

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 19, 2018/Phalgun 28, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

11.0¼ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri V. Elumalai, Shri B. Vinod Kumar, Shri M. Murlu Mohan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.0½ hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 321 Shri Dushyant Chautala.

[English]

Growth Rate of Employment

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the report of the International Labour Organisation that the number of jobless people in India will increase to 18.6 million in 2018 and 18.9 million in 2019, compared to 18.3 million in 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the growth rate of employment and unemployment in Government and non-Government sectors during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the targets set and achievements made regarding employment growth during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the reasons for decline in employment growth rate, if any; and

(e) the steps/measures taken by the Government to improve employment growth and check increase in unemployment in the country especially in reserved categories?

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

Statement

(a) The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has released a report "World Employment and Social Outlook Trends – 2018". As per the report, it is projected that the number of unemployed persons in India is expected to rise from 18.3 million in 2017 to 18.6 million in 2018 and 18.9 million by 2019. At the same time, unemployment rate is expected to remain static at 3.5% during the same period.

(b) Labour Bureau conducts labour force surveys of Employment-Unemployment annually. As per the results of last three available surveys in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16, the Unemployment Rate and Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach is at Annexure-I and II.

(c) to (e) No target has been set by the Government. However, the Employment generation and improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Further, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country including reserved category like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Schemes run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal

Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The employment generated through these schemes/ programmes are given at Annexure-III-VI.

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

Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic,

efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

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 and made-up) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

Annexure-I

Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach

(in %)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	2.9	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	6.7	3.9
3.	Assam	4.3	2.9	4.0
4.	Bihar	5.8	5.6	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3	2.1	1.2
6.	Delhi	5.3	4.4	3.1
7.	Goa	9.9	9.6	9.0
8.	Gujarat	2.3	0.8	0.6
9.	Haryana	4.3	2.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.8	1.8	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	5.9	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	1.8	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	9.6	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	3.2	2.2	1.5

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Manipur	2.2	3.4	3.4
18.	Meghalaya	3.5	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	2.2	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	6.2	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	5.1	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	4.7	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	2.3	3.1	2.5
24.	Sikkim	12.2	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.6	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	0.0	3.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	8.4	6.2	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	4.5	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	5.9	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.8	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	5.6	2.8	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	1.2	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	10.2	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	10.1	8.8	4.8
	All India	4.0	3.4	3.7

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau

Annexure-II

Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach

(in %)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.6	64.8	61.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.4	63.4	62.1

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	54.5	59.3	50.6
4.	Bihar	44.1	48.0	48.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	61.9	65.6	67.3
6.	Delhi	41.8	40.2	40.8
7.	Goa	43.7	47.9	44.7
8.	Gujarat	48.1	52.9	49.0
9.	Haryana	44.3	45.5	44.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	67.0	68.4	40.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.5	43.3	36.7
12.	Jharkhand	53.9	64.8	65.2
13.	Karnataka	55.1	56.8	55.5
14.	Kerala	40.6	48.0	45.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	57.5	59.2	44.8
16.	Maharashtra	53.4	55.2	52.2
17.	Manipur	54.7	61.2	59.9
18.	Meghalaya	58.9	68.7	62.8
19.	Mizoram	63.7	71.2	67.4
20.	Nagaland	48.1	49.8	63.5
21.	Odisha	52.3	54.0	51.2
22.	Punjab	43.3	41.1	40.2
23.	Rajasthan	51.2	54.5	53.7
24.	Sikkim	57.8	64.8	61.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	55.4	58.3	56.3
26.	Telangana	0.0	65.1	56.6
27.	Tripura	53.6	54.9	61.9
28.	Uttarakhand	44.7	46.9	44.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	45.5	48.1	43.7
30.	West Bengal	50.3	48.7	50.7

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.6	53.7	54.1
32.	Chandigarh	39.0	39.7	37.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.2	42.1	45.4
34.	Daman and Diu	53.3	43.2	50.1
35.	Lakshadweep	40.0	42.8	34.6
36.	Puducherry	46.4	44.2	50.9
	All India	51.0	53.7	50.5

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau

Annexure-III

State-wise Employment Generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 [#]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12220	7740	14148	9464
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2871	104	1984	1128
3.	Assam	15535	9026	31498	12720
4.	Bihar	9240	19624	25872	9088
5.	Chhattisgarh	5821	9496	12856	5840
6.	Goa	406	500	660	264
7.	Gujarat*	18107	14960	11629	10944
8.	Haryana	7024	7232	11016	8280
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6352	5134	6916	4120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11025	12115	11691	16744
11.	Jharkhand	8495	12873	10400	3864
12.	Karnataka	21825	17284	30286	10696
13.	Kerala	9738	9653	13068	3640
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21896	16497	15520	7696
15.	Maharashtra**	28311	20161	17799	17240

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	829	2715	8419	2768
17.	Meghalaya	3680	4824	2632	408
18.	Mizoram	6736	9072	3400	1072
19.	Nagaland	2407	4998	7783	6744
20.	Odisha	10211	17629	20392	12056
21.	Punjab	6438	7762	9858	7848
22.	Rajasthan	15002	14537	13408	7344
23.	Sikkim	54	397	201	168
24.	Tamil Nadu	36190	20836	25764	15464
25.	Telangana	6604	7761	6445	5256
26.	Tripura	6333	5355	17961	4808
27.	Uttar Pradesh	48604	43059	36315	28432
28.	Uttarakhand	7889	6161	9890	6784
29.	West Bengal	24646	12746	26604	8376
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	790	293	1398	1160
31.	UT Chandigarh	160	323	376	240
32.	Delhi	1584	2048	952	432
33.	Lakshadweep	93	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	386	447	699	208
	Total	357502	323362	407840	231296

