, that Cell shall be the revised pay; otherwise the next higher cell in that Academic Level shall be the revised pay of the employee. If the figure arrived at in this manner is less than the first cell in that Academic Level, then the pay shall be fixed at the first cell of that Academic Level.

If a situation arises where more than two stages are bunched together, one additional increment equal to 3% may be given for every two stages bunched, and pay fixed in the subsequent cell in the pay matrix.

5. Increment:—

- (i) The annual increment is given in the Pay Matrix at 3%, with each cell being higher by 3% over the previous cell in the same level, rounded off to nearest 100. The annual increments to each employee would move up in the same academic level, with an employee moving from the existing cell in the academic level to the immediate next cell in the same academic level.
- (ii) There shall be two dates for grant of increment namely, 1st January and 1st July of every year, instead of existing date of 1st July, provided that an employee shall be entitled to only one annual increment on either one of these two dates depending on the date of appointment, promotion or grant of financial up-gradation.

6. Promotion:—

When an individual gets a promotion, his new pay on promotion would be fixed in the Pay Matrix as follows:

On promotion, he would be given a notional increment in his existing Academic Level of Pay, by moving him to the next higher cell at that level. The pay shown in this cell would now be located in the new Academic level corresponding to the post to which he has been promoted. If a cell identical with that pay is available in the new level, that cell shall be the new pay; otherwise the next higher cell in that level shall be the new pay of the employee. If the pay arrived at in this manner is less than the First cell in the new level, then the pay shall be fixed at the first cell of that level.

7. Allowances:—

The decision on allowances of faculty of CFTIs will be taken after consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Till a final decision on Allowances is taken, all allowances will continue to be paid at existing pay structure, as if the pay had not been revised with effect from 01.01.2016.

8. Superannuation and Re-employment:—

The existing provisions on superannuation and re-employment of faculty shall continue as per extant provisions.

9. Scientific/Design Staff:—

The revised pay of Scientific/Design Staff shall be mapped into the normal replacement pay of 7th CPC.

10. Date of implementation of revised pay and allowance and payment of arrears:—

- (i) The revised Pay and revised rates of Dearness Allowance shall be with effect from 01.01.2016.
- (ii) Payment of arrears shall be made during the current financial year 2017-18, after deduction of income tax as admissible.
- (iii) An undertaking shall be taken from every beneficiary to the effect that any excess payment made on account of incorrect fixation of pay in the revised Pay Level or grant of inappropriate Pay Level and Pay Cells or any other excess payment made shall be adjusted against the future payments due or otherwise to the beneficiary in the same manner as provided in Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) O.M. No. 1-5/2016-IC dated 29th July, 2016.
- (iv) The revised pay in the relevant Level and Cell together with the applicable allowances including arrears of salary as mentioned above shall be paid to all eligible faculty.

11. The above revision is in line with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) vide O.M. No.1-5/2016-IC dated 29th July, 2016.

12. All other provisions/conditions not mentioned in this order shall continue to apply as per MHRD letter no. 23-1/2008-TS-II dated 18.08.2009 read with 16.09.2009.

13. Anomalies, if any, in the implementation of this order may be brought to the notice of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, for clarification/decision of the Central Government.

14. Hindi version will follow.

(Malathi Narayanan)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to:

1. Directors of all Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs).
2. Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, South Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.
3. Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
5. Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training, North Block, New Delhi.
6. Secretary, Department of Agriculture Research and Education, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
7. Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Medical Education), Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
8. Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi.
9. Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
10. Chief Secretaries of all State Governments.
11. Web Master, Ministry of Human Resource Development for publication on the website of the Ministry, hosted by the National Informatics Centre.

(Malathi Narayanan)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Annexure-I**15-4/2017-TC****Government of India****Ministry of Human Resource Development****Department of Higher Education***Pay Matrix Proposed for IITs/IISc/IIM/NITIE/IISER/NIT/IIIT-in 4-tier structure**

(All figures are in Rupees)

Cadre Title	Asst. Prof. Grade-II		Asst. Prof. Grade-I		Associate Prof.		Professor	
6th PC Pay Band cSaM	PB3 15600-39100				PB4 37400-67000		67000-79000	
Grade Pay – IIT etc.	6000	7000	8000	9000**	9500	10000	10500	HAG
Index of Rationalisation	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.72	2.72	2.72
Entry Pay IIT etc.	21600	25790	38000	49200	52300	53000	58500	67000
Cell No. Pay Level	10	11	12	13,1	13,2	14	14A	15
1	57700	68900	101500	131400	139600	144200	159100	182200
2	59400	71000	104500	135300	143800	148500	163900	187700
3	61200	73100	107600	139400	148100	153000	168800	193300
4	63000	75300	110800	143600	152500	157600	173900	199100
5	64900	77600	114100	147900	157100	162300	179100	205100
6	66800	79900	117500	152300	161800	167200	184500	211300
7	68800	82300	121000	156900	166700	172200	190000	217600
8	70900	84800	124600	161600	171700	177400	195700	224100
9	73000	87300	128300	166400	176900	182700	201600	
10	75200	89900	132100	171400	182200	188200	207600	
11	77500	92600	136100	176500	187700	193800	213800	
12	79800	95400	140200	181800	193300	199600	220200	
13	82200	98300	144400	187300	199100	205600		
14	84700	101200	148700	192900	205100	211800		
15	87200	104200	153200	198700	211300			
16	89800	107300	157800	204700				
17	92500	110500	162500					
18	95300	113800	167400					
19	98200	117200						

*As ISM, Dhanbad has become IIT, not shown separately.

**9000 grade pay also has Asso. Prof (pre 4-tier). not shown separately.

Annexure-II**15-4/2017-TC****Government of India****Ministry of Human Resource Development****Department of Higher Education***Pay Matrix Proposed for SPA/NIFFT/CIT^/SLIET/NERIST/NITTTR^/GKCIET^*

(All figures are in Rupees)

Pay Band	15600-49100			37400-67000		67000-79000
Cadre Title	Assistant Professor			Associate Prof.	Professor	
Grade Pay SPA etc.	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	HAG
Index of Rationalization	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.72	2.72
Entry Pay SPA etc.	21600	25790	29900	49200	53000	67000
Cell No. Level	10	11	12	13,1	14	15
1	57700	68900	79800	131400	144200	182200
2	59400	71000	82200	135300	148500	187700
3	61200	73100	84700	139400	153000	193300
4	63000	75300	87200	143600	157600	199100
5	64900	77600	89800	147900	162300	205100
6	66800	79900	92500	152300	167200	211300
7	68800	82300	95300	156900	172200	217600
8	70900	84800	98200	161600	177400	224100
9	73000	87300	101100	166400	182700	
10	75200	89900	104100	171400	188200	
11	77500	92600	107200	176500	193800	
12	79800	95400	110400	181800	199600	
13	82200	98300	113700	187300	206600	
14	84700	101200	117100	192900	211800	
15	87200	104200	120600	198700		
16	89800	107300	124200	204700		
17	92500	110500	127900			
18	95300	113800	131700			
19	98200	117200				

Statement-II**No.1-7/2015-U.II(1)****Government of India****Ministry of Human Resource Development****Department of Higher Education**

New Delhi, dated the 2nd November, 2017

To,

The Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi-110 002.

Subject:- Scheme of revision of pay of teachers and equivalent cadres in universities and colleges following the revision of pay scales of Central Government employees on the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC).

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided, after taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Pay Review Committee (PRC), constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC), and decision of the UGC taken at the meeting of the Commission held on 22nd February, 2017, to revise the pay scales of teachers in the Higher Educational Institutions under the purview of the UGC. The revision of pay scales of teachers and equivalent academic staff shall be subject to various provisions of the Scheme of revision of pay scales as contained in this letter and Regulations issued by UGC and amendments thereof from time to time in this behalf. The revised pay scales and other provisions of the Scheme are as under:-

1. Designation

There shall be only three designations in respect of teachers in universities and colleges, namely. Assistant Professors. Associate Professors and Professors. Also, there shall be no change in the present designations in respect of Library and Physical Education Personnel at various levels.

2. Revised Pay for teachers and equivalent positions;**(i) Pay Fixation method**

The revised pay structure for different categories

of teachers and equivalent positions is based on the following:-

- The formula followed by the 7th CPC is followed in the academic pay structure, moving from the concept of Pay Band and Academic Grade Pay to that of Academic Levels and Cells.
- The first academic level (corresponding to AGP of Rs. 6000) is numbered as academic level 10. Similarly, the other academic levels are 11, 12, 13A, 14 and 15.
- Each cell in an academic level is at 3% higher than the previous cell in that level.
- The Index of Rationalisation (IOR) is 2.67 for present AGP less than Rs. 10,000 and 2.72 for the AGP of Rs. 10,000 and above.
- The entry pay for each level is as follows:-

Level	Academic Grade Pay (Rs.)	Entry Pay (Rs.)
10	6,000	21,600
10	6,000	21,600
11	7,000	25,790
12	8,000	29,900
13A	9,000	49,200
14	10,000	53,000
15	-	67,000

- The Pay Matrix based on the above propositions on Academic Levels, Cells and Entry Pay is at Annexure-I.
- For fixation of pay of an employee in the Pay Matrix as on 1st January, 2016, the existing pay {Pay in Pay Band plus Academic Grade Pay) in the pre-revised structure as on 31st December, 2015 shall be multiplied by a factor of 2.57. The figure so arrived at is to be located in the Academic Level corresponding to employee's Pay Band and Academic Grade

Pay in the new Pay Matrix. If a Cell identical with the figure so arrived at is available in the appropriate Academic Level, that Cell shall be the revised pay; otherwise the next higher cell in that Academic Level shall be the revised pay of the employee. If the figure arrived at in this manner is less than the first cell in that Academic Level, then

the pay shall be fixed at the first cell of that Academic Level.

If a situation arises whenever more than two stages are bunched together, one additional increment equal to 3 percent may be given for every two stages bunched, and pay fixed in the subsequent cell in the pay matrix.

(ii) Revised pay for Teachers in Universities and Colleges

Existing pay	Revised pay
Assistant Professor (at Rs.6000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)	Assistant Professor (at Academic Level 10 with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 57,700/-)
Assistant Professor (at Rs.7000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)	Assistant Professor (at Academic Level 11 with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 68,900/-)
Assistant Professor (at Rs.8000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)	Assistant Professor (at Academic Level 12 with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 79,800/-)
Associate Professor (at Rs.9000 AGP in PB Rs. 37,400-67,000)	Associate Professor (at Academic Level 13A with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 1,31,400/-)
Professor (at Rs. 10000 AGP in PB Rs. 37,400-67,000)	Professor (at Academic Level 14 with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 1,44,200/-)
Professor (HAG Scale/PB of Rs.67,000-79,000)	Professor (at Academic Level 15 with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 1,82,200/-)

(iii) Revised pay for Librarians in Universities and Colleges

Existing pay	Revised pay
1	2
Assistant Librarian/College Librarian (at Rs. 6000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)	Assistant Librarian/College Librarian (at Academic Level 10 with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 57,700/-)
Assistant Librarian (Sr. Scale)/College Librarian (Sr. Scale) (at Rs. 7000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)	Assistant Librarian (Sr. Scale)/College Librarian (Sr. Scale) (at Academic Level 11 with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 68,900/-)

1

Deputy Librarian/Assistant Librarian (Selection Grade)/
College Librarian (Selection Grade)
(at Rs. 8000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)

Deputy Librarian/Assistant Librarian (Selection Grade)/
College Librarian (Selection Grade)
(at Rs. 9000 AGP in PB Rs. 37,400-67,000)

University Librarian
(at Rs. 10000 AGP in PB Rs. 37,400-67,000)

2

Deputy Librarian/ Assistant Librarian (Selection Grade)/
College Librarian (Selection Grade)
(at Academic Level 12 with rationalized entry pay of
Rs. 79,800/-)

Deputy Librarian/Assistant Librarian (Selection Grade)/
College Librarian (Selection Grade)
(at Academic Level 13A with rationalized entry pay of
Rs. 1,31,400/-)

University Librarian
(at Academic Level 14 with rationalized entry pay of
Rs. 1,44,200/-)

(iii) Revised pay for Directors of Physical Education and Sports in Universities and Colleges

Existing pay

Revised pay

Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports/
College Director of Physical Education and Sports
(at Rs. 6000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)

Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports
(Senior Scale)/College Director of Physical Education
and Sports (Senior Scale)
(at Rs. 7000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)

Deputy Director of Physical Education and Sports/
Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports
(Selection Grade)/College Director of Physical
Education and Sports
(at Rs.8000 AGP in PB Rs. 15,600-39,100)

Deputy Director of Physical Education and Sports/
Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports
(Selection Grade)/College Director of Physical
Education and Sports
(at Rs.9000 AGP in PB Rs. 37,400-67,000)

University Director of Physical Education and Sports
(at Rs.10000 AGP in PB Rs. 37,400-67,000)

Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports/College
Director of Physical Education and Sports
(at Academic Level 10 with rationalized entry pay of
Rs. 57,700/-)

Assistant Director of Physical Education and Sports (Senior
Scale)/College Director of Physical Education and Sports
(Senior Scale)
(at Academic Level 11 with rationalized entry pay of
Rs. 68,900/-)

Deputy Director of Physical Education and Sports/Assistant
Director of Physical Education and Sports (Selection Grade)/
College Director of Physical Education and Sports
(at Academic Level 12 with rationalized entry pay of
Rs. 79,800/-)

Deputy Director of Physical Education and Sports/Assistant
Director of Physical Education and Sports (Selection Grade)/
College Director of Physical Education and Sports
(at Academic Level 13A with rationalized entry pay of
Rs. 1,31,400/-)

University Director of Physical Education and Sports
(at Academic Level 14 with rationalized entry pay of
Rs. 1,44,200/-)

3. Revised pay of Pro-Vice Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of Universities:

- (i) **Pro-Vice Chancellor:** The pay of the Pro Vice Chancellor of a University, presently at existing AGP of Rs.10,000 in PB Rs. 37,400-67,000/HAG scale, shall be fixed at Academic Level 14/ Academic Level 15, as the case may be, with the existing special allowance of Rs. 4000/- per month.
- (ii) **Vice Chancellor:** The pay of the Vice Chancellor shall be fixed at Rs. 2,10,000/- (fixed) (Figures obtained by using the IOR of 2.81 on 75,000/- and rounding off the figures to nearest five thousand), with the existing special allowance of Rs. 5000/- per month.

4. Revised pay of Principals in Colleges:

The pay of Principals in Under Graduate and Post Graduate Colleges shall be:-

- (i) Under Graduate Colleges: The pay of Principals shall be equivalent to the pay of Associate Professor i.e. Academic Level 13A with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 1,31,400/-, with the existing special allowance of Rs. 2000/- per month.
- (ii) Post Graduate Colleges: The pay of Principals shall be equivalent to the pay of Professor i.e. at level Academic Level 14 with rationalized entry pay of Rs. 1,44,200/-, with the existing special allowance of Rs. 3000/- per month.

Note:

- (i) The existing pay scale of person appointed as Principal shall be protected.
- (ii) Principals would continue to have lien in their main academic post where they would continue to get notional promotions while they are functioning as principals. After completion of their tenure as principals, they would go back to their academic post and draw salary due in such respective academic posts, and would not continue to have the Principals' pay.

7. Date of Implementation:

The date of implementation of the above revised pay shall be 1st January, 2016.

8. Incentive increment for higher qualification:

The incentive structure is built-in in the pay structure itself wherein those having M.Phil or Ph.D. degree will progress faster under CAS Therefore, there shall be no incentives in form of advance increments for obtaining the degrees of M.Phil or Ph.D.

9. Increment:

- (i) The annual increment is given in the Pay Matrix at 3%, with each cell being higher by 3% over the previous cell in the same level, rounded off to nearest 100. The annual increments to each employee would move up in the same academic level, with an employee moving from the existing cell in the academic level to the immediate next cell in the same academic level.
- (ii) There shall be two dates for grant of increment namely, 1st January and 1st July of every year, instead of existing date of 1st July, provided that an employee shall be entitled to only one annual increment on either one of these two dates depending on the date of appointment, promotion or grant of financial up-gradation.

10. Promotion:

When an individual gets a promotion, his new pay on promotion would be fixed in the Pay Matrix as follows;

On promotion, he would be given a notional increment in his existing Academic Level of Pay. by moving him to the next higher cell at that level. The pay shown in this cell would now be located in the new Academic level corresponding to the post to which he has been promoted. If a cell identical with that pay is available in the new level, that cell shall be the new pay; otherwise the next higher cell in that level shall be the new pay of the employee. If the pay arrived at in this manner is less than the first cell in the new level, then the pay shall be fixed at the first cell of that level.

11. Allowances:

The decision on allowances of teachers and other equivalent academic staff of Universities and Colleges will be taken after consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Till a final decision on Allowances is taken after consultation with the Ministry of Finance based on the decision of the Government of India for Central Government employees, all allowances will continue to be paid at existing pay structure, as if the pay had not been revised with effect from 01.01.2016.

12. Superannuation and Reemployment:

The existing provisions on superannuation and reemployment of teachers shall continue.

13. Consultancy Assignments:

University Grants Commission shall study the consultancy guidelines prevalent in educational institutions like NTs & HMs, CSIR and other such institutions, and formulate detailed guidelines for consultancies including revenue sharing mechanism between the institution and the individual(s).

14. Anomalies of the fast PRC:

The final decision on anomalies, due to implementation of recommendations of the last Pay Review Committee, will be taken after consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

15. Other recommendations of Pay Review Committee and UGC:

The Pay Review Committee (PRC) has recommended certain other measures on methods of recruitment, promotion, New Performance Assessment System, attracting and retaining talent, use of ICT in teaching, etc. These recommendations of PRC shall be considered appropriately by the University Grants Commission and necessary regulations will be issued by the University Grants Commission with the approval of the Central Government within a period of 3 months from the date of the approval/decision of the Cabinet.

16. Applicability of the Scheme:

(i) This Scheme shall be applicable to teachers and other equivalent academic staff in all the Central Universities and Colleges there-under and the Institutions Deemed to be Universities whose maintenance expenditure is met by the UGC. The implementation of the revised scales shall be subject to the acceptance of all the conditions mentioned in this letter as well as Regulations to be framed by UGC and amendments thereof in this behalf. Universities implementing this Scheme shall be advised by UGC to amend their relevant statutes and ordinances in line with the UGC Regulations within three months from the date of issue of this letter.

(ii) This Scheme does not extend to the cadres of Registrar, Finance Officer and Controller of Examinations for which a separate Scheme is being issued separately.

(iii) This Scheme does not extend to the Accompanists, Coaches, Tutors and Demonstrators. Pay of the said categories of employees shall be fixed in the appropriate relative Level to their existing Pay in each university/institution corresponding to such fixation in respect of Central Government employees as approved by the Central Government on the basis of the recommendations of 7 Central Pay Commission.

(iv) This Scheme may be extended to universities, Colleges and other higher educational institutions coming under the purview of State legislatures, provided State Governments wish to adopt and implement the Scheme subject to the following terms and condition:-

(a) Financial assistance from the Central Government to State Governments opting to revise pay scales of teachers and other equivalent cadre covered under the Scheme shall be limited, by way of reimbursement, to the extent of 50% (fifty percent) of the additional expenditure involved in the implementation of the pay revision, for the universities, colleges and other higher educational institutions funded by the State Government.

(b) The State Government opting for revision of pay shall meet the remaining 50% (fifty percent) of the additional expenditure from its own sources.

(c) The proposal for reimbursement on account of pay revision in State funded universities, colleges and other higher educational institutions shall be submitted in the prescribed format by the State Governments. The state bills preferred by the State Governments for reimbursement during 2017-18 and 2018-19 would be met to the extent of 50% of additional financial impact during these two years. There would be no central assistance thereafter.

- (d) Financial assistance referred to in sub-clause (a) above shall be provided for the period from 01.01.2016 to 31.03.2019.
- (e) The entire liability on account of revision of pay scales etc. of university and college teachers shall be taken over by the State Government opting for revision of pay scales with effect from 01.04.2019.
- (f) Financial assistance from the Central Government shall be restricted to revision of pay scales in respect of only those posts which were in existence and had been filled up as on 01.01.2016.
- (g) State Governments, taking into consideration other local conditions, may also decide in their discretion, to introduce pay higher than those mentioned in this Scheme, and shall give effect to the revised bands/scales of pay from 01.01.2016; however, in such cases, the details of modifications proposed shall be furnished to the Central Government and Central assistance shall be restricted to the Pay as approved by the Central Government and not to any higher pay fixed by the State Governments).
- (h) Payment of Central assistance for implementing this Scheme is also subject to the condition that the entire Scheme of revision of pay scales, together with all the conditions to be laid down by the UGC by way of Regulations and other guidelines shall be implemented by State Governments and Universities and Colleges coming under their jurisdiction as a composite scheme without any modification except in regard to the date of implementation and pay scales mentioned herein above.

17. Date of implementation of revised pay and allowance and payment of arrears:

- (i) The revised Pay and revised rates of Dearness Allowance under this Scheme shall be effective from 01.01.2016.
- (ii) Payment of arrears may be released by Central Universities and Centrally funded Deemed

Universities after the funds for the purpose is provided by the Ministry of Finance and released to the Universities through the UGC.

- (iii) Payment of arrears up to 40% of total arrears shall be made to State Governments for State funded Universities, colleges and other higher educational institutions during the current financial year 2017-18.
- (iv) An undertaking shall be taken from every beneficiary under this Scheme to the effect that any excess payment made on account of incorrect fixation of pay in the revised Pay Level or grant of inappropriate Pay Level and Pay Cells or any other excess payment made shall be adjusted against the future payments due or otherwise to the beneficiary
- (v) The revised pay in the relevant Level and Cell together with the applicable allowances including arrears of salary as mentioned above shall be paid to all eligible beneficiaries under this Scheme pending issue of Regulations by the UGC.
18. This Scheme is subject to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) vide OM No.1/1/2016-E.III(A) dated 13th January, 2017.
19. Anomalies, if any, in the implementation of this Scheme may be brought to the notice of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, for clarification/decision of the Central Government.
20. This issues with the concurrence of Internal Finance Division vide Dy. No.3738/IFD dated 2nd November, 2017.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. K.K. Tripathy)
Director

Copy to:

1. Vice Chancellors of all Central Universities/Institutions Deemed to be Universities fully funded by the Central Government.
2. Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, South Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.
3. Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

4. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
5. Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training, North Block, New Delhi.
6. Secretary, Department of Agriculture Research and Education, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
7. Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Medical Education), Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
8. Member Secretary, All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi.
9. Chief Secretaries of all State Governments.
10. Web Master, Ministry of Human Resource Development for publication on the website of the Ministry, hosted by the National Informatics Centre.
- (Dr. K.K. Tripathy)
Director

Annexure-I**Pay Matrix**

Pay Band (Rs.)	15600-49100			37400-67000		67000-79000
1	2		3		4	
Grade Pay (Rs.)	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	HAG
Index of Rationalization	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.72	2.72
Entry Pay (Rs.)	21,600	25,790	29,900	49,200	53,000	67,000
Academic Level	10	11	12	13A	14	15
Rationalised Entry Pay (Rs.) 1	57,700	68,900	79,800	1,31,400	1,44,200	1,82,200
2	59,400	71,000	82,200	1,35,300	1,48,500	1,87,700
3	61,200	73,100	84,700	1,39,400	1,53,000	1,93,300
4	63,000	75,300	87,200	1,43,600	1,57,600	1,99,100
5	64,900	77,600	89,800	1,47,900	1,62,300	2,05,100
6	66,800	79,900	92,500	1,52,300	1,67,200	2,11,300
7	68,800	82,300	95,300	1,56,900	1,72,200	2,17,600
8	70,900	84,800	98,200	1,61,600	1,77,400	2,24,100
9	73,000	87,300	1,01,100	1,66,400	1,82,100	
10	75,200	89,900	1,04,100	1,71,400	1,88,200	
11	77,500	92,600	1,07,200	1,76,500	1,93,800	
12	79,800	95,400	1,10,400	1,81,800	1,99,600	
13	82,200	98,300	1,13,700	1,87,300	2,05,600	
14	84,700	1,01,200	1,17,100	1,92,900	2,11,800	
15	87,200	1,04,200	1,20,600	1,98,700	2,18,200	
16	89,800	1,07,300	1,24,200	2,04,100		

1	2	3	4	
17	92,500	1,10,500	1,27,900	2,10,800
18	95,300	1,13,800	1,31,700	2,17,100
19	98,200	1,17,200	1,35,700	
20	1,01,100	1,20,700	1,39,800	
21	1,04,100	1,24,300	1,44,000	
22	1,07,200	1,28,000	1,48,300	
23	1,10,400	1,31,800	1,52,700	
24	1,13,700	1,35,800	1,57,300	
25	1,17,100	1,39,900	1,62,000	
26	1,20,600	1,44,100	1,66,900	
27	1,24,200	1,48,400	1,71,900	
28	1,27,900	1,52,900	1,77,100	
29	1,31,700	1,57,500	1,82,400	
30	1,35,700	1,62,200	1,87,900	
31	1,39,800	1,67,100	1,93,500	
32	1,44,000	1,72,100	1,99,300	
33	1,48,300	1,77,300	2,05,300	
34	1,52,700	1,82,600	2,11,500	
35	1,57,300	1,88,100		
36	1,62,000	1,93,700		
37	1,66,900	1,99,500		
38	1,71,900	2,05,500		
39	1,77,100			
40	1,82,400			

Requirement of Skilled Manpower

*135. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the National Skill Development Corporation indicates that there is an additional net incremental requirement of 109.73 million skilled manpower by 2022 in 24 key sectors;

(b) if so, the details along with the other findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government would achieve this target by 2022 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard in coordination with States including Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra to achieve the goal set by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) got conducted a study on Human Resource and Skill Requirement of 24 high priority sectors in 2013 through engaging KPMG (KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.). Based on this study, the projected human resources requirement by 2022 was 581.89 million, compared to 461.1 million in 2013. The projected incremental demand for human resources for 24 sectors was therefore 120.79 million. Considering overlaps in human resource requirements across multiple sectors, the unique number for incremental demand is 109.7 million by 2022, wherein top 10 sectors account for 80% of the requirement. The summary of findings of the report is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 takes note of the challenge before the Nation and provides a roadmap to meet the challenge by skilling at scale and speed with standards across the country. Further, the Skill India initiative is a shared responsibility of multiple stakeholders including the Central Government, State Governments, Industry, private organisations involved in training etc. Each one of the stakeholders has been contributing towards meeting the challenge of Skill India.

Under the Central Government, there are over twenty Ministries/Departments, which are involved in delivering various skill development programmes across the country. As a combined effort of all these Central Ministries/Departments, a total of 90.7 lakh youth were trained during 2016-17. Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has launched the flagship programme of skilling, namely, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for imparting short-term training to 60 lakh youth and Recognition of Prior Learning for 40 lakh youth across the country over a period of 2016-20. The programme is being implemented with active collaboration of State Governments, wherein 25% of the physical and financial targets are being met directly through the State Governments. In this context, a physical target of 64,608 number of youth to be trained under PMKVY-2016-20 with an allocation of Rs.94.74 Crore has been sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, a physical target of 1,67,127 number of youth with a financial allocation of Rs. 257.32 Crore has been approved for the State of Maharashtra under PMKVY-2016-20. In addition, 44,604 and 41,372 youth have already been trained under PMKVY 2016-20 in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively under the central component of the scheme.

Statement

Table 1: Summary of Findings of study on Human Resource and Skill Requirement of 24 high priority sectors conducted in 2013

Sl. No.	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-2022)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	14.88	3.9
2.	Beauty and Wellness	4.21	14.27	10.06
3.	Food Processing	6.98	11.38	4.4
4.	Media and Entertainment	0.4	1.3	0.9
5.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	17.79	6.14
6.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	6.81	3.72
7.	Domestic Help	6	10.88	4.88
8.	Gems and Jewellery	4.64	8.23	3.59

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Telecommunication	2.08	4.16	2.08
10.	Tourism, Hospitality and Travel	6.96	13.44	6.48
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	4.11	11.29	7.18
12.	Building, Construction and Real Estate	45.42	75.55	31.13
13.	IT and ITES	2.96	5.12	2.16
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	11	2.7
15.	Textile and Clothing	15.23	21.54	6.31
16.	Healthcare	3.59	7.39	3.8
17.	Security	7	11.83	4.83
18.	Agriculture	240.4	215.6	(24.8)
19.	Education/Skill Development	13.02	17.31	4.29
20.	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	28.4	11.66
21.	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	8.94	4.51
22.	Pharma and Life Sciences	1.86	3.58	1.72
23.	BFSI	2.55	4.25	1.7
24.	Retail	38.6	55.95	17.35
Grand Total		461.1	581.89	120.79

Table 2: Removal of Duplications in Retail Sector

Sl. No.	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-2022)
1.	Retail segment of Auto and Auto Components	1.5	1.95	0.45
2.	Retail segment of Gems and Jewellery	1.5	3.14	1.64
3.	Retail segment of Food Services	4.6	10.49	5.89
4.	Retail segment of Furniture and Furnishing	0.29	0.61	0.32
5.	Retail segment of Electronics and IT Hardware	1.58	3.34	1.76
6.	Retail segment of Pharma and Life Sciences	0.9	1.9	1
Total		10.37	21.43	11.06
Grand Total of the Requirement (After removing duplication)		450.73	560.46	109.73

Note: Appropriate adjustments have been made to avoid double counting and duplication.

[Translation]

Load of School Bags

*136. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to prepare any plan/scheme to reduce the load of school bags of the students so that they do not have to carry unnecessary books and notebooks, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has recently formulated a scheme for reducing the burden of school bags of students and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States which are implementing such scheme at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide lockers in schools for keeping books of regular nature for the small children and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented along with the proposed manner of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been advised to undertake an exercise to review its syllabus with a view to reducing the curriculum load on the students. They have conducted a workshop in this regard and have come out with following plan of action for reducing the Curriculum burden:—

1. Analysis of NCERT's syllabi and textbooks across subject areas and classes focusing on the following:—
 - a. Learning outcomes.
 - b. Curriculum linkages across classes and subjects
 - c. Overlapping in the content (science and geography; physics and chemistry, etc.)
 - d. Comprehensibility of language

e. Age-appropriateness of the content

f. Diverse contexts

2. Inviting suggestions from teachers, students, parents and other stake holders through web portal on the reduction of curriculum load.

3. Developing framework for Experimental Learning through mapping of curricular concepts, life skills and values for holistic development of children.

(b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that they have not formulated any such policy/scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide lockers in schools to the students for keeping books.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Encroachment of Monuments

*137. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of historical and protected monuments/sites/structures/ buildings have been illegally encroached upon by certain individuals and groups in the country;

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

(c) the number of encroachments removed by the Archaeological Survey of India and civil authorities during each of the last three years, State and Monument-wise;

(d) the funds released by the Government for the maintenance and upkeep of these monuments during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the further steps taken by the Government to keep such monuments free from encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The

State-wise list of protected historical sites/monuments which are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of encroachments removed from the monuments are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments/sites, State/UT-wise during the last three years and provision during current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The encroachments in the protected monuments and protected areas are removed as per the provisions contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 framed thereunder. Superintending Archaeologists are also authorised to issue show cause notices under the provisions of the Act followed by a direction to the District Collector/Magistrate by Central Government to remove such encroachment under section 19(2) of the Act and Rule 38(2). In order to contain the encroachments and removing them, the Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have been vested with the powers of Estate Officers to issue eviction notices/orders to the encroachers under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. In addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected monuments.

Statement-I

Number of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites (State/UT-wise) which are encroached upon

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Centrally protected monuments/sites under encroachments
1.	Assam	6
2.	Bihar	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	7
4.	Delhi	11
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3
6.	Haryana	7
7.	Karnataka	48
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2
9.	Maharashtra	46
10.	Odisha	6
11.	Punjab	7
12.	Tamil Nadu	74
13.	Rajasthan	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	75
15.	West Bengal	1
Total		321

Statement-II

Details of encroachments partially removed from the centrally protected monuments during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of monument	Locality	District	State
1.	Mahadev Temple	Belpan	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
2.	Chaiturgarh Fort	Lapha	Korba	
3.	Danteshwari Devi Temple	Dantewada	South Baster	
4.	Asafi Imambara	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Warren Hasting's House	Barasat	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal
6.	Ther Mound	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana
7.	Mosque of Ali Vardi Khan,	Sarai Ala Vardi,	Gurgaon	

Statement-III

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

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Expenditure			Allocation
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	1404.99	1270.00	940.00	850.00
		Lucknow Circle	1165.00	945.08	688.52	614.00
		Sarnath Circle	534.99	495.00	230.20	200.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	695.00	629.05	334.00	300.00
		Mumbai Circle	645.00	902.82	900.48	750.00
		Nagpur Circle	444.98	845.00	395.54	350.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1515.99	1427.02	1009.50	800.00
		Mini Circle Hampi	90.00	401.24	800.31	550.00
		Dharwad Circle	713.94	716.42	516.98	520.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	956.99	1261.01	745.00	700.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	596.99	679.52	865.00	640.00
6.	West Bengal,	Kolkata Circle	549.63	537.95	280.68	295.00
	Sikkim					
7.	Tamil Nadu,	Chennai Circle	1070.01	919.10	583.98	500.00
	Puducherry (UT)					
8.	Punjab	Chandigarh Circle	875.85	634.98	523.85	425.00
	Haryana					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	315.00	300.00	106.22	100.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1499.75	1176.73	562.50	500.00
		Delhi Mini Circle	—	—	418.05	325.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	397.36	240.99	155.30	150.00
12.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	292.56	395.07	262.19	200.00
	Manipur					
	Meghalaya	Aizwal Circle, Mizoram			72.20	70.00
	Mizoram					
	Nagaland					
	Tripura					
	Arunachal Pradesh					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	610.00	512.98	208.48	200.00
		Jodhpur Circle	569.96	729.29	322.42	300.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	998.32	776.61	841.50	350.00
	Telangana					
15.	Telangana	Amravati Circle	—	—	—	350.00
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	414.99	374.99	153.53	150.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	443.00	135.07	95.83	90.00
		Mini Circle Leh	141.98	131.50	43.40	40.00
18.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	647.19	545.00	284.98	265.00
19.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	847.99	1123.07	1385.00	1000.00
	Daman and Diu (UT)					
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	264.99	215.00	55.07	50.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	587.89	670.33	216.30	212.00
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	115.98	147.61	50.13	50.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	787.65	729.60	690.13	614.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	3357.98	3878.22	4655.95	3550.00
		D.G. Hqrs. Office. (For Boundary Wall and Toilet Blocks)	—	—	10783.00	20000.00
		Reserve	—	—	—	500.00
Total			23551.95	23746.25	30176.22	36560.00

Faculty Posts in DU

*138. SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of faculty posts in different fields are lying vacant in Delhi University (DU) for the past many years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has initiated the process to fill up the vacant faculty posts in DU in the recent past;

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

(d) whether the Government has set up any panel in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the criteria and minimum academic points to be eligible for selection/interview, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) University of Delhi (DU) has reported that the recruitment process for filling up the vacant faculty posts has already been initiated. The University has already advertised 153 posts of Professor, 399 posts of Associate Professor and

378 posts of Assistant Professor. As far as the colleges are concerned, the university has initiated the process to fill up the vacant faculty posts in various colleges/institutions. The advertisements for appointment of regular faculty have been issued by 59 constituent colleges. Besides, Selection Committee for appointment of regular faculty in Psychology has been held and the recommended candidates have joined the college.

Vacancies at various levels occur in different manner due to retirements, resignations, deaths, depositions, expansion and opening of new institutions. Filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. The onus of filling up of the posts lies on the University of Delhi, being an autonomous body created under an Act of Parliament. As regards the appointment in Colleges, the same is made by the Governing Body of the Colleges in terms of the laid down procedure.

The Govt. has not set up any specific panel in this regard. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission (UGC) have written many times to the universities to expedite the filling up of vacant teaching positions and continuously monitor with them. Besides, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi had constituted a three member Committee comprising Secretary, MHRD, Vice Chancellor, DU and Mr. Maninder Singh, Ld. Additional Solicitor General to, *inter-alia*, look into the matter.

The UGC guidelines and Ordinances of the University are applicable in the matter of filling up of the teaching posts, which can be seen at websites of UGC (<http://www.ugc.ac.in>) and DU (<http://www.du.ac.in>).

[Translation]

Languages included in Eighth Schedule

*139. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the languages included in the Eighth Schedule in which curriculum is available along with the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has issued any directions/suggestions to the Government of Bihar/concerned Department for making curriculum available in Maithili language and if so, the details thereof along with the response received from the State Government;

(c) the scripts of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule which have been protected along with the details thereof;

(d) the antiquity of the script of Maithili language and its historical importance; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the propagation of the script of Maithili language?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) There are 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The curriculum is available in all 22 languages of the Eighth Schedule. The curriculum for teaching in any language of the Eighth Schedule is prepared by the respective State Government where the language is spoken and has official recognition. Further, Higher Educational Institutions are autonomous institutions and they decide the medium of instruction, academic content, syllabi and curricula at their own level. Hindi is one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule and it is the Official Language of the Union in Devanagari script. Devanagari is used for writing several languages like Hindi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Dogri, Maithili, Konkani, Bodo, etc. Some languages like Konkani, Sindhi, Santhali, Maithili are written in more than one scripts. Maithili language remained largely an oral language during the earlier periods. When Hindi was made Official Language, the script of Maithili language started to be written in Devanagari. Maithili was also written in Kaithi script for some time. The official communications and textbooks for Maithili are written in the Devanagari script. There is no separate scheme for propagation of script of Maithili language.

[English]

Saksham Task Force

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

(a) whether the Government has adopted the recommendations of the 'Saksham Task Force' set up by the University Grants Commission for gender sensitisation and safety on campuses;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations which have been accepted and those which have been implemented along with the manner of implementation; and

(c) whether the Universities across the country, both private and public, have implemented the same on their campuses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. Meenakshi Gopinath, Ex-Member, UGC on 8th January, 2013 to review the existing arrangements, identify loopholes and inadequacies and to formulate remedial measures to

address the concerns of all girls and women, and of the youth who study and live in the country's numerous and diverse University campuses. The Task Force submitted its report titled as "SAKSHAM- Measures for Ensuring the Safety of Women and Programmes for Gender Sensitization on Campuses" to the UGC on 30th October, 2013.

The Task Force in its report made the following recommendations: (i) setting up a Gender Sensitization Unit within the UGC; (ii) campus safety policies should not result in securitization, such as over monitoring or policing or curtailing the freedom of movement, specially for women; (iii) all members of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) must undergo processes of gender sensitization, whether students, faculty, administration or support staff. All students must undergo some course or workshop during their period of study; (iv) all HEIs must formulate guidelines for dealing with sexual harassment in their respective institutions, whether they be autonomous, affiliating, co-educational or women's colleges; (v) a handbook on sexual harassment and gender sensitization to be prepared for all faculties; (vi) courses and workshop modules on gender sensitization for all sections of the HEI community; (vii) sufficient lighting in and around campuses, reliable public transport, accommodation, toilet facilities and health (including sexual health) for women's security and freedom from harassment; (viii) strengthening of women's studies centres in Universities and women's development centre cells in colleges; (ix) undertaking of recommended. Projects/ Research Collation of existing materials and mapping exercises including prioritizing research proposals concerning sexual harassment and violence in universities and colleges (x) NAAC to build in an essential gender audit component as part of the evaluation process in its assessment and accreditation procedures. A copy of the Report of Task Force is available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5873997_SAKSHAM-BOOK.pdf.

UGC accepted the recommendations of the Task Force and to ensure compliance of the recommendations of Task Force, UGC notified University Grants Commission (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015. These Regulations describe responsibilities of the HEIs, grievance redressal mechanism, process for making complaint and conducting inquiry, interim redressal, punishment and compensations, consequences of non-compliance etc. UGC Regulations being statutory in nature are binding for all HEIs. A copy of these Regulations is available at <http://eqazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/169477.pdf>.

Tribal Sub-Plan

1381. SHRI NANDI YELLIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total budget allocated under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the last three years;

(b) whether it is true that the annual budget allocated the amount of the remaining budget for the last three years has been allegedly transferred to other non- TSP Plans and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes any legislation for non-diversion of annual sanctioned budget under the TSP to other departments which are not concerned with STs for a period of at least 10 years and progressively watch the expenditure with more and more schemes for their overall development during the 10 years period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) A Statement-I showing earmarking of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) funds by the Central Government Ministries/ Departments and expenditure thereof during last three years i.e. 2014-15 to 2016-17 is enclosed. A Statement showing State-wise percentage of ST Population, total plan outlay, TSP Allocation and Expenditure during last three years i.e. 2014-15 to 2016-17 is enclosed.

(b) A performance audit of the TSP was taken up by the C&AG in 2015. Two major sectors i.e. Education and Health were taken up for auditing. The period of coverage was 2010-2011 to 2013-2014. Audit found some cases of diversion of TSP funds, as well as spending in ineligible States like Punjab and Haryana.

(c) and (d) Implementation of Schemes under TSP is the sole responsibility of the respective Central Ministries/ Departments and State Government. No such proposal for enacting a legislation for non-diversion of annual sanctioned budget under the TSP is under consideration of the Ministry. However, Allocation of Business Rules (ABR) has been amended in January, 2017 whereby Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of STC funds of Central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. An online monitoring system has been put in place by the Ministry with web address <http://stcmis.gov.in> since 2017. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure vis-à-vis allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome monitoring. Further, nodal officer has been nominated in the line Ministries/Departments for coordination and monitoring. Ministry/Department-wise performance shall be reviewed jointly by MoTA and NITI Aayog.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp
1.	Agricultural Research and Education	133.80	90.00	90.00	133.00	108.03	108.03	133.20	114.00	112.07
2.	Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	953.52	885.60	875.68	971.71	930.10	914.25	1200.00	1765.21	1071.37
3.	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	45.20	28.93	31.78	45.22	43.60	37.46	56.00	57.37	56.44
4.	Food and Public Distribution	4.13	2.40	2.40	1.12	1.12	1.12	2.10	2.10	1.28
5.	Health and Family Welfare	2512.89	1866.37	1916.16	2013.02	2014.56	2038.64	2566.60	2572.18	320.91
6.	Higher Education	1267.62	951.31	884.34	1189.17	1011.05	1006.33	1238.00	1288.34	1231.12
7.	Land Resources	375.00	250.10	254.03	159.97	154.80	153.33	165.00	169.00	169.00
8.	Rural Development	10358.49	2907.93	3314.27	2714.37	2786.18	2786.64	4269.49	4269.49	4266.31
9.	School Education and Literacy	5663.80	4796.35	4707.15	4297.27	4297.16	4287.24	4276.70	4748.87	4343.98
10.	Science and Technology	78.12	36.30	36.20	85.04.	85.04	53.23	100.00	100.00	59.10
11.	Telecommunications	17.50	7.47	0.00	1.64	0.00	11.96	0.00	25.65	29.00
12.	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	21.38	9.35	9.35	20.16	12.80	12.80	21.00	20.55	20.55
13.	Coal	37.15	0.00	33.05	0.00	37.15	37.15	18.00	25.38	25.38
14.	Culture	36.70	30.00	25.88	29.10	28.34	25.16	35.10	34.41	24.76
15.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	1526.00	1210.00	672.52	623.00	1074.30	1094.26	1400.00	1650.00	1649.90
16.	Electronics and Information Technology	256.00	106.22	222.33	172.00	181.00	172.23	214.40	186.40	185.42

17. Environment, Forests and Climate Change	16.00	11.74	12.72	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
18. Housing and Urban Affairs	144.00	24.60	19.99	130.00	40.20	26.05	111.38	111.60	111.32	111.32
19. Ministry of Labour and Employment	200.57	121.36	123.14	176.55	52.65	49.23	127.10	43.94	27.11	27.11
20. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	273.00	179.37	170.39	214.27	206.53	197.18	246.01	409.11	350.83	350.83
21. Ministry of Mines	21.47	0.00	10.71	0.00	8.94	8.19	11.70	12.70	12.52	12.52
22. New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	72.00	69.49	69.49
23. Panchayati Raj	1203.00	582.20	0.00	0.00	15.21	16.12	0.00	53.37	56.50	56.50
24. Road Transport and Highways	400.00	350.00	399.26	400.00	520.00	513.26	400.00	380.00	379.96	379.96
25. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.75	0.00	0.00
26. Textiles	55.57	49.47	33.04	42.28	67.78	49.16	40.20	40.20	33.62	33.62
27. Tourism	47.05	27.50	30.45	37.00	21.25	21.24	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50
28. Tribal Affairs	4479.00	3850.00	3832.20	4792.19	4550.00	4472.26	4800.00	4798.64	4793.96	4793.96
29. Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	191.58	0.00	60.00	0.00	190.05	188.94	146.00	30.01	30.01	30.01
30. Women and Child Development	1730.20	1517.00	1597.51	843.51	1666.71	1653.90	1418.60	1418.60	1417.55	1417.55
31. Youth Affairs and Sports	101.29	69.72	72.30	85.30	68.07	84.30	79.56	71.71	62.94	62.94
32. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	228.13	129.56	103.83	231.90	219.57	221.39	213.24	175.66	129.60	129.60
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	40.53	35.42	43.40	43.40	56.36	44.77	44.77	47.73	47.73
34. Daman and Diu	8.68	8.68	10.36	12.18	12.18	14.48	16.24	16.24	23.04	23.04
35. Lakshadweep	0.00	395.46	334.26	510.40	510.40	899.65	525.00	693.83	654.79	654.79
Total	32386.84	20535.52	19920.72	19979.77	20963.17	21216.54	24005.39	25602.08	21810.56	21810.56

BE = Budget Estimate, RE = Revised Estimate, Exp. = Actual Expenditure.

Statement-II

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	% ST Population State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	% of Total Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	% of Total Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	% of Total Total Plan Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	5.5	26670	1500	5.62	34408	1904	5.53	56067	3100	5.53
Assam	12.45	18000	90	0.50	25406	98	0.39	-	-	-
Bihar	1.28	55099	509	0.92	57138	679	1.19	64126	982	1.53
Chhattisgarh	30.62	26615	9519	35.77	29753	10513	35.33	34715	11500	33.13
Goa	10.23	357.25	36	10.08	490	51.5	10.51	474	56	11.81
Gujarat	14.75	69195	9039	13.06	79295	9691	12.22	85558	10267	12.00
Himachal Pradesh	5.71	4400	395	8.98	4800	432	9.00	5200	468	9.00
Jammu and Kashmir	11.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	26.21	18260	11797	64.61	22526	14272	63.36	28220	16304	57.77
Karnataka	6.95	65600	4357	6.64	72597	4678	6.44	85375	5566	6.52
Kerala	1.45	20000	600	3.00	20000	605	3.03	24000	683	2.85
Madhya Pradesh	21.09	54902	7562	13.77	60747	8658	14.25	75189	10907	14.51
Maharashtra	9.35	51223	4815	9.40	54999	5170	9.40	56997	5358	9.40
Manipur	35.12	8671	3060	35.29	-	3366	-	-	-	-
Odisha	22.85	37529	7885	21.01	44230	8468	19.15	50200	10466	20.85
Rajasthan	13.48	66065	9178	13.89	111784	15613	13.97	99693	13596	13.64
Sikkim	33.8	2957	810	27.39	5176	-	-	1574	819	52.03
Tamil Nadu	1.1	42185	573	1.36	55100	658	1.19	60610	722	1.19
Telangana	9.34	48648	4560	9.37	52383	5036	9.61	67630	6171	9.12
Tripura	31.76	5151	2052	39.84	4827	2064	42.76	5184	2308	44.52
Uttar Pradesh	0.57	113500	104	0.09	120000	256	0.21	136667	260	0.19
Uttarakhand	2.89	16260	457	2.81	15795	430	2.72	15937	455	2.85
West Bengal	5.8	42694	3139	7.35	49507	3725	7.52	57905	4418	7.63
Total		793981	82037	10.33	920961	96368	10.46	1011321	104406	10.32

Ek Bharat, Shreshth Bharat

1382. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an initiative called 'Ek Bharat, Shreshth Bharat' aimed at strengthening the country's unity and invited suggestions in this regard on its official portal;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) the response received from various quarters thereto along with the finding pattern proposed to be adopted for the said initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has launched an initiative Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB) to foster national integration by a co-ordinated mutual engagement process between States, Union Territories, Central Ministries, Educational Institutions and general public through linguistic, literary, cultural, sports, tourism and other forms of people-to-people exchanges. The States/Union Territories besides key Central Ministries/ Departments viz., Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Railways, Department of Sports and Department of Youth Affairs, in addition to Ministry of Human Resource Development, have formulated monthly Activity Calendars under the programme from mid-October, 2017 to December 2018 covering a gamut of activities in the educational, cultural, geographical, social, tourism, sports, youth-related activities and sharing of best practices, encompassing a wide range of subjects. There are 16 paired-States/Union Territories, the details of which are available in www.ekbharat.gov.in. MoUs have been signed between the paired States/Union Territories. The Action Plans are followed up periodically under the EBSB Scheme. From October till date, States/UTs have conducted activities involving mutual interaction between the youth and others from their states. A compendium of cultures, languages, traditions, festivals etc., of all States/Union Territories has been prepared by NCERT named "India: Unity in Cultural Diversity." A logo for EBSB has also been developed. Several States, Union Territories and educational institutions have commenced conducting various events under the programme with an integrative content relating to their paired States/Union Territories.

Intangible Culture of Humanity Lists

1383. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian traditions and intangible cultural activities covered in UNESCO's Intangible Culture of Humanity Lists;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to push for inclusion of the traditions in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity;

(c) whether efforts are being made by the Government or State sponsored organisations for preservation of a dying tradition which has led to its revival and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the same is being touted to be included in the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices of the above Lists and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Madam, a total of 13 Intangible cultural heritage (ICH) elements from India have been inscribed till date on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The list of the elements included in the aforesaid Representative List of UNESCO is enclosed as Statement.

(b) For inclusion of an element in the UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage, the state parties are required to submit nomination dossier on the relevant element for evaluation and examination of the UNESCO Committee.

The Ministry of Culture has appointed the Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, as nodal office for matters relating to the intangible cultural heritage including for preparation of the nomination dossiers for the Representative List of UNESCO. The Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) accordingly makes necessary interaction with the stakeholders, experts/officials etc. prior to finalization of the dossier in respect of element identified for the nomination. Being the nodal office the SNA maintains a National Inventory of ICH elements and the inclusion of the identified element for UNESCO in the National Inventory/Register etc. of the applicant member state is also a pre-requisite for inclusion in the UNESCO's Representative List of ICH.

(c) The Ministry of Culture makes regular Schemes as well as organisations make efforts towards preservation, protection and promotion of intangible cultural heritage in the country. Various autonomous bodies under the Ministry of Culture have comprehensive mandates in this regard and are functioning in various spheres of preservation and promotion of intangible cultural heritage and diverse traditions of the country. Some of the major organisations involved in preservation of propagation of ICH are named below:—

- (i) Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
- (iii) National School of Drama
- (iv) Centre for Cultural Resources and Training
- (v) Zonal Cultural Centres (seven in number)

- (vi) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya
- (vii) Anthropological Survey of India

Apart from these, there are a number of schemes under the implementation of the Ministry of Culture for providing financial assistance to artists and institutions involved in promotion/propagation of the various forms of the intangible cultural heritage. In addition, the Ministry of Culture implements, since the year 2013-14 also, a scheme titled “Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India” with the aims and objectives of professionally enhancing awareness and interest in Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), safeguarding, promoting and propagating it systematically.

(d) At present, no program/activity from India is sent for inclusion in the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices of the UNESCO.

Statement

Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

Sl. No.	ICH Element	Year of Inscription
1.	Tradition of Vedic chanting	2008
2.	Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana	2008
3.	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit Theatre	2008
4.	Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India	2009
5.	Mudiyettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala	2010
6.	Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan	2010
7.	Chhau dance	2010
8.	Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India	2012
9.	Sankirtana, ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur	2013
10.	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India	2014
11.	Yoga	2016
12.	Nawrouz, Novruz, Nowrouz, Nowrouz, Nawrouz, Nauruz, Nooruz, Nowruz, Navruz, Nevruz, Nowruz, Navruz	2016
13.	Kumbh Mela	2017

Specialized National Institute

1384. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a specialized National Institute of international standard to run Bachelor's Degree courses in Public Administration/ Governance/Management so as to evolve as a source of Civil Service aspirants on the lines of specialized institutions in the country like France; and

(b) if so, the details and the status 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Rural Unemployed Youths

1385. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed or proposes to assess the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to tackle the problem in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of labour force survey on Employment-Unemployment conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2015-16, the estimated percentage of unemployed educated and uneducated persons aged 18-29 years on usual principal status basis in rural areas of the country in 2015-16 is given below:—

Educational classification	Unemployed
Not literate	2.3%
Primary	3.3%
Middle/Secondary/Higher	3.7%
Secondary	
Graduate and above	23.8%

The State/UT-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 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).

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors. Government announced a booster package of Rs. 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

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

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

Statement

Educational classification-wise unemployed persons (aged 18-29 years) in rural area according to Usual Principal Status approach in the country during 2015-16

(in %)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Not literate	Primary	Middle/ Secondary/Higher Secondary	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.7	2.8	28.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.2	4.1	11.3	33.9
3.	Assam	3.2	3.5	5.2	21.9
4.	Bihar	1.7	3.6	5.6	28.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.5	2.0	1.1	8.1
6.	Delhi	–	–	3.0	22.0
7.	Goa	–	–	19.9	18.3
8.	Gujarat	–	1.4	0.8	6.0
9.	Haryana	1.4	1.2	2.9	13.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	–	–	7.4	40.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.6	1.8	3.8	20.1
12.	Chandigarh	–	4.4	6.8	39.0
13.	Karnataka	0.4	0.4	1.1	9.8
14.	Kerala	–	10.1	6.2	27.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.7	3.7	2.1	10.1
16.	Maharashtra	2.3	1.3	1.7	14.7
17.	Manipur	–	–	2.2	35.3
18.	Meghalaya	–	1.9	3.7	5.1
19.	Mizoram	–	0.4	1.4	25.9
20.	Nagaland	–	2.8	3.3	33.5
21.	Odisha	0.2	5.1	5.4	23.3
22.	Punjab	4.2	3.6	4.8	21.3
23.	Rajasthan	3.5	2.6	3.0	30.0
24.	Sikkim	–	55.7	17.4	82.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	4.5	0.3	3.4	23.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Telangana	0.1	0.1	0.7	8.1
27.	Tripura	—	15.3	16.7	50.3
28.	Uttarakhand	1.1	—	3.9	27.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3.5	5.2	4.1	29.0
30.	West Bengal	2.8	3.3	3.9	30.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	5.8	12.2	37.9
32.	Chandigarh	—	15.1	5.1	11.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	1.3	9.7
34.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	0.8
35.	Lakshadweep	—	—	1.3	73.6
36.	Puducherry	—	—	7.8	20.7
	All India	2.3	3.3	3.7	23.8

Source: Employment-Unemployment Survey of Labour Bureau.

Yoga in Schools

1386. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Ayurveda of the Government has recommended to make education on Yoga mandatory in Government schools in view of keeping children healthy;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the percentage of schools in the country which are covered under the said programme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No recommendation has been received from the Ministry of AYUSH for making the Yoga compulsory in schools. However, as per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, 'Yoga' is already an integral part of Health and Physical Education, which is a compulsory subject area from class I to X and optional

subject at Senior Secondary stage. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of the schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments, it is for the respective State/UT Governments to take appropriate action to comply with the NCF 2005 in the matter. So far as the schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are concerned, the Health and Physical Education is compulsory subject for Classes I to X and optional subject at classes XI and XII.

Pollution by Steel Plants

1387. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether public and private sector steel plants are polluting the environment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the plants where pollution control systems have been installed and expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years;

(c) the details of the Steel plants where pollution control systems are yet to be installed; and

(d) the time by which these systems are likely to be installed in rest of the Steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change has notified environment norms under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Iron and Steel Plants in Public and Private Sector are to comply with these norms. These norms determine whether units are polluting the environment or not.

Iron and Steel Plants are required to obtain Environmental Clearance from Central Government and from the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) concerned, as per procedure prescribed.

To ensure regular operation of Pollution Control Systems, SPCBs and CPCB conduct inspection and in case of violations of norms Show Cause Notices are issued and in severe cases immediate closure orders are issued to stop manufacturing activities till the industry ensures up gradation of pollution control devices to meet the norms.

[English]

Integration of Disabled Children into Regular Schools

1388. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan/scheme to integrate disabled children into regular schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the present status of work done under the said scheme; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for integration of disabled children into common schools once they acquire the communication and daily living skills at functional level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), an amount of ₹ 3000/- per child per annum is allocated for the interventions related to education of children with special needs (CWSN). The major interventions for the education of CWSN are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualized Education Plan, provision of free aids and appliances, transport and/or escort support, teacher training, appointment of resource teachers, therapeutical support and barrier free access. As per Unified District Information System for Education (2015-16), 22.86 lakh CWSN are enrolled at elementary level of schooling.

Under SSA, home-based education is also provided to those children who have severe intellectual and physical disabilities and who cannot access neighbourhood school owing to their condition. Home-based education is provided to a child, who after a comprehensive assessment by a team of doctors and specialists is recommended home schooling. Currently, 134229 CWSN are provided home schooling under the SSA.

Transport and escort facilities are provided to CWSN under the programme to facilitate their access to a neighbourhood school. Under SSA, 1.89 lakh CWSN and 2.09 lakh CWSN were provided transport support and escort support respectively during 2016-17.

At the secondary level, the Ministry is implementing the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) as part of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with an objective to provide all students with disabilities an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (Class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. Under IEDSS component, central assistance is provided for student oriented assistance @ ₹ 3000/- per child per annum, besides support for engagement of special teachers, equipping resource room, making school barrier free, orientation of parents, administrators, educationists etc. The scheme also provisions for stipend for girls with disabilities @ Rs. 200/- per month under the student oriented component. 2.26 lakh CWSN have been approved for coverage under the scheme in 2017-18.

Bilateral Trade Agreements

1389. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) whether India has signed bilateral trade agreements with various countries;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the agreements signed during the last three years;

(c) whether India and Bangladesh have recently held detailed discussions in Dhaka to boost bilateral trade and investments and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether both the countries have also deliberated upon expansion of border haats, identification and resolution of nontariff issues affecting bilateral trade and ease of investment and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to boost trade between India and Bangladesh?

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 details of the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), including Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) entered into by India is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. India has not entered into any new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) in the last three years. However, India expanded the scope of the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement in November, 2014 to cover both Services and Investment which got implemented on 1st July 2015. The Agreement on Investment aims to create a liberal, facilitative and competitive investment regime in the region among the participating countries to support and contribute to economic growth, development and regional integration. The agreement on Services provide business certainty to service providers from both India and ASEAN

countries and is expected to strengthen the business and commercial relations between the two. In addition, India and Chile expanded the existing PTA to include new additional lines of interest to each other. The India-Chile Expanded PTA came into force on 16 May, 2017.

(c) and (d) Commerce Secretary level meeting between India and Bangladesh was held on 7th-8th February 2018 at Dhaka. In the meeting, both sides had extensive discussions on a variety of issues concerning bilateral trade and economic relations, including, inter-alia, upgradation of infrastructure at border trading points, nontariff issues affecting bilateral trade such as mutual recognition of test certificates, removal of port restrictions, the operation of existing Border Haats and the vision for their future development, establishment of an institutional mechanism for inputs on trade and investment, etc.

(e) For increasing bilateral trade with Bangladesh, the Government has taken various steps to improve the trade infrastructure which, inter-alia, include upgradation of Land Customs Stations, establishment of Integrated Check Posts/Border Haats, facilitation of bilateral and sub-regional connectivity, etc. The Government continues to engage proactively with Bangladesh to strengthen trade and economic relations. Further, assistance is provided under Market Access Initiative (MAI) to Indian exporters, Export Promotion Councils, apex trade bodies etc., for participation in events in foreign countries, including Bangladesh.

Statement-I

FTA's already in force

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	2	3	4
1.	India – Sri Lanka FTA	28th December, 1998	1st March, 2000
2.	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)
3.	India Nepal Treaty of Trade	27th October, 2009	The Treaty has been extended for a further period of 7 years and is currently in force till 26th October, 2023.

1	2	3	4
4.	India – Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications. Agreement dated 29th July, 2006 was valid for 10 years. With mutual consent, the validity was extended for a period of one year or the period till the proposed new Agreement comes into force. The renewed Agreement has been signed on 12.11.2016 and came into force with effect from 29 July, 2017.
5.	India – Thailand FTA – Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9th October, 2003	1st September, 2004.
6.	India – Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005.
7.	India – ASEAN – CECA – Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13th August, 2009 for goods and November, 2014 for Services and Investment	Goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st January, 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. • 1st June, 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. • 1st September, 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. • 1st October, 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. • 1st November, 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. • 24 January, 2011 in respect of India and Laos. • 1st June, 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. • 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia. Services and Investment 1 July, 2015
8.	India – South Korea CEPA	7th August, 2009	1st January, 2010
9.	India – Japan CEPA	16th February, 2011	1st August, 2011
10.	India – Malaysia CECA	18th February, 2011	1st July, 2011

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised on 2nd November, 2005)	1st November, 1976
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	13th April, 1988	19th April, 1989
3.	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA) (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)	11 April, 1993	7 December, 1995
4.	India – Afghanistan	6th March, 2003	13th May, 2003
5.	India – MERCOSUR	25th January, 2004	1st June, 2009
6.	India – Chile	8th March, 2006	11th September, 2007. The agreement has been expanded on 6th September, 2016 and came into force w.e.f. 16th May, 2017.

Japan's Assistance in Skill Training

1390. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to send three lakh youths to Japan for on-job training for 3-5 years as part of the skill development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Japan has offered to bear the financial cost of the skill training of Indian technical interns in that country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan on 17th October, 2017 at Tokyo, Japan. The purpose of this MoC is to transfer-technical skills from Japan to india by advancing the Technical intern Training Programme (TITP).

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, there is a provision of payment of stipend to the interns during the internship period from the implementing/ supervising organizations in Japan.

Labour Intensive Industries

1391. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has mapped labour intensive industries and have undertaken measures to create jobs therein and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the job growth has decreased in the last year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether core sectors have been identified in which there have been significant loss of jobs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/Powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009. So far, twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports thereon released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh (Persons) starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (October, 2015 to December, 2015). The coverage of the Quarterly Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/ sectors and as per the results of the Survey, the net addition of jobs in these sectors is estimated to be 4.16 lakh. The results of the surveys for last year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Government has decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

A Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has also announced a booster package of Rs. 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service Project providing a package of employment related services inter-alia consisting of a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers.

Statement

Level Estimates (First Round) and Estimated Change/Net Addition in Employment in eight selected sectors

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates as on 1st April, 2016	1st July, over 1st April, 2016	1st Oct., over 1st July, 2016	1st Jan., over 1st Oct., 2016	1st April, 2017 over 1st Jan., 2017	Total change in employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	1.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.23
3.	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.55
4.	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.21
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	-0.04
6.	IT/BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.35
7.	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.69
8.	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.66
Total		205.22	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	4.16

National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship

1392. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allotment under the National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship (NMMS) to the students during the last three years, year/State-wise including Kerala;

(b) the details of outstanding dues, if any in respect of Kerala; and

(c) whether any complaint/suggestions/requests have been received regarding hindrances on uploading application for benefits for the scheme in the National

scholarship portal, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A Statement showing the State-wise scholarship amount sanctioned under National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS), including the State of Kerala during last three years is enclosed. The funds for scholarships under the scheme are released to the State Bank of India, Main Branch, New Delhi, which disburses the scholarship amount directly into the bank accounts of the students.

(b) The details of the pending proposals received from the State of Kerala are indicated hereunder:—

Projected Year	Class	Category			Total No. of Students
		General	SC	ST	
2014-15	XII	2779	545	149	3473
2015-16	XI	2668	625	180	3473
2016-17	X	2649	624	200	3473
2017-18	IX	2647	607	219	3473

These proposals could not be processed during the current financial year due to paucity of funds.

(c) National Informatics Centre (NIC), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, which administer the National Scholarship Portal (NSP) has informed that

they have not received any specific query/request/grievance regarding hindrances on uploading application for benefits for the Scheme in the National Scholarship Portal, NIC has, however, put in place three mechanisms namely, (i) Helpdesk; (ii) Call Centre; and (iii) Email based support to handled query/grievances related to NSP.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise number of scholarships sanctioned under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS) during last three years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of State	F.Y. 2014-15		F.Y. 2015-16		F.Y. 2016-17	
		No. of Scholarships	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Scholarships	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Scholarships	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	116	6.96	—	—	133	7.98
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3061	183.66	15309	918.54	4961	297.66
3.	Telangana	—	—	7832	469.92	163	9.78
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	105	6.30	—	—	—	—
5.	Assam	1987	119.22	4067	244.02	687	41.26
6.	Bihar	7143	428.59	1945	116.72	340	20.38
7.	Chandigarh	238	14.28	77	4.62	266	15.96
8.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Daman and Diu	49	2.94	—	—	—	—
11.	Delhi	1497	89.82	4133	247.98	41	2.46
12.	Goa	453	27.18	—	—	—	—
13.	Gujarat	2064	123.84	1117	67.02	—	—
14.	Haryana	1814	108.84	2149	128.94	3054	183.22
15.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1877	112.62	613	36.78
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	537	32.22	121	7.26	—	—
17.	Chandigarh	2160	129.62	236	14.18	—	—
18.	Karnataka	10803	648.18	10813	643.78	7979	478.74
19.	Kerala	13891	833.46	14741	884.46	14044	842.64
20.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Madhya Pradesh	478	28.68	1724	103.47	—	—
22.	Maharashtra	31123	1866.63	63526	3811.56	13845	830.70
23.	Manipur	430	25.80	3	0.18	240	14.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Meghalaya	384	23.04	466	27.96	495	29.70
25.	Mizoram	137	8.22	412	24.72	412	24.72
26.	Nagaland	225	13.50	334	20.04	109	6.54
27.	Odisha	7564	453.84	10469	628.14	2765	165.90
28.	Puducherry	320	19.20	105	6 30	385	23.10
29.	Punjab	4966	297.96	9331	559.86	3485	209.10
30.	Rajasthan	663	39.78	5615	336.90	1	0.06
31.	Sikkim	3	0.18	311	16.66	175	10.50
32.	Tamil Nadu	9760	585.60	21857	1311.42	5710	342.60
33.	Tripura	392	23.52	360	21.60	745	44.74
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3185	191.10	6405	384.30	1230	73.80
35.	Uttarakhand	26	1.56	2242	134.52	5	0.30
36.	West Bengal	1196	71.76	22435	1346.10	2543	152.58
Total		106770	6405.48	210012	12600.77	64426	3865.60

Overhaul of Higher Education

1393. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make an overhaul of higher education;

(b) whether the Government has planned a slew of measures such as qualifying exam for PhDs to be of the standard of NET exam, mandatory use of credible anti-plagiarism software for evaluating PhDs, assessment and accreditation of higher education institutions by third party agencies and granting full autonomy such as academic, financial and administrative to ranked institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these measures were part of higher education reforms package which was finalised by a high powered panel; 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 committed to improve the quality of education and it is a continuous ongoing process. A number of initiatives are being undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in general and technical education in higher education sector. Several initiatives are currently being undertaken in this direction. Initiatives such as:-

- (i) Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM)
- (ii) National Academic Depository (NAD)
- (iii) Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN)
- (iv) Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT)
- (v) Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)
- (vi) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT)
- (vii) National Digital Library
- (viii) Campus connect programme

are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education. To promote objective assessment of performance annually, Government has also launched the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) for Higher Educational Institutions.

Further, UGC has notified various Regulations to improve the standards in Higher Education such as the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2016, 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 2010) Regulation 2016 (Third Amendment), UGC (Categorisation of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 and UGC (Conferment of Autonomous status upon Colleges and Measures for maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018.

The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the student population's requirement with regard to provide quality education and aiming to make India a knowledge hub by equipping its students with the necessary technology skills and knowledge.

Engineering and Technical Courses

1394. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the AICTE has approved new curriculum for engineering and technical courses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any mechanism to impart training for teachers as per the new curriculum; 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. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has prepared outcome based Model Curriculum for Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) Programme in Engineering and PGDM/MBA Programme in Management. The Model Curriculum for Engineering revises the credit points from 180 to 160, facilitates students to opt for electives from their disciplines as well as cross disciplines, provides opportunity for students to take up induction programme and internships

and includes non-credit course on value education for holistic development of students.

The focus of curriculum for PG Programme in Engineering is advanced study of specialization through core subjects, flexible and diverse program specific electives, open electives to widen skills, collaborating and interactive learning to ensure talent development.

The model curriculum for MBA/PGDM Courses has been designed with an objective to provide in depth knowledge of the academic disciplines and applied fundamental areas necessary to meet the requirement of business enterprises. Courses on Indian ethos and business ethics and compulsory internship/field work have been made an integral part of course curriculum

(c) and (d) Training Programme for teachers through AICTE Quality Improvement Centres set up in leading academic institutions in various parts of the country and Academic/Staff Colleges of UGC/Universities will be arranged. AICTE has already started consultative process with all stakeholders in this regard.

Pay Commission Recommendations for Central Universities

1395. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Seventh Pay Commission recommendation have fully been implemented in all the Central Universities and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Universities have been asked to generate 30 per cent additional funding to cover the salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff, as per the seventh pay commission recommendation and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to improve the working conditions of the sanitation workers including protection against toxic and harmful environment; and
- (d) whether the Government has studied the implications of such a move on the fees the students have to pay 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 (d) The orders regarding pay revision in respect of Central Universities have been

issued as per the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission. As regards pay revision of the non-teaching employees of the Central University which is not generating adequate internal resources to meet the additional financial impact, the extent of Government support may be more than 70% of the additional impact, provided the nature and fund position of the concerned Central University so warrant. Accordingly, the Central Universities which are not in a position to meet either 30% or any lesser amount from their internal resources, the revised pay scales are allowed after adjusting the amount realized from internal resources. This is the considered decision of the Government and the Central Universities can increase their internal receipts from other sources apart from fees charged from students.

As regards improving the working conditions of the sanitation workers, the Central Universities being the statutory autonomous bodies established under the respective Acts of Parliament are competent to take such decisions.

Smart Campus Campaign

1396. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to review centrally funded research parks in the country to monitor their progress and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set up a Committee to ensure that the effort of IIT Madras in successful implementation of research park project is replicated everywhere for other IITs in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the progress made by the said institutions so far;

(c) whether the Government has announced to launch 'Smart Campus' which is likely to have various components including saving, conserving and recycling of water at IIT Madras and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of major research oriented studies on social problems conducted by the research at IIT Madras so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the

recommendations of the National Expert Advisory Committee (NEAC) constituted by the Department of Science and Technology, Government has decided to set-up five new Research Parks at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IISc Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 75.00 crore each. Government has also approved continued funding of two Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of Rs. 100 crore each. The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a total cost of Rs. 90 crore is funded by the Department of Science and Technology. IIT Madras Research Park is fully functional with 43 R&D clients, 4 Incubators, 55 Startups, and 5 Centres of Excellence. Government provides necessary budgetary support to the IITs for campus development by using environment friendly methods. Government intends to undertake review periodically of functioning of research parks.

(c) The Government has announced the decision to launch a Smart Campaign under which educational institutions will be encouraged to optimize use of water, electricity and also adopt measures for generating power through solar installations. The institutions which perform on the parameters of saving, Conserving and recycling would be identified and honoured.

(d) As regards research oriented studies on social problems conducted by IIT Madras, the details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Title
1	2
1.	Empowering and developing women entrepreneurs: Exploring the avenues (Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited)
2.	Bringing proficiency in English into slum and rural school children (Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited)
3.	Prototypes of Footwear Device for Gait Analysis and Rehabilitation (Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited)
4.	Education and Entrepreneurship Popularizing Bharati Script-to express major Indian languages (Cholamandalam Ms General Insurance Co Ltd.)

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|--|
| 5. | Identifying hotspots in environmental pollution (Cholamandalam Ms General Insurance Co Ltd.) |
| 6. | Identification of reliable source for drinking water supply and designing of conveyance systems and treatment system (AM Corporate Social Responsibility Foundation) |
| 7. | Creating a Ripple Effect in the Youth's Development : Through Holistic Education (Banca Sella S.P.A) |
| 8. | Enhancing the profitability and growth of the Micro and Marginal Enterprises run by Women (Computer Age Management Services) |
| 9. | Integrated Urban Governance in Metropolitan Chennai (Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited) |
| 10. | Thermal Imaging based Breast Cancer Detection (Super Auto Forge Ltd.) |
| 11. | Knowledge Gaps in Organic Agriculture, A preliminary study on Agricultural Universities, Changing State Agricultural Policies and Organic Farming Practice in India |
| 12. | Evaluation of Social Entrepreneurship educational programs in India |
| 13. | Rural Technology and Business Incubator: Leveraging the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras ecosystem for social enterprises |
| 14. | Needs Assessment survey by HTM students at Parawada Mandal undertaken for Centre for Innovation in Public Systems, Hyderabad |
| 15. | Case Study on Minor in Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship |
| 16. | Social Enterprises and Support System in India, Social enterprises in Tamil Nadu |
| 17. | Assessing social enterprises: The need for new parameters |
| 18. | Scaling-up Social Enterprises – Drivers and Challenges |
| 19. | Inclusive Business Models – Prospects and Challenges |

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|
| 20. | Understanding the adoption dynamics of new products among people living in rural India |
| 21. | How Can Early Stage Social Businesses be taken to the Next Level |
| 22. | The Role of Rural Local Bodies in Sustainable Development |
| | RUTAG |
| 23. | Modernization of Production (using Electronics Jaquard) and Marketing (using social networking) of Pattamadaai Mat weaving |
| 24. | Chemical substitute for Bidriware Patination (finding an environmentally suitable process for Bidriware) |
| 25. | Building a network of polytechnics and other technical institutes in Tamil Nadu to utilize local skills for rural development |
| 26. | Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA): Conducting surveys in Kanchipuram and Tiruvallur districts of Tamil Nadu to determine development gaps at the panchayat level |
| 27. | Electrical Department: Electrification of hiterto unelectrified remote villages of Assam, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir |

School Education

1397. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the school education in the country are gripped by lack of good schools, lack of skilled teachers, lack of teachers and their good performance and deep motivation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that schools are also lacking infrastructures like the facility of drinking water, functional toilets and their poor maintenance and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to address these issues for better school education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 under section 19 provides for Norms and Standards for a school. The

appropriate Governments have the responsibility and mandate to provide school infrastructure including drinking water facility and separate toilets for boys and girls in schools in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act, 2009 and respective State RTE Rules. All States and UTs have been advised to comply with the aforesaid provision of the RTE Act, 2009.