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

upto 22.01.2018

Annexure-IV

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Sl.No.	State	Persondays generated (in lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till 01.03.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1559.05	1992.10	2055.10	1843.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.38	50.46	85.38	24.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	210.95	486.33	467.24	433.35
4.	Bihar	351.98	670.92	866.62	731.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.90	1013.97	885.94	1003.22
6.	Gujarat	181.49	225.41	271.06	306.96
7.	Haryana	61.65	48.48	84.92	79.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.77	177.71	236.61	186.80
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	121.09	316.32	319.59	277.07
10.	Jharkhand	453.34	585.61	707.59	532.78
11.	Karnataka	433.28	598.38	914.43	769.55
12.	Kerala	588.72	741.74	684.62	479.01
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1175.40	1237.42	1130.43	1518.24
14.	Maharashtra	613.87	763.45	709.04	689.47
15.	Manipur	101.17	75.33	119.03	37.90
16.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71	282.61	242.87
17.	Mizoram	42.70	131.26	168.23	109.62
18.	Nagaland	89.99	212.07	290.71	160.65
19.	Odisha	535.40	894.46	775.76	770.83
20.	Punjab	64.56	144.34	157.74	203.76
21.	Rajasthan	1686.19	2341.25	2596.81	2150.88
22.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84	46.12	24.20
23.	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75	3999.42	2238.48
24.	Telangana	1032.07	1417.76	1079.10	1048.45
25.	Tripura	511.76	538.76	461.18	172.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.27	1822.39	1577.78	1540.56
27.	Uttarakhand	147.31	223.85	236.92	188.83
28.	West Bengal	1696.30	2864.97	2356.07	2897.78
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.17	2.68	4.12	1.36
30.	Goa	1.73	1.07	1.26	0.96
31.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03	0.001	0.05
32.	Puducherry	3.78	5.62	5.37	6.09
Total		16618.51	23514.43	23576.81	20671.34

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Annexure-V

*State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under
Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of candidates placed in jobs after training			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2910	1989	6976	7881
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1626	3663	1479	2993
4.	Bihar	4210	3951	2097	4640
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	360	6578	1987	2023
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	5007	6463	2,075	112
11.	Haryana	1141	8807	586	3222
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10677	16524	6,453	642
14.	Jharkhand	1587	8384	2,198	2499
15.	Karnataka	76	6411	4,432	4453
16.	Kerala	0	2457	5,149	4387
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1772	4307	3,436	823
18.	Maharashtra	0	1447	1,123	2025
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	6779	21411	27348	11419
24.	Puducherry	0	117	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Punjab	0	0	0	563
26.	Rajasthan	425	12494	3,397	693
27.	Sikkim	0	205	70	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	11939	12428	6,385	765
29.	Telangana	0	1830	6,336	7264
30.	Tripura	0	75	342	528
31.	Uttar Pradesh	4464	11306	2,052	1012
32.	Uttarakhand	0	780	0	0
33.	West Bengal	1223	3117	979	865
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Total		54196	134744	84900	58809

Source: M/o Rural Development

*till Nov, 2017

Annexure-VI

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Skill Trained Persons given Placement			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182	3116	35882	9250
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	113
3.	Assam	0	0	293	1102
4.	Bihar	0	90	176	354
5.	Chhattisgarh	655	3513	5858	2645
6.	Goa	0	0	66	639
7.	Gujarat	0	226	3920	2957
8.	Haryana	282	0	0	107

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	196	86	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	254	0	4
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2700	16276
12.	Karnataka	0	3527	637	622
13.	Kerala	0	0	443	425
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2337	4307	38060	1024
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	11768	3971
16.	Manipur	0	6	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	317	73
18.	Mizoram	0	0	147	91
19.	Nagaland	1866	691	341	763
20.	Odisha	0	0	2467	776
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	569
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	33
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	52988	6262	0	994
25.	Telangana	2628	3718	1861	6039
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	42174	28212
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1731	0
29.	West Bengal	2083	6322	2691	3044
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	94	1436	283	133
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		63115	33664	151901	83333

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
*upto Jan., 2018

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Madam Speaker, Reply has been laid on the Table of the House...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Madam Speaker, I want to ask the Hon. Minister...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, do you not want to run the House?

...(*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Upliftment of Tribes

*322. SHRI NINONG ERING:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of categorization of the tribes based on their developmental stage and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to measure and monitor the developmental state of Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) the details of schemes launched by the Government for upliftment of tribes including primitive tribes in the country along with the percentage share of the State Governments to supplement the action of the Union Government including financial assistance for the purpose;

(c) the funds released and utilized for development of the Scheduled Tribes during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise, and

(d) the number of projects completed out of these schemes during the last one year and the number of beneficiaries of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) There are certain groups among Scheduled Tribes (STs) who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable sections of the society as they are few in numbers and have not attained any significant level of social and economic development. 75 such groups in 18 States and one UT have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). In 1998-99, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PVTGs was started. This Scheme has been revised w.e.f 01.04.2015, to make it more effective. The Scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they consider are relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) Plans are to be prepared by the State Governments and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for five years by adopting habitat development approach on the basis of data obtained from baseline or other surveys conducted by them, and are approved by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry. The funds are released to States/UT in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan.

The implementation of the Scheme is monitored by the officials of the Ministry and/or such independent agencies as may be appointed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs from time to time for the purpose. At the end of each financial year, the State Governments/UT Administration are required to submit a progress report in the prescribed format to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds.

(b) Details of the schemes launched by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of STs including PVTGs along with share of the Union Government and State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Scheme wise funds released and utilized for development of the Scheduled Tribes during the last two years and the current year, State/UTwise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Scheme wise details of projects completed/ number of beneficiaries during the last one year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

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

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) is 100% grant from Government of India (since 1977-78). It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and Clusters, PVTGs and dispersed tribal population.

2. Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Grants-in-aid under Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India is 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. Funds are utilized for socio-economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and Clusters and for PVTGs.

3. Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2008. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on

application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

4. Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, in the identified districts or blocks, more particularly in nalax affected areas and in areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), by creating the required ambience for education for ST girls. It is a Central Sector gender specific scheme and the Ministry provides 100% funding. The grants are provided to the eligible NGOs on an application (in the prescribed format) duly recommended by the multidisciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. It is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 Census.

5. Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth, 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the States, Union Territories and other Associations implementing the Scheme. Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the scheme may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. It has been decided to discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS).

6. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

In 1998-99, a 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PVTGs was started. The Scheme was revised *w.e.f.* 1.4.2015, to make it more effective. The scheme covers only the 75 identified

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The scheme is very flexible and it enables every State to focus on any developmental activity for PVTGs, viz., housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural growth, cattle development, connectivity, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

7. Scheme of Girls & 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. The scheme has been revised *w.e.f.* 1.4.2008. Under the revised scheme, 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 (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' hostels. Hostels for Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) for ST Girls and Boys are funded on the same criteria as other hostels. Members of Parliament could also provide funds as a substitute of State share from their MPLAD scheme for this purpose. Maintenance of the hostel is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The hostels may be for middle, secondary, college or university level education. It has been decided to discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS).

8. Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area

The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. The scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09. Under the revised 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 (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while cent percent assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls and Boys' Ashram Schools. The scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education. It has been decided to discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19 and

the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS).

9. Scholarship Schemes

The Ministry is implementing the following Scholarship Schemes for ST students in the country with a view to provide financial assistance to them, so as to enable them to complete their education:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (9th & 10th Std)
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class 11th onwards)
- (iii) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST candidates for studying abroad

The Schemes mentioned at (i) and (ii) above are implemented through the States/UTs, and funds are released to States/UTs for disbursement to eligible ST students. Under these schemes, viz., Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students, the funds are being shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Government/UTs, and 90:10 for the North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. Under the scheme (iii) above, funds are released to the Institutes/students, and under NOS scheme, funds are released to Ministry of External Affairs on reimbursement basis.

10. Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRIs)

Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up by various State Governments. The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in their infrastructural needs, Research & Documentation activities and Training & Capacity Building programmes, etc. It is envisaged that TRIs should work as body of knowledge & research more or less as a think tank for tribal development, preservation of tribal cultural heritage, providing inputs to States for evidence based planning and appropriate legislations, capacity building of tribals and persons/institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information and creation of awareness. Funding under this Scheme is 100% Grant-in-Aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the TRIs on need basis.

11. Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce Scheme (MSP for MFP Scheme), started by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the year 2013-14, was the first step in the direction of providing fair price to tribals. Initially, the scheme included 10 MFPs in 9 States. It was later expanded to 24 MFPs and in all States. The Scheme is implemented through State Level Agency (SLA) appointed by the State Government. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides a revolving fund to the SLA. Loss, if any, is shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Presently, the scheme has a coverage of 23 MFPs and applicability to all States.

12. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, extends financial assistance at concessional rates of interest to Scheduled Tribes for undertaking income generation activities. NSTFDC implements following schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes who are unemployed or underemployed:

- **Term Loan Scheme:** NSTFDC provides Term Loan for any income generation scheme costing upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs per unit. The financial

assistance is extended upto 90% of the cost of the scheme and the balance is met by way of subsidy/ promoter's contribution/ margin money. The interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a. for loan upto Rs. 5 lakhs, 8% p.a. for loans ranging between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs and 10% p.a. for loan exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs on the entire amount of loan.

- **Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY):** 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% p.a.
- **Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups:** The Corporation provides loans upto Rs. 50,000/- per member and Rs. 5 Lakhs per Self Help Group (SHG). The interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a.
- **Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana:** Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakh at concessional rate of interest of 6% per annum is provided to ST students for pursuing professional/technical education including Ph.D. in India.

Statement-II

Funds released/utilized under the scheme of development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3240.00	3240.00	5105.00	5105.00	2076.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	342.87	0.00	295.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	1809.63	1809.63	1230.00	1230.00	1089.50
5.	Gujarat	898.10	888.81	779.12	109.91	390.67
6.	Jharkhand	1575.00	1575.00	3120.00	0.00	2043.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Karnataka	800.00	800.00	136.00	100.00	467.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	62.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4491.92	4491.92	10460.40	9950.40	5929.29
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	2077.00	0.00	1226.25
11.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	329.00	0.00	195.00
12.	Odisha	3373.92	3373.92	1379.00	164.00	1297.00
13.	Rajasthan	1076.09	1076.09	1331.00	843.00	1038.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	1048.15	1048.15	3055.00	0.00	1770.75
15.	Telangana	1439.04	1439.04	1139.00	1139.00	778.00
16.	Tripura	895.56	895.56	2250.00	1161.92	1323.75
17.	West Bengal	447.60	447.60	574.00	0.00	330.75
18.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	292.48	0.00	130.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.96
Grand Total		21195.00	21185.72	33799.87	19803.23	20561.58