The Central Government supports States and Union Territories for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including New Primary School and Upper Primary School buildings, additional class rooms, drinking water and toilets facilities in government elementary schools under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Further, the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under RMSA, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of new Government Secondary schools and strengthening of existing government secondary schools along with classrooms, integrated laboratory, library, Art and Craft room, Toilet Blocks, Drinking Water provisions, etc.

Under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, 4.17 lakh toilets were constructed/made functional in 2.61 lakh elementary and secondary government schools in a period of one year, thus ensuring that every government school has separate functional toilets for girls and boys. This Department has requested all States/UTs to ensure proper maintenance of toilets to keep them functional and to also take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign to ensure that the toilets are properly used and are kept neat and clean. Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar has been instituted from 2016-17 at District, State and National level as a next step to Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, to encourage well performing schools and states.

For maintenance of elementary schools including toilets, a School Maintenance Grant of Rs. 5,000/- per school (having upto 3 classrooms) and Rs. 10,000/- per school (having more than 3 classrooms) is sanctioned under SSA. For secondary schools, under RMSA an amount

of Rs. 50,000/- per school is provided as annual School Grant.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States to include the provision for construction and regular repair/maintenance of the toilets in schools in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans under 14th Finance Commission grants. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Department of School Education and Literacy have jointly requested all States and UTs to ensure the Gram Panchayats take the lead in convening meetings with the Parent Teacher Associations of the schools for regular cleaning of the school toilets and for the disposal of solid and liquid waste generated in schools.

States/UTs are also supported on several interventions to improve quality of education including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, digital initiatives etc.

Industrial Tourism

1398. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any mechanism to promote industrial tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any of the State Governments has taken such initiative;
- (d) if so the details thereof; and
- (e) whether this will help to explore new avenues of income generation and tie ups 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 (e) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote tourism products and destinations of the country. MoT also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

Welfare Activities under CSR

1399. SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN:

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether oil companies such as ONGC, GAIL, HPCL, BPCL and IOCL including private entities have been directed to spend for development of welfare activities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and if so, the details thereof, company/project/State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals of CSR projects accepted and rejected along with the reasons therefor, project-wise;

(c) the details of funds spent under CSR by said companies in the country including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, company/ project/ State-wise;

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued to spend such CSR funds for the construction/upgradation of hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any role to play in the CSR activities of the Oil Public Sector Undertakings 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) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are required to allocate 2% of their profit as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises. CSR activities are undertaken by CPSEs under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation, Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Centric Initiatives and Care for the Elderly and Differently-abled persons.

Oil companies have informed that they receive requests from Government Authorities, Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads, MLAs, MPs, School Authorities, District Administration etc for assistance in various projects in their respective villages/areas. Such requests/proposals are assessed by the unit level Need Assessment Committee with respect to the Corporation's CSR policy/guidelines/ CSR Thrust Areas, after which projects are approved by Board of Oil PSUs, subject to availability of CSR funds.

(c) The Oil Company wise total CSR expenditure incurred since August 2014 to January, 2018 is as below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Oil Co.	Total CSR Expenditure
ONGC	1421.08
GAIL	392.79
IOCL	509.42
BPCL	258.59
HPCL*	293.70
TOTAL	2875.58

*April, 2014 to January, 2018.

The details of amount spent under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) along with projects/programmes undertaken by ONGC, GAIL, BPCL, IOCL and HPCL for the last three years are available in their Annual Reports and at their websites at www.ongcindia.com, www.gailonline.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.iocl.com and www.hindustanpetroleum.com.

(d) and (e) CSR activities are undertaken by CPSEs under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, which includes construction/upgradation of hospitals. Under this Act, the CPSEs are required to allocate 2% of the average net profits of three preceding financial years for CSR activities.

[Translation]

Allotment of LPG Agencies

1400. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/company-wise number of the applications received for allotment of LPG dealership during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the State/company-wise details of the number of allotments made during the said period and the number of pending applications if any;

(c) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be approved;

(d) whether the Government proposes to appoint more number of LPG distributors in the rural areas of the country including the State of Chhattisgarh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process. Under Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG distributorship, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have advertised 6147 locations during the years 2016 and

2017 across the country including the State of Chhattisgarh, which are mostly in rural areas. The Government has also approved setting up of 115 Durgam Kshetriya Vitraaks (DKVs) through different State Governments/Organisations. The State/UTs-wise details of number of advertised locations, the number of applications received and the number of applicants selected as on 26.02.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UTs-wise details of number of advertised locations, number of applications received and number of applicant selected as on 26.02.2018

Sl. No.	State	No. of locations allotted to State Government nominated agencies	Locations advertised	Number of applications received	Number of applicants selected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	7	28	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	140	3483	128
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	16	86	13
4.	Bihar	0	998	24203	992
5.	Chhattisgarh	98	81	1095	79
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	2	1
7.	Goa	0	4	2	2
8.	Gujarat	0	319	4157	299
9.	Haryana	0	56	3296	54
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	46	652	46
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	56	412	46
12.	Chandigarh	0	312	2801	290
13.	Karnataka	0	238	6593	234
14.	Kerala	0	93	1096	90
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	355	3594	299
16.	Maharashtra	3	452	8541	436
17.	Manipur	0	18	341	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Meghalaya	0	20	105	17
19.	Mizoram	0	2	81	2
20.	Nagaland	0	23	126	21
21.	Odisha	0	400	2971	336
22.	Puducherry	0	1	8	1
23.	Punjab	0	26	616	26
24.	Rajasthan	0	335	10119	331
25.	Sikkim	0	18	72	16
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	298	5940	295
27.	Telangana	0	78	3212	76
28.	Tripura	0	14	115	12
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1033	46797	1020
30.	Uttarakhand	0	77	732	23
31.	West Bengal	0	631	8578	47

Visiting Hours of Taj Mahal

1401. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has changed the visiting hours of Taj Mahal;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such tourist places/sites in the country where visiting hours are proposed to be changed;

(c) whether the Government has fixed/proposes to fix the opening and closing time of tourist places located across the country particularly Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the existing opening and closing time of prominent tourist places in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The opening / closing timing of visit to Taj Mahal has not changed. However, the ticket window would open 45 minutes before sunrise and close 30 minutes before sunset to facilitate the entry of visitors to Taj Mahal.

(c) and (d) Monuments namely Ajanta Caves and Red Fort are closed on Monday, Ellora Caves are closed on Tuesday and Taj Mahal is closed on Friday for visitors. Opening and closing time for the site Excavated remains of Naianda Mahavihara and supposed site of the Ashoka place, Kumrahar is 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. For remaining monuments/sites in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar there is no change in timing which is from sunrise to sunset.

Setting up of MSMEs

1402. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish more Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for the overall development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the incentives

being provided to the budding entrepreneurs for establishing the MSMEs; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes/programmes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, International Cooperation Scheme etc. for promotion and development of MSMEs in the country.

[English]

Engineering Degrees from Correspondence

1403. SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent decision of the Supreme Court (SC) cancelling engineering degrees obtained by students via correspondence courses offered by certain universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said move would have an adverse impact on the professional career of thousands of students of the countries including in Saurashtra Gujarat and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the responses of the Government thereto and steps being taken to assist such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Hon'ble Supreme Court on Special Leave Petition (C) Nos. 19807-19808/2012 has directed that the degrees in engineering awarded to students who were enrolled during the academic years 2001-2005 with the 4-listed Deemed to be Universities shall stand suspended till they pass tests to be conducted under the joint supervision of AICTE – UGC in the manner indicated thereafter. Hon'ble Supreme Court also directed AICTE to devise within one month from the date of the

judgment, modalities to conduct the appropriate test/tests both in written examination as well as in practical(s) for the concerned students enrolled during the academic sessions 2001-2005 covering all the concerned subjects in the 4-listed deemed to be Universities. The Degree(s) awarded to students who were enrolled in these Deemed to be Universities after the academic sessions 2001-2005 shall stand recalled and be treated as cancelled. Those students who are not opting for tests will get refund of tuition fees etc. from concerned universities as per the judgment. AICTE in pursuance of the above order constituted a committee to suggest action plan for the implementation of Supreme Court decision and issued Public Notice for the online registration of students who were affected by this decision for appearing in the tests to be conducted by AICTE-UGC likely to be held in the month of May/June, 2018. The syllabus/ format of the tests as prepared by the committee for different courses has been uploaded on AICTE Web Portal. All NIT Directors have been requested to extend their cooperation for providing infrastructure and expertise for conducting tests in their premises.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment has given two chances to students who was enrolled during the academic years 2001-2005 for appearing in the tests and if they clear the tests, all the advantages or benefits shall be restored to the concerned students. However, no relief has been given to students who were enrolled thereafter. AICTE on its part is implementing the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in letter and spirit.

New Educational Rules for Admission

1404. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) whether the AICTE has laid down new rules for admission and approval of educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to grant approval to new Technical Institutions and extension of approval to existing Technical Institutions, detailed

Approval Process for the Academic Year 2018-19 have been notified in the Official Gazette of India on 05.12.2017. The Approval Process Hand Book for 2018-19 is available on AICTE Website <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202018-19.pdf>. The revisions incorporated in the latest edition of APH 2018-19 include revision of intake in Pharmacy Courses and Fellowship Program in Management, reduction of approved intake to 50% for Institutions having admission less than 30 for five continuous years, conversion of Post Graduate Diploma in Management to MBA Courses, introduction of Built up Area concept instead of Land Area in Metro and Mega Cities and revision of penal actions in case of violation of AICTE Regulations and Approval Process Norms.

- (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Reservation in Private Sector to
Scheduled Tribes**

1405. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government contemplates to provide reservation in promotion along with the reservation in private sector to Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise details of number of people belonging to Scheduled Tribes employees in private sector;
- (d) whether the number of women belonging to scheduled tribes is extremely scarce in private sector and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government to enhance the contribution of women belonging to scheduled tribes in both Government and private employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (b) Government of India has not formulated new policy on Reservation in promotion for Scheduled Tribes. However, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Contempt Petition No. 314/2016, instructions in pursuance were issued by DoPT on 30.9.2016 not to rely upon Office Memorandum of 10.08.2010 for implementation of own merit concept in promotion for Scheduled Tribes.

The Industry Associations viz. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) have developed their respective Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for member companies wherein stress has been laid on equal opportunities in employment for all sections of society, removing bias in employment to disadvantaged sections of society, increasing employability of socially disadvantaged sections through skill upgradation, continuous training and providing scholarship, etc.

- (c) No centralized data regarding number of people belonging to Scheduled Tribe employees in private sector is maintained.

- (d) Does not arise in view of 'c' above.

(e) Women are provided equal opportunity in employment under the Government. Some special facilities like maternity benefits, child care leave, child adoption leave, creche facility for children, priority to Government Accommodation to single woman employee etc. are also provided to the women employees.

[English]

Welfare Scheme for Beedi Workers

1406. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some welfare schemes/services for Beedi workers have been stopped from operation after December, 2015;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of various welfare schemes/services being implemented for beedi workers at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) On the recommendations of the Expenditure Management Commission and advice of the Ministry of Finance, some small welfare schemes having less/nil number of beneficiaries have been discontinued or aligned to other similar schemes w.e.f. FY 2017-18. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of welfare schemes being implemented for beedi workers are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of the Schemes for Beedi workers which have been closed down*

Sl.No.	Schemes	Reason for closure
1.	Recreation	Less/Nil number of applications received
2.	Water Supply	Less/Nil number of applications received
3.	Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	Less number of applications received
4.	Financial Assistance in death cases	Less/Nil number of applications received. Other schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana in place.

Component under Health Schemes that have been closed down

5.	Maternity Benefits	Grant of Rs. 1000/- per delivery to a female worker for first two deliveries was being provided under this scheme. It overlapped with PM Matritva Yojana where the grant is Rs. 6000/- for the first live birth. Hence the scheme was closed.
6.	Family Welfare	Monetary incentive of Rs. 500/- was being provided under this scheme. It overlapped with "Family Planning Indemnity scheme" of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare where the incentive is up to Rs. 1500/-. Hence the scheme was closed.
7.	Ophthalmic Problems	Less/Nil number of applicants.

Statement-II*Schemes being implemented at present for Beedi Workers***1. Educational Schemes:**

Scheme	Nature of assistance			
Scheme for award of scholarships under Beedi/Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore Mines/LSDM/Mica Mines/Cine Workers Welfare Funds	Scholarship is awarded to the children of the workers at the following rates per student per year:-			
	Group	Class	Rates	
			Girls	Boys
	Group I	Class I to IV	250	250
	Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
	Group III	Class IX	1140	700
	Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
	Group V	Class XI to XII	2440	2000
	ITI	10000	10000	
Group VI	Non-Professional Degree Courses; Non-Professional Post Graduate Courses; Two-Three Year Diploma Courses and BCA.BBA and PGDCA.	3000	3000	
Group VII	Professional Degree Courses i.e. B.E./B.Tech/ MBBS/BAMS/ BUMS/B.Sc (Agriculture) and MCA/MBA.	15000	15000	

2. Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016:

Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016 for beedi workers is being implemented in the country through office of 17 Welfare Commissioners of the Labour Welfare Organisation of the Ministry. The housing subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000/- is disbursed in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15. The 1st installment of subsidy Rs. 37,500/- (25% of subsidy) is given in advance, the 2nd installment of subsidy Rs. 90,000/- (60% of subsidy) after construction reaches the lintel level and 3rd installment of subsidy Rs. 22,500/- (15% of subsidy) on receipt of report of inspection report by officers of Labour Welfare Organization.

3. Health Scheme:

Besides providing health care facilities through 12 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries across the country following assistance is given to certain categories of diseases:—

Sl.No.	Purpose	Nature of Assistance
1.	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.
2.	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/- to workers.
3.	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/- to workers.
4.	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or then-dependents for treatment through Govt. recognized hospitals.
5.	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.

ASPIRE Scheme

1407. PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the salient features of the ASPIRE scheme along with the details of the number of Livelihood Business Incubation (LBI)/Technology Business Incubation (TBI) centres set up/supported so far under the ASPIRE scheme across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala and Gujarat;

(b) the details of the number of incubates trained under these centres so far along with its response, State/ UT-wise including Gujarat;

(c) whether it is upto the set target and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the funds released and utilized under this scheme since its inception across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make ASPIRE scheme more effective and expand its area of coverage; and

(f) whether the Government is planning/proposing to make some amendment under this scheme and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has launched a Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Entrepreneurship and

Agro Industry on 18th March, 2015 with the objective to Promote entrepreneurship culture in India, create new jobs and reduce unemployment, grassroots economic development in rural areas, facilitate innovative business solution for un-met social needs and promote innovation to further strengthen the competitiveness of MSME sector. The scheme has the following components (i) Creation of a Technology Centres Network; (ii) Capacity Building including Awards, Surveys, Studies, Exposure Visits, Engagement of Consultants including Monitoring and Evaluation etc.; (iii) Support for setting up of Livelihood Business incubation Centres and Technology incubation Centres; (iv) Accelerator Workshops; and (v) a Fund of Funds (to be managed by SIDBI) for innovative financing for Enterprise creation. Details of the number of LBI/TBI centres sanctioned to the various States including Kerala and Gujarat is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise details of the number of incubates trained under LBI as on 31.1.2018 including the State of Gujarat is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) There is no State/UT-wise target fixed for the scheme. Proposals as and when received are examined from time to time and proposals in all completeness are approved by the Scheme Steering Committee (SSC).

(d) State/UT-wise details of the funds approved and released under this scheme since its inception across the country, including the state of Kerala is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) There is no change in the area of coverage.

(f) There is no such plan.

Statement-I

Details of LBIs allotted to the various States

Sl. No.	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Regional Office, Rajahmundry	Coir Board
Assam		
2.	Guwahati	HE, Guwahati
3.	Karnrup	HE, Guwahati
4.	Sibsagar	HE, Guwahati

1	2	3
Bihar		
5.	Nawada	NSIC
6.	Patna	KVIC-MDTC
7.	Bhartiya Harit Khadi Delhi	Bhartiya Harit Khadi
8.	Jamia Milia Islamia University	Jamia Milials lamia University
9.	Mayur Vihar, New Delhi	Bapu Nature Cure Hospital and Yoga Ashram
Gujarat		
10.	Rajkot	NSIC
Haryana		
11.	Faridabad	NSIC
Karnataka		
12.	Dandeli (Uttara Kannada Dist.)	VTU, Karnataka
Kerala		
13.	Cochin	CBPST
Madhya Pradesh		
14.	Dewas	MP Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd. – Govt. of M.P.
15.	Satna	MP Bamboo Mission – Govt. of M.P.
16.	Amarkantak	IGTU, MP
Maharashtra		
17.	Nashik	KVIC-MDTC
18.	Pune	KVIC-MDTC
Manipur		
19.	District Industrial Centre, Chandel	State Govt. of Manipur
20.	District Industrial Centre, Ukhrul	State Govt. of Manipur
21.	District Industrial Centre, Imphal East	State Govt. of Manipur
22.	District Industrial Centre, Imphal West	State Govt. of Manipur

1	2	3
23.	District Industrial Centre, Thoubal	State Govt. of Manipur
24.	District Industrial Centre, Senapati	State Govt. of Manipur
25.	District Industrial Centre, Tamenglong	State Govt. of Manipur
26.	District Industrial Centre, Bishnupur	State Govt. of Manipur
27.	District Industrial Centre, Churachandpur	State Govt. of Manipur
Mizoram		
28.	Aizawl	Khadi Board, Mizoram
Meghalaya		
29.	Tura and Nongstoin	Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA)
Nagaland		
30.	Doshehe	Doshehe, Nagaland
Odisha		
31.	Khurda	Centurion University of Technology and Management
32.	Regional Office, Bhubaneswar	Coir Board
33.	Khurda	IEDO, Bhubaneswar, Govt. of Odisha
34.	Jajpur	IEDO, Bhubaneswar, Govt. of Odisha
Rajasthan		
35.	Jhalawar	RIICO-GCE
36.	Kota	Rajasthan Technical University
37.	Ajmer	Government Engineering College
38.	Bikaner	Government Engineering College
Tamil Nadu		
39.	Chennai	NSIC
40.	Regional Extension Center (REC), Tanjavore	Coir Board
41.	Tirupur	NIFT-TEA

1	2	3
Telangana		
42.	Hyderabad	NiMSME, Hyderabad
Uttar Pradesh		
43.	Deoria	NSIC
44.	Naini	NSIC
45.	NOIDA	NIESBUD, NOIDA
46.	Basti (Basti District)	Kapil Bal Evam Mahila Kalyan Sansthan
47.	Lucknow	Samadhan Samithi
48.	Amethi	UPTA
49.	Balia	UPTA
50.	Basti	UPTA
51.	Faizabad	UPTA
52.	Ghazipur	UPTA
53.	Kushinagar	UPTA
Uttarakhand		
54.	Kashipur	NSIC
<i>Details of TBIs allotted to various States</i>		
Sl. No.	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency
Karnataka		
1.	Chikballarpur	S.J.C. Institute of Technology
Rajasthan		
2.	Jaipur	Start-up Oasis-STEP
Tamil Nadu		
3.	Thiruchirapalli	TREC-STEP
Telangana		
4.	Hyderabad	ICAR-NARM-STEP
Maharashtra		
5.	Pune	MITCON
6.	Nagpur	Ramdev Baba Samiti
Uttar Pradesh		
7.	Meerut	Shobhit University

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Aspire database on Incubation under LBI as on 31.1.2018 including the State of Gujarat is as follows:

Sl. No.	District	State	Nodal Agency	Amount Approved	Incubation	Under Incubated	Employed	Self Employed	Applied PMEGP/ CUY	Further Studies	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	NSIC	77.02	1492	449	46	305	37	127	863
2.	Rajkot	Gujarat	NSIC	77.66	2764	127	110	106	88	2148	363
3.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand	NSIC	85.05	950	188	105	51	27	0	587
4.	Nawada	Bihar	NSIC	75.42	739	420	2	26	19	80	612
5.	Naini	Uttar Pradesh	NSIC	94	627	192	130	69	3	48	376
6.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	NSIC	90.82	966	45	145	157	36	157	401
7.	Faridabad	Haryana	NSIC	100	41	130	0	0	0	0	5
8.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Coir Board	100	80	0	4	19	76	0	0
9.	Tanjavore	Tamil Nadu	Coir Board	100	220	21	0	8	36	0	176
10.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	Coir Board	100	76	0	0	36	33	0	7
11.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	MP Laghu Udyog Nigam	90.2	252	150	210	0	0	0	0
12.	Chandel	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	62	400	400	5	17	0	0	0
13.	Ukhrul	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	77	141	0	19	0	42	0	0
14.	Imphal East	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	100	800	330	0	700	300	0	0
15.	Imphal West	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	53.48	1070	200	16	9	286	0	0
16.	Thoubal	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	100	26	0	1	24	0	0	0
17.	Senapati	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	100	153	0	24	15	60	0	0
18.	Tamenglong	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	100	160	0	4	40	100	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Bishnupur	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	100	590	0	0	36	500	0	54
20.	Churachandpur	Manipur	DIC, Manipur	100	92	30	12	50	0	0	0
21.	Jamia Campus New Delhi	Delhi	Jamia Milla Islamia University	98.93	85	17	6	2	1	17	42
22.	Hyderabad	Telangana	NIMSME	85.09	956	186	81	291	89	20	0
23.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	MPSBM	100	297	106	34	50	0	10	0
24.	Pune	Maharashtra	KVIC	94	165	0	0	0	0	11	
25.	Nashik	Maharashtra	KVIC	100	21						
26.	Patna	Bihar	KVIC	100	20						
27.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	IEDO	100	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Aizawl	Mizoram	KVIB	53.14	380	15	57	38	152	19	114
29.	Tirupur	Tamil Nadu	MFT-NSIC-PPP	50		56					
30.	Delhi	Delhi	Bapu Nature- AYUSH-PPP	50		12					
31.	Cochin	Kerala	CBPST	65	50		1	14		1	9
32.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	NIESBUD	66.5		30					
33.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Samadhan- NSIC-PPP	50		10					
Total				2795.3	13613	3144	1012	2063	1885	2638	3609
				16757	7.43407	15.15463	13.84706	19.37854	z26.51142		

Statement-III*Details of funds released for setting up of LBIs/TBIs under ASPIRE as on 20.02.2018*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Nodal Agency	Area of Operation	Type LBI/TBI	Cost of Project approved	Total payment released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NSIC	Deoria (Uttar Pradesh)	LBI	77.02	77.02
2.		Kashipur (Uttarakhand)		85.04	85.04
3.		Naini (Uttar Pradesh)		94.01	94.01
4.		Chennai (Tamil Nadu)		90.84	90.84
5.		Rajkot (Gujrat)		77.66	77.66
6.		Nawada (Bihar)		75.43	75.43
		Faridabad (Haryana)	LBI	100.00	80.00
Sub-Total (NSIC)				600.00	580.00
7.	SIDBI		Fund of Funds	10000.00	10000.00
8.	Govt. of Manipur	DIC, Chandel, Manipur	LBI	62.00	49.60
9.		DIC, Ukhrul, Manipur		77.00	61.60
10.		DIC, Imphal, East Manipur		100.00	80.00
11.		DIC, Imphal, West Manipur		53.48	42.78
12.		DIC, Thoubal, Manipur		100.00	80.00
13.		DIC, Senapati, Manipur		100.00	80.00
14.		DIC, Tamenglong, Manipur		100.00	80.00
15.		DIC, Bishnupur, Manipur		100.00	80.00
16.		DIC, Churachanpur, Manipur		100.00	80.00
Sub-Total Govt, of Manipur)				792.48	633.98
17.	Coir Board	RO, Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	LBI	100.00	100.00
18.		REC, Tanjavore (Tamil Nadu)		100.00	100.00
19.		RO, Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)		100.00	100.00
Sub-Total (Coir Board)				300.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	M.P. Laghu Udyog	Dewas, Madhya Pradesh	LBI	90.20	90.20
21.	TREC-STEP, TN	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	TBI	30.00	30.00
22.	MITCON, Pune	Pune (Maharashtra)	TBI	30.00	30.00
23.	Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi	Delhi	LBI	100.00	98.137
24.	IEDO, Odisha	Bhubaneswar	LBI	100.00	100.00
25.	Jajpur, Odisha	LBI		100.00	50.000
26.	MP Bamboo Mission	Satna, Madhya Pradesh	LBI	100.00	100.00
27.	NiMSME	Hyderabad	LBI	85.09	85.09
28.	RIICO-GCE	Jhalawar, Rajasthan	LBI	71.00	35.50
29.	VTU	Dandeli-Karnataka	LBI	83.00	41.50
30.	IIE, Guwahati	Guwahati, Assam	LBI	67.00	53.60
31.		Kamrup, Assam		56.00	44.80
32.		Sibsagar, Assam		67.00	53.60
Sub-Total (IIE, Guwahati)				190.00	152.00
33.	Khadi Board, Mizoram	Aizawl, Mizoram	LBI	53.14	53.14
34.	KVIC-MDTC	Patna, Bihar	LBI	100.00	80.00
35.		Nashik, Maharashtra		100.00	80.00
36.		Pune (Maharashtra)		94.00	75.20
Sub-Total (KVIC)				294.00	235.20
37.	CBPST	Cochin, Kerala	LBI	65.00	32.500
38.	NIFT TEA	Tirupur, Tamil Nadu	LBI	50.00	25.000
39.	IGTU	Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	LBI	98.86	79.088
40.	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	Shobhit University	TBI	80.00	58.388
41.	NIESBUD, Noida	Noida	LBI	66.50	66.500
42.	UPTA	Amethi	LBI	65.96	32.980
43.		Balia		57.77	28.885
44.		Basti		100.00	50.000
45.		Faizabad		52.92	26.460
46.		Ghazipur		35.00	17.500
47.		Kushinagar		70.00	35.000
48.	Total (UPTA)		LBI	381.65	190.825

1	2	3	4	5	6
49	Doshehe	Nagaland	LBI	99.68	49.840
50	Centurian University	Odisha	LBI	50.00	25.000
51	Bapu Nature	Delhi	LBI	50.00	50.000
52	Samadhan Samiti	Uttar Pradesh	LBI	50.00	25.000
53	Chikballarpur	Karnataka	TBI	45.00	22.500
54	Bhartiyallarit Khadi	Bihar	LBI	50.00	50.000
55	Ramdeobaba Samiti	Maharashtra	TBI	39.25	19.625
56	RTU, Kota	Rajasthan	LBI	100.00	50.000
57	GEC, Ajmer	Rajasthan	LBI	79.00	39.500
58	EC, Bikaner	Rajasthan	LBI	100.00	50.000
59	MBMA	Meghalaya	LBI	196.05	98.025
Grand Total				14619.90	13546.542

Deaths at Worksites

1408. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industrial, mining and construction worksite deaths and injury reported in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise and industry-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of industrial, mining and construction worksite deaths and injuries reported in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise are enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively.

However, Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation i.e. the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational Safety, Health and Welfare issues of the workers employed in the factories registered under the Act. There are elaborate provisions pertaining to the health, safety, welfare provisions related to hazardous process, working hours, penal provisions etc. The Factories Act, 1948 and the State Factories Rules framed there under are enforced by the respective State/UTs for compliance to the safety, health and welfare provisions of the Act and Rules.

The matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in the mines are dealt with under the Mines Act, 1952, Rules and Regulations made thereunder are enforced by the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour and Employment.

To ensure that the mine workers are provided with adequate safety measures in the mines, officers of DGMS undertake inspections of mines. To prevent accidents in the mines the following steps are taken:—

- Propagate safety awareness in mines, workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety and safety training programmes.
- Introduction of Risk Assessment Techniques and preparation of safety management plan aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen and Introduction of standard operating procedures to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- Circulars are issued as guidelines for safe operations in identified thrust areas by DGMS.

The Building and Other Constructions Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 regulates the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide the safety, health and welfare measures.

Statement-I*Fatal and Non-fatal injuries in the Factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 (2014-2016)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2014		2015		2016	
		Fatal Injuries	Non-Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non-Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non-Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	15	0	46	0	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85	174	68	78	68	247
3.	Assam	13	58	8	40	12	41
4.	Bihar	12	251	10	188	11	184
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	101	71	74	54	81	56
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	47	12	58	15	39
8.	Delhi	1	9	6	20	10	26
9.	Goa	5	80	8	71	3	55
10.	Gujarat	240	1751	248	1534	272	1169
11.	Haryana	41	64	40	61	67	40
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13	23	3	23	9	31
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	18	0	14	1	2
14.	Chandigarh	21	78	29	115	21	69
15.	Karnataka	,u,	,u,	51	30	54	464
16.	Kerala	24	234	20	326	18	158
17.	Madhya Pradesh	59	334	44	438	30	358
18.	Maharashtra	187	1687	145	1471	150	1352
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	2	1
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	46	165	55	167	46	169
24.	Puducherry	6	12	3	25	2	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Punjab	12	97	21	100	23	115
26.	Rajasthan	39	624	33	571	15	133
27.	Tamil Nadu	105	291	87	327	104	344
28.	Telangana	54	39	76	37	63	56
29.	Tripura	2	6	4	3	1	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	45	47	39	57	46	63
31.	Uttarakhand	7	47	21	21	10	44
32.	West Bengal	63	19180	38	13940	,u,	,u,
Total		1211	25403	1145	19816	1135	5309

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Sikkim.

(ii) P : Provisional

(iii) NA : Not Available

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Statement-II

Details of deaths and injuries in Coal Mine during the year 2015-2018

State	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries
1	2	3
2015		
Chhattisgarh	8	25
Gujarat	3	1
Chandigarh	11	28
Madhya Pradesh	8	31
Maharashtra	5	16
Odisha	3	4
Rajasthan	1	0
Telangana	7	187
Tamil Nadu	1	3
West Bengal	8	21

1	2	3
2016		
Andhra Pradesh	13	174
Chhattisgarh	4	13
Gujarat	0	3
Chandigarh	46	17
Madhya Pradesh	13	25
Maharashtra	3	14
Odisha	2	4
Telangana	1	4
Tamil Nadu	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	2
West Bengal	10	20
2017		
Andhra Pradesh	8	99
Chhattisgarh	7	6
Chandigarh	11	14

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	8	11
Maharashtra	4	6
Odisha	5	2
Rajasthan	1	0
Telangana	4	41
Tamil Nadu	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	1
West Bengal	8	5
2018		
Andhra Pradesh	0	3
Chhattisgarh	2	2
Telangana	0	4
West Bengal	0	1

Note: Serious injures includes fatal accident injuries. Data as on 31.01.2018.

Details of deaths and injuries in Non-Coal Mine during the year 2015-2018

State	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries
1	2	3
2015		
Andhra Pradesh	6	1
Assam	1	6
Chhattisgarh	1	5
Gujarat	2	18
Himachal Pradesh	0	1
Chandigarh	1	2
Karnataka	3	6
Kerala	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	1
Maharashtra	1	0

1	2	3
Odisha	2	1
Rajasthan	20	7
Tamil Nadu	4	1
Tripura	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	1
2016		
Andhra Pradesh	8	1
Assam	5	3
Chhattisgarh	2	8
Goa	0	1
Gujarat	1	4
Haryana	1	0
Chandigarh	6	4
Karnataka	4	1
Kerala	0	5
Madhya Pradesh	2	3
Maharashtra	3	3
Odisha	1	1
Rajasthan	5	4
Tamil Nadu	6	6
Uttarakhand	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	4
West Bengal	3	0
2017		
Andhra Pradesh	14	0
Assam	0	9
Chhattisgarh	0	8
Goa	1	0
Gujarat	1	3
Chandigarh	2	1
Karnataka	5	1

1	2	3	1	2	3
Kerala	0	2	Tamil Nadu	10	7
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	West Bengal	2	2
Maharashtra	2	2		2018	
Odisha	5	2	Rajasthan	1	0
Rajasthan	23	3			

Note: Serious injures includes fatal accident injures. Data as on 31.01.2018.

Statement-III

State-wise details of workers injured and died during three years and the current year (upto 30th June, 2017) on construction sites in Central Sphere

Sl. No.	State	2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Karnataka	–	02	–	02	–	04	01	01
2.	Gujarat	–	01	–	03	–	17	–	01
3.	Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	05	–	03	–	–
4.	Uttar Pradesh	–	–	–	02	–	03	–	–
5.	Andhra Pradesh	01	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Kerala	01	04	–	19	04	11	–	01
7.	Rajasthan	02	02	–	01	–	03	–	–
8.	Tamil Nadu	–	05	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Bihar	–	01	–	02	–	–	–	–
10.	West Bengal	–	01	–	02	–	–	–	–
11.	Maharashtra	01	10	–	05	02	06	01	03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	–	08	–	03	–	02	–	01
13.	New Delhi	–	–	–	–	03	06	–	–
14.	Assam	–	–	–	02	01	02	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Odisha	–	–	–	–	01	01	04	03
16.	Chandigarh	–	02	–	01	–	–	–	–
17.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	02	–	–	–	–
Total		05	36	–	49	11	58	06	11

Source:- Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

[Translation]

Shortage of Funds for Higher Education

1409. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of funds for disseminating and improving the quality of higher education in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the shortage of funds and expenditure incurred by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the share of private sector in the total expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The central institutions of higher learning are currently dependent on Government budgetary support totally as they impart education with minimal fees. While Government continues its support for these institutions, however those are not sufficient for the requirements of these institutions in adequate manner and in quick time. Premier institutions with high level of intellectual capital suffer for want of good quality research infrastructure required to channelize these capabilities into meaningful research. As a result, these institutions are performing below par in the world rankings.

Hence, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up to leverage funds from the market using market-based instruments duly securitizing the future flows that the institutions command. The Government equity Rs. 250 crore has been allocated to HEFA during 2017-18. The Government equity Rs. 250 crore has been made to HEFA during 2017-18. Further, the Government equity Rs. 2750 crore has been provisioned to HEFA during 2018-19.

The Budget 2018-19 has announced to raise Rs. 1,00,000 crore through HEFA to fund education institute to fast track research and academic infrastructure.

EPFO Funds in Stock Market

1410. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invest the provident fund amount in stock market or in any other investment schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain organizations have expressed concerns in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Investments by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are made as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Government.

Presently, as per direction of Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), 15 per cent of EPFO corpus is being invested in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and the balance 85 per cent in other securities and debt instruments as per the pattern of investment.

(c) and (d) The pattern of investment is as per guidelines of the Government. Generally, there has been no concerns raised in this context.

[English]

Closure of DGS&D

1411. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the process

of shutting down the nearly 100 year old procurement arm of the Government, the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D);

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

(c) whether the public procurement is being managed by the Government's e-market platform since last year and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has to decide upon issues relating to manpower, land and office spaces of the said Directorate before its closure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) Headquarter including its regional offices and its field offices have been closed on 31.10.2017 in accordance with the Cabinet decision dated 12.4.2017

(c) Yes, Madam. GeM was launched on 9th August, 2016 as a end-to-end electronic market place for procurement of goods and service by Government organizations.

(d) and (e) The process of closure of DGS&D has been completed. DGS&D owned land and office spaces have been handed over to Land and Development Officer, Government of India and DGFT and the rented premises surrendered to landlords. Grade A, B and C officials of erstwhile DGS&D have been declared surplus. A large number of officials have already been redeployed.

EPS-95 Scheme

1412. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hike minimum pension to Rs. 7500 per month under EPS-95 scheme;

(b) if so, the time by when it is likely to be done;

(c) whether the Government proposes for interim relief prior to finalization of minimum pension per month therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

(e) The Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is a self funded Scheme with contribution @ 8.33 per cent of wages from employer. Further, Government contributes 1.16 per cent of wages in EPS, 1995 upto a salary limit of Rs. 15,000/- per month. The Government has also fixed minimum pension to Rs. 1000/- per month under EPS, 1995 by providing budgetary support keeping in view the widespread demand with effect from 01.09.2014.

Integration of Entrepreneurship Education

1413. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the colleges of Telangana which have been identified for integration of entrepreneurship education along with mainstream education under the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015;

(b) the details of the progress made for the integration and anticipated time by which all the identified colleges would be integrated; and

(c) whether any Nodal Entrepreneurship Hubs are being set up in Telangana and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In order to achieve the targets and objectives of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) on 9th November, 2016. Although the scheme was launched on 9th November, 2016, it was awaiting for signing of implementation agreement with Wadhvani Foundation (The Knowledge Partner), which was signed on 23.02.2017. Hence, the project actually started during the financial year 2017-18. The scheme aims to create an enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development through entrepreneurship education and training across the country in select Institutes of Higher Learning (Universities, Colleges and Premier

Institutes), schools, Industrial Training Centers (ITIs) and Entrepreneurship Development Centers (EDCs) for over a period of five years (2016-17 to 2020-21). So far, 239 Institutes of Higher Learning viz. Universities, Colleges and Polytechnics have been empanelled under the scheme throughout India including 28 in Telangana state. Details of these 28 institutions are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (c) The National E-hub has been set up at

National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and recruitment has been completed. Locations and Institutes for setting up of Regional Hubs have been identified. Setting up of 14 Nodal Hubs as planned during the first year of implementation has been completed including one (01) in the state of Telangana housed at Government City College, Hyderabad. Training of the Nodal staff has been completed. With this the formal rollout of the scheme has already been effectuated.

Statement

Sl.No.	District	Prime Category	Name and Address of the Institute
1	2	3	4
1.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	Quli Qutub Shah Govt. Polytechnic Near Zoo Park Chandulal Baaradhari, Old City Hyderabad
2.	Warangal	Colleges/Universities	Kakatiya Government College new Bus Stand Road, Hanamkonda, Warangal District, Telangana
3.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	SASI Institute of Technology and Engineering West Godawari District, Andhra Pradesh-534101
4.	Mahabubnagar	Colleges/Universities	MVS Government Arts and Science College, Boothpur Road. Christian Palli, Mahabubnagar, Telangana
5.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	KG Reddy College of Engineering and Technology Chilkur Village, Moinabad Mondal, RR District-501504
6.	Kamareddy	Colleges/Universities	Telangana University Department of Social Work, South Campus BTS, Jangapally, Post Bikaner. Kamareddy
7.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	Government Degree College for Women Begumpet Hyderabad-500016
8.	Nizamabad	Colleges/Universities	Girraj Government College (A), Nizamabad Dubba, Nizamabad District
9.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	Rishi Ubar Charitable Educational society Near JNTUH Kukatpally Hyderabad
10.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	Dhruva Institute of Engineering and Technology, Near Ramoji Film City, Thooprampet Hyderabad
11.	Kamareddy	Colleges/Universities	Telangana University, South Campus. BTS Jangampally-Post Bhiknur Kamareddy, Telangana
12.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	BJR Govt. Degree College Vittalwadi Narayanaguda Hyderabad
13.	Medak	Colleges/Universities	BV Raju Institute of Technology
14.	Ranga Reddy	Colleges/Universities	Anurag Group of Institutions Venkatapur, Ghatkesar, Ranga Reddy, Telangana

1	2	3	4
15.	Kothagudem	Colleges/Universities	Govt. Polytechnic. Rudrampur, Kothagudem, Telangana-507118
16.	Ranga Reddy	Colleges/Universities	Bharat Institute of Engineering and Technology Mangalpally Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy, Telangana-501510
17.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	Vasavi College of Engineering 9-5-81 Ibrahimbagh Hyderabad 500031, Telangana
18.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	Indira Priyadarshini Government Degree College for Women Nampally Hyderabad, 5- 5-276/Behing Board of Intermediate Education
19.	Nizamabad	Colleges/Universities	Govt. Polytechnic for women nizamabad, Near Mee-Seva Kanteshwa, Nizamabad-503001
20.	Nizamabad	Colleges/Universities	Govt. Polytechnic Nizamabad, Kanteshwar, Nizamabad
21.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	Central Institute of Tool Design, (MSME) Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037
22.	Nalgonda	Colleges/Universities	Vathsalya Institute of Science and Technology, Anatharam, Bhongir-508116
23.	Khammam	Colleges/Universities	Daripally Anantha Ramulu College of Engineering and Technology, Satyanarayanapuram, Kura VI Road, Khamman-507003
24.	Nalgonda	Colleges/Universities	MKR Government Degree College, 12/237 Mission Compound Mehboop Nagar Road Dewara Konda
25.	Gajwel	Colleges/Universities	Government Degree College, Gajwel
26.	Hyderabad	Colleges/Universities	Government City College, Beside High Court, Nayapul, Hyderabad
27.	Bhadradi	Colleges/Universities	Government Degree and PG College, Bhadrachalam, Bhadradi District, 507111
28.	Sangareddy	Colleges/Universities	S.S. Government Polytechnic, Ranjole (VIL), Zaheerabad (M), Sangareddy (Dist.) 502318

[Translation]

Verification of Certificates

1414. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) whether there are no guidelines of the students and providing degree to the students in CMJ University,

Shillong to get their certificates verified and obtain degree;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to issue directions for verification of certificates through e-mail or post of the University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,

RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) CMJ University is a State Private University, which is established by the Act of State Legislature of Meghalaya. The Authentication/ Verification of certificates and degrees issued by CMJ University, Meghalaya is done by the State Government of Meghalaya. Students can approach the State Government for verification of their degrees/certificates and for any information about their degrees/certificates.

The Government has also launched an online storehouse of academic awards [Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates, Mark sheet, etc) namely National Academic Depository (NAD). The details of NAD are available on website www.nad.gov.in where academic awards can be verified.

Labour Laws and Social Security of Labourers

1415. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken several remedial measures related to labour laws and several policy measures related to social security of labourers during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has worked for providing desired assistance in the implementation of these policy measures to ensure proper livelihood of the labourers; 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 Ministry has taken a number of legislative as well as governance initiatives during the last 3 years for the protection of the interests of labourers. Some of the important initiatives are as follows:-

- Amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by which eligibility limit for payment of bonus enhanced from Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 21000/- per month and the Calculation Ceiling from Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 7000/- or the minimum wages.
- Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank account.

- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 provides for complete ban on employment of children below 14 years in any occupation or process.
- Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017, increases the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.
- The Employee Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2017 seeks to rationalize penalties and strengthen the rights of the workers under the Act.
- Shram Suvidha Portal, launched by the Government on 16.10.2014, operates a transparent risk based Online Labour Inspection Service for effective enforcement of Labour Laws.

(c) and (d) "Labour" is a concurrent subject, therefore, the main responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the various Labour Acts lies with the Central and the State Governments/Union Territories in relation to the establishments falling in the Central and State Sphere respectively. In cases, where the State Governments are "appropriate authorities", the enforcement of the provisions of the Labour Acts is done by the officials of State Labour Departments. The State Governments, including Government of Maharashtra, in their respective jurisdiction implement various policy measures, including recent ones, as provided under various Labour Laws and rules made thereunder. Inspections are also done by the State Government to enforce the provisions of the various Labour Laws so as to ensure wage security, job security, social security and various other safety, health and welfare measures which facilitate proper livelihood for labourers.

Inclusion of Tribes in ST List

1416. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Jharkhand has resent its proposal to the Union Government for considering inclusion of Kurmi, Kudumi and Mahto Tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the various steps taken by the Government for granting approval to the aforesaid proposal?

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

The Government of Jharkhand had sent a proposal vide their letters dated 8.12.2004 and 6.1.2005 for inclusion of Kurmi, Kudmi (Mahto) community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand without any ethnographic report in support of the proposal. Therefore, Ministry of Tribal Affairs vide letter dated 15.4.2005 requested Government of Jharkhand for forwarding the report for processing the proposal further. In response, vide letter dated 10.2.2015, Government of Jharkhand furnished ethnographic report. However, the ethnographic report did not support inclusion of Kurmi/Kudmi (Mahto) community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand. It was conveyed to Government of Jharkhand vide this Ministry's letter dated 31.7.2015 that no further action was pending with the Government of India since the State Government had not recommended inclusion of Kurmi/Kudmi (Mahto) communities in the list of STs of Jharkhand.

Promotion of Rural Industries

1417. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the number of industries set up and functional in the country according to policy of "Jahan Par Utpadan Wahin Nirman Prasanskaran" during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the details of the industry specially of Oil industries, textile industries fruit based industries and jute industries in Maharashtra including Jalgaon district;

(c) whether the Government is considering any village industry policy to make each village an industrial area in place of making industrial areas near cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No policy or scheme by name "Jahan Par Utpadan Wahin Nirman Prasanskaran" is being implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

(b) Ministry of MSME is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities by providing financial assistance for establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector to traditional artisans and unemployed youth in rural as well as urban areas. Any activity (barring a few indicated in the negative list of Scheme guidelines) can be taken up under PMEGP, broadly in the areas as mentioned below:—

- (i) Agro Based and Food Processing Industry (ABFPI);
- (ii) Forest Based Industry (FBI);
- (iii) Mineral Based Industry (MBI);
- (iv) Polymer and Chemical Based Industry (PCBI);
- (v) Rural Engineering and Bio Technology Industry (REBTI);
- (vi) Handmade Paper and Fibre Industry (HMPFI); and
- (vii) Service and Textiles industry.

Number of micro enterprises setup under PMEGP in Maharashtra during last three year under the above said 7 industry groups is given in the enclosed Statement. District-wise information is not maintained in the Ministry.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Industry Group-wise number of projects set up in Maharashtra under PMEGP during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Projects in Nos., MM Rs. in lakhs, Employment in persons)

Year	ABFPI	FBI	HMP/FI	MBI	PCBI	REBT	Service/ Textile	Total
2014-15								
Projects	594	116	108	302	106	391	1852	3469
Margin Money	1859.37	299.9 8	240.14	1256.43	346.48	1025.2 6	2816.15	7843.81
Employment	5906	1179	914	4121	1110	3640	11441	28311

Year 2015-16	ABFPI	FBI	HMP/FI	MBI	PCBI	REBT	Service/ Textile	Total
Projects	411	59	56	237	89	327	1318	2343
Margin Money	1069.29	201.10	143.70	902.94	295.08	844.84	1828.09	5285.03
Employment	2579	463	309	1997	653	2114	12046	20161

Year 2016-17	ABFPI	FBI	HMP/FI	MBI	PCBI	REBT	Service/ Textile	Total
Projects	397	51	56	189	101	285	1246	2325
Margin Money	1431.85	221.64	148.47	769.57	387.81	818.04	2223.98	6001.36
Employment	3906	574	483	2257	1087	2457	7035	17799

[English]

Rural Wages

1418. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- whether rural wages have been reportedly decreasing over the past three years;
- if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- whether demonetization has significantly improved rural wages; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) No, Madam. As a part of Rural Labour Enquiry (RLE), Labour Bureau has been compiling average daily wage rates for General Agricultural Labourers and Non-Agricultural Labourers on the basis of the information collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from a fixed set of 600 sample villages spread over 20 States.

Annual average daily wage rates for General Agricultural Labourers have increased during the last three years. In 2015 it stood at Rs. 233.84 and increased to Rs. 248.32 in 2016 and Rs. 263.59 in 2017. In the case of Non-Agricultural Labourers, the annual average daily wage

rate increased from Rs. 246.82 in 2015 to Rs. 257.95 in 2016 and further to Rs. 270.76 in 2017.

Government has taken several initiatives which inter-alia include fixing and revising minimum wages' of workers under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and periodic revision of wage rates for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005.

Funds under the RTE Act

1419. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether funds have been released to states for reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admissions under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009;
- if so, the details of the funds released thereof for each State for the last three years;
- whether all the States have notified their per-student costs for reimbursement under the RTE Act;
- the details of the proposal claims submitted by States for reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admissions under the Act for the last three years, State-wise;
- whether all the States have notified admissions for children from Economically Weaker and Disadvantaged Sections as mandated by the Act in their respective State RTE rules; and
- if not, the details of the States thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood schools in Class-I or below to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class. Section 12(2) further mandates that such schools shall be reimbursed expenditure incurred by them as per the prescribed norms.

SSA norms provide that States/UTs will reimburse to the private unaided schools for admission under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 according to the per child cost notified by each State/UT. Thereafter, the expenditure incurred by the State/UT is supported under SSA for Classes I to VIII subject to a limit of 20% of the overall SSA budget approved for the respectively State/UT.

14 States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and Tripura have notified per-child cost for reimbursement under RTE Act. There are no private unaided

schools in Lakshadweep Islands whereas, RTE Act, 2009 is not applicable in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. Remaining States/UTs have not issued any notification in this regard.

A total of 13 States have submitted re-imbusement claims in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) 2015-16 and 2016-17 for children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) during academic session 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. In the AWP&B, 2017-18, 15 States have submitted claims for children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) during academic session 2016-17. Fund was approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) of SSA for 7 States during 2015-16, for 10 States during 2016-17 and for 6 States during 2017-18 as per SSA norms. States-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (f) 5 States viz. Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Telangana have not issued notifications regarding admissions under RTE Act. There are no private unaided schools in Lakshadweep Islands whereas, RTE Act, 2009 is not applicable in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. Remaining 29 States/UTs have issued notification regarding admission in private unaided schools under Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009.

Statement

Details of proposals received from State Governments and approvals against reimbursement to Private Schools for the last three years under SSA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.75	0.0	Proposal was not approved for 2016-17, as State has not notified per child cost for reimbursement.
2.	Bihar	2559.714	0.0	4250.69	0.0	6057.07	0.0	State has neither notified per child cost nor reimbursed the amount to private schools.
3.	Chhattisgarh	3358.840	3064.690	3500	3133.28	3500	0.0	For 2014-15 and 2015-16, proposal was approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.
4.	Delhi	5139.510	0.0	14545.78	3481.95	7351.31	0.0	For 2014-15, per child cost was not notified and private schools were not reimbursed. For 2015-16, proposal was approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, the proposal has been approved in principal subject to submission of relevant documents.
5.	Gujarat	1303.300	1303.300	5406.18	5406.18	11374.35	0.0	For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.
6.	Jharkhand	672.930	0.0	1500.98	0.0	1000.00	0.0	For 2014-15 and 2015-16, private schools were not reimbursed. For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.
7.	Karnataka	16023.771	12355.156	22636.0	16549.75	37900.00	18246.75	Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	24333.400	0.0	50121.64	9707.77	14919.64	14919.64	Proposal for 2014-15 was approved in 2015-16. However, proposal for 2015-16 was not approved, as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
9.	Maharashtra	13811.270	0.0	24313.08	2469.99	42269.32	1400.00	Proposal for 2014-15 was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools. For 2015-16 and 2016-17, proposal has been approved as per SSA norms.
10.	Odisha	953.940	15.115	88.34	88.34	35.11	35.11	Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.
11.	Rajasthan	18925.00	4171.210	13895.84	8292.5	26762.03	12453.41	Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Tamil Nadu	7157.21	0.0	39936.56	18.62	12493.54	0.0	For 2014-15, proposal was not approved as State did not notify per child cost. For 2015-16, proposal has been approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, proposal was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
13.	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	406.48	0.0	Proposal for 2016-17 was not approved as State has not started admissions in private schools.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5.26	5.262	121.5	121.5	1166.29	0.0	Proposal for 2016-17 was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
15.	Uttarakhand	4204.680	4150.838	4958.19	0.0	13147.57	3950.42	Proposals have been approved for 2014-15 and 2016-17 as per PAB norms. Proposal for 2015-16 was approved in principle subject to submission of relevant documents by State.
Total		98448.825	25065.571	185274.78	49269.88	178495.46	51005.33	

Source: AWP&B Minutes, SSA.

[Translation]

Integrated Tribal Development Project

1420. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken in Gujarat during the last three years under the Integrated Tribal Development Project;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned to Gujarat under this scheme during the last three years along with the details of amount utilised out of it during the said period;

(c) whether any review of the works undertaken under the scheme and if so, the outcome of such review; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds to State Government of Gujarat under various schemes including 2 major schemes viz. (i) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, and (ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS). State Government implements this two schemes/projects through their implementing agencies which includes Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). There are 9 such ITDPs in the State of Gujarat. The details of amount sanctioned to Gujarat under the above said schemes during the last three years along with the details of amount utilised out of it during the said period is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Implementation of the projects is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the following steps are also taken to monitor the

performance of the schemes/programmes administered by the Ministry:—

- (i) During Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meetings, the information on the completion of projects etc. is ascertained from the State Government officials.
- (ii) Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds as per the norms of GFR.
- (iii) Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are insisted upon.
- (iv) Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (v) Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central/Regional level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress.

Statement

Gujarat

(i) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

Statement showing funds released and Utilization reported under SCA to TSP:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Fund Released	Utilization reported
2014-15	10382.74	10382.74
2015-16	10566.50	10566.50
2016-17	9488.00	4008.26
2017-18	*7701.90	Not due
Total	38139.14	24957.50

*As on 28.02.2018.

Details of activities approved by PAC during 2014-15 under SCA to TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Activities	Amount Approved
1.	Agriculture Diversification Project – Provided high quality seeds, fertilizers and training to ST farmers in ITDP area	3428.50
2.	System of Rice Intensification (SRI) – Rice crop cultivation	150.00
3.	Integrated Dairy Development Project – Income generation for BPL tribal family with cattle	1170.00
4.	Integrated Livestock Development Project – Income generation for BPL tribal family with cattle	950.00
5.	Establishment of Cattle Feed Factory – Feed for cattle at less transportation cost	1000.00
6.	High Quality Skill Training Center – Skill up gradation ST youth for better employment	1500.00
7.	Vocational Training Center – Various training programs for skill up-gradation and income generating	1000.00
8.	Integrated Dairy Development	1184.24

Details of activities approved by PAC during 2015-16 under SCA to TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Activities	Amount Approved
A Livelihood		
1	Proposal for Integrated Dairy Development Project	1740.00
2	Proposal for Integrated Livestock Development Project	1474.79
2a	Proposal for Development of AI Centres	572.19
2b	Development of ILD Centres with BIAF	414.00
2c	Development of ILD Centres with JK Trust Gram VikasYojana	488.60
3	Proposal for Heifer Rearing Project	466.07
4	Strengthening of FRA beneficiaries as post Claim Support	500.00
6	Haats in Tribal Areas	400.00
B Skill Development		
7	Proposal for Quality Skill Training Programme	500.00
C Agriculture Development		
9	Proposal for Vegetables Cropping Under Agriculture Diversification Project	3400.00
10	Proposal for setting of Vegetables Collection cum Grading centers in the Tribal areas of Gujarat	747.70
12	Proposal for Training on setting up of Kitchen Garden	100.00
13	Proposal for Apiculture Project in Tribal Area	10.00

Details of activities approved by PAC during 2016-17 under SCA to TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Activities	Location	Amount approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Proposal for setting up of Vegetable Collection cum Grading centers in the tribal areas of Gujarat	100 centres across tribal belt	450.00
2.	Cultivation of Tissue Cultured Sugarcane in Tribal belt of Gujarat (pilot project)		300.00
3.	Cultivation of Tissue Cultured Banana in Tribal belt of Gujarat		500.00
4.	Proposal for Integrated Dairy Development Project, 10000 tribal women beneficiaries		1740.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Proposal for Vegetable Cropping Under Agriculture Diversification Project	(i) Banaskantha, (ii) Sabarkantha, (iii) Panchmahal, (iv) Dahod, (v) Chhota Udaipur, (vi) Bharuch, (vii) Narmada, (viii) Surat, (ix) Tapi, (x) Valsad, (xi) Navsari, (xii) Dangs, (xiii) Mahisagar, (xiv) Aravalli	2991.64
6.	Proposal for Vertical Cropping System (cultivation of tomato, bittergourd, bottlegourd etc.) 3000 beneficiaries		450.00
7.	Bamboo based livelihood Programme (4000 families)	(i) Chotta Udaipur, (ii) Dahod, (iii) Bharuch, (iv) Valsad	290.00
8.	Proposal for Vocational Training Centres in PPP Mode (700 beneficiaries)	(i) Chotta Udaipur, (ii) Dahod, (iii) Bharuch, (iv) Valsad	1524.00
9.	Proposal for Construction of Sports Complex (three) with Track and provision of Gym equipment in residential schools		500.00
10.	Strengthening of FRA beneficiaries as Post Claim Support (scientific development of land, minor irrigation, source of drinking water, cost of diesel engine, pumping machine)		750.00

Details of activities approved by PAC during 2017-18 under SCA to TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Activities	Location	Amount approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture Diversification project (providing high quality seeds, fertilizers and training) No. of Beneficiaries – 32667 Unit cost – Rs. 3300/- per beneficiary	Various ITDPs	1077.87
2.	Cultivation of Tissue Cultured Sugarcane in Tribal belt of Gujarat (being done by State Fertilizer Corporation, GSPC) No. of Beneficiaries – 1600 tribal farmers Avg. unit cost – Rs. 37500.00 per acre Total Acreages – Appx. 870 acre	Various ITDPs	300.00
3.	Cultivation of Tissue Cultured Banana in Tribal belt No. of Beneficiaries – 1500 tribal farmers Avg. unit cost – Rs. 58000.00 per acre Total Acreages – Appx. 870 acre	Various ITDPs	500.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Wadi (orchard) Programme (Growing fruit plants, intercropping) Unit cost – Approximately Rs. 45000 per Acre Total Acreage – Appx. 2200 acres	Various ITDPs	500.00
5.	Proposal for Vertical Cropping System (Mandap) For vegetables, provision of seeds, fertilizers and related extension services No. of Beneficiaries – 3300 Unit cost – Rs. 15,288/- per beneficiaries	Various ITDPs	500.00
6.	Proposal for System Rice Intensification (SRI) Unit cost – Approximately Rs. 2800 per Acre Total Acreage – 10714 acres	Various ITDPs	300.00
7.	Honey Bee Keeping Project in tribal area (providing bee boxes along with the equipments) No. of Beneficiaries – 2000 Unit cost – Rs. 10000/- per beneficiaries	Surat, Valsad, Navsari, Narmada, Tapi and Dang	200.00
8.	Fishing rearing project No. of Beneficiaries – 100 Society unit cost – Rs. 4.00 lakh per society At least 40% tribal women beneficiaries and landless tribal entrepreneur having potential of cage culture would be given priority.	Costal belt or large water bodies	400.00
9.	Proposal for Integrated Dairy Development Project (for BPL tribal family) No. of Beneficiaries – 10000 tribal women Unit cost – Rs. 51,800 which includes share of: SCA to TSS – Rs. 17500/- TDD, GoG – Rs. 15,000/- GTDC – Rs. 20,000/- Beneficiary Contribution – Rs. 2000/-	Various ITDPs	1740.00
10.	Proposal for Heifer Rearing Project (for BPL tribal family) No. of beneficiaries – 1250 Unit cost – Rs. 18660/-	Various ITDPs	233.25
11.	Veterinary services in Tribal areas – 2 mobile units of veterinary	4ITDP blocks, 2 districts	44.00
12.	Proposal for Vocational Training for tribal youths (by D-SAG) Trade – Driving, welding, fitter etc. No. of beneficiaries – 7,960	Valsad, Dahod, Bharuch, ChhotaUdep ur Distts.	1700.03
13.	Skill Training for Tribal Youths Trades : Plastic Processing, Hospitality, CNC Machine Operation, Accounting, Electrical and Electronics, Information Technology, Sales and Retail, Garment making and Textiles, Para-medical, etc.	All ITDP Areas	50.00

1	2	3	4
14	Support to farmers in Farm mechanization (providing machineries through convergence with agriculture deptt) Gap funding by TDD apart from contribution from Agriculture Deptt and 10% participants contribution	All ITDP Areas	900.00
15.	Strengthening of FRA beneficiaries as Post Claim Support such as Scientific Development of Land, Minor Irrigation and sources of drinking water, Drip-irrigation benefit, Training for Scientific Collection of Minor Forest Produces	ITDP areas	500.00
17.	Proposal for Technology Based Financial Inclusion Project in HDP areas (setting up of ATMs in remote tribal areas) Beneficiaries – Appx. 3,20,000	Various ITDPs	500.00
18.	Project Proposal for Implementation of Forest Rights Act (FRA) –		
	(i) Administrative expenditure, Awareness, Training and related activities both in Scheduled and non-Scheduled districts (Cost: Rs. 300.00 lakhs)	Various ITDPs	500.00
	(ii) Expenditure towards measurement of forest lands approved under FRA (Cost: Rs. 200.00 lakhs)		
19.	Construction of Check Dam and Lift Irrigation across tribal belt of Gujarat. Total Project cost – 2000.00 lakh. The project has 3 components: (i) Water Harvesting (ii) Distribution of Water to the Fields: (iii) Micro Irrigation Systems The project will be completed over a period of two years	Various ITDPs	500.00
20.	Drinking water facility in Bhiloda, Aravalli district. Changing in the existing distribution system of the village, new storages, new pipelines and machinery works in the area has to be done for proper water supply in the village Bhiloda	Bhiloda village, Aravalli district	986.70

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

Statement showing funds released and Utilization reported under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Year	Fund Released	Utilization reported
1	2	3
2014-15	8592.45	8592.45

1	2	3
2015-16	11680.00	11680.00
2016-17	9739.02	3802.26
2017-18	10384.08	Not due
Total	40395.55	24074.71

*As on 28.02.2018.

Details of activities approved by PAC during 2014-15 under Art, 275(1)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Activities	Amount Approved
1.	Recurring Grant of existing EMRS (5961@42000)	2503.62
2.	Capital cost for existing EMRS in State of Gujarat	340.00
3.	Non-recurring cost for EMRS as per scheme guideline	100.00
4.	Capital Cost for Girls Residential Schools in the State of Gujarat	1300.00
5.	Biometric Based Attendance and Computer Aided Learning System (BACALS)	461.00
6.	SATCOM based tutorial classes	94.50
7.	Forest Rights Act	400.00
8.	Transit Hostel (Spill over work of year 2011-12)	40.00
9.	Construction of girl's toilet blocks in Asharamshala	720.00
10.	Construction of vocational training center, workshop	350.00
11.	Construction of vocational training center (male and female) and staff quarters	295.36
12.	Construction of vocational training center	450.00
13.	Strengthening of Tribal Sub Plan Administration	474.00
14.	2% Project Management Grant	299.97
15.	Construction activities such as RCC roads toilets blocks in schools, overhead water tank with pipeline, slab drain, cause way, crematorium	764.00

Details of activities approved by PAC during 2015-16 under Art, 275(1)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Activities	Amount Approved
1	2	3
1.	Recurring cost for existing 22 EMRSs (7,545 students)	3168.90
2.	Promotion of science in School. Provision for Science and Math teachers.	100.00

1	2	3
3.	Proposal for construction of spill-over Vocational Training Centres	1095.36
4.	Construction of Vocational training center, workshop	350.00
5.	Construction of Vocational training center (male and female) and staff quarters	295.36
6.	Construction of Vocational training center	450.00
7.	Capital cost of Girls Residential Schools in Gujarat	1300.00
8.	Proposal for setting up of new EMRS	1200.00
9.	Establishment of milk pouch packing machine and allied services for Doodh Sanjivani Yojana	151.61
10.	Proposal for strengthening of Tribal Sub Plan Administrative Machinery	79.63
11.	Strengthening of Office building for Project Administrator,	2363.78
12.	Construction of Project Administrator's, Valsad	426.78
13.	Construction of Project Administrator's, Mahisagar	890.00
14.	Construction of Project Administration, Arvali	705.00
15.	Construction of Project Administration, Talala	342.00
16.	Proposal for Girls' Hygiene and Medical care	52.50
17.	Proposal for Toilet Blocks for Girls in Ashram Schools	720.00
18.	Biometric Based Attendance System and Computer Aided Learning Programme	490.04
19.	SATCOM based Tutorial Classes for English Language Enhancement Programme in Schools	40.10
20.	Proposal for Construction of Sports Complex with Track and provision of Gym equipment in residential schools	1030.00
21.	Project Proposal for Implementation of Forest Right Act,	300.00
22.	Project Management Grant at 2%	241.84
23.	Compound wall works for girl School and Taluka School at Dediapara	15.00
24.	Flood protection wall at Karjan Dam Navivashat near Bijal Chhagan's house at Nava Vaghpura, Nandod	20.00
25.	Mini Water Supply scheme at Nana Vasana, Zagadiya	10.00
26.	Drainage work at Panhiamba, Netrang	5.00
	Construction of Check dam-cum-causeway joining khergam-desad at Khargam	30.00
27.	Construction of Check dam-cum-causeway joining devdha-amalsad at Devdha	50.00
28.	Construction of Check dam-cum-causeway joining desad-ambheta at Desad	50.00

Details of activities approved by PAC during 2016-17 under Art, 275(1)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Activities	Location	Amount approved
1.	One new EMRS	Bharuch Dist.	750.00
2.	Proposal for setting-up Smart classrooms in Eklavya Model Residential Schools	(i) Kharedi Dahod (ii) Limkheda Dhahod (iii) Kadana Panchmahal (iv) Danta Banaskantha (v) Bhiloda Sabarkantha (vi) Songandh Tapi (vii) Saputara Dang (viii) Nandod Narmada (ix) Puniyawant Chota Udaipur (x) Bardoli Surat (xi) Palanpur, Banaskantha (xii) Dhrampur Valsad (xiii) Songadh Tapi	111.00
3.	Capital cost of Girls Residential Schools in Low literacy Girls Residential School (3 nos.)	(i) Gadh Mahudi; Danta, Banashkanta, (ii) Chitravad, Talala, Gir Somnath and (iii) Ghoghamba, Panchmahal	1800.00
4.	Proposal for Toilet Blocks for Girls in Ashram Schools	200 Ashram schools	240.00
5.	Proposal for Quality Skill Training Programme (placement 80-90 %) State Government plans to train 1000 STs including 300 females.	All ITDP areas	300.00
6.	Capital cost of two vocational training centres	Dharampur, Valsad, Waghodiya	1174.00
7.	Recurring cost for existing EMRS 9053 Students × Rs. 42,000/-.	23 EMRS	3802.26
8.	Biometric Based Attendance System and Computer Aided Learning Programme	8000 Tribal schools in 8 Distts.	461.00
9.	Proposal for Apiculture Project in Tribal Area	Valsad, Navsari, Narmada, Tapi, Dang Distt.	250.00
10.	Check Dam and Irrigation (water irrigation system, water harvesting, distribution of water)	Not indicated	400.00
11.	Project Management Grant		195.76
12.	Upgradation of Khedbrahma PA office	Khedbrahma	480.00

Details of activities approved by PAC during 2017-18 under Art, 275(1)

1. Committed Liability:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Project	Year of first Approval	Location/ District	Total Project Estimate	Amount Already Released	Amount approved for release during 2017-18
1.	One new EMRS	2016-17	Village/Taluka–Vagalkhod, Bharuch Distt.	1200.00	750.00	450.00
2.	Capital cost of two vocational training centres	2016-17	Dharampur Taluka, Valsad Distt. and Waghodiya Taluka, Vadodara Distt.	2348.00	1174.00	1174.00

2. New Proposal

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Activities	Location	Amount approved
1	Recurring cost for existing EMRS Beneficiaries- 9359 students	24 EMRSs	3930.78
2.	Capital cost for setting up of three new EMRSs in Gujarat State. Project cost – Rs. 3600.00 lakh	(i) Sagbara Taluka, Narmada Distt. (ii) Naswadi Taluka, Chhotaudepur Distt. (iii) Mandvi Taluka, Surat Distt.	1200.00
3.	Capital cost of Girls' Literacy Residential Schools (GLRS) in Gujarat	(i) Village – Tanakhala, Block – Naswadi, Distt. – Chhotaudepur (ii) Village/Block – Dharampur, Distt. – Valsad (iii) Village – Poshina, Block – Khedbrahma, Distt. – Sabarkantha	900.00
4.	Gap Funding for Birsa Munda Tribal University (to provide higher education and research facilities to tribal population)		200.00
5.	Construction of New Tribal Museum		210.00
6.	Proposal for Toilet Blocks for Girls in Ashram Schools	100 Ashramshalas/ANS	720.00
7.	Recurring Cost for existing GLRS	43 Locations	1400.00
8.	2% Project Management cost		199.30

[English]

Industrial Production

1421. SHRI OM BIRLA:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether the Government acknowledges that India has been placed at 30th rank in the readiness for the future of production report and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the current manufacturing sector contribution to the India's GDP along with the rate of growth of the same during the last three years;

(c) the details of the positive impact associated with the ranking which the India is going to have in this sector in the upcoming years;

(d) whether the Government has also conducted any survey so as to determine what impact does the newly introduced reforms such as GST and 'Make in India' initiative had on the commerce and industry of the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the existing industrial production 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) As per the 'Readiness for the Future of Production Report 2018' released by the World Economic Forum, India has been ranked in 30th position out of the 100 countries and economies in terms of structure of production.

(b) As per the latest release of 1st revised estimates of National Income for the year 2016-17 by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the details of the manufacturing sector's contribution to the India's GDP along with the rate of growth during the last three years are given in the Table below:—

*Share and growth rate of manufacturing sector in
Gross Value Added (GVA) (in per cent)
(base year 2011-12)*

Year	2014-15*	2015-16#	2016-17@
Share (at current prices)	16.3	16.8	16.8
Growth rate (at constant prices)	7.9	12.8	7.9

*: Third Revised Estimates (New Series).

#: Second Revised Estimates.

@: First Revised Estimates.

Source: Central Statistics OFFICE.

(c) The report ranks India in the top five in terms of demand environment and also acknowledges that the Government has made significant push to improve key enablers and move towards a more connected economy.

(d) and (e) The Government has not conducted any specific survey to determine the impacts of newly introduced reforms such as GST and Make in India. However, the Government has been continuously reviewing the performance of all new initiatives taken by it. Further, the Government is continuously taking steps to boost growth in the industry which inter alia includes putting in place policy framework to create conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs. Make in India initiative aims to make India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. It focusses on infrastructure, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in select thrust sectors. This initiative is based on four pillars of New Processes, New Infrastructure, New Sectors and New Mindset, which have been identified to give boost not only in manufacturing but also in other sectors. The Government has undertaken Foreign Direct Investment policy reforms in 21 sectors covering 87 areas. In addition to the opening up of new sectors and enhancement of caps for existing sectors various conditionalities for foreign investments have also been simplified. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

Exams for 5th and 8th Classes

1422. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to reintroduce annual examination for Fifth and Eighth standards across the country to ensure standard of education, with a clearly defined learning outcomes;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a Study by the Ministry has revealed that most of the Seventh Class students are unable to do Fourth Class simple maths and Fifth class students are not able to read Third class text and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States who have expressed their opinion in support of the decision and the names of the States who have opposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017, was introduced in Lok Sabha on 11th August, 2017. It seeks to amend Section 16 of the RTE Act, 2009 related to 'no-detention' provision and provide for an annual examination in the fifth and eighth classes.

(b) No, Madam. The National Achievement Survey (NAS), conducted by the Ministry on 13th November, 2017, assessed the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs. This competency based assessment was based on the subject-wise and grade-wise Learning Outcomes developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The district level report cards have been made available on the website of the Ministry.

(c) Twenty two states viz. Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Puducherry, Delhi, Odisha, Tripura, Gujarat, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh have supported modification of Section 16 of the RTE Act, 2009. Six States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra and Telangana have desired for 'No-Detention' provision to be retained in the RTE Act, 2009.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

1423. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and the Ministry on pending issues like granting of MACP to teachers, CGHS facility, etc. and if so, the details thereof and the action taken on each of them;

(b) whether arrears and allowances as per 7th Pay Commission have not been disbursed to serving employees and pensioners of KVS;

(c) whether librarians in KVS have poor service conditions like no promotional avenues, no benefit of departmental examinations, no abroad posting, assignment of extra non-professional works/duties etc. and if so, the details thereof and measures taken thereon;

(d) whether regular complaints have been received against the Principals/Vice-Principals/HMs of Kendriya Vidyalayas and if so, the details of complaints received, redressed, pending and action taken against officials during the last one year, school/region-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government regarding grievances raised by Employee Associations of KVS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Representations are received from time-to-time on service related matters of the teaching/non-teaching staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). The considered views conveyed to KVS on the issues such as MACP, CGHS etc. are as under:—

One of the conditions for grant of MACP scheme is that the earlier ACP scheme should have been implemented/adopted by the autonomous/statutory body. Since KVS had themselves chosen not to opt the earlier ACP scheme for the teaching staff, the proposal for grant of MACP to teaching staff of KVS could not be agreed to; CGHS facilities have been extended to all serving employees of KVS (both teaching and non-teaching) at Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Kolkata. It has also been extended to serving employees of KVS (HQ), Regional Office at Delhi and the retired employees of KVS in Delhi/NCR. At locations where CGHS facilities are not available, KVS employees are extended the benefits under the Central

Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. With regard to extension of CGHS facilities to all serving/retired employees of KVS across the country, proposal could not be agreed to on account of severe resource crunch, especially, the acute shortage of qualified medical and paramedical professionals apart from other logistics and financial constraints.