Funds released and Utilization reported under Article 275(1) of Constitution in last 2 years and current year (as on 27.02.2018)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Total Released	Utilization Reported	Total Released	Utilization Reported	Total Released	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5500.00	5500.00	2869.43	1773.09	3591.11	UC not due
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3000.80	3000.80	6580.53	1433.16	6928.82	UC not due
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	844.12	0.00	0.00	UC not due
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1467.58	0.00	991.89	UC not due
5.	Chhattisgarh	11904.31	11428.46	10488.52	9528.97	10964.49	UC not due
6.	Goa	400.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	103.00	UC not due
7.	Gujarat	11680.00	11680.00	9739.02	3802.26	10384.08	UC not due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	523.20	523.20	1595.87	1595.87	2074.70	UC not due

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	2000.00	3539.66	156.77	3049.06	UC not due
10.	Jharkhand	12202.96	12202.96	9489.38	0.00	9489.05	UC not due
11.	Karnataka	6300.00	6300.00	4664.00	2889.95	5881.74	UC not due
12.	Kerala	1085.44	1085.44	695.58	412.86	803.17	UC not due
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14845.15	14845.15	14971.43	5363.05	22399.48	UC not due
14.	Maharashtra	13374.00	13374.00	11536.53	2307.31	12862.24	UC not due
15.	Manipur	1216.00	1216.78	1694.40	1455.00	1858.54	UC not due
16.	Meghalaya	1507.68	856.09	1576.21	163.70	3603.40	UC not due
17.	Mizoram	3617.37	3617.37	1927.49	1927.49	2504.41	UC not due
18.	Nagaland	5469.34	5469.34	6368.00	2781.54	2825.11	UC not due
19.	Odisha	15200.00	15200.00	11954.96	3371.77	13748.80	UC not due
20.	Rajasthan	11000.00	11000.00	10341.39	2028.28	10240.58	UC not due
21.	Sikkim	1250.30	400.30	1147.00	300.03	405.30	UC not due
22.	Tamil Nadu	852.80	352.80	798.24	0.00	378.00	UC not due
23.	Telangana	6090.00	6090.00	3608.05	3608.05	4486.32	UC not due
24.	Tripura	1600.68	1600.68	1280.99	669.06	1627.85	UC not due
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1514.74	168.30	1138.62	0.00	189.00	UC not due
26.	Uttarakhand	92.02	92.02	0.00	0.00	677.56	UC not due
27.	West Bengal	7000.00	7000.00	5814.37	872.00	5376.51	UC not due
Grand Total		139226.79	135003.69	126581.37	46440.21	137444.21	Not due as on date

Funds released under the scheme Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)

Sl. No	State/UT	Release for TRIs (Rs. in lakh)			Total UC due as on 14.3.2018 (Rs. in lakh)
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 15.3.2018)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	440.42	29.58
2.	Assam	-	-	183.65	
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	168.73	15.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	86.53	-	2438.00	61.81
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	5.44
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	340.00	-	350.00
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	102.84
8.	Karnataka	148	117	130.00	-
9.	Kerala	-	67.99	-	37.11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	78.75	54.35	232.51	
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	159.00
12.	Manipur	119	109	-	
13.	Odisha	250.30	322.39	662.90	17.00
14.	Rajasthan	126.50	-	169.25	63.25
15.	Sikkim	-	111.00	68.00	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	132.30	-	133.20	57.30
17.	Telangana	-	121.9	339.50	-
18.	Tripura	159.50	73.25	198.75	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	-	43.26	-	43.26
20.	West Bengal	43.50	150.82	215.45	-
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00	189.00	-	189.00
	Total	1204.38	1699.96	5380.36	1131.09

*Status of Release & UC Reported under SCA to TSS during
the last two years and current year (as on 14.03.2018)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Total Release	UC Reported	Total Release	UC Reported	Total Release	UC Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3500.00	3500.00	5000.42	5000.42	3624.77	
2.	Assam	5844.00	1255.37	3407.80	2610.80	0.00	
3.	Bihar	1368.26	0.00	743.74	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	10809.64	10809.64	11717.82	11117.26	11659.57
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	455.68	455.68	559.09
6.	Gujarat	10566.50	10566.50	9488.00	4008.26	7701.90
7.	Himachal Pradesh	475.00	475.00	1959.39	1827.80	2291.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	2000.00	3671.61	533.60	3626.50
9.	Jharkhand	10000.00	10000.00	9820.75	4496.91	6974.41
10.	Karnataka	4370.00	4370.00	5100.00	4515.26	5955.37
11.	Kerala	357.50	357.50	808.09	288.10	808.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11501.21	11501.21	19236.61	5400.00	22828.70
13.	Maharashtra	12514.91	12514.91	9547.00	2863.00	12810.38
14.	Manipur	1100.00	1100.00	2260.00	325.19	3790.38
15.	Odisha	14728.52	14728.52	11806.27	2367.82	11975.00
16.	Rajasthan	10190.00	10190.00	11072.90	1582.82	10051.83
17.	Sikkim	353.00	353.00	1497.62	132.67	586.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	348.20
19.	Telangana	4000.00	4000.00	3845.35	3845.35	4493.55
20.	Tripura	2400.07	2400.07	1345.76	401.54	1649.77
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	458.35
22.	Uttar Pradesh	905.51	813.94	121.92	0.00	397.25
23.	West Bengal	6233.00	6233.00	5995.50	400.00	5397.11
	Total	113217.12	110668.66	119502.23	52172.48	117987.76

Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last two years and current year (Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	1221.74	1221.74	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	1283.65	1283.65	0.00
4.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	638.12
5.	Nagaland	1798.45	1002.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Rajasthan	3393.97	1427.65	595.35	595.35	0.00
7.	Mizoram University	59.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	61.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	JLN Krishi VishvaVidyala, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	43.32	0.00	61.88
10.	Rajive Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh.	0.00	0.00	77.68	0.00	0.00
Total		6935.83	4051.89	2000.00	1879.00	700.00

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas" during the last two years and current year.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17	2017-18
		Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Fund released
1.	Goa	300.00	300.00	0.00	356.02
2.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	343.98
Total		300.00	300.00	0.00	700.00

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

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 05.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5207920	193107731	27094085	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4271709	-	-	3764528
3.	Chhattisgarh	3925448	-	3963499	3711971
4.	Gujarat	194219225	171232411	285792943	149171119
5.	Jharkhand	4442520	2107200	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	57103228	14357845	42004939	25249922
7.	Maharashtra	3600400	-	15838410	7455800
8.	Odisha	26507661	104081259	192941396	76370046
9.	Rajasthan	9665119	-	14877810	2513350
10.	Telangana	41056770	48075810	71975792	32190954
	Total	350000000	532962256	654488874	300427690

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

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 30.01.2018)
1.	Assam	7232000	-	9300000	9240000
2.	Karnataka	6360000	-	-	3000000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	8308629
4.	Meghalaya	3044800	-	-	3112000
5.	Nagaland	10392000	-	2448000	-
6.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	3120000	3120000
	Grand Total	27028800	0	14868000	26780629

Details of Funds Released to State Governments/UT Administrations & utilisation thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (as on. 14.03.18)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1986.82	1986.82	9777.62	9777.62	7198.11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1137.61	1137.61	1136.32	1136.32	5803.65
4.	Assam	6748.28	4481.68	266.65	0	779.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	53.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	4764.83	4764.83	2674.82	2674	3218.26
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	53.63	53.63	26.19
8.	Goa	356.00	356.00	645.00	645	313.80
9.	Gujarat	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27	22040.27	12626.74
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1350.00	1350.00	931.36	931.36	2658.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	1565.65	1867.56
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	8148.39	6600.00	1292.50
13.	Karnataka	5839.00	5839.00	8540.00	8540.00	7979.31
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	3122.00	3122.00	2494.46
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3065.00	3065.00	13054.00	13054.00	8983.50
16.	Maharashtra	5209.83	5209.83	22092.28	22083.48	8951.91
17.	Manipur	3588.00	3588.00	3385.20	3372.72	6382.55
18.	Meghalaya	3274.61	3274.61	3189.00	3189.00	770.50
19.	Mizoram	4927.91	4927.91	4267.52	4267.52	2434.73
20.	Nagaland	2646.34	2646.34	1344.00	0.00	2515.00
21.	Odisha	4050.00	4050.00	15556.48	15556.48	7711.18
22.	Rajasthan	10890.43	10890.43	9800.00	8381.44	16097.49
23.	Sikkim	400.00	400.00	938.16	938.16	1247.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	2266.86	2266.86	3061.85	3054.40	2020.39
25.	Telangana	9650.00	9650.00	11483.00	11483.00	16187.25
26.	Tripura	1700.00	1700.00	1323.90	1323.90	2756.25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1057.50	930.00	264.75
28.	Uttarakhand	900.00	900.00	5090.57	3814.57	600.25
29.	West Bengal	2948.46	2948.46	0.00	0.00	2507.89
		85714.55	83447.95	155567.37	148534.52	125747.45

Funds Released to State Governments/UT Administration and utilisation thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (as on. 14.03.18)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1983.00	1983.00	0.00	0.00	5282.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	321.33	0.00	-
5.	Bihar	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	3607.00	3607.00	2534.15	2534.15	1805.30
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.03
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	52.64	52.64	3.75
10.	Gujarat	3745.76	3745.76	80.81	80.81	3650.84
11.	Himachal Pradesh	96.12	96.12	51.21	44.52	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	700.00	68.02	0.00	0.00	-
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1704.53
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1364.59
15.	Kerala	300.00	300.00	796.40	771.40	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	4300.00	0.00	0.00	2656.76
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
18.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	867.38	867.38	436.64
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.69
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	336.36	336.36	132.25
21.	Nagaland	851.47	422.55	0.00	0.00	-
22.	Odisha	4900.00	4900.00	3376.36	3376.36	5134.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.72
25.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	-
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
27.	Tripura	1303.60	861.49	0.00	0.00	232.89
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
29.	Uttarakhand	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00	104.45
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Total		22868.95	20990.94	8416.64	8063.62	22700.36

Funds released and Utilized under the Scheme 'National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students' during the years 2015-16 to 2017-18

(A) Funds released for National Fellowship

(Rs. in lakhs)

2015-16 Fund Released & Utilized	2016-17 Fund Released & Utilized	2017-18 (as on. 14.03.18) Fund Released & Utilized
3138.76	7312.25	5715.40

(B) Funds Released for Scholarship (Top Class)

(Rs. in lakhs)

2015-16 Fund Released & Utilized	2016-17 Fund Released & Utilized	2017-18 (as on. 14.03.18) Fund Released & Utilized
1552.32	687.75	2885.17

Details of Funds released, utilized thereof under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) during the years 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Rs. in lakhs)

2015-16 Fund Released & Utilized	2016-17 Fund Released & Utilized	2017-18 (as on. 14.03.18) Fund Released & Utilized
39.04	39.00	71.7

Note:- Funds are not released to State Governments under the above schemes.