(b) Cash additionality of Rs. 300.53 crore has been made available to the KVS, through revised budgetary allocation during 2017-18 which would enable disbursement

of substantial part of pay revision arrears to serving and retired employees of KVS.

(c) The Librarian cadre in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a separate cadre with no feeder grade post and promotional post. As per the recruitment rules, all posts of Librarians are filled through direct recruitment. Librarians are entitled to get Senior Scale and Selection Scale subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria as applicable to other teaching cadres in KVS. The three tier pay scale applicable to Librarians in KVS is as under:-

	As per 6th CPC	As per 7th CPC
Entry Scale	Rs. 9300-34800 + Grade Pay Rs. 4600/-	Level-07
Senior Scale	Rs. 9300-34800 + Grade Pay Rs. 4800/-	Level-08
Selection Scale	Rs. 15600-39100 + Grade Pay Rs. 5400/-	Level-10

No extra unprofessional work/duties are given to the Librarians. However, the arrangement periods (substitution work) may be given as per exigencies of service and in the interest of the students. There are no sanctioned posts of Librarians in the KVs abroad and only subject teachers are deputed to these KVs.

(d) Some complaints are received from time to time against the Principals and other staff of the KVs, on which

action is taken as per rules, when after scrutiny/inquiry prima facie cases are established. A statement showing details of complaints received by KVS during the last one year against Principals/Vice-Principals/Headmasters. KV/Region-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) All issues including grievances raised by employees associations of KVS are redressed through the Joint Consultative Machinery at regional and national levels.

Statement

School/region-wise details of number of complaints received by KVS during the last one year against Principals/Vice-Principals/Headmasters

Region	Name of KV	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints redressed
1	2	3	4
Jabalpur	No. 1 Rewa	1	1
	NKJ Katni		
	Dindori	1	1
Hyderabad	Nellore	1	
	Khammam	1	1
	AFS Suryalanka	1	1
Bangalore	No. 1 Rajnagar, Hubballi	1	1

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	No. 2 Firozpur Cantt.	1	1
Mumbai	CRPF Nagpur	1	1
Patna	Rau Pusa	1	
Varanasi	Mugalsarai	1	1
Chennai	Minabakkam	1	1
Jaipur	No. 1 Jaipur	1	1
	No. 2 Jaipur		1
	No. 4 Jaipur	1	1
	No. 2 Eklingarh	1	1
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	1	
Agra	No. 3 Baad Mathura	1	
Kolkata	No. 2 Kharagpur	1	
	NT Kharagpur	1	
	AFS Barrackpore	1	
Delhi	No. 1 Delhi Cantt.	1	
	No. 2 Delhi Cantt.	1	1
	JNU Campus	1	1
	Total	27	16

Setting up of HEFA for States

1424. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) established for development of high quality infrastructure in Centrally funded premier institutions or such an agency would be extended to State funded premier institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there would be creation of new and separate agencies for each State and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is no impetus of States to create

such agencies for themselves and if so, the details thereof along with 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) Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up by the Government to mobilize funds from the market as per requirements of the centrally funded higher educational institutions. There is no proposal to extend this agency to State funded premier institutions.

The Budget 2018-19 has announced to raise Rs. 1,00,000 crore through HEFA to fund education institute to fast track research and academic infrastructure.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Implementation of Reservation

1425. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has implemented SC/ST Reservation Policy with effect from 2.7.1997 as per DoPT OM dated 10th August, 2010;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against erring officials responsible for the delay;

(d) the time by which the Reservation Roster is likely to be implemented; and

(e) whether Liaison Officer in UGC belongs to SC/ST community 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 Grants Commission (UGC) has stated that implementation of the SC/ST Reservation Policy in promotion with effect from 2.7.1997 as per DoPT OM dated 10th August, 2010, the date on which the post based reservation was introduced has been kept in abeyance vide the DoPT O.M. dated 30th September, 2016. The matter is presently pending before the Apex Court.

(e) It has been informed by the UGC that it has appointed the Liaison Officer who belongs to OBC community and one Assistant Liaison Officer who belongs to SC category.

EPFO and ESIC Enrolment

1426. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a significant increase in the number of employees enrolled with Employees Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation during the last three years;

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

of employees enrolled during the said period, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to guarantee them their rights along with social security and health benefit and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints/suggestions from various quarters to ensure better facilities to employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The year-wise and State-wise details of total members (accounts) with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III. The number of employees enrolled with Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the last three years State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(c) Employees enrolled with EPFO and ESIC are provided all the benefits enshrined under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The benefits provided to members of EPFO include, provident fund, pension and deposit-linked insurance. Similarly, members of ESIC are provided health insurance in the form of medical care as well as cash benefits during sickness, maternity and disability benefit under the ESI Scheme.

Further, workers employed in organized (formal) sector are also provided benefits through the following Acts:-

(i) The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.

(ii) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

(iii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

(d) and (e) Grievances/suggestions for ensuring better facilities to employees are received from time to time from various quarters/stakeholders. There is an inbuilt mechanism in EPFO and ESIC to redress such grievances. The suggestions so received are also considered for improving the social security schemes.

Statement-I*Concentration of Establishments and Members
(State-wise) under EPFO as on 31.03.2015*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Members (Accounts)
1.	Maharashtra	31378999
2.	Tamil Nadu	19632669
3.	Karnataka	18327669
4.	Delhi	12657453
5.	Gujarat	12413799
6.	Andhra Pradesh	11908742
7.	Haryana	11271232
8.	West Bengal	7223536
9.	Uttar Pradesh	6670480
10.	Punjab	5444048
11.	Rajasthan	3991537
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3569593
13.	Kerala	2593429
14.	Odisha	2498805
15.	Uttarakhand	2030261
16.	Chandigarh	1700315
17.	Chhattisgarh	1232584
18.	Goa	1120273
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1103163
20.	Bihar	947552
21.	North East Region	754298
Total		158470437

Statement-II*Concentration of Establishments and Members
(State-wise) under EPFO as on 31.03.2016*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Members (Accounts)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,528

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,263,263
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23,056
4.	Assam	589,558
5.	Bihar	1,038,753
6.	Chandigarh	788,608
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,330,494
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38,270
9.	Daman and Diu	454,785
10.	Delhi	13,972,550
11.	Goa	1,189,486
12.	Gujarat	12,927,251
13.	Haryana	12,391,650
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,165,652
15.	Chandigarh	1,811,688
16.	Karnataka	20,161,034
17.	Kerala	2,636,043
18.	Lakshadweep	78
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3,838,608
20.	Maharashtra	34,127,787
21.	Manipur	23,323
22.	Meghalaya	81,868
23.	Mizoram	6,928
24.	Nagaland	14,733
25.	Odisha	2,629,589
26.	Puducherry	433,661
27.	Punjab	4,847,089
28.	Rajasthan	4,273,456
29.	Sikkim	50,033
30.	Tamil Nadu	20,578,908
31.	Telangana	9,393,447
32.	Tripura	78,250

1	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7,242,952
34.	Uttarakhand	2,274,176
35.	West Bengal	7,706,426
Total		171,413,981

Statement-III

*Concentration of Establishments and Members
(State/UT-wise) under EPFO as on 31.03.2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Members (Accounts)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,933
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,755,279
3.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Meghalaya and Assam	945,193
4.	Bihar	1,235,709
5.	Chandigarh	3,160,330
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,547,123
7.	Delhi	15,546,706

1	2	3
8.	Goa	1,316,705
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Gujarat	15,260,059
10.	Haryana	14,041,586
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1,362,504
12.	Chandigarh	1,997,937
13.	Karnataka	22,497,385
14.	Lakshadweep and Kerala	2,973,688
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4,403,751
16.	Maharashtra	38,417,086
17.	Odisha	2,925,452
18.	Punjab	3,051,343
19.	Rajasthan	4,923,490
20.	Puducherry and Tamil Nadu	23,653,089
21.	Telangana	10,692,231
22.	Uttar Pradesh	8,349,214
23.	Uttarakhand	2,714,784
24.	West Bengal	8,586,283
Total		193,391,860

Statement-IV

Coverage under ESIC

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Employees (2014-15)	No. of Employees (2015-16)	No. of Employees (2016-17)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh			
	Vijaywada	1061890	272640	440440
	Tirupathi	249640	114660	198560
	Visakhapatnam	174540	188070	312360
2.	Telangana	0*	1024020	1522130

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura	128200	137670	190560
4.	Sikkim	0*	11080	15350
5.	Bihar	113900	127790	188780
6.	Chandigarh	91490	95140	217860
7.	Chhattisgarh	232710	238290	389150
8.	Delhi			
	Rajender Place	415930	467240	813760
	Rohini	158490	163510	223260
	Okhla	464610	500580	758710
9.	Goa	137470	144430	262650
10.	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu			
	Ahmedabad	421260	466090	652420
	Vadodra	180460	191630	246490
	Surat	239880	250960	449730
11.	Haryana			
	Faridabad	483000	503860	659220
	Gurugram	685510	759630	1850600
	Ambala	134560	141230	192310
12.	Himachal Pradesh	199260	205420	255660
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	75770	82390	233520
14.	Chandigarh	218010	228170	295030
15.	Karnataka			
	Bangalore	653110	699000	967160
	Hubli	178710	197670	271560
	Peenya	369010	382060	501980
	Bomasandra	498640	541840	776520
	Gulbarga	43930	45440	139480
	Mysore	116090	128330	184090
	Mangalore	94400	100960	168330

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Kerala and Lakshadweep			
	Thrissur	93550	97320	134530
	Ernakulam	270800	288030	372480
	Kollam	136890	109960	112360
	Kozhikode	100130	102540	136170
	Thiruvananthapura	111540	107290	113360
17.	Madhya Pradesh	448190	481530	718720
18.	Maharashtra			
	Lower Parel	367070	385350	675890
	Marol	486190	497000	939770
	Thane	368680	371430	612390
	Nagpur	146680	145670	276950
	Aurangabad	126200	129670	219430
	Pune	476660	499390	1152790
	Nasik	81010	80550	148490
19.	Odisha	340050	365910	510880
20.	Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87890	90350	105460
21.	Punjab			
	RO Punjab	252640	259620	437120
	Jalandhar	175810	180160	221450
	Ludhiana	286460	280420	368230
22.	Rajasthan			
	Jaipur	442950	487910	841430
	Udaipur	126990	128940	186320
	Jodhpur	84820	84780	127330
23.	Tamil Nadu			
	Chennai	1284160	1335310	2034510
	Tirunelveli	139190	140170	183860
	Salem	237340	254890	324950

1	2	3	4	5
	Coimbatore	539760	563080	679250
	Madurai	295170	302310	381550
24.	Uttar Pradesh			
	Kanpur	244670	255830	362860
	Varanasi	39050	41910	64940
	Noida	656590	678880	1010790
	Lucknow	219430	194480	288930
25.	Uttarakhand	313570	351040	527880
26.	West Bengal			
	Barrackpore	201640	215000	294670
	Kolkata	841460	880560	1220200
	Durgapur	111270	124170	157450
	All India	17954970	18921250	29321060

*1. Regional Office, Telangana was bifurcated from Regional Office, Andhra Pradesh in the year 2015-16.

2. Sikkim was bifurcated from Assam Region in the year 2015-16.

Raw Agarbattis Production

1427. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of raw agarbatti industry in the country; and

(b) the details of the number of raw agarbatti industries and total annual agarbatti production in the country at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) "Raw Agarbatti Industry" is primarily a cottage type traditional industry in the unorganized sector. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises extends support under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programmes (PMEGP) to help them for setting up Agarbatti making centres.

During the year 2017-18 margin money assistance under this programme has been extended for 190 projects. State-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Margin Money released to various States under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programmes during the year 2017-18 (as on 28.2.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Margin Money disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1.93
2.	Bihar	38.07
3.	Kerala	2.64
4.	Odisha	107.13
5.	Gujarat	86.45
6.	Haryana	5.25
7.	Tripura	2.45
8.	Chandigarh	5.05
9.	Karnataka	83.64

1	2	3
10.	Rajasthan	1.75
11.	Telangana	1.13
12.	Tamil Nadu	10.60
13.	Maharashtra	27.53
14.	Uttarakhand	1.58
15.	West Bengal	3.24
16.	Chhattisgarh	20.94
17.	Uttar Pradesh	19.95
18.	Andhra Pradesh	14.66
19.	Madhya Pradesh	32.30
Total		466.29

Central Universities

1428. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the posts of the Vice Chancellors are lying vacant in many Central Universities for the last couple of months;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on 31 December 2017, University and date-wise;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Inquest Committee, etc. to suggest it the names of suitable academicians in order to fill the vacancies and in turn, smooth functioning of concerned universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up definitely?

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 appointment or vice chancellors in Central Universities is made by President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of concerned University on the basis of the recommendations of Search-cum-Selection Committee as per the procedure prescribed in

the relevant Act and Statutes of the respective University. The Search-cum-Selection Committee comprises nominees of Executive Council/Board of Management/Court of the concerned Central University as well as Visitor's nominees.

At present, there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of this Ministry. Details of the vacant posts of Vice Chancellor in Central Universities as on 31.12.2017 are under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	Date of vacancy
1.	Visva-Bharati	16.02.2016
2.	Sikkim University	14.10.2017
3.	Banaras Hindu University	26.11.2017
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University	18.12.2017
5.	Tezpur University	20.5.2017

The new Vice Chancellor has joined in Tezpur University on 22.2.2018. The process of appointment of Vice Chancellor for Visva Bharati, Banarash Hindu University, Rajiv Gandhi University, Sikkim University is under process.

Unutilised Industrial Production Capacity

1429. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether currently, the country-wide average unutilised industrial production capacity is about 26 per cent;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to ensure full use of the industry's unutilised capacity; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase domestic demand as well as boost exports to ensure the entire capacity is utilised and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the latest round of Order Books, Inventories and Capacity Utilisation Survey (OBICUS), conducted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the quarter July-September

2017, the details of the indicative capacity utilised is given below in Table.

*Estimates of Capacity Utilisation
(manufacturing sector)*

Quarter	Number of reporting companies	Capacity Utilisation (in per cent)
Q1:2016-17	903	71.7
Q2:2016-17	902	72.0
Q3:2016-17	710	71.0
Q4:2016-17	724	74.6
Q1:2017-18	805	71.2
Q2:2017-18	756	71.8

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c) The key drivers of capacity utilisation are domestic demand and exports. The Government is continuously taking steps to boost overall domestic demand and exports. Continuing investments in creation of new infrastructure and strengthening existing infrastructure have been the focus of the government policy initiatives. The Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 5.97 lakh crore for infrastructure in the Budget 2018-19. Increased investment in rural infrastructure, in schemes such as Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana and other flagship schemes, have strong multiplier effects to generate demand for many industries. In order to boost exports, the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods in line with the 'Make in India' programme. As a follow up, the Mid-Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 has further widened the scope of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) to boost exports.

Investment Centres

1430. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sectors identified and the new cities identified/to be developed as investment centres to promote industrial activities and make India a manufacturing hub;

(b) the details of the facilities extended to foreign/domestic investors in this regard and the expected employment likely to be generated thereby; and

(c) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make India a global manufacturing hub?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government of India has identified key sectors under the 'Make in India', for specific actions under (i) Policy Initiatives (ii) Fiscal incentives (iii) Infrastructure Creation (iv) Ease of Doing Business (v) Innovation and R&D (vi) Skill Development areas. The list of the identified sectors is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Development of cities as investment centres largely falls under the domain of the state governments. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion under Government of India has given 'In-principle' approval for establishment of 16 National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) under the National Manufacturing Policy. Of these, the NIMZ in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh; Sangareddy (formerly Medak) District of Telangana and Kalinganagar, Jajpur district of Odisha have been granted final approval. Eight Investment Regions along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project have also been declared as NIMZs. Details of areas, targeted industries and estimated employment under these NIMZs are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III.

In order to boost manufacturing sector and to make India a global manufacturing hub, the Government is continuously taking a number of measures which inter-alia, includes setting up of investor facilitation cells, liberalising policy for industrial license, progressive simplification and liberalisation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, creation of state-of-art infrastructure, implementation Industrial Corridor projects, scheme of Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) etc.

Statement-I

List of Sectors identified under Make in India

- (i) Capital Goods and Automotive
- (ii) Aviation
- (iii) Aerospace and Defence
- (iv) Basic Metals and Cement
- (v) Biotechnology
- (vi) Chemicals and Petrochemicals
- (vii) Food Processing

(viii) Gems and Jewellery	(XV) Power
(ix) ICTE Manufacturing	(xvi) Ports and Shipping
(x) Leather and Leather Products	(xvii) Railways
(xi) Media and Entertainment	(xviii) Renewable Energy
(xii) MSME	(xix) Skill Development
(xiii) Oil and Gas	(XX) Textiles and Apparel and
(xiv) Pharmaceuticals	(xxi) Tourism

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Location of NIMZ	Size of NIMZ (Approx.) (in Hectares)	Estimated employment Generation (Persons)		Industry Sectors Targeted
			Direct	In-Direct	
NMIZ finally approved					
1.	Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	5759	1,00,000	1,50,000	
2.	Sangareddy District(formerly Medak), Telangana	5113	1,11,000	1,66,000	
3.	Kalinganagar, Jajpur District, Odisha	16325	1,22,570	2,45,140	
NMIZs which have been granted in principle approval.					
1.	Nagpur District, Maharashtra	6280	60,000	2,00,000	
2.	Tumkur District, Karnataka	5393	1,00,000	1,60,000	Food, Agro and Sea Food Processing, Engineering Goods including Auto components, Pharmaceuticals, Basic and Allied Specialty, Non-Metallic Minerals Products and Textiles and Apparels etc.
3.	Kolar District, Karnataka	6947	1,00,000	1,60,000	
4.	Bidar District, Karnataka	5064	1,00,000	1,50,000	
5.	Gulbarga District, Karnataka	5269	1,00,000	1,60,000	
7.	Rangareddy and Mehbubnagar District, Telangana	7824	1,70,000	2,55,000	
8.	Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	5187	66,600	1,00,000	
11.	Auraiya District, Uttar Pradesh	6044	42,00,000	64,00,000	
12.	Jhansi District, Uttar Pradesh	5568	32,00,000	58,00,000	
13.	Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu	5000	24,000	Yet to be estimated by the State	
14.	Ponneri Taluk of Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	8893	50,000	50,000	
15.	Ahmedabad and Mehsana District, Gujarat	5060	62,500	89,750	
16.	Ahmedabad District, Gujarat	5116	62,500	89,750	

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Nodes under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project	Likely Employment in numbers (Direct and Indirect)	Industry Setors Targeted
1	Ahmedabad-Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR), Gujarat, 920 sq.km.	8,00,000	
2	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra 84 kms.	7,50,000	
3	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana 402 sq.km.	16,00,000	Heavy Engineering, Auto and Ancillaries, General manufacturing, Pharma and Bio Tech, Electronics Industries, IT & ITES, Agro, Food processing etc.
4	Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan 160 sq.kms.	5,20,000	
5	Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh, 372 sq.kms.	4,50,000	
6	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh, 200 sq.km.	12,00,000	
7	Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra 254 sq.kms.	3,20,000	
8	Jodhpur Pali-Marwar Industrial Area, Rajasthan 155 sq.kms	3,20,000	

[Translation]

LPG to Rural Areas

1431. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan/scheme to ensure LPG facility in rural areas especially in Uttar Pradesh in view of the fact that rural people are using traditional resources for preparing food due to lack of LPG supply to every rural household and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented across each district of the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) The Government had launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" on 01.05.2016 to provide deposit free LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below

Poverty Line (BPL) identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census(SECC) 2011 data and the target has now been enhanced to 8 crore. The Scheme is under implementation in all States including State of Uttar Pradesh. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 3.42 crore LPG connections so far in the country including more than 65 lakh in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Scholarship to Artists

1432. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared/proposed to prepare any data regarding the number of artists/folk artists in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is implementing scheme of scholarships through young artists in different cultural fields and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether financial assistance/honorarium/scholarship has been granted to such artists in the country and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise and category-wise;

(d) whether payment of such scholarship for artists is pending and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with corrective steps taken by the Government; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount being paid to the artists under the said scholarship and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Madam. The Government has launched a scheme namely 'National Mission on Cultural Mapping and Roadmap' on 29th March, 2017 with the main objectives of talent hunt as well as collection of database of artists, artisans and various art forms across the country by organizing various activities envisaged under its components. The total amount of funds allocated for its implementation is Rs. 469.404 Crores spread over a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Till date, profiles of about 6000 artistes have been recorded in the database of Cultural Mapping of India Project. State/UT-wise information about the total number of artistes recorded in the said database is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing Scheme of Scholarships to Young Artistes in different cultural fields through Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), Dwarka, New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture. Under this Scheme, up to 400 scholarships are given every year to selected young artistes in the age group of 18-25 years for advanced training in the field of Indian Classical Music, Indian Classical Dance, Theatre, Mime, Visual Art, Folk, traditional and indigenous Art and Light Classical Music etc.

(c) Yes, Madam. A total of 212 and 282 Scholars were selected during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16. The selections for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are under process. Each selected artiste is given a scholarship of

Rs. 5000/- per month for a period of two years. The details of Scholarships given during last 3 years and current year State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total No. of Artistes recorded in the database of Cultural Mapping of India Project (as on 01.01.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2743
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1002
3.	Assam	2
4.	Delhi	4
5.	Gujarat	5
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	75
8.	Karnataka	541
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9
10.	Maharashtra	169
11.	Rajasthan	124
12.	Sikkim	2
13.	Tamil Nadu	1
14.	Telangana	715
15.	Uttarakhand	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	200
17.	West Bengal	407
Total		6000

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Current year 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	05	07		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil		
4.	Assam	08	13		
5.	Bihar	07	11		
6.	Chandigarh	02	01		
7.	Chhattisgarh	07	07		
8.	Goa	Nil	Nil		
9.	Gujarat	Nil	05		
10.	Haryana	02	06		
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	02		
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	04	05		
13.	Chandigarh	03	05		
14.	Karnataka	04	12		
15.	Kerala	05	11		
16.	Madhya Pradesh	20	12		
17.	Maharashtra	11	36		
18.	Manipur	12	10		
19.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil		
20.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil		
21.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil		
22.	New Delhi	20	22		
23.	Odisha	20	11		
24.	Puducherry	Nil	01		
25.	Punjab	02	04		
26.	Rajasthan	Nil	04		
27.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil		

Selection of young artistes is under process

Selection of young artistes is under process

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tamil Nadu	03	05	Selection of young artistes is under process	Selection of young artistes is under process
29.	Telangana	02	01		
30.	Tripura	01	02		
31.	Uttar Pradesh	37	32		
32.	Uttarakhand	Nil	01		
33.	West Bengal	37	56		
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil		
35.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil		
36.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil		
Total Awardees		212	282		

Development of MSMEs

1433. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry has called for simplification and rationalization of inspection and regulations of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in order to enhance their efficiency and reduce operation costs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has accorded/proposes to accord high priority to Ease of Doing Business for Indian businesses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to help MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Confederation of Indian Industry, vide their letter dated 19 September, 2016, had sent a White Paper on Inspections and Regulatory Enforcements for MSMEs in India.

(b) to (d) The Ministry has taken several initiatives to facilitate ease of doing business. These initiative include simplification of the registration process through a one page **Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM)**, introduction of **'MSME SAMBANDH'** portal to help in Monitoring the Implementation of Public Procurement Policy for MSEs and launching of **'MSME SAMADHAAN'** portal for empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments by Central Ministries/Departments/CPSEs/State Governments.

Industrial Investment in Andhra Pradesh

1434. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a number of MoUs have signed for setting up of industries in Andhra Pradesh during the last four years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of MoUs signed, amount invested and number of local youth employed in such Industries during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of number of MoUs signed for setting up of industries in Andhra Pradesh during

the last four years including the amount invested and employment generated during the said period are as under:—

Year	No. of MoUs	Amount of investment in Rs. crores	Employment
2015	1070	310931	1105892
2016	290	344201	703727
2017	586	698994	1387613
2018**	734	426765	1002125
Total	2680	1780891	4199357

**Tentative figure.

The information regarding number of local youth employed in such industries during the said period based on number of units gone in to production with investment is as under:—

No. of units gone into production	Amount of investment in Rs. crores	Employment Generated (No. of persons)
531	129661	264754

[Translation]

Number of IITs

1435. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) opened in the country during the last two years;

(b) the separate details of the IITs out of them opened in rural areas of North- East, Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir and Uttarakhand;

(c) the time after which the curriculum of IITs is reviewed; and

(d) the steps taken to co-ordinate it with industries?

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) Pursuant to the Budget

Announcements 2014-15 and 2015-16, six new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been established at Palakkad (Kerala), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Dharwad (Karnataka) and Goa. The Academic Session of IITs at Palakkad and Tirupati started in 2015-16 and that of remaining four in 2016-17 from their temporary campuses. Older IITs have been appointed as Mentor Institutes for these new IITs to guide them in their academic programmes, curriculum, deployment of faculty etc. The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and the Statutes framed thereunder provide academic autonomy to the IITs for review of curriculum, institution of new courses etc. keeping in view the market opportunity analysis and requirement of industry.

Curbing of Child Labour

1436. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the laws in enforcement for curbing child labour the country;

(b) the extent to which the said laws have proved to be effective in achieving their objective;

(c) whether the Government proposes to effect amendments in the child labour laws and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received objections from various organisations/experts regarding the proposed amendments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act completely prohibits employment or work of children below 14 years in any occupation or process and prohibits the employment 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 provisions of the Act and making the offence cognizable. As per 2011 Census, the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census.

(d) and (e) Some organizations/experts had raised concern regarding the exemption for allowing children to

help in certain family enterprises and the Schedule of hazardous occupations and processes. The views of various organizations/experts/different stakeholders were considered and accordingly, the clarifications have been incorporated in the Child Labour Central Rules which have been notified on 2.6.2017. Further the Schedule of hazardous occupations and processes has also been reviewed vide notification dated 30.8.2017.

[English]

Crude Steel Production

1437. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of crude Steel and annual increase therein during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the said increase is sufficient for present demand in the country and to meet its export demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the financial requirement of the sector to achieve these targets;

(d) the total quantity of crude steel exported during the said period, country-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Data on crude steel production and annual increase (in percentage terms) during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:—

Year	Crude Steel	
	Production (mt)	% change over last year
1	2	3
2014-15	88.98	8.9
2015-16	89.79	0.9

Statement

Export of Total Finished Steel ('000 tonnes)

Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April-Jan., 2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5
Australia	49.29	29.38	35.65	20.59
Bangladesh	136.5	55.06	137.52	114.02

1	2	3
2016-17	97.94	9.1
April-January, 2017-18*	84.68	4.5

Source: JPC; mt = million tonnes; *provisional

(b) to (d) Crude steel is converted to finished steel for consumption and export. The position is given below:—

Year	Total Finished Steel (mt)		
	Production for sale	Export	Consumption
2014-15	92.16	5.59	76.99
2015-16	90.98	4.08	81.52
2016-17	101.81	8.24	84.04
April-January, 2017-18*	88.37	8.22	72.52

Source: JPC; *provisional.

The data indicate that production for sale has exceeded domestic consumption during the period in question. The data on export of finished steel, country-wise, during the period is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Steel is a deregulated sector and role of Government is that of a facilitator. The Government has taken various measures to promote steel sector which amongst others include trade measures such as anti dumping duties, safeguard duties and temporary introduction of Minimum Import Price; notified Quality Control Order thereby making BIS standards mandatory for all steel products and imports; notified the policy on Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products in Government procurement which facilitates domestic value addition; and notified National Steel Policy, 2017 with a view to encourage long term growth of steel sector.

1	2	3	4	5
Belgium	198.39	287.42	1112.31	805.59
Brazil	42.95	11.98	42.93	49.4
Canada	132.95	17.32	33.64	46.86
Chile	9.51	18.35	11.8	5.68
China	3.32	3.92	4.00	14.67
Colombia	34.03	15.90	18.47	15.21
Denmark	9.69	8.90	5.63	36.79
Djibouti	21.45	22.98	32.06	23.69
Ecuador	31.99	16.78	42.77	16.08
Egypt	982	17.30	11.93	58.96
Ethiopia	133.58	157.82	147.64	96.53
France	9.46	19.75	15.44	8.92
Germany	54.84	47.13	68.67	37.38
Ghana	39.25	41.24	47.52	22.74
Greece	12.2	46.57	19.58	26.78
Indonesia	83.87	118.33	233.77	173
Iran	495.8	321.43	144.01	61.74
Iraq	8.27	30.84	3.01	14.3
Italy	470.86	345.41	942.92	1020.15
Japan	0.48	0.56	0.64	0.84
Kenya	61.28	45.65	30.55	38.84
Korea	26.63	26.57	34.9	40.12
Kuwait	12.83	28.16	36.66	13.84
Madagascar	11.81	15.91	12.74	8.31
Malayasia	96.55	46.31	391.72	328.46
Maldives	4.32	9.17	15.26	16.15
Mexico	45.29	52.66	169.53	111.05
Myanmar	29.48	18.49	68.99	169.69
Nepal	236.35	310.54	464.73	512.15
Nigeria	30.36	39.37	11.39	82.48
Peru	44.33	71.16	40.25	27.92

1	2	3	4	5
Philippines	6.08	7.20	14.45	50.79
Poland	34.56	39.19	64.94	122
Qatar	11.55	9.03	17.78	25.69
Romania	27.69	27.24	20.75	26.12
Russia	27.85	20.56	23.45	22.56
Saudi Arabia	248.86	60.50	118.57	260.74
South Africa	36.89	19.60	56.94	11.15
Spain	180.41	155.44	440.06	431.49
Sri Lanka	138	100.51	140.15	158.45
Sweden	4.48	3.16	9.45	14.96
Taiwan	129.46	12.90	70.67	79.65
Tanzania	41.18	25.75	9.33	17.33
Thailand	188.13	69.80	126.4	91.74
Turkey	49.66	44.66	74.61	121.41
U.K.	64.56	39.34	172.92	117.28
UAE	606.05	315.93	674.44	636.41
Ukraine	10.89	1.05	3.21	3.75
USA	501.29	295.63	273.58	307.83
Vietnam	163.12	38.11	961.26	866.87
Others	537	495	581	834
Total	5595	4079	8243	8219

Source: JPC *Provisional

Selection of IIT Directors

1438. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to make the selection of incumbent IIT Directors competitive if they want a second term and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether under the policy now, the Government has asked the incumbent Director of an IIT a few months before his term ends if he is interested in continuing for another five years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is keen to change the current selection process and fill up Directors post only through advertisement which was the norm before September, 2013; 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) Yes, Madam. The policy of allowing a second term as Director in any Indian Institute

of Technology (IIT) based on the performance evaluation by a Committee has been done away with. Appointment to the post of the Director in any IIT will now be done on the basis of open advertisement and interview/personal interaction, as was done before September, 2013.

[Translation]

Migration in Search of Employment

1439. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of people are migrating daily from Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh in search of employment; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure employment for such people in their region itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No data is maintained at the Central level in respect of migrant workers including workers migrating from Bundelkhand of Uttar Pradesh region.

(b) The problems of migration/migrant workers is sought to be addressed through a multi dimensional course of action through rural development, provision of improved infrastructural facilities, equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, land reforms, increased literacy, financial assistance etc. To prevent migration of the work force and contain them near their native places, the Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. With an objective to generate self-employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing various skill development schemes. The objective of these schemes is to enable a large number of Indian Youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Further, under the Deen Dayal Antoyadaya Yojana – National Rural livelihoods Mission, funding and training through Rural Self Employment Training Institutes is provided for entrepreneurship or self-employment.

[English]

Natural Gas Pipeline from Bangladesh

1440. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lay a pipeline for carrying natural gas from Bangladesh to India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the matter has been taken up by the Government with the Bangladesh Government and if so, the details thereof along with the response of Bangladesh Government in this regard; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to both the countries after the said pipeline becomes functional?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

Establishment of Spices Parks

1441. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana requesting for establishment of Spices parks in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Central Government has received proposal from the State Government of Telangana for establishing a Spice Park at Nizamabad for Turmeric, which has been examined. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) is under implementation by the Department of Commerce wherein assistance of 50% of the total equity in the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores is available for establishing trade infrastructure, which will facilitate exports. It has been intimated to the State Government that any proposal from the State Government that conforms to the Scheme guidelines would be considered for assistance under the Scheme. Spices Board

would extend all technical support for establishing the Spice Park.

Central Government has also approved the setting up of a Spice Development Agency (SDA) for Telangana having headquarters at Warangal for co-coordinating with the State/ Central Agencies implementing programmes for research, production, marketing, quality improvement and export of spices, including turmeric.

[Translation]

**Non-Compliance of Commitment
by Cairn India**

1442. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-compliance of the decision/ commitment/undertaking presented to the State Government of Rajasthan by the operator company Cairn India whereby company is to sell crude oil from Rajasthan and the sales centre would also be located in Rajasthan only and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this amounts to the violation of the decision of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas dated 14.01.2009; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the block RJ-ON-90/1, operated by Cairn India Limited, delivery point is the outlet flange of delivery facility which in this case is Barmer, Rajasthan. The crude produced from the block is being processed at Mangla Processing Terminal (MPT) in Barmer. However, PSC also provides that different delivery points may be established for sales to Government and other sales with approval of Government of India. In order to facilitate crude evacuation from the block, as there were no refining facilities in the state of Rajasthan, and after considering various options, Government approved laying of heated pipeline from Barmer to Salaya and later extended/shifted to Bhogat in Gujarat and delivery points at Radhanpur, Viramgram and Bhogat in Gujarat. In 2009, Government had agreed to shift delivery point from Salaya to Bhogat terminal at Gujarat coast due to ecological consideration and non-feasibility of delivery point at Salaya to facilitate the crude evacuation from Bhogat.

[English]

CABE Report

1443. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has recently submitted its interim report to the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the recommendations made by the Government under the said report and the action taken/to be 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) Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) is the highest advisory body to advise the Central and State Governments in the field of education. It does not submit any report to the Government. The 65th meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) was held under the chairmanship of Union Human Resource Development Minister, during 15th and 16th January, 2018 in New Delhi. The following resolutions were adopted during the meeting:—

- (i) to launch 'Operation Digital Board' in all schools in five years. This will be undertaken jointly by Centre, State, CSR, and community. This will improve the quality of education. Students will be empowered with 360 degree information with interesting learning experience and teacher accountability will also increase.
- (ii) to ensure Quality, Equity, Accessibility, Accountability and Affordability in education by pro-active action and plan.
- (iii) to promote Swacch Bharat, Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat, Padhe Bharat, Sugamya Bharat and physical education.
- (iv) to promote value education, life skill education and experiential learning to bring out good human beings out of the education system.
- (v) to make all out efforts to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by opening new universities, colleges, using infrastructure more

productively and using Open and Distance Learning (ODL) and online education.

- (vi) to take positive action to plug regional disparities and will prepare perspective plan.
- (vii) to take necessary steps to ensure that no deserving student should be denied opportunity to have higher education for lack of means.
- (viii) to strive more for bringing accountability of all stakeholders.
- (ix) to participate wholeheartedly in innovative programmes like Unnat Bharat, Swacch Bharat, Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat, Smart and Green Campus.

Labour Reforms

1444. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to some experts, Government needs to move fast to labour reform;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that these experts have suggested to lower the cost of investment, which will, in turn, ensure a pickup in job creation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative as well as governance system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on

Labour. The rest of the codes are at pre-legislative consultative stage.

Under the governance reforms, Ministry has launched Shram Suvidha Portal which facilitates a number of services such as a transparent risk based Online Labour Inspection Service, Single Online Common Annual return, Common Monthly Return by EPFO and ESIC, Common Annual Return under Mines Act, 1952, Common registration for EPFO and ESIC.

Ministry has also notified "Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017" on 21st February 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms prescribed under 9 Central Laws and Rules made thereunder into 5 common Registers/Forms. Ministry has also notified Rationalization of Forms and Reports under Certain Labour Laws Rules, 2017 on 28.03.2017 for reduction of number of Forms>Returns under 3 Central Acts/Rules from 36 to 12 by reviewing redundant and overlapping fields.

Employment generation has been an important priority of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by various factors including lowering the cost of investment, demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Steel Consumption

1445. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the steel consumption has gone up in the country during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total demand, production, consumption and import of steel along with the percentage of increase registered in this respect during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the steel industry, specially small and medium steel plants are suffering due to inadequate supply of iron ore and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to raise the import duty on steel and export duty on iron ore, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to stop illegal export of iron ore and ensure adequate supply of raw material including iron ore for the domestic steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of the total demand, production, consumption and import of steel during each of the last

three years and the current year along with the percentage of increase registered in this respect are given below:—

Total Finished Steel

Year	Production for sale		Consumption		Import	
	Qty. (mt)	% change	Qty. (mt)	% change	Qty. (mt)	% change
2014-15	92.16	5.1	76.99	3.9	9.32	71.03
2015-16	90.98	-1.3	81.52	5.9	11.71	25.6
2016-17	101.81	11.9	84.04	3.1	7.23	-38.3
April-January, 2017-18*	88.37	5.1	72.52	5.4	6.45	5.7

Source: JPC; *Provisional

(c) Production of iron ore in the country is more than the requirement of domestic Steel Industry.

(d) With a view to provide level playing field to domestic steel industry from the surge in cheap imports, Government, *inter-alia*, imposed various trade remedial measures such as Anti-Dumping Duty and Safeguard Duty which have led to a considerable reduction in imports and improvement in price realization.

(e) In order to prevent illegal export of iron-ore, Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2011 and 2012 banned iron-ore mining in Karnataka and Goa. Subsequently a production cap was put on iron ore mining in Karnataka and Goa.

To ensure that adequate Iron ore is available in India for value addition in downstream industries, Government has levied an ad-valorem Export duty of 30% on iron ore of grades more than 58% Fe. In order to ensure sufficient supply of raw materials including iron ore and coal to domestic steelmakers, the government has enacted MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 and Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. Government has also notified National Mineral Exploration Policy to facilitate comprehensive exploration and increased the emphasis on beneficiation and agglomeration of iron ore.

Draft on Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme

1446. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest draft of the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme proposes linking the disbursement

of rehabilitation funds for rescued bonded labourers with the conviction of perpetrators of bonded labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale for this linkage; and

(c) whether this position is adopted in the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the interests of the bonded labourers are protected during the long time period that is likely between the bonded labourers being rescued and the perpetrator being convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reimbursement of rehabilitation assistance to the States under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' is linked with conviction of the accused, as proof of bondage is required. However, immediate assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- would be reimbursed to the States irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings. To protect the interest of freed bonded labourers, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides for Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-Divisional level headed by the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or a person nominated by them, respectively. The Vigilance Committee, *inter-alia*, is mandated to provide for the economic and social rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers, defend any suit instituted against the freed bonded labourers and advise the District Magistrate to ensure that the provisions of the

Act and the Rules made thereunder are implemented properly. The District Magistrate has also been conferred with the powers of Judicial Magistrate of first class for convicting the perpetrators of bonded labour system.

Technology Development Centre

1447. 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 approved/proposed to be set up in Haryana during the last three years;

(c) whether the work is going on as per the schedule or is there some delay in completion of work and if so, the details thereof including correspondence with Government of Haryana, if any;

(d) the details of the investment made by the Government in setting up each of these centres and the number of people likely to be benefitted from each such centre every year; and

(e) the time by which the said Tool Rooms/Technology Development Centres are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The construction work of the building for new Technology Centre at Rohtak has been partially completed.

(b) Under Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP), one Technology Centre in Haryana has been approved.

(c) Yes, the work is as per schedule.

(d) The estimated cost of Technology Centre, Rohtak, as per Detailed Project Report (DPR) is Rs. 125.56 Crore. Once fully operational, it can train up to 8500 trainees annually.

(e) April, 2019 is the time limit for setting up of the Technology Centre, Rohtak.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj

1448. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any building has been provided to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by District Administration, Uttar Pradesh for temporarily operating a school in Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the academic work of Kendriya Vidyalaya is likely to be started in the said building from the current academic session; and

(c) if so, the time by which the arrangement of teachers and other staff is likely to be made in the said Kendriya Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that a proposal in the prescribed proforma, for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) at Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh) under the civil sector, has been received in which the District Administration has offered a temporary building of Government Girls Inter College (GGIC), Maharajganj. The said temporary building has, however, not been found suitable for opening of a new KV.

(b) There is no sanction for opening of a new KV at Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh). As such, the question of starting the academic activities does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Pension for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti Employees

1449. SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of KVS, NIOS, Tibetan School, Sainik Schools etc. are enjoying Government's Pension but the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti are not allowed to switchover to GPF Scheme:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide pension benefits to NVS employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The option to switchover to the GPF Scheme was available only to the employees of those institutions which were in existence as on 1.1.1986. Since the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) was registered as a society only on 28.2.1986, the option of switchover to GPF scheme was not applicable to the employees of NVS. The employees of the NVS had been given the benefits of Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) scheme since its inception. The New Pension Scheme (NPS), which was introduced for the Central Government employees w.e.f. 1.1.2004, was made applicable to the regular employees of NVS w.e.f. 1.4.2009. Those employees who had joined NVS on regular basis before 1.4.2009 were given an option to continue with the existing CPF scheme or to join the NPS. The option was to be exercised by 3.11.2009. Those employees of NVS who have opted for and are covered under the NPS, are entitled to the benefits envisaged under this scheme. Thus, the teachers of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are already entitled to benefits of either the CPF scheme or the NPS scheme having regard to the option exercised by them.

Students having Skill Training

1450. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students studying in Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh classes in the country as on date, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of measures taken/proposed to be taken to make students continue their education along with skills training after Eighth and Tenth classes and the number of such students, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State/UT-wise number of students studying in Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh classes as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Government of India is implementing the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) through States and Union Territories to improve access and quality of education at the secondary level. Under the Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (VS&HSE) component of RMSA, Vocational Education is introduced as an integral part of general education at Secondary and

Higher Secondary level with an aim to prepare educated and employable youth. The State/UT-wise number of students enrolled in Classes 9-10 and Classes 11-12 under VS&HSE component of RMSA is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Also, the State/UT-wise enrolment under separate vocational education streams in classes 11-12 as per UDISE 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

States/UTs	Total Enrollment as per U-DISE (2015-16)		
	Class-V	Class-VIII	Class-XI
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6335	6140	5896
Andhra Pradesh	708388	664448	445516
Arunachal Pradesh	36744	32492	19190
Assam	662274	537940	229691
Bihar	3138000	2304150	634811
Chandigarh	20703	21295	21271
Chhattisgarh	577849	537703	268886
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7901	7590	4424
Daman and Diu	3524	3170	1221
Delhi	408231	371265	281788
Goa	24407	24127	19763
Gujarat	1228467	1094913	480304
Haryana	484192	462240	292046
Himachal Pradesh	119011	121808	117108
Jammu and Kashmir	225286	196737	121548
Chandigarh	849848	666665	279319
Karnataka	1024314	961735	450940
Kerala	494719	525601	412089
Lakshadweep	1096	1088	1404
Madhya Pradesh	1580068	1511375	621173
Maharashtra	1989047	1961219	1450001
Manipur	60511	50709	30474

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	85959	69064	27359
Mizoram	24277	21559	11258
Nagaland	42904	34441	17318
Odisha	840582	701864	260950
Puducherry	20431	22207	18977
Punjab	500822	473949	357890
Rajasthan	1512155	1258976	845021
Sikkim	13986	14320	9169
Tamil Nadu	1178820	1176099	942855
Telangana	622945	556342	351122
Tripura	77298	65068	30089
Uttar Pradesh	4622640	3732795	2501585
Uttarakhand	214818	195242	154103
West Bengal	1638529	1601724	856384
Total	25047081	21988060	12572943

Source: UDISE

Statement-II

Sl. la.	State	Number of students enrolled in Classes 9-10 under VE componnet of RMSA	No. of students enrolled in Classes 11-12 under VE component of RMSA
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1729	305
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9760	610
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2100	0
4.	Assam	8215	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	1473	206
7.	Chhattisgarh	27723	912
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	250	0
10.	Delhi	1888	238
11.	Goa	5001	1244
12.	Gujarat	0	0
13.	Haryana	72134	10783
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48193	8508
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5516	305
16.	Chandigarh	13125	155
17.	Karnataka	8497	1308
18.	Kerala	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	44094	3198
20.	Maharashtra	38955	1196
21.	Manipur	3290	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0
23.	Mizoram	689	580
24.	Nagaland	880	250
25.	Odisha	11219	150
26.	Punjab	38239	4120
27.	Rajasthan	54858	2146
28.	Sikkim	14009	2345
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
30.	Telangana	12433	305
31.	Tripura	15713	150
32.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
33.	West Bengal	17705	4173
Total		457688	43187

Statement-III

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Enrolment in Vocational Streams in Classes 11-12 as per U-DISE 2015-16
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5264
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	1629
5.	Bihar	4346
6.	Chandigarh	3032
7.	Chhattisgarh	5094
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	79
10.	Delhi	17940
11.	Goa	5911
12.	Gujarat	3825
13.	Haryana	991
14.	Himachal Pradesh	386
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	381
16.	Chandigarh	2178
17.	Karnataka	305
18.	Kerala	40855
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9430
21.	Maharashtra	87512
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	622
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	#
27.	Puducherry	1756
28.	Punjab	25137
29.	Rajasthan	1975
30.	Sikkim	1495
31.	Tamil Nadu	127484
32.	Telangana	40143
32.	Tripura	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	45888

1	2	3
34.	Uttarakhand	126
35.	West Bengal	35097
Total		468952

Source: U-DISE 2015-16.

#In Odisha Higher Secondary is a part of Higher Education, so cannot covered under U-DISE.

Unclaimed EPF Accounts

1451. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount lying unclaimed under EPF account, as on date and its proposed utilisation thereof;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to implement PF account portability when the employee changes job from one organization to other;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Unclaimed amount is not defined in Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952. However, according to available records of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), there is Rs. 1094.09 crore in the inoperative accounts.

(b) to (d) EPFO has allotted a Universal Account Number (UAN) to its members for portability and consolidation of all previous accounts with the following options:—

- Provident Fund (PF) member whose UAN and Aadhaar number is entered and matched by the present employer against the existing details as available against the UAN and whose UAN is activated and mobile number is available, an auto-transfer of PF accumulations would be initiated from previous to the current PF account (with effect from December, 2017).
- A member may also apply online for transfer of PF accumulations from his previous PF accounts to the current account through his UAN Login (with effect from June, 2017).
- A member may also apply for transfer through physical claim Form No. 13.

As such, PF account portability has been implemented.

National Achievement Survey

1452. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had undertaken National Achievement Survey 2017 of around 3.6 million children of classes III, V and VIII from across 1.20 lakh schools on one day and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the survey was significant as the National Education Policy draft was under preparation and the input of such survey is likely to provide the much required information towards the said draft policy and if so, the details thereof along with the salient features proposed in the draft National Education Policy; and

(c) the time by which the the said Policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. 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 (provisional) for NAS 2017 have been released and are available on MHRD website.

(b) and (c) The objective of NAS was to find out the health of the education system in the country and find out

learning gaps at the district level. Same is available for each district wherein strategies to improve learning have been suggested.

The Government is formulating a New Education Policy for which wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level. Suggestions and inputs have also been received from various stakeholders on various aspects of education. A Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted to consider and examine all inputs and suggestions and is expected to submit its report shortly.

Outstanding ESIC Amount

1453. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) remains outstanding with public and private employers and if so, the details of outstanding and money collected during the last three years;

(b) whether the outstanding amount is continuously increasing despite the recovery mechanism of ESIC in place;

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

(d) whether several State Governments have not released their share payable towards ESIC and if so, the details thereof along with the year-wise outstanding amount at present, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Details of outstanding amount pending with Public and Private Employer during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Total revenue	Recoverable dues	Not recoverable	Total	Total Recovery
2014-15	10379.79 crore	810.10 crore	1203.02 crore	2013.12 crore	198.13 crore
2015-16	11445.57 crore	976.53 crore	1273.43 crore	2249.96 crore	205.80 crore
2016-17	13662.44 crore	1099.57 crore	1263.27 crore	2362.84 crore	251.88 crore

ESIC is making sincere efforts to reduce the outstanding amount, however, in absolute terms the recovery is continuously increasing during the three preceding years. The reason behind this are due to - disputes in court cases, factory under liquidation, factory/establishment which have closed and whereabouts of employers not known and

factory/establishment registered in BIFR but rehabilitation scheme yet to be sanctioned.

(d) Yes, Madam. Delhi Government has not released its share payable towards ESIC.

The details along with the year-wise outstanding amount is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year-wise statement showing 1/8th share of expenditure incurred in ESI Scheme Delhi to be recovered from Delhi Government, outside the ceiling

Sl. No.	Year	Ceiling IP + drug and dressing per IP	1/8th share payable within the Ceiling by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Share payable outside the Ceiling by Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Total	Received from Delhi Administration	Date of Receipt	Balance amount within the Ceiling	Balance amount outside the Ceiling	Total balance amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	1990-91		16955042	73269137	90224179	0	0	16955042	73269137	90224179
2.	1991-92		22953909	59272522	82226431	0	0	22953909	59272522	82226431
3.	1992-93		18524112	96396834	114920946	0	0	18524112	96396834	114920946
4.	1993-94		20982011	114629741	135611752	16253000	31.03.1995	4729011	114629741	119358752
5.	1994-95		25675532	55105476	80781008	16253000	31.03.1996	9422532	55105476	64528008
6.	1995-96		24339968	40727145	65067113	16253000	31.03.1997	8086968	40727145	48814113
7.	1996-97		21668263	95117982	116786245	21926086	31.03.1998	-257823	95117982	94860159
8.	1997-98		35224988	110152867	145377855	20000000	0	15224988	110152867	125377855
9.	1998-99		39423334	158963838	198387172	0	0	39423334	158963838	198387172
10.	1999-00		46018334	245939957	291958291	0	0	46018334	245939957	291958291
11.	2000-01		55501702	299127967	354629669	0	0	55501702	299127967	354629669
12.	2001-02	600	55360588	336682144	392042732	0	0	55360588	336682144	392042732
13.	2002-03	600	55651181	410130473	465781654	0	0	55651181	410130473	465781654
14.	2003-04	600	42583334	472475475	515058809	103240500	28.03.2005	-60657166	472475475	411818309
15.	2004-05	750	54241336	450118594	504359930	0	0	54241336	450118594	504359930

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	2005-06	900	62938918	324153105	387092023	60000000	23.02.2007	2938918	324153105	327092023
17.	2006-07	900	80251313	242851254	323102567	98157188	20.02.2008	-17905875	242851254	224945379
18.	2007-08	1000	101025207	105717677	206742884	65849575	12.06.2008	35175632	105717677	140893309
19.	2008-09	1200	129721818	438666016	568387834	96361375	19.03.2010	33360443	438666016	472026459
20.	2009-10	1200	141462813	839546919	981009732	200000000	28.03.2011	-58537187	839546919	781009732
21.	2010-11	1200	170844381	1032190860	1203035241	-	-	170844381	1032190860	1203035241
22.	2011-12	1200	174496511	1094418660	1268915171	-	-	174496511	1094418660	1268915171
23.	2012-13	1500	226697322	1440103170	1666800492	0	-	226697322	1440103170	1666800492
24.	2013-14	1500	238938249	1595766455	1834704704	0	-	238938249	1595766455	1834704704
25.	2014-15	2000	304687196	2512358147	2817045343	0	0	304687196	2512358147	2817045343
26.	2015-16	2150	358691595	3398463726	3757155321	0	0	358691595	3398463726	3757155321
27.	2016-17	2300	571891695	410934196	982825891	0	0	571891695	410934196	982825891
Total			3096750652	16453280337	19550030989	714293724	0	2382456928	16453280337	18835737265
Figure in crore			309.6750652	1645.328034	1955.00	71.4293724	0	238.2456928	1645.328034	1883.573727

Global Entrepreneurship Summit

1454. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Global Entrepreneurship summit has taken place recently in Hyderabad and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the deliberations taken place in the summit and the ideas exchanged by various stake holders of the summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NITI Aayog in collaboration with State Government of Telengana and the Government of United States of America co-hosted the Global Entrepreneurship Summit (GES) – 2017 at Hyderabad International Convention Centre (HICC), Hyderabad from 28th to 30th November, 2017. The Summit was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28th November, 2017. Advisor to the President of United States of America, Ms. Ivanka Trump led the U.S. delegation to the summit. The theme of the summit was "Women First, Prosperity for All". More than 1500 entrepreneurs, investors and speakers from 150 countries across the world participated in the Summit, out of which, more than 50% were women. The Summit brought together entrepreneurs, investors, educators, government officials and startup ecosystem supporters on a single platform to share their ideas.

The Summit focused on four innovative high-growth industry sectors viz. Energy and Infrastructure, Healthcare and Life Sciences, Digital Economy and Financial and Media and Entertainment. More than 50 parallel technical sessions/master classes were held during the Summit deliberating on various aspects of these four key industry sectors. Networking opportunities were also provided to the participants for one to one deliberations among the entrepreneurs, investors and mentors for taking their ventures forward.

Sale of Steel

1455. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn any comprehensive plan to increase the sale of steel in domestic market in view of the thrust being given on infrastructure, housing and smart city projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of project specific strategy that SAIL has adopted/proposes to adopt to target the construction sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) Government has formulated National Steel Policy, 2017 and Policy for Providing Preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel products in Government Procurement which were notified on 8th May, 2017. These policies will facilitate growth of steel sector including its consumption in infrastructure, housing and smart cities projects.

(c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has added capacity of Bars and Rods and Structural in its current phase of modernization and expansion. These products are used in construction sector in a big way. Strategy being adopted by SAIL for the construction sector includes, inter-alia, the following:—

1. Increased availability of Re-bars, Structural and Plates required for construction.
2. Production of special grades and new sections suiting specific need of projects like Seismic grade TMT, Special grade plate for Bridges etc.
3. Monitoring the progress of execution of larger projects in order to meet their requirements and coordinate with Project/Construction companies for servicing such requirement.
4. Increased interaction with project consultants and designers for efficient design and fast construction.
5. Undertaking a campaign "SAIL Steel – गांव की ओर" the theme of which is to conduct rural workshops in order to educate rural masses on benefits of steel usage and to create awareness about SAIL TMT bars and SAIL JYOTI (Galvanised sheets) among the end users. The workshops are being attended by different groups of people involved in steel usage and consumption like masons, local builders, local area contractors, Zila Parishad members, Gram Panchayat members, Block Development officials, dealers etc.
6. Putting in place an extensive distributor and dealer network for meeting requirements of house builders and other construction related customers.

Performance of KVIC

1456. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government post-2014, to promote Khadi and Village Industries, the success achieved therefrom and the most prominent indicators thereof;

(b) the nature of relationship, if any, between Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) at the Centre and Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Boards at the State level; and

(c) whether the Government has ever assessed the performance of State KVI Boards and if so, the details thereof including the best performing KVI Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the following schemes/programmes all over the country through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in order to promote and modernize Khadi programme:-

(i) **Khadi Grant:**

1. Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure provides for renovation of khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing weak selected institutions
2. Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds.

(ii) **Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA)** – A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component for Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas as been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi and 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) **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 and (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.

(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 for elevation from "D" to "C" category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi Institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of khadi sales outlets.

In addition to the above, following new initiatives have also been taken by the Government post-2014, which is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As a result of these efforts there has been a tremendous increase in performance of KV sector as may be seen in the comparative Performance of Khadi and Village Industries which is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In order to promote **Village Industries** sector, the following schemes are being implemented:-

(i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries

Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/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. State/UT-wise details of number of micro units setup and Margin Money disbursed during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (February, 2018) is given in the enclosed Statement-III

(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). Details of the number of LBI centres sanctioned till date since inception is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is being implemented from 2005-06 for making Khadi, Village Industries and Coir Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing these Industries and artisans into clusters. The scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc. As on date (17.2.2018), 72 DPRs have been approved since inception with a total financial assistance involving Rs. 139.58 crore providing employment to 59900 artisans.

(b) After constitution of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the concurrent Act was passed by the State Assemblies constituting State Khadi and Village Industries Boards in the States for implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Programme in collaboration with KVI Commission. KVIC assigns targets for plan schemes for the State KVI Boards and releases plan fund for implementation of the programme in accordance with the assigned targets.

(c) Yes, Madam. Government has assessed the performance of State KVI Boards and depending on the

performance, the best Boards have been selected for National Awards. Top best performing KVI Boards are Uttar Pradesh State KVI Board, Karnataka State KVI Board, West Bengal State KVI Board, Tamil Nadu State KVI Board and Madhya Pradesh State KVI Board.

Statement-I

Following are the new initiatives taken to keep khadi in competition with private brands:

1. KVIC engaged fashion designer of national and international repute for Fashion Designing to make Khadi products more competitive and appealing in the domestic as well as overseas market segment.
2. A MoU was signed between KVIC and Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd. (ABFRL), Raymond and Arvind Mills for sale of Khadi fabric in country and abroad.
3. Tie up arrangement with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO), World Trade Centre (WTC), Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for invigorating business opportunities in the overseas market.
4. KVIC has entered into an agreement with M/s. GLOBUS a retail clothing stores chain having its HO in Mumbai for setting up of Khadi Komer a shop in shop concept initially in Globus Showroom at Noida, followed by Globus showroom in Chennai and Ahmedabad.
5. Setting up of modern Khadi Lounge with exquisite Khadi designer garments and V.I. products for making shopping Khadi a pleasure.
6. Launching of franchise scheme to expand the sales distribution network with zero investment.
7. Tie up with e-Commerce platform for on-line marketing through e-Commerce companies like Paytm, Aarmart.
8. Special efforts to attract youth by introducing attractive T-shirts, Khadi jeans, jackets, kurtis, etc. as well as launching a range of casual wear called vichar vastra specially designed by Ms. Ritu Beri.
9. Opening of sales outlets at domestic as well as international airports like Vishakapatnam, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, etc.

10. Opening Khadi Outlets in Post Offices.
11. Tie up arrangements for bringing out innovative export quality product designs with NTFT, etc.
12. Ensuring strong digital presence with a vision to reach out to the required target audience through online social media such as Face book, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, Instagram etc.
13. Introducing store app through mobile application to facilitate the customers to locate the Khadi India sales outlet at various geographical location to increase foot falls at various stores under Khadi sector.
14. Introduction of pre-paid Gift Voucher Scheme for corporate gifting including PSU and Government Departments.

Statement-II

Statement of Comparative Performance of Khadi and Village Industries

(Rs. in crore and Emp. in lakh persons)

Sl.No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	% increased
I.	Production			
A.	Khadi	1065.60	1401.84	31.55%
B.	Polyvastra	92.84	118.99	28.17%
Total	Khadi and Polyvastra	1158.44	1520.83	31.28%
C.	Village industries	33331.78	41110.26	23.34%
	Total-I	34490.22	42631.09	23.60%
II.	Sales			
A.	Khadi	1510	2007.61	32.95%
B.	Polyvastra	153.98	138.99	
Total	Khadi and Polyvastra	1663.98	2146.60	29.00%
C.	Village industries	40230.58	49991.61	24.26%
	Total-II	41894.56	52138.21	24.45%
III.	Employment			
A.	Khadi	11.07	4.28	—
B.	Polyvastra	0.50	0.28	—
Total	Khadi and Polyvastra	11.57	4.56	—
C.	Village industries	126.26	131.84	4.42%
	Total-III	137.83	136.40	—

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of micro units setup and Margin Money disbursed under PMEGP scheme during the last two years and current year

State-wise position of PMEGP during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3.	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4.	UT Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323
5.	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6.	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7.	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8.	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059
10.	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11.	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104
13.	Nagaland	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14.	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15.	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16.	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17.	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18.	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19.	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20.	Chandigarh	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21.	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22.	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24.	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25.	Maharashtra**	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27.	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28.	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29.	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500
30.	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32.	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33.	Puducherry	100.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.00	65.11	119	293
		128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

State-wise position of PMEGP during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money annual targets (BE) (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916
3.	Punjab	3504.09	3181.60	1266	9858
4.	UT Chandigarh	100	82.84	47	376
5.	Uttarakhand	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890
6.	Haryana	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016
7.	Delhi	300	182.41	119	952
8.	Rajasthan	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315
10.	Bihar	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Sikkim	200	35.93	27	201
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	440.34	301	1984
13.	Nagaland	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783
14.	Manipur	1741.7	2162.78	1265	8419
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	491.96	425	3400
16.	Tripura	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961
17.	Meghalaya	1748.1	407.89	329	2632
18.	Assam	5636.41	4910.38	6028	31498
19.	West Bengal	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604
20.	Chandigarh	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400
21.	Odisha	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520
24.	Gujarat*	5398.45	7561.61	1386	11629
25.	Maharashtra**	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148
27.	Telangana	2004.86	2561.72	664	6445
28.	Karnataka	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286
29.	Goa	371.62	191.44	90	660
30.	Lakshadweep	50	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2446.06	3350.68	1584	13068
32.	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764
33.	Puducherry	150	103.65	66	699
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	193.46	195	1398
		110000	128093.86	52912	407840

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

State-wise position of PHEME during 2017-18 (As on 31.01.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money annual targets (BE) (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3272.84	4300.67	2275	18200
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1785.19	1267.87	546	4368
3.	Punjab	3272.84	2686.57	1016	8128
4.	Chandigarh	100.00	62.97	31	248
5.	Uttarakhand	1933.95	1709.11	929	7432
6.	Haryana	3272.84	2691.6	1086	8688
7.	Delhi	300.00	75.39	56	448
8.	Rajasthan	4909.26	3213.65	974	7792
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11157.41	11398.3	3710	29680
10.	Bihar	5653.09	3458.79	1192	9536
11.	Sikkim	200.00	24.56	21	168
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	206.74	141	1128
13.	Nagaland	1728.96	2382.68	848	6784
14.	Manipur	1434.32	775.55	347	2776
15.	Mizoram	1245.66	146.97	135	1080
16.	West Bengal	1283.75	1097.88	622	4976
17.	Meghalaya	1720.32	85.85	52	416
18.	Assam	5351.99	1487.18	1595	12760
19.	West Bengal	2975.31	3059.95	1069	8552
20.	Chandigarh	3570.37	1222.86	525	4200
21.	Odisha	4462.97	3550.86	1544	12352
22.	Chhattisgarh	4016.67	1938.56	793	6344
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7587.04	4477.03	1034	8272
24.	Gujarat*	4909.26	9487.59	1394	11152
25.	Maharashtra**	5355.56	5856.99	2243	17944
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1933.95	4017.38	1212	9696
27.	Telangana	4611.73	2734.06	805	6440

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Karnataka	4462.97	5051.75	1595	12760
29.	Goa	297.53	110.17	34	272
30.	Lakshadweep	100.00	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2082.72	1630.41	734	5872
32.	Tamil Nadu	4760.50	6414.86	2536	20288
33.	Puducherry	100.00	60.06	34	272
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	189.09	151	1208
		100449	86873.95	31279	250232

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-IV

Details of LBIs allotted to the various States

Sl.No.	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Regional Office, Rajahmundry	Coir Board
Assam		
2.	Guwahati	IIE, Guwahati
3.	Kamrup	IIE, Guwahati
4.	Sibsagar	IIE, Guwahati
Bihar		
5.	Nawada	NSIC
6.	Patna	KVIC-MDTC
7.	Bhartiya Harit Khadi	Bhartiya Harit Khadi
Delhi		
8.	Jamia Milia Islamia University	Jamia Milia Islamia University
9.	Mayur Vihar, New Delhi	Bapu Nature Cure Hospital and Yoga Ashram
Gujarat		
10.	Rajkot	NSIC

1	2	3
	Haryana	
11.	Faridabad	NSIC
	Karnataka	
12.	Dandeli (Uttara Kannada Distt.)	VTU, Karnataka
	Kerala	
13.	Cochin	CBPST
	Madhya Pradesh	
14.	Dewas	MP Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd.- Govt, of M.P.
15.	Satna	MP Bamboo Mission - Govt, of M.P.
16.	Amarkantak	IGTU, MP
	Maharashtra	
17.	Nashik	KVIC-MDTC
18.	Pune	KVIC-MDTC
	Manipur	
19.	District Industrial Centre, Chandel	State Government of Manipur
20.	District Industrial Centre, Ukhrul	State Government of Manipur
21.	District Industrial Centre, Imphal East	State Government of Manipur
22.	District Industrial Centre, Imphal West	State Government of Manipur
23.	District Industrial Centre, Thoubal	State Government of Manipur
24.	District Industrial Centre, Senapati	State Government of Manipur
25.	District Industrial Centre, Tamenglong	State Government of Manipur
26.	District Industrial Centre, Bishnupur	State Government of Manipur
27.	District Industrial Centre, Churachandpur	State Government of Manipur
	Mizoram	
28.	Aizawl	Khadi Board, Mizoram
	Meghalaya	
29.	Tura and Nongstoin	Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA)
	Nagaland	
30.	Doshehe	Doshehe, Nagaland
	Odisha	
31.	Khurda	Centurion University of Technology and Management
32.	Regional Office, Bhubaneswar	Coir Board
33.	Khurda	IEDO, Bhubaneswar, Government of Odisha
34.	Jajpur	IEDO, Bhubaneswar, Government of Odisha

1	2	3
Rajasthan		
35.	Jhalawar	RIICO-GCE
36.	Kota	Rajasthan Technical University
37.	Ajmer	Government Engineering College
38.	Bikaner	Government Engineering College
Tamil Nadu		
39.	Chennai	NSIC
40.	Regional Extension Center (REC), Tanjavore	Coir Board
41.	Tirupur	NIFT-TEA
Telangana		
42.	Hyderabad	NIMSME, Hyderabad
Uttar Pradesh		
43.	Deoria	NSIC
44.	Naini	NSIC
45.	NOIDA	NIESBUD, NOIDA
46.	Basti (Basti District)	Kapil Bal Evam Mahila Kalyan Sansthan
47.	Lucknow	Samadhan Samithi
48.	Amethi	UPTA
49.	Balia	UPTA
50.	Basti	UPTA
51.	Faizabad	UPTA
52.	Ghazipur	UPTA
53.	Kushinagar	UPTA
Uttarakhand		
54.	Kashipur	NSIC

Fixed Term Employment

1457. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to increase formal regularised job market in India in view of the fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) conducted between April and December 2015, which stated

that 83% of the workers in India were self-employed, casual or contract workers;

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

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to amend definition of startup and introduce concept of fixed-term employment in all sectors to accelerate creation of regular

salaried jobs as suggested by NITI Aayog in its three year action agenda;

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

(e) if not, the action plan of the Government to address the issue?

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) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is creating 'avenues for formal regularized job market from the supply side through skill standardization under National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) with an institutionalized industry connect of 38 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). So far 1911 job roles have been brought under NSQF. In addition to the above, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to bring informal workforce into formal labour market through recognition and certification of the informally acquired skill are being undertaken under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). So far 6.5 lakh informal sector skilled workforce have been certified in 30 sectors over last 3 years. The major sectors are Construction, Textiles, Hospitality etc.

Government has approved a special package of Rs. 2600 crore for employment generation in leather and footwear sector to be implemented till 31st March, 2020. In the package, leather, footwear and accessories sector has been provided with special incentives for employment generation including introduction of fixed term employment considering the seasonal nature of the industry.

Government has also approved a special package of approx. Rs. 6000 crore for apparel sector. In the package, garment sector has been provided with special incentives for employment generation and fixed term employment has been introduced. Under the fixed term employment, a workman will be considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, allowances, wages and other statutory benefits.

The Government will also contribute 12% of the wages of the new employees in the EPF for all the sectors for next three years. Also, the facility of fixed term employment will be extended to all sectors.

(c) to (e) No such specific proposal to amend definition of Startups is under consideration presently. Ministry of Labour and Employment has published an intent Notification

No. G.S.R. 17(E) dated 8.1.2018 for incorporating the 'Fixed Term Employment Workman' category under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Rules made thereunder for all Sectors for inviting objections/suggestions of general public within a period of 30 days. This measure being undertaken by Ministry of Labour and Employment will benefit the Startups as well.

[Translation]

World Class Universities

1458. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had announced to establish 20 World Class Universities in the country in the Budget for the year 2016; and

(b) if so, the details of the Universities included in this category along with the procedure followed for their selection as World Class University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech 2016 has announced the following:-

"It is our commitment to empower Higher Educational Institutions to help them become world class teaching and research institutions. An enabling regulatory architecture will be provided to ten public and ten private institutions to emerge as world-class Teaching and Research Institutions. This will enhance affordable access to high quality education for ordinary Indians. A detailed scheme will be formulated."

As per the above announcement, the University Grants Commission (UGC) with the approval of Government has formulated an enabling regulatory architecture for upgrading/setting up of twenty Higher Educational Institutions as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions. These Institutions shall be called as Institutions of Eminence (IoE). Enabling Regulatory Architecture has been provided in the form of "UGC (Declaration of Govt. Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017" for public Institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institution.

(b) All Higher Educational Institutions in the country and Sponsoring Organisations willing to set up Institutions

of Eminence are eligible to apply for IoE subject to the eligibility conditions mentioned in the UGC Guidelines and Regulations. The selection of Institutions as IoE shall be made through challenge method by Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) constituted for the purpose. We have received 114 applications which shows desire to excel.

Gian Yojana

1459. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not able to find quality faculty of the higher professional educational institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government endeavours to make up the shortage of teachers through Gian Yojana being run by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount of funds spent on this scheme by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, with an aim at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of higher education in India so as to augment the country's existing academic resources, accelerate the pace of quality reform, and elevate India's scientific and technological capacity to global excellence, the Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) programme was launched on 30th November, 2015.

Under the GIAN scheme, the international faculty is invited to conduct a very short term course of one or two weeks at an Indian institution. This enables a highly productive interaction of students and faculty with the best academic and industry experts from across the nations. This also helps in initiating research collaborations between host institutions and foreign experts and to develop international entrepreneurship programmes by making the curriculum more industry oriented for better employability.

So far, a total of Rs. 80 crore has been released under the scheme since its inception during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18.

[English]

Education Systems

1460. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 264 million children and youth out of school;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in higher education 40 per cent seats of technological/technical colleges are lying vacant during the last three years and the number of medical colleges and teaching hospitals have been closed during these years;

(d) whether the Government has any proposals for improving education system with commitment and enrolment of student to overcome the challenges of the institutions therein and the accountability of the Government for education to all; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the report jointly released by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and the Global Education Monitoring, worldwide 264 million children and youth are out of school for the school year ending in 2015. This includes 61 million children of primary school age (about 6 to 11 years), 62 million adolescents of lower secondary school age (about 12 to 14 years), and 141 million youth of upper secondary school age (about 15 to 17 years).

However, as per an Independent survey commissioned in 2014 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6-13 years in India. The number of out of school children in the country in the age group of 6 to 13 years declined from 134.59 lakh in 2005 to 81.50 lakh in 2009 and further to 60.64 lakh in 2014.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) and (e) Universalization of elementary education is one of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the designated scheme for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 4 of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for special training for age appropriate admission of out of school

children. Those children who have missed out certain academic years either for never enrolled to school or having dropped out of school, have a right to Special Training in residential and non residential mode, subsequently to be mainstreamed in formal schools in age appropriate class. SSA has been successful in achieving considerable progress in its goal of universal access and retention with 99.36% habitations having schools at primary and 98.20% habitations having schools at upper primary level. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. As per Unified District Information System for Education, 2015-16, the number of total children enrolled at elementary level has increased from 15.1 crore in 1998-99 to 19.67 crore at present.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, new secondary schools, strengthening of existing secondary schools, provision of toilet blocks in existing schools with separate toilets for girls, girls hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks, projects on Vocational Education from Class IX onwards, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) facilities to schools, as well as special teaching for learning enhancement, are provided to enhance access to quality education for all.

Facilities for Differently-abled Tourists

1461. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government undertook/proposes to undertake a study of various set of challenges faced by differently-abled tourists in the country, and if so, the detailed findings of the study;

(b) whether the government has issued guidelines with respect to improving accessibility in favour of differently-abled tourists especially in prominent destinations of the country; and

(c) if so, the details along with the compliance status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes. The Ministry of Tourism conducted a study on "Problems and Prospects of Accessible Tourism in India" in the year 2010.

According to the report, differently-abled tourists have to face many barriers at the time of booking and during the travel. Some of them are as below:—

- (i) Poor understanding of their specific problem and requirement by the booking staff.
- (ii) Lack of accessible taxis and local transport facilities.
- (iii) Lack of proper information and signages at necessary point and intersection.
- (iv) Lack of affordable and accessible accommodation.
- (v) Lack of accessible public conveniences at destination.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to make tourist destinations friendlier for the differently abled are as below:—

- (i) While submitting Detailed Project Report of a project under Swadesh Darshan or PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) Schemes of the Ministry, State Government/Union Territory Administration has to submit an undertaking in the specified format stating that 'barrier free environment for differently abled tourists has been incorporated in the design of the built up areas of the project'. In addition to this, it is also specifically mentioned in the sanction order of the project that 'the executing agency shall put in place the mandatory facilities for barrier free access by physically disabled persons'.
- (ii) A category of National Tourism Award of 'Best Maintained and Disabled Friendly Monument' is in existence to encourage the agencies responsible for maintaining monuments/tourist attractions to create barrier-free environment for the promotion of accessible tourism.
- (iii) The guidelines for classification/re-classification of Hotels issued by the Ministry of Tourism have provisions for the following:—
 - Specially designed dedicated room with accessible bathroom and specially designed furniture like almirah, audible and visible alarm system and doorbell.