Funds released under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 30.01.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3443334	25263164	16058361	9602942
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44975364	9569894	45605089	38228604
3.	Assam	8755425	5785170	13766060	11925877
4.	Chhattisgarh	4943900	1620270	6596669	2396860
5.	Gujarat	21372227	4338188	11193835	1879050
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17074044	-	27733860	14232667
7.	Jharkhand	65726048	20519422	40575895	41570250
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4035911	-	-	1968601
9.	Karnataka	24888744	22725348	38909904	18903461
10.	Kerala	9907370	9625460	11355052	3671288
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10189512	6654020	15278404	9546150
12.	Maharashtra	19697375	3377213	20295458	29452451
13.	Manipur	21091546	6346350	39406207	12670740
14.	Meghalaya	67215218	27479208	60692770	31203557
15.	Mizoram	4039560	-	4016475	3810494
16.	Nagaland	3215437	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	30398337	19079568	45737410	43619427
18.	Rajasthan	8331000	3182749	6783268	1449967
19.	Sikkim	2564384	5454113	5205330	9081202
20.	Tamil Nadu	3509519	1181790	3891019	16582818
21.	Telangana	2375010	1976326	63786629	7676131
22.	Tripura	1715310	1582470	6602040	-
23.	Uttarakhand	11866736	1766858	11263873	2907065
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6904581	2218403	3448897	3436253
25.	West Bengal	45252818	37791760	31533450	67987717
26.	Delhi	1511290	-	907171	1714742
	Grand Total	445000000	217537744	530643126	385518314

Number of beneficiaries for Skill Development, Vocational Training under Article 275(1) and SCA to TSP for the last one year, i.e. 2016-17

Sl.No.	Name of State	2016-17 No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	390
3.	Assam	1120
4.	Bihar	4620
5.	Chhattisgarh	4400
6.	Gujarat	2300
7.	Himachal Pradesh	937
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000
9.	Jharkhand	0
10.	Karnataka	0
11.	Kerala	290
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6500
13.	Maharashtra	1000
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Meghalaya	0
16.	Mizoram	937
17.	Nagaland	562
18.	Odisha	22165
19.	Rajasthan	0
20.	Sikkim	50
21.	Telangana	6000
22.	Tripura	2093
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0
24.	Uttarakhand	0
25.	West Bengal	5500
	Total	61989

Beneficiaries for Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) under Article 275(1) for the last one year, i.e. 2016-17

Sl.No.	States	2016-17 Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1620
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120
3.	Chhattisgarh	4181
4.	Gujarat	9053
5.	Himachal Pradesh	210
6.	Jharkhand	1920
7.	Karnataka	2380
8.	Kerala	528
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8026
10.	Maharashtra	3600
11.	Manipur	450
12.	Mizoram	400
13.	Nagaland	438
14.	Odisha	5340
15.	Rajasthan	3890
16.	Sikkim	715
17.	Tamil Nadu	900
18.	Telangana	3200
19.	Tripura	1740
20.	Uttar Pradesh	450
21.	Uttarakhand	300
22.	West Bengal	2498
	Total	51959
<i>State-wise no. of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs.</i>		
Sl.No.	Name of State	2016-17 No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51936
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88711

1	2	3
3.	Assam	73409
4.	Chhattisgarh	1834
5.	Gujarat	248545
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1215
7.	Jharkhand	177506
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
9.	Karnataka	21544
10.	Kerala	82022
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15932
12.	Maharashtra	4441
13.	Manipur	4093
14.	Meghalaya	41904
15.	Mizoram	2411
16.	Nagaland	-
17.	Odisha	51867
18.	Rajasthan	267
19.	Sikkim	190
20.	Tamil Nadu	53862
21.	Telangana	2689
22.	Tripura	200
23.	Uttarakhand	2839
24.	Uttar Pradesh	247
25.	West Bengal	16525
26.	Delhi	92
Total		944281

State wise no. of beneficiaries covered in 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts'

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17 Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3552
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-

1	2	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	192
4.	Gujarat	11981
5.	Jharkhand	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1325
7.	Maharashtra	440
8.	Odisha	8204
9.	Rajasthan	535
10.	Telangana	3479
Total		29708

State-wise details of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2016-17

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17 Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	167
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65173
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22564
4.	Assam	29423
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	135586
7.	Daman and Diu	328
8.	Goa	1924
9.	Gujarat	192322
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3739
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13854
12.	Jharkhand	63029
13.	Karnataka	109943
14.	Kerala	15834

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	263176
16.	Maharashtra	163321
17.	Manipur	59995
18.	Meghalaya	54900
19.	Mizoram	42072
20.	Nagaland	44404
21.	Odisha	176579
22.	Rajasthan	126965
23.	Sikkim	2605
24.	Tamil Nadu	23574
25.	Telangana	112236
26.	Tripura	21001
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5322
28.	Uttarakhand	15401
29.	West Bengal	85901
Total		1851338

State-wise details of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during the year 2016-17

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2016-17 Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	325
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39466
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2594
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	207956

1	2	3
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Daman and Diu	356
9.	Goa	3721
10.	Gujarat	188593
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1972
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6131
13.	Jharkhand	91464
14.	Karnataka	52096
15.	Kerala	14464
16.	Madhya Pradesh	151611
17.	Maharashtra	0
18.	Manipur	22401
19.	Meghalaya	3273
20.	Mizoram	9843
21.	Nagaland	18780
22.	Odisha	222837
23.	Rajasthan	0
24.	Sikkim	297
25.	Tamil Nadu	6602
26.	Telangana	28966
27.	Tripura	16723
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8760
29.	Uttarakhand	5687
30.	West Bengal	29249
Total		1134167

Beneficiaries under the Scheme 'National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students' during the year 2016-17 Beneficiaries (2016-17)

(A) National Fellowship	2197
(B) Scholarships (Top Class)	492

Beneficiaries under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) during the year 2016-17

Beneficiaries (2016-17)	
National Overseas Scholarships (NOS) for ST students	16

Projects completed and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)'

Sl.No.	State/UT	Project Completed during 2016-17	2016-17 Beneficiaries
1.	Karnataka	9	425
2.	Kerala	3	-
3.	Manipur	5	-
4.	Odisha	23	-
5.	Sikkim	5	-
6.	Telangana	12	-
7.	Tripura	5	-
8.	West Bengal	10	-
Total		72	425

Development and Promotion of Tourism

*323. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Government for development and promotion of tourism in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with

the steps taken to boost direct as well as indirect investment in tourism;

(b) the details of the schemes or plans formulated for the development and promotion of tourism and the number of tourism infrastructure projects prioritised/sanctioned during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the extent to which the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes meant for development and promotion of tourism have achieved the desired results in the country during the said period, scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government has provided adequate funds under the above schemes during the said period, if so, the details thereof, State/UT and scheme-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to preserve the culture, heritage and environment at tourist destinations to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM:) (a) to (e) The Ministry under its Schemes of Swadesh Darshan Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure at selected sites/circuits in the country.