- Accessible public restrooms and Ramps with anti-slip floors to allow wheel chair access to public areas and at least one restaurant.

[Translation]

Fixing of Minimum Rates of Wages

1462. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is seriously contemplating to constitute any Consultative Board to fix minimum wages for various sectors of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the provision contained under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled employment for the first time or in revising minimum rates of wages so fixed, the appropriate Government considers the advice of the Committees or Boards before the appropriate Government by notification in the Official Gazette, fix, or revise the minimum rates of wages in respect of each scheduled employment.

Under the Central Sphere, there are two Advisory Committees commonly known as Advisory Board namely Minimum Wages Advisory Board (MWAB) and the Central Advisory Board (CAB) for the purpose of advising the appropriate Government generally in the matter of fixing and revising minimum rates of wages. These Boards are tripartite bodies.

The Minimum Wages Advisory Board (MWAB) under Section 7 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been reconstituted vide notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India published in the Gazette of India, S.O.1174 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016.

In the last meeting of MWAB held on 29.08.2016 decision was taken for Revision of minimum rates of wages to the workers employed in the scheduled employments under Central Sphere, based on which the Central Government has notified the minimum wages for scheduled employment under the Central sphere w. e. f. 19.01.2017.

The Central Advisory Board (CAB) under Section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was reconstituted vide

notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India published in the Gazette of India, S.O.3495 (E), dated the 18th November, 2016.

Both the Boards have been constituted for the tenure of two years.

[English]

Re-appointment of Faculty Members

1463. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for re-appointment of faculty members of IITs and NITs after their retirement to address the problem of vacancies and ensure quality education;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of such retired faculties to be appointed;

(c) the details of salary/remuneration to be paid to such reemployed faculty members; and

(d) whether any such appointments were made earlier 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) Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are governed by the Institute of Technology Act, 1961 and the Statutes framed thereunder. Statutes provide that the Board may consider re-employment of a Faculty member till the end of the semester or the academic session in which he/she attains the age of superannuation in the interest of students and for the purposes of teaching and/or guiding the students registered for the Ph.D. programme. It also provides that where it becomes necessary to re-employ any such member, beyond the end of the semester or academic session, the Board may, with the previous approval of the Visitor, re-employ any such member against sanctioned vacant posts for a period upto three years in the first instance and upto two years thereafter and in no case exceeding the end of the Academic session in which he/she attains the age of 70 years. The fixation of pay shall be as per extant Government of India rules. IITs also appoint retired faculty members as Visiting Faculty, Distinguished Faculty and Professor Emeritus.

As regards the National Institutes of Technology (NITs), there is no such proposal for re-appointment of Faculty after retirement. However, NITs appoint retired faculty as Professor Emeritus for limited period of three years against the sanctioned post only.

Formation of Lakshadweep Tourism Corporation

1464. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to form/constitute Lakshadweep Tourism Corporation in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam. As per information provided by Lakshadweep it has proposed to establish Lakshadweep Tourism Development Corporation (LTDC) as a wholly owned company of Lakshadweep administration with the approval of MHA, Government of India.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs has conveyed approval of the Ministry vide their letter No. U-13034/30/2013-ANL dated 28.12.2017 for creation of Lakshadweep Tourism Development Corporation.

[Translation]

Setting up of Petroleum Oil Terminal

1465. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/public sector oil companies proposes to set up Petroleum oil terminal in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose, State/UT/company-wise; and

(b) the details of work undertaken for setting up of new terminal in Motihari so far along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) State/UT/Company-wise details of petroleum oil terminals proposed to be set up in different parts of the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that they have applied for Environment Clearance for setting up a new oil terminal at Motihari. Terms of Reference (ToR) were approved and baseline data collection, Environment Impact Assessment Study and Risk Analysis have been completed. Further, Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management Consultant has been appointed for the purpose.

Statement

State/UT/Company-wise details of petroleum oil terminals proposed in different parts of the country

Sl.No.	State	Name of OMC	Location of the proposed oil terminal
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	IOC	Doimukh
2	Assam	IOC	Moinarband, Silchar
3	Tripura	IOC	Sekerkote, Agartala
4	Bihar	IOC	Motihari East Champaran
5	Bihar	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/BPC	Patna
6	Odisha	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/BPC/HPC	Berhampur
7	Odisha	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/BPC/HPC	Meramandali
8	Odisha	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/BPC/HPC	Dhutra
9	Andhra Pradesh	IOC	Atchuthapuram

1	2	3	4
10	Telangana	IOC	Malkapur, Yadadri
11	Karnataka	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/BPC/HPC	Chitradurga
12	Tamil Nadu	IOC	Vallur, Chennai
13	Tamil Nadu	IOC	Asannur
14	Maharashtra	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/HPC	Borkhedi – Nagpur
15	Madhya Pradesh	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/HPC	Phandakalan – Bhopal
16	Uttar Pradesh	IOC	Mirzapur
17	Himachal Pradesh	IOC	Una
18	Jammu and Kashmir	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/BPC/HPC	Jammu
19	Jammu and Kashmir	Common User Facility (CUF) IOC/BPC/HPC	Srinagar
20	Tamil Nadu	HPC	Dharamपुरi
21	Gujarat	HPC	Vadodara
22	Rajasthan	HPC	Barmer
23	Haryana	HPC	Hissar
24	Chhattisgarh	HPC	Janjgir Champa
25	Kerala	Common User Facility (CUF) HPC/BPC	Payyanur
26	Uttarakhand	Common User Facility (CUF) HPC/BPC	Haldwani/Rudrapur/Kitchha
27	Haryana	BPC	Hisar
28	Uttarakhand	BPC	Haridwar
29	Uttarakhand	BPC	Nainital/Ranikhet
30	Uttar Pradesh	BPC	Meerut
31	Uttar Pradesh	BPC	Kan pur
32	Jharkhand	BPC	Bokaro
33	Jharkhand	Common User Facility (CUF) HPC/BPC	Saraikalan
34	Assam	BPC	Sonapur, Guwahati
35	Manipur	BPC	Imphal
36	Maharashtra	BPC	Pune
37	Maharashtra	BPC	Rasayani
38	Gujarat	BPC	Vadodara
39	Madhya Pradesh	BPC	Singrauli
40	Telangana	BPC	Nashkal, Warangal
41	Andhra Pradesh	BPC	Krishnapatnam
42	Karnataka	BPC	Gulbarga
43	Tamil Nadu	BPC	Ennore
44	Tamil Nadu	Common User Facility (CUF) HPC/BPC	Tirunelvalli

[English]

Morning Prayers in Schools

1466. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised guidelines of the KVs are forcing the students to recite their morning prayer which are of religious nature compulsorily with folded hands and closed eyes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Supreme Court has sought clarification from the Ministry in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to solve the matter immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such guidelines have been issued to the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such clarification has been sought by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the issue of morning prayers in schools.

(d) Does not arise.

Trade between India and USA

1467. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of two-way trade between India and the United State of America (USA) during the last year;

(b) whether the trade balance is in favour of India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the USA has asked India to provide a trading relation that is fair and reciprocal; and

(d) if so, whether the Government has any specific proposal to address the USA concerns 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 bilateral trade in Goods and Services between India and USA during 2016 was US \$114 billion and in 2017 it was US \$113 billion (excluding 4th Quarter Services trade figures in 2017).

(b) Yes. The details are as below:—

(in US\$ billion)

	2016			2017		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Surplus	Exports	Imports	Trade Surplus
Trade in Goods	46.03	21.65	24.38	48.63	25.70	22.93
Trade in Services [The figures of only first 3 quarters included for 2017]	25.81	20.63	5.18	21.20	17.26	3.94
Total	71.84	42.28	29.56	69.83	42.96	26.87

(c) Both India and United States resolved to pursue increased commercial engagement in a manner that advances the principles of free and fair trade.

(d) India being a member of World Trade Organisation is carrying out the trade in a free and fair manner with all the nations. Two institutional mechanisms to address the trade concerns of each other -India-USA

Trade Policy Forum and India-USA Commercial Dialogue are platform in which India and US have regular bilateral interaction.

GAIL Gas Pipeline Project

1468. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement the GAIL gas pipeline project in Tamil Nadu without compromising the interests of farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Kochi-Kootanad-Bengaluru-Mangaluru Pipeline (KKB MPL) is being executed by GAIL in two sections. The construction work in section Kochi-Kootanad-Mangaluru is at advanced stage in the state of Kerala. Another section i.e. 434 Km. Kootanad-Bangaluru is passing through the state of Tamilnadu wherein resistance from farmers/land owners/farmers association has been observed. This, section is targeted to be completed within 30 months from availability of hindrance free RoU.

Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has constituted an Expert Committee. In order to take the matter forward, officers of this Ministry, along with GAIL's Senior Management have had five rounds of discussions with the officers of GoTN. As advised by GoTN during the said discussions, GAIL is taking necessary steps for spreading the awareness about the usage of natural gas among the people including landowners/farmers of Tamil Nadu as well as benefits of natural gas over alternate fuels and has also appointed a Public Relation (PR) Agency. GAIL has also taken farmers from Hosur taluka of Krishnagiri district for an exposure visit to see the Dhabol-Bangaluru Pipeline.

Demerger of GAIL

1469. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to split GAIL into two separate companies, one for marketing and the other for natural gas transmission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In year 1984, GAIL was established for transportation, processing and marketing of natural gas and for establishing and managing gas pipelines and related installations.

In the year 2006, the Government issued the Policy for Development of Natural Gas Pipelines and City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks. In terms of this policy and the provisions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, all authorized entities including GAIL have to provide mandatory open access to its gas pipeline infrastructure on common carrier principle at non-discriminatory basis, at transportation rates determined by PNGRB. In the long run and with the maturing of gas markets, it is envisaged in the policy that the authorized entities will have transportation of natural gas as their sole business activity and will not have any business interest in the gas marketing or city or local gas distribution networks.

Funds for SSA and RMSA

1470. ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government plans to improve the reach of education at the school level for children from classes 1 to 10 by merging two schemes meant to guarantee universal education and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that funds allocated for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan were not being utilized properly and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also true that the States can utilize the funds meant for the above schemes for the other older children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) In pursuance of the announcement in the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12, this Department has prepared a proposal on an Integrated Scheme on School Education by subsuming the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). States have already been advised to integrate the administrative structures at various levels created for SSA and RMSA in the States and UTs to achieve productive synergies, better co-ordination and enhanced focus on improvement in quality of education.

(b) No, Madam. To ensure effective utilization of funds under SSA and RMSA, there are robust monitoring systems 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.

(c) The annual plans under the SSA and RMSA are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority. These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the schemes and availability of budgetary resources. The expenditure under the schemes is incurred as per the approved plans.

Preservation of Monuments in Odisha

1471. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of preserved/protected monuments in Odisha is less as compared to other States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the number of monuments of Odisha to be declared as Centrally Protected Monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India protects monuments and sites that are found to be of National importance under the provision of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Accordingly, 79 monuments/sites have been declared protected by Archaeological Survey of India in Odisha. The State of Odisha compares favourably vis-a-vis other States like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Telangana and Uttarakhand which have lesser number of monuments protected by ASI.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Monument at Ranipur Jharial in Odisha have been identified to be declared as Centrally protected monument.

Setting up of Tourism Hubs

1472. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up tourism hubs in various States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details along with the present status thereof and the action taken by the Government on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of Swadesh Darshan is developing Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit.

The submission of proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

In addition to above, pursuant to Budget announcements of 2017-18 the Ministry of Tourism has initiated action on formulation of scheme guidelines for development of five Special Tourism Zones in the country. Entire country is covered under this scheme and in the draft scheme guidelines it is proposed that the scheme will work on challenge mode.

The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme including Bihar and Jharkhand is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme including Bihar and Jharkhand*

(Rs. in crore)

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

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamom-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14
16.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
Total of 2015-16				1503.09
Year 2016-17				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist. and Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit – Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31.	Sikkim	North -East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	98.70
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Sravasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang Chatlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang Muthee-Beratlawng Tuirial Airfield Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	93.90
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81
Total of 2016-17				3191.38
Year 2017-18				
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34
Total of 2017-18				824.8
Grand Total Till Date				5638.87

Private Doctors for ESI Hospitals

1473. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hire doctors engaged in private practice to serve in Government-run Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, under Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, there is provision to hire doctors engaged in private practice to serve in ESI hospitals on contractual basis in various specialities and super specialities. Such doctors are engaged on various posts lying vacant and paid consolidated remuneration based on number of hours service provided by them.

Renovation of Jama Masjid

1474. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is in the process of repairing the cracks in the Central Dome of the iconic Jama Masjid in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the repairing work is likely to be completed?

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) Jama Masjid at Delhi is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, on receipt of request from the Shahi Imam of the Masjid, ASI has taken up essential conservation work of the Masjid.

National Policy for Domestic Workers

1475. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided/formulated National Policy for Domestic workers and has planned new minimum wages for domestic workers under this policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also planned

creation of data of domestic workers and monitoring mechanism to look after their working environment; and

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

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

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

Many of the State Government like Rajasthan, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura have included domestic workers in the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act and they are, therefore, entitled to file cases before the concerned authorities in case of any grievance in this regard.

Development of Naimisharanya and Misrikh Teerth

1476. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the proposal for the development of Naimisharanya and Misrikh Teerth in Uttar Pradesh on the lines of Vaishno Devi Temple in Jammu;

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

(c) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided by the Government to the State Government for the purpose;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for development of infrastructural facilities in religious places during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) The Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 137.92 lakh in 2016-17 for the development of public conveniences, pathways, solar illumination, benches, boundary wall, landscaping, entrance gate etc. at Chakrapith, Starupa and Ayodhya Mandir, Dadhichi Ashram and Dev Puri in Misrikh, Uttar Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a project proposal for development of Spiritual Circuit:-

Naimisharanya-Misrikh-Dhobiagaon under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The projects under the scheme for development are generally identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report (DPR) and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

In addition to Swadesh Darshan Scheme, Ministry of Tourism is also developing infrastructural facilities at religious places in the country under its scheme of PRASHAD – National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive. The details of projects sanctioned for development of infrastructural facilities in religious places during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of projects sanctioned for development of infrastructural facilities in religious places during the last three years

A. Spiritual Circuit

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit and Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17)	Development of Sabarimala Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
2.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit – Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
3.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44	18.49
4.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
5.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00	15.20
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96	12.59
8.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji) – Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	93.90	18.78
9.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68	8.14
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Mandar Development Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
Total				678.00	176.25
B. Buddhist Circuit					
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Sravasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
3.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73	19.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99	7.20
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34	10.47
Total				361.97	72.4

C. Krishna Circuit

1.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
2.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	18.29
Total				188.8	37.76

D. Ramayana Circuit

1.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31	23.53
Total				202.76	37.42

E. Prashad Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4

2015-16

1.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
2.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98

1	2	3	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
7.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
2016-17			
1.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
2.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
3.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02
5.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
6.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
7.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
2017-18			
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganaga, Varanasi	10.72
4.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	62.82
Total			609.36

Raw Material for Steel Sector

1477. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel manufacturers are getting sufficient supply of raw material to meet their demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cause of short supply of iron ore is due to export by the steel units;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the difficulties being faced by the iron ore manufacturers; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government for ensuring adequate supply of raw materials including iron ore to steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) The production of iron ore is sufficient to meet the current demand/consumption of iron ore by domestic steel industry. However, due to limited production of coking coal in the country and also due to its low quality, domestic steel industry has to depend upon imported coking coal to fulfill its requirement.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b), does not arise.

(e) Government has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 and Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 to boost the growth of mineral sector.

In order to ensure availability of iron ore for domestic steel industry, Government has imposed export duty of

30% on all forms of iron ore except low grade (below 58%) iron ore (lump and fines) which have nil export duty.

Global Ranking on EODB

1478. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether India has made a significant jump in the global ranking on ease of doing business;

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

(c) whether the reforms undertaken by the Government in the field of finance and commerce have achieved the desired results for promotion of trade and industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the further steps taken by the Government to remove remaining bottlenecks in the field of commerce and industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. India's rank improved by 30 positions to 100 in the last Doing Business Report of the World Bank released on 31st October, 2017. India has also made significant improvements in its rank in the Paying Taxes, Resolving Insolvency and Enforcing Contracts indicators of the Report.

(c) and (d) Government has introduced Goods and Services Tax which will subsume a number of State and Central levies. As a result of it, the tax paid on inter-state sales can now be claimed as input tax credit. It is expected that the number of tax payments and the rate of tax assessed in the Doing Business Report will be reduced. As a result of the reforms undertaken in the field of international trade the time taken for import has been reduced by 40 hours in case of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Mumbai.

In order to remove remaining bottlenecks the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has shared a 372 point action plan with States/UTs for implementation. Implementation of the action plan will have a positive impact on the business environment in States and UTs.

[Translation]

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes Women

1479. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented including Skill development schemes implemented by the Government for the welfare of women belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in various States, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount allocated and spent under the said schemes during each of the last four years and the current year, scheme/ State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved in this regard, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) While the major schemes/ programmes for development and providing basic facilities like education, health, livelihood and skill development etc. are implemented by the concerned Central Ministries/ Department and State Governments, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements schemes/programmes which are primarily aimed at filling critical gaps in these sectors for welfare of Scheduled Tribes including tribal women. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been trying to ensure that women benefit from its general schemes. It also has some special schemes meant for the benefit of ST women and girls. The Ministry has been supporting skill development activities for both male and female tribal youth in a wide gamut of trades such as (i) Office Management (ii) Solar Technician/Electrician (iii) Beautician (iv) Handicraft (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 (x) Ayurvedic and tribal medicines (xi) IT (xii) Data Entry (xiii) Fabrication (xiv) Paramedics and Home Nurse Training (xv) Automobile Driving and Mechanics (xvi) Electric and Motor Winding (xvii) Security Guard (xviii) Housekeeping and Management (xix) Retail Management (xx) Hospitality (xxi) Eco-tourism (xxii) Adventure Tourism. The details of some of the important schemes of the Ministry are given below:—

(i) **Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs:**
Under the scheme, Central assistance is given

to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all **Girls' hostel** and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis.

- (ii) **Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas:** The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students both **boys and girls** and to bring them at par with other population of the country. Under the scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis.
- (iii) **Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas:** It is aimed at upgrading the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain sustainable employment or enable them to become self dependent. Funds are released to State Governments as well as NGOs.
- (iv) **Scheme for Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:** This scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy Districts where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 census. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy level between the general female population and **tribal women**, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks and reducing drop-out rate at the elementary level.
- (v) In addition to above, to maximize retention of ST students **including girl students** at various stages of school education and promoting higher learning, monetary incentives are provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the form of

scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship. Post Matric Scholarship. National Overseas Scholarship, Scholarship for Top Class Education and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students. The schemes (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship and (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students are demand driven and funds are released to States/UT Administrations based on the proposal received from them. A total of 20 awards are given every year under National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. Under the scheme National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students, the number of fresh fellowships each year is 750, and the number of fresh Scholarship each year is 1000.

- (vi) **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) (hitherto known as SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP):** It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population **including women** and others by providing support for skill development, education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, minor infrastructure etc. It is a flexible scheme and supplements the efforts of the line Ministries/Departments.
- (vii) **Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** It is 100% grant from Government of India. Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes **including women** in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the rest of the areas of that State. Funds are released towards various sectors such as education, health, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy, other income generating schemes **including skill development**.

The Ministry has insisted upon the States, that in interventions under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme, under Article 275(1) grants and Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, **one third beneficiaries should be women/girls**.

- (viii) **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):** The scheme of Development of PVTGs covers 75 identified PVTGs among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States/UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agriculture development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Bhima Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. Funds are released to States/UT in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the Conservation-cum-Development Plan (CCD Plan).
- (ix) **Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana:** National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), an apex organisation under Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing this exclusive **scheme for tribal women**. Under the scheme, Scheduled Tribes women can undertake any income generation activity. Loans upto 90% for scheme costing upto Rs. 1 lakh are provided at a concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum.
- (x) **Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce:** Training is provided with the aim of developing the art and craft of tribals through inputs of introduction of craft and design development.
- (xi) **Scheme of "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP:** TRIFED provides training to the tribal beneficiaries involved in collection of MFP commodities on best collection practices of MFPs, storage and value addition of MFPs.

The List of important schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of funds released and utilized under the schemes is given in the enclosed Statements-II to XV. Most of the schemes/activities are demand driven. No target

is fixed by the Ministry. Proposals are received from State Governments and are placed before Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval and funds are released accordingly.

Statement-I

*List of Important Schemes being implemented
by Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/Programme
1.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) (hitherto known as SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).
2.	Girls and Boys Hostels for STs.
3.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.
4.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas to States.
5.	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.
6.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
7.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
8.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas to NGOs.
9.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
10.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.
11.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students.
12.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.
13.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP.
14.	Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce.
15.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs), etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations.
16.	Equity Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations.

Statement-II

status of Release and UC Reported under SCA to TSP for during tin- last Four year and current year (as on 28.02.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	5789.00	2937.82	2937.82	3500.00	3500.00	5000.42	5000.42	3624.77	3624.77
2.	Assam	6563.63	6563.63	1788.59	1788.59	5844.00	1255.37	3407.80	745.01	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	403.00	403.00	1368.26	0.00	743.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9478.00	9826.50	9826.50	10809.64	10809.64	11717.82	1391.83	11659.57	11659.57
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.68	455.68	559.09	559.09
6.	Gujarat	8448.00	8448.00	10382.74	10382.74	10566.50	10566.50	9488.00	4008.26	7701.90	7701.90
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	1768.00	997.99	997.99	475.00	475.00	1959.39	1827.80	2291.20	2291.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1702.41	1702.41	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	3671.61	533.60	3626.50	3626.50
9.	Chandigarh	12187.00	12187.00	9571.11	9571.11	10000.00	10000.00	9820.75	0.00	6974.41	6974.41
10.	Karnataka	2471.00	2471.00	3000.00	3000.00	4370.00	4370.00	5100.00	4515.26	5955.37	5955.37
11.	Kerala	549.00	549.00	530.00	530.00	357.50	357.50	808.09	288.10	808.43	808.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00	15274.22	15274.22	11501.21	11501.21	19236.61	5400.00	20289.66	20289.66
13.	Maharashtra	7728.00	7728.00	11726.18	11726.18	12514.91	12514.91	9547.00	2863.00	12810.38	12810.38
14.	Manipur	1581.90	1581.90	1118.00	1118.00	1100.00	1100.00	2260.00	325.19	2469.38	2469.38
15.	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00	14925.04	14925.04	14728.52	14728.52	11806.27	2367.82	11665.96	11665.96
16.	Rajasthan	8377.00	8377.00	8822.04	8822.04	10190.00	10190.00	11072.90	1582.82	10051.83	10051.83
17.	Sikkim	437.00	437.00	520.25	520.25	353.00	353.00	1497.62	132.67	586.00	586.00

Statement-IV

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during the last four year and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	371.87	371.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	749.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	356.02
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1144.48	1144.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1425.00	1425.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	2474.63	2474.63	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	2091.10	749.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Sikkim	575.28	575.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	343.98
13.	Tripura	954.52	954.52	954.52	954.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	7217.00	5125.34	4524.00	4524.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00

(Rs. in lakh)

Statement-V

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during last four years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported
1.	Assam	276.21	276.21	485.70	485.70	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	605.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	150.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Mizoram	69.68	69.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	496.63	345.89	485.70	485.70	1505.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement-VI

Details of Funds released State-wise to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 04.01.2018)	
		Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported	Funds Released	Utilization Reported
1.	Assam	74.16		72.32		0		93.00		92.40	
2.	Chhattisgarh	0		0		0		0		0	
3.	Gujarat	0		0		0		0		0	
4.	Karnataka	53.88		63.60		0		0		30.00	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0		0		0		0		57.93	
6.	Maharashtra	0		0		0		0		0	
7.	Meghalaya	48.96		30.448		0		0		31.12	
8.	Nagaland	0		103.92		0		24.48		0	
9.	Tamil Nadu	93.75		0		0		31.20		31.20	
	Grand Total	270.75		270.288		0		148.68		242.65	

Note: Under the scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas funds released after receipt of Utilization Certificates by the grantee organization as per GFR provision.

Statement-VII

Fund released and Utilization reported under Article 275(1) of Constitution in last four years and current year (as on 27.02.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Total Released	Utilization Reported	Total Released	Utilization Reported	Total Released	Utilization Reported	Total Released	Utilization Reported	Total Released	Utilization Reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	350.00	2139.00	2139.00	5500.00	5500.00	2869.43	1773.09	3591.11	UC not due
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	832.19	832.19	1880.40	1880.40	3000.80	3000.80	6580.53	1433.16	6928.82	UC not due
3.	Assam	3540.25	3540.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	844.12	0.00	0.00	UC not due
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	586.00	586.00	0.00	0.00	1467.58	0.00	991.89	UC not due
5.	Chhattisgarh	9172.11	9172.11	10778.00	10778.00	11904.31	11428.46	10488.52	9528.97	10964.49	UC not due
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	103.00	UC not due
7.	Gujarat	10275.69	10275.69	8592.45	8592.45	11680.00	11680.00	9739.02	3802.26	10384.08	UC not due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00	190.99	190.99	523.20	523.20	1595.87	1595.87	2074.70	UC not due
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1146.75	1146.75	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	3539.66	156.77	3049.06	UC not due
10.	Chandigarh	9280.40	9280.40	9873.00	9873.00	12202.96	12202.96	9489.38	0.00	9489.05	UC not due
11.	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00	4880.40	4880.40	6300.00	6300.00	4664.00	2889.95	5881.74	UC not due
12.	Kerala	510.00	510.00	748.94	748.94	1085.44	1085.44	695.58	412.86	803.17	UC not due
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15793.47	15793.47	17321.42	17321.42	14845.15	14845.15	14971.43	5363.05	22399.48	UC not due
14.	Maharashtra	12489.00	12489.00	11701.29	11701.29	13374.00	13374.00	11536.53	2307.31	12862.24	UC not due
15.	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00	1600.01	1600.01	1216.00	1216.00	1694.40	1455.00	1858.54	UC not due
16.	Meghalaya	2924.38	2924.38	2334.03	2334.03	1507.68	856.09	1576.21	163.70	3603.40	UC not due
17.	Mizoram	1133.61	1133.61	1877.78	1877.78	3617.37	3617.37	1927.49	1927.49	2504.41	UC not due

18. Nagaland	2886.93	2886.93	2067.15	2067.15	5469.34	5469.34	6368.00	2781.54	2825.11	UC not due
19. Odisha	14706.50	14706.50	12728.22	12728.22	15200.00	15200.00	11954.96	3371.77	13748.80	UC not due
20. Rajasthan	9437.80	9437.80	9755.92	9755.92	11000.00	11000.00	10341.39	2028.28	10240.58	UC not due
21. Sikkim	302.90	302.90	370.30	370.30	400.30	400.30	1147.00	300.03	405.30	UC not due
22. Tamil Nadu	901.00	901.00	639.60	639.60	852.80	852.80	798.24	0.00	378.00	UC not due
23. Telangana	0.00	0.00	3894.40	3894.40	6090.00	6090.00	3608.05	3608.05	4486.32	UC not due
24. Tripura	1355.00	1355.00	1218.99	1218.99	1600.68	1600.68	1280.99	669.06	1627.85	UC not due
25. Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	743.49	743.49	1514.74	168.30	1138.62	0.00	189.00	UC not due
26. Uttarakhand	267.00	267.00	1530.36	1530.36	92.02	92.02	0.00	0.00	677.56	UC not due
27. West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00	5747.00	5747.00	7000.00	7000.00	5814.37	872.00	5376.51	UC not due
Grand Total	109713.98	109713.98	113199.14	113199.14	139226.79	135003.69	126581.37	46440.21	137444.21	

Statement-VIII

The amount Released/Utilized to State Governments under the Central Sector Scheme of development of particularly vulnerable Tribal groups during 2013-14 to 2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1750.00	1750.00	2000.00	2000.00	3240.00	3240.00	5105.00	5105.00	2076.00	
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	342.87	0.00	295.91	
4.	Chhattisgarh	1400.00	1400.00	2212.02	2212.02	1809.63	1809.63	1230.00	1230.00	1089.50	
5.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	1091.00	1091.00	898.10	888.81	779.12	109.91	390.67	
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1575.00	1575.00	3120.00		2043.75	

(Rs. in lakh)

2. Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	1386.00	1386.00	75812	1983.00	1983.00	79602	0.00	0.00	39466	5282.94
3. Arunachal Pradesh	218.44	0.00	29143	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2594	-
4. Assam	211.88	211.83	12255	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	321.33	0.00	0	-
5. Bihar	0.00	0.00	0	688.60	688.60	40700	375.00	0.00	37095	0.00	0.00	0	-
6. Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0	3718.00	3718.00	228626	3607.00	3607.00	225705	2534.15	2534.15	207956	1805.30
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	-	-
8. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	356	8.03
9. Goa	14.00	14.00	1728	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	52.64	52.64	3721	3.75
10. Gujarat	2835.28	2835.28	265168	3750.00	3750.00	179169	3745.76	3745.76	138465	80.81	80.81	188593	3650.84
11. Himachal Pradesh	45.73	45.73	2124	73.00	73.00	3996	96.12	96.12	5798	51.21	44.52	1972	-
12. Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	700.00	68.02	37813	0.00	0.00	6131	-
13. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0	1613.00	1376.05	93533	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	91464	1704.53
14. Karnataka	3320.05	3320.05	84680	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	52096	1364.59
15. Kerala	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	300.00	300.00	30010	796.40	771.40	14464	-
16. Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	4300.00	4300.00	364167	0.00	0.00	151611	2656.76
17. Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	-
18. Manipur	729.70	729.70	27112	496.05	496.05	40126	0.00	0.00	0	867.38	867.38	22401	364.90
19. Meghalaya	296.76	296.76	10707	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3273	156.69
20. Mizoram	123.19	123.19	3283	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	336.36	0.00	9843	-
21. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	851.47	422.55	42048	0.00	0.00	18780	-
22. Odisha	5601.08	5601.08	221709	4511.00	4511.00	203301	4900.00	4900.00	221243	3376.36	3376.36	222837	5134.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
23.	Rajasthan	4792.55	4011.70	213002	2383.34	2383.34	187508	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	-
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0	7.80	7.80	408	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	297	25.72
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	600.00	600.00	15750	0.00	0.00	6602	-
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0	745.52	745.52	105672	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	28966	-
27.	Tripura	674.33	674.33	65690	678.75	678.75	44598	1303.60	861.49	53516	0.00	0.00	16723	232.89
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	12255	0.00	0.00	9869	0.00	0.00	6175	0.00	0.00	8760	-
29.	Uttarakhand	460.20	460.20	119856	19.82	19.82	0	107.00	107.00	0	0.00	0.00	5687	104.45
30.	West Bengal	2620.00	2620.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	29249	-
Total		21943.19	20943.86	1068712	20070.88	19833.93	1213318	22868.95	20990.94	1257387	8416.64	7727.26	1334167	22496.37

Statement-X

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations utilisation thereof and beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2013-14 to 2017-18

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18				
		Fund Released	Utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	325	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4895.16	4895.16	229360	5070.01	5070.01	82091	1986.82	1986.82	49239	9777.62	9777.62	65173	7198.11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1366.85	1366.85	630	2.29	2.29	630	1137.61	1137.61	0	1136.32	1136.32	22564	5803.65
4.	Assam	4756.81	4756.81	102800	1114.00	1114.00	102800	6748.28	4481.68	116693	266.65	0	29423	779.00
5.	Bihar	23.00	23.00	6463	23.00	23.00	6463	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	53.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	1341.48	1341.48	106231	4066.75	4066.75	139447	4764.83	4764.83	148660	2674.82	2674	135586	3218.26

7. Daman and Diu	10.90	10.90	320	1.00	1.00	320	0.00	0.00	0	53.63	53.63	328	26.19
8. Goa	2.00	2.00	1332	2.00	2.00	1332	356.00	356.00	4270	645.00	645	1924	313.80
9. Gujarat	7138.58	7138.58	218570	3929.23	3929.23	218570	5520.40	5520.40	163989	22040.27	22040.27	192322	12626.74
10. Himachal Pradesh	282.83	282.83	5189	237.00	237.00	5189	1350.00	1350.00	8079	931.36	931.36	3739	2658.36
11. Jammu and Kashmir	177.00	177.00	18700	2494.17	2494.17	21000	2494.17	2494.17	21000	2587.84	1565.65	13854	1867.56
12. Chandigarh	2043.23	2043.23	72878	4927.23	4927.23	81768	0.00	0.00	0	8148.39	6600.00	63029	1292.50
13. Karnataka	3340.76	3340.76	132376	3691.00	3691.00	134988	5839.00	5839.00	140891	8540.00	8540.00	109943	7979.31
14. Kerala	625.53	625.53	12705	647.00	647.00	13225	0.00	0.00	0	3122.00	3122.00	15834	2494.46
15. Madhya Pradesh	5276.71	5276.71	192437	2385.00	2385.00	188145	3065.00	3065.00	197176	13054.00	13054.00	263176	8983.50
16. Maharashtra	11996.04	11996.04	178146	7451.83	7451.83	175000	5209.83	5209.83	175000	22092.28	22083.48	163321	8951.91
17. Manipur	6111.01	6111.01	53965	3615.48	3615.48	57828	3588.00	3588.00	66928	3385.20	961.81	59995	6382.55
18. Meghalaya	3438.00	3438.00	79011	438.00	438.00	79011	3274.61	3274.61	74608	3189.00	3189.00	54900	770.50
19. Mizoram	5393.89	5393.89	56873	4501.15	4501.15	62410	4927.91	4927.91	57330	4267.52	4267.52	42072	2434.73
20. Nagaland	2626.19	2626.19	39867	2329.59	2329.59	40133	2646.34	2646.34	45140	1344.00	0.00	44404	2515.00
21. Odisha	3459.87	3459.87	89115	4512.00	4512.00	130960	4050.00	4050.00	165100	15556.48	15556.48	176579	7711.18
22. Rajasthan	2216.02	2216.02	288020	6440.00	6440.00	246249	10890.43	10890.43	275669	9800.00	8381.44	126965	16097.49
23. Sikkim	845.49	845.49	2643	414.00	414.00	2705	400.00	400.00	3053	938.16	938.16	2605	1247.31
24. Tamil Nadu	1436.02	1436.02	11092	44.00	44.00	11092	2266.86	2266.86	20060	3061.85	3054.40	23574	2020.39
25. Telangana	0.00	0.00	0	12329.88	12329.88	171329	9650.00	9650.00	171329	11483.00	11483.00	112236	16187.25
26. Tripura	1390.99	1390.99	24270	974.82	974.82	22261	1700.00	1700.00	28374	1323.90	1323.90	21001	2756.25
27. Uttar Pradesh	56.00	56.00	7500	56.00	56.00	7500	0.00	0.00	0	1057.50	930.00	5322	264.75
28. Uttarakhand	1086.50	1086.50	24812	164.00	164.00	25269	900.00	900.00	27796	5090.57	3814.57	15401	600.25
29. West Bengal	227.63	2277.63	79230	237.00	237.00	79230	2948.46	2948.46	73357	0.00	0.00	85901	2507.89
Total	736155.24	73615.24	2034563	72098.18	72098.16	2107093	85714.55	83447.95	2033741	155567.37	#####	1851338	125742.64

Statement-XI

Funds released under the scheme "National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students" during 2013-14 to 2017-18

		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 28.02.18)	
		Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries
4500.00	510	0.00	952	0.00	1161	3138.76	1408	7312.25	2197	5715.40	2400

(A) Funds released for National Followship (RGNF)

		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 28.02.18)	
		Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries
4500.00	510	0.00	952	0.00	1161	3138.76	1408	7312.25	2197	5715.40	2400

(B) Funds released for Scholarship (Top Class)

		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 28.02.18)	
		Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries	Fund Released and utilised	Bene-ficiaries
1011.00	435	950.00	521	1849.85	688	1552.32	1017	687.75	492	1319.48	995

Details of Funds released, utilized and beneficiaries thereof under the scheme of National Overseas scholarship (NOS) during 2013-14 to 2017-18

		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 28.02.18)	
		Fund released	Bene-ficiaries	Fund released	Bene-ficiaries	Fund released	Bene-ficiaries	Fund released	Utilized	Bene-ficiaries	Fund released
68.00	68.00	9	99.13	99.13	20	39.04	39.04	39.00	39.00	15	39.00
											16
											71.7

(Rs. in lakh)

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

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 04.01.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	52.07920	1931.07731	270.94085	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.95053	42.71709	0	0	19.40050
3.	Chhattisgarh	44.07038	39.25448	0	39.63499	37.11971
4.	Gujarat	1459.99463	1942.19225	1712.32411	2857.92943	1491.71119
5.	Chandigarh	0	44.42520	21.07200	0	0
6.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	685.93579	571.03228	143.57845	420.04939	183.19963
8.	Maharashtra	94.73800	36.00400	0	158.38410	36.52400
9.	Odisha	1622.55734	265.07661	1040.81259	1929.41396	646.63535
10.	Rajasthan	109.76580	96.65119	0	148.77810	25.13350
11.	Telangana	0	410.56770	480.75810	719.75792	321.90954
12.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4030.01247	3500.00000	5329.62256	6544.88874	2761.63342

Note: Under the scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy funds released after receipt of Utilization Certificates by the grantee organization as per GFR provision.

Statement-XIII*Details of loan by NSTFDC under the Scheme of Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana*

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 31.01.2018)
Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana	3400.86	2300.66	200.08	2300.34	0.32
Total	3400.86	2300.66	200.08	2300.34	0.32

Statement-XIV

Details of funds released under the scheme of Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce during the last four years and current year.

(i) "Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations":

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimate	Amount Expenditure
2012-13	2000.00	1300.00	1300.00
2013-14	2000.00	1000.00	1000.00
2014-15	1500.00	1100.09	1100.09
2015-16	1500.00	500.00	400.59
2016-17	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
2017-18	1000.00	500.95	500.95

(ii) Trifed:

(Rs. in lakh)

2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
4724.00	4724.00	3431.00	3431.00	3081.00	3081.00	3026.00	3026.00	3900.00	3900.00	3567	3567.00

Statement-XV

Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP"

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2013-14	16300.51	12200.00	11200.49
2014-15	31700.00	10000.00	10000.00
2015-16	30700.00	14300.00	10600.73
2016-17	15800.00	300.00	200.00
2017-18	10000.00	2500.00	000.89

'National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs)' for last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	
			NSTFDC	STFDCs
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15	7000.00	7000.00	4100.00	2900.00

1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	7000.00	6300.33	6300.11	000.22
2016-17	7000.00	6000.00	6000.00	000.00
2017-18	6000.00	5500.00	3000.00	000.00

[English]

Existence of Saraswati River

1480. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel has been formed/constituted to find the evidence of existence of ancient River Saraswati;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the findings of said panel;

(c) whether any time-frame has been drawn to expedite the work of revival/reconstruction of the River Saraswati; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Culture constituted the Advisory Committee for the Multi-disciplinary Study of the Sarasvati basin on 16.09.2015 for a period of two years under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Culture Minister. A meeting of the Committee was held on 25.07.2016. The tenure of Committee has been further extended for two year vide Notification No. S.O. 33(E) dated 28.12.2017.

(b) As per the recommendations of aforesaid Committee two Sub-Committees on Research and Showcasing have been formed to carry out investigations.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Skill Development Centres

1481. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of skill development centres operational in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether the complaints regarding irregularities in these centres have been received from any quarter including public representatives during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country Under PMKVY 2016-20, the registration of TC is being done under single window IT application known as SMART. As on 29.01.2018, about 7,549 TCs are operational throughout the country. Out of which, 1465 TCs are in State of Uttar Pradesh.

Complaints received under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16 are mostly related to fake enrolment and irregularities in conduct of training, improper trainings and lack of infrastructure in the centre, franchisor franchisee dispute and mass enrolment. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, accreditation and affiliation are done by an online portal Skill Management and Accreditation of training Centres (SMART) with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. Adding to the improved accreditation process MSDE has initiated a process of continuous monitoring through various channels and mandatory re-accreditation every year. Further, self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted which ensures quality of training under the scheme.

Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has approved penalty grid guide under the scheme and provisions of penalty grid guides the action that needs to be taken against training centers

found in non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centers for noncompliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publish the list on PMKVY official website.

[English]

Diksha Scheme

1482. SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Diksha Scheme in the country;
- (b) the number of institutions empanelled under the said scheme;
- (c) whether the private institutions are also empanelled under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the number of beneficiaries from the said scheme, State/UT-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) DIKSHA is a national digital platform for teachers which offer resources for teaching, learning and professional development. DIKSHA is aimed at upgrading the skills of teachers through the usage of technology and providing open, modular and scalable technology that state governments and other organizations can seamlessly integrate with their respective teacher centric initiatives.

DIKSHA website (*diksha.gov.in*) has been launched on 5th September, 2017 and populated with more than 2500 teaching learning materials for teachers so far. All states and UTs have been directed to appoint Nodal Agency and Nodal Officer for implementing DIKSHA. The states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan have initiated the process of developing teaching learning content on a pilot basis. As of now, no private institution has been empanelled for Diksha. Further, the target group for DIKSHA includes all categories of teachers-in-service teachers, teacher pupils and teacher educators.

PNG Network

1483. SHRI RAMESWAR TELLI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to supply

domestic gas through Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network in the State of Assam;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the development of PNG network across the State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 which is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network. PNGRB has granted authorization to Assam Gas Company Limited (AGCL) for the development of City Gas Distribution Network in the Geographical Area (GA) of Upper Assam region covering Tinsukia and Golaghat districts.

PNGRB develops GAs depending upon the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial feasibility and is in the process of finalizing 86 GAs for future rounds of CGD bidding which includes 5 districts [Cachar, Hailakandi, Kamrup, Kamrup Metropolitan (Guwahati) and Karimganj] in the State of Assam.

Credit Inflow for MSME Sector

1484. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that credit inflow to the entrepreneurs in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector has been found to be inadequate in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that employment opportunities has been affected due to inadequate inflow of funds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to safeguard the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the outstanding credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(MSMEs) during the last three years furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are as under:—

Outstanding credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by Scheduled commercial Banks

As on	MSE Amount O/s	Medium Amount O/s
March 31, 2015	961174.17	209851.88
March 31, 2016	996424.94	219582.17
March 31, 2017	1070129.48	226269.34

Source: As reported by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d) Efforts have been stepped up by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to support generation of employment opportunities under the PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme). Other important initiatives of the Ministry of MSME to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are briefly indicated below:—

- (i) Under CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for MSEs), the loan coverage has been increased from Rs. 1 crore to 2 crore.
- (ii) Infrastructure and technological support under Cluster Development Programme.
- (iii) SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries) and ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship).
- (iv) Support for market access development under MDA Scheme and procurement policy.

[Translation]

Ranking of Universities

1485. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) the ranking of Indian Universities at the global level during the last three years;

(b) whether any agency has been nominated/constituted by the Government for determination of ranking of Indian Universities;

(c) if so, the manner in which the said agency is functioning; and

(d) the details of the norms on the basis of which ranking is determined?

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 ranking of Indian Universities and Higher Educational Institutions in Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) With a view to bring excellence in higher educational institutions, Government has launched the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) on 29th September, 2015. Under this, all Higher Educational Institutions are ranked annually on well-defined performance parameters. Based on the NIRF, two editions of India Rankings 2016 and 2017 have been issued. In the second edition of India Rankings, 2017 announced on 3rd April, 2017 higher educational institutions were ranked under six categories namely-Engineering, Management, Universities, College, Pharmacy and Overall.

Statement

Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings

Sl. No.	Year	Indian University/Higher Educational Institution and rank
1	2	3
1.	2018	(i) Indian Institute of Technology Delhi-172
		(ii) Indian Institute of Technology Bombay-179
		(iii) Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru-190
		(iv) Indian Institute of Technology Madras-264
		(v) Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur-293
		(vi) Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur-308

1	2	3
		(vii) Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee-431-440
		viii) University of Delhi-481-490
		ix) Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati-501-550
		x) Jadavpur University-601-650
		xi) University of Hyderabad-601-650
		(xii) Anna University-651-700
		(xiii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education- 701-750
		(xiv) University of Calcutta-751-800
		(xv) Aligarh Muslim University-801-1000
		(xvi) Banaras Hindu University-801-1000
		(xvii) Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani-801-1000
		(xviii) Panjab University-801-1000
		(xix) University of Mumbai-801-1000
		(xx) Savitribai Phule Pune University-801-1000
2.	2017	(i) Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru-152
		(ii) Indian Institute of Technology Delhi-185
		(iii) Indian Institute of Technology Bombay-219
		(iv) Indian Institute of Technology Madras-249
		(v) Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur-302
		(vi) Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur-313
		(vii) Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee-399
		(viii) Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati-481-490

1	2	3
		(ix) University of Delhi-501-550
		(x) University of Calcutta-651-700
		(xi) Banaras Hindu University-701+
		(xii) Panjab University-701+
		(xiii) University of Mumbai-701+
		(xiv) Savitribai Phule Pune University-701+
3.	2016	(i) Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru-147
		(ii) Indian Institute of Technology Delhi-179
		(iii) Indian Institute of Technology Bombay-202
		(iv) Indian Institute of Technology Madras-254
		(v) Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur-271
		(vi) Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur-286
		(vii) Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee-391
		(viii) Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati-451-460
		(ix) University of Delhi-481-490
		(x) University of Calcutta-601-650
		(xi) Banaras Hindu University-701+
		(xii) Panjab University-701+
		(xiii) University of Mumbai-701+
		(xiv) Savitribai Phule Pune University-701+

[Translation]

Tourism Infrastructure Projects under PIDDC

1486. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourism infrastructure projects completed since 2014 under the Project Infrastructure

Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC), State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the number of themebased tourist circuits completed and expenditure incurred thereon under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme since 2014, especially of Rural Circuits; and

(c) the amount of central financial assistance provided to various States/UTs for tourism projects identified during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme has been de-linked from Union Support from 2015-16 onwards. This scheme is now being implemented by the State Governments from their own resources. The number of tourism infrastructure projects completed since 2014 in respect of Union Territories is given the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The objective of the 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) is of holistic development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destination. Till date

23 projects has been sanctioned to 15 States for a total amount of Rs. 687.92 crore with release of Rs. 241.28 crore since 2015-16; details are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III in respect of PRASHAD and Swadesh Darshan Schemes respectively.

Statement-I

The number of Tourism Infrastructure Projects completed since 2014 in respect of Union Territories

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Completed Projects
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Chandigarh	7
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0
5.	Delhi	11
6.	Lakshadweep	1
7.	Puducherry	6
Total		25

Statement-II

PRASHAD Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	22.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	47.45	9.49
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
4.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	5.25
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	7.49
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02	19.93
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	9.23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	8.13
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45	5.11
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	3.30
15.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	1.12
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	17.39
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Phil)	2014-15	14.93	6.77
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	1.76
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	16.32
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03	23.39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.14
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81	Administrative approval issued on 30.01.2018
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82	Administrative approval issued on 08.02.2018
Total				687.92	241.28

Statement-III**Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	92.04
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1503.09	884.01
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist. and Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit – Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78
31.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabarimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39	44.52
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92	19.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh- Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang Chatlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang Muthee-Beratlawng Tuirial Airfield Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07	44.63
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	93.90	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81	44.91
Total of 2016-17				3191.38	1010.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2017-18					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35	19.87
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99	7.20
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	19.92
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31	23.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	161.83
Grand Total Till Date				5638.87	2148.17

Problems Faced by SEZ Developers

1487. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Developers are facing certain issues/problems including some complaints about the misuse of the policy which create hindrance for development of SEZs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the industry has time and again requested the Ministry of Finance to consider restoring tax benefits to these zones for supporting the sector and generating jobs and if so, the response of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the SEZs which emerged as major export hubs in the country has started losing sheen after the imposition of minimum alternate tax and introduction of sunset clause and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has approved 423 SEZs till December, 2017 and if so, the number of SEZs out of that made operational so far; and

(e) whether the quantum of exports from these zones grew during April-September 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to

resolve the issues/problems being faced by the SEZ promoters?

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, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs.

(b) Yes, Madam, Ministry of Commerce and Industry had recommended the restoration of original exemption from MAT and withdrawal of Sunset Clause for SEZ Developers and Units to Ministry of Finance.

(c) The SEZs Act, 2005 was enacted on 23rd June, 2005. In the initial 5 years (i.e. 2007-2008 to 2011-2012) there was 186% increase in the new units in SEZs. However, post imposition of MAT there has been only 131 % increase in the new units in the next 5 years (i.e. 2012-2013 to 2016-2017) in SEZs.

(d) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 423 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 357 notified SEZs a total of 221 SEZs are operational.

(f) The total exports from SEZs as on 30 September, 2017 i.e. in the second quarter of the current financial year 2017-18, has been to the tune of Rs. 2,66,773 crore approximately, registering a growth of 13.09% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year.

Registration of Workers

1488. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of unorganized sector workers across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to register these workers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government also proposes to provide Unorganised Worker Index Number (UWIN) to all the workers engaged in the unorganized sector;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be issued; and
- (f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring all the workers in the unorganized sector under the social security net?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Statistics of workers in the unorganised sector is not maintained centrally.

(b) to (e) Section 10 of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 provides that every unorganised worker shall be eligible for registration subject to the fulfilment of the conditions that he or she shall have completed fourteen years of age; and a self-declaration by him or her confirming that he or she is an unorganised worker. The application for registration is to be made to the District Administration.

A proposal to create a national platform to facilitate issue of a Unique ID i.e. Unorganised Workers Identification Number (UWIN) has been approved by the Central Government with an estimated cost of Rs.402.7 crores to be implemented in two years during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

- (f) Government has taken steps to cover workers in

the Unorganised Sector under the Social Security which includes the following:—

- (i) Converged Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana in which premium is shared between Centre and the States in 50:50 ratio.
- (ii) National Health Projection Scheme
- (iii) National Family Benefit Scheme
- (iv) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

Disability Act

1489. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that top universities like Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Management, Jawahar Lal Nehru University and Delhi University have together filled up barely sixteen per cent of the quota for people with disabilities according to the survey by the National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People (NCPEDP) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India's top universities and institutions are violating the rules and implementation of the Disability Act of 1995 which had fixed a minimum three per cent quota for student with disabilities and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the number of disabled women population is very less in comparison to men in the Universities/ Institutes and if so, the number of male and female disabled people studying in top universities across the country; and
- (d) 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 (d) The consolidated information on number of reserved seats for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) is not centrally maintained, however statement of total Enrolment (male and female) and enrolment of PwDs students (male and female) in various types of Universities is given in the enclosed Statement.

National Policy on Education, 1986(as modified in 1992) lays special emphasis on education of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). University Grant Commission (UGC) runs three schemes namely Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN), Teacher Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE) and Financial Assistance to Visually-handicapped Teachers. AICTE also has a scholarship scheme for differently abled students (SAKSHAM).

The University Grants Commission (UGC), from time to time, has been conveying to the Universities and Deemed to be Universities, for implementation of the reservation policy for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). The UGC has circulated the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 to all the Universities including Deemed to be University and state University for compliance and 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. Ministry of Human Resource Development has instructed

all the UTs/IIMs for the implementation of the Section 32(1) of the RPwD Act, 2016.

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. Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Management are also follow the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Act.

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

PwDs Enrolment in various types of Universities for the year 2016-17 (based on actual response)

(a) Teaching departments and Constituent Units/Off-campus Centres

Type of University	Total			PwDs		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central University	383951	335467	719418	2297	890	3187
Central Open University	457625	358321	815946	34	9	43
Institute of National Importance	148131	48533	196664	1994	236	2230
State Public University	1383699	1377636	2761335	3173	1472	4645
State Open University	697814	382998	1080812	936	287	1223
State Private University	521065	247324	768389	1173	296	1469
State Private Open University	19	7	26	0	0	0
Institute under State Legislature Act	1405	2264	3669	30	29	59
Deemed University-Government	31366	12793	44159	124	20	144
Deemed University-Government Aided	35874	34027	69901	68	69	137
Deemed University-Private	377347	234618	611965	261	120	381
All India	4038296	3033988	7072284	10090	3428	13518

(b) Affiliated and Constituent Colleges

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central University	358088	402692	760780	1450	858	2308
State Public University	13127336	12635164	25762500	25543	23733	49276
All India	13485424	13037856	26523280	26993	24591	51584

[Translation]

Child Labour

1490. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU:
 SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
 SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:
 DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
 SHRI ALOK SANJAR:
 SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:
 SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

(a) whether child labour is still prevalent in the country and if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of schemes being implemented under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme along with the total number of people benefited under these schemes during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of child labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the said period along with the current status of schools being run for child labourers in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of various welfare schemes being implemented for children working in unorganized sectors of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness, illiteracy etc. As per 2011 Census, the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census.

(b) to (d) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of

child labour working in both organized and unorganized sectors. Under the Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work in any occupation or process, 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. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

At present NCLP Scheme is sanctioned in 280 Districts of 21 States in the country. As per the information received from the District Project Societies, at present about 2850 Special Training Centres (STCs) are in operation with an enrolment of approximately 1.11 lakh children under the scheme. As per the information received from District Project Societies, the number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

No. of children mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years, State-wise:

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	346	716	814
2.	Assam	60	9693	434
3.	Bihar	14028	2656	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	10173	0	0
5.	Gujarat	892	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	2583	0	40
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	10	0
8.	Chandigarh	2989	3450	334
9.	Karnataka	2519	1984	681
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7879	7472	4442
11.	Maharashtra	3804	2177	1692
12.	Odisha	21315	1900	0
13.	Punjab	290	880	592
14.	Rajasthan	3349	8476	630
15.	Tamil Nadu	4492	4089	2850
16.	Telangana	2691	1810	1431
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16277	0	3066
18.	West Bengal	22689	13763	13973
19.	Uttarakhand	145	0	0
20.	Nagaland	436	0	0
Total		116957	59076	30979

[English]

Skill Development Scheme for MSME Sector

1491. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any skill development scheme for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector under the Skill India Programme;

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

(c) the details of skill development centres opened and the number of persons benefited therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the new initiatives taken by the Government including modernization of technology for MSME sector under the Skill India Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not been provided with any grants/funding under the Skill India Programme. However, it organizes Skill Development Programmes through MSME-Tool Rooms, MSME-Technology Development Centres, MSME Development Institutes, KVIC, Coir Board, National level EDIs and NSIC etc. working under the Ministry of MSME.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Education Budget

1492. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to design a new scheme based on composite schooling from pre-primary to class XII in place of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on education in the past three years *vis-à-vis* GDP reported; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost infrastructure in education in the next few years particularly in rural areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the announcement in the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12, the Department has prepared an Integrated Scheme on School Education by subsuming the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). States have been advised to integrate the administrative structures at various levels created for SSA and RMSA in the States and UTs to achieve productive synergies, better co-ordination and enhanced focus on improvement in quality of education

(c) The year-wise details of total expenditure incurred and as a % of the GDP by the Government, including the State Governments, on education during the last three years as per the latest data available are:-

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Total Expenditure on Education by Centre and States as a % of GDP	Total Expenditure on Education by Centre and States
2012-13	372680.46	3.70
2013-14	441629.04	3.86
2014-15	515692.62	4.04

Source: Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, 2012-13 to 2014-15, MHRD.

(d) The Central Government supports States and UTs for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities in government elementary and secondary schools under the SSA and RMSA programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools is worked out every year by the respective State and Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B).

[Translation]

Statutory Powers to NCVT

1493. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

- (a) the details and functions of the National Council on Vocational Training (NCVT);
- (b) whether the Government proposes to give statutory powers to the NCVT;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of

the council once it is converted into a statutory body; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) was constituted by a Resolution of Ministry of Labour in year 1956, as an advisory body with a view to ensure and maintain uniformity in standards of vocational training all over the country. It is an apex tripartite body, constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The Council is reconstituted after every three years. The tenure of existing council is upto 27th April, 2020. The composition of existing council is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Council was entrusted with the responsibilities of prescribing standards and curricula for Vocational Training, advising the Government of India on the overall policy and programmes, granting affiliation of Institutes, conducting All India Trade Tests and awarding National Trade Certificates. The important functions of the NCVT is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has prepared a proposal for establishment of an interim regulatory body, the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), through a Government Resolution, by merging the existing National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA). The proposed NCVET will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long term and short-term, to establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities.

The primary functions of the NCVET would be:-

- (i) Recognition and regulation of Awarding bodies, Assessment bodies, Information Utilities.
- (ii) Approval of qualifications developed by Awarding bodies and SSCs
- (iii) Research and information dissemination,
- (vi) Grievance redressal.

Statement-I*The members of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)*

(a) Union Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Chairman
(b) Minister of State for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Vice-Chairman
(c) Secretary, MSDE	Member
(d) Director General/Additional Secretary, Directorate General of Training	Member
(e) Director General/Additional Secretary, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)	Member
(f) Financial Advisor, MSDE	Member
(g) One representative each of:	
i. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Member
ii. Ministry of Textiles	Member
iii. Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD	Member
iv. Ministry of Labour and Employment	Member
(h) One representative each from State of:	
i. Uttar Pradesh	Member
ii. Bihar	Member
iii. Maharashtra	Member
iv. Gujarat	Member
v. Haryana	Member
vi. Odisha	Member
vii. Karnataka	Member
viii. Tamil Nadu	Member
ix. Sikkim and	Member
x. Delhi (Union Territory)	
(i) One representative of All India Council for Technical Education	Member
(j) One representative of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)	Member
(k) Two representatives of Employers Organizations	Members
(l) Two representatives of Workers Organizations	Members
(m) Two representatives of SC & ST (one from each category)	Members
(n) Two representative of All India Women Organization	Members
(o) Two Experts	Members
(p) Director (Training), Directorate General of Training	Member Secretary

Statement-II

The important functions of the National Council for Vocational Training are as under:

1. Prescribing standards in respect of syllabi, equipment, and space norms, duration of courses and methods of training;
2. Arranging trade tests in various trade courses and lay down standards of proficiency required for success in the examination leading to the award of National Trade Certificate;
3. Arranging for ad-hoc or periodical inspections of training institutions in the country to ensure that the standards prescribed by the council are being followed;
4. Granting of affiliation to trade/units of government or of private agencies for purposes of issue of National Trade Certificates and laying down conditions for such recognition;
5. Prescribing qualification for the technical staff of training institutions;
6. Prescribing the standards and conditions of eligibility for the award of National Trade Certificates;
7. Advising the Central Government regarding allocation of funds to the state towards expenditure on the Craftsmen Training Scheme;
8. Performing such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Government of India; and
9. Performing such functions as are assigned by or under the Apprentices Act, 1961
10. Performing functions as a central agency to advise the Government of India in framing the training policy and coordinating vocational training throughout India.

Price of Petroleum Products

1494. SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

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

- (a) whether the prices of petroleum products particularly petrol, diesel and LPG is higher in the country as compared to other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the prices of petrol, diesel, LPG and other petroleum products reported a sharp rise during the

last one year and the current year despite giving up LPG subsidy by a large number of consumers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with any proposal/steps taken to reduce the prices of these petroleum products in a time bound manner;

(e) whether the benefit of price reduction is fully passed on to the consumers in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not passing the benefits of lower crude oil prices in the international market to the consumers; and

(f) the details of the trade capacity price determination process and the manner in which it affects the Indian consumers i.e. whether it is beneficial or harmful?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):
(a) and (b) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

The prices of petroleum products in the country are benchmarked to 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.

(c) to (e) Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel in the country are linked to their respective international prices instead of that of crude oil. The details of prices of petrol, diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during the last one year and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Central Government reduced the Central Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel by Rs. 2 per litre effective from 4th October, 2017. The measure was aimed to reduce the retail selling prices of Petrol and Diesel and give relief to the consumers.

The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make reduction in VAT imposed by them on Petrol and Diesel so as to give more relief to the consumers. 4 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced the VAT on Petrol and Diesel.

(f) Trade Parity Price (TPP) of Petrol and Diesel is the weighted average of Import Parity Price (80%) and Export Parity Price (20%). As compared to Import Parity Pricing, TPP is beneficial to consumers.

Statement

Date	Petrol	Diesel (Rs./litre)	PDS SKO*	Domestic LPG#	
				Suubsidized (Rs./14.2 Kg cyl.)	Non-subsidized
1	2	3	4	5	6
As on 01.04.2016	59.68	48.33	15.42	419.13	509.50
05.04.2016	61.87	49.31			
16.04.2016	61.13	48.01			
25.04.2016			15.36		
01.05.2016	62.19	50.95		419.15	527.50
07.05.2016		50.41			
17.05.2016	63.02	51.67			
01.06.2016	65.60	53.93		419.18	548.50
03.06.2016			15.02		
16.06.2016	65.65	55.19			
01.07.2016	64.76	54.70		421.16	537.50
07.07.2016			15.27		
16.07.2016	62.51	54.28			
01.08.2016	61.09	52.27	15.53	423.09	487.00
16.08.2016	60.09	50.27	15.68		
01.09.2016	63.47	52.94	15.94	425.06	466.50
16.09.2016	64.21	52.59	16.19		
21.09.2016			16.40		
01.10.2016	64.58	52.51	16.66	427.09	490.00
05.10.2016	64.72	52.61			
16.10.2016	66.45	55.38	16.92		
28.10.2016				428.59	492.00
01.11.2016			17.17	430.64	529.50
06.11.2016	67.62	56.41			
16.11.2016	65.93	54.71	17.51		
01.12.2016	66.10	54.57	17.76	432.71	584.00
16.12.2016			18.02		
17.12.2016	68.94	56.68			

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.01.2017			18.28	434.71	585.00
02.01.2017	70.60	57.82			
16.01.2017	71.14	59.02	18.54		
01.02.2017			18.77	434.80	651.50
01.03.2017				434.93	737.50
01.04.2017	66.29	55.61		440.90	723.00
07.04.2017			19.03		
16.04.2017	68.07	56.83	19.29		
01.05.2017	68.09	57.35	19.65	442.77	631.00
16.05.2017	65.32	54.90	19.91		
01.06.2017	66.91	55.94	20.17	446.65	552.50
16.06.2017	65.48	54.49	20.43		
01.07.2017			21.09	477.46	564.00
11.07.2017			21.22		
16.07.2017			21.48		
01.08.2017			21.74	479.77	524.00
16.08.2017			22.00		
01.09.2017			22.27	487.18	597.50
16.09.2017			22.53		
20.09.2017			22.76		
30.09.2017				488.68	599.00
01.10.2017				491.13	649.00
16.10.2017					
01.11.2017				495.69	742.00
15.11.2017			22.12		
01.12.2017				495.69	747.00
16.12.2017					
01.01.2018			22.39	495.64	741.00
16.01.2018			22.65		
01.02.2018			22.91	495.63	736.00
16.02.2018			23.17		

Notes—

*RSP of PDS kerosene is as applicable at Mumbai.

#The subsidized price for Domestic LPG is after DBTL Subsidy at Delhi.

**The Prices of petrol and diesel as on 22.02.2018 are Rs. 71.53/litre and Rs. 62.17/litre respectively, (as per IOCL at Delhi)

[English]

Lack of Permanent School Buildings

1495. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60% of India's schools are still short of teachers and 39% of schools operate out of Kaccha buildings;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide basic amenities and infrastructure including adequate number of teachers in schools;

(c) whether it is also true that underprivileged children still continue to drop out due to caste discrimination, inadequate pre-schooling and sheer poverty, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16, 33.90% Government Schools at elementary level have Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) adverse than the norms of 30:1 at primary level and 35:1 at upper primary level laid down by the Schedule to The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. However, the overall PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1 and upper primary schools is 17:1, which is better than the norm laid down in the RTE Act, 2009. Also, 29.2% of Government secondary schools do not meet the PTR norm of 30:1 at secondary level as per framework of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). However, as per UDISE 2015-16, the overall PTR at national level for Secondary Level is 27:1, which is better than the norms. Further, as per UDISE 2015-16, 1.61% of Government Schools operated in kaccha buildings at Elementary level.

(b) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level, provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. The Central Government has issued advisories to the States and UTs for

redeployment of teachers in order to ensure appropriate PTR is maintained as per the norms in all schools.

The Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities in government schools under SSA and RMSA programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools is worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) and viable projects are approved under the schemes in consultation with to respective States/UTs.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has issued guidelines to all States/UTs for implementation of clause (c) of Section 8 and 9 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 regarding non-discrimination with children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in schools, requesting the State Governments and local authorities to take appropriate steps to ensure that all schools adhere to these guidelines. The SSA and RMSA programmes include strategies to provide teacher training to sensitize teachers on inclusion and non-discrimination and training of Headmasters/Principals for School Leadership so that they help establish inclusive schools. Curriculum and textbooks also emphasize values of equity and inclusion.

The Central Government provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure free and compulsory quality elementary education for all children. Universal enrollment is the first goal of SSA, and hence all efforts are made to bring-all children in schools. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority population. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalized girls particularly those out of school, either dropped out or never enrolled. Further, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility 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. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees and they are enrolled in "back to school" camps. As per Unified District Information System for Education 2015-16, the number of total children enrolled

at elementary level has increased from 15.1 crore in 1998-99 to 19.67 crore at present.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening school infrastructure, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrollment of children in elementary schools.

Further, the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) also envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.

As per the UDISE 2015-16, there is decrease in Annual Average Dropout rate from 4.15% to 4.10% at elementary level and from 17.86% to 17.06% at secondary level from the year 2013-14 to 2014-15.

International Kala Mela

1496. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has organised the First International Kala Mela in New Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;
- (c) the number of artists from the country along with the number of artists from different countries who have participated in the event;
- (d) the number of stalls allocated for Indian artists/

organisations including international representations in the said Mela;

(e) the criteria fixed by the Government for allotment of stalls for Indian as well as International artists; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide global platform for Indian Art?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. Lalit Kala Akademi an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture has organized International Kala Mela at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi from the 4th to 18th February, 2018.

(b) The 1st International Kala Mela provided an open forum to all the creative artists of the country and abroad.

During the Kala Mela different art workshops and activities like Visual Art Film Festival, Pottery/Pattachitra/Papier Mache workshops, Best from waste workshop, Musical performances, Dance and Dramas, Violin making workshop by Sveceny Czechia, Artist Gup Shup Point, Nukkad Natak, and Live International performances like Violin by Nuno Flores, Portugal; "The Troth – Usne Kaha Tha" A Story of Love and sacrifice in World War I by Akademi of South Asian Dance, UK; Violin by Jaroslav Sveceny Czechia; Yakshagana by Devika Rao, UK; Paino by Nobert Kale, Hungary and Yaa Devi by Devika Dance Theatre, UK were staged for the artists and art lovers.

The central objective of Kala Mela was to focus on direct interaction between the artist and the connoisseur and also educating and raising awareness about art, which is the mandate of Lalit Kala Akademi. This comprehensive outreach was planned for participation of National, International level Artists/Art Critics of repute from all over the Globe.

The Mela served as a meeting ground for various styles, Schools of art, works for young and old artists, veterans and novices, rural and urban, sophisticated and rustic.

(c) More than 1000 artists from India and 70 artists from abroad participated.

(d) 300 stalls for Indian Artists/Organizations and 25 stalls for International representatives from China, Czech Republic, Peru, Poland, Mexico and Tunisia.

(e) The criteria for allotment of stalls for Indian as well as International artists consists of the following two categories:—

- (i) **Invitee Category:**— Organisations were directly invited by the Lalit Kala Akademi to participate in the Kala Mela. Entry fee was not applicable.
- (ii) **Open Category:**— Artists/Organisations sent their duly filled in forms for participating in the Kala Mela. Entry fee was applicable. With the objective of keeping the spirit of the event, the stalls were allotted to all the artists that applied through the open category.

(f) The 1st International Kala Mela was the first of its type in the country by promoting the creative endeavors of Indian Artists and bringing their Arts to bear upon a large number of people, thereby playing an important role in defining and redefining, the sensibility of an entire culture, falling under the visual arts spectrum.

Schemes for Single Earning Mothers

1497. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the various schemes being implemented by the Government to enable the single earning mothers to sustain their family;
- (b) whether the Government provides professional/vocational training to such mothers to help them gain economic upliftment and social empowerment; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such professional courses being imparted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme targeted at single earning mothers. However, the Government runs various employment generation schemes for various beneficiaries like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and 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 and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In addition, the government has a network of Industrial Training Institutes and Vocational Training Programmes under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship that offer vocational courses under various trades which can also be availed of by women. Government provides vocational skill training to women for wage and self-employment to help them gain economic upliftment and social employment.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyaan (PM-YUVA) on 9th November, 2016 to impart entrepreneurship education and training.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is already implementing Trade Related Entrepreneurship Development Assistance Development (TREAD) Scheme which envisages economic empowerment of women.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers including single earning mothers.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs various programmes to promote economic empowerment of women including single earning mothers to sustain their family through policies and programmes cutting across sectors. Important programmes in different areas are:—

- (i) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh – (National Credit Fund for Women), Hostel for Working Women, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme, promoting community participation through involvement of Student Volunteers for empowerment of rural women.
- (iii) National Creche Scheme to provide day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed.
- (iv) Swadhar Greh to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress.

- (v) Gender Budgeting Scheme being implemented as a tool for mainstreaming gender perspective at various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, impact assessment and revisiting of policy/programme objectives and allocations. The Scheme helps in strengthening of institutional mechanisms and training of various stakeholders so as to mainstream gender concerns in Central and State Governments.

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is undertaking Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), thereby enabling the trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise.

Central Government has taken some other prominent steps also to increase female labour participation rate which include the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948 for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures. Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

[Translation]

Excavation Projects

1498. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has launched any excavation project in the country during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh;
- (c) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred in this regard during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether any material of archaeological importance has been found during these excavations; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Archaeological Survey of India has approved several excavation proposals during last five years. The details of the excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) during the last five years and current year are enclosed Statement-I. The details of fund allotted/utilized for this purpose during the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the excavations conducted by the archaeological survey of India, during the last five years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and current year

Sl.No.	Name of the site	Objects/Articles recovered
1	2	3
2012-13		
1.	Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	The common articles recovered from excavations are pot sherds of different periods, sling ball, stopper, lamps, knobs, hopscotchs, animal and human figurines of terracotta, sockets ring, seals/sealings, net sinker, games man, terracotta cakes, lid, phallus, spindle wheel, pestles, skin rubbers, tablet pebbles, bangles, coins, antimony rods, gold objects, miniatures pots, sprinkler, toys, beads of semi precious stone, and terracotta, bone/ivory stone and copper objects, lead objects, shell objects, bowls, bracelets, clamps, combs, dagger, decorated bone pieces, disc, ear rings, ear studs, javelin, etc.
2.	Maner, near Danapur Army Cant, District Patna, Bihar	
3.	Ahichhatra (Ancient site Kila Ramnagar), Village Ramnagar, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	
4.	Khirsara, District Nakhatrana, Gujarat	
5.	Ancient Mound of Maharajki Khedi, Tehsil – Girwa, District Udaipur, Rajasthan	

1	2	3
6.	Ancient site at Tola Salargarh, Site, Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas at Piprahwa and Ancient site at Tola Ganwaria, Distt. Siddhartha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	The common articles recovered from excavations are pot sherds of different periods, sling ball, stopper, lamps, knobs, hopscotchs, animal and human figurines of terracotta, sockets ring, seals/sealings, net sinker, games man, terracotta cakes, lid, phallus, spindle wheel, pestles, skin rubbers, tablet pebbles, bangles, coins, antimony rods, gold objects, miniatures pots, sprinkler, toys, beads of semi precious stone, and terracotta, bone/ivory stone and copper objects, lead objects, shell objects, bowls, bracelets, clamps, combs, dagger, decorated bone pieces, disc, ear rings, ear studs, javelin, etc.
7.	Itkhori, District Chatra, Jharkhand	
2013-14		
8.	Dangdongri, District Raisen, Madhya Pradesh	
9.	Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	
10.	"Lauriya – Areraj", Distt. East Champaran, Bihar	
11.	Anlajodi, Tehsil. Kanas, District Puri, Odisha	
12.	Ahichhatra (ancient site Kilsa Ramnagar), Village Ramnagar, Tehsil Aonla, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	
13.	Pulicat, Distt. Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	
14.	Remains of ancient fort locally known as Raja Bali Ka Gam, Sub. Babu Barahi, District Madhubani, Bihar	
15.	Sarnath, District Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	
2014-15		
16.	Kayar, Tehsil Wani, District Yavatmal (Maharashtra)	
17.	Binjore, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan	
18.	Rukministhan, South-West of Ancient Nalanda University, District Nalanda, Bihar	
19.	Archaeological mound Suabarei, The – Pipili, Distt. Puri, Odisha	
20.	Keeladi (located on the bank of Vaigai River), Taluk-Tirupuvanam, District Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu	
21.	4 MSR, Locality Binjore, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan	
22.	Rukministhan, South-West of Ancient Nalanda University, District Nalanda, Bihar	
23.	Archaeological mound Suabarei, PS- Pipili, Distt. Puri, Odisha.	
24.	Vadnagar, District Mehsana (Gujarat)	
25.	Keeladi, Taluk- Tirupuvanam, District Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu	
26.	Vangchhia, District Champhai, Mizoram	

1	2	3
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2016-17

27. Binjore (4 MSR), District Ganganagar, Rajasthan
28. Urain (Uren), Locality Block Surajgarha (Suryagarha), District Lakhisarai, Bihar
29. Keeladi Taluk-Tirupuvanam, District Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu
30. Vadnagar, (Kapurji no Tekro, Gaon Tall locality-II, Pithori Dzarwaja and another other probable locality), District Mehasana, Gujarat
31. RithiRajana, Near Gumgaon, Taluka Saoner, District Nagpur, Maharashtra
32. Urain (Uren), Locality Block Surajgarha (Suryagarha), District Lakhisarai, Bihar
33. Archaeological Mound Bharati Huda, Village Jalarpur, Tehsil Niali, District Cuttack, Odisha
34. Kodumanal, Taluk Perunthurai, District Erode, Tamil Nadu
35. Avani, Taluk Mulbagal, District Kolar, Karnataka
36. Vangchia, District Champhai, Mizoram
37. Excavation at Barnawa, including exploration and small scale excavation/trial digging and sampling of nearby areas in surroundings of Hindon and Krishni Rivers in Baghpat, Locality-Barnawa and surrounding areas, Tehsil Binauli, Barot, District Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh
38. Purana Qila, Central District, New Delhi
39. Pre-Historic Site-Janampet, District Badradri Kothagudem, Telangana.
40. Vadnagar, Disrtrict Mehsana, Gujarat

Statement-II

The Allotment of funds for Exploration/Excavation during the last five years under the Sub-Head 030050 other charges

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial year	Plan	
	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3
2012-2013	310.00	276.22

	1	2	3
2013-2014		305.00	296.93
2014-2015		405.00	400.12
2015-2016		570.00	465.00
2016-2017		505.00	340.01
2017-2018		520.00	388.99

[English]

Accountability of Teachers

1499. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme in place, or plan thereof, to improve the attendance, performance and accountability of teachers in primary and secondary education and if so, the details thereof, including the attendance rates, classroom performance, and any other metrics demonstrating the effect of the scheme;

(b) the timeline for implementation of such scheme in schools;

(c) whether the Government has considered outlining education outcomes for primary and secondary schools, including but not limited to measures such as centrally-determined testing and curricula; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The recruitment and service conditions, including monitoring of teachers' attendance are primarily in the domain of State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government continuously pursues with States/UTs to implement norms of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in various forums and has also issued advisories from time to time for the same.