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

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, 25 sites have been identified for development, namely, Amaravati, Srisailem and Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu & Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Varanasi, Ayodhya and Mathura

(Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The submission of proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations under above schemes is a continuous process. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. The Central financial assistance is provided for development of public infrastructure which in turn aims to boost direct as well as indirect investment in tourism sector in that region. The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes during last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

Sustainability and preservation of art, culture and heritage at the destinations is one of the prime criteria while sanctioning of projects under above schemes. Financial Assistance is provided for development of components like Thematic Tourist Villages, Amphitheatre,

Craft Haat, Souvenir Shops, Exhibition Halls, Cafeteria, Food Courts etc. to showcase the local culture and heritage.

The Ministry undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism products and destinations of the country. The Ministry produces publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages for domestic and international markets; media campaigns in the print and electronic media are undertaken in the domestic and international markets; familiarisation tours for trade, media and opinion makers are undertaken from overseas to India under the Hospitality Scheme.

All the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes are at various stages of implementation and the impact can only be assessed once the projects are completed. However, during the last three years the Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs), Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism and Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) is given below:

Year	FTAs (in lakh)	Growth Rate (%)	FEEs (in Rs. crore)	Growth Rate (%)	DTV's (in lakh)	Growth Rate (%)
2015	80.27	4.5	1,35,193	9.6	14319.74	11.60
2016	88.04	9.7	1,54,146	14.0	16135.52	12.68
2017*	101.77	15.6	1,80,379	17.0	Not Available	—

*Provisional Estimates

Statement

The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and Prashad Schemes during last three years and current year

I. Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
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 & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	69.83
Total of 2014-15				119.6

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2015-16				
3.	Manipur	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: ImphalMoirang-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 Tumin Lingee-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 & 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 Srimalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
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

1	2	3	4	5
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 KunjaGandachara– Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha Shankarpur-TajpurMandarmani-Fraserganj Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur Kunkuri-MainpatAmbikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-KurdarSarodadadar 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
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 & 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	53.80

1	2	3	4	5
			Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	
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
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & 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-Aligarh-Kasgunj Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut Kanpur-Kanpur DehatBanda-Ghazipur-Salempur Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur Deoria-Mahoba- SonbhadraChandauli-Mishrikh Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73

1	2	3	4	5
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-Khawphawp-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)-Mehandipur Balaji-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:Bhitharwa - Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)- SawaiMadhopur	99.60

1	2	3	4	5
			(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.	
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam Thotlakonda-Bavikonda Bojjanakonda-Amravati Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the Theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34
Total of 2017-18				824.8
Grand Total Till Date				5638.87

II. Prashad Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
2014-15			
1.	Bihar	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00

1	2	3	4
2015-16			
5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
2016-17			
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
18.	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	37.44
2017-18			
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganaga, Varanasi	10.72
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	62.82
Total			687.92

English Language Textbooks

*324. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has recommended the Government to include and incorporate passages from the autobiography of late President Shri APJ Abdul Kalam in the English language

textbooks prescribed by the secondary school certificate and higher secondary certificate Boards from the next academic year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation from any State Government to implement such a decision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has not recommended including and incorporating passages from the autobiography of late President Shri A. P. J. Abdul Kalam in the English language textbooks prescribed by the secondary school certificate and higher secondary certificate Boards. However, Sh. Latif Magdum, Secretary, Maharashtra Cosmopolitan Education Society, Pune and Nominated member (Minority Educational Institutions) of CABE proposed such agenda for inclusion in agenda for 63rd and 65th meeting of CABE held on 19th August, 2015 and 15th-16th January, 2018 respectively. The proposed agenda was placed before CABE in both the meetings; however, no decision was taken in the matter.

[Translation]

Publicisation of Records Relating to Netaji

*325. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made public all the records relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauj and placed them in the National Archives of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of declassified records relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are as below:

S.No.	Name of Ministry/Office	No. of records/files
i.	Prime Minister's Office	58
ii.	Ministry of Home Affairs	37
iii.	Cabinet Secretariat	09
iv.	Ministry of External Affairs	200
Total		304

Accordingly, a total of 304 declassified records/files have been transferred to the National Archives of India by above mentioned Ministries/Offices for permanent retention. Out of 304 files, 303 files are already uploaded on Netaji webportal *i.e.* www.netajipapers.gov.in

The National Archives of India is the custodian of declassification files/records of the Government of India.

In addition, in 1997 the National Archives of India had received 990 declassified files pertaining to the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) from the Ministry of Defence, and in 2012, 1030 files/items pertaining to the Khosla Commission (271 files/items) and Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (759 files/items) from the Ministry of Home Affairs. All these files/items are already open to the public under the Public Records Rules, 1997.

(c) Does not arise.