Section 24 of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates that a teacher appointed under sub-section (1) of the Section 23 shall perform the following duties, namely (a) maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school and (b) complete entire curriculum within specified time.

The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' performance include, inter alia, monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and encouraging States and UTs to use digital technology like installation of Bio-metric/digital attendance system in schools.

Further, Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to ensure that all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL(Open Distance Learning) mode. The

online D.El.Ed. course has started from 3rd October, 2017. A total of 13,63,867 admissions have been confirmed for the D.El.Ed. programme at the NIOS Portal.

In order to focus on quality of education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. Further, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable states/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. District reports are available along with learning gaps for each district. Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X students has been conducted on 5th February, 2018.

The NCERT has developed a framework for Performance Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) and shared with the states for effective monitoring and benchmarking of teacher performance across the country. Additionally, for improving the quality of school education, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been developed, to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

[Translation]

International Oil and Gas Conference

1500. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bi-annual International oil and gas conference and exhibition 'Petrotech 2016' was held in the recent past;

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

(c) whether recently International Energy Forum – International Gas Union Ministerial Forum was also held in the country and if so, the details thereof and the matters discussed in the said forum along with the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of the participating countries along with the Memorandum of Understanding signed during the said programme/conference?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Petrotech-2016 was organised under the aegis of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas from 5th-7th December, 2016 in New Delhi. The theme of the conference was "Hydrocarbons to fuel the future: Choices and Challenges". Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the Conference and Finance Minister made the concluding remarks. The three-day event witnessed participation of over 100 eminent speakers and 7,200 delegates from 68 countries, including Ministers from 21 countries, CEOs, technologists, scientists, planners and policy-makers, management experts, entrepreneurs, service-providers and vendors. The Conference was accompanied by an Exhibition from December 4-7, 2016. It helped in showcasing India's achievements in the upstream, midstream and downstream sectors of India's oil and gas industry. Companies from over 50 countries also participated in the exhibition. The biennial international conference provided a platform for overseas Ministers of oil and gas, CEOs of Indian and overseas companies and Hydrocarbon experts to discuss oil and gas related issues and mutually understand the growth potential and trends of the global oil and gas industry. Also, it helped Indian oil and gas companies to showcase and share their achievements to overseas visitors.

(c) The 5th International Energy Forum-International Gas Union (IEF-IGU) Ministerial Gas Forum was held in New Delhi, India on 6 December, 2016. Representatives from approximately 55 members of IEF participated in the event, including six at the Ministerial level. The theme of the Forum was "Gas for Growth; improving economic prosperity and living standards". Along with Ministers of member countries of IEF, CEOs and Hydrocarbon experts participated in the Forum.

(d) Petrotech – 2016 witnessed participation from Ministers from 21 countries and witnessed signing of total 12 Agreements/MoUs, *inter-alia*, pertaining to cooperation in the fields of oil and gas and project execution.

Study in India Mission

1501. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the number of foreign students currently enrolled in various institutions across the country;

(b) whether the Government is working on an ambitious mission to draw over one lakh foreign students to study in Indian Institutions under 'Study in India' mission and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has targeted the countries for sending students to India for higher studies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has consulted the Ministry of External Affairs in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details and 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) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) carried out annually by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the number of foreign students enrolled for higher education in India during 2016-17 is 47575.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Human Resource Development is currently working on a proposal under the title 'Study in India', with the aim to boost the number of inbound International students in India. Ministry of Human Resource Development had preliminary level consultations with Indian Council of Cultural Relations, Ministry of External Affairs for drafting the proposal.

[English]

IIT, IISER, NIT

1502. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the Prime Minister Research Fellowship (PMRF) for students of Higher

Educational Institutions like the IITs, IISERs and NITs and if so, the details and salient features thereof along with the number of meritorious students of B.Tech. and M.Tech. who have availed PMRF;

(b) whether there is any limitation in terms of number of candidates in a year for the applicant for getting the scholarship and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the eligibility criteria fixed for selection of B.Tech. graduates for PMRF and there is any reservation quota fixed for SC/ST/OBC and General candidates;

(d) the monthly Fellowships/Scholarships and annual research grants likely to be provided under PMRF;

(e) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the research facilities at IITs and IISc and if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for implementation of PMRF; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to stop India's best brains from taking up scholarships for frontier research abroad?

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) The Government approved the Scheme 'Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF)' at a total cost of Rs.1650 crore for a period of seven years beginning 2018-19. Under this Scheme, the best students who have completed (in last 5 years) or are in the final year of B. Tech or Integrated M.Tech or M.Sc. in Science and Technology streams from IISc/IITs/NITs/IISERs/IIITs, with atleast 8.0 CGPA, will be offered direct admission in Ph.D programme in the IITs/IISc, after going through the selection process. Such students will be offered a fellowship of Rs. 70,000/- per month for the first two years, Rs. 75,000/- per month for the 3rd year, and Rs. 80,000/- per month in the 4th and 5th years. Apart from this, a research grant of Rs. 2.00 lakh will be provided to each of the Fellows for a period of 5 years to cover their foreign travel expenses for presenting research papers. A maximum of 3000 Fellows would be selected in a three year period. Government provides necessary budgetary support to all Institutions including IITs and IISc, *inter-alia* for up-gradation of research.

For attracting highly skilled researchers and scientists to pursue their R&D interests in Indian Institutions, several initiatives have been launched such as: Faculty Recharge

Programme, CV Raman Post-Doctoral Fellowship Scheme by University Grants Commission (UGC), Ramanujan Fellowship, JC Bose Fellowship, Swarnjayanti Fellowship, Young Scientist Project Award, Women Scientist Scheme by Department of Science and Technology (DST), and Ramalinga Swami Re-entry Fellowship by Department of Biotechnology. Ministry of Human Resource Development have launched Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN) which seeks to tap the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs from abroad, including those of Indian origin to augment the country's existing academic resources.

Promotion of Languages

1503. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are a number of languages on the verge of extinction as there is no steps taken to protect and promote the languages in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has conducted/ proposed to conduct the different study on languages spoken in the country and if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) whether the ASI has conducted any language survey to find out the number of languages being spoken by the various communities in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the number of languages listed by the ASI till date;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that loss of language will attribute to diminish a culture of any society and if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided for the promotion of language and culture of Indian people in foreign countries; and

(e) whether Harvard University of USA is mobilizing funds to establish a Tamil Chair to undertake research in Tamil and if so, the details thereof and the policy of the Government in extending financial grants to foreign universities to undertake research in language and culture of India?

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 aware that some languages are identified as endangered languages. The Government of India has initiated a Scheme known as "Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India". Under this scheme, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (OIL), Mysore works on protection, preservation and documentation of all the mother tongues/ languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 people. The Government has also initiated a Project known as

"Bharatavani" implemented by the OIL for all languages, especially the languages spoken by more than ten thousand persons, in the cyberspace. This Project aims to build a searchable knowledge repository in and about all the languages in India in multimedia (text, audio, video, images) formats through an online portal. University Grants Commission (UGC) has launched a scheme 'Funding support to the State Universities for Study and Research in Indigenous and Endangered language in India' and approved grants to the seven Universities, as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Allocation	Grant released
1.	Jadavpur University, West Bengal	1,33,50,000/-	51,51,000/-
2.	Bharathiar University, Tamil Nadu	95,65,000/-	87,25,000/-
3.	Dravidian University, Andhra University	1,60,50,000/-	78,50,000/-
4.	National Law University, Delhi	1,92,50,000/-	1,10,50,000/-
5.	Kerala University, Kerala	1,92,50,000/-	1,10,50,000/-
6.	Berhampur University, Odisha	1,92,50,000/-	1,10,50,000/-
7.	M.S University of Baroda, Vadodara	17,68,32,000/-	4,21,17,000/- (special project)

UGC has approved the following nine Central Universities for "Establishment of Centres for Endangered Language in Central Universities" during 12th Plan:—

1. Tezpur University, Assam.
2. Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh.
3. Sikkim University, Sikkim.
4. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Madhya Pradesh.
5. Central University of Jharkhand.
6. Guru Ghasidas Viswavidyalaya, Chhattisgarh.
7. Central University of Karnataka.
8. Central University of Kerala.
9. Visva Bharati, West Bengal.

Information about activities of foreign universities is not maintained in the Ministry. Archaeology Survey of India (ASI) has informed that they have not conducted any language survey.

Land Acquired for SEZs

1504. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 60 per cent of total notified area for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total land acquired under SEZs indicating the details of agricultural and nonagricultural land separately;

(c) the total area of this acquired land for SEZs which is being actually utilised for the special purpose; and

(d) the details of the problems in making SEZs operational alongwith the amount spent on SEZs, employment generated and the amount of exports by SEZ units during the last three 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) Madam, 52% of the Notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) land is presently vacant. Out of total notified area of 45,629.43 hectares in respect of 375 notified SEZs, 21872.71 hectares of land have been utilized and 23779.19 hectares land are lying vacant in these SEZs. In respect of 375 notified SEZs, 93.47% of land is waste/barren/dry/industrial, 5.28% of land is single crop and 1.25% of land is double crop.

(d) Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is a long term process and delay in commencement of commercial operations of the SEZs may be due to various reasons which include time taken in getting approvals from statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to changed global economic situation, changes in fiscal incentives, etc. No funds have been spent by the Central Government for setting up of SEZs after the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005. The details of export and employment in SEZs during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Export (in Rs. crores)	Employment* (in persons)
2015-2016	4,67,337	15,91,381
2016-2017	5,23,637	17,31,641
2017-2018 (as on 30.09.2017)	2,66,773	18,23,451

*Calculated on cumulative basis.

Vacancy in Central Universities

1505. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of teaching and non-teaching posts are vacant in various Central Universities in the country;

(b) the details of vacant teaching and non-teaching posts in various Central Universities in the country including Kerala;

(c) whether the Government is planning to fill these vacancies in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any actions has been taken by the Government to ensure quality research oriented teaching and learning in Central and State Universities; 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 (c) Out of the total sanctioned teaching posts of 17047 (2417 Professor, 4793 Associate Professor, 9837 Assistant Professor), in 40 Central Universities in the country including Kerala under the purview of this Ministry, 5651 teaching posts are lying vacant (1262 Professor, 2171 Associate Professor, 2218 Assistant Professor). There is sanctioned non-teaching posts of 35166 in these Central Universities and out of these, 11059 posts are lying vacant.

Occurring and filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. Vacancies at various levels occur in different manner due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions. The onus to fill up the vacant teaching posts lies with the Universities which are statutory autonomous bodies. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC have taken various steps in this regard which include:—

(i) 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.

(ii) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be reemployed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.

(iii) 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.

(iv) UGC also 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 qualify research at M.Phil and Ph. D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.

- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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. it is clearly mentioned that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

In order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, 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 faculty.

(d) and (e) Improvement in the quality, research and innovation in educational institutions is a continuous process. For improving the quality of research, University Grants Commission (UGC) has laid out a number of schemes, award, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research in almost all areas of knowledge across disciplines. These schemes include (i) Special Assistance Programme (SAP); (ii) Basic Scientific Research (BSR); (iii) Universities and Colleges with Potential for Excellence (UPE/CPE); (iv) Digital repository of research and teaching material; (v) Minor and Major Research Projects (MRP); (vi) Research Fellowships; (vii) Scholarships and fellowships in engineering and technology; (viii) Research awards; and (ix) Emeritus fellowship

For promoting research in the fields of science and technology, Department of Science and Technology implements several schemes. This Ministry is implementing two initiatives: Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) for promoting socially relevant research.

For providing quality education, UGC has introduced semester system, regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS). It has issued the 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 for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities. It has also issued the

(Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited. The UGC has also issued the (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 which provide a framework for academic collaboration between Indian and foreign higher educational institutions.

The UGC regulations are applicable to State Universities too.

[Translation]

Access to Higher Education

1506. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 25 per cent people have access to higher education in India while in comparison 86 per cent, 80 per cent and 60 per cent people have access to higher education in America, Germany and China, respectively;

(b) if so, whether in certain areas of the country, only 9 per cent people have access to higher education because higher education is too much costly;

(c) whether the Government has started any survey in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the effective steps taken by the Government for the development of institutions of higher education in Bihar and to increase the access of people to higher education till date; and

(e) the details of the projects sanctioned, funds allocated and spent for the development of education institutes in the country specially in Bihar during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development is annually conducting All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE). As per AISHE-2016-17, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for all India is 25.2% for the population in the age group 18-23 years. State-wise GER is given the enclosed Statement. The GER for Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Dadra Nagar and

Haveli is measured as 5.5%, 7.3% and 9.2 % respectively, which is comparatively lower than the other states; The reason of low GER in these UTs may not directly be attributed to the cost of higher education.

Gross Enrolment Ratio of Unites States of America, Germany and China are 85.79, 68.27 and 43.39 respectively, as per UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

(d) and (e) The funds allocated and actual expenditure on education by Department of Higher Education for the country for last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2014-15	27656.00	23700.00	23169.17
2015-16	26855.26	25699.00	25542.26
2016-17	28840.00	29703.20	29026.47
2017-18	33329.70	34862.46	24467.02*

*As on 27.02.2018.

Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) since October, 2013 with the aim of promoting access, equity and excellence. Under RUSA Scheme Rs. 58.646 crore have been released for development of higher educational institutions in Bihar under various components of the Scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education (18-23 years)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.9
4.	Assam	17.2
5.	Bihar	14.4
6.	Chandigarh	56.1

1	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	16.1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.2
9.	Daman and Diu	5.5
10.	Delhi	45.3
11.	Goa	28.1
12.	Gujarat	20.2
13.	Haryana	29.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6
16.	Chandigarh	17.7
17.	Karnataka	26.5
18.	Kerala	34.2
19.	Lakshadweep	7.3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20.0
21.	Maharashtra	30.2
22.	Manipur	35.0
23.	Meghalaya	23.5
24.	Mizoram	24.5
25.	Nagaland	16.6
26.	Odisha	21.0
27.	Puducherry	43.1
28.	Punjab	28.6
29.	Rajasthan	20.5
30.	Sikkim	37.3
31.	Tamil Nadu	46.9
32.	Telangana	35.8
33.	Tripura	19.1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	24.9
35.	Uttarakhand	33.4
36.	West Bengal	18.5
	All India	25.2

[English]

New Affiliation Norms for ITIs

1507. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Affiliation norms for Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs);

(b) whether the Government has introduced new affiliation/accreditation norms to reinvigorate the ITI ecosystem by emphasising on its qualitative aspect and to ensure that the procedural and civil norms are strictly adhered to in all the existing and new ITIs to curb the mushrooming of unauthorized institutes across India and to improve the overall quality of these institutes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c) Yes, the Government has introduced new affiliation/accreditation norms to reinvigorate the ITI ecosystem. The revision of existing affiliation norms for Civil Infrastructure and Affiliation Procedure has been carried out by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) with extensive consultation of the expert committees, trade experts, industry, academia and also the State Government(s). For the purpose, Directorate General and Training (DGT) had set up various committees with major focus on civil norms in terms of the standardization of infrastructure, safety and provision of basic amenities to improve the quality of ITIs.

These new norms have been notified as "Affiliation Norms for ITIs-2017" on dated 09.01.2018. The salient features of the new Affiliation norms of ITIs, inter-alia, includes following:—

- The civil and infrastructure requirements have been majorly overhauled. The application and assessment stage for ITIs has also been made digital to simplify the process. The contenders can apply and receive acknowledgement online.
- A new ITI can be set up with 4 trades and the minimum plot size will be around 1 acre to accommodate all technical requirements.
- The land lease period has also been reduced to 10 years to assist entrepreneurs aspiring to enter the long-term training space,

- Stringent physical inspection of infrastructure and machinery to be done by an expert committee.
- These new affiliation norms supersede all the previous civil and procedural norms for affiliation ITIs under the aegis of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT).

These norms are applicable for new proposals from academic session 2018-19. The details of these revised affiliation norms are also available in public domain.

List of ITI Courses

1508. SHRI PR. SENTHIL NATHAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI BHARATHI MOHAN R.K.:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the details of ITI courses proposed and conducted during the last three years by various ITIs in both Centre and State Governments, Private institutes to produce skilled workers to suite the Industry needs;

(b) whether the Government has given any approval for any such new courses to make ITIs job oriented and to suite the industry needs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of industrial and vocational training given through various Industrial Training Institutes and Vocational Training Institutes in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of courses conducted and persons trained annually in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has accorded approval to such innovating and job-oriented courses so that industrial training institutes could be made job-oriented and they could meet industrial requirement and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Vocational training is being imparted in 128 Trades (74 Engineering, 49 Non-Engineering AND 5 for Divyangs) under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) in ITIs across the

Country since last three year and current year to produce skilled workers to suite the Industry needs.

(b) Government has given approval for 16 new courses under Dual System of Training (DST) to make ITIs job oriented and to suite the industry needs The list of such courses is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Apart from above, in the year 2014, a total of 21 new trades have been included under CTS in consultation with industry experts, academia etc. and a new trade titled 'Soil Testing and Crop Technician' has also been included in the year 2017.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a scheme titled "Up gradation of 400 ITIs" under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP). Under this scheme, a study was conducted in the year 2015 by an external agency to assess labour market performance of the ITI sector covering 12,000 pass-outs from 500 ITIs spread across 21 States. The Study reveals that 63.5% pass-out trainees from Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) find employment. Details of the 128 trades and trainees admitted, annually during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III respectively.

(e) Government has given approval for following new innovative schemes to make training in ITIs job oriented:—

- (i) Introduction of two year Advanced Technical Diploma in collaboration with IBM, for ITI pass outs in Central Institutes under DGT in the field of 'IT, Networking and Cloud Computing'.
- (ii) The World Bank assisted project Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE): The project envisages curriculum development in emerging areas and would encourage ITIs covered under the project to introduce new job oriented courses to respond to the Industrial needs.
- (iii) 'Dual System of Training' (DST) in ITIs from August, 2016 with objective to improve job placements. This system enables industries to partner with Government and Private ITIs for conducting training programmes under high employability courses to fulfill the needs of industries.

Statement-I

The Dual System of Training is currently available in the following 16 trades

- (i) Electrician
- (ii) Fitter
- (iii) Machinist
- (iv) Turner
- (v) Electronics Mechanic
- (vi) Welder
- (vii) Mechanic Diesel
- (viii) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
- (ix) Cosmetology
- (x) Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds)
- (xi) Draughtsman (Mechanical)
- (xii) Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)
- (xiii) Mechanic Refrigeration and Air-conditioning
- (xiv) Plumber
- (xv) Automotive Body Repair
- (xvi) Automotive Paint Repair

Statement-II

List of 128 trades (Engineering and Non-Engineering) under Craftsmen Training Scheme

S.No.	Name of the Trade	Duration
1	2	3
Engineering Trades		
1.	Architectural Assistant	2 Semesters
2.	Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)	4 Semesters
3.	Carpenter	2 Semesters
4.	Draughtsman (Civil)	4 Semesters
5.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	4 Semesters
6.	Domestic Painter	2 Semesters
7.	Electrician	4 Semesters

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Electronic Mechanic	4 Semesters	35.	Mechanic Machine Tools Maintenance	4 Semesters
9.	Electroplater	4 Semesters	36.	Mechanic Mechatronics	4 Semesters
10.	Fitter	4 Semesters	37.	Mechanic Medical Electronics	4 Semesters
11.	Foundry man Technician	2 Semesters	38.	Operator Advanced Machine Tools	4 Semesters
12.	Gold Smith	2 Semesters	39.	Painter General	4 Semesters
13.	Information Communication Technology System Maintenance	4 Semesters	40.	Physiotherapy Technician	2 Semesters
14.	Industrial Painter	2 Semesters	41.	Plastic Processing Operator	2 Semesters
15.	Instrument Mechanic	4 Semesters	42.	Plumber	2 Semesters
16.	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	4 Semesters	43.	Pump Operator-cum-Mechanic	2 Semesters
17.	Interior Decoration and Designing	2 Semesters	44.	Radiology Technician	4 Semesters
18.	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)	4 Semesters	45.	Rubber Technician	2 Semesters
19.	Lift and Escalator Mechanic	4 Semesters	46.	Sheet Metal Worker	2 Semesters
20.	Machinist	4 Semesters	47.	Spinning Technician	4 Semesters
21.	Machinist (Grinder)	4 Semesters	48.	Stone Processing Machines Operator	2 Semesters
22.	Maintenance Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	4 Semesters	49.	Stone Mining Machine Operator	2 Semesters
23.	Marine Engine Fitter	2 Semesters	50.	Surveyor	2 Semesters
24.	Marine Fitter	4 Semesters	51.	Textile Mechatronics	4 Semesters
25.	Mason (Building Constructor)	2 Semesters	52.	Textile Wet Processing Technician	4 Semesters
26.	Mechanic Diesel	2 Semesters	53.	Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds)	4 Semesters
27.	Mechanic Mining Machinery	4 Semesters	54.	Tool and Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs and Fixtures)	4 Semesters
28.	Mechanic Motor Vehicle	4 Semesters	55.	Turner	4 Semesters
29.	Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air-Conditioner)	4 Semesters	56.	Vessel Navigator	4 Semesters
30.	Mechanic (Tractor)	2 Semesters	57.	Welder	2 Semesters
31.	Mechanic Agricultural Machinery	4 Semesters	58.	Weaving Technician	4 Semesters
32.	Mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics	2 Semester	59.	Wireman	4 Semesters
33.	Mechanic Lens/Prism Grinding	2 Semesters	60.	Mechanic Auto Body Repair	One year (Two semesters)
34.	Mechanic Motor Cycle	2 Semester			

1	2	3	1	2	3
61.	Mechanic Auto Body Painting	One year (Two semesters)	12.	Fashion Design Technology	2 Semesters
62.	Mechanic Air-conditioning Plant	4 Semesters	13.	Floriculture and Landscaping Front Office Assistant	2 Semesters 2 Semester
63.	Civil Engineer Assistant	4 Semesters	15.	Basic Cosmetology	2 Semesters
64.	Technician Power Electronic System	4 Semesters	16.	Health Sanitary Inspector	2 Semesters
65.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics Appliances	4 Semesters	17.	Horticulture	2 Semesters
66.	Welder (GMAW & GTAW)	2 Semesters	18.	Hospital House Keeping	2 Semesters
67.	Welder (Fabrication and Fitting)	2 Semesters	19.	Leather Goods Maker	2 Semesters
68.	Welder (Structural)	2 Semesters	20.	Footwear Maker	2 Semesters
69.	Welder (Pipe)	2 Semesters	21.	Old Age Care	2 Semester
70.	Welder (Welding and Inspection)	2 Semesters	22.	Photographer	2 Semesters
71.	Information Technology	4 Semesters	23.	Pre/Preparatory School Management (Assistant)	2 Semester
72.	Computer Hardware and Network Maintenance	2 Semesters	24.	Fruit and Vegetable Processor	2 Semesters
73.	Refractory Technician	4 Semesters	25.	Process Cameraman	2 Semesters
74.	Architectural Draughtsman	2 Semesters	26.	Secretarial Practice (English)	2 Semesters
Non-Engineering Trades			27.	Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (English)	2 Semesters
1.	Baker and Confectioner	2 Semesters	28.	Spa Therapy	2 Semesters
2.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant	2 Semesters	29.	Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)	2 Semesters
3.	Food Production (General)	2 Semesters	30.	Food and Beverages Guest Services Assistant	2 Semesters
4.	Sewing Technology	2 Semesters	31.	Weaving Technician for Skill and Woolen Fabrics	2 Semesters
5.	Computer Aided Embroidery and Designing	2 Semesters	32.	Catering and Hospitality Assistant	2 Semesters
6.	Dairying	2 Semesters	33.	Travel and Tour Assistant	2 Semesters
7.	Dental Laboratory Technician	4 Semesters	34.	Multimedia Animation and Special Effect	2 Semesters
8.	Desk Top Publishing Operator	2 Semesters	35.	Health, Safety and Environment	2 Semesters
9.	Digital Photographer	2 Semesters	36.	Fire Technology and Industrial Safety Management	2 Semesters
10.	Dress Making	2 Semesters	37.	Human Resource Executive	2 Semesters
11.	Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery)	2 Semesters			

1	2	3	1	2	3	4
38.	Marketing Executive	2 Semesters	Arunachal Pradesh	411	611	598
39.	Finance Executive	2 Semesters	Assam	3054	2,673	2,696
40.	Tourist Guide	2 Semesters	Bihar	82,138	94,061	99,516
41.	Bamboo Works	2 Semesters	Chandigarh	1,029	937	1,070
42.	Milk and Milk Products	2 Semesters	Chhattisgarh	14,941	16,179	17,638
43.	Agro Processing	2 Semesters	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	112	113	111
44.	Food Beverage	2 Semesters	Daman and Diu	222	206	223
45.	Data Base System Assistant	2 Semesters	Delhi	8,083	9,392	8,623
46.	Software Testing Assistant	2 Semesters	Goa	1,851	2,053	2,081
47.	House Keeper	2 Semesters	Gujarat	65,306	66,255	71,853
48.	Driver Cum Mechanic (Light Motor Vehicle)	6 Months (1 Semester)* Trade is in dormant mode	Haryana	45,885	44,322	44,161
49.	Soil Testing and Crop Technician	2 Semesters	Himachal Pradesh	17,212	21,707	20,700
	Trades for Divyangs		Jammu and Kashmir	2,545	2,653	2,721
			Chandigarh	28,735	31,691	28,981
1.	Metal Cutting Attendant (for Visually Impaired Persons)	4 Semesters	Karnataka	71,014	71,354	72,273
2.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant	2 Semesters	Kerala	28,699	29,714	29,624
3.	Desktop Publishing Operator	2 Semesters	Lakshadweep	90	93	87
4.	Cutting and Sewing	2 Semesters	Madhya Pradesh	61,576	63,871	56,803
5.	Hair and Skin Care	2 Semesters	Maharashtra	1,08,765	1,17,070	1,18,015
			Manipur	94	79	122
			Meghalaya	479	645	566
			Mizoram	436	474	419
			Nagaland	75	169	109
			Odisha	49,199	49,145	48,398
			Puducherry	965	978	1,038
			Punjab	44,146	37,122	37,189
			Rajasthan	1,32,555	1,22,384	1,35,209
			Sikkim	219	282	339
			Tamil Nadu	40,624	41,193	38,430
			Telangana	34,132	36,546	32,672

Statement-III

*State-wise details of trainees, admitted in ITIs across
the country during year 2015, 2016 and 2017
(Source: NCVT MIS portal)*

Name of the State	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	292	371	355
Andhra Pradesh	53,444	56,516	52,710

1	2	3	4
Tripura	1,144	1,593	1,504
Uttar Pradesh	1,77,131	2,33,165	2,46,358
Uttarakhand	10,307	10,718	10,556
West Bengal	15,211	29,152	28,932

Students in IIT and NIT

1509. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding representation of girl students in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for low representation of girl students in IITs and NITs;

(c) whether Government has given instructions for reservation of seats in IITs and NITs to enhance representation of girl students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The representation of girl students in B.Tech. Programmes in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) during the last three years is as under:—

	2015	2016	2017
IITs	9.0%	8.0%	9.15%
NITs	19.39%	23.10%	14.3%

The reasons for low enrollment are societal biases and non-availability of educational facilities in rural areas and smaller cities. The low representation of female enrollment in IITs was reviewed by a Committee: constituted by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) and on the recommendations of the Committee, it has been decided to increase female enrollment in IITs from 8% in 2016 to 14% in 2018-19, 17% in 2019-20 and 20% in 2020-21 by creating supernumerary seats. This decision was also

adopted by the NITs. Statutory reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and for Physically Handicapped (PH) categories will be applicable in the supernumerary seats in the same manner as for the sanctioned seats. All the IITs and NITs have been directed to implement the decision.

Oil Exploration at Cochin High

1510. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL:

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

(a) the details of surveys conducted by public/private sector companies for exploration of oil and natural gas deposits/blocks in the country including Cochin High during the last three years and the current year along with number of such oil and gas blocks discovered and explored and present status of oil explorations so far including funds spent by companies, State/UT/company/block-wise including Cochin High;

(b) whether the work of geological and oceanic survey for exploring oil and gas deposits in the country including Bay of Bengal is being carried out at the desired place and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is dependent on certain private and foreign companies for exploration of oil and natural gas in the country and if so, the details thereof along with details of oil and gas blocks explored by these companies in the country during the said period and number of such blocks allocated to public/private/foreign companies, block/company-wise;

(d) the details of revenue and profit earned by the Government by the exploration of oil and natural gas during the said period in the country; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish oil based industry through public private partnership in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) The details of exploratory surveys conducted by public/private sector companies for exploration of oil and natural gas in the country during the last three years

(2014-15 to 2016-17) and the current year 2017-18 are given below:—

Year	2D Survey LKM	3D Survey SKM
2014-15	6135	13347
2015-16	7816	6236
2016-17	19241	13648
2017-18 (P)	841	2014
Total	34032	35245

At present there is no active acreage in the Cochin High area of Kerala Konkan Offshore Basin, therefore, no exploratory activity has been carried out during last three years and in current year.

State-wise/Area-wise details of surveys carried out by various companies, expenditure made thereon and discoveries made are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government of India, in October, 2016 has launched National Seismic Programme (NSP) which aims to undertake an appraisal of sedimentary basins across India, especially where no/scanty data is available in order to have a better understanding of the hydrocarbon

prospectivity. Under this programme Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has been entrusted to carry out 40835 LKM of 2D seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation (API) in 22 onland Indian Sedimentary basins in 18 States and Union Territories. Oil India Limited (OIL) has been entrusted to carry out 7408 LKM of 2D seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation (API) in the North-Eastern States. Up to 31.01.2018 total 16447 LKM of 2D survey have been carried out under National Seismic Survey Program.

The details of total royalty, cess and profit petroleum paid by ONGC/OIL/Pvt. JV companies in last three years and the current year in nomination and Production Sharing Regime blocks are as under:—

	(Rs. in Crores)		
	Royalty	Cess	Profit Petroleum
ONGC (Nomination)	12563	29353	Not Applicable (NA)
OIL (Nomination)	NA	5191	NA
PSC	13739	12308	20532

(e) Under the existing policy framework, oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities are carried out by both Private and Public companies either independently of their own or as joint venture consortium in partnership.

Statement

State-wise Basin-wise Company-wise Expenditure on Exploration for last three year 2014-15 to 2016-17 under PSC Regime

Company	Block/Field	Basin Name	Location Area	Figures in US Million \$
1	2	3	4	5
Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	GK-OSN-2009/1	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	7.618
	GK-OSN-2009/2	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	14.045
	KG-OSN-2009/1	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	4.249
	KG-OSN-2009/2	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	3.920
	KG-OSN-2009/4	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	0.117
Bengal Energy International Inc.	CY-ONN-2005/1	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	0.150

1	2	3	4	5
BF Infrastructure Ltd.	CB-ONN-2010/11	Cambay	Gujarat	2.521
	CB-ONN-2010-8	Cambay	Gujarat	3.554
Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	AA-ONN-2010/3	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.396
	CB-ONN-2010/11	Cambay	Gujarat	4.201
	CB-ONN-2010-8	Cambay	Gujarat	4.443
	CY-ONN-2002/2	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	5.834
	MB-OSN-2010/2	Mumbai	Western Offshore	1.892
	RJ-ONN-2005/1	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	0.072
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.	CY-ONN-2004/2	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	3.262
	MB-DWN-2010/1	Mumbai	Western Offshore	0.509
BP Exploration (Alpha)	CB-ONN-2003/1	Cambay	Gujarat	6.592
	CY-DWN-2001/2	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	3.855
	KG-DWN-98/3-(D-6)	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	7.093
	NEC-OSN-97/2	Mahanadi-NEC	Eastern Offshore	3.510
	KG-OSN-2004/1	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	30.623
	MB-DWN-2010/1	Mumbai	Western Offshore	0.509
Cairn Energy Discovery Ltd.	CB-ONN-2001/1	Cambay	Gujarat	0.001
Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Ltd.	RJ-ON-90/1	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	180.090
Cairn Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	CB-ONN-2001/1	Cambay	Gujarat	0.001
	KG-ONN-2003/1	Krishna Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	82.022
	KG-OSN-2009/3	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	37.822
	MB-DWN-2009/1	Mumbai	Western Offshore	8.046
	PR-OSN-2004/1	Palar	Eastern Offshore	6.543
	RAVVA	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	3.659
	RJ-ON-90/1	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	180.090
East West Petroleum	AA-ONN-2010/2	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.545
Engineers India Ltd.	CB-ONN-2010/11	Cambay	Gujarat	3.361
	CB-ONN-2010-8	Cambay	Gujarat	3.554

1	2	3	4	5
ENI (India) Ltd.	AN-DWN-2003/2	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	1.082
Ensearch	CB-ONN-2004/3	Cambay	Gujarat	3.537
Essar Oil Ltd.	AA-ONN-2004/3	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.186
	MB-OSN-2005/3	Mumbai	Western Offshore	13.927
Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	CB-ONN-2009/2	Cambay	Gujarat	0.135
Frost International Ltd.	CB-ONN-2010/5	Cambay	Gujarat	0.464
GAIL (India) Limited	AA-ONN-2003/1	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.025
	AA-ONN-2010/2	Assam-Arakan	Assam	1.089
	AN-DWN-2003/2	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	0.406
	CB-ONN-2000/1 (INGOLI)	Cambay	Gujarat	0.169
	CB-ONN-2003/2/ Ank-21	Cambay	Gujarat	0.184
	CB-ONN-2010/11	Cambay	Gujarat	4.201
	CB-ONN-2010-8	Cambay	Gujarat	4.443
	CY-DWN-2004/1	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	0.000
	CY-DWN-2004/3	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	0.051
	CY-ONN-2005/1	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	0.200
	GK-OSN-2010/1	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	1.932
	GK-OSN-2010/2	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	2.600
	MN-OSN-2000/2	Mahanadi	Eastern Offshore	16.914
Geo Enpro	KHARSANG	Assam-Arakan	Arunachal Pradesh	0.082
Geo-Global Resources Inc.	CB-ON/2	Cambay	Gujarat	0.122
	CB-ONN-2002/3/ Miroli-1 and 6	Cambay	Gujarat	0.024
	CB-ONN-2003/2/ Ank-21	Cambay	Gujarat	0.092
	KG-ONN-2004/1	Krishna Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	12.711
	KG-OSN-2001/3 (DDW)	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	0.363
	RJ-ONN-2004/2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	4.961

1	2	3	4	5
Geo-Petrol International Inc.	KHARSANG	Assam-Arakan	Arunachal Pradesh	0.206
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	AA-ONN-2003/1	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.014
	AN-DWN-2009/5	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	0.216
	ASJOL	Cambay	Gujarat	0.000
	CB-ON/2	Cambay	Gujarat	0.489
	CB-ON/7	Cambay	Gujarat	0.000
	CB-ONN-2000/1 (INGOLI)	Cambay	Gujarat	0.169
	CB-ONN-2002/2	Cambay	Gujarat	0.000
	CB-ONN-2002/3/ Miroli-1 and 6	Cambay	Gujarat	0.130
	CB-ONN-2003/2/Ank-21	Cambay	Gujarat	0.459
	CB-ONN-2004/2	Cambay	Gujarat	0.270
	CB-ONN-2004/3	Cambay	Gujarat	4.952
	CB-ONN-2005/10	Cambay	Gujarat	1.552
	CB-ONN-2005/4	Cambay	Gujarat	3.013
	CB-ONN-2009/4	Cambay	Gujarat	2.420
	CY-DWN-2004/3	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	0.051
	CY-ONN-2005/1	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	0.150
	GK-OSN-2009/1	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	7.618
	KG-OSN-2001/3 (DDW)	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	2.901
	MB-OSN-2005/1	Mumbai	Western Offshore	7.566
	RJ-ONN-2005/1	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	0.072
RJ-ONN-2005/2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	6.002	
CY-DWN-2004/3	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	0.051	
MB-OSN-2010/2	Mumbai	Western Offshore	2.838	
RJ-ONN-2005/2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	6.002	
IMC Limited	RJ-ONN-2005/1	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	0.072
	CB-ONN-2005/2	Cambay	Gujarat	10.095
	CB-ONN-2005/7	Cambay	Gujarat	4.228

1	2	3	4	5
IMC Limited	CB-ONN-2010/6	Cambay	Gujarat	2.514
	GK-OSN-2009/1	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	7.618
	GK-OSN-2009/2	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	14.045
	MN-OSN-2000/2	Mahanadi	Eastern Offshore	16.914
Jubilant Energy (Kharsang) Pvt. Ltd.	AA-ONN-2009/1	Assam-Arakan	Manipur	0.025
	AA-ONN-2009/2	Assam-Arakan	Manipur	0.023
	KHARSANG	Assam-Arakan	Arunachal Pradesh	0.206
Jubilant Enpro Pvt. Ltd.	CB-ONN-2002/3/ Miroli-1 and 6	Cambay	Gujarat	0.047
Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt. Ltd.	AA-ONN-2009/1	Assam-Arakan	Manipur	0.054
	AA-ONN-2009/2	Assam-Arakan	Manipur	0.048
Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited	AA-ONN-2003/1	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.007
	AA-ONN-2009/1	Assam-Arakan	Manipur	0.070
	AA-ONN-2009/2	Assam-Arakan	Manipur	0.062
	KG-OSN-2001/3 (DDW)	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	0.363
Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd.	AA-ONN-2003/1	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.025
	CB-ONN-2003/2/ Ank-21	Cambay	Gujarat	0.184
Mercator Petroleum Private Limited	CB-ONN-2005/3	Cambay	Gujarat	5.644
	CB-ONN-2005/9	Cambay	Gujarat	11.962
Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	CB-ONN-2010/11	Cambay	Gujarat	2.521
	CB-ONN-2010-8	Cambay	Gujarat	1.777
	KG-OSN-2009/1	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	4.249
	KG-OSN-2009/4	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	0.117
	KG-DWN-98/3-(D-6)	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	2.364
	NEC-OSN-97/2	Mahanadi-NEC	Eastern Offshore	1.170
Nitinfire	RJ-ONN-2004/1	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	0.000
Nobel Energy International Limited	MB-OSN-2005/3	Mumbai	Western Offshore	13.927

1	2	3	4	5
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	AA-ONJ/2	Assam-Arakan	Assam	3.809
	AA-ONN-2001/1	Assam-Arakan	Tripura	22.007
	AA-ONN-2002/3	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.173
	AA-ONN-2009/3	Assam-Arakan	Assam	2.434
	AA-ONN-2009/4	Assam-Arakan	Assam	5.813
	AA-ONN-2010/2	Assam-Arakan	Assam	1.634
	AA-ONN-2010/3	Assam-Arakan	Assam	1.791
	AN-DWN-2003/2	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	1.217
	AN-DWN-2009/1	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	1253
	AN-DWN-2009/2	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	0.923
	AN-DWN-2009/3	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	0.952
	AN-DWN-2009/5	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	1.941
	CB-ONN-2001/1	Cambay	Gujarat	0.004
	CB-ONN-2004/2	Cambay	Gujarat	0.330
	CB-ONN-2004/3	Cambay	Gujarat	5.660
	CB-ONN-2005/10	Cambay	Gujarat	1.615
	CB-ONN-2005/4	Cambay	Gujarat	3.136
	CB-ONN-2009/4	Cambay	Gujarat	2.420
	CB-ONN-2010/1	Cambay	Gujarat	6.804
	CB-ONN-2010/6	Cambay	Gujarat	10.055
	CB-ONN-2010/9	Cambay	Gujarat	5.960
	CB-OSN-2003/1	Cambay	Western Offshore	0.617
	CY-DWN-2004/3	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	0.354
	CY-ONN-2002/2	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	8.750
	CY-ONN-2004/2	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	13.046
	CY-OSN-2009/2	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	34.877
	GK-OSN-2009/1	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	15.236
	GK-OSN-2009/2	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	18.727
	GK-OSN-2010/1	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	11.593

1	2	3	4	5
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	GK-OSN-2010/2	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	23.398
	GS-OSN-2004/1	Saurashtra	Western Offshore	114.787
	KG-DWN-2002/1	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	0.003
	KG-DWN-98/2	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	205.001
	KG-ONN-2003/1	Krishna Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	85.370
	KG-OSN-2004/1	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	37.428
	KG-OSN-2009/1	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	33.988
	KG-OSN-2009/2	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	35.282
	KG-OSN-2009/4	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	0.584
	MB-OSN-2005/1	Mumbai	Western Offshore	30.265
	MN-DWN-98/3	Mahanadi	Eastern Offshore	7.525
	MN-OSN-2000/2	Mahanadi	Eastern Offshore	33.828
	PA-ONN-2005/2	Purnea	West Bengal	4.022
	PR-OSN-2004/1	Palar	Eastern Offshore	6.543
	RAVVA	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	6.504
	RJ-ON-90/1	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	154.363
	VN-ONN-2004/1	Vindhyan	Rajasthan	0.936
	VN-ONN-2004/2	Vindhyan	Rajasthan	2.962
	VN-ONN-2009/3	Vindhyan	Madhya Pradesh	7.727
	WB-ONN-2005/2	Bengal	West Bengal	5.941
	WB-ONN-2005/3	Bengal	West Bengal	1.799
	WB-ONN-2005/4	Bengal	West Bengal	13.381
	AA-ONN-2002/3	Assam-Arakan	Assam	0.074
	AA-ONN-2009/3	Assam-Arakan	Assam	2.434
	AA-ONN-2009/4	Assam-Arakan	Assam	5.813
	AN-DWN-2009/1	Andaman-Nicobar	Andaman-Nicobar	0.537
	AN-DWN-2009/2	Andaman-Nicobar	Andaman-Nicobar	0.615
	AN-DWN-2009/3	Andaman-Nicobar	Andaman-Nicobar	0.635
	CY-OSN-2009/2	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	34.877

1	2	3	4	5
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	GK-OSN-2010/1	Gujarat-Kutch	Western Offshore	5.796
	KG-DWN-2002/1	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	0.001
	KG-ONN-2004/1	Krishna Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	114.398
	KG-OSN-2009/4	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	0.351
	KHARSANG	Assam-Arakan	Arunachal Pradesh	0.329
	MB-OSN-2010/2	Mumbai	Western Offshore	4.730
	MN-OSN-2000/2	Mahanadi	Eastern Offshore	16.914
	MZ-ONN-2004/1	Assam-Arakan	Mizoram	52.895
	RJ-ONN-2004/2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	14.884
	RJ-ONN-2005/2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	18.007
	WB-ONN-2005/4	Bengal	West Bengal	4.460
Omkar Naturals Resources Pvt. Ltd.	CB-ONN-2005/5	Cambay	Gujarat	0.350
Pan India Consultants	CB-ONN-2010/5	Cambay	Gujarat	0.116
Petrobras	MN-DWN-98/3	Mahanadi	Eastern Offshore	5.017
	CB-ONN-2002/3/ Mirol-1 and 6	Cambay	Gujarat	0.035
Ravva Oil Pvt. Ltd.	RAVVA	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	2.033
	CB-ONN-2003/1	Cambay	Gujarat	15.380
	CY-DWN-2001/2	Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	8.995
	KG-DWN-98/3-(D-6)	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	14.186
	NEC-OSN-97/2	Mahanadi-NEC	Eastern Offshore	7.019
Santos International Operations Pvt. Ltd.	NEC-DWN-2004/1	Mahanadi-NEC	Eastern Offshore	0.628
	NEC-DWN-2004/2	Mahanadi-NEC	Eastern Offshore	0.688
	MZ-ONN-2004/1	Assam-Arakan	Mizoram	9.334
	PR-OSN-2004/1	Palar	Eastern Offshore	5.608
	RAVVA	Krishna Godavari	Eastern Offshore	4.065
Grand Total				2177.040

Details of Exploratory work carried out under Production Sharing Regime

Basin Name	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18 (P) upto Q2 only			
	2D Survey (LKM)	3D Survey (SKM)	Exp. Wells Nos.	Dis- coversies	2D Survey (LKM)	3D Survey (SKM)	Exp. Wells Nos.	Dis- coversies	2D Survey (LKM)	3D Survey (SKM)	Exp. Wells Nos.	Dis- coversies	2D Survey (LKM)	3D Survey (SKM)	Exp. Wells Nos.	Dis- coversies
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Assam-Arakan Fold Belt	0	297	0	-	0	0	1	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assam-Arakan Shelf	92	126	1	-	196	0	4	-	104	78	1	-	-	150	-	-
Bengal	0	0	1	-	0	0	2	-	3140	3065	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cambay	3241	404	19	6	5607	0	21	5	11780	446	22	5	444	-	8	2
Cauvery	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	-	3124	1311	3	-	-	-	-	-
Deccan Syneclise	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganga	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-
Himalayan-Foreland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala Konkan	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krishna Godavari	34	1710	12	2	1581	0	8	4	523	255	4	1	-	-	1	-
Kutch	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	-	-	-	-
Mahanadi	0	0	2	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Mumbai	2128	0	0	-	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
Pranhita Godavari	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	0	711	46	9	0	791	13	2	110	1151	0	-	-	-	-	-
Satpura-South	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Rewa-Damodar																
Saurashtra	0	0	1	-	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Vindhyan	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	2	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	5495	3248	88	22	7384	791	55	14	18,781	6306	39	8	444	150	9	2

State-wise Expenditure on Exploration for last three year by ONGC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Exploration Cost	Total Exploration Cost	Total Exploration Cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh	592.24	339.41	889.26
2.	Assam	729.42	587.17	665.99
3.	Bihar	—	0.01	0.79
4.	Gujarat	741.63	828.48	669.68
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5.61	3.18	21.02
6.	Chandigarh	55.31	28.34	31.55
7.	Madhya Pradesh	105.02	70.47	121.30
8.	Mizoram	16.07	73.86	23.09
9.	Nagaland	—	0.14	0.39
10.	Rajasthan	126.72	130.73	70.67
11.	Tamil Nadu	183.06	392.68	365.20
12.	Tripura	142.97	250.69	237.10
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	2,848.95	0.05
14.	Uttarakhand	69.96	20.96	3.64
15.	West Bengal	120.16	122.84	108.59
Total Onshore		2,888.18	2,848.95	3,208.32
16.	Offshore			
	Andhra Pradesh-Offshore	1,402.05	3,238.44	4,724.26
	Andaman-Offshore	1383	42.72	65.00
	Maharashtra-Offshore	3,511.38	2,533.06	3,599.74
	Odisha-Offshore	22.58	29.69	1,144.58
	Tamil Nadu-Offshore	255.65	14.36	70.97
	West Bengal-Offshore	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
	Kerala	—	0.40	8.34
	Kuchh Saurashtra-Offshore	224.92	771.51	410.50
	Total Offshore	5,430.40	6630.19	10,023.37
	Grand Total	8,318.58	9,479.14	13,231.69

Details of exploratory activities carried out by ONGC in the country during 2014-17 and 2017-18

Basin	Year: 2014-15				Year: 2015-16				Year: 2016-17				Year: 2017-18 (as on 01.01.2018)			
	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells	Dis- coveries	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells	Dis- coveries	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells	Dis- coveries	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells	Dis- coveries
Rajasthan	-	0.5	1.0	-	-	86.8	1	-	-	108.3	1.0	-	-	60.1	-	-
Cambay	153.2	328.2	26.0	4.0	-	354.321	31.0	-	-	450.8	31.0	5.0	-	108.7	19.0	2.0
Assam Shelf	-	-	10.0	3.0	-	54.05	7.0	-	-	11.7	8.0	5.0	-	-	6.0	-
Cachar	148.6	-	2.0	1.0	184	32.1	1	-	10.5	73.9	3.0	-	-	-	1.0	-
Tripura	68.8	13.6	4.0	-	117.82	10.16	6.0	2	35.5	16.9	3.0	-	-	92.1	7.0	1.0
KG	-	327.7	5.0	1.0	-	724.16	5	4	-	1235.0	7.0	2.0	-	641.1	40.0	1.0
Palar	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cauvery	207.4	230.6	7.0	2.0	-	47.48	5.0	1	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	6.0	-
Bengal	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	-	-	1.0	-
HF	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vindhyan	-	203.0	3.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	-	216.7	374.8	2.0	1.0	354.8	44.9	2.0	-
Damodar	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total onland	605.9	1103.6	62.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	0.0	262.7	2271.4	63.0	13.0	354.8	946.9	46.0	4.0
Kutch Saurashtra--		276.2	6.0	2.0	-	-	7.0	3	-	-	8.0	1.0	-	-	6.0	-
Mumbai		7349.2	16.0	3.0	-	4040.2	15.0	3	4353.2	23.0	5.0	5.0	518.1	16.0	16.0	1.0
KG		3171	13.0	4.0	-	94.53	5.0	2	658.8	6.0	3.0	3.0	1491.1	6.0	6.0	2.0
Cauvery		1320.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KG		-	3.0	1.0	-	-	5	2	124.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	4.0	2.0
Mahanadi		-	3.0	-	-	-	5.0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Offshore	0.0	9262.8	41.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	5136.3	37.0	9.0	0.0	667.3	32.0	5.0
Total ONGC	605.9	10366.3	103.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	0.0	262.7	7407.7	100.0	22.0	354.8	1614.1	78.0	9.0

Oil India Limited

State-wise details of Seismic Survey during last three years and current year upto Q3, 2017

(Expenditure Rs. in crore)

Basin	Year: 2014-15			Year: 2015-16			Year: 2016-17			Year: 2017-18 (Upto Q3)						
	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells coveries (LKM)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells coveries (LKM)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Exp. Wells coveries (LKM)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Dis- Exp. Wells coveries (LKM)				
Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	208.8	113.4	245.2	11.0	283.3	100.1	241.8	6.0	197.0	141.4	221.9	10.0	42.2	1499	190.9	5.0
Mizoram		296.6	35.9			0.0	34.5			0.0	11.2			0.0	1.6	
KG Basin	33.8		29.6	1.0		0.0	25.9			0.0	36.2				31.0	
Mumbai Offshore		8242	26.9			0.0	1.0			0.0	10.7			0.0	-	
Total	242.7	1234.2	337.6	12.0	283.3	100.0	303.1	6.0	197.0	141.4	280.0	10.0	42.2	149.9	223.5	5.0

Out of School Children

1511. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in its recent report claimed that almost 40 percent of girls in age group of 15 to 18 are not attending school and also not involved in any scheme run by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government has since ascertained the factors responsible for such percentage of adolescent girls not attending any educational institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposes to be taken by the Government to ensure that adolescent girls are encouraged for education in various institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As informed by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), in its recent report of the National Colloquium Vocational and Life Skills Training of Out-of-School Adolescent Girls in the age group 15-18 years, based on 2011 Census data, in India, 39.4 percent of the adolescent girls in the age group of 15-18 years, are not attending any educational institution.

(b) to (d) The factors responsible for adolescent girls not attending any educational institutional include migration, accessibility, transport facility, adolescence issues, socio economic factors, child labor issues, early child marriage, sibling care, illiterate parents and engaging a girl child in house hold work, etc.

In order to increase enrollment rate of girl students at secondary and higher secondary level, the Department of School Education and Literacy, under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is undertaking several interventions through the States/UTs. The Girls Hostel component of RMSA provides for financial assistance to States/UTs for setting up and operation of 100 bedded girls hostels in each Educationally Backward Block (EBB) as per the norms of the scheme.

Other interventions supported under RMSA include upgradation of Upper Primary Schools into secondary schools to improve access, separate toilet bbeks for girls, stipend to girls with disabilities, motivation and counseling camps for girls, self defence training to girl students,

provision of residential quarters for female teachers, conduct of adolescent education programmes, organization of empowerment/awareness camps etc. A module on gender sensitization is an integral part of in-service training programmes for teachers under RMSA.

Technical College in Bihar

1512. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current scenario of Technical Colleges (Management, Technical and Other Technical related) in Bihar and the ranking of the State in the country;

(b) the details and the number of students studying in other States of the country; and

(c) whether the Government observed this phenomenon and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address this issue?

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 current scenario of Technical Colleges i.e. details regarding AICTE approved Technical and Management Institutions in Bihar for Academic Year 2017-18 is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Academic Program	Number of Institutions	Total intake of students	Faculty Strength
1.	Engineering and Technology	91	28834	3093
2.	Management	26	2305	304
3.	Pharmacy	4	338	73

Further, the details regarding ranking of Higher Educational Institutions from Bihar in India Rankings, 2017 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Category	Institute and Rank
1.	Overall	Indian Institute of Technology Patna-83
2.	Engineering	Indian Institute of Technology Patna-19

(b) There are a total of 35,20,396 students studying in AICTE approved institutions in all the other Indian States and UTs except for Bihar. Their course-wise and state-wise details are available on AICTE Dashboard at <https://www.facilities.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/dashboardaicte.php>.

(c) The Government is committed to maintaining and enhancing the level of education in Higher Educational Institutions including Technical Institutions. In order to fulfil the objective, the Government has established premier engineering institutions like Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, National Institute of Technology, Patna, Central University of South Bihar, Patna and many other Institutes. Moreover, Various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMTT) Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, Institutes of Eminence (IoE) are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education in the country.

Cashew Industry

1513. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the banks are initiating coercive steps against the cashew industries under the SARFAESI Act, for realization of dues on account of loan taken for cashew industry;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to protect the industry;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the cashew industries are in loss due to the import-export policy of the Government and nonavailability of raw cashew nuts;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to make available the raw nuts at a reasonable price and withdraw the import duty; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to direct the banks to stop the action under SARFAESI Act 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), (b) and (e) The Ministry of Finance has informed that Section 31(i) of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act says that provisions of the Act shall not apply to "any security interest created in Agriculture land. The Act does not differentiate on the basis of any specific industries/commodities. The SARFAESI Act empowers Banks to take action to recover debts due and does not include any provisions for intervention by Central Government in such action. Aggrieved debtors/borrowers have recourse to Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) through filling of securitisation Applications SAS, for which appeal lies before Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRAT).

(c) and (d) It has come to the notice of the Government that due to non availability of sufficient quantity of raw cashew nut and higher price for raw cashew nut in the international market, the cashew industry is facing the prospect of a demand – supply gap.

Considering the challenges being faced by the cashew industry and to promote trade, the Government has taken following steps to ameliorate the loss/crisis of cashew industry:—

- (i) Basic Custom Duty on import of raw cashew nut has been reduced from 5% to 1.5%, in the current budget session.
- (ii) The rate of Goods and Service Tax (GST) has also been reduced to 5% from 12% for Cashew nuts.
- (iii) Under Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), MEIS for cashew has been revised to 5% for cashew kernel and 7% for cashew nut salted/roasted respectively, vide DGFT PN No. 44/2015-20 dated 05.12.2017.
- (iv) on the request of the Cashew Industry, the Government of India has revised SION norms of export of Cashew Kernel, from import of Raw Cashew Nut under Advance Authorisation Scheme, to 5.04 kg. from earlier 4 kg. vide PN No. 12/2015-2020, DGFT, Department of Commerce.
- (v) Department of Commerce has approved the Medium Term Framework (2017-2020) Scheme

of CEPCI viz. Process Mechanization and Automation of Cashew Processing Units with financial outlay of Rs. 60 crore.

- (vi) With regard to availability of raw cashew nut, the Government of India has drawn up strategies to increase domestic production by massive area expansion of cashew and replacing of senile cashew plantations with high yielding varieties in traditional and non-traditional states under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) through State Horticulture Mission (SHM) and State owned corporations. As such, the production of raw cashew nuts in India during 2016-17 has registered 16% increase to 7,79,335 Metric Tons compared to previous production of 6,70,300 Metric Tons.

[Translation]

**Anti-Dumping Investigation on
Paper Imports**

1514. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Indian Paper Manufacturers Association (IPMA) on behalf of BILT Graphic Paper Products has filed an application before the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) to initiate anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of 'coated paper' originating in or exorted from China, the European Union (EU), the United States of America (USA), Indonesia and Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated at least two anti-dumping investigations concerning import of paper originating in countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, China, the EU and the USA for second anti-dumping proble on paper imports;

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

(e) the corrective action taken by the Government against the companies/countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) An anti-dumping case has been initiated vide notification No. 06/42/2017-DGAD dated 23/01/2018 on the basis of an application filed by Indian Paper Manufacturers Association on behalf of M/s BILT Graphics Paper Products Ltd. against import of coated paper exported from/originating in China PR, European Union and USA. In addition to above case, another anti-dumping case has also been initiated vide notification No. 06/32/2017-DGAD dated 02/11/2017 against import of uncoated paper exported from/originating in Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore.

Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industry.

Global Conference on Child Labour

1515. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had participated in the fourth global conference organized recently for complete eradication of child labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps being taken by the Government to eradicate child labour and the extent of success achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Union Minister for Women and Child Development and the Union Labour and Employment Minister alongwith other officers of Central Government participated in the Fourth Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour held in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 14-16 November 2017. Consequent upon strengthening the legislative framework for complete prohibition of employment of children below 14 years

through amendment in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and subsequent ratification of ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Government has reaffirmed its commitment for eradication of child labour in the Global Conference on Child Labour.

(c) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour comprising of legislative measures, establishing an efficient enforcement mechanism and project based rehabilitation. Besides enacting the amendment in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; Government has also provided robust enforcement mechanism in the form of an online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement of No Child Labour). Ministry has also framed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a ready recknor for enforcing agencies and other stakeholders.

Further the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for educational rehabilitation of child and adolescent labour. Government is also running various awareness generation campaigns for eradication of child labour under the Scheme.

As per 2011 Census, the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census.

[English]

Disposal of Answer Sheets of NIOS Exams

1516. SHRI D.S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data about the disposal of the Answer Sheets of the exams held in Gujarat by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);

(b) if so, the date-wise details for October and April exams in the three years;

(c) the details of the answer sheets disposal rule for the exams held by NIOS in Gujarat;

(d) the details of disposal in time limit and above time limit; and

(e) the reasons of the disposal of answer sheets beyond the time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The details of disposal of the

answer sheets of the exams held in Gujarat by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is as under:—

Year	Quantity disposed of	Amount (in Rs.)	Date of deposit of the amount
April, 2015	596 Kg.	7600	29.04.16
October, 2015	245 Kg.	4385	17.08.16
April, 2016	930 Kg.	16275	04.07.17
October, 2016	525 Kg.	5000 (Adv.)	13.10.17
		4200	16.10.17
April and October, 2017		Not yet done	

(c) and (d) As per clause 13.6 of the NIOS "Bye-Laws, 2012", Governing Examination and Certification, the answer sheets are to be retained for a minimum period of 45 days from declaration of the respective results.

(e) There is no maximum time limit prescribed in the relevant bye-laws for retention of answer sheets.

Export Target

1517. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any export target for 2025;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the current and the required rate of growth of exports;

(c) whether India has started losing out traditional labour intensive exports and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the strategy proposed to be adopted by the Government to achieve the said export target?

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) International Trade including exports depend upon a multitude of international and domestic factors such as international demand, exchange rates, commodity prices,

competitiveness of domestic industry, etc. Therefore, it is difficult to arrive at a realistic target for exports. In the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 announced in April 2015, it was indicated that the Government would aim to increase India's export of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billion in 2013-14 to approximately US\$ 900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%. However, due to shrinkage in global demand and lower commodity prices, there has been a decline in growth of export since 2015-16. But exports have started showing positive trend from the second half of 2016-17. The details of current rate of growth of exports for the period April-November, 2017 and during the last three years are as follows:-

India's exports

	Exports (in USD Billion)		Total Exports	% Change
	Merchandise	Services		
2013-14	314.41	151.80	466.21	-
2014-15	310.34	158.10	468.44	0.48
2015-16	262.29	155.14	417.43	-10.89
2016-17	275.85	160.68	436.53	4.58
2016-17 (April-Nov.)	175.41	106.07	281.48	-
2017-18 (April-Nov.)*	194.75	109.88	304.62	8.22

Source: DGCI&S

With world trade expected to grow at 4.2% and 4% in 2017 and 2018 respectively, the prospects for exports in this and coming year look bright.

(c) Export Growth in 2016-17 was fairly broad based except textiles and allied products and leather and products thereof. In 2017-18 (April-December), the merchandise export growth has picked up further to 11.31%. Among the major sectors, engineering goods, petroleum crude and products showed fair growth; chemical and related products, textiles and allied products showed moderate growth; but gems and jewellery registered negative growth. While there has been slight decline in growth of exports in some of the labour intensive sectors, namely, leather and textiles during the last three years, the sectors like agriculture and sports goods have shown some positive growth during the same

period. One of the reasons for decline is that some of India's competitive countries enjoy competitive advantages in terms of lower tariff in these sectors.

(d) In order to promote exports, while on one hand Government is improving trade related infrastructure and ease of doing business in the country including trading across borders, it is also implementing a number of export promotion schemes including Advanced Authorisation, Export Promotion Capital Goods, Merchandise Exports From India Scheme (MEIS), Services Exports From India Scheme (SEIS), Interest Equalisation Scheme, Duty Drawback Scheme, Market Access Initiatives Scheme (MAIS), etc. to mitigate the disadvantages faced by exporters due to higher cost of capital, insufficient infrastructure and high logistics costs. During the time of Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 in December 2017, additional annual incentives of Rs 2,743 Cr for Ready-made garments and made-up sector, Rs 4,567 Cr for other labour intensive and MSME sectors have been provided under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

[Translation]

Forest Rights of Tribals

1518. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reports that despite a decade after the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was passed, there is only 16 per cent of the total potential of community forest rights and community rights in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(b) the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has sought details of instances of delay in community claims being passed by the District level committees responsible for the process from various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has decided to set a cut-off date for the States to grant tribals and other traditional forest dwellers legal title of the land traditionally used by them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA), Community Forest Rights (CFR) are recognized on the basis of claims received and admitted following due process. Assessment of potential is not mandated by the Act and hence it is not done. As per the information received from State Governments, till 30.11.2018, 64,328 CFR claims have been recognized in the country, against a total of 1,39,266 CFR claims received, which is 46.19 per cent of claims received. The State Government of Kerala has received 1395 Community Forest Rights claims (as on 30.11.2017), but have not submitted segregated data of titles distributed towards individual rights and CFR recognized. The State-wise information of number of community claims received and number of community claims admitted is given in the enclosed Statement-I. There is awareness regarding the FRA and claims are being received from States throughout the country. Details of action taken by Ministry to monitor and encourage speedier implementation of FRA including the disposal of community claims is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No such decision has been taken.

Statement-I

Details of number of community claims received and number of titles distributed, under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as on 30.11.2017

Sl. No.	States	No. of Community Claims received upto 30.11.2017	No. of Community Claims admitted upto 30.11.2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,726	1,428
2.	Assam	6,046	1,477
3.	Bihar	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	27,548	14,161
5.	Goa	372	8
6.	Gujarat	7,187	3,516

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	68	7
8.	Chandigarh	3,286	1,723
9.	Karnataka	5,741	628
10.	Kerala	1,395	NA#
11.	Madhya Pradesh	39,419	27,275
12.	Maharashtra	11,408	5,748
13.	Odisha	13,062	5,964
14.	Rajasthan	700	88
15.	Tamil Nadu	3,361	0
16.	Telangana	3,427	721
17.	Tripura	277	55
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,124	843
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0
20.	West Bengal	10,119	686
Total		1,39,266	64,328

#NA: Not available.

Statement-II

Steps being taken by Ministry to monitor and encourage speedier implementation of FRA including the disposal of community claims.

1. The Ministry regularly monitors the progress in the distribution of title deeds, across all States. A regular update is sought from all the States in form of Monthly Progress Report (MPR) which is also published on the website of the Ministry every month. The MPR also helps in identifying the high/low performing States and the specific need for interventions.
2. This Ministry has written to the Principal Secretaries of States identified as low performing, seeking justification of their current status and asking them to undertake suo moto review of rejected claims to ensure that no wrongful rejections are made.
3. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also written to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments where rejection

of FRA claims is very high directing them to mandatorily review such claims since 1st April, 2014 if the same has not already not reviewed.

4. To encourage speedier implementation of the Act funds to undertake crucial pre-requisite works such as public awareness building, support for evidence collection, mapping and demarcation, land measurements, use of space technology (in support of evidences), other administrative expenses, etc. are provided by the Ministry under SCA to TSS for FRA work and has issued directions to State Governments accordingly.
5. For effective implementation of FRA, various steps have been taken which inter-alia includes Translation of Act, Rules and clarifications into local languages through the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), awareness camps, Regional Consultations/Workshops etc.
6. 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.
7. A Forest Rights portal i.e. <http://forestrights.nic.in> has been developed by the Ministry exclusively for the Act which gives complete information about the Forest Right Act and Rules and facilitates the filing of claims under the Act.

Vacancy in Museums

1519. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various posts in Government museums situated near archaeologically important excavation sites are lying vacant;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time by which the said vacant posts are likely to be filled up; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to protect and preserve the remains of archaeological importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. Some of the posts are lying vacant.

(b) and (c) The museums of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are manned by officers and staff in the categories of Deputy Superintending Archaeologists (Dy.SA), Assistant Superintending Archaeologist (ASA), Assistant Archaeologists (AA) and Multi Tasking Staff (MTS). The posts of Dy.SA and ASA are filled up presently. Recently on the recommendations of Staff Selection Commission (SSC), offers of appointments to 7 candidates against the posts of AA in the Museums have been issued. Further, SSC has been approached to fill up the vacancies of MTS in the museums.

(d) Steps taken for protection and preservation of centrally protected monuments and sites under ASI includes deployment of Multi Tasking Staff, private security Guards engaged through outsourcing and CISF for watch and ward besides taking up conservation measures as per requirement and priority.

Vocational Training Centres

1520. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Scheduled Tribe areas where vocational training centres are being run, State-wise;
- (b) the number of tribal women and youth engaged in self employment working in Government sector after receiving training from such training centres along with the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up such training centres in tribal areas of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) State-wise Location of Vocational Training Centres run by various State Governments that have been funded by the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement. The scheme is implemented by the State Government. Data regarding number of tribal women and youth engaged in self-employment working in Government sector after receiving training from such training centres is not maintained centrally in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) It has been decided to discontinue the Scheme of "Vocational Training" from 2018-19 and subsume the interventions of vocational training (skill/livelihood) in the scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-

Scheme (SCA to TSS). The Scheme 'SCA to TSS is demand driven. Under the scheme SCA to TSS, State Government is responsible for formulation of annual proposal based upon the need in the State within their share of allocation. The proposal received from the State Government is appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry chaired by Secretary (Tribal Affairs) with representatives of State Governments, Financial Advisor, NITI Aayog, etc. for funding. During the year 2017-18 no such proposal for setting up of VTC has been submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra.

Statement

State-wise Location of VTCs funded by Ministry and run by State Governments

1. Assam

Sl. No.	Location	District
1	2	3
1.	Khasiabari High School	Kokrajhar
2.	Gurmow High School	Rangia
3.	Baganpara High School	Nalbari
4.	Kapahera High School	Morigaon
5.	Parulabal Goswami Bamuni Borbari H.S.	Nagaon
6.	Dirmajakhili H.S.	Golpara
7.	Sri Lohit High School	Majuli
8.	Rupnath Brahma High School	Dhemaji
9.	Bihpuria Collegiate High School	Lakhimpur
10.	Gohpur Boro High School	Gohpur
11.	District Computer Centre	Kokrajhar

2. Chhattisgarh

1.	TCPC Kanker	Kanker
2.	TCPC Narayanpur	Baster
3.	TCPC Dantewada	Dantewada
4.	TCPC Nagri	Dhamtari
5.	Kosa Centre Jagdalpur	Baster

1	2	3
6.	Saw Mill Jagdalpur	Baster
7.	UVS Kondagaon	Baster
8.	UVS Durg (Industrial Area)	Durg
9.	UVS Ratanpur	Bilaspur
10.	UVS Kunkuri	Jashpurnagar
11.	Jashpur	Jashpurnagar

3. Gujarat

1.	Male VTC, Danta	Banskantha
2.	Male VTC, Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
3.	Male VTC, Dahod	Dahod
4.	Male VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
5.	Male VTC, Rajpipla	Narmada
6.	Male VTC, Mandvi	Surat
7.	Male VTC, Songadh	Surat
8.	Male VTC, Vansada	Navsari
9.	Male VTC, Kaparda	Valsad
10.	Male VTC, Dangahwa	Dang
11.	Female VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
12.	Female VTC, Dahod	Dahod
13.	Female VTC, Andhroka	Sabarkantha

4. Madhya Pradesh

1.	Adarsh High School, Badwani	Badwani
2.	Adarsh High School, Sailan	Rati am
3.	Adarsh High School, Mandla	Mandla
4.	Adarsh High School, Churhat	Sidhi
5.	ITI, Baihar	Balaghat
6.	ITI, Dhamnod	Dhar
7.	ITI, Pithampur	Dhar
8.	TCPC, Badwani	Badwani
9.	TCPC, Jhabua	Jhabua
10.	TCPC, Mandla	Mandla

5. Mizoram

Sl.No.	Location
1.	VTC Lunglei
2.	VTC Serchhip
3.	VTC Kolasib
4.	VTC Saiha
5.	VTC Champhai

[English]

Higher Education System

1521. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any process to engage foreign talent in Higher Education System in recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the panel has been set up in this regard;

(c) the details of the criteria, academic qualifications and time frame fixed for the purpose; and

(d) the details of the benefits which are likely to be extended to Purnia of Bihar and Ambedkar Nagar of Uttar Pradesh?

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) A scheme named Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) was launched in 2015. Under the scheme, the international faculty is invited to conduct a very short term course of one or two weeks at an Indian institution. As on date, 1417 courses have been approved and out of these, 1037 have been conducted in 138 host institutions including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC [Categorization of Universities (only) for

grant of graded autonomy] Regulations, 2018 on 12.02.2018. Under this, the Universities can hire foreign faculty, up to 20% over and above their total sanctioned strength, from any institution appearing in top 500 of any world renowned rankings frameworks such as the Times Higher Education World University Rankings or the QS Rankings.

[Translation]

Expansion of Labour Welfare Schemes

1522. SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating expansion of welfare schemes for the labourers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to regularise the services of temporary/casual labourers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rules regarding working hours of such labourers have also been framed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details with regard to the implementation and monitoring mechanism set up for such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Labour and Employment, through its Labour Welfare Organizations across the country, implements welfare schemes relating to housing, education and health for beedi workers, mica mine workers, limestone and dolomite mine workers, iron ore manganese, chrome ore mine workers and cine workers. These schemes were earlier administered through 5 Welfare Cess and Welfare Funds under various Cess Acts of Parliament. Now, these cesses have been abolished/subsumed in GST and the welfare schemes have been retained with funding from the Consolidated Fund of India. Salient features of these welfare schemes are as follows:—

(i) Revised Integrated Housing Scheme-2016: Subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000 for construction of a pucca house is provided to the workers in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15.

- (ii) Education Scheme: Financial Assistance varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 15,000 per year is provided to the wards of the workers studying in classes I to XII for pursuing non-professional and professional degree/graduate/post graduate courses.
- (iii) Health Scheme: Health care facilities are provided to the workers and their dependents through 12 hospitals and 286 dispensaries under Labour Welfare Organizations (LWO) across the country. In addition, reimbursement of expenditure for specialized treatment taken in Government recognized hospitals, is also provided. These schemes are implemented and monitored by Offices of Welfare Commissioners in 17 LWO regions.

In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs.330/- per annum and coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on accidental death at premium of Rs.12 per annum, besides disability benefits as per the scheme. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented and monitored by Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

The working conditions of temporary/casual workers/daily wagers depend upon the labour laws applicable on the establishment they are engaged. There is no proposal to regularise the services of these workers.

[English]

Registration of Students

1523. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of universities functioning in the country at present, Central, State and Deemed University-wise;
- (b) the details of the total enrolment in higher

education as percentage of population in the age group of 18 to 25;

(c) whether there has been considerable improvement in registration of students in higher education during the last three years; and

(d) 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) The number of universities functioning in the country at present is given as under:—

Universities	Numbers
State Universities	381
Deemed to be Universities	123
Central Universities	47
Private Universities	291
Total	842

Source: University Grants Commission (UGC).

(b) to (d) Information on enrolment in higher education is collected thorough All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) and Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is calculated for total enrolment in higher education as percentage of population in the age group of 18-23 years. There has been considerable increase in the enrolment in higher education. Details of enrolment in higher education in India for last three years are as under:—

Year	Total Enrolment	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for population in the age group of 18-23 years
2014-15	34211637	24.3
2015-16	34584781	24.5
2016-17	35705905	25.2

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

Funds to Universities

1524. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide funds to Central Universities across the country on the basis of performance assessment;

(b) if so, the performance parameters to be adopted by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the performance linked funding to Central Universities is likely to have any effect on the quality of education across the country; 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) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

[Translation]

Number of NIT

1525. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:

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

(a) the details of the number of National Institutes of Technology across the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat and Kerala;

(b) the details of the percentage/ratio of male and female seats in these institutes at present across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage/ratio of female seats in the said institutions and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard in any of the institutes across the country during the last one year and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the response received by the Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which such measures are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, thirty one National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are functioning in the country including in Gujarat and Kerala. The details of NITs and also the details of ratio of male and female seats in these Institutes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. With a view to improve the gender balance in undergraduate programmes of NITs, the Government has decided to increase female enrolment from existing 14% to 20% over a period of 2 - 4 years by creating supernumerary seats. The measures recommended in this regard are as follows:—

- (i) The number of male students admitted will not be reduced, unless the overall performance of female candidates in JEE (Main) declines *vis-à-vis* female candidates.
- (ii) Any female candidate who would have got a seat prior to this scheme will get the same or a more preferred seat with this scheme.
- (iii) Rank-based merit shall be strictly followed within the pool of male candidates and within the pool of female candidates.
- (iv) Statutory reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and for Physically Handicapped (PH) categories will be applicable in the supernumerary seats in the same manner as for the sanctioned seats.
- (v) The Central Seat Allocation Board/Joint Seat Allocation Authority will work out the Business Rules and detailed procedure for implementing the same.
- (vi) Increase in female enrolment in B.Tech. programmes of NITs at the levels prescribed for IITs i.e. from the current to 14% in 2018-19, 17% in 2019-20 and 20% in 2020-21 by creating supernumerary seats in NITs.

The above shall be implemented from the academic year 2018-2019.

Statement

Sl. No.	NITs (State-wise/UT-wise)	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura	644	139	783	82.2	17.8
2.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	742	67	809	91.7	8.3
3.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	781	142	923	84.6	15.4
4.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala	741	177	918	80.7	19.3
5.	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal	562	99	661	85.0	15.0
6.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh	600	106	706	85.0	15.0
7.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan	602	103	705	85.4	14.6
8.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab	657	99	756	86.9	13.1
9.	National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	555	35	590	94.1	5.9
10.	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, Haryana	731	90	821	89.0	11.0
11.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, Maharashtra	618	117	735	84.1	15.9
12.	National Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihar	498	59	557	89.4	10.6
13.	National Institute of Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	759	161	920	82.5	17.5
14.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha	704	115	819	86.0	14.0
15.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam	563	58	621	90.7	9.3
16.	National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	450	62	512	87.9	12.1
17.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat	709	115	824	86.0	14.0
18.	National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, Karnataka	656	77	733	89.5	10.5
19.	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	680	132	812	83.7	16.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal, Telangana	642	156	798	80.5	19.5
21.	National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh	123	24	147	83.7	16.3
22.	National Institute of Technology, Delhi	149	13	162	92.0	8.0
23.	National Institute of Technology, Goa	76	9	85	89.4	10.6
24.	National Institute of Technology, Manipur	135	17	152	88.8	11.2
25.	National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya	118	26	144	81.9	18.1
26.	National Institute of Technology, Mizoram	104	11	115	90.4	9.6
27.	National Institute of Technology, Nagaland	99	20	119	83.2	16.8
28.	National Institute of Technology, Puducherry	179	50	229	78.2	21.8
29.	National Institute of Technology, Sikkim	167	25	192	87.0	13.0
30.	National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand	242	33	275	88.0	12.0
31.	National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh	335	103	438	76.5	23.5
Total		14621	2440	17061	85.7	14.3

[English]

Fixed-term Employment

1526. SHRI SUMAN BALKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued a draft proposal to allow fixed-term employment in factories across all sectors and an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act to allow any factory employing up to 300 workers to hire workers on fixed-term contracts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has published an intent Notification No. G.S.R. 17(E) dated 8.1.2018 for incorporating the Fixed Term Employment Workman category under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Rules made thereunder for all Sectors for inviting objections/suggestions of general public and tripartite meeting was also held on 15.02.2018.

At present, no such proposal for amendment in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is under consideration in this Ministry.

[Translation]

Opening of new IITs

1527. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a plan for opening of new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country under the PPP model; and

(b) if so, the details of the locations identified in the States for this purpose including in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Child Labour Rehabilitation Centre

1528. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the total number of the child labour rehabilitation-cum-welfare centres running in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the children enrolled in the existing centres/special schools during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total amount allocated under the Union budget for 'awareness programme' under the National Child labour project from the year 2014-15 to till date; and

(d) the number of programmes organized for creating awareness 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) As per the information received from District Project Societies the State-wise details of Special Training Centres (STCs) in operation under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme and total number of children enrolled in the STCs at present is given in the enclosed Statement. As per the information received from District Project Societies, number of fresh enrollment made in the STCs during the last three years is as under:-

Year	No. of fresh enrollment in STCs
2014-15	33484
2015-16	24927
2016-17	43109

At present about 1.11 lac children are enrolled in the STCs under NCLP.

(c) and (d) Under the NCLP Scheme, funds are also being released to District Project Societies for launching of awareness campaigns for eradication of child labour at their level. The provision of fund for running awareness

generation activities at the Society level has been revised from time to time as under:-

Date/Year	Amount per Society per annum
W.e.f. 1.4.2011	Rs.1.25 lac
W.e.f. 1.4.2016	Rs.2.00 lac
W.e.f. 1.4.2017	Rs. 50000/- + Rs. 2.00 lac per operational Society for State Resource Centre (SRC)

From this fund of awareness generation the Project Societies hold seminars, exhibitions, street plays, rallies, posters/banners etc. to disseminate awareness. Besides Central Government undertakes awareness generation campaigns through print and electronic media at central level. The fund allocated under NCLP Scheme for conducting awareness campaign at central level during the last three years and current year is as under:-

Year	Amount
2014-15	Rs. 5.00 crore
2015-16	Rs. 5.00 crore
2016-17	Rs.12.00 crore
2017-18	Rs. 9.66 crore

Statement

State-wise details of Special Training Centres (STCs) in operation and total number of children enrolled in the STCs

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Functional Districts	Functional Special Training Centres	Total Children Enrolled
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	68	2260
2.	Assam	3	178	7104
3.	Bihar	1	100	4908
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	2	37	1301
7.	Haryana	1	26	1314
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	9	169
9.	Chandigarh	7	199	8354
10.	Karnataka	7	45	2465
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8	219	9290
12.	Maharashtra	14	385	13944
13.	Nagaland	1	44	2200
14.	Odisha	2	48	1542
15.	Punjab	3	97	4767
16.	Rajasthan	2	27	691
17.	Tamil Nadu	15	312	8990
18.	Telangana	4	85	2478
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4	225	8737
20.	Uttarakhand	1	10	388
21.	West Bengal	17	736	30037
Total		97	2850	110939

[English]

Production of Rubberised Coir

1529. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various initiatives and measures undertaken by the Government to enhance production and export of rubberised coir mattresses in the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Coir Board to encourage export by means of tariff adjustments and subsidy enhancements; and

(c) the steps taken to enhance export market for coir products especially coir mattresses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Coir Board is undertaking various promotional activities for enhancing the production and export of coir and coir products including rubberized coir. Such promotional activities are not focused on any particular product, but are applicable for production and export of all coir and coir products.

The incentives available to the coir exporters include the rewards under the Duty Drawback Scheme and the Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) of the Foreign Trade Policy. As of now, coir and coir products enjoy MEIS reward ranging from 4% to 7%. Duty Drawback incentives are available to coir and coir products ranging from 1% to 5%. The details of Duty Draw Back rates and the MEIS Rewards available for coir products are given in the enclosed Statement.

Other initiatives taken to enhance production and export of coir products are given below:—

1. Conduct of market study/surveys to assess the market realities and trends.
2. Participation in international seminars and conferences for promoting coir products and thereby to expand its market share.
3. Participation in exhibitions/fairs/product promotion programme and catalogue shows abroad to popularize coir products and to strengthen the market pull.
4. Undertaking generic publicity abroad to popularize the use of coir and coir products.
5. Providing External Market Development Assistance (EMDA) to exporters/entrepreneurs as reimbursement of expenditure subject to item-wise ceilings for taking part in delegation/BSMs, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad and production of catalogues for use abroad in order to equip the exporters to face the challenges of globalization.
6. Organizing workshops and management development programmes for skill development in the areas of international marketing, regulatory and commercial documentation in export, export finance; currency risk management etc.

Statement*Duty Drawback and MEIS Reward rates for Coir Products*

Sl. No.	New H.S. Code	Old H.S. Code	Item Description	Drawback %	MEIS Reward %*
1	2	3	4	5	6
		4410	Particle board and other similar board (for example oriented strand board and wafer board) of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances.		
1.	4410 90 40	4410 90 40	– of coir	1.9	7.00
		4411 94	Fibre Board of Wood or other ligneous Materials, whether or not Bonded with resins or other organic substances Of Density not exceeding 0.5gm/cm ³		
2.	4411 94 29	4411 94 22	– of coir	1.9	5.0
		5305	Coconut, Abaca (Manila Hemp or Musa Textilis Nee) Ramie and other Vegetable Textile Fibres, not elsewhere specified or included, raw or processed but not Spun, Tow, Noils and Waste or these Fabrics (including Yarn waste and Garncted Stock)		
3.	5305 00 10	5305 00 10	Coir Bristle Fibre, Coir Mattress Fibre, Coir short fibre, Coir bit fibre, Decorticated coir fibre	1.0	4.0
4.	5305 00 30	5305 00 30	Curled or Machine twisted coir fibre	1.0	4.0
5.	5305 00 40	5305 00 40	Coir pith processed in value added forms like briquette/coins/neo disc/growbags, organic manure and in loose form for use in horticulture or agriculture.	1.0	4.0
		5308 10	Coir Yam		
6.	5308 10 10	5308 10 10	– baled	1.9	7.0
7.	–	5308 10 20	– spooled hanks	1.9	5.00
8.	5308 10 90	5308 10 90	– Other	1.9	7.0
		5311	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn		
9.	5311 00 15	5311 00 15	- of coir including log form and geotextiles	5.0	7.0
		5602	Felt, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated		

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	5602 90 10	5602 90 10 5607	– of Rubberised coir, needled felt Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics	–	4.0
11.	5607 90 10	5607 90 10 5609 00	– Coir, cordages and ropes, other than of cotton Articles of yarn, strip or the like of the heading 5404 or 5405, twine, cordage, rope or cables, not elsewhere specified or included.	–	7.0
12.	5609 00 10	5609 00 10 5701	– Products of coir Carpets and other textile floor coverings, knotted, whether or not made up	3.0	7.0
13.	5701 90 90	5701 90 20 5702 20	– of coir including geotextiles Floor coverings of coconut fibres (Coir)	5.0	7.0
14.	5702 20 10	5702 20 10	– Coir matting, woven	5.0	7.0
15.	5702 20 20	5702 20 20	– Coir carpets and other rugs	5.0	7.0
16.	5702 20 90	5702 20 90 5703 5703 90	– Others Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made up Of other textile materials	5.0	7.0
17.	5703 90 90	5703 90 20 5705 00	– Carpets and other floor coverings of coir Other carpets and other textile floor covering whether or not made up	5.0	7.0
18.	5705 00 32	5705 00 32 9404	– Of coir jute. Mattress supports, articles of bedding and similar furnishing (for example mattresses, quilts eiderdowns, cushions of pouffes and pillows fitted with springs or stuff or internally fitted with any material or of cellular rubber or plastic, whether or not covered	5.0	7.0
19.		9404 29 20	– Of Rubberized coir with or without combination of other materials whether or not with metallic springs.	5.0	–

Special Economic Zones

1530. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the details of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in various States/UTs of the country, State/UT-wise along with the share of SEZs in total export from the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has set up any SEZ exclusively for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) products in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat and if so, the details and the locations thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal/request for setting up of new SEZs for MSMEs in these States and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the SEZs have benefited from 'SEZ India' mobile app and if so, the details thereof and the extent to which success has been achieved by SEZs in increasing export from the said mobile app along with the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government appointed Panel for this purpose, has suggested any change in the SEZ rules and if so, the details thereof along with the decision, if any, 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) In addition to Seven Central Government Special

Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 423 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 375 notified SEZs a total of 221 SEZs are operational. States/UTs-wise details of SEZs is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The export data of country *vis-à-vis* SEZs during the last three years is as under:—

Financial Year	Total exports of the Country (INR-Crs)	Total export of the SEZs (INR-Crs)	% share of the SEZs exports in the total export of the country
2015-2016	2746636	467337	17.01
2016-2017	2930041	523637	17.87
2017-2018 (as on 30.09.2017)	1021714	266773	26.11

(b) and (c) No Madam. Setting up of SEZs is private investment driven

(d) A Mobile app named "SEZ India" has been launched on 06.01.2017 by the Department of Commerce. App is intended for ease of checking status of the transaction and quick reference to important information. The total exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2017 i.e. in the second quarter of the current financial year 2017-18, has been to the tune of Rs. 2,66,773 crore approximately, registering a growth of 13.09% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year.

(e) Yes, Madam. A Committee was constituted by the Government for review of SEZs Rules, 2006. The Committee has submitted its recommendations and decision has not been taken on the same.

Statement*State-wise distribution of SEZs*

(As on 26.02.2018)

State/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Total SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act)	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Total Notified SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act)	Total Operational SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act)
	-1-	-2-	-3*	(1+2+3)	-4-	(1+2+3)	-5-
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	30	31	25	26	19
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	2	1	1	1
Delhi	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	7	7	3	3	0
Gujarat	1	2	28	31	24	27	19
Haryana	0	0	24	24	21	21	6
Chandigarh	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Karnataka	0	0	62	62	51	51	26
Kerala	1	0	29	30	25	26	19
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	10	11	5	6	4
Maharashtra	1	0	56	57	49	50	28
Manipur	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Nagaland	0	0	2	2	2	2	0
Odisha	0	0	7	7	5	5	4
Puducherry	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	5	5	3	3	3
Rajasthan	0	1	9	10	8	9	4
Tamil Nadu	1	4	50	55	47	52	37
Telangana	0	0	64	64	58	58	30
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	24	26	21	23	12
West Bengal	1	2	7	10	5	8	7
Grand Total	7	11	423	441	357	375	221

Reduction in Logistic Cost

1531. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to reduce the logistics cost in the country from the present 14 percent of GDP to less than 10 percent by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed an MoU with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for achieving this target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Reduction of logistics cost is a continuous and ongoing effort by all stakeholders including Government departments and organizations.

(c) and (d) MoU with CII was signed on 16th January 2018. The MoU is for setting up institutional mechanism for Department of Commerce to interact with various stakeholders in logistics sector.

[Translation]

Higher Education Sector

1532. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made any assessment of the progress made in higher education sector during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the expenditure incurred on higher education sector during the said period by the Government; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more higher educational institutions like Central Universities/Technical and Management Institutions in States in the country including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development has been conducting All India Survey on

Higher Education (AISHE) on annual basis to assess the progress made in the higher education sector in India. Details on important indicators from AISHE are given as under:—

Year	Total Enrolment	Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER) for population in the age group of 18-23 years
2014-15	34211637	24.3
2015-16	34584781	24.5
2016-17	35705905	25.2

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)

(b) Actual expenditure incurred by Department of Higher Education for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is Rs. 23169.17 crore, Rs. 25542.25 crore and Rs. 29019.16 crore respectively.

(c) At present there is no proposal under consideration to set up new Central Universities in the country including Rajasthan. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 envisages for establishment of one Central Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and one Central University in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh in the 12th and 13th Plans. Further, the Prime Minister announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015 which includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University.

[English]

Subsidy to Himalayan States

1533. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any notification on freight subsidy scheme to Himalayan and North East States;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of units are still claiming the subsidy and the amount of subsidy being disbursed, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposed to introduce any new business friendly scheme in place of the aforesaid scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Freight Subsidy Scheme was notified w.e.f. 22nd January, 2013. Cost of transportation on movement of raw material and finished goods to and from the location of the industrial unit up to the designated rail head was reimbursed under the scheme for a maximum period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production. The benefits of scheme were available to eligible industrial units in the states of NER (including Sikkim), states of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and Darjeeling District of West Bengal. The said scheme was discontinued on 22.11.2016. As per the reports received from the concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations, 74 units have registered for claiming Freight Subsidy. Rs. 18.85 crore has been disbursed so far to settle 29 claims of 4 industrial units as on 28.02.2018. A Statement on State/UT-wise disbursement under Freight Subsidy Scheme is enclosed.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to introduce a new scheme in place of Freight Subsidy Scheme.

Statement

SUBSIDY TO HIMALAYAN STATES

Statement on disbursement under Freight Subsidy Scheme (as on 28.02.2018)

(Rs. in crore)			
State/UT	No. of units	No. of claims	Subsidy disbursed
Meghalaya	3	25	18.56
Tripura	1	4	0.29
Total	4	29	18.85

Theft of Rare Manuscripts

1534. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of rare manuscripts in possession of the Government and its associate bodies, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of cases of stolen manuscripts have been reported/lodged in the past decade;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent theft of such rare manuscripts;

(d) whether the Government has maintained the digital copies of such manuscripts; 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) National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) is engaged in documentation of Indian manuscripts. The documentation of manuscripts is done without any distinction between rare and common manuscripts. The manuscripts are possessed by the owners of the manuscripts. The National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) obtains manuscripts data in soft copies from the Manuscripts Resource Centres (MRCs) established in State Archives, Universities, Institutions having large deposits of manuscripts. The soft copy of metadata furnished by the MRCs is restored in NMM server and after verification of data it is uploaded on the website of NMM.

(b) During the last decade only one case was reported.

(c) As per the provisions of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 administered by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI), the cases of stolen manuscripts are dealt with.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Till date NMM has documented 43 lakh manuscripts (including rare manuscripts) and digitized 2.85 lakh manuscripts containing 2.95 crore pages which are stored in DVDs and hard disks.

Promotion of Eco-Tourism

1535. DR. RAVINDRA BABU:

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes launched by the Government to promote eco-tourism in the country along with the details of funds allocated in this regard during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of projects taken up/proposed to be undertaken to promote ecotourism in Andhra Pradesh including in the East and West Godavari districts which are richly endowed by natural beauty, indicating the Central financial assistance provided for each such project;

(c) the details of the progress made so far on each of these projects;

(d) the revenue generated through these projects so far and the employment provided therefrom project-wise; and

(e) the details of the projects further envisaged for development of eco-tourism in the Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh?

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) Eco Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits in the country. The submission of proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence

to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The details of projects sanctioned for development of eco circuit theme and to Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

All the projects are at different stages of implementation. The Ministry provides central financial assistance as one time grant for creation of capital assets under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in phased manner. Based on the progress made on the projects and utilization certificate received from the State Governments, Ministry releases subsequent installments of funds and the details of the same in the enclosed Statement.

The operation and maintenance of the facilities/assets created is the responsibility of respective State Government/ Union Territory. The Revenue generated, if any, from these assets does not accrue to the Ministry. The completion of the projects sanctioned under the scheme would result in increased tourist inflow thereby creating employment opportunities for the local community.

Statement

The details of projects sanctioned for development of eco circuit theme and to Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Circuit/Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
2.	Telangana	Eco Circuit (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
3.	Kerala	Eco Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamom-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
4.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit (2016-17)	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	44.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62	19.92
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit (2014-15)	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	69.83	55.86
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38	44.30
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34	10.47

Imports and Exports of Petroleum Products

1536. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the imports and exports of the petroleum products during the last three years and the current year, country/ product-wise including crude oil and natural gas;

(b) the reasons for the decline in the export of petroleum products during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to augment exports and to reduce imports of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Details of crude oil and petroleum products imports and exports during the last three years and current year 2017-

18 (April, 2017-January, 2018) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Details of country-wise crude oil imports and petroleum products imports and exports are given in the enclosed Statements-II, III and IV.

Details of Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) imports during the last three years and current year 2017-18 (April, 2017-January, 2018) is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(b) and (c) The export of petroleum products was 63.9 MMT in 2014-15 and 65.5 MMT in 2016-17. In the current year also (from April, 2017 to January, 2018) the export of petroleum product has been 56.25 MMT, which was 54.37 MMT during the corresponding period in 2016-17.

Domestic production of major petroleum products like petrol, diesel, kerosene is more than demand. Refineries have approved projects to further augment refining capacity.

Statement-I

Table: Import/export of crude oil and petroleum products during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April-January)^(P)

(TMT)

Import/Export	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-January) ^(P)
1	2	3	4	5
Imports[^]				
Crude Oil	189.435	202,850	213,932	184.448

1	2	3	4	5
Product				
LPG	8.313	8.959	11.097	9.728
MS	372	1.012	476	174
Naphtha	1.034	2,931	2,777	1.527
ATF	140	286	338	245
SKO	30	41	0	0
HSD	124	177	1.008	1.275
LOBS/Lube Oil	2.148	2.264	2.131	1.980
Fuel Oil	902	1.170	925	863
Bitumen	517	879	951	671
Others ^{&}	7.722	11,735	16.585	13.354
Total Product Import	21,301	29,456	36,287	29,817
Exports[@]				
LPG	254	195	317	298
MS [!]	16.048	16.817	15,417	11.659
Naphtha	7.008	7.116	8,727	7.417
ATF [#]	5.520	5,686	7.271	5.837
SKO	15	10	15	15
HSD	25.559	24.037	27.302	25.354
LDO	6	0	151	18
LOBS/Lube Oil	11	17	13	11
Fuel Oil	4.762	2.806	2.248	2.157
Bitumen	94	101	38	60
Others [%]	4.653	3,753	4.017	3.429
Total Product Export	63,932	60,539	65,513	56,256

Note:

Source: Oil Companies and DGCIS P = Provisional

%Others in export include CBFS, VGO, Petcoke, Hexane, Benzene, MTO, Sulphur etc.

&Others in import include Paraffin wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, Pet coke, CBFS etc.

@IOCL: Nepal sales considered in exports of IOCL

#ATF exports by RIL does not include ATF to foreign going airlines

RIL SEZ imports exports included in country's import/export data

!RIL SEZ's MS export includes export of Alkylate

^LNG import not included

Statement-II*Import of Crude Region-wise/Country-wise during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April-January)^(P)*

(Million metric tonne)

Region	Sl. No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ^(P) (April-January)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle East	1.	Iran	11.0	12.7	27.2	18.4
	2.	Iraq	24.5	36.8	37.5	38.9
	3.	Kuwait	17.9	11.0	9.8	10.2
	4.	Oman	0.8	0.6	0.6	4.6
	5.	Qatar	4.5	4.0	5.0	2.4
	6.	Saudi Arabia	35.0	40.4	39.5	30.9
	7.	UAE	16.1	15.7	17.6	11.8
	8.	Yemen	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
		Sub-Total	109.9	121.2	137.1	117.5
Africa	9.	Algeria	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.6
	10.	Angola	7.1	7.4	6.7	6.8
	11.	Cameroon	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.5
	12.	Chad	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.4
	13.	Congo	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
	14.	Egypt	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.8
	15.	Eq. Guinea	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.7
	16.	Gabon	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5
	17.	Ivory Coast	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
	18.	Nigeria	17.8	23.4	18.1	14.9
	19.	Sudan	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.0
		Sub-Total	33.0	38.8	32.3	28.4
Asia	20.	Brunei	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.9
	21.	Malaysia	3.5	3.2	4.0	2.5
	22.	Japan	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	23.	Cambodia	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	24.	Indonesia	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
	25.	Pakistan	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
		Sub-Total	4.7	5.1	6.0	3.4
South America	26.	Brazil	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.6
	27.	Columbia	4.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
	28.	Ecuador	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.3
	29.	Argentina	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
	30.	Venezuela	24.4	23.6	22.6	15.6
		Sub-Total	34.5	30.6	27.6	19.5
Eurasia	31.	Azerbaijan	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.6
	32.	Kazakhstan	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.0
	33.	Russia	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.1
		Sub-Total	1.9	1.6	3.4	6.7
North America	34.	Canada	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
	35.	Mexico	5.1	4.9	7.3	6.9
	36.	USA	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
		Sub-Total	5.2	5.0	7.3	8.9
Europe	37.	Albania	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Sub-Total	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	38.	Australia	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1

Source: Oil Companies (P): Provisional

Statement-III

Country wise POL imports during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April-January)^(P)

(TMT)

Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-January) ^(P)
1	2	3	4	5
Algeria	20.2	196.5	134.1	232.0
Angola	0.03			

1	2	3	4	5
Antigua				0.006
Argentina	0.2		0.02	
Australia	1.8	2.2	30	13.7
Austria		0.1	0.03	
Azerbaijan	26.2	27.2	50.2	
Bahamas	0.02	0.2		0.002
Bahrain	174.4	146.1	99.4	124.3
Bangladesh	19.2	18.4	90.1	18.6
Belgium	7.1	15.7	14.3	16.1
Bhutan				0.01
BR Virgin Island			67.6	
Brazil	22.1	6.3	0.2	85.5
Canada	230.4	109.5	470.4	170.6
Chile			40.6	0.02
China	946.3	879.5	921.3	638.7
Colombia	0.1	0.01		
Comoros				0.002
Congo	0.02			
Croatia	0.01		0.14	0.01
Cyprus	0.4	0.7	0.02	
Czech Republic	0.016	0.002	0.002	0.001
Denmark	0.002	0.1	0.001	0.5
Djibouti		0.03		0.5
Ecuador	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
Egypt	127.8	405.1	114.1	0.9
Finland	0.8	4.9	0.7	14.2
France	16.5	17.3	44.6	62.8
Georgia	1.2			
Gabon		0.02		
Germany	12.7	22.3	14.6	57.0
Greece	0.9	22.7	0.9	0.6

1	2	3	4	5
Guinea	0.05		0.1	
Hong Kong	1	1.4	3.4	0.8
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	140.4	349.2	254.9	191.8
Iran	329.4	322.1	232.8	243.0
Iraq	2	0.02	52.9	0.1
Ireland	0.0001	0.002		
Israel	0.8	0.2	1	0.1
Italy	19.3	3.3	5.5	115.1
Japan	46	28.5	26.7	32.6
Jordan	0.03	0.3		
Kazakhstan	0.6			85.5
Kenya	0.00004		0.001	
Kuwait	961.8	1137.2	1118.9	1356.4
Latvia				0.04
Lithuania			0.021	
Lebanon	0.1	0.1		
Liberia		0.02		0.2
Libya		0.7		0.2
Malaysia	394.2	395.5	333.4	259.6
Maldives	0.2		26.4	0.5
Malta			0.1	
Marshall Islands	0.1	6		0.02
Mauritiana	0.1			
Mauritius	0.014			
Mexico	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.01
Mozambique	0.02		0.02	0.1
Myanmar	0.01		0.08	0.02
Namibia	0.3	0.9	0.47	0.02
Nepal			0.02	
Netherlands	12.6	54.2	39.61	74.3

1	2	3	4	5
New Zealand		0.4	0.02	0.0004
Nicaragua	1.2	0.2		
Norfolk Island				0.02
Norway	14.6	6.7	48.3	49.3
Oman	136.7	353.5	317.1	358.9
Pakistan	134.9	254.4	194.3	141.3
Palau				0.02
Panama	0.1	1.6		0.1
Papua New Guinea		0.1		
Philippines	0.2	60.4	44	0.03
Pitcairn Islands		0.1		
Poland	3.5	1.6	6.5	1.9
Portugal		0.04	3.1	0.1
Puerto Rico		0.01		
Qatar	4090	3818.5	4300.4	3288.8
Romania	0.3			0.01
Russia	343.9	125.6	702	585.2
Saudi Arabia	2167.8	6341.5	7587.6	6117.0
Senegal	0.2			
Singapore	732.2	1359.9	1293.1	589.3
Slovakia	0.001	0.0002		0.004
Solomon Islands		0.013		
South Africa	16.7	26.7	13.9	16.5
South Korea	783.6	899.1	920	748.4
Spain	58.4	93	206.8	80.0
Sri Lanka	0.9	43.3	19.8	0.5
Sudan	0.02			
Sweden	25.5	20.5	35.3	29.0
Switzerland	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Taiwan	29.8	41.6	28	28.7
Tanzania				0.2

1	2	3	4	5
Thailand	70.6	9.4	28.1	9.7
Togo				0.02
Trinidad				0.6
Tunisia				0.1
Turkey	27.6	9.1	49.3	50.6
Tuvalu	0.03			
UAE	3516.7	5297.4	6325.5	4577.7
UK	44.4	36.4	139.4	84.1
USA	5041.9	6412.9	9795	5854.4
Ukraine	0.2		0.1	0.01
Uzbekistan	1.1		0.9	
Venezuela	103.8			
Vietnam		1	0.1	0.2
Wallis Island	0.01			
Yemen	23.1			
Unspecified*	414	66.2	38.3	3406.7

Source: Oil companies and DGCIS. P: provisional data

*Unspecified country includes data from DGCI & S and private oil companies. DGCI & S data is actual upto November, 2017 and estimated for December, 2017 and January, 2018.

Statement-IV

Country-wise export of Petroleum products during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April-January)^(P)

(TMT)

Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-January) ^(P)
1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan	0.06			
Argentina			73	40
Australia	905	2425	1371	2326
Bahamas	73			55
Bahrain		0.06	0.04	28
Bangladesh	130	96	141	583
Belgium	4	208	131	371

1	2	3	4	5
Bhutan	62	61	62	60
Brazil	3302	1173	74	40
British Virgin Islands				0.2
Chile				0.02
China	2281	2118	2535	2568
Cyprus			36	64
Denmark		79		
Dominican Republic			0.02	
Djibouti	40			34
Egypt	610	333	285	110
Fiji		6		
Finland	65			
France	1387	1535	1559	459
Germany	12	65	95	9
Georgia		0.04	0.01	
Gibraltar			2833	415
Hong Kong		118	84	451
Indonesia	873	561	273	253
Iraq	17	17	323	357
Israel	13	106	191	144
Italy	511		64	259
Japan	2253	2781	1290	1731
Jordan	670	132	281	252
Kenya	2941	3097	1810	1042
Kuwait		0.03	6	0.3
Madagascar		45	2	40
Malaysia	1413	726	1928	2664
Maldives	5			5
Malta	284	440	88	143
Marshall Islands	65			

1	2	3	4	5
Mauritius	1084	1057	1075	841
Mexico			0.02	1
Morocco				67
Mozambique	1854	1118	1538	1009
Myanmar		0.01	15	80
Namibia	36		79	
Nepal	1344	1036	1787	1734
Netherlands	2419	2047	2815	2606
Nicaragua			0.2	0.1
Nigeria		0.2	0.0004	
Oman	1293	2028	2461	1659
Philippines	219	71	252	344
Qatar	35	3	5	
Samoa	1			
Saudi Arabia	6269	2782	1075	636
Singapore	6267	6471	10390	10752
Slovenia		126	43	
South Africa	2317	2466	2133	2081
South Korea	1363	1400	2484	1281
Spain	10	310		40
Sri Lanka	1041	1239	1078	1318
Switzerland		10	10	5
Taiwan	1102	772	1579	965
Tanzania	1558	1551	2079	969
Togo	515	569	322	137
Thailand	7		81	4
Turkey	3243	3937	5074	3442
Uganda		0.09	0.03	0.1
UAE	8074	8127	8608	6997
UK	997	2792	73	405
USA	3892	3291	3488	2984

1	2	3	4	5
US Virgin Islands				130
Uruguay			63	
Vietnam	55	68	264	74
Yemen	308			
Unspecified*	478	966	855	704
Deemed exports** (SEZ)	235		255	490

Source: Oil companies.

*Quantity provided as "Unspecified" by RIL-SEZ.

**Deemed exports are exports by ONGC to OPAL SEZ zone.

Statement-V

Country-wise import of LNG during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April-January)^(P)

(TMT)

Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-January) ^(P)
1	2	3	4	5
Algeria	137		61	63
Angola			331	850
Australia		816	1141	1076
Belgium		260	127	
Brazil			63	
Egypt			65	269
France	7			67
Equatorial Guinea	63	847	1201	833
Indonesia		304		
Korea	53			
Malaysia	68	119	59	194
Netherlands		69		126
Nigeria	887	2184	2099	1903
Norway	66	126		66
Oman	74	627	321	312

1	2	3	4	5
Papua New Guinea		72		
Peru		58	59	
Qatar	10896	10083	10124	7460
Singapore			1389	1437
Spain	209	121	363	61
Trinidad and Tobago	115	342	299	121
UAE	79	112	553	249
UK			65	
USA			312	196
Yemen	634			

Source: DCCI & S for the year 2014-15 and LNG importing companies for 2015-16 and onwards.

Promotion of Swadesh Darshan Scheme

1537. SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has collaborated/proposes to collaborate with "some individual entities to promote Swadesh Darshan Scheme" in recent past;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner and extent to which this collaboration will help to improve the tourism in the country specially in Hooghly, West Bengal, Purnia, Bihar, Ambedkar Nagar in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi/NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a Central Sector scheme under which Ministry provides central financial assistance to States/UTs/ Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure

in the country. Ministry does not collaborate with individual entities under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Norms for Setting up of KVs and JNVs

1538. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
DR. P.K. BIJU:
SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any norms or review the current policy for setting up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes/received any proposal to establish new Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalayas at various places in the country including in Baliguda, Odisha and Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof, district-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether the administrative and financial sanctions have been accorded for the construction of said vidyalayas and if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be accorded;

(d) whether the Government has made any review of the functioning of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has fixed any target for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country during the next three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Consequent upon issuance of detailed guidelines, by Cabinet Secretariat, *vide* letter No. 272/1/3/2016-CA.V dated 20.09.2017 regarding selection of sites for various projects/institutions/schemes etc. under the "Challenge Method", all the new proposals for opening of new KVs will henceforth be considered in accordance with these guidelines.

(b) KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration and committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The location/district wise details of 152 proposals received by KVS for opening of new KVs at various places in the country, including Baliguda (Odisha) and Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh) is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost of construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. However, actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by the Competent Authority. One JNV each has been sanctioned in all the districts of the country as on 31st May, 2014, excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

(c) Question of administrative and financial sanctions does not arise as KVs at these locations have not been sanctioned.

(d) Various studies have been undertaken to evaluate the functioning of the JNVs. Recently the Programme Evaluation Organization, NITI AAYOG had carried out an evaluation study of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. The study covered for organizational except such as Management of JNVs, Coverage of Scheme, Flow of Funds, Admission Procedure, Infrastructure, Inspection, Medical and Health Facilities, Grievance Redressal etc. The study was based on a sample size of 56 JNVs.

(e) No such target has been fixed for opening of new KVs during the next three years.

Statement

State-wise/district-wise details of 152 proposals received in prescribed proformae for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	State	Name of District	No. of proposals	Location of Proposal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	2	KV No. 2 Ongole and Kandukur Town
		Guntur	3	Irlapadu Village, Vankayalpadu Village and Navuluru
		Nellore	4	Naidupet, Kavali, Kalichedu and West Gudur, Sri Potti, Sriramulu
		Visakhapatnam	1	Anakapalli
		Chittoor	3	Srikalahasti, Gudipala and Jangalapalle, Yadamari Mandal
		West Godavari	1	Krishnayapalem, Amaravathi Capital City

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	Sonitpur	1	N.F. Railway Rangapara
		Chirang	1	Chirang
		Golaghat	1	PTC Dergaon
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad	1	Devkund
		Nawada(LWE)	1	Nawada
		Rohtas	1	Dehri
		Sitamarhi	1	SSB, Sitamarhi
		Kaimur	1	Kaimur
		Narkatiyaganj	1	EC Railway, Narkatiyaganj
		Jamui	1	Jamui
4.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir Champa	1	Hasaud
		Kondagaon	1	Kondagaon, A LWE
		Korba	1	Tilkeja
		Bemetara	1	Bemetara
		Gariaband	1	Gariaband
		Bilaspur	1	GC, CRPF Bilaspur
		Balrampur	1	Balrampur
		Mungeli	1	Mungeli
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1	CRPF Campus, Hallomajra, Chandigarh
6.	Gujarat	Baroda	1	Baroda Yard
		Amreli	1	Amreli
		Narmada	1	Narmada
		Kheda	1	Kheda
		Tapi	1	Tapi
		Valsad	1	Valsad
		Dang	1	Ahwa
7.	Haryana	Kadarpur	1	CRPF Kadarpur
		Sonepat	1	Group Centre, CRPF
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	1	Dharampur, Mandi
9.	Jammu Kashmir	Doda	2	Jodhpur and Gandoh Balesha
		Reasi	1	Reasi

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jharkhand	Palamau	1	Palamau, Palamau, LWE
		Sarai Kelakharsawan	1	Sarai Kelakharsawan
		West Singhbhum	1	Dangoaposi, West Singhbhum
		Koderma	1	Koderma, Koderma
11.	Karnataka	Koppal	2	Virupapura Village and Koradakera Village
		Belagavi	1	Sadalga, Belagavi, Belgaum
		Benguluru	1	Yeshwanthpur, Bengaluru
		Chikkaballapur	1	Kudamalakunte, Gauribidanur Chikkaballapur
		Gadag	1	Gadag
		Yadgir	1	Yadgir
		Tumkur	1	2nd KV at Tumkur
		Gulbarga	1	Gulbarga Aland
		Uttar Kannada	2	Dodnalli and Kanasagiri, Karwar
		12.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
Kollam	1			Kottarkara
Ernakulam	1			Thrikkakara
Kozhikode	1			Ulliyeri
Idukki	1			Munnar/Devikulam
Thrissur	1			BSF Campus, Kainoor
13.	Madhya Pradesh			Seoni
		Anuppur	1	Anuppur
		Raisen	2	Silvani and Obedullaganj
		Satna	1	Maihar
		Chhatarpur	1	Khajuraho
		Singrauli	1	Singrauli
		Balaghat	1	Tirodi
		Sehore	3	Mugispur, Budni and Ichhavar
		Alirajpur	1	Alirajpur
		Rajgarh	1	Narsingharh
		Dhar	1	Nimrani
		Gwalior	1	Behat
		Mandsaur	1	Shamgarh

1	2	3	4	5
		Tikamgarh	1	Niwari
		Betul	1	Baisdehi
		Agar-Malwa	1	Agar-Malwa
14.	Maharashtra	Washim	1	Washim
		Akola	1	Akola
		Parbhani	1	Parbhani
		Gadchiroli	1	Gadchiroli
		Satara	1	Satara
		Nandurbar	1	Nandurbar
		Jalna	1	Jalna
15.	Manipur	Chandel	1	Chandel
16.	Odisha	Rayagada	2	Gunupur and Muniguda
		Keonjhar	3	Champua, Anandpur and Joda
		Ganjam	1	Chatrapur
		Bolangir	1	Titilagarh
		Khurda	1	Tartua
		Dhenkanal	1	Meramundali
		Angul	1	Athamallik
		Sambalpur	1	Kuchinda
		Mayurbhanj	1	Udala
17.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1	Tivri
		Pali	1	Pali
		Dausa	1	Bandikui
		Jaipur	2	Kotputli and BSF Campus Chop
18.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1	BSF Campus Kittampalayam
		Madurai	1	ITBP Idayapatti
		Shivgangai	1	RTC Shivgangai Illupaikudi
		Tirunelveli	1	Tirunelveli
		Vellore	1	Vellore
		Krishnagiri	1	Krishnagiri
		Theni	1	Theni
		Thanjavur	1	Thanjavur
		Pudukkottai	1	Pudukkottai

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Telangana	Nizamabad	1	Nizamabad
		Siddipet	1	Siddipet
		Suryapet	1	Suryapet
20.	Tripura	North Tripura	1	Dharmanagar
		South Tripura	1	Belonia
		Sepahijala	1	BSF Gokulnagar
		Gomati	1	Udaipur
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	1	Sumerpur
		Agra Station	1	Idqah
		Behraich	1	Village Chaferia
		Banda	1	Banda
		Bagpat	1	Baoli Bagpat
		Greater Noida	1	SSGCISF Surajpur
		Amethi	1	Kauhar
		Faizabad	1	Faizabad
		Farrukhabad	1	Farrukhabad
		Sitapur	1	Dhaselia
		Fatehpur	1	Madhupuri
		Lakhimpur Khiri	1	39th Bn SSB Gadania, Palia Kalan
		Pratapgarh	1	Pratapgarh
		Ghaziabad	1	Kaushambi
		Maharajganj	1	Maharajganj
		Mirjapur	1	Mirjapur
Bhadohi	1	Bhadohi		
Varanasi	1	Tehsil Bhandha Kalan		
22.	Uttarakhand	Almora	2	Deghat and Dwarahat
		Udham Singh Nagar	1	Khatima
		Champawat	1	5th Bn SSB Champawat
23.	West Bengal	Purulia	1	Railway Colony Anara
		Jalpayigudi	2	CRPF Group Centre Siligurdi and Railway New Jalpayigudi
		Total	152	

Special Children

1539. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has mandated free education for students with special needs up to the age of 18;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provides any incentives/assistance to such needy students other than the scholarship; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Section 31 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates that every child with benchmark disability between the age of six to eighteen years shall have the right to free education in a neighbourhood school, or in a special school, of his choice.

(c) and (d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main programme for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. SSA focuses on providing inclusive education to children with special needs (CWSN), wherein children with and without disabilities participate and learn together in the same class. Under SSA, an amount of ₹ 3000/- per child per annum is allocated for the interventions related to education of CWSN. The major interventions for the education of CWSN are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualized Education Plan, provision of free aids and appliances, transport and/or escort support, teacher training, appointment of resource teachers, therapeutical support and barrier free access.

At the secondary level, the Ministry is implementing the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) as part of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with an objective to provide all students with disabilities an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (Class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. Under IEDSS component, central assistance is provided for student oriented assistance @ Rs. 3000/- per child per annum,

besides support for engagement of special teachers, equipping resource room, making school barrier free, orientation of parents, administrators, educationists etc. The scheme also provisions for stipend for girls with disabilities @ Rs. 200/- per month under the student oriented component.

Oil Wells MoU with Gulf Countries/Abudhabi

1540. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Government has inked any new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/concession agreement to purchase/own 10 per cent stake to develop oil wells/ hydrocarbon resources in Abudhabi/UAE/ other Gulf countries during the visit of Prime Minister in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of the said agreement along with the expenditure to be incurred by ONGC Videsh/other companies thereon;

(c) whether the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) offshore concession in favour of the Indian consortium has taken our bilateral engagement in the oil and gas sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to benefit the comprehensive strategic partnership between India and UAE; and

(e) whether the Government has chalked out any comprehensive strategy to reach self-reliance in Oil and Petroleum sector and to reduce import of Oil and Petroleum products and if so, the details thereof along with the total expenditure incurred during the last three years on import of oil and petroleum products from various countries including United States of America and UAE, country/year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) On 10th February, 2018, an Indian Consortium comprising ONGC Videsh, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, and Bharat Petro Resources Ltd. jointly acquired 10% Participating Interest (PI) in Lower Zakhum offshore oil field from Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) of UAE at a cost of US \$ 600 million. The Agreements in this regard were signed during the State visit of Prime Minister to UAE. This is India's first investment in the upstream sector in the Gulf and the Middle East region.

(c) and (d) The acquisition of 10% PI by the Indian Consortium has taken the bilateral engagement between Indian and UAE, particularly in the oil and gas sector, to the next phase which is in sync with the comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries. The engagement has progressed from a buyer-seller relationship to an era of mutual investments in the oil and gas sector. The 10% PI gives India an average of 1.75 MMTPA (Million Metric Ton Per Annum) of crude for the next 40 years and has augmented India's energy security.

(e) During the Financial Year 2016-17 India consumed 194.6 MMT of crude oil as against domestic production of 35.9 MMT. Since India relies on crude imports, the government has adopted a five pronged approach comprising of increasing domestic production of oil and gas, promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures, giving thrust on demand substitution, capitalizing untapped potential bio-fuels and other alternate fuels/renewable and measures for refinery process improvements. Further, to augment India's energy security, Government has been working towards diversifying supply sources of oil and gas and acquisition of overseas oil and gas producing assets. Year-wise Import of Crude oil and Petroleum Products, including from USA and UAE are as below:—

Imports of Crude Oil (In MMT)

Year	Total	UAE	USA
2014-15	189.6	16.1	—
2015-16	202.8	15.7	—
2016-17	213.9	17.6	—
2017-18 (April-Nov.)*	144.7	9.17	1.52

Imports of Petroleum Products (In MMT)

Year	Total	UAE	USA
2014-15	21.3	3.5	5
2015-16	29.4	5.3	6.4
2016-17	36.3	6.3	9.8
2017-18 (April-Nov.)*	29.8	3.6	4.5

*Provisional.

Non-performing Teachers

1541. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed non-performance of teachers is demotivating in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has also noticed any difference in rural and urban areas in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The recruitment and service conditions, including monitoring of teachers' attendance are primarily in the domain of State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government continuously pursues States/UTs to implement norms of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in various forums and has also issued advisories from time to time for the same.

Section 24 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that a teacher appointed under sub-section (1) of the Section 23 shall perform the following duties, namely (a) maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school and (b) complete entire curriculum within specified time.

Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period of in-service training for untrained

elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per the above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course has started from 3rd October, 2017. A total of 13,63,867 admissions have been confirmed for the D.El.Ed. programme at the NIOS Portal.

The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' performance include, *inter-alia*, monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and encouraging States and UTs to use digital technology like installation of Bio-metric/digital attendance system in schools. Further, the NCERT has developed a framework for Performance Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) and shared with the States.

All the above mentioned interventions are provided at par to schools of rural and urban area. Additionally, the central Government has issued advisories to States and UTs for redeployment of teachers and to ensure that all school teachers should spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy.

Enquiry Committee of KG Basin

1542. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry committee constituted with regard to the Krishna Godavari basin has handed over its report to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major findings of the said enquiry committee and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the total number of contracts signed/given under the exploration policy till date, oil blocks/company-wise; and

(d) the number of projects out of the said projects which are at exploration/production stage respectively, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government constituted a single member Committee comprising of Shri Ajit Prakash Shah, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court to look into the dispute between Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and ONGC regarding ONGC blocks (KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML) and RIL block (KG-DWN-98/3) in Krishna Godavari Basin. The Committee had in its Report concluded, *inter-alia*, that there has been unjust enrichment to the Contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 due to production of the migrated gas from ONGC's blocks KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML. The summary of other findings and recommendations thereon are detailed in Chapter 10 of the Report. The Report of the Committee had been uploaded on this Ministry's website.

The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and consequently, issued a notice on 03.11.2016 to claim restitution from the Contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. Government through this notice has directed RIL to remit an amount of USD 1.552 billion along with interest upto 31.3.2016 towards restitution and an amount of USD 174.9 million towards additional Profit Petroleum. The contractors invoked arbitration, which is pending adjudication.

(c) and (d) Government of India signed Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for 28 discovered blocks and 28 exploration blocks under Pre-NELP regime and 254 blocks under NELP regime. Out of 310 signed PSCs, 206 blocks have been relinquished or proposed for relinquishment by the operators and 99 contracts are operational. Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) for 5 contracts are awaited. In addition 30 contracts under Discovered Small Field (DSF) Round-I for 43 discovered small fields were signed with 20 companies in 2017. Block-wise/company-wise contracts with their exploration/production status is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Status of Blocks/Fields under PSC Regime*

	Operator	Blocks	Nos. of Blocks/ Fields	Present Status on E&P Activity
	1	2	3	4
Pre-NELP	Cairn Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	CB-OS/2	1	Production/Development
		RJ-ON-90/1	1	Exploration and Production/ Development
	Essar Oil Ltd.	CB-ON/3	1	Production/Development
	Focus Energy Ltd.	GK-ON/4	1	Exploration
		RJ-ON/6	1	Exploration and Production/ Development
	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	CB-ON/2	1	Exploration and Production/ Development
	Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc.	CY-OS-90/1 (PY-3)	1	Production/Development
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	AAP-ON-94/1	1	Exploration and Production/ Development
		CB-ON/7	1	Production/Development
	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	AA-ONJ/2	1	Exploration
		CB-OS/1	1	Exploration
	Assam Company Ltd.	AA-ON/7	1	Exploration
	Field	Cairn Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	Ravva	1
Geo Enpro			1	Production/Development
Gujarat Natural Resources Ltd.		Allora	1	Production/Development
		Dholasan	1	Production/Development
		Kanawara	1	Production/Development
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.		N. Kathana	1	Production/Development
		Unawa	1	Non-Producing
		Asjol	1	Production/Development
Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited		N.Balol	1	Non-Producing
		PY-1	1	Production/Development
Hydrocarbon Resource Development Company Ltd.		Sanganpur	1	Non-Producing

	1	2	3	4
Field	Joshi Tech. Inc.	Dholka	1	Production/Development
		Wavel	1	Production/Development
	Niko Resources Limited	Hazira	1	Production/Development
	Oilex-NL Holdings Ltd.	Bhandut	1	Non-Producing
		Cambay	1	Production/Development
	Royal Dutch Shell + Reliance Industries Ltd. + Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (40%) (Op.)	MID and South Tapti	1	Non-Producing
		Panna-Mukta	1	Production/Development
	Selan Expl. Tech. Ltd.	Bakrol	1	Production/Development
		Indrora	1	Production/Development
		Karjisan	1	Production/Development
		Lohar	1	Production/Development
		Ognaj	1	Non-Producing
	Sun Petrochemical Pvt. Ltd.	Baola	1	Production/Development
		Modhera	1	Production/Development
	Assam Company Ltd.	Amguri	1	Non-Producing
NELP	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	AA-ONN-2001/1	1	Exploration
		AA-ONN-2001/2	1	Exploration
		CB-ONN-2001/1	1	Production/Development
		CB-ONN-2002/1	1	Development
		CB-ONN-2004/1	1	Production/Development
		CB-ONN-2004/2		Exploration and Production/Development
		CB-ONN-2004/3	1	Exploration/Development
		CB-ONN-2005/10	1	Exploration
		CB-ONN-2010/1	1	Exploration
		CB-ONN-2010/6	1	Exploration
		CB-ONN-2010/9	1	Exploration
		CB-OSN-2003/1	1	Exploration/Development
CY-ONN-2002/2	1	Exploration/Development		
CY-ONN-2004/2	1	Exploration/Development		

	1	2	3	4
NELP	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	GK-OSN-2009/1	1	Exploration
		GK-OSN-2009/2	1	Exploration
		GK-OSN-2010/1	1	Exploration
		GS-OSN-2004/1	1	Exploration
		KG-DWN-98/2	1	Exploration/Development
		KG-ONN-2003/1	1	Exploration/ Development
		KG-OSN-2004/1	1	Exploration/ Development
		KG-OSN-2009/2	1	Exploration
		KG-OSN-2009/4	1	Exploration
		MB-OSN-2005/1	1	Exploration
		VN-ONN-2009/3	1	Exploration
		WB-ONN-2005/2	1	Exploration
		WB-ONN-2005/3	1	Exploration
		WB-ONN-2005/4	1	Exploration
		Oil India Ltd.	AA-ONN-2010/2	1
AA-ONN-2010/3	1		Exploration	
KG-ONN-2004/1	1		Exploration	
MZ-ONN-2004/1	1		Exploration	
RJ-ONN-2004/2	1		Exploration	
Reliance Industries Ltd.	CB-ONN-2003/1	1	Exploration/ Development	
	GS-OSN-2000/1	1	Exploration	
	KG-DWN-98/3	1	Exploration and Production/ Development	
	NEC-OSN-97/2	1	Exploration	
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	CBONN-2000/1	1	Exploration/Development	
	CB-ONN-2002/3	1	Exploration/Development	
	CB-ONN-2003/2	1	Exploration and Production/ Development	
	KG-OSN-2001/3	1	Exploration and Production/ Development	
Focus Energy Ltd.	CB-OSN-2004/1	1	Exploration	
	RJ-ONN-2003/2	1	Exploration	

	1	2	3	4
NELP	Omkar Naturals Resources Pvt. Ltd.	CB-ONN-2005/5	1	Exploration
	Pan India Consultants	CB-ONN-2010/5	1	Exploration
	Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	CB-ONN-2010/4	1	Exploration
	Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.	CB-ONN-2010/10	1	Exploration
	Sintex Oil and Gas Pvt. Ltd.	CB-ONN-2009/7	1	Exploration
	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	MB-OSN-2005/2	1	Exploration
	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	CB-ONN-2010/11	1	Exploration
		CB-ONN-2010/8	1	Exploration
	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	KG-OSN-2009/3	1	Exploration
	Deep Energy LIC	SR-ONN-2005/1	1	Exploration
		VN-ONN-2010/2	1	Exploration
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Ltd.	RJ-ONN-2005/1	1	Exploration
	Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	CB-ONN-2009/8	1	Exploration
	Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited	AA-ONN-2002/1	1	Exploration
	Mercator Petroleum Private Limited	CB-ONN-2005/3	1	Exploration
		CB-ONN-2005/9	1	Exploration
	Niko Resources Limited	CB-ONN-2000/2	1	Production/Development
	Essar Oil Ltd.	MB-OSN-2005/3	1	Exploration
	Grant Total		99	

Promotion of Innovation

1543. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide incubators for innovative idea in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government is planning to invite foreign investments to promote innovation in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Various Government Departments viz. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Bio-technology (DBT), NITI Aayog have launched schemes in this regard:-

- (i) MHRD is setting up Incubation centers/Research Parks in the institutions of higher learning independently or in conjunction with DBT and DST. MHRD had set up one such Research Park at NT Madras. Further, DST and MHRD have jointly taken up initiative for establishment of Research Parks, Technology Business Incubators and Startup Centres. A National Expert Advisory Committee (NEAC) was

constituted and 15 Startup Centres, 15 Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) and 6 Research Parks were selected. Lists of the institutions are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (II) DST has also launched a program named NIDHI-PRAYAS (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations – Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring innovators and startups) in which established Technology Business Incubators (TBI) are supported with PRAYAS grant to support innovators and incubatee for 'Proof of Concept' and developing prototypes. A maximum grant of Rs. 220 lakh is given to a TBI for establishing a PRAYAS Centre which includes Rs. 100 lakh for PRAYAS SHALA, Rs. 20 lakh for operational cost of PRAYAS Centre and maximum of Rs. 10 lakh to one innovator for developing prototype. Funding for ten innovators is given to the TBI in a year.
- (III) DBT through its Public Sector Enterprise Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Scheme (BIRAC) has launched Bio-incubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies (BioNEST) programme with an aim to establish world class incubation centers across the country. BioNEST programme provides support to establish bio-incubators either as a standalone entity or as a part of the academia. So far, 30 bio-incubators in the country with a cumulative area of 3,00,000 sq. ft. for budding entrepreneurs have been supported with a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 212 crore.
- (IV) The Atal Innovation Mission at NITI Aayog runs a programme called Atal Incubation Centres, which provides grants to establish and scale up incubators. These incubators can assist startups

and innovators to commercialize their technologies. An amount of Rs 500 crore was allocated for Atal Innovation Mission, for all its programmes. As of 2017-18, 19 incubators have been selected for support with a maximum of Rs 10 crore each, but varying according to their stated needs in their business plans.

- (V) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has also setup the Startup India Online Hub which provides a comprehensive list of incubators which are available throughout the country for Startups who are interested in developing their innovative ideas.

(c) and (d) No specific proposal to invite foreign investments to promote innovation in the country is under consideration of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. However, Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein except for a small negative list, most sectors are open for 100% FDI under the Automatic route including innovation/R&D, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.

Further, in order to promote innovation in the country, the India-Israel Innovation Bridge was launched on 6th July, 2017. The bridge is a technology platform that facilitates cooperation between Indian and Israeli Startups, tech hubs, corporations and other key innovation eco-system players. As part of this, an innovation challenge was launched to invite solution for critical problems in the field of Agriculture, Water and Digital Health. This initiative will allow innovative Startups from Israel to explore setting up their business in India, thereby attracting foreign investments.

Similarly, DIPP has also setup the 'India Portugal Startup Hub' and the 'Sweden India Startup Sambandh Hub' portals on the Startup India Hub, to attract and facilitate innovative Startups from Portugal and Sweden to explore the Indian markets.

Statement

List of institutes selected for setting up Incubators/ Research Parks

Sl.No.	Institutions	Selected for	Funds allocated
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bhubneshwar, Odisha	Start up Centres	A total support of Rs. 50 lakh per year, jointly provided by MHRD&DST, in ratio of 50:50
2.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Delhi, New Delhi		

1	2	3	4		
3.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Start up Centres	A total support of Rs. 50 lakh per year, jointly provided by MHRD&DST, in ratio of 50:50		
4.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology (NIT), VNIT, Nagpur, Maharashtra				
5.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Arunachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh				
6.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Silchar, Assam				
7.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Agartala, Tripura				
8.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Goa, Goa				
9.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee (ABV) Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh				
10.	PDPM-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh				
11.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Indore, Madhya Pradesh				
12.	Pondicherry University, R. Venkataraman Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry, UT Puducherry				
13.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh				
14.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh				
15.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad				
16.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi, Himachal Pradesh			Technology Business Incubators (TBIs)	Funding to the tune of Rs. 3-5 crore from DST
17.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, Punjab				
18.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Jalandhar, Punjab				
19.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela, Odisha				
20.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur, Rajasthan				
21.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, Uttarakhand				

1	2	3	4
22.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak, Haryana	Technology	Funding to the tune of
23.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Business Incubators (TBIs)	Rs. 3-5 crore from DST
24.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, Kerala		
25.	Indian Institute of Management (MM), Udaipur, Rajasthan		
26.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh		
27.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design, Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kancheepuram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu		
28.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala		
29.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Calicut, Kerala		
30.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Mohali, Punjab		
31.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Research Parks	Funding pattern Rs. 50-70 crore.
32.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Hyderabad, Telangana		
33.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, New Delhi		
34.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, Karnataka		
35.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh		
36.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Guwahati, Assam		

Labour Policy

1544. SHRI VINOD LAKHMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has prepared any labour policy for the year 2015-2016;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the number of labourers taking the advantage of Provident Fund in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative as well as governance system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Ministry has taken a number of legislative as well as governance initiatives during the last 3 years for the protection of the interests of labourers. Some of the important initiatives are as follows:—

- Amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by which eligibility limit for payment of bonus

enhanced from Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 21000/- per month and the Calculation Ceiling from Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 7000/- or the minimum wages.

- Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank account.
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 provides for complete ban on employment of children below 14 years in any occupation or process.
- Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017, increases the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.
- The Employee Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2017 seeks to rationalize penalties and strengthen the rights of the workers under the Act.
- Shram Suvidha Portal, launched by the Government on 16.10.2014, operates a transparent risk based Online Labour Inspection Service for effective enforcement of Labour Laws.

These initiatives intends to promote wage security, job security and social security for workers.

State/UT-wise number of members accounts of employees' Provident Fund as on 31.03.2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State	In Unexempted established	In Exempted establishment	Total
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34932	1	34933
Andhra Pradesh	3678246	77033	3755279
Assam including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Meghalaya	919952	25241	945193

1	2	3	4
Bihar	1210808	24901	1235709
Chandigarh	3141712	18618	3160330
Chhattisgarh	1497119	50004	1547123
Delhi	14887564	659142	15546706
Goa	1303786	12919	1316705
Gujarat including Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	14965561	294498	15260059
Haryana	13675494	366092	14041586
Himachal Pradesh	1328323	34181	1362504
Jharkhand	1782764	215173	1997937
Karnataka	20172762	2324623	2249385
Kerala including Lakshadweep	2930697	42991	2973688
Madhya Pradesh	4315997	87754	4403751
Maharashtra	35830640	2586446	38417086
Odisha	2842554	82898	2925452
Punjab	2987623	63720	3051343
Rajasthan	4739045	184445	4923490
Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	23056290	566799	23653089
Telangana	10193992	498239	10692231
Uttar Pradesh	8078977	270237	8349214
Uttarakhand	2637513	77271	2714784
West Bengal	7923925	662358	8586283
Total	184136276	9255584	193391860

BS-VI Emission Norms

1545. DR. KULAMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any measures are being taken to ensure that performance of oil refineries in the country is at par with the global standards and any such improvement

programme has been initiated so that the oil refineries could be ready for rolling out of BS-VI before deadline, *i.e.* 2020;

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per roadmap laid down in Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025, BS-IV quality auto fuels (EU-IV equivalent) are being supplied across the country' since 1st April, 2017. Government has further decided to skip BS-V and leapfrog directly to BS-VI (EU-VI equivalent) quality fuels *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2020 in the entire country. Supply of BS-VI in NCT Delhi has been preponed to 01.04.2018.

Refineries have undertaken projects to supply BS-VI fuels as per the mandated date across the country. Public sector refineries have approved projects like new and revamp of Naphtha Hydro Treater, Isomerization Unit, Continuous Catalytic Reformer, Fluidized Catalytic Cracker, Gasoline Hydro Treater, Diesel Hydro Treater, Hydrogen Generation Unit, Sulphur Recovery Unit, Amine Regeneration Unit etc, to supply fuel as per prescribed standards.

[Translation]

**Development of Parsvanath Jain
Dharam Pilgrimage**

1546. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to take over and upgrade the facilities at Parsvanath-Madhuban Jain Dharam Pilgrimage situated in Giridih district of Jharkhand on the lines of Shrine Board, Katra to facilitate the journey of lakhs of devotees; and
(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Development of Pilgrimage Centre is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds,

liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

[English]

Silicosis Deaths

1547. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths among mine workers reported due to silicosis during the last three years and the current year;
(b) whether measures have been taken to protect and compensate these workers and if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether workers hired on contract will also be protected and compensated under labour laws, if affected by silicosis;
(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of deaths among mine workers reported due to silicosis during the last three years and the current year is 327 as reported by the State Governments and Union Territories to the Directorate General of Mines Safety under Ministry of Labour and Employment.

- (b) Following measures have been taken to protect these workers:-
- (i) Steps taken to protect the persons employed in the mines from dust:
- Wet drilling
 - Periodic monitoring of dust levels at work place
 - Personal Dust Exposure profile using Personal Dust Samplers
 - Use of Dust mask and Dust respirator as Personal Protective Equipments
 - Initial Medical Examination before employment and Periodical Medical Examinations of persons employed in mines at an interval of 5 years.
 - Occupational health survey
 - Awareness Campaign

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

Compensation for Silicosis affected workers is given under Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by Compensation Commissioners of respective State Governments and Union Territories. Compensation is given by the respective mining companies or owners.

(c) to (e) The Mines Act, 1952 does not differentiate between the permanent and contractual worker.

[Translation]

Oil and Gas Pipeline

1548. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI:
SHRI G. HARI:

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

- (a) the total length of oil and gas pipeline along with the length of unused pipeline in the country at present;
- (b) the number of incidents of leakage of oil and gas from pipelines during the last three years noticed/ reported and quantum and value of oil and gas wasted due to such leakages;
- (c) the details of the compensations paid for the loss during the said period;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for the safety of oil and gas pipelines in the country;
- (e) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to check the theft of oil and gas and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the leakage in ONGC pipeline in Andhra Pradesh reported recently from the same place where three such incidents had taken place earlier and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the ONGC to ensure that no such leakage takes place in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

- (a) The total length of oil and gas pipelines in the country as on 01.01.2018 is as under:—

Pipeline for	Length in KMs
Crude Oil	10,299
Petroleum Products	16,582
Natural Gas	16,475

(b) and (c) During financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto February, 2018), as per onsite major incidents reporting norms for cross country pipelines, 13 numbers of incidents of leakage of oil and gas from pipelines have been reported to Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD). Oil and Gas PSUs-wise details of such incidents is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), a technical directorate under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas was setup to oversee safety of Oil and Gas industry in India and which formulates safety standards for the sector i.e. Upstream, Midstream and Downstream in Oil and Gas industry. OISD carries out periodic audits including pre-commissioning audit for cross country pipelines. The Shortcomings noticed during audits and the measures for improvement of safety are communicated to the concerned organizations by OISD for rectification. These safety gaps are reviewed in the apex level meeting of the Safety Council wherein CEOs of all the Oil and Gas Companies participate and is constituted at the Ministry, and chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Companies are advised in the meeting for necessary compliance. As per the directive of the Safety Council, all the audit findings of respective Oil and Gas companies are required to be reviewed at Board level on quarterly basis. Government has issued directive to all Public Sector Oil Companies in July, 2014, indicating that in cases of any breach in safety systems and practices leading to incidents, the respective functional Directors of the companies concerned will be held accountable. Regional Heads (GMs/EDs) would be held responsible for any violation of any of the laid down engineering operations and maintenance practices including non-compliance with statutory requirements and audit findings.

(e) Corrective measures taken by the Government to check the theft of oil and gas are furnished as under:—

- (i) Amendment in the P&MP (Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines – Acquisition of Right of Users

in Land) Act was made in 2012 called "P&MP Amendment Act' 2011" wherein provisions have been made for more stringent punishment for persons caught in pilferage activity, (a) whoever makes or causes to make an unauthorized connection with, or removes, destroys, damages or displaces any pipeline or inserts any device to extract petroleum or its products or minerals from such pipeline or disrupts supplies being made through the pipeline, should be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine; (b) a person who repeats the same offence after conviction once be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years and may extend to ten years for the second or subsequent offence: and (c) whoever, with the intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause damage to or destruction of any pipeline, causes by fire, explosive substance or otherwise damage to, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than ten years and may extend to imprisonment for life or death.

- (ii) Requirements for Design, Inspection and Operation for Liquid Hydrocarbon Cross Country Pipeline are mentioned in 'OISD-STD-141'. The standard is part of the Petroleum Rules (Amended), 2011 and applicable to crude and petroleum product pipelines. Following related measures are stipulated in OISD-STD-141, (a) as per Clause No. 14.4.2, patrolling of pipeline is to be done 24x7 by Line Walker or alternative security surveillance system, where the pipeline

locations are vulnerable from pilferage point of view; and (b) as per Clause 5.3.5, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System including leak detection system is required to be installed for the pipeline length of 50 km and above or line fill of 5000 K1 and above.

- (f) Leakage in ONGC pipelines have been reported in Kesavadaspalem field of Rajahmundry Asset in Andhra Pradesh. These gas leakages are occurring mainly due to sand ingress along with well fluid i.e. liquid and gas.

The said leakages have not been reported from the same place and the relevant details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Following steps have been taken by ONGC in this regard to prevent such leakages:-

- Pipeline of 35 km length (leakage prone) has been replaced in 04 identified cluster wells of Kesavaduspalem (KV) field to prevent further leakages. Replacement of the pipelines is being done depending upon the condition of pipeline.
- Desanders (sand filters) have been installed in identified well sites. Also to control sand from reservoir, gravel pack have been installed in identified wells.
- Gas Corrosion Inhibitor (GCI) dosing is being done at well heads with help of mobile units in well flow lines of Endamuru and Mori Gas Collecting Station (GCS).
- Nine Gas De-hydration Units (GDU) are in operation to supply dry gas to M/s GAIL as per PNGRB Guide lines.

Statement-I

Incidents of leakage and fire in underground oil and natural gas pipelines during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (February, 2018)

Sl. No.	Organisation/ Location	Date	Fire	Leakage	Fatality	Description of the incident
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2015-16						
1.	ONGC/Hazira, Gujarat	09.04.2015	1	1	0	A fire incident took place on 9.4.2015 at 03.20 His. in 12" dia Ankleshwar – Hazira gas pipeline near Ichhapore (around 5 Kms away from Hazira

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						plant). The fire was put off by around 7.00 AM. There is no loss of property or life reported.
2.	Mumbai Port/Wadala, Mumbai	13.06.20150	1	1	0	On 13.06.2015 at 1848 hrs, fire took place in the 14" OD pipeline, which is used for transfer of MS and Naptha from HPCL/BPCL Refineries to IOCL, BPCL and HPCL Marketing terminals. The leakage point was below a road culvert crossing at the entrance of Castrol Company gate.
3.	IOCL/Vasundhra, Rajkot	15.10.2015	0	1	0	Leak incident happened in IOCL's crude pipeline in Salaya-Viramgam Section of SMPL. Leak occurred during pipeline coating refurbishment activities at site.
4.	IOCL/Dhulagori, Hawraha	24.10.2015	0	1	0	An incident of oil leakage took place from Haldia-Mourigram-Rajbandh product pipeline near to Borzola industrial waste disposal canal near Dhulagori, Hawraha on 24.10.2015.
5.	IOCL/Beawar, Rajasthan	01.01.2016	0	1	0	An incident of crude oil leak due to pipeline failure occurred in Mundra-Panipat crude oil pipeline at around 1800 Hrs. on 01.01.2016 near Beawar Pump Station.
6.	GAIL/Pithampur, Indore	08.1.2016	1	1	1	A leak/fire incident took place in natural gas pipeline of AJL (Awantika Gas Limited) on 08.01.2016 at Pithampur, Indore The leakage and the fire was 180 mm MDPE pipeline of AGL laid parallel to GAIL's JIPPEL Reliance.
2016-17						
1.	HPCL/Hassan, Karnataka	15.11.2016	0	1	0	An incident of LPG leakage due to pilferage attempt took place in Manglore-Hassan-Mysore-Solur LPG pipeline line between Hassan station and SV12 on 15.11.2016.
2.	IOCL/Adesar, Gujarat	1.12.2016	0	1	0	An incident of leakage took place in Mundra-Panipat Crude Pipeline near Adesar Chitrod village, Adesar Taluka, Kutch Distt between Mundra and Radhanpuron 1.12.2016.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	BPCL/Agaskhindi, Nasik, Maharashtra	27.01.2017	0	1	0	An incident of HSD leakage took place in Mumbai-Manmad-Bijwasan Product Pipeline near Agaskhindi Village, Ch. 157, Nasik district, Maharashtra downstream of IPS-Washala on 27.01.2017.
4.	IOCL/Village Barsundara Haldia, West Bengal	03.03.2017	0	1	0	An incident of leakage took place in, at Ch. 12.000 km. (Ex Haldia) in Haldia-Barauni section of Crude Oil Pipeline at 0404 hrs. on 03.03.2017 in village Barsundara under Police station Bhabanipur, Haldia, Dist. East Mednipur.
2017-18						
1.	IOCL/Mota Thavaria, Jamnagar, Gujarat	17.06.2017	0	1	0	Crude pipeline leakage at Chainage 50.4 Km. of Mainline of IOCL's Salaya – Mathura crude on pipeline near Village Mota Thavaria, Jamnagar district, Gujarat on 17.6.2017 at 0945 hours resulting in spillage of crude oil.
2.	IOCL/Village-Daharpur, West Bengal	08.06.2017	0	1	0	Crude oil leakage incident was occurred in ch. 39.0 km. of IOCL's Paradip-Haldia Barauni crude oil Pipeline at Village – Daharpur, Police station – Tamluk, District – Purba Medinipur, State – West Bengal on 8.6.2017 at 1030 hrs. resulting in spillage of crude oil.
3.	BPCL/Village-Khandgaon Thadi, Niphad, Nasik, Maharashtra	06.12.2017	0	1	0	HSD leakage from pipeline at chainage 201 of Mubai-Manmad section Village Khandgaon, Niphad, Nasik maharashtra due to drilling in pipeline by miscreants in tapping attempt on 06.12.17 at 18.02 hrs.

Details of compensations paid by IOCL, is as under:

Year	Incidents of leakage of Oil	Compensation paid for crop (Rs. in Lakh)
2015-16	4	3.18
2016-17	2	8.19

Statement-II

Details of recent gas leakages in Kesavadasupalem field of Raiahmundrv Asset in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Flow line	Location	Date of repair of leakage	Remarks
1.	Gs#49-4 to GGS	Behind GCS boundary wall	25.11.2017	6 mtrs Underground line pipe replaced
2.	Gs#49-4 to Mori GCS	Near well site	23.09.2017	6 mtrs Underground line pipe replaced
3.	KV#7 to Mori GCS	Behind GCS boundary wall	06.09.2017	6 mtrs Underground line pipe replaced
4.	KV#7, 12, 22 to Mori GCS	Paddy field	21.08.2017	3 mtrs Underground line pipe replaced
5.	KV#4 to Mori GCS	Near well site	10.08.2017	Flow arm replacement
6.	KV#4/9 to Mori GCS	Canal crossing road	08.08.2017	16 mtrs Underground line pipe replaced

[English]

**Modern Infrastructure Facilities
under PMKVY**

1549. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the accredited and affiliated Training Centres proposed to be set up with modern infrastructure facilities in each district of the country under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), State/UT-wise including Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government is aware that contracts of some of the agencies appointed to operate such training centres in various districts have been cancelled recently and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to closing of these Training Centres the purpose of PMKVY is being defeated and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND

ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):
(a) to (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan – India basis to cover the prospective youths. Under PMKK, Ministry is promoting establishment of model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 12.02.2018, 527 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been allocated across 27 states covering 484 Districts and 406 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). Out of which, 370 PMKKs have been established. Out of the 33 Districts in Gujarat, PMKKs have been allocated in 29 Districts. State-wise list of allocated PMKKs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As on December 27, 2017, 56 PMKKs including the PMKKs in State of Gujarat, have been de-allocated for various reasons namely; Training Providers (TPs) were unable to identify the suitable location as per PMKK Guidelines, TPs requested to withdraw due to the inadequate financial and operational bandwidth to implement the project. Non-adherence to the timeline of the project as per the PMKK Agreement etc. District/PC-wise de-allocation of PMKKs, as on 27.12.2017. is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

De-allocation of PMKKs in some districts has not

defeated the purpose of PMKVY as there are many other 4 Star and 5 Star accredited training centres in the country which are imparting PMKVY training across the country. Moreover, Proposal has been invited for these de-allocated/un-allocated PMKK centers from the market through Request for Proposal (RFP) dated 12th September, 2017.