National Tourism Advisory Council

*326. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps taken by the Government to promote tourism in Madhya Pradesh along with the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the Government has constituted a National Tourism Advisory Council;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the composition and terms of reference of the said council; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government to promote India as a global tourism hub?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM) (a) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its ongoing activities, annually releases domestic and international print, electronic and online media campaigns under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products in the different States of the country including Madhya Pradesh. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. In addition, the Indiatourism Offices in India and overseas undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the tourism potential of the country and increasing tourist arrivals/visits to the different States/Union Territories of the country. Domestic Tourist Visits to the State of Madhya Pradesh increased from 7,79,75,738 in 2015 to 15,04,90,339 in 2016, a growth of 93%.

Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh for the development of tourism infrastructure under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD-National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive. The projects 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 under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Scheme to State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism has constituted a National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC), under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (I/C) for Tourism, on 27th October, 2016 with a tenure of 3 years from the date of constitution. The composition of the NTAC includes:

- (i) Secretary (Tourism) as Vice Chairman.
- (ii) Secretaries/representatives not below the rank of Joint Secretary of the Ministries of Home, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Culture, Civil Aviation, Urban Development, Road Transport & Highways, Shipping, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Chairman - Railway Board, Principal Adviser (Tourism) - NITI Aayog, Additional Member (Tourism & Catering) - Railway Board.
- (iii) Experts in the field of Travel and Tourism Management.
- (iv) CMD – ITDC and Presidents/Chairmen of Trade and Hospitality Associations. The Council is an advisory body which acts as a 'Think Tank' and advises the Ministry on various policy matters relating to tourism.

(d) During the current financial year 2017-18, the Ministry has launched the "Incredible India 2.0" Campaign for promoting India as a tourism destination globally. The campaign 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 on various niche tourism products including yoga, heritage, medical tourism, golf, cuisine, wildlife, river cruises, fashion, etc.

Statement

The details of projects sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme during the last three years

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2015-16					
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2016-17					
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
Year 2017-18					
4.	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

The details of projects sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh under the Prashad Scheme during the last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt released
1	Madhya Pradesh (2017-18)	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	8.13

[English]

Updation of NCERT Text Books

*327. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about one crore unsold NCERT text books are likely to become obsolete as the text books are being updated for the upcoming 2018-19 academic session, thereby causing a loss of Rs. 30 crore to the national exchequer and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government had plans to update the text books and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for printing such a large number of text books last year;

(c) whether the Government proposes the sale of the aforesaid text books through book fairs and other possible platforms and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up an effective mechanism to keep a balance between the demand and supply of NCERT text books, thereby avoiding the huge loss and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have informed that they do not have any leftover stock of un-updated books. Therefore, no books have become obsolete due to their updation. NCERT has updated its textbooks for the year 2018-19 on the basis of suggestions received from teachers, students, experts, parents, etc. In this regard a web portal was created by the NCERT and suggestions from teachers were invited, accordingly books have been

reviewed and appropriate updation and additions were incorporated into the textbook. The review broadly pertained to rectification of factual errors, if any, and updation of data.

(c) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

(d) NCERT already has a mechanism for maintaining a balance between demand and supply of textbooks. NCERT has launched a dedicated web portal (www.ncertbooks.ncert.gov.in) for supply of textbooks to schools and individuals. All interested Schools, Agencies, Individuals, including State Government/Agencies and 895 NCERT empanelled Vendors can place their requirement of NCERT textbooks on this Portal. NCERT assesses the demand through the portal and accordingly prints the required number of textbooks.

Polytechnic Private Colleges

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are more than 70 polytechnic private colleges related to agriculture in Andhra Pradesh and among them, 70 per cent of the colleges' management is in a very bad position and not up to the minimum standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the funds sanctioned/spent so far, district and college-wise;

(c) whether any Central team visited Andhra Pradesh to study the polytechnic agricultural colleges and proposed corrective measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to improve standards in such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) No Madam.

[*Translation*]

Impact of GST on Commerce and Industry Sector

*329 SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new change has come in the commerce and industry sector after implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the reaction of the corporate sector thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The introduction of Goods and Services Tax on 1st of July 2017 was a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, the aim is to mitigate cascading of taxes and pave the way for a common national market. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which was estimated to be around 25%-30%. Introduction of GST would also make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets. This would have a positive impact on economic growth. This tax reform, because of its transparent and self policing character, would be easier to administer. The introduction of GST has improved the competitiveness of trade and industry in four major ways:

- (i) GST has replaced eight Central and nine State taxes such as Central excise duty, service tax, state VAT, entry tax among others. This means the integration of many taxes levied at Central, State and local levels, each with a different tax compliance system. As exports are zero rated, the exporters will get refund of most of the taxes paid on the inputs. In the past, many such taxes remained un-refunded/ underrefunded.
- (ii) Earlier, only some States refunded VAT on exports, while now the refund as part of GST refund will be applicable to all States.
- (iii) GST has reduced the tax on tax or the cascading effect of taxes.
- (iv) GST would lead to lower transportation and distribution costs. Pre GST, firms spent a high cost on product sourcing, distribution and warehousing. The high cost was essentially due to expenses incurred on branches and warehouses that existed due to tax saving rather than business considerations. GST removes this arbitrage thus reducing logistics cost and making exports competitive.

During the current year, monthly exports are consistently higher than the monthly exports of previous year except in Oct., 2017. Post-GST (July, 2017 – Feb., 2018) the growth rate of India's Merchandise Export is 11.3% as compared to the same period of previous year.

Further, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a cumulative growth of 3.7% during the period April to December, 2017 over the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) Implementation of Goods and Services Tax has been widely welcomed by the Corporate Sector. However, there have been initial difficulties faced by the companies in filing of returns. The major issues are working capital blockage due to the process of upfront payment of GST, filing of returns, GST rates on job work and refund of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit (ITC), high rates of GST on certain items and other Information Technology issues. The Government addressed