Statement-I

*List of allocated PMKKs State-wise
as on 12.02.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of allocated PMKKs district-wise/PC-wise
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Assam	17
3.	Bihar	31
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	26
6.	Goa	4
7.	Gujarat	29
8.	Haryana	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7

1	2	3
11.	Chandigarh	20
12.	Karnataka	34
13.	Kerala	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44
15.	Maharashtra	28
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Meghalaya	5
18.	Nagaland	2
19.	Odisha	24
20.	Punjab	17
21.	Rajasthan	28
22.	Tamil Nadu	23
23.	Telangana	13
24.	Tripura	2
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64
26.	Uttarakhand	13
27.	West Bengal	37
	Total	527

Statement-II

District/PC-wise de-allocation of PMKKs, as on 27.12.2017, is given below:

Sl. No.	District/PC	Name of TP to whom the district was earlier allocated	Reason for De-allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Arwal (1)	Rooman Technologies Private Limited	TP was unable to identify the suitable location as per PMKK Guidelines
2.	Kondagaon (1)	Care Educational and Welfare Society	
3.	Saharsa, West Garo Hills (2)	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited	
4.	Kinnaur, Lahaul Spiti (2)	Calance Software Private Limited	
5.	Alirajpur, Barwani (2)	Centum Workskills India Limited	

1	2	3	4
6.	Kohima (1)	Orion Edutech Private Limited	TP was unable to identify the suitable location as per PMKK Guidelines
7.	East Sikkim, South Sikkim (2)	Edujobs Academy Private Limited	
8.	Imphal East (1)	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Private Limited	
9.	Madhepura (1)	Swapped with East Champaran – IL&FS Skill Development Corporation Limited	
10.	Hazanbagh, Kodarma, Lonardaga, Ramgarh, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Wayanad, Chitrakoot, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Lalitpur, Tirap, Kathua, Udampur, South Delhi (Okhla) (18)	Don Bosco Tech Society	TP requested to withdraw due to the inadequate financial and operational bandwidth to implement the project
11.	Mumbai, Mumbai Suburoan, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg (5)	Kohinoor Technical Institute Private Limited	Non-adherence to the timeline of the project as per the PMKK Agreement
12.	Bargarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nabarangapur, Nuapada (5)	Basant Devi Charitable Trust	
13.	Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Una, Chamba (6)	ICFE Skilis Solutions Private Limited	
14.	Mumbai North West (PC), Mumbai North East (PC), Bangalore South (PC), Chennai North (PC) (4)	ITM Edutech	
15.	Amntsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Pathankot (5)	Teamlease Limited	Post PMKK Allocation, TP requested to withdraw and did not enter into the Agreement

Girls' Dropout Rate

1550. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dropout rate of girls in schools across the country is very high and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the safety and other school related factors are the main reasons of high rate of girls' dropout in schools across the country;

(c) whether the Government has taken several

initiatives to reduce the girls' dropout rate in schools but are not so effective in reducing the same and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of effective measures taken/to be taken by the Government to increase the girls' retention specifically among marginalized girls and to achieve zero dropout of girls students in schools and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National

Institute of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA), National and State-wise Annual average drop-out rates of girls at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels during 2014-2015 is given in the enclosed Statement.

The dropout rate of girls at primary level has been steadily decreasing in the last five years. The details of annual average drop-out rate of girls at primary level as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) are as under:—

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
6.37	6.07	5.34	4.66	4.49

The total enrolment of girls in elementary classes increased from 9,34,44,981 in 2010-11 to 9,55,55,995 in 2014-15, and in secondary classes it has increased from 1,43,39,430 to 1,81,80,094 during the same period.

Major reasons for drop-out rates as per the National Family Health Survey-IV conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (HPS), India (designated as the nodal agency by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India), for children between age-group 6-17 years and as, per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 71st round (January-June, 2014) Report on 'Social Consumption: Education' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation are:—

- Not interested in studies
- Costs too much/Financial constraints
- Engage in Economic Activities.
- Required for house hold work/Engage in Domestic Activities
- School too far away
- Further education not considered necessary
- Did not get admission Marriage
- Repeated failures

(c) and (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), are programmes for universalisation of elementary and secondary education respectively, which have targeted interventions for girls. SSA strategies for promotion of girls education include inter-alia, opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks. In addition, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in educationally backward blocks where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average, to provide residential upper primary schools for girls from SC/ST/OBC/Muslim and BPL families.

The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme has been initiated with the objectives of preventing gender based sex selection elimination, ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring her education.

Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, 417796 toilets blocks have been constructed/re-constructed in 261400 elementary and secondary government schools from 15th August, 2014 to 15* August, 2015. As on 15th August, 2015, every government school has gender segregated toilets.

The RMSA provides for strengthening of secondary schools and opening of new schools, additional teachers, residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, girls hostels in educationally backward blocks, gender sensitization of teachers and separate toilet blocks for girls, girls activity room in schools etc.

The National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) seeks to reduce drop-outs and promote enrolment of girls especially those belonging to SC/ST communities, by providing funds for a fixed deposit at class IX level in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years. In addition, exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, have also been implemented.

Statement
State/UTs-wise Dropout Rate, 2014-15

States/UTs	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Class XI-XII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.47	0.55	0.51	1.44	1.95	1.69	11.47	8.16	9.87	21.05	12.21	16.93
Andhra Pradesh	6.57	6.89	6.72	5.09	5.32	5.20	15.81	15.60	15.71	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	11.51	10.09	10.82	5.31	8.08	6.71	18.33	15.81	17.11	19.37	17.44	18.42
Assam	16.07	14.65	15.36	10.45	10.56	10.51	24.64	29.28	27.06	—	—	—
Bihar	0.35	—	—	4.14	4.01	4.08	25.21	26.62	25.90	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	0.01	0.96	0.44	—	—	—	12.10	8.41	10.55
Chhattisgarh	3.08	2.74	2.91	6.47	5.22	5.85	22.62	19.92	21.26	1.37	4.14	2.76
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.60	1.31	1.47	3.70	4.40	4.02	18.19	15.08	16.77	13.45	4.77	9.47
Daman and Diu	1.80	0.29	1.11	3.14	3.07	3.11	34.45	29.73	32.27	44.38	36.05	40.48
Delhi	—	—	—	0.95	0.55	0.76	13.55	9.80	11.81	20.91	13.15	17.32
Goa	0.63	0.84	0.73	—	0.21	0.07	14.15	7.68	11.15	18.27	9.39	13.91
Gujarat	0.82	0.98	0.89	4.65	8.54	6.41	26.29	23.24	25.04	8.40	5.26	7.04
Haryana	5.54	5.69	5.61	5.50	6.18	5.81	16.35	15.30	15.89	6.24	5.12	5.75
Himachal Pradesh	0.46	0.83	0.64	0.50	1.27	0.87	6.31	5.80	6.07	9.02	5.57	7.41
Jammu and Kashmir	6.98	6.59	6.79	4.98	5.95	5.44	16.97	17.65	17.28	13.85	11.20	12.65
Chandigarh	5.91	5.03	5.48	9.01	8.96	8.99	23.45	24.56	24.00	2.72	4.18	3.41
Karnataka	2.03	2.01	2.02	3.46	4.27	3.85	27.71	24.52	26.18	5.97	—	1.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	14.96	9.52	12.32	1.54	-	0.47
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	2.37	3.18	2.78	8.82	4.96	6.76	3.00	3.21	3.12
Madhya Pradesh	6.48	6.72	6.59	7.78	10.70	9.20	23.71	25.97	24.77	-	0.73	-
Maharashtra	1.26	1.25	1.26	0.89	2.83	1.79	13.11	12.58	12.87	2.02	1.60	1.83
Manipur	9.50	9.83	9.66	3.61	4.80	4.20	12.94	15.86	14.38	-	-	-
Meghalaya	10.35	8.56	9.46	6.77	6.30	6.52	20.80	20.27	20.52	-	-	-
fet+ksje	10.17	10.03	10.10	5.46	4.06	4.78	23.02	20.73	21.88	9.00	4.85	6.91
Nagaland	6.18	5.02	5.61	7.87	7.97	7.92	17.98	18.47	18.23	10.36	3.19	6.97
Odisha	2.91	2.81	2.86	4.11	3.49	3.81	29.74	29.37	29.56	-	-	-
Puducherry	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.44	0.69	0.56	14.94	9.36	12.19	5.40	3.69	4.50
Punjab	2.89	3.25	3.05	2.95	3.55	3.22	9.22	8.39	8.86	7.52	3.67	5.83
Rajasthan	5.02	5.02	5.02	2.54	3.73	3.07	13.54	13.40	13.48	-	-	-
Sikkim	3.75	0.62	2.27	2.07	1.08	1.57	17.58	14.39	15.89	12.48	11.17	11.76
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.67	4.36	8.10	4.59	2.34	3.41
Telangana	2.21	1.94	2.08	2.43	2.17	2.30	16.54	14.50	15.53	2.06	-	0.77
Tripura	1.37	1.19	1.28	2.37	1.61	1.99	28.03	28.83	28.42	8.97	8.89	8.93
Uttar Pradesh	9.08	8.04	8.58	0.78	4.61	2.70	9.89	10.60	10.22	1.79	2.45	2.10
Uttarakhand	4.37	3.67	4.04	0.79	1.62	1.19	11.26	9.46	10.40	3.40	2.61	3.01
West Bengal	2.13	0.79	1.47	5.84	2.88	4.30	16.33	19.06	17.80	8.18	8.04	8.11
All India	4.36	3.88	4.13	3.49	4.60	4.03	17.21	16.88	17.06	0.25	-	-

Source: U-DISE, 2015-16.

Harassment Cases in Colleges

1551. SHRI HARISH MEENA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) whether under the University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations 2015, internal complaints committees were to be set up from 2016 to deal with sexual harassment cases in each University/ College;

(b) if so, whether only three Delhi University colleges have full fledged sexual harassment complaints panels and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the guidelines being followed in Delhi University for quick response to cases of sexual harassment and to dispose of such cases within a stipulated period of time;

(d) whether many cases of sexual harassment involving girl students have been reported from universities including Delhi University; and

(e) if so, the details of the number of sexual harassment cases reported and action taken in each case during each of the last three years and the current year, University-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the Regulations on UGC (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015. These Regulations are mandatory in nature and are applicable to all Universities. In pursuance of the above, UGC has issued circulars to all the Universities to constitute an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) as per the above regulations. UGC has stated that six Delhi University colleges have full fledged sexual harassment complaints panels.

(c) to (e) To obtain the policy of zero tolerance, UGC has taken various measures for Ensuring the Safety of Women on Campuses and Programmes for Gender

Sensitization. Following the Justice Verma Committee Bill in 2013, the Vishakha Guidelines and the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act 2013. The UGC has taken several preventive measures against sexual harassment and discrimination in universities/colleges. The UGC had asked all Vice Chancellors/Directors of all institutions of higher learning in the country to review the security arrangements for girls and women in university/college campuses and in girls' hostels. It has also constituted a task force to recommend measures to further ensure the safety of women and devise programmes for Gender Sensitization on campuses across the country. Basing on the report submitted by the Task Force, the UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 to prohibit discrimination/harassment on the basis of gender, in Higher Educational Institutions, have been notified.

UGC has informed that data for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 are available with it. During 2015-16, out of 94 harassment cases, 88 were disposed off and during 2016-17, out of 149 harassment cases, 107 were disposed off. These are available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/3979799_Annual_Return_Data_on_SHC_for_the_Year_2015_16_University.pdf and https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5766842_Annual_Return_Data_on_SHC_for_the_Year_2016_17_University.pdf and Punitive action has been taken in the respective cases by the concerned authority.

[Translation]

ASIDE Scheme

1552. SHRI NAND KUMAR SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ASIDE scheme has been stopped by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the Central Assistance to be provided to the under construction projects out of the projects sanctioned under the said scheme in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said amount is likely to be sanctioned, 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Assistance to States for Development of

Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme was delinked from the Central support w.e.f. BE 2015-16 as Union tax devolution to States was enhanced from 32% to 42% as per the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission. Consequently, all the State Govts. including Madhya Pradesh were requested to complete their ongoing projects by allocating funds from their enhanced devolution of union taxes to the States.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

[English]

Formal Sector Payroll

1553. DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government collects formal sector payroll number through EPFO, ESIC, NPS and GPF to find the stock of organised sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the payroll number so collected is much lower than NSSO estimate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the exact stock of payroll both in organised and unorganized sector, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exports from Bihar

1554. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the products from Bihar which are having export potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of major products from Bihar that are being exported and the total earnings made as a result thereof during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to boost the exports from Bihar in particular and India in general along with strengthening of the exports infrastructure in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Madam. The State Government of Bihar has been urged to prepare an export strategy duly identifying the products/services having export potential from the State. The Department has sanctioned financial assistance to support the State Government in preparation of their export strategy.

(c) The export of major commodities from Bihar during the last three years and current year (upto December 2017) as per Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) data is given in the enclosed.

(d) The measures taken by the Government of India for boosting exports are under the framework of the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), which 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 and boost exports of such goods/products. The Scheme incentivizes exporters in terms of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7% of Free on Board (FOB) value of exports realized. These scrips are transferable and can be used to pay certain Central Duties/taxes including customs duties. The Scheme covers exports under 7950 tariff lines at 8 digits level to all countries. The benefits under MEIS are granted based on HS Codes only (except a few items) and the process of grant of MEIS benefits has been simplified recently thereby reducing the transaction cost of the exporter community. At the midterm review of Foreign Trade Policy, the rates for MEIS were enhanced for key labour intensive sectors such as ready-made garments, made-ups, leather items, handloom and handicraft items, sports goods and Agricultural items, carpets etc.

Similarly, under Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, there are rewards on Net foreign exchange earnings, to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India to the rest of the World, in the form of Duty Credit scrips which are transferable and can be used to pay certain Central Duties/taxes including customs duties. In the Mid-term review of the FTP, the rates for all these services have been further increased by 2% with an additional annual incentive of approximately Rs. 1,140 Cr.

Government has also launched a new scheme Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) w.e.f. F.Y. 2017-18 with the objective to provide financial assistance for creation of export infrastructure in the states.

Export of major commodities from Bihar during last three years and current year (upto December, 2017)

Major Commodity Group	Export Value (in USD)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto December, 2017)
Petroleum Products	743131433	335730717	552881830	601420624
Rice (Other than Basmati)	80966205	48720259	55471638	39311894
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	35033404	30380410	43700444	37991516
Buffalo Meat		26671679	42951618	63829673
Other Cereals	68396352	35989167	42509388	54094675
Wheat	11748947	12226917	14508421	15276231
Fresh Vegetables	19265569	7050267	8498142	4127135
Others	2493032	1018105	7510990	3381835
Agro Chemicals	4879488	3301095	4919482	3676054
Mica	4835515	3997777	4374145	2025506
Jute, Raw	7375931	6277114	4146797	3405889
Cosmetics and Toiletries	1560860	1627537	3780690	2579261
Paper, Paper Board and Product	1737784	1733286	3726492	2976579
Processed Fruits and Juices	4108900	2941246	3290073	3129319
Oil Meals	2676542	454381	2628583	4392500
Fresh Fruits	6072533	2658286	2458788	2241057
Dairy Products	7977516	827757	2071121	3042340
CMNT, CLINKR and ASBSTOS CMNT	945794	173469	1706774	1052421
Indl. Machnry for Dairy etc.	2014610	560882	1662819	2504229
Other Construction Machinery	1586482	1775859	1477850	1220117
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.	4568162	2006215	1328841	1277546

*Source: Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS).

Impact of GST on Job Market

1555. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of jobs created in the organised and unorganised sectors after GST (Goods and Services Tax) implementation in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve employability of the youth of the country and to provide them jobs during the last three years;

(c) whether GST will affect the employment scenario of the country in different sectors of the economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) based on Usual and Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above which indicates the level of employment are as follows:—

Year	Worker Population Ratio under UPSS approach for persons aged 15 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural+Urban) Total
2012-13	53.6	44.2	51.0
2013-14	57.1	45.5	53.7
2015-16	53.9	41.8	50.5

Labour Bureau has also been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom. The job growth in these 8 sectors from 2013 to 2015 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. As per the results of the three quarterly surveys conducted during 2016, the net addition of jobs as on 1st July, 2017 over the 1st July, 2016 was 4.80 lakh. The details is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Employment generation coupled with improving

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

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

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve economic growth momentum by removing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was rolled out from 1st July, 2017. It is expected that this will lead to greater economic growth and consequent increasing in employment generation opportunities for the vast pool of young population of the country. It is not possible to ascertain the impact of GST on employment right now.

Statement-I

Job growth in 8 Major Sectors as per Quarterly Employment Surveys Conducted by Labour Bureau

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	January, 13 to December, 13	January, 14 to December, 14	January, 15 to December, 15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72	4.99
2.	Leather	0.44	-0.07	-0.08	0.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Metal	-0.35	0.74	0.37	0.76
4.	Automobile	0.16	0.25	-0.08	0.33
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.09	0.11	-0.19	0.01
6.	Transport	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04	-0.24
7.	IT/BPO	1.09	1.93	0.76	3.78
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.18
Total (Year-wise)		4.18	4.21	1.35	9.74

*Source: Labour Bureau.

Statement-II

Sector-wise change in Employment in eight Sectors as per quarterly Quick Employment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1st July over 1st April'16	1st October over 1st July'16	1st January'17 over 1st October'16	1st April'17 over 1st January'17	1st July'17 over 1st April'17	Total change in employment
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87	1.10
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10	-0.13
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.62
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.18
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.01
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.37
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99	1.68
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.97
Total		0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64	4.80

*Source: Labour Bureau.

Statement-III

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No. of Persons)	3,23,362	4,07,840	2,08,576 (till 31st Dec., 2017)

1	2	3	4
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (Persondays in lakh)	23,515	23,583	16,029 (till 11 December, 2017)
Candidates placed in jobs after training DDU-GKY(No. of Persons)	1,34,744	84,900	64,967 (till December, 2017)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of Persons)	33,664	1,51,901	69,255 (till November, 2017)

EPF Pension Scheme

1556. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing pension scheme under the Employees Provident Fund is non-sustainable and has reportedly incurred a huge deficit of Rs. 74,000 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought the assistance/expertise of the world bank to make the scheme sustainable; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no such report available on record terming Employees' Pension Fund as unsustainable.

[Translation]

Reserved MSME Products

1557. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has removed many products from the list exclusively reserved for production by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

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

(c) whether the MSMEs association has criticised this step of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the MSME sector has been affected by removal of products from reserved list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) With a view to encourage economies of scale, technological upgradation and competitiveness, the Government of India vide notification No. S.O. 998(E) dated 10.04.2015 de-reserved the remaining 20 items from the erstwhile list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in Small Scale Industries (now Micro and Small Enterprises).

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) receives suggestions from Industries Associations from time to time regarding various issues.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of MSME implements various schemes for enhancing productivity of MSMEs in the country. These, *inter-alia*, include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) with components viz. Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme, Scheme for Financial Support for Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) Certification, Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators, Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for MSMEs, and Promotion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Indian Manufacturing Sector. The Ministry also implements Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) etc to provide holistic support for enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of the MSME sector.

[English]

Sanitation Workers

1558. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

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

(a) whether any data has been collected by the Government regarding the number of deaths of sanitation workers, particularly in the unorganised sector, while performing their duties

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

(c) whether any steps have been taken to improve the working conditions of the sanitation workers, including protection against toxic and harmful environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent of success achieved therefrom, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of deaths in sewers and septic tanks and compensation paid, as available with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Number of death cases identified/ reported	Compensation paid	
			Full compensation of Rs. 10 lakh each	Partial compensation
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Punjab	32	32	0
3.	Karnataka	59	14	8
4.	Haryana	5	3	0
5.	Kerala	12	0	2
6.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
7.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
8.	Delhi	12	10	0
Total		323	204	47

(c) and (d) In order to improve the working conditions of the manual scavengers, including sanitation workers, and to provide for protection against toxic and harmful environment, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and the rules there under. The 2013 Act and the rules not only prohibit manual scavenging, *inter-alia*, also

stipulate mandatory use of appropriate technological appliances for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and other spaces and provide for their rehabilitation.

Rule 3 lays down that any person engaged to clean a sewer or a septic tank shall be provided by his employer, protective gear and safety devices including, but not limited to the following:—

- (i) Air compressor for blower
- (ii) Air line breathing apparatus
- (iii) Air line respirator with manually operated air blower
- (iv) Air Purifier Gas mask/chin cortege
- (v) Artificial respiration/Reticulate
- (vi) Barrier caution tape
- (vii) Barrier cream
- (viii) Barrier cone
- (ix) Blower
- (x) Breath mask
- (xi) Breathing Apparatus
- (xii) Caution board
- (xiii) Chlorine mask
- (xiv) Emergency medical oxygen resuscitator Kit
- (xv) First Aid Box
- (xvi) Face Mask
- (xvii) Gas Monitor (4 gases)
- (xviii) Guide Pipe Set
- (xix) Full body wader suit
- (xx) Fishing wader suit attached with boots
- (xxi) Hand gloves
- (xxii) Head Lamp
- (xxiii) Helmet
- (xxiv) Helmet demolishing
- (xxv) Lead acetate paper
- (xxvi) Life guard pad
- (xxvii) Modular Airlines Supply Trolley System

- (xxviii) Normal face mask
- (xxix) Nylon rope ladder 5 metres
- (xxx) Nylon safety bely
- (xxxii) Pocket book
- (xxxiii) Raincoat
- (xxxiv) Reflecting Jacket
- (xxxv) Safety belt
- (xxxvi) Safety body clothing
- (xxxvii) Safety body harness
- (xxxviii) Safety goggles
- (xxxix) Safety Gumboots
 - (xl) Safety helmet
 - (xli) Safety showers
 - (xlii) Safety torch
 - (xliii) Safety Tripod Set
 - (xliv) Search light

Rule 5 makes it mandatory for the local authority to ensure that the cleaning devices are used by persons engaged in cleaning sewer or septic and Rule 6 lay down detailed safety precautions to be followed before a person is engaged in the cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank.

Weight of LPG Cylinders

1559. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of the action taken by the Government to maintain the approved weight of LPG cylinders in view of widespread irregularity found in weight of LPG cylinders in the country; and

(b) the number of such cases registered during the last two years and the current year along with the corrective action taken in this regard, company/State/year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):
(a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have introduced

Tamper Evident Seals on pan India basis from 01.04.2016 to prevent pilferage/supply of underweight cylinders. Further, Government has already instructed OMCs to direct their LPG distributors to check the weight of LPG cylinders at their godowns. OMCs have issued instructions to the distributors to provide portable weighing scales to all their delivery boys so that weight of the cylinder can be checked before delivery to the customers. Further, OMCs have instructed LPG distributors to replace the underweight cylinders detected at customers premises.

(b) State-wise details of number of established cases of supplying under-weight cylinders/pilfering from cylinders during the last two years and the current year (April-December, 2017) is given in the enclosed Statement.

In established cases of supply of underweight cylinders/pilferage by distributors, action has been taken by OMCs as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Distributorship Agreements.

Statement

No. of established cases of supplying of under-weight cylinders/pilfering product from cylinders during last two years CY i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-December)

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-December)
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Delhi	3	2	11
Haryana	3	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0
Punjab	6	1	1
Rajasthan	3	0	3
Uttar Pradesh	5	6	2
Uttarakhand	0	0	2
Sub-Total North	21	10	20

1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	0	3	0
Bihar	0	1	0
Chandigarh	1	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0
West Bengal	2	0	0
Sub-Total East	3	4	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0
Maharashtra	1	0	1
Sub-Total West	2	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2
Karnataka	0	0	1
Kerala	1	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	1
Puducherry	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
Telangana	0	0	0
Sub-Total South	1	0	2
All India	27	15	24

Removal of Consultant at NIOS

1560. SHRI PARESH RAVAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data about the State Consultants removed without giving the new contract and notice at the NIOS, Gandhinagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for such removal; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Institute of Opening Schooling (NIOS) has not removed any State Consultant from their Regional Centre at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cultural Tourism

1561. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to reintroduce the Incredible India Scheme to give more emphasis on cultural tourism to promote cultural heritage of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of any specific provision proposed to be provided in this regard, State/UT-wise including Delhi/NCR, Hoogly, Ambedkar Nagar and Patna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases global print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets overseas, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the cultural heritage. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. During the current financial year 2017-18, the Ministry has launched the

“Incredible India 2.0” Campaign, which aims at moving to the next level of promotion and marketing with a shift from generic promotions across the world to market specific promotional plans, content creation and use of thematic creatives.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism does not allocate any funds to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for Promotion. However, Central Financial Assistance is provided to them for the following promotional activities, based on proposals received from the States/Union Territories, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines and availability of funds:—

- (i) Organising Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events.
- (ii) Joint Advertising in Print Media Campaign.

(iii) Production of Publicity Material in collaboration with the Private Sector.

(iv) Promotion of film tourism.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism has identified a Heritage Circuit as part of the 15 Thematic Circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits in the country.

The projects under the Scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UTs and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to Scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released. The list of the projects sanctioned for the Heritage Circuit of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned in Heritage Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2016-17					
1.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
3.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51	8.30
5.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35	19.67
6.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81	44.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
8.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	19.92
9.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42	19.88

Viability Gap Funding

1562. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested for Viability Gap Funding for successful completion of cross country pipeline projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat in the month of October, 2016 has requested the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), to consider a capital grant of 40% to GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL) and GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL) for the development of Mehsana - Bhatinda - Jammu-Srinagar Pipeline (MBJSPL) and Mallavaram - Bhopal - Bhilwara - Vijaipur Pipeline (MBBVPL) projects and also grant of authorization for development of City Gas Distribution networks on nomination basis on the lines of support provided to GAIL for its Jagdishpur - Haldia and Bokaro - Dhamra natural gas pipeline project.

However, prior to above, the Government of Gujarat had also approached the Ministry of Finance for financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to GITL for execution of MBBVPL project. Keeping in view the Government's focus on promotion of gas based economy and development of gas infrastructure including natural gas grid in the country, this Ministry has recommended the request of Government of Gujarat to Ministry of Finance.

Meeting of World Economic Forum

1563. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the highlights of recently concluded meeting of the World Economic Forum at Davos;

(b) the details of issues raised by India at the said meeting; and

(c) the details of issues discussed and finalised with respect to trade agreements during Davos summit?

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 Prime Minister of India addressed the Opening Plenary of the Annual Meeting 2018 of World Economic

Forum at Davos, Switzerland where he exhorted the World to come together and face the three challenges of climate change, terrorism and anti-globalization wave. The Prime Minister also participated in Roundtable discussion with Global Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) on India Investment Opportunities and with International Business Council where the Prime Minister urged all CEOs to invest in India. The Ministers given in the enclosed Statement participated in the Annual Meeting and represented India at various World Economic Forum Sessions, Government to Government and Business to Government Meetings. Eight industry specific roundtables were organized on Promoting Manufacturing Competitiveness in India; India Investment Outlook (a financial investors roundtable); Promoting Financial Inclusion and Digital Payments; Promoting Development of the Railways Industry in India; Digital Agriculture: Boosting Farmers Income Through AI and Technology; A Leaders Journey on Creating a New India (Live webinar session); Developing Skills in a Digital World and Developing a R&D Ecosystem in India. Bilateral meetings with Australia, Switzerland, Georgia and Norway were held. In addition, a meeting with EU chief Negotiator for Brexit was also held.

Statement

Details of Hon'ble Ministers:

1. Shri Suresh Prabhu, Minister of Commerce and Industry.
2. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
3. Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Coal and Railways
4. Dr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern region, Prime Minister's Office, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space.
5. Shri M.J. Akbar, Minister of State for External Affairs.

Trade Relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar

1564. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of India's trade relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar;
- (b) the quantum of India's trade with these countries during the last three years; and
- (c) the number of approved and functional inland container depots and land customs stations at India-Bangladesh and India-Myanmar border areas?

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

(a) and (b) India's trade relations with Bangladesh are governed by the Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh, last renewed in June 2015, which is a facilitative mechanism for expansion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation but does not prescribe any preferential tariffs for the import of products between the two countries. The preferential trade between India and Bangladesh is governed by relevant multilateral trade agreements which, *inter-alia* include Agreement on SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA), Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) etc.

There is no bilateral trade agreement between India and Myanmar. The bilateral trade relations are governed by India-ASEAN multilateral trade agreements viz India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, India-ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement and India-ASEAN Agreement on Investment.

The value of India's trade (exports and imports) with Bangladesh and Myanmar from 2014-15 to 2016-2017 and for the current year i.e. 2017-18, as available upto November, 2017, is given below:-

Values in US \$ Million

Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (April-November) (Provisional)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Bangladesh	6,451.47	621.37-	6,034.94	727.15	6,820.11	701.68	5,024.08	394.79
Myanmar	773.24	1,231.54	1,070.65	984.27	1,107.89	1,067.25	591.60	562.57

Data Source: DGCIS

(c) There are 57 Land Custom Stations along the India-Bangladesh border. Out of these, regular trade takes place through 37 Land Custom Stations.

There are 3 Land Custom Stations on the India-Myanmar border, out of which regular trade takes place through 2 Land Custom Stations.

There are no Inland Container Depots along the India-Bangladesh and India-Myanmar border.

Distance Education Sector

1565. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of irregularities rampant in the distance education sector in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to establishing a monitoring system to gauge the standards in the distance education sector in the light of allegations levelled against it 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.

(b) and (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) as a regulator in the field of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) education in higher education system of the country has already notified University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017 to maintain the quality and standards in distance education sector in the country.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities at Monuments

1566. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, parking, approach road etc. and guide facility to the tourists visiting protected monuments, historical temples and world heritage sites in order to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for beautification of pilgrimage sites located

in tribal dominated areas of Madhya Pradesh besides providing basic facilities at such places and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Tourist facilities are provided as per the requirement and feasibility at the different monuments/sites of national importance which also includes World Heritage properties in the country including Madhya Pradesh. Further, amenities like drinking water, toilets are provided at all ticketed and World Heritage Monuments. The Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as Adarsh Smarak for upgradation of existing amenities and for providing additional facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis. Providing such facilities and upgrading is a regular phenomenon.

Construction Workers under ESI Scheme

1567. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction companies are deducting ESI and PF from the workers working in construction sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the facility of ESI hospitals is available to the workers working in construction sector and if so, the details thereof along with the distance from the site at which such hospitals are located;

(c) whether the Government is providing/proposes to provide healthcare facility in the nearby private hospitals in lieu of deducting ESI contribution from the workers' salaries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any worker not working in any construction company regularly, after a gap of short period, starts working in another construction company, whether such worker would continue to get benefit of ESI and PF facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Yes, Madam. It is informed that by virtue of Section 1(3)(a) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Act applies to an

establishment employing 20 or more persons and engaged in Industry specified in Schedule-I. Building and Construction establishments have been included in the Schedule-I of the Act vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. G.S.R. 1069 dated the 11th October, 1980 which came into force on the 31st October, 1980.

As per Section 6 contribution shall be paid by the employer to the provident fund in respect of each employee of covered establishment. The contribution shall be 12% of the basic wage DA and retaining allowance, if any. The employees' contribution shall be equal to the contribution payable by employer in respect of him.

As regards ESI deduction, the construction companies situated in ESI Implemented areas and have registered themselves under the ESI Act are deducting ESI Contribution from the salary of their workers covered under the Act. However, more than 20 companies from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have disputed the coverage and have moved to Court. The matter is sub-judice. The details of contribution received from the construction companies are as under:-

Sl. No.	Total No. of Construction Companies registered as on 01.03.2018	Contribution 2016-17	Contribution 2017-18 (upto 12/2017)
1.	27009	239.95 crores	263.17 crores

(b) Workers working in construction sector which is covered under ESI scheme only are entitled to facility of availing medical benefits from ESI Hospital/dispensaries or through private tie-up Hospitals of ESI Scheme, as per norms.

(c) The medical benefits under ESI Act, 1948 are available to Insured persons of ESI Scheme.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. As per Para 26 (1)(a) every employee employed in or in connection with the work of establishment to which Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 applies other than excluded employee shall be entitled and required to become a member of the fund.

As regard retention of membership under EPF, as per para 26A of the Employees Provident Funds, 1952 a member of the fund shall continue to be a member until he withdraws

under para 69 the amount standing to his credit in his provident fund account. Accordingly, he would continue to get the benefits of EPF.

As regards ESIC construction worker covered under ESI Act is allotted an IP number on first registration. The IP number is retained on change of employment and benefits are determined on the basis of number of days for which the contributions is received in respect of such employee. An employee who is eligible for sickness benefit will continue to get the benefit till the end of benefit period.

If an employee in respect of whom contribution is received during April to September, will continue to be entitled for benefits till June 30th of the following year. Similarly, if contribution is received made during the contribution period October to March, the Insured Person will continue to be entitled for benefit till December of the year.

Review of Achievements in Schools

1568. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has deliberated/ reviewed on measures required to be taken to achieve the set targets to increase the level of infrastructure building, training and education in the field of schools education in current financial year and ensuring years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Government regularly reviews the physical and financial progress made under centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) through review meetings with representatives of States and Union Territories and through field visits.

(b) The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports States and Union Territories (UTs) *inter-alia* for creation and augmentation of school infrastructure facilities and for improving quality of education. Under SSA, since its inception in 2001 till 31.12.2017, 3.12 lakh primary and upper primary school buildings, 18.87 lakh additional classrooms, 2.42 lakh drinking water facilities and 10.54 lakh toilet have been sanctioned, out of which States and

UTs have reported construction of 2.94 lakh primary and upper primary school buildings, 17.98 lakh additional classrooms and 9.95 lakh toilets and provision of 2.35 lakh drinking water facilities. Under RMSA till 31.12.2017, 12682 new secondary schools, 50,713 additional classrooms, 70,244 toilets and 11,854 drinking water facilities, have been sanctioned out of which 8211 new schools, 35,794 additional classrooms, 49,030 toilets have been constructed and 9,860 drinking water facilities have been provided by the States and UTs.

Further, the States/UTs are supported on several interventions to improve quality of education including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres. Section 23(2) of the RTE Act, 2009 has been amended to ensure that all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019.

The Central Rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for State and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) based on learning outcomes has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 for class III, V and VIII with a sample frame up to district level to enable States/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. District reports are available along with learning gaps for each district. Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X students has been conducted on 5th February, 2018.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of Demonetisation on Jobs

1569. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of daily wage labourers in the Government and Private sector in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the estimated losses suffered by huge number of labourers engaged in various unorganized sectors in the country due to demonetisation;

(c) whether a large number of workers engaged in unorganized sector have been rendered unemployed due to demonetisation and had to migrate to their villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has formulated any concrete policy to provide re-employment to such workers rendered unemployed due to demonetisation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There is no such estimation available at Central level.

(b) to (e) Employment in unorganized sector depends on variety of factors and it is difficult to pin point the degree of impact of demonetisation thereon. There is no such input available with this Ministry.

[English]

Minimum Pension

1570. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour welfare measures initiated for betterment of labour force include minimum pension of Rs.1000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether minimum wages fixed for various types of unskilled labourers including those working in unorganized sector under the Minimum Wages Act vary amongst States including Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons for differential wages; and

(e) whether the Government has amended/proposes to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and formulate a uniform wage policy for the entire country and if so, the details and the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has notified a minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme

(EPS), 1995 vide Notification No. G.S.R. 593(E), dated 19th August, 2014 effective from 01.09.2014.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Minimum wages fixed in unorganised sector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 vary amongst States including Madhya Pradesh.

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 for various categories of workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions.

A Statement showing range of rates of minimum wages compiled on the basis of information as and when received from the State Governments is enclosed.

Presently, "Code on Wages Bill, 2017" introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 has a provision for fixing "National Minimum Wage/Wages" by notification, which may be different for different States or geographical areas. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the appropriate Government shall not be less than the 'National Minimum Wage'.

Statement

Category-wise variation in Minimum Wages per day in All States as on 01.11.2017 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Categories							
		Unskilled		Semi-Skilled		Skilled		Highly Skilled	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Central Sphere	308.00	536.00	315.00	593.00	342.00	653.00	373.00	—
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	895.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	170.00	160.00	180.00	170.00	190.00	—	—
3.	Assam	240.00	—	280.00	—	350.00	—	450.00	—
4.	Bihar	181.00	197.00	188.00	206.00	232.00	251.00	282.00	308.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	234.00	325.00	249.95	350.00	242.79	380.00	338.00	410.00
6.	Goa	307.00	465.00	321.00	465.00	386.00	465.00	418.00	465.00
7.	Gujarat	178.00	276.00	276.00	284.00	284.00	293.00	—	—
8.	Haryana	318.46	—	334.39	351.11	368.66	387.10	406.45	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	184.87	210.00	199.12	227.00	228.37	254.17	242.40	314.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	225.00	—	350.00	—	400.00	—	—	—
11.	Chandigarh	221.61	237.44	232.16	253.27	306.03	327.14	353.52	369.90
12.	Karnataka	231.92	569.44	272.13	476.83	277.76	592.13	282.41	554.44
13.	Kerala	287	510	289.70	498.00	278.60	533	284.60	556.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	274.00	266.00	360.00	312.00	408.00	355.00	410.00
15.	Maharashtra	180.00	315.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Meghalaya	189.00	—	201.00	—	212.00	—	235.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Manipur	122.10	122.10	129.97	129.97	132.60	132.60	—	—
18.	Mizoram	270.00	—	300.00	—	370.00	—	460.00	—
19.	Nagaland	115.00	—	125.00	—	135.00	—	145.00	—
20.	Odisha	200.00	—	220.00	—	240.00	—	260.00	—
21.	Punjab	275.08	305.83	323.62	—	358.12	—	397.82	—
22.	Rajasthan	207.00	—	217.00	—	227.00	—	277.00	—
23.	Sikkim	220.00	—	242.00	—	275.00	—	319.00	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	182.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	505.10
25.	Tripura	179.96	359.00	197.42	389.00	220.76	419.00	325.00	630.84
26.	Uttarakhand	200.00	272.12	231.54	291.54	235.31	310.96	249.23	356.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	161.00	211.67	233.33	300.71	261.33	354.67	299.17	418.83
28.	West Bengal	211.00	278.00	232.00	306.00	255.00	337.00	370.00	—
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	297.00	327.00	309.00	345.00	322.00	396.00	343.00	407.00
30.	Chandigarh	350.00	—	356.00	359.00	367.00	376.00	391.00	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277.70	—	285.70	—	293.70	—	—	—
32.	Daman and Diu	287.50	—	295.50	—	303.50	—	—	—
33.	Delhi	522.00	—	575.00	—	633.00	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	267.20	—	292.20	—	317.20	—	342.20	—
35.	Puducherry	55.00	255.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Telangana	69.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	380.48

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

Grading of ITIs

1571. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries which have till date partnered with the Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes for conducting training programmes under high employability courses to fulfill the needs of industries;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken grading of ITIs and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement Scheme has Special provisions with regard to the North Eastern States to enhance quality of vocational training and market placements and if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):
(a) Details of the industries which have partnered with Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for conducting training program under high employability

courses offered through Dual System of Training (DST) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Government of India has started grading of ITIs under the star rating system to create a quality assurance mechanism and to set a benchmark for comparison among ITIs. The grading framework has 43 parameters that include performance of trainees, Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with Industries, placement of trainees among others. The grading process comprises of online self-rating by ITIs, followed by physical verification by third party and final rating that is awarded by

core grading committee constituted for this purpose.

(c) The World Bank assisted scheme 'Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)' envisages integrating and enhancing delivery quality of 500 ITIs spread across the country including North-Eastern States. The ITIs that meet defined quality standards as per grading framework would be eligible for competitive selection. In addition, the Ministry is implementing a scheme namely, 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States' that envisages setting up of new ITIs and upgradation of existing ITIs in 8 North-Eastern States.

Statement

Details of Industries that have partnered with the Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes for conducting training programmes under Dual System of Training

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry Partner	Name of the ITI where Dual System of Training Introduced
1	2	3
1	JK Paper Mill: JK Pur, Rayagada District – Rayagada, Odisha	Government ITI, Rayagada District – Rayagada
2.	Steelton Ltd., Barbil, Keonjhar, Odisha	Government ITI, Barbil, Keonjhar
3.	Trishakti Engineering Works Ltd. Barbil, Keonjhar, Odisha	Government ITI, Barbil, Keonjhar
4.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. Angul, Odisha	OP Jindal Institute of Technology and Skills Angul (Private ITI)
5.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Matikhal, Chatrapur, District – Ganjam, Odisha	Government ITI, Berhampur, At-Engineering School Road PO – Engineering School Berhampur, Gunjam – PIN-760010
6.	Mideast Integrated Steels Ltd.: Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex, Khurunti, Danagadi, Jaipur Road, Jaipur	MESCO (MISL) Private ITI, Kalinganagar Jaipur Road, Jaipur
7.	SAIL (RSP), Rourkela, Odisha	Government ITI, Rourkela
8.	Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd., Daitari Iron Ores Mines, Talapada, Keonjhar	Government ITI, Anandpur Keonjhar
9.	Paradip Port Trust Ltd., Paradip, Jagatsinghpur	Government ITI, Cuttack
10.	Vedanta Ltd. (Alumina Refinery Project), Lanjigarh, Kalahandi, Odisha	Government ITI, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi
11.	NTPC Ltd., Deep Sikha, Talcher, Angul, Odisha	Government ITI, Talcher
12.	NALCO Ltd. NALCO (S&P) Complex, Angul, Odisha	Government ITI, Talcher
13.	Hindalco Industries Ltd., Hirakud, Sambalpur, Odisha	Government ITI, Hirakud, Sambalpur

1	2	3
14.	SAIL (Bokaro Steel Plant), Jharkhand	Bokaro Pvt. ITI, Bokaro
15.	JK Cement Works, Nimbahera, Rajasthan	JKIT Pvt. ITI, Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Distt: Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)
16.	JK Cement Works, Mangrol, Rajasthan	JKIT Pvt. ITI, Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Distt: Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)
17.	Maruti Suzuki India Limited, Plot No. 1, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, Delhi-110070	ITI, Pusa, New Delhi
18.	Ashok Iron Works Pvt. Ltd. (Plant-II), Plot No. 67-71 and 95-99, Macchhe Industrial Estate, Belagavi-590014, Karnataka	Government ITI (Women), Udyambag Belagavi
19.	Pragati Engineering Belagaum Pvt. Ltd., R.S. No. 664/2, Waghawade Road, Machhe, Belagavi-590014, Karnataka	Government ITI (Women), Udyambag Belagavi
20.	United Machines Ltd. 10 Km., Delhi Road, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Government ITI, Saharanpur
21.	Ozans Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., C-6, 7, 7 and 9 Industrial Area, Sight-1, Haripur, Jalalabad Lucknow Road, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	Government ITI, Faizabad
22.	LAXMI Industrial Corporation, Plot No. 10-11 Khasra No. 467 Mohkampur Industrial Area Phase-2, Delhi Road, Meerut-250103, Uttar Pradesh	Government ITI, Saket, Meerut
23.	M/s. Elin Electronics Pvt. Ltd. C-142, 143, 144/1, 144/2 Industrial Area, Phase-2, Delhi Road, Meerut-250103, Uttar Pradesh	Government ITI, Ghaziabad
24.	A.T.V. Project India Ltd., Delhi Agra Road, Post Krishna Nagar, Mathura-281004, Uttar Pradesh	Government ITI, Mathura
25.	Elcomponix Cells Pvt. Ltd., C-24. Phase-2, Noida, Gautambudh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Government ITI, Noida, Gautambudh Nagar
26.	Meta Flex Doors India Pvt. Ltd., 8A Part-I and II Udyog Vihar, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	Government ITI, Noida, Gautambudh Nagar

Green Belt for Petroleum Refineries

1572. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had initiated proposal to have Green Belt for petroleum refineries built after 1964 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this system is also applicable to those petroleum refineries built before this Act and if so, the

details of the refineries coming under this category and measures adopted to have a Green Belt; and

(c) whether such Green Belt is also mandatory to the new projects conceived within the refinery complex built before 1964 and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to ensure a Green Belt?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND

ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 has a condition about Green Belt development plan in 33% area in the Standard Terms of Reference for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment Study for projects requiring Environment Clearance. The Green Belt shall be around the project boundary. All refineries are required to follow the above conditions for obtaining the Environment Clearance.

(c) The green belt is also applicable for the new projects conceived within refinery complex built before 1964.

New Grading Pattern by NAAC

1573. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has introduced a new grading pattern, if so, the details thereof along with the criteria used to grade such institutions;

(b) whether this new pattern would introduce healthy competition among the institutions and improve the quality of such institutions;

(c) the details of the educational institutions that have been graded under this new system along with their gradings, State/UT-wise including Gujarat; and

(d) the institutions which have bagged the prestigious A++ grade under this pattern and whether this number is low, if so, the reasons behind it and the steps undertaken by the Government to improve the situation?

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 National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has introduced a revised grading pattern with effect from July 2017. The NAAC has identified the following seven criteria to serve as the basis for its assessment of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs):—

- Curricular Aspects
- Teaching-learning and evaluation
- Research, consultancy and extension
- Infrastructure and learning resources
- Student support and progression

- Governance, Leadership and Management
- Innovations and Best Practices

As per the revised grading system, HEIs are awarded eight types of letter grades viz. A++, A+, A, B++, B+, B, C and D. HEIs with Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) ranging between 3.51 and 4.00 get the highest grade of accreditation i.e. 'A++' whereas, institutions with CGPA of 1.5 or less are not accredited. The revised grading pattern has the potential to make differentiation within HEIs in terms of their qualitative performance and to ensure healthy competition among these institutions to improve the standards of Higher Education.

(c) and (d) NAAC has stated that peer team visits under the new grading pattern will commence from March 2018.

Relaxation of Norms

1574. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRI P.R. SENTHIL NATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Tamil Nadu to relax the norms for the identification of No Construction Zones in the vicinity of archaeological monuments in the suburban areas of Greater Chennai, Pallavaram, Mambakkam, Sembakkam, Selaiyur and Tambaram since passing of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon and to relax the restricted areas for the construction and renovation of houses under the erstwhile Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1972;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Premium Tag for Coffee Grown by Tribals

1575. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes premium tag for coffee grown by tribals in the country including Araku Coffee in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Government proposes upwards of coffee per kg an acre for planters and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether Araku tribal coffee from Visakhapatnam is now sold at premium stores in Paris and other parts of the world and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to give more publicity to Araku coffee in the country and abroad also; and

(d) whether the Coffee Board has signed an MoU with the Social Welfare Departments and with others for promoting/selling Araku coffee to catch the demand and supply to increase its sale and if so, the details thereof along with the results yielded so far?

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

(a) The Coffee Board has applied for registration of Araku coffee under the Geographical Indications to protect the unique identity of the coffee grown by tribal growers of Araku Valley region.

(b) The Central Government, through Coffee Board, is promoting production by implementing "Integrated Coffee Development Project". The scheme, *inter-alia*, includes extending financial support for replantation/expansion, creation of water harvesting and irrigation infrastructures and mechanization of coffee estate operations. In the non-traditional areas financial support is extended for consolidation of existing coffee plantations through gap filling, application of compost etc. Technical assistance is also provided by organising capacity building programmes, field demonstrations etc.

(c) Arabica coffee from Araku Valley area has gained popularity as a high quality specialty coffee internationally. The Coffee Board has developed exclusive logos for coffee grown in the country based on their geographic

distinctiveness, including Araku Valley. Besides, the Coffee Board encourages the coffee growers to participate in the "Flavour of India – The Fine Cup Award" competition organized by Coffee Board every year.

(d) The Coffee Board has not signed an MoU with the Social Welfare Departments and with others for promoting/selling Araku coffee. However, the Coffee Board is facilitating collective marketing of Araku coffee by providing incentives @ Rs. 10 per kg. for the SHGs/grower collectives.

Elimination of Child Labour

1576. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Child Labour has shown downward trend during each of the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons accused for employing child labourers in the country despite Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent child labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per 2011 Census, the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census.

As per the data received from States/UTs the number of prosecution launched under Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last three years, year-wise and state-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

After strengthening the legislative framework through amendment in Child Labour Act, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 on 2.6.2017 which ensures effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. To provide an enforcement mechanism an online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement of No Child Labour) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on

26.9.2017. Ministry has also framed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a ready recknor for enforcing agencies and other stakeholders.

Under project based action plan Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Government is also running various awareness generation campaigns for eradication of child labour under the Scheme.

Statement

Number of prosecution launched under Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last three years

State/UT	No. of Prosecution		
	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	NA
Assam	44	15	NA
Bihar	722	107	NA
Chandigarh UT	11	6	NA
Chhattisgarh	62	8	NA
Gujarat	100	76	34
Haryana	44	14	4
Himachal Pradesh	7	7	1
Jammu and Kashmir	14	12	8
Chandigarh	16	234	86
Karnataka	65	70	99
Kerala	2	1	2
Lakshadweep UT	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	182	64	48
Maharashtra	26	62	NA
Meghalaya	8	5	0
Odisha	250	131	64

1	2	3	4
Puducherry UT	0	0	0
Punjab	333	307	81
Rajasthan	12	12	NA
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	26	6	1
Telangana	301	12	NA
Uttar Pradesh	206	409	NA
Uttarakhand	17	7	NA
West Bengal	22	NA	NA
Total	2471	1567	428

[Translation]

Promotion of Khadi

1577. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a package for equipping khadi with a new technology and speeding up the task of converting it into an International brand and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose;

(b) whether some countries such as Germany are reportedly using khadi as a brand and selling their products;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to make khadi an industry of international standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not proposed any specific package for equipping Khadi with a

new technology. However, Khadi and Village industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a number of schemes for the holistic development and promotion of khadi including modernization of the production infrastructure in the country, which include:—

(i) Khadi Grant:

1. Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure provides for renovation of khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing weak selected institutions
2. Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds.

(ii) Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) – A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component for Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi and 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) 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 and (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.

*Scheme-wise funds allocation during the current
Financial Year 2017-18*

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	BE	RE	Actuals (as on 27.2.2018)
Khadi Grant	315.00	265.10	248.31
MPDA	340.00	328.31	328.31
KRDP	101.39	481.00	100.97

(b) and (c) 'Khadi' has been registered by German company (M/s. Khadi Natureprodukte GbR) as a Trade Mark with the Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (OHIM, Spain) in the EU region thereby granting it exclusive rights for use of the term 'Khadi' in EU. The Government of India and KVIC are working in tandem to expedite the process of de-registering the Trade Mark of 'Khadi'.

(d) New initiatives/efforts being made by the Government to make Khadi an industry of international standard is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Following are the new initiatives taken to make
Khadi an industry of international standard*

1. KVIC engaged fashion designer of national and international repute for Fashion Designing to make Khadi products more competitive and appealing in the domestic as well as overseas market segment.
2. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India has extended KVIC, the status of Deemed EPC, for supporting promotion of Khadi and Village Industries products in international market. 1077 Khadi and Village Industries Institutions and REGP/PMEGP Units have taken its membership to enter the field of export. KVIC through its assisted institutions and units participates in various international exhibitions.
3. Tie up arrangement with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO), World Trade Centre (WTC), Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for invigorating business opportunities in the overseas market by conducting exhibitions and workshops for Khadi Institutions.

4. Tie up arrangements for bringing out innovative export quality product designs with NIFT, etc.
5. To ensure genuineness of khadi "Khadi Mark" has been notified by Government of India.

Ethanol Blending in Petrol

1578. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:
 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
 DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:
 SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:
 SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:
 DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
 SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:
 SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make ethanol blending compulsory in the entire country particularly in Purnia of Bihar, Ambedkar Nagar of Uttar Pradesh and Hooghly of West Bengal and if so, the details thereof along with the current rate of ethanol blending in the country and the success achieved so far in blending of bioethanol and the reaction of the Government thereto, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set any target for production of bio-diesel in the country including Chhattisgarh during the last three years and if so, the extent to which the said target has been achieved so far along with reasons for not achieving the desired target and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of bio-diesel producing units in the country and percentage of biodiesel produced/used and exported along with efforts made/remedial measures taken by the Government in the field of bio-diesel production, Country/State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to start 15 industries for second generation ethanol and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether ethanol can be easily produced from cotton straw, wheat straw, rice straw, bagasse and bamboo and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the ethanol is an alternative fuel which is import substitute, cost effective and pollution free 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 Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10% subject to its availability. Since its inception, the scope of EBP Programme has been progressively widened to 21 States and 4 Union Territories, which includes states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Ethanol supply has improved from 38 crore litres during ethanol supply year 2013-14 to 111 crore litres in 2015-16. Though the supply reduced to 66.5 crore litres in 2016-17 due to lower cane, molasses availability because of drought in Maharashtra and Karnataka, the allocated quantity in ethanol supply year 2017-18 has increased to 139.5 crore litre.

(b) and (c) To encourage production of Biodiesel in the country, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas announced a Biodiesel Purchase Policy, in October, 2005, which became effective from 1st January 2006. This Policy *inter-alia* envisages blending of bio-diesel with Diesel to the extent of five per cent.

The Government, vide notification dated 29th June, 2017, has allowed for direct sale of Biodiesel (B-100) for blending with High Speed Diesel to all consumers, in accordance with the specified blending limits and the standards specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

As per Chhattisgarh Biofuel Development Authority (CBDA) they have produced more than 1,87,195 kg. of semi finished/finished Biofuel from Jatropha seeds during April 2015 till January, 2018 at CBDA Biodiesel plant (for demonstration purpose only).

Details regarding number of biodiesel producing units in the country, along with production capacity and biodiesel produced during 2017-18 (upto December 2017), as provided by Biodiesel Association of India (BDIA), is given in the enclosed Statement.

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

Corporation Limited in Bathinda, Punjab, has been laid. Ethanol can also be produced from cellulosic and lignocellulosic feedstock such as cotton straw, wheat straw, rice straw, bagasse and bamboo.

(f) Ethanol has higher octane than petrol, burns slowly and completely, and its blending with Petrol as per BIS specifications helps in reducing emissions. The quantity so blended helps in substituting import.

Statement

Details regarding number of biodiesel producing units in the country, along with production capacity and bio-diesel produced during 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) as per Biodiesel Association of India (BDIA)

Sl. No.	Name of Biodiesel Manufacturer	Location	Capacity of the plant per annum (in MT)	Production details 2017-18
1.	Biomax Fuels Ltd.	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	67,000	Nil
2.	Yantra Fintech Ltd.	Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	24,000	4000 MT
3.	Kaleesuwari Refinery and Industry Private Ltd.	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	100000	27500 MT
4.	Emami Agrotech Ltd.	Kolkata, West Bengal	1,00,000	20000 MT
5.	Costal Energy	Delhi	96,250	Nil
6.	Nova Biofuels	Panipat, Haryana	22000	Nil
7.	Yamuna Bio Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	42000	7210 KL
8.	Monopoly Innovations Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	36000	6000 MT
9.	Rajputana Biodiesel Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur, Rajasthan	1000	Nil
10.	Ruchi Biofuel Pvt. Ltd.	Kandala, Gujarat	10800	Nil
11.	M/s. Southern Online Biotechnologies Limited, Hyderabad.	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh State	82500	Nil
12.	M/s. Southern Online Biotechnologies Limited, Hyderabad.	Samsthan Naraayanpur, Nalgonda, Telangana State	9900	Nil
13.	Kisaan Biotrading Pvt. Ltd.	NCR	15000	Nil

[English]

Online EPF Returns

1579. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation has asked its officials to take action against erring 700 PF trusts who have not filed online returns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has also issued directions to all the filed offices to ensure filing of the online return by all the exempted establishments and take appropriate action against the defaulting establishments as per law including cancellation of exemption; and

(d) if so, the details along with the compliance status thereof and the steps being taken to ensure strict compliance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) All the field offices of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation have been directed to take stern actions as prescribed under the law against all the defaulting establishments.

(c) and (d) Central Provident Fund Commissioner (CPFC) through circular dated 29.09.2017 has directed to field offices to ensure filing of the online returns by exempted establishments. As per online compliance status as on 26.02.2018 number of exempted establishments not filing the online monthly returns came down to 273 due to concerted efforts. CPFC has been directing the officials of the field offices through video conferencing, review meetings and e-mails to ensure timely filing of online returns by exempted establishments.

India Heritage Walk Festival

1580. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recently held India Heritage Walk Festival (IHWF) in the country;

(b) the detailed list of the heritage sites and monuments under Government's control in the Country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures taken for their maintenance and security; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on destruction of a number of heritage sites, monuments and statues in country?

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 such festival has been organized by Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) There are 3686 monuments/sites of national importance declared under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 by the Central Government which are under control of Archaeological Survey of India. A Statement indicating State/UT-wise number of monuments/sites is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Regular conservation and annual maintenance of monuments/sites is taken up as per the requirement and priority considering available resources on case to case

basis. Further, for security besides regular Monument Attendants, private security guards, and CISF have been deployed at monuments.

(d) On report of such incidence action is taken-up as per provision of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. In the recent past no such destruction is reported.

Statement

Number of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under the Jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Chandigarh	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04

1	2	3
21.	NCT Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (UT)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
Total		3686

[Translation]

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

1581. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan across the country;

(b) if so, the names of the districts identified under the said campaign particularly in backward areas of the country as on date; and

(c) the funds allocated under the said campaign as on date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched by the Government of India in August, 2004. Initially it ran as a separate scheme, but was merged with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme w.e.f. 1st April, 2007.

(b) The names of the districts identified under KGBV scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State/UT-wise details of funds allocated under KGBV scheme for the year 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State	Sl.No.	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantapur
		2.	Chittoor
		3.	East Godavari
		4.	Guntur
		5.	Kadapa
		6.	Krishna
		7.	Kurnool
		8.	Nellore
		9.	Prakasam
		10.	Srikakulam
		11.	Visakhapatnam
		12.	Vizianagaram
		13.	West Godavari
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Anjaw
		2.	Changlang
		3.	East Kameng
		4.	East Siang
		5.	Kra-Dadi
		6.	Kurung Kumey
		7.	Lohit
		8.	Londgding
		9.	Lower Dibang Valley
		10.	Lower Subansiri
		11.	Namsai
		12.	Papumpare
		13.	Siang
		14.	Tawang

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		15.	Tirap	4.	Bihar	1.	Araria
		16.	Upper Siang			2.	Arwal
		17.	Upper Subansiri			3.	Aurangabad
		18.	West Kameng			4.	Banka
		19.	West Siang			5.	Begusarai
3.	Assam	1.	Baksa			6.	Bhagalpur
		2.	Barpeta			7.	Bhojpur
		3.	Biswanath			8.	Buxar
		4.	Bongaigaon			9.	Darbhanga
		5.	Cachar			10.	East Champaran
		6.	Charaideo			11.	Gaya
		7.	Chirang			12.	Gopalganj
		8.	Darrang			13.	Jamui
		9.	Dhemaji			14.	Jehanabad
		10.	Dhubri			15.	Kaimur
		11.	Dibrugarh			16.	Katihar
		12.	Dima Hasao			17.	Khagaria
		13.	Goalpara			18.	Kishanganj
		14.	Hailakandi			19.	Lakhisarai
		15.	Hojai			20.	Madhepura
		16.	Kamrup-Rural			21.	Madhubani
		17.	Karbi Anglong			22.	Munger
		18.	Karimganj			23.	Muzaffarpur
		19.	Kokrajhar			24.	Nalanda
		20.	Lakhimpur			25.	Nawada
		21.	Morigaon			26.	Patna (Rural)
		22.	Nagaon			27.	Purnea
		23.	Nalbari			28.	Rohtas
		24.	Sonitpur			29.	Saharsa
		25.	South Salmara Mankachar			30.	Samastipur
		26.	Tinsukia			31.	Saran
		27.	Udalguri			32.	Sheikhpura
		28.	West Karbi Anglong			33.	Sheohar
						34.	Sitamarhi

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		35.	Siwan			4.	Banas Kantha
		36.	Supaul			5.	Bhavnagar
		37.	Vaishali			6.	Botad
		38.	West Champaran			7.	Chhotaudepur
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Baloda Bazar			8.	Devbhoomi Dwarka
		2.	Balrampur			9.	Dohad
		3.	Bastar			10.	Gir Somnath
		4.	Bemetra			11.	Junagadh
		5.	Bijapur			12.	Kachchh
		6.	Bilaspur			13.	Mahesana
		7.	Dantewada			14.	Mahisagar
		8.	Dhamtari			15.	Morbi
		9.	Gariyaband			16.	Narmada
		10.	Janjgir Champa			17.	Panch Mahal
		11.	Jashpur			18.	Patan
		12.	Kanker			19.	Rajkot
		13.	Kawardha			20.	Sabar Kantha
		14.	Kondagaon			21.	Surat
		15.	Korba			22.	Surendranagar
		16.	Korea			23.	Tapi
		17.	Mahasamund			24.	Valsad
		18.	Mungeli	8.	Haryana	1.	Bhiwani
		19.	Narayanpur			2.	Fatehabad
		20.	Raigarh			3.	Hisar
		21.	Sukma			4.	Jind
		22.	Surajpur			5.	Kaithal
		23.	Surguja			6.	Mahendragarh
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			7.	Mewat
7.	Gujarat	1.	Ahmedabad			8.	Palwal
		2.	Amreli			9.	Panipat
		3.	Aravalli			10.	Sirsa

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Chamba			9.	Gumla
		2.	Shimla			10.	Hazaribagh
		3.	Sirmour			11.	Jamatara
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Anantnag			12.	Khunti
		2.	Bandipora			13.	Koderma
		3.	Baramulla			14.	Latehar
		4.	Budgam			15.	Lohardaga
		5.	Doda			16.	Pakur
		6.	Ganderbal			17.	Palamu
		7.	Kargil			18.	Pashchimi Singhbhum
		8.	Kathua			19.	Purbi Singhbhum
		9.	Kishtwar			20.	Ramgarh
		10.	Kulgam			21.	Ranchi
		11.	Kupwara			22.	Sahibganj
		12.	Leh			23.	Saraikelel Kharsawan
		13.	Poonch			24.	Simdega
		14.	Pulwama	12.	Karnataka	1.	Bagalkot
		15.	Rajouri			2.	Belgaum
		16.	Ramban			3.	Bellary
		17.	Reasi			4.	Bidar
		18.	Shopian			5.	Bijapur
		19.	Srinagar			6.	Chamrajanagar
		20.	Udhampur			7.	Chikkaballapur
11.	Jharkhand	1.	Bokaro			8.	Chikkodi
		2.	Chatra			9.	Chitradurga
		3.	Deoghar			10.	Davanagere
		4.	Dhanbad			11.	Dharward
		5.	Dumka			12.	Gadag
		6.	Garhwa			13.	Gulbarga
		7.	Giridih			14.	Hassan
		8.	Godda			15.	Kolar

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		16.	Koppal			28.	Mandla
		17.	Mandya			29.	Mandsaur
		18.	Mysore			30.	Morena
		19.	Raichur			31.	Narsinghpur
		20.	Ramanagar			32.	Neemuch
		21.	Madhugiri			33.	Panna
		22.	Yadgiri			34.	Raisen
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Agar Malwa			35.	Rajgarh
		2.	Alirajpur			36.	Ratlam
		3.	Anooppur			37.	Rewa
		4.	Ashoknagar			38.	Sagar
		5.	Balaghat			40.	Sehore
		6.	Barwani			41.	Seoni
		7.	Betul			42.	Shahdol
		9.	Bhopal			43.	Shajapur
		10.	Burhanpur			44.	Sheopurkalan
		12.	Chhindwara			45.	Shivpuri
		13.	Damoh			46.	Sidhi
		14.	Datia			47.	Singroli
		15.	Dewas			48.	Tikamgarh
		16.	Dhar			49.	Ujjain
		17.	Dindori			50.	Umaria
		18.	Guna	14.	Maharashtra	51.	Vidisha
		19.	Gwalior			1.	Beed
		20.	Harda			2.	Gadchiroli
		21.	Hoshangabad			3.	Hingoli
		22.	Indore			4.	Jalna
		23.	Jabalpur			5.	Kolhapur
		24.	Jhabua			6.	Nanded
		25.	Katni			7.	Nandurbar
		27.	Khargone			8.	Nashik
						9.	Parbhani
						10.	Palghar

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
15.	Manipur	1.	Bishnupur			12.	Kalahandi
		2.	Chandel			13.	Kandhamal
		3.	Churachandpur			14.	Keonjhar
		4.	Imphal East			15.	Koraput
		5.	Imphal West			16.	Malkangiri
		6.	Senapati			17.	Mayurbhanj
		7.	Tamenglong			18.	Nabarangpur
		8.	Thoubal			19.	Nuapada
		9.	Ukhrul			20.	Rayagada
16.	Mizoram	1.	Lunglei			21.	Sambalpur
17.	Meghalaya	1.	West Garo Hills			22.	Sonepur
		2.	South West Garo Hills			23.	Sundargarh
		3.	East Garo Hills	20.	Punjab	1.	Bathinda
		4.	East Garo Hills			2.	Fazilka
		5.	South Garo Hills			3.	Ferozepur
18.	Nagaland	1.	Kiphire			4.	Mansa
		2.	Longleng			5.	Muktsar
		3.	Mon			6.	Patiala
		4.	Tuensang			7.	Sangrur
19.	Odisha	1.	Angul			8.	Tarn Taran
		2.	Balasore	21.	Rajasthan	1.	Aimer
		3.	Baragarh			2.	Alwar
		4.	Bhadrak			3.	Banswara
		5.	Bolangir			4.	Baran
		6.	Boudh			5.	Barmer
		7.	Deogarh			6.	Bharatpur
		8.	Dhenkanal			7.	Bhilwara
		9.	Gajapati			8.	Bikaner
		10.	Ganjam			9.	Bundi
		11.	Jajpur			10.	Chittorgarh
						11.	Churu

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		12.	Dausa			9.	Sivagangai
		13.	Dhoulpur			10.	Thiruvannamalai
		14.	Dungarpur			11.	Villupuram
		15.	Hanumangarh			12.	Virudhunagar
		16.	Jaipur	24.	Tripura	1.	Dhalai
		17.	Jaisalmer			2.	North Tripura
		18.	Jalore			3.	Gomati
		19.	Jhalawar	25.	Telangana	1.	Adilabad
		20.	Jhuniunu			2.	Bhadradi
		21.	Jodhpur			3.	Jagtial
		22.	Karauli			4.	Jangaon
		23.	Kota			5.	Jayashankar
		24.	Nagaur			6.	Jogulamba
		25.	Pali			7.	Kamareddy
		26.	Pratapgarh			8.	Karimnagar
		27.	Rajsamand			9.	Khammam
		28.	S. Ganganagar			10.	Komaram Bheem
		29.	S. Madhopur			11.	Mahabubabad
		30.	Sikar			12.	Mahabubnagar
		31.	Sirohi			13.	Mancherial
		32.	Tonk			14.	Medak
		33.	Udaipur			15.	Nagarkurnool
22.	Sikkim	1.	West Sikkim			16.	Nalgonda
23.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Cuddalore			17.	Nirmal
		2.	Dharmapuri			18.	Nizamabad
		3.	Erode			19.	Peddapalli
		4.	Karur			20.	Raj anna
		5.	Krishnagiri			21.	Rangareddy
		6.	Namakkal			22.	Sangareddy
		7.	Perambalur			23.	Siddipet
		8.	Salem			24.	Suryapet

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		25.	Vikarabad			15.	Bhadohi
		26.	Wanaparthy			16.	Sambhal
		27.	Warangal Rural			17.	Bijnor
		28.	Warangal Urban			18.	Buland Shahar
		29.	Yadadri			19.	Chandauli
26.	Uttarakhand	1.	Almora			20.	C.S.M. Nagar (Amethi)
		2.	Bageshwar			21.	Chittrakoot
		3.	Chamoli			22.	Deoria
		4.	Champawat			23.	Etah
		5.	Dehradun			24.	Etawah
		6.	Hardwar			25.	Faizabad
		7.	Nainital			26.	Farrukhabad
		8.	Pauri			27.	Fatehpur
		9.	Pithoragarh			28.	Firozabad
		10.	Tehri			29.	Gautam Budha Nagar
		11.	US Nagar			30.	Ghaziabad
		12.	Uttarkashi			31.	Ghazipur
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Agra			32.	Gonda
		2.	Aligarh			33.	Gorakhpur
		3.	Allahabad			34.	Hamirpur
		4.	Ambedkar Nagar			35.	Hardoi
		5.	Azamgarh			36.	Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar)
		6.	Badaun			37.	Jalaun
		7.	Baghpat			38.	Jaunpur
		8.	Bahraich			39.	Jhansi
		9.	Balia			40.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)
		10.	Balrampur			41.	Kannauj
		11.	Banda			42.	Kanpur Dehat (Ramabai Nagar)
		12.	Barabanki			43.	Kanshi Ram Nagar (Kasganj)
		13.	Bareilly				
		14.	Basti				

1	2	3	4
		44.	Kaushambi
		45.	Kushi Nagar
		46.	Lakhimpur Kheri
		47.	Lalitpur
		48.	Lucknow
		49.	Maharajganj
		50.	Mahoba
		51.	Mainpuri
		52.	Math ura
		53.	Mau
		54.	Meerut
		55.	Mirzapur
		56.	Moradabad
		57.	Muzaffar Nagar
		58.	Panchsheel Nagar (Hapur)
		59.	Pilibhit
		60.	Prabuddha Nagar (Shamli)
		61.	Pratapgarh
		62.	Rai Bareilly
		63.	Rampur
		64.	Saharanpur
		65.	Sant Kabir Nagar
		66.	Shahjahanpur
		67.	Siddharth Nagar
		68.	Sitapur
		69.	Sonebhadra
		70.	Srawasti
		71.	Sultanpur
		72.	Unnao
		73.	Varanasi

1	2	3	4
28.	West Bengal	1.	Bankura
		2.	Malda
		3.	Paschim Medinipur
		4.	South 24 Pargana
		5.	Nadia
		6.	Birbhum
		7.	Coochbehar
		8.	Jalpaiguri
		9.	Purulia
		10.	Siliguri
		11.	Dakshin Dinajpur
		12.	Uttar Dinajpur
		13.	Murshidabad

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2017-18
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19627.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3046.245
3.	Assam	2866.368
4.	Bihar	19200.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	4375.65
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.76
7.	Gujarat	3129.645
8.	Haryana	2592.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	238.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6865.093
11.	Jharkhand	11842.46
12.	Karnataka	3551.96
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10845.147

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra	2263.01
15.	Manipur	507.9.3
16.	Meghalaya	311.85
17.	Mizoram	36
18.	Nagaland	695.75
19.	Odisha	7286.26
20.	Punjab	775.5
21.	Rajasthan	8989.91
22.	Sikkim	76.1
23.	Tamil Nadu	2455.735
24.	Telangana	34977.99
25.	Tripura	289.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34476.505
27.	Uttarakhand	609.63
28.	West Bengal	3591.486
	Total	185548.341

[English]

Tea Industry

1582. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea industry in the country is facing low production due to climate changes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to help the tea growers who are suffering the low output due to climate changes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) No, Madam. In fact, the overall production of tea in the country has increased in the last five years from 1135.07 M.Kgs. in 2012-13 to 1250.49 M.Kgs. in 2016-17.

However, to mitigate the negative effects of climate change, financial assistance is being extended by the Tea Board for setting up irrigation systems. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has also been extended to small tea growers in the country.

Web Portal for NCERT Books

1583. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research is a dedicated portal for supply of text books to schools and individuals;

(b) if so, whether the said portal ensures better distribution of text books across the country and also address apprehensions, on the part of schools and parents regarding their unavailability;

(c) whether the portal is also available to the individual buyers who can get books delivered at their doorsteps with nominal postal charges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The NCERT has launched a dedicated web portal (www.ncertbooks.ncert.gov.in) for supply of textbooks to schools and individuals. This portal ensures better distribution of textbooks across the country.

(c) and (d) Individual buyers can also procure NCERT books through this portal and get them delivered at their doorstep with nominal postal charges.

Implementation of Fifth Pay Commission

1584. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Culture has implemented the recommendations of Fifth Central Pay Commission for all its employees/staff and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ministry of Culture has consulted the Ministry of Finance regarding the implementation of the said recommendations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Task Force constituted in the Ministry for categorization and staffing pattern of libraries has

submitted its report and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the pending service matters/recommendations of various Pay Commissions related to Library Sector; and

(e) whether the Ministry has raised the pending anomaly with respect to grade pay of the Library Information Assistants with Anomaly Committee set up after Seventh Pay Commission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Recommendation of 5th CPC has been fully implemented in respect of Ministry of Culture (Secretariat) proper in accordance with the Notification issued by Ministry of Finance/Department of Personnel and Training. There were recommendations on categorization and staffing pattern of libraries. A High Power Committee was constituted in 2003 to examine the recommendations of the 5th Central Pay Commission in respect of library staff and to suggest a categorization formula, staffing pattern etc. The High Power Committee could not complete the work. Thereafter, a Task Force was constituted in the Ministry in 2009 for examining various recommendations of the 5th Central Pay Commission regarding libraries and to devise a proper formula for the categorization of various types of libraries; to recommend revised criteria for the categorization of Libraries and to explore the possibility of setting up of Library Cell in the Ministry. The report of the task force was discussed in the stakeholders meeting held on 18.03.2011 and the revised categorization formula was finalized taking into account the suggestions made by the participants. The final version of the revised categorization formula was sent to DoE, Ministry of Finance in June, 2011 to which DoE observed that by implementation of the revised categorization formula, the libraries would be upgraded and consequently the pay scale of the Library in-charge would also be upgraded. The matter was again sent to DoE with clarifications to which DoE recommended to identify 10-12 libraries and apply the revised categorization formula to test its utility. Thereafter, Members of the task force visited 16 Central Government Libraries for application of the revised categorizations formula and submitted their reports and recommendations on the application of revised formula for the categorization of Libraries. The matter was referred to Dept of Expenditure to take a final decision on the recommendations of the Task Force.

The Department of Expenditure examined the matter and advised to initiate steps in accordance with the latest recommendations of the Seventh CPC.

(d) As stated in reply to part (a) to (c) above.

(e) The issue of the anomaly with respect to the grade pay of LIA and ALIO was raised with the Seventh CPC to which Seventh CPC observed that: "The Commission is of the view that the posts are appropriately placed and no upgrade is justified. The Commission, however, suggests that the Ministry of Culture as the nodal ministry for this category, carry out a census of Central Government librarians."

Agreement for Tourism Benefits

1585. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into an agreement with an international agency to increase tourism-related benefits for local communities in targeted destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is expected to have far-reaching social, economic and environmental benefits by targeting local communities and entrepreneurs; 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 signing of Agreements with various international agencies is an ongoing process. The details of Agreements entered with various International Agencies to develop tourism in the country including tourism-related benefits for local communities in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of External Assistance received for the development of tourism infrastructure and other related activities are as follows:

- (i) **Buddhist Circuits in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Phase-I) (1988-1998):** The Government of India and Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) entered into loan agreement for 9244 JPY million in 1988 for Development of Buddhist Circuits in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Phase-I). This project covered

Buddhist Centres of Sarnath, Kushinagar, Piprawaha, Sravasti in Uttar Pradesh and Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir, Vaishali in Bihar. The above project was completed in December 1988. The total expenditure incurred on the project was Rs. 250.95 crore (approx).

- (ii) **Ajanta-Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project (Phase-I) (1992-2002):** The Government of India and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) entered into loan agreement for 3745 JPY million in 1992 for Ajanta-Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project (Phase-I). The places covered under the project were Ajanta and Ellora in Maharashtra. The project was completed in 2002 and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 127.50 crore in March, 2002.
- (iii) **Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project (Phase-II):** A loan Agreement for an amount equivalent to 7331 million Japanese Yen (Rs. 299 crore approx) was signed between the Government of India (Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance) and JICA on 31st March 2003 for AEDP-II. The loan became effective from 31st July 2003 (Loan Agreement No. ID – P150). The places covered were Ajanta, Ellora, Aurangabad, Daulatabad, Patnadevi, Lonar in Maharashtra. The work on the project is complete and the validity of loan Agreement expired on 31st July, 2014.
- (iv) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to Japanese Yen 7331 million was signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the year 2003 for Phase-II of Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project. The validity of above loan ended on 31st July, 2014.
- (v) An agreement for Rs. 450 lakhs was signed between the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, the Departments of Tourism of the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group) in 2013 to cooperate in upgrading the quality of services and goods provided for tourists along the "Buddhist Circuit" in India. The project has been completed and the strategy for integrated tourism development of the Buddhist Circuit in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh "INVESTING IN BUDDHIST CIRCUIT" was launched on 17th July, 2014.
- (vi) **South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development project (SATIDP)-India:** SATIDP-India with an Asian

Development Bank (ADB) loan of \$20 million was approved by ADB on 16th November, 2009, signed on 4th October 2010 and made effective on 25th January, 2011, focuses on the state of Sikkim. The project components included (i) connectivity enhancement, (ii) nature and culture based tourism destination improvements, and (iii) support to community participation, capacity building and project management.

- (vii) **Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism (IDIPT):** IDIPT was approved by ADB on 4th October 2010 as a Multitranches Financing Facility (MFF) for \$250 Million. The loan allocations are \$66.61 million to the State of Himachal Pradesh, \$61.98 million to the State of Punjab, \$55.79 million to the State of Tamil Nadu and \$61.62 million to the State of Uttarakhand. The Program targets enhanced economic growth and provision of livelihood opportunities for local communities through tourism infrastructure development with a focus on preservation and development of built, natural and cultural heritage and incidental services.

Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

1586. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana for the holistic development and welfare of tribal population is well progressing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of financial outlay and amount expended for various activities under the yojana State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is facing any administrative difficulties in implementing the scheme;
- (e) if so the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government is planning to allot more funds under the scheme and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Government of India launched "Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)" during 2014-15 for holistic development of tribal people across the country. 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 in the sectors of Housing, Livelihood, Health and Sanitation, Drinking Water, Agriculture and Irrigation, Electricity, Education, Skill development, Sports and Games and Preservation of Cultural Heritage etc. through appropriate convergence of resources and institutional mechanism. State Governments have been impressed upon to endeavour effecting convergence of resources under various Central as well as State Government schemes appropriately while formulating Annual Plan and long-term perspective plan for holistic development of tribals commensurating the objectives of VKY.

In 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 100.00 crore was allocated under VKY, which was released to ten States having Scheduled Areas. During 2015-16, allocation of Rs. 200.00 crores was made for 21 States based on their perspective plan. In 2016-17, only a token provision of Rs. 1.00 crore was made that was released to State Government of Rajasthan. The details of the funds released to the State Governments during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 under VKY is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Since 2016-17, separate allocation of funds under VKY has been discontinued and it has been envisaged that the fund requirement under the VKY strategy will be fulfilled out of the TSP [now called as Schedule Tribe Component (STC)] funds. The TSP caters to sectoral development by way of specific fund allocation under various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments.

A Statement showing earmarking of TSP funds by the Central Government Ministries/Departments and expenditure thereof during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. A Statement showing State-wise percentage of ST Population (as per 2011 census), total plan outlay, TSP Allocation and Expenditure during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Further, as a part of rationalization of Schemes of the Ministry, convergence of following schemes/interventions of the Ministry has been effected from 2016-17 as an Umbrella Programme of Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY):-

- (i) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

- (ii) Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce
- (iii) Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- (iv) Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education
- (v) Monitoring and Evaluation
- (vi) Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (EAP)
- (vii) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

A Statement showing Allocation and Expenditure under Umbrella Programme of VKY for the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) No specific difficulty has been reported by the State Government. However, the strategy involves bringing synergy and effecting convergence in planning and allocation of funds lying with various Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. There is multiplicity of schemes and agencies, coupled with multiple source of funds, multiple implementation guidelines. Among the States there is no uniform structure for control of TSP funds. Within each State, different Departments handle TSP funds, further complicating efforts at coordinating with the State. An online monitoring system has been put in place by the Ministry with web address <http://stcmis.gov.in> since 2017. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure *vis-à-vis* allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome monitoring. Further, nodal officer has been nominated in each of the line Ministries/Departments for coordination and monitoring. Ministry/Department-wise performance shall be reviewed jointly by MoTA and NITI Aayog.

(f) Economic and social advancement of Scheduled Tribes (STs) has received core attention of Government. The allocation under Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) was increased from Rs. 21,811 crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 32,508 crore in Revised Estimate (RE) 2017-18. In the Budget Estimate (BE) of 2018-19, Rs. 39,135 crore has been allocated under STC for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, which is 94% more than the allocation in 2012-13.

Statement-I

Details of the funds released to the State Governments during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 under VKY and Utilization Reported

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16	
		Funds released	Utilization reported	Funds released	Utilization reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	500.00	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	852.00	852.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	760.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1000.00	1000.00	1384.50	1273.44
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	1723.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	700.10	0.00	0.00
8.	Chandigarh	1000.00	1000.00	1344.80	1344.80
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	1909.28	1418.00
12.	Maharashtra	1000.00	0.00	1400.00	0.00
13.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	490.50	490.50
14.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	766.65	766.65
15.	Odisha	1000.00	1000.00	1650.00	1650.00
16.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	382.43	207.00
17.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1000.00	1046.42	1046.42
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	700.00	0.00
19.	Telangana	1000.00	1000.00	427.42	427.00
20.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	613.00	613.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
22.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2450.00	2025.00
Total		10000.00	8700.10	20000.00	13313.81

Statement-II

TSP Allocation and Expenditure by Central Ministries/Departments during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Agricultural Research and Education	133.80	90.00	90.00	133.00	108.03	108.03	133.20	114.00	112.07
2.	Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	953.52	885.60	875.68	971.71	930.10	914.25	1200.00	1765.21	1071.37
3.	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	45.20	28.93	31.78	45.22	43.60	37.46	56.00	57.37	56.44
4.	Food and Public Distribution	4.13	2.40	2.40	1.12	1.12	1.12	2.10	2.10	1.28
5.	Health and Family Welfare	2512.89	1866.37	1916.16	2013.02	2014.56	2038.64	2566.60	2572.18	320.91
6.	Higher Education	1267.62	951.31	884.34	1189.17	1011.05	1006.33	1238.00	1288.34	1231.12
7.	Land Resources	375.00	250.10	254.03	159.97	154.80	153.33	165.00	169.00	169.00
8.	Rural Development	10358.49	2907.93	3314.27	2714.37	2786.18	2786.64	4269.49	4269.49	4266.31
9.	School Education and Literacy	5663.80	4796.35	4707.15	4297.27	4297.16	4287.24	4276.70	4748.87	4343.98
10.	Science and Technology	78.12	36.30	36.20	85.04	85.04	53.23	100.00	100.00	59.10
11.	Telecommunications	17.50	7.47	0.00	1.64	0.00	11.96	0.00	25.65	29.00
12.	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	21.38	9.35	9.35	20.16	12.80	12.80	21.00	20.55	20.55
13.	Coal	37.15	0.00	33.05	0.00	37.15	37.15	18.00	25.38	25.38
14.	Culture	36.70	30.00	25.88	29.10	28.34	25.16	35.10	34.41	24.76
15.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	1526.00	1210.00	672.52	623.00	1074.30	1094.26	1400.00	1650.00	1649.90
16.	Electronics and Information Technology	256.00	106.22	222.33	172.00	181.00	172.23	214.40	186.40	185.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Environment, Forests and Climate Change	16.00	11.74	12.72	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
18.	Housing and Urban Affairs	144.00	24.60	19.99	130.00	40.20	26.05	111.38	111.60	111.32
19.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	200.57	121.36	123.14	176.55	52.65	49.23	127.10	43.94	27.11
20.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	273.00	179.37	170.39	214.27	206.53	197.18	246.01	409.11	350.83
21.	Ministry of Mines	21.47	0.00	10.71	0.00	8.94	8.19	11.70	12.70	12.52
22.	New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	72.00	69.49
23.	Panchayati Raj	1203.00	582.20	0.00	0.00	15.21	16.12	0.00	53.37	56.50
24.	Road Transport and Highways	400.00	350.00	399.26	400.00	520.00	513.26	400.00	380.00	379.96
25.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.75	0.00
26.	Textiles	55.57	49.47	33.04	42.28	67.78	49.16	40.20	40.20	33.62
27.	Tourism	47.05	27.50	30.45	37.00	21.25	21.24	37.50	37.50	37.50
28.	Tribal Affairs	4479.00	3850.00	3832.20	4792.19	4550.00	4472.26	4800.00	4798.64	4793.96
29.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	191.58	0.00	60.00	0.00	190.05	188.94	146.00	30.01	30.01
30.	Women and Child Development	1730.20	1517.00	1597.51	843.51	1666.71	1653.90	1418.60	1418.60	1417.55
31.	Youth Affairs and Sports	101.29	69.72	72.30	85.30	68.07	84.30	79.56	71.71	62.94
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	228.13	129.56	103.83	231.90	219.57	221.39	213.24	175.66	129.60
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	40.53	35.42	43.40	43.40	56.36	44.77	44.77	47.73
34.	Daman and Diu	8.68	8.68	10.36	12.18	12.18	14.48	16.24	16.24	23.04
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	395.46	334.26	510.40	510.40	899.65	525.00	693.83	654.79
Total		32386.84	20535.52	19920.72	19979.77	20963.17	21216.54	24005.39	25602.08	21810.56

BE = Budget Estimate, RE = Revised Estimate, Exp. = Actual Expenditure

Statement-III

State-wise % ST Population, Total Plan Outlay, TSP Allocation and % TSP during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	% ST Population in State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		TSP Allocation	TSP Allocation	% of Total Plan Outlay	% of Total Plan Outlay
		Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation				
		3	4	5	6	7	8				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
Andhra Pradesh	5.5	26670	1500	5.62	34408	1904	5.53	56067	3100	5.53	5.53
Assam	12.45	18000	90	0.50	25406	98	0.39	-	-	-	-
Bihar	1.28	55099	509	0.92	57138	679	1.19	64126	982	1.53	1.53
Chhattisgarh	30.62	26615	9519	35.77	29753	10513	35.33	34715	11500	33.13	33.13
Goa	10.23	357.25	36	10.08	490	51.5	10.51	474	56	11.81	11.81
Gujarat	14.75	69195	9039	13.06	79295	9691	12.22	85558	10267	12.00	12.00
Himachal Pradesh	5.71	4400	395	8.98	4800	432	9.00	5200	468	9.00	9.00
Jammu and Kashmir	11.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	26.21	18260	11797	64.61	22526	14272	63.36	28220	16304	57.77	57.77
Karnataka	6.95	65600	4357	6.64	72597	4678	6.44	85375	5566	6.52	6.52
Kerala	1.45	20000	600	3.00	20000	605	3.03	24000	683	2.85	2.85
Madhya Pradesh	21.09	54902	7562	13.77	60747	8658	14.25	75189	10907	14.51	14.51
Maharashtra	9.35	51223	4815	9.40	54999	5170	9.40	56997	5358	9.40	9.40
Manipur	35.12	8671	3060	35.29	-	3366	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	22.85	37529	7885	21.01	44230	8468	19.15	50200	10466	20.85	20.85
Rajasthan	13.48	66065	9178	13.89	111784	15613	13.97	99693	13596	13.64	13.64
Sikkim	33.8	2957	810	27.39	5176	-	-	1574	819	52.03	52.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu	1.1	42185	573	1.36	55100	658	1.19	60610	722	1.19
Telangana	9.34	48648	4560	9.37	52383	5036	9.61	67630	6171	9.12
Tripura	31.76	5151	2052	39.84	4827	2064	42.76	5184	2308	44.52
Uttar Pradesh	0.57	113500	104	0.09	120000	256	0.21	136667	260	0.19
Uttarakhand	2.89	16260	457	2.81	15795	430	2.72	15937	455	2.85
West Bengal	5.8	42694	3139	7.35	49507	3725	7.52	57905	4418	7.63
Total		793981	82037	10.33	920961	96368	10.46	1011321	104406	10.32

Statement-IV

Allocation and Expenditure under the schemes of Umbrella Programme of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana during 2016-17 and 2017-18

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17			2017-18		
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp. (Upto (20.02.2018))
1.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)	200.00	340.00	340.21	270.00	240.00	191.82
2.	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	158.00	3.00	2.00	100.00	25.00	0.00
3.	Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Scheduled Tribes	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	72.40
4.	Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education	17.39	6.39	4.69	12.04	6.35	0.76
5.	Monitoring and Evaluation	8.00	2.00	1.39	3.00	3.00	0.98
6.	Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	0.39	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
7.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	504.78	472.4	469.29	505.06	394.35	265.96

MoU by ONGC

1587. SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC had entered into an Memorandum of Understanding with Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) for establishment of Barite Beneficiation Plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with any time-line fixed to complete the project with the concurrence of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited and Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) entered into an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a Barite Beneficiation Plant in Andhra Pradesh to beneficiate low grade Barites to meet the requirement of Barites of ONGC. The Government has conveyed its concurrence for the project to ONGC. As per the pre-feasibility report, the project is scheduled to be completed in 15 months.

[Translation]

Employment Survey

1588. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Bureau has conducted any

survey to find out the actual data of employment in the country;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof and the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to provide profitable employment and unemployment allowances to all registered unemployed youth and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Labour Bureau has conducted six household based Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys (EUS) since 2010 till 2016 and reports of five rounds have been released till date. The report of fifth round of Annual Employment Unemployment Survey (EUS) was released in September, 2016. The key labour force indicators i.e. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Rate (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) are reported for persons aged 15 years and above. The details of outcome of the key labour force indicators based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) Approach is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) On the recommendations of Task Force on Employment, however, this survey has been discontinued. Since 2016, Labour Bureau has also been conducting Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for enterprises employing 10 or more workers. Six Reports of QES have been released so far. The findings of QES is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Labour Force Participation Rate based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status UPSS (PS+SS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above based on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th EUS

(in per cent)

Survey/Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate under UPSS											
	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Second EUS (2011-12)	79.4	33.9	—	57.9	73.7	19.1	—	48.0	77.9	30.0	—	55.4
Third EUS (2012-13)	78.7	29.9	—	55.5	73.2	17.8	—	46.7	77.2	26.5	—	53.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	76.4	36.4	–	58.8	74.0	19.7	–	47.9	75.7	31.1	–	55.6
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	78.0	31.7	52.2	55.8	69.1	16.6	41.2	43.7	75.5	27.4	48.8	52.4

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

Worker Participation Rate based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status UPSS (PS+SS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above based on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th EUS

(in per cent)

Survey/Sector	Worker Population Rate under UPSS											
	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P
Second EUS (2011-12)	77.5	32.5	–	56.3	71.3	17.0	–	45.8	75.9	28.5	–	53.6
Third EUS (2012-13)	76.1	28.7	–	53.6	70.4	15.7	–	44.2	74.5	25.0	–	51.0
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	74.3	35.1	–	57.1	71.4	17.5	–	45.5	73.5	29.6	–	53.7
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	75.7	30.2	51.9	53.9	67.1	14.8	36.9	41.8	73.3	25.8	47.2	50.5

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

Unemployment Rate based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status UPSS (PS+SS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above based on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Annual EUS

(in per cent)

Survey/Sector	Unemployment Rate under UPSS											
	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P
Second EUS (2011-12)	2.4	4.1	–	2.9	3.1	11.2	–	4.7	2.6	5.3	–	3.3
Third EUS (2012-13)	3.3	4.2	–	3.5	3.9	11.7	–	5.3	3.5	5.6	–	4.0
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	2.7	3.4	–	2.9	3.5	10.8	–	4.9	2.9	4.9	–	3.4
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	2.9	4.7	0.6	3.4	3.0	10.9	10.3	4.4	3.0	5.8	3.2	3.7

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

Statement-II

The sector-wise details regarding level estimates under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Rounds are presented as under in Table 1:

Table 1 : Sector-wise Change of Employment

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates (1st Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Round)					
		Level Estimates as on 1 April, 2016	Change Estimates (1 July, 2016 over 1 April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Oct., 2016 over 1 July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Jan., 2017 over 1 Oct., 2016)	Change Estimates (1st April'17 over 1st Jan.'17)	Change Estimates (1st July'17 over 1st April'17)
1.	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87
2.	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10
3.	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07
4.	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05
6.	IT/BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02
7.	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99
8.	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31
	Total	206.22	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64

*[English]***Outstanding Credit to MSMEs**

1589. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of growth of outstanding credit to MSMEs expanded by all scheduled commercial banks has been declining;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to improve the credit extension to MSMEs; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to come up with a framework wherein the banks and micro-finance institutions could co-ordinate to extend loans to the sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not yet developed such framework.

Cooperation of CCRT with Higher Education Institutions

1590. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to synergize higher education institutions with Centers for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) for providing value based education and instilling Indian cultural pride in youths; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) an autonomous organisation under Ministry of Culture is already working in the field of Cultural Education by way of providing education to the in-service teachers, teacher educators and administrators, producing supplementary reading materials on cultural education in the form of printed and audio-video teaching aids; sensitizing students to the rich cultural heritage of India. It conducts programmes under the scheme "Propagation of Culture among college and school students", interlinking of education with culture and Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme. During the training programme the participating teachers are required to interact with local school students thus facilitating the participating teachers to translate the open handed learning in their respective institutions.

CCRT has helped NCERT and CBSE in introducing heritage crafts and other forms of arts in the curriculum. The CCRT worked with NCERT in preparation of position papers of the National Focus Group of National Curriculum Framework 2005.

Incredible India Campaign

1591. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the country's spiritual and wellness traditions will form the highlights to Tourism Ministry's incredible India 2.0 campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Incredible India 2.0 campaign proposes to 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) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India 2.0 campaign, during the financial year 2017-18 to promote various destinations and tourism products of the country including

spiritual, medical and wellness tourism in important and potential source markets overseas.

(c) and (d) The Incredible India 2.0 campaign aims at a shift from generic promotions undertaken across the world to market specific promotional plans and content creation with thematic creatives on different niche products including spiritual, medical and wellness tourism.

Allahabad University

1592. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken substantive action on the audit report presented by the University Grants Commission panel on alleged misadministration in the Allahabad University and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of changes that the Government proposes to bring in the administration of the University for proper utilisation of funds; and

(c) the details of check and balance planned/being planned by the Government to ensure efficient and better administration in the said University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Action on the report on the academic, research, financial and infrastructural audit of the University of Allahabad conducted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) is at preliminary stage. However, as regards proper utilisation of funds, a detailed directive has already been issued to all the Central Universities including University of Allahabad through UGC reiterating the need for improving financial management and strict compliance of rules and procedures. All Central Universities, including University of Allahabad have been requested to conduct internal audits of their Accounts in a time bound manner. In administrative matters like career advancement scheme, promotion policies, fixation of pay/grade pay, allowances, increments, upgradation/revision of pay scales/allowances etc., the Central Universities including University of Allahabad have been advised to take decision in strict conformity with the rules/regulations/instructions of Government of India/UGC. The meetings of the Statutory Bodies of the Universities are attended by the

representatives of the Ministry as well as the UGC as per the respective Statutes with a view to ensure observance of Rules and maintenance of procedural propriety.

Merger of Oil Companies

1593. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge all Public Sector oil companies into single entity and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the said mega merger of oil companies; and

(b) the State-wise Corporate Social Responsibility and finance participation by Public Sector Undertakings of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) 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 approval to the Government of India's decision to sell its existing 51.11% shareholding in HPCL to ONGC, for total consideration of Rs. 36,915 crore, Share Purchase Agreement was entered into. Accordingly, the Share Purchase Agreement was executed on 20.1.2018 between President of India and ONGC.

The closing of the transaction for strategic acquisition of 51.11% paid-up capital in HPCL from Government of India took place on 31st January, 2018.

(b) The details of total amount spent under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) along with projects/programmes undertaken by major oil Public Sector Undertakings of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for

the last three years are available in their respective Annual Reports and at their websites at www.ongcindia.com, www.gailonline.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.iocl.com, www.hindustanpetroleum.com, www.oil-india.com and www.engineersindia.com.

Electrification of Schools

1594. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of schools in rural areas across the country which have an access to 24/7 electricity, State/UT-wise;

(b) the percentage of schools in rural areas across the country which have the facilities of computers, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government plan to strengthen the quality of education through digitalization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the Central Government supports States and Union Territories for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including internal electrification and computer facility, based on the gap determined by Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), and proposals received from respective State/UT, according to the budgetary provision available for the scheme. As per UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional), 55.80% of schools in rural areas have functional electricity and 11.08% schools in rural areas have functional computer(s). State/UT-wise details in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Under SSA, there is a provision of Rs. 50 lakh per district per year, to maximize Information and Communication Technology (ICT) coverage in upper primary schools with special emphasis on Science and Mathematics, which includes funding for hardware, software etc.

The ICT Component of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for opportunities to secondary stage students to build their capacity in ICT skills and make them learn through computer aided learning process. The

Scheme covers Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools with emphasis on educationally backward blocks and areas with concentration of SC, ST, minority and weaker sections. So far 88,957 schools have been approved under the ICT component of RMSA. The scheme provides financial assistance for setting up of ICT facilities in schools by provisioning for capital expenditure as well as recurring costs, including software such as learning management systems and curriculum based courseware.

Further, Department of School Education and Literacy has undertaken various digital initiatives. Some of these are:—

- (i) **E-pathshala:**— A web portal and mobile application has been developed to disseminate e-resources developed by NCERT, SCERT/ SIEs, State boards etc. SIEs in multiple languages;
- (ii) **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER):**— A Web portal has been developed to make digital resources available for teachers and students as free and open source material, to enable the participation of the community in development and sharing of digital resources and to facilitate the adoption and creation of digital resources in different Indian languages;
- (iii) Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform known as SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) has been launched to design and offer online courses for students, teachers and teacher educators, in order to promote quality education and lifelong learning;
- (iv) **SWAYAM PRABHA (Kishore Manch) DTH-TV Channels:**— The Ministry of Human Resource Development has developed a learning plan for utilization of satellite communication technologies for transmission of educational e-contents through 32 National Channels i.e. SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV.
- (v) Shagun portal has been designed to showcase the innovative and successful models implemented by all States and UTs in diverse circumstances. It has two modules namely online monitoring and innovations repository.

Statement

Statement showing State/UT-wise percentage of schools in rural areas with functional electricity and computer(s)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of schools in rural areas with functional electricity	Percentage of schools in rural areas with functional computer(s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85.96	42.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	92.85	18.34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.84	12.10
4.	Assam	20.95	3.80
5.	Bihar	40.95	0.52
6.	Chandigarh	100.00	87.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	68.09	2.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99.68	20.32
9.	Daman and Diu	100.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	100.00	61.78
11.	Goa	99.83	25.42
12.	Gujarat	99.89	39.27
13.	Haryana	96.77	24.48
14.	Himachal Pradesh	91.40	13.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28 20	7.18
16.	Chandigarh	29.10	3.55
17.	Karnataka	95 88	21.29
18.	Kerala	96.19	70.19
19.	Lakshadweep	100 00	94.29
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20 84	3.57
21.	Maharashtra	82 33	27.70

1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	30.11	10.57
23.	Meghalaya	21.89	3.38
24.	Mizoram	55.41	7.96
25.	Nagaland	41.25	19.50
26.	Odisha	31.31	2.86
27.	Puducherry	100.00	99.74
28.	Punjab	99.94	38.44
29.	Rajasthan	51.49	5.49
30.	Sikkim	77.72	33.50
31.	Tamil Nadu	99.26	36.72
32.	Telangana	86.00	13.63
33.	Tripura	25.72	6.86
34.	Uttar Pradesh	38.82	2.75
35.	Uttarakhand	70.03	20.62
36.	West Bengal	77.14	4.96
	Total	55.80	11.08

Source: U-DISE, 2016-17 (Provisional)

Central Hindi Directorate

1595. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Personal Contact Programme (PCP) conducted by the Central Hindi Directorate for the benefit of the students of correspondence courses in non-Hindi speaking States during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether according to the highest number of students strength, the number of PCP held in Tamil Nadu is more than other non-Hindi speaking States of India during the said period and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in any non-Hindi speaking State, any new PCP centre(s) had been opened for the benefits of the

Correspondence Course students during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the total number of exam centres, where the exams were conducted for Correspondence Course students of Central Hindi Directorate with Students' strength during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether in any non-Hindi speaking State, new exam centre(s) had been opened for the benefits of the Correspondence Course students during the said period 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 details of Personal Contact Programme (PCP) conducted by Central Hindi Directorate for the benefit of the students of correspondence courses in non-Hindi speaking States during last three years, State/UT-wise are as follows:—

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Kerala	—	1	2
Tamil Nadu	7	8	11
West Bengal	3	3	6
Karnataka	1	—	—
Meghalaya	—	1	—
Assam	—	1	—
Puducherry	1	—	—

(b) According to the highest number of students strength, the number of Personal Contact Programmes (PCP) in Tamil Nadu is more than other non-Hindi speaking states during 2014-15 to 2016-17, as evident from the table at Part (a) reply.

(c) New PCP Centres had been opened in non-Hindi speaking states as mentioned below:—

2014-15: Hossur (Tamil Nadu), **2015-16:** Hooghly (West Bengal), Birbhum (West Bengal), Thiruvannimalai (Tamil Nadu), **2016-17:** Cuddalore ((Tamil Nadu), Howrah (West Bengal)

(d) The details of total no. of exam Centers (State-wise) opened during the said period along with Students' strength are as follows:—

State	Number of Centres	Student Strength
Andhra Pradesh	04	18
Assam	02	27
New Delhi	01	19
Goa	01	03
Gujarat	01	12
Jammu and Kashmir	02	01
Karnataka	03	52
Kerala	07	168
Maharashtra	02	09
Manipur	01	04
Meghalaya	01	01
Odisha	04	66
Punjab	02	14
Puducherry	01	56
Tamil Nadu	20	2399
Tripura	02	12
West Bengal	08	149
Nagaland	01	01

(e) New Exam Centers had been opened during the said period. The State-wise details are as follows:—

State	Number of Centres
West Bengal	01
Tamil Nadu	03

[Translation]

Employment in NIOS

1596. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of peons working on daily wages in the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and its regional offices and number of persons out of them employed since 1997;

(b) the total number of peons required at present in the said institute;

(c) the reasons for not making them permanent as per the current requirement of the NIOS;

(d) the reaction of the Government on the anti-worker attitude of the Institute; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) 29 Casual Labour/Daily Wages Peons are presently working in the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). None of them has been engaged continuously since 1997.

(b) These 29 Casual Labour/Daily Wages Peons have been engaged as per the current requirement.

(c) Causal Labour/Daily Wages Peons are engaged for seasonal work and to meet the temporary requirement for different projects undertaken by NIOS from time to time. There is no scheme to appoint such Causal Labour/Daily Wages Peons on permanent basis in NIOS.

(d) There is no anti worker attitude in the Institution.

(e) Does not arise.

Seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1597. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidhyalayas in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra and the total number of seats and the total number of students enrolled against these seats;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of seats in the Kendriya Vidhyalayas situated in Ahmednagar;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the posts of teachers are vacant in said Vidyalayas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not filling said posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There are 3 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra – KV No. 1 Ahmednagar, KV M.I.R.C., Ahmednagar and KV V.R.D.E., Ahmednagar. The total number of seats and students enrolled in these KVs is 2760 and 2711 respectively.

(b) and (c) There is no decision at present to increase the number of seats in the above KVs

(d) and (e) As on 1.2.2018, the KV-wise vacancy position of teaching staff at Ahmednagar is as under:—

Name of KV	No. of Vacancies
No. 1, Ahmednagar	11
M.I.R.C. Ahmednagar	11
V.R.D.E. Ahmednagar	7

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary durations by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

[English]

Time Bound Delivery of ESI Services

1598. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation proposes to set up societies across the country for time bound delivery of services to its beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure/financial cost likely to be involved therein; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to transfer the reimbursement amount to beneficiaries with due diligence in a timebound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The 46th Indian Labour Conference held on 20th and 21st July, 2015 in one of its recommendation stated that "*The ESIC should directly run the health services in all the States, state should not be asked to bear the cost of medical expenses.*" Therefore, the matter was taken up in 166th meeting of the ESI Corporation on 07.08.2015, a sub-committee was formed. In the 167th meeting, the sub-committee submitted its report and it was decided to form State Autonomous Body under Section 58(5) of the ESI Act, 1948. Structure of the State Autonomous Body was circulated and all state Government were informed to constitute a State Autonomous Body by 31.03.2017 so as to be eligible for 100% expenditure up to the ceiling from ESIC. Due to some states going for assembly election, deadline was further extended to 30.06.2017.

14 States accepted the proposal for State Autonomous Body and are entitled to get the benefit of 100% bearing of expenditure up to the ceiling, laid down from time to time, by ESI Corporation subject to them forming State Autonomous Body/Society as per structure approved by Corporation in its 172th meeting held on 06.12.2017. However, for rest of the states existing arrangement of sharing expenditure in the ratio of 7/8:1/8 shall continue. For the states forming State Autonomous Body/Society, funds shall be directly transferred to the Society which is likely to enhance the medical benefit service delivery in respective states under ESI Scheme available to its beneficiaries.

(c) From time to time, ESI Corporation has undertaken steps to ensure due diligence while processing reimbursement claim of ESI beneficiaries. The steps taken include administrative reform measures and Information Technology (IT)/online processing of such reimbursement claims. In addition CPGRAMS also monitors such cases at ESIC Head Quarter.

[Translation]

National Policy for Development of Ancient Heritage

1599. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any National Policy for promotion and development of country's historic and religious heritage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified new historical and religious places in the country during the last two years; 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) As per the information received from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), a Central Sector Scheme, with a total outlay of Rs. 500 crore was launched on 21st January, 2015.

HRIDAY scheme aims at preserving and revitalizing the soul and the unique character of the heritage cities in India. Under the Scheme, twelve cities namely, Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni, and Warangal have been identified for development. The mission period of HRIDAY Scheme is till November, 2018. HRIDAY Scheme supports the development of core heritage linked civic infrastructure projects which includes revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage, religious, cultural and tourism assets of the cities. These initiatives include development of water supply, sanitation, drainage, waste management, approach roads, footpaths, street lights, tourist conveniences, electricity wiring, landscaping etc.

So far, 63 projects amounting to Rs. 421.47 crore for the 12 HRIDAY Cities have been approved under the Scheme out of which 241.26 crore has been released. Project implementation has begun in all 12 cities and the physical progress of the scheme so far is around 40%.

[English]

Export of Gems and Jewellery

1600. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of gems and jewellery shrank during the last year and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the gems and jewellery sector is also facing several issues related to the compliance of GST; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per DGIC&S data, the gems and jewellery export has increased by 10.51% during last year (2016-17) to USD 43.41 Billion as compared to USD 39.28 Billion in 2015-16. However, during the current year (upto December 2017), gems and jewellery export was USD 31.24 Billion showing a decline by 3.25% over the corresponding period last year. The slow demand in consuming market such as USA and Europe and slowdown in the industry are main reason for decline for a short period in gems and jewellery export during the current year.

(c) With a view to promote the Gems and Jewellery sector, Government has taken a number of steps such as setting up of Common Facility Centres for gems and jewellery sector; amendment of wastage and value addition norms for gems and jewellery items; and providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets, creation of export related infrastructure, etc. under various schemes of the Department of Commerce.

(d) and (e) The gems and jewellery sector, which primarily comprises of the unorganized and smaller segments, is gearing up for successful transition from the traditional documentation to new statutory forms and procedures under GST. The representations made by Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) for changes in GST to give relief to the sector has been taken up with Ministry of Finance and the same has been addressed by the GST Council, such as reduction in GST rate on job work, treating industrial rough diamond at par with non-industrial rough diamond, exempting nominated agencies/banks from payment of IGST on import of gold and reduction in GST rate of cut and polished diamonds, coloured gemstones and synthetic stones from 3% to 0.25%.

Publication of Images of Taj Mahal

1601. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that old sepia-toned images, monochrome photographs and art works on Taj Mahal in the archives of the Archaeological Survey of India are being compiled for publication in a large format folio and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the idea is to put together the scattered visual works into one comprehensive folio and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government realised that they had a wealth of material on the Taj, ranging from old photographs to sepia-toned images and beautiful paintings and lithographs which have not been ever compiled in a comprehensive whole and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, the department has old photographs (black and white), sepia-toned images and drawings of different parts of Taj Mahal, but it has not been compiled as the body of photographic material is too vast to be compiled in a single unit.

Students Studying under RTE

1602. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of students studying in schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right to Education Act, 2009 for the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of new admissions under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right to Education Act, 2009 for the past three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the States have reimbursed schools fee/expenditure for the costs incurred to implement Section 12(1)(c);

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether there are any pending proposals for fee reimbursement as stipulated under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State-wise details of children studying in schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of new admissions made under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act are not maintained Centrally.

(c) to (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA) norms provide for States/UTs to reimburse to the private unaided schools for admission under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 according to the per child cost notified by the respective State/UT. Thereafter, the expenditure incurred by the State/UT is supported under SSA for Classes I to VIII subject to a limit of 20% of the overall SSA budget approved for the respectively State/UT.

13 States have submitted claims in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) 2015-16 and 2016-17 for children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) during academic session 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. In the AWP&B, 2017-18, 15 States have submitted claims for children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) during academic session 2016-17. Funds were approved under SSA for 7 States during 2015-16, 10 States during 2016-17 and 6 States during 2017-18 as per SSA norms. State-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) There are no pending proposals for fee reimbursement as stipulated under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 with the Central Government.

Statement-I

State-wise details of children studying in private unaided schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 during last three years

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	394	540	725
2.	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	4653	3242	15062
5.	Bihar	61887	97717	139418
6.	Chandigarh	2145	2825	3487
7.	Chhattisgarh	100927	128639	167044
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
9.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
10.	Delhi	33201	49043	51254
11.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
12.	Gujarat	13033	41586	83734
13.	Haryana	NA	NA	NA
14.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		RTE Act, 2009 Not Applicable	
16.	Jharkhand	8237	10489	13244
17.	Karnataka	217306	316115	414106
18.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA
19.	Lakshadweep		No Private Unaided School	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	637123	795225	851538
21.	Maharashtra	65719	104945	142112
22.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
23.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
24.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
25.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
26.	Odisha	31150	31994	38820
27.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
28.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA
29.	Rajasthan	436070	555966	600666
30.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
31.	Tamil Nadu	131566	197369	287068
32.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA
33.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttar Pradesh	108	3278	21598
35.	Uttarakhand	66851	83450	95427
36.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA
Total		1810370	2422423	2925303

Source: AWP&B, SSA

Statement-II

Details of proposals received from State Governments and approvals against reimbursement to Private Schools for the last three years under SSA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.75	0.0	Proposal was not approved for 2016-17, as State has not notified per child cost for reimbursement.
2.	Bihar	2559.714	0.0	4250.69	0.0	6057.07	0.0	State has neither notified per child cost nor reimbursed the amount to private schools.
3.	Chhattisgarh	3358.840	3064.690	3500	3133.28	3500	0.0	For 2014-15 and 2015-16, proposal was approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.
4.	Delhi	5139.510	0.0	14545.78	3481.95	7351.31	0.0	For 2014-15, per child cost was not notified and private schools were not reimbursed. For 2015-16, proposal was approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, the proposal has been approved in principal subject to submission of relevant documents.
5.	Gujarat	1303.300	1303.300	5406.18	5406.18	11374.35	0.0	For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.
6.	Jharkhand	672.930	0.0	1500.98	0.0	1000.00	0.0	For 2014-15 and 2015-16, private schools were not reimbursed. For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.
7.	Karnataka	16023.771	12355.156	22636.0	16549.75	37900.00	18246.75	Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Madhya Pradesh	24333.400	0.0	50121.64	9707.77	14919.64	14919.64	Proposal for 2014-15 was approved in 2015-16. However, proposal for 2015-16 was not approved, as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
9.	Maharashtra	13811.270	0.0	24313.08	2469.99	42269.32	1400.00	Proposal for 2014-15 was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools. For 2015-16 and 2016-17, proposal has been approved as per SSA norms.
10.	Odisha	953.940	15.115	88.34	88.34	35.11	35.11	Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.
11.	Rajasthan	18925.00	4171.210	13895.84	8292.5	26762.03	12453.41	Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.
12.	Tamil Nadu	7157.21	0.0	39936.56	18.62	12493.54	0.0	For 2014-15, proposal was not approved as State did not notify per child cost. For 2015-16, proposal has been approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, proposal was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
13.	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	406.48	0.0	Proposal for 2016-17 was not approved as State has not started admissions in private schools.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5.26	5.262	121.5	121.5	1166.29	0.0	Proposal for 2016-17 was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
15.	Uttarakhand	4204.680	4150.838	4958.19	0.0	13147.57	3950.42	Proposals have been approved for 2014-15 and 2016-17 as per PAB norms. Proposal for 2015-16 was approved in principle subject to submission of relevant documents by State.
Total		98448.825	25065.571	185274.78	49269.88	178495.46	51005.33	

Source: AWP&B Minutes, SSA.

[Translation]

Online Courses

1603. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities offering online courses in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to select universities for online courses on the basis of their ranking and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to offer degree, diploma and all types of courses through online education 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) AICTE and UGC have a regulation for facilitating credit transfer on SWAYAM. UGC is now formulating the regulation for online education.

[English]

Skilled Workforce

1604. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a record of an abysmal 4.69 per cent of workforce with formal vocational skills as opposed to developed countries, where the percentage of skilled workforce is between 60 per cent and 90 per cent of the total workforce and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the country needs a very strong legislation on Skill Development like Germany and South Korea to evolve a system of skill development and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is lagging behind in achieving targets in various skill development schemes and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has studied the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled workforce

in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to skill youth to avoid turning demographic dividend into disasters?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) As per the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 it is estimated that only 4.69% of the total workforce in India has undergone formal skill training.

The Government of India does not have any legislation on skill development. However, a number of steps have been taken by the Government to meet the skill requirements of the country. There are more than 20 Central Ministries/ Departments implementing skill development programmes. As per the information provided by the Ministries, skilling target and achievement for the last three years is, given below:—

Year	Target (in lakhs)	Achievement (in lakhs)
1. 2015-16	125.69	104.16
2. 2016-17	117.02	90.78
3. 2017-18*	65.35	34.77

*Received so far.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas tfojana (PMKVY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and/ Entrepreneurship targets to train 1 crore candidates during 2016-2020. State-wise details of number of candidates trained as on 27.02.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) at district level, strengthen Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure and promote apprenticeship through the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), launched on 19th August 2016.

The National Skill Development Corporation commissioned studies to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of the incremental human resource requirement. Based on these studies, state-wise details of estimated incremental human resource requirement during 2013-2022 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Short Term Training PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target*	Trained*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78550	44604
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	840	0
3.	Assam	54547	25566
4.	Bihar	123226	63931
5.	Chandigarh	5920	962
6.	Chhattisgarh	48791	17983
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	600	0
8.	Daman and Diu	435	0
9.	Delhi	123084	62601
10.	Goa	1380	960
11.	Gujarat	50161	20499
12.	Haryana	212787	126642
13.	Himachal Pradesh	29870	8530
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	63213	33898
15.	Chandigarh	33280	13474
16.	Karnataka	68320	27105
17.	Kerala	39385	17924
18.	Madhya Pradesh	239951	123510
19.	Maharashtra	84106	41372
20.	Manipur	3990	1539
21.	Meghalaya	6290	2228
22.	Mizoram	120	0
23.	Nagaland	4094	1800
24.	Odisha	82670	40991
25.	Puducherry	5220	2277
26.	Punjab	137736	70005

1	2	3	4
27.	Rajasthan	257679	154589
28.	Sikkim	2460	525
29.	Tamil Nadu	175790	78184
30.	Telangana	115344	66882
31.	Tripura	14324	4964
32.	Uttar Pradesh	435447	233540
33.	Uttarakhand	47188	20477
34.	West Bengal	127377	64922
Grand Total		2674175	1372484

*as on 27.02.2018

Statement-II*Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-22)*

Sl. No.	State	Incremental Human Resource Requirements (In lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.47
3.	Assam	12.34
4.	Chhattisgarh	30.44
5.	Delhi	63.42
6.	Goa	2.27
7.	Gujarat	57.57
8.	Haryana	34.85
9.	Haryana	093
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12.06
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.23
12.	Chandigarh	44.53
13.	Karnataka	84.76
14.	Kerala	29.57

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	78.16
16.	Maharashtra	155.22
17.	Manipur	2.33
18.	Meghalaya	2.49
19.	Mizoram	1.40
20.	Nagaland	0.97
21.	Odisha	33.46
22.	Punjab	28.99
23.	Rajasthan	42.42
24.	Sikkim	1.48
25.	Tamil Nadu	135.52
26.	Tripura	2.59
27.	Uttar Pradesh	110.11
28.	Uttarakhand	20.61
29.	West Bengal	93.43
Grand Total		1203.34

Steel Development Fund

1605. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States seeking financial assistance from the Steel Development Fund for the steel plants located in the respective States during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend financial assistance from Steel Development Fund to the steel plants located in Karnataka, to augment/increase the production of steel in the country; and

(d) 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 proposal has

been received from any State/UT for financial assistance from the Steel Development Fund (SDF) to the steel plants located in the States during the last three years and the current year.

(c) and (d) The Government has no plans to extend financial assistance from SDF to the steel plants located in the State.

Import of Agarbattis

1606. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raw agarbattis imported by India in the last three years along with the duty slap thereon during the said period; and

(b) the details of total revenue generated by import of raw agarbattis in the last three 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 (b) India's import under HS code 33074100 [Agarbatti and other odoriferous preparations which operate by burning], Customs Duty levied thereon and revenue generated during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Qty. (Ton)	Val (Rs. in crore)	Customs basic duty (MFN Rate)	Revenue generated under Exim code 3307 (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	61865	384.92	10%	24.82
2015-16	86931	440.82	10%	28.53
2016-17	113156	496.90	10%	31.82

Untrained Teachers

1607. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that 15 lakh school teachers have signed up for the Government's Diploma in Elementary Education programme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) was tasked by the Government

to run one time D.El, ED. courses to train all untrained teachers before the March, 2019 deadline and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that during the six years from March, 2010 to March, 2016, only 4 lakh teachers were trained; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The Right to Education Act, 2009 has been amended to extend the period of training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. All untrained in-service elementary teachers are required to acquire minimum qualifications as laid down by the academic authority by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted with the task of conducting the training of untrained in-service elementary teachers. 13,63,872 untrained in-service teachers have signed up with confirmed admissions at NIOS Portal. NIOS is conducting D.El.Ed. programme through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode and SWAYAM platform, SWAYAMPURABHA DTH channel are also used for this purpose. As per records available in the Ministry, 7,08,920 teachers have been trained during March, 2010 to March, 2016.

Promotion of Agriculture Tourism

1608. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the potential of agriculture tourism in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to promote agriculture tourism in Gujarat and other States of the country; and

(c) whether the Government has taken initiative to showcase the potential for agriculture tourism in the country especially Gujarat at the international stage to attract foreign tourists to 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 (c) As per the Gujarat Government's Tourism Policy 2015-2020, incentives have been made available for Rural Tourism projects. The

Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic tourism destination to showcase its various tourism destinations and attractions including Rural Tourism products. The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the International markets and participates in various promotional events to attract foreign tourists to the Country, including to the State of Gujarat.

Reservation in Teaching Posts

1609. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated a new formula for implementing reservation in teaching posts;

(b) if so, details of the formula;

(c) whether it is true that the new formula will eventually reduce the faculty posts of SC/ST and OBC since the faculty posts are proposed to be calculated, department-wise rather than aggregate posts in a university and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken by the Ministry on the above recommendation 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) There is no new formula in the percentage of faculty posts reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Castes (OBCs). However, in pursuance of Allahabad High Court judgement which was upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the University Grants Commission (UGC) had constituted a Committee which had recommended amendments to clauses 6(c) and 8(a)(v) of the UGC Guidelines for strict implementation of Reservation Policy of the Government in Universities, Deemed to be Universities, Colleges and other Grant-in-aid Institutions and Centers, 2006. The recommendations of the Committee have been considered and approved by the Commission in their 528th meeting. The matter has been considered in the Ministry and the UGC has been directed to carry out the amendments as approved by the Commission, in compliance with the Court Judgement.

Admission of Colour Blind Students

1610. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no statutory bar on admission of students who have colour vision deficiency into educational institutions, particularly in medical colleges and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether various colleges, including medical colleges under the mandate of the Medical Council of India arbitrarily deny admissions to such students and not implementing the Supreme Court's order in a matter allowing admission to two colour-blind students into a medical college;

(c) whether the Government seeks to develop a comprehensive policy with regard to the admission as well as the scope of academic programmes accessible for the benefit of such students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Medical Council of India has informed that vide its notification dated 22nd January, 2018 it has reserved 5% seats of the annual sanctioned intake capacity which is to be filled up by the candidates with benchmark disabilities in accordance with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, based on the merit list of 'National Eligibility-Cum-Entrance Test' (NEET). The Specified Disability of visual impairment is contained in the schedule of the aforesaid Act.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 O' Clock.

...(Interruptions)

11.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at 12.00 of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

12.0¼ hrs.

(At this stage Kumari Sushmita Dev, Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Shri Thota Narsimham, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion on different issues. But I have disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): On behalf of Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8802/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): Madam, I beg to lay a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8803/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8804/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2016-17, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2016-17.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8805/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organizations, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organizations, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8806/16/18]

12.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

51st Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table of the House the 51st Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 10th February, 2018 from the Hon'ble President:—

“I have received the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of the Parliament assembled together on 29 January, 2018.”

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that Shri Neiphu Rio, an elected member from the Nagaland Parliamentary Constituency of Nagaland has resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 22 February, 2018.

12.05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[Translation]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House at the earliest.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Please lay the matters under rule 377, on the Table of the House.

- (i) **Need to implement Law Commission Report on Transportation and Housekeeping of egg laying hens and broiler Chickens**

[English]

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (North Central Mumbai): The Law Commission of India in its 269th Report

*Treated as laid on the Table.

titled "Transportation and House-keeping of Egg-laying hens and Broiler Chickens" recommended modification of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Egg Laying hens) Rules, 2012 and incorporate regulations for housing and stocking density of broiler birds under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Broiler Chickens) Rules, 2017 with an aim to put an end to the cruel practices of confining birds in battery cages and adopt compassionate methods of meat production.

The rules should be modified keeping in view the constitutional provisions and the objectives of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. 1960.

In order to curb inhuman practices of confining poultry-farm birds in battery cages and ensure dignity and humane treatment of poultry farm birds.

I urge the Government to implement law Commission's recommendations by notifying draft rules pertaining to egg laying hens and broiler chickens at the earliest.

(ii) Need to construct a rake point at Malihabad railway station in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA (Misrikh): Malihabad is famous for various species of mangoes including Dasherri mango in the country and abroad and Horticulture and export of mango are the means of livelihood of millions of people in the area around Lucknow-Hardoi. Mango is a fruit which gets spoiled in a very short time. If it is not delivered in time after packaging and packing to the market it can be spoiled and cause difficulty for mango orchid owners. The quick supply of mangoes to Delhi for international exports is compulsory. Therefore, for the loading of mango at Malihabad railway station the rake points are required. Malihabad railway station is located on the Lucknow-Delhi railroad of Northern Railway and surrounded by mango orchids.

Therefore, it is requested to the Government that Rake Points should be constructed at the Malihabad railway station under the Northern Railway Zone in the public interest, thereby reducing the difficulty of the exporters of mango and ensuring the availability of Dasherri mango to the people living in the country and abroad. This will also increase revenue. Many many thanks to you.

(iii) Need to expedite Doubling of Tapri – Muzaffarnagar railway line in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL (Saharanpur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the

delay in the work of doubling of the Tapri-Muzaffarnagar rail line.

For more than fifty years, the people of Saharanpur district were demanding the doubling of the railway line from Tapri to Muzaffarnagar, which was approved by the Government of Honorable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, elected in the center in 2014. In the General Budget for financial year 2015-16, this important project was approved by the Central Government, and the same was expected to be completed in three years. The amount of Rs. 376.78 crores was approved by the Ministry of Railways at the time for doubling this rail line of 52 km. and on January 6, 2016, its foundation stone was laid by Honorable Minister of State for Railways Shri Manoj Sinha. But there is a lot of delay in the work on this scheme due to unknown reasons and due to which the amount of funds is also likely to increase. The slow progress in the work can affect the image of our Government too.

Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps to speed up the work by removing the obstacles which have been occurred in completing the project timely.

(iv) Need to make public the data of Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The Ministry of Home Affairs in its comment made on 9.11.2011 had sought the approval of Cabinet to examine the matter related to Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC-2011). It was also proposed that consequent upon collection of field data by the Office of the Registrar General Of India and Office of the Census Commissioner, an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs will be provided the details of these castes/tribes for categorisation. The erstwhile Government had approved the proposal on 19th May, 2011 that decision regarding constitution of expert group will be taken at the appropriate time. Hence, the erstwhile Government deliberately put this proposal in cold storage.

The present Government had reviewed Socio-Economic and Caste Census on 16th July, 2015. The Registrar General of India and the Census Commissioner have on 8th June, 2016, told that 8 crore, 66 thousand 550 errors have been found in caste particulars which have been sent to the States for rectification. In Madhya Pradesh, 16 lakh 6 thousand errors have been found. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also stated that errors have also been committed in caste-wise census of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With regard to the subject raised by me on 2.1.2018 under Rule 377 of the Lok Sabha, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has stated in writing that the details of Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC-2011) have been handed over to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs so that the details regarding castes/tribes can be classified.

On the one hand, the Ministry of Rural Development is saying that the details of socio economic and caste census (SECC -2011) have been handed over to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and on the other hand, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is saying that the figures are not correct.

The employees of private companies and volunteers of Non-Governmental Organisations were deployed in the work of conducting socio economic and caste census (SECC-2011). As result, there has been a blunder mistake in the data of caste census. My demand to the Government is that the socio economic and caste census (SECC-2011) should be published at the earliest and investigation should be conducted against the officers of those private companies, Non-Governmental Organisations and the officers who have, during the tenure of UPA Government, deliberately committed the mistake in the data of caste census and concealed the facts.

(v) Need to provide development funds to members of Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Ward members and ensure their participation in development programmes in Jharkhand

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Zila Parishad member Mukhiya, Panchayat Samiti member and Ward members have elected in 3 tier Panchayat Elections held in the state of Jharkhand. During the term of thirteenth Finance Commission along with Mukhia Zila Parishad member and Panchayat Samiti member were also granted funds for development works. Zila Parishad member had also the power to recommend schemes under BRGF. At present BRGF scheme has been discontinued. In 14th Finance Commission Zila Parishad members are called in the meeting to pass schemes whereas they have no say in the selection. Contribution Share for development programmes have been completely discontinued to the Panchayat Samiti member, Zila Parishad Members during the term of 14th Finance Commission . At present Panchayat Samiti members have been assigned the work of holding

discussion in a monthly meeting in a divisional office but in the Resolution dated 12th October, 2011, Panchayati Act (Panchayat Rule and NREP Special Divisional Department) on page 30 it has been clearly indicated that Panchayat Samiti Member can sanction schemes of the expenditure of 1,00,000 by majority with Government's permission. This system existed during 13th Finance Commission. However, now in 14th Finance Commission the above Act and schemes have been withdrawn. In our democracy Mukhia's elected in the same way members of Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and wards are also elected. In our democracy Mukhia's elected. In the same way members of Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and wards are also elected. In our democratic system in public interest funds should be granted for development programmes to all members. Thus this system existed during 13th Finance Commission. However, now this provision is limited to Mukhia only during 14th Finance Commission.

Therefore, it is my request to the Government that there is need to provide development funds to members of Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and the Ward members and ensure their participation in development programmes in Jharkhand.

(vi) Need to address shortage of drinking water in Godda Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Godda Parliamentary Constituency of Jharkhand is an extremely backward and Naxalism affected region of this country, and among all the problems that the tribals and backward people of the region face, the lack of proper drinking water is the most serious one. Drinking water problem is a huge one in the entire area. The truth is that after every one year of rainfall in the region, two years of drought follow and as you are aware that tubewells are not successful in this area.

Accordingly, I urge the Government to resolve this issue by connecting the following blocks with different rivers and water Reservoir Schemes to end this problem in the region. The details are as under:—

Godda District

1. Thakurgangti, Meharnia Block – Ganga River.
2. Basantra, Pathargama, Godda – Sundar Jalasai.
3. Poriyahat – Suggabathan Reservoir Scheme.

Dumka District

1. Sariyahat – Punasi Reservoir Scheme.
2. Jarmundi – Masanjor Reservoir Scheme.

Deoghar District

1. Madhupur, Sarwan, Deoghar Block and Town, Sarwan, Sonaraitradi – Punasi Reservoir Scheme.
2. Devipur, Madhupur Town and Block, Margomunda – Budai Reservoir.
3. Karon – Sikatiya.

(vii) Need to accord approval to the proposal of Government of Jharkhand for setting up of a steel plant in Chatra district, Jharkhand

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Chatra): A agreement was signed between the Government of India and the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDCL) for establishing a new steel plant on June 28, 2015 in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, in Jharkhand. On September 24, 2015, a subsidiary company called Jharkhand Koehan Steel Limited (JK Steel Limited) was formed by NMDCL. A survey was conducted by the team of NMDCL, Hyderabad on December 2, 2015 in Chatra. A proposal for setting up a plant in Chatera district has been sent to NMDC board by the State Government on May 6, 2015. NMDC Board sent a high level team of NMDC and MACON on July 25, 2016 to Chatara for the site inspection. High level team observed during site inspection in Unta (Laxanpur village) of Chatra that this place is better and suitable for steel plant. Out of the 3100 acres of land required for the proposed steel plant, 2800 acres of land is available in Chatrapur village of Chattra, in which 1665 acres is being used for large scale sheep and goat farming and about 1300 acres of land is Gairmajarua and forest land. The remaining land is raiyati land. Only four villages will be affected under land acquisition. The residents of these villages are also ready to give their land for the plant. The initial resources are available here for the project. Basic resources including all the above resources like land, water, coal, transportation and electricity are available.

The recommendation to transfer 1523.38 acres land of large sheep and goat farming areas situated in Unta (Village Laxmanpur) of Chatra Sadar Block to Industrial Department has been sent by the Chatra District Administration on November 11, 2016. After this, detailed report has been sent to the Central Government by the State Government on December 5, 2016, the Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Mr. Raghuvar Das said that the steel plant would be installed in Chatra soon. On December 27, 2016, a high level meeting of NMDC was held in Ranchi.

There have been many meetings since last two years. Inspection of the proposed site, the status report, the process of land transferring, proposal from the State Government etc. have been done, but the project is pending at the level of the Central Government. There are many possibilities of developing Chatra district as an industrial city. There is a reservoir of natural resources in this area and adequate land is available for the establishment of industries. Therefore, I request the Minister of Mines and Steel of the Government of India that the proposal of NMDCL to set up a steel plant in Chatra should be approved and notification should be issued and the construction of the plant should be started by an early date.

(viii) Need to ensure mandatory availability of free, clean and safe drinking water in all the educational institutes, hotels and other public service commercial establishments

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (Sidhi): Water is life. Water is essential for our life. Since independence till date a number of important laws have been enacted on many subjects. Our Government is itself committed to ensure the complete protection and upliftment of everyone, but we are not able to provide safe drinking water as per standards to the masses even after so many years of our independence.

Without going into back ground of the issue I want to tell this directly that there is a need to formulate strict rules to provide quality safe water as per standards and to ensure their compliance. Today the situation is that if a person of a poor family or of lower middle class family eats a samosa of Rs. 5 in a hotel or in a restaurant, then he is forced to buy a water bottle of Rs 20 because he is scared that normal drinking water might cause him a disease.

I request you that on the lines of the mandatory Education Guarantee Act, an Act should be made to provide safe water to every person and it should be clearly ensured in the Act that all the educational institutions (school, college, coaching center) hotels, restaurants, dhabas and other institutions in which food products are sold and oil industrial units, all Government units and all public undertakings will provide safe as per standard drinking water. Apart from this, there should be a provision for providing standard safe drinking water free of charge at bus and railway stations.

(ix) Need to establish an international Research Institute of Yoga and Ayush in Uttarakhand

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (Haridwar): I belong to Devbhoomi Uttarakhand and it is a matter of

great pride for me that I represent the Yoga and spiritual Capital of the world, Haridwar in this august house which is visited by the people from across the world for Yoga and in search of spirituality.

Ayurveda which means the science of life is an eternal system of medicine which not only treats the body but also heals the mind. More than 60 per cent of the world population use conventional medicines. Thousands of plant species have been discussed in Charak Samhita and Shushrut Samhita and the Himalayas is primarily their place of origin. A new centre is proposed by the Ministry of AYUSH for research on medicinal plants found in the Himalayan region. More than 40 per cent people from developed countries consume medicinal herbs. More than 70 per cent rural population of the country is dependent upon Ayurvedic medicines. The popularity of Ayurveda is growing constantly across the world and we are fortunate that the Nature itself has blessed us with the boundless treasure of Ayurvedic herbs. The Ayush sector has witnessed 20-25 per cent growth in the last few years which is extremely encouraging. Apart from being the Devabhumi (the land of Gods) Uttarakhand is an extremely sensitive state from ecological point of view. Ranking among the top places of the world in bio-diversity and surrounded by the Himalayas this state has more than 65 per cent forest cover. In such a situation this is a natural centre for any ambitious scheme concerning AYUSH. In view of the importance of Sanskrit in Yoga and Ayurveda we have made it the second official language of the state thereby enhancing country's pride. My parliamentary constituency Haridwar and Rishikesh are the Yoga and spiritual capital. Therefore, it is humbly requested that an international Research Institute of Yoga and Ayush should be set up in Uttarakhand. The resources of international standard research on Yoga and Ayurveda should be mobilised in the said institute for the welfare of the country and world.

(x) Need to stop production of firearms for civilian use in ordnances factories and to focus exclusively on production of international standard firearms for military use

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (Kheri): The former Minister of Defence Shri Krishna Menon enunciated the policy of providing firearms for civilian use, produced in ordnance factories by the Defence Ministry which is in vigour even after the lapse of 55 years. It is noteworthy that the ordnance

factories which are being run with budget worth billion of Rupees should now focus on production of firearms for country's defence. It is note worthy to mention that ordnance factories set up at a cost of billions of rupees for producing state of the art rifles for the army producing 12 bore SBBL gun for civilians. It is strange that the quality of production in defence ordnance factories of the Government which are producing 32 bore revolvers/315 bore rifles with resources worth billion of rupees is not even better than similar firearms being produced by other countries. The Government is requested to stop the production of firearms for civilian use in ordnance factories run by the Ministry of Defence and use them exclusively to produce firearms and equipments of international standard for the use of Army.

(xi) Need to preserve country's regional languages and dialects facing extinction

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): India with vast and oldest culture has a treasure of languages and cultures related to them. But in this High-tech era 42 languages and dialects in India are in crisis. There are only a few thousand people who speak these languages facing extinction.

According to the Home Ministry Official, some of these 42 languages are nearly extinct. The United Nations has also prepared a list of such 42 Indian languages or dialects. All the languages are in danger of getting extinct. Among these endangered languages eleven are of Andaman and Nicobar Island. The names of these languages are: Great Andamanese, Jarawa, Lamongji, Turo, Miyot, Onge, P. Sanenyo, Seintilij, Shompen and Takahanilong. Nearly extinct languages of Manipur are Amol, Akka, Koiren, Lamgang, Parum and Tarao. Himachal Pradesh's for languages - Bandhati, Hundri, Pangwali and Sirmodi are also in crisis. Among the other endangered languages are Odisha's Munda, Paraji and Pengo. Koraaga and Karuba of Karnataka, Kota and Toda of Tamil Nadu are nearly extinct. Nora and Tai Rog languages of Assam are also in danger. Bungani of Uttarakhand, Birhore of Jharkhand, Nihali of Maharashtra, Ruga of Meghalaya and Toto of West Bengal are also on the brink of extinction. According to officials sources, the central institution of Indian languages located in Mysore is taking steps to preserve these nearly extinct languages. But today in the High-Tech era, the risk of extinction of these languages is increasing. Therefore, it is my request to the Government to take effective measures to prevent these languages from extinction.

(xii) Need to provide a relief package to farmers of Maharashtra particularly in Vidharbha region distressed due to loss of their crops caused by scanty and untimely rains

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS (Wardha): I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture towards the very late and very low rainfall than average in Maharashtra. As a result the farmers has suffered a great loss in farming and there is 50 per cent decline in production. Because of which the farmers are unable to get the cost capital which they had taken as loans from the market. People have become distressed and helpless.

I therefore, request the Government that keeping in view the plight of farmers in entire Maharashtra along with Vidarba, the Central Government should send a team for survey and evaluation work and provide a relief package to the farmers so that the farmer should resolve their problems and start working again with great enthusiasm and make their valuable contribution in building the nation.

[English]

(xiii) Need for CBI enquiry on killing of a youth in Kerala

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): I am bringing to the notice of the Government the horrible political murders that are taking place in Kerala. Recently a youth named Subaib was murdered by inflicting 41 cuts upon his body with illegal weapons. We demand the CBI enquiry into the whole incident.

(xiv) Need to construct a new bridge on National Highway 66 in Kozhikoda district of Kerala

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Vadakara): I wish to draw the urgent attention of the Government towards the acute difficulties faced by lakhs of travellers on NH 66 between Calicut and Kannur because of bottlenecks on the National Highway. I refer specifically to the condition prevailing at the Moorad bridge about 4 Kms south of Vatakara on NH 66 (in Kozhikode District). There is continuous traffic on this road as it links Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra with Kerala. The congestion caused by the narrowness and the dangerous condition of this bridge is holding up traffic daily for hours together, causing inexplicable misery and loss of precious time to the lakhs travelling on this route daily. A new bridge at this point must be taken up as a 'standalone project' as we cannot afford to wait for time consuming formalities for a full-fledged

widening of the highway. This issue needs to be addressed immediately and early.

(xv) Need to promote honey bee farming

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (Krishnagiri): In our country about 300 people are killed and hundreds injured annually through human-elephant conflicts. The invading elephants face dangers like firing, attack with spears and electrocution or killed in accidents by falling, speeding trains and trucks.

It occurs primarily due to encroachments of elephant passages and water bodies by Human settlements. Elephants can cause heavy damages to standing crops amounting to heavy loss for the farmers. As a result, the elephants are often killed and poisoned by plantation workers. It can have toll both on human lives and property as well as elephant population.

Nature has shown way to stop elephants invading the crops and habitation areas. Elephants are naturally scared of honey bees. Elephants would quickly move away if they hear sound of a buzzing hive. Some foreign countries follow the method of beehive to stop elephants from invading the crops. Beehive fencing is easy to make and costs very less compared to concrete barriers and electrified fences. The farmers also benefit from rearing honeybees.

Therefore, I urge the Government to promote beehive harvest and grant subsidy to farmers for beehive fences in order to keep elephants away from crops and human settlements.

(xvi) Need to withdraw the decision to divert the route of Mannai Express

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (Thanjavur): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government about the necessity of Mannai Express (16179/16180) running between Mannargudi – Tharavur and Kumbakonam to reach Mayiladuthurai. However, now Southern Railways have planned to divert this route Via Thiruvarur without connecting to Thanjavur and Kumbakonam. If the route of this train is diverted, there will be huge difficulty to the people coming to Thanjavur district. At present, there is only Uzhavan Express running between Thanjavur and Chennai in nights. So, I urge the government to maintain the status quo relating to running of Mannai Express. If it is not possible, an alternative train in this route be operated before diversion of Mannai express or add reserved coaches for Thanjavur which can be connected with the Mannai Express at Mayiladurai. It will be more beneficial to Thanjavur district and also generate more income to the Railways even if the route of Mannai Express is diverted.

(xvii) Regarding setting up of a Sub-regional Science Centre at Goghat in Arambagh Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (Arambagh): In my Arambagh Parliamentary Constituency, Goghat is very backward region. So for social-economic upliftment, I urge the Government for the establishment of sub-regional science centre at Goghat in West Bengal.

(xviii) Regarding thorough investigation into recent Punjab National Bank fraud

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): The Nirav Modi affair has shaken up the whole banking industry and created loss of confidence among depositors of public sector banks. The total amount siphoned off the Punjab National Bank through false Letter of Undertakings amounted to Rs. 11,500/- crores. While some officials of Punjab National Bank and also of Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi companies have been arrested, Nirav Modi has left the country along with his family well before this fraud was exposed. What has happened is not only a systemic failure but also failure of the auditors. The whole thing points to collusion in high places. Whereas, now the Enforcement Directorate is raiding shell firms and Income Tax Department is attaching properties and CBI is arresting people, nobody knows how this huge amount will be recovered. The Prime Minister has remained quiet on the matter and is not explaining how Nirav Modi's photograph appeared in the same frame with him at Davos.

I demand a thorough investigation into this fraud of Punjab National Bank and also collusion in high places with Nirav Modi and his uncle Mehul Choksi.

(xix) Need to address pollution issues causing health problem

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (Balasore): India ranked among the bottom five nations in the global Environmental Performance Index (EPI) list released in January 2018, slipping 36 places in two years. Lancet report has stated that 2.5 million people are dying prematurely due to diseases linked to pollution. A report by Greenpeace India, based on data from State and Central Pollution Control Boards, stated that as many as 47 million children live in areas with pollutant PM10, or particulate matter in the air with diameter less than 10 microns, exceeding the safe limits. Despite varying sources of evidence from independent, domestic and global organizations that are pioneers in research of health and

environment, the government still refuses to acknowledge and act on this crisis. I urge the Central Government to declare environmental issues of pollution as a health hazard and a mass public health problem and undertake remedial action in this regard.

(xx) Need to provide payment receipts of crop insurance premium paid by farmers in the country

[Translation]

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE (Ramtek): Many farmers in the country go to banks/companies/employers appointed by the Government to get their crops insured but they don't get the receipt of their crop insurance. Why is this happening? What are the reasons? It needs to be reviewed and at the same time, even after the insurance of the farmers' crop is completed, they don't get the final receipt, due to which the farmers face difficulties in getting their payment. For this, banks/companies/employers need to be monitored by the Government and necessary guidelines should be issued by the Government. It is my request to the Government that the farmers should get the receipt of their crop insurance immediately and when their crop is fully insured then they should be given final receipt. Such direction should be given to the banks/companies/employers so that the farmers would face no difficulty in getting payment of insurance.

(xxi) Need to modernize railway stations at Tekkali and Pathaptanam in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (Srikakulam): Tekkali and Pathapatnam are towns located in remote areas of Srikakulam district, Railways are the main mode of communication for the people. The respective railway stations at both places cater to a population of more than 30,000 people each. Despite having considerable load, both railway stations are in dilapidated condition. The infrastructure is simply inadequate to fulfill the needs of the number of passengers that commute daily causing a lot of problems. The improvement of infrastructure has not taken place since long and is big overdue. In the prevailing circumstances, I request the Government to initiate modernisation of Stations at Tekkali and Pathapatnam. The stations should be equipped with all the modern facilities for the benefit of the passengers. At the same time the basic infrastructure also needs revamping and maintenance.

(xxii) Need to release census data on language spoken in the country

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Currently, the Indian Constitution recognises 22 languages under the Eighth Schedule. Of these languages, 14 were initially included in the Constitution and the rest were added later on. The census, conducted every ten years, clearly notes the mother tongue as well as other languages spoken by every surveyed individual. However, data has not been released on the same for the 2011 Census, as well as many before it.

Rather than seeing language as a divisive characteristic, we need to embrace it and ensure their protection from extinction. Some languages in the South such as Telugu, Malayali, Kannada, etc. are facing an increasing threat from the use of Hindi and English for administrative as well as schooling purposes. The more recent generations are losing touch with their mother tongues as they choose to interact in more commonly spoken languages. This is causing a severe depletion of language resources with some estimates claiming we have lost several languages due to such language migration. There is a need to sensitise the people and communities of the diminishing use of regional languages in some areas. Language forms a part of culture and heritage and must be preserved to keep the cultural diversity in the country.

I urge the Government to take action on this and release data on languages from the last Census at least, so that conservation efforts can be put into place before any language becomes endangered/extinct.

(xxiii) Need to confer 'Bharat Ratna' posthumously on Mahatama Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Mahatama Jyotiba Phule and his wife, Savitri Bai Phule occupies a unique position among the social reformers of Maharashtra. Jyotiba Phule revolted against the unjust caste system under which millions of people had suffered for centuries. He was also a champion of women education. Alongwith his wife, Jyotibha Phule set up India's first school for girls in 1848. Phule also championed marriage of widows and challenged the exploitative agriculture revenue system. In 1873 Phule formed Satyashodhak Samaj to enlighten people on rational thinking and social reforms. I would like to raise the matter in the House, asking the centre to

posthumously award a "Bharat Ratna" for social reformer Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule.

The CM of Maharashtra, Mr Devendra Fadanvis had also written to the Central Government about the same earlier in 2015.

(xxiv) Need to provide relief package to farmers of Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar distressed due to loss of their betel leave crop

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): In my Parliamentary Constituency Nalanda, due to continuously strong cold waves from 1st January 2018 the crop of Maghai betel leave has been completely destroyed in around 600-700 acres in the villages Bauridih, Bauri Chhana, Bauri Durga Sthan, Bauri Sarai, Madud, Mendikala, Daura, Imadpur, Waira, Kochara, Arjun Sarthua, Dalanbigha villages etc under Islampur division and Duhe-Suhe, Nonki, Nahuv villages etc under Rajgeer block. The Maghai betel leave Farmers Welfare Institute has assessed a loss of 10-15 crore rupees which can be higher than this amount due to it the betel leave grower farmers have suffered a huge financial loss and their children are on the verge of starvation. I would like to inform the Government that due to the continuous cold wave not only the present crop has destroyed but the seed has also been destroyed.

Under such circumstances, I urge the Government to immediately give financial relief package to the affected Maghai betel leave farmers. Besides, they should also be given grant for the next crop. I also the urge the Government that betel leave farming should be given the status of agriculture and international mandi of betel leave should be set up in Gaya, (Bihar). Through it Maghai betel leave will earn reputation in other countries of the world and the income of the farmers/growers of betel leave will also increase.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 6th March, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

12.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 6, 2018/
Phalguna 15, 1939 (Saka).*

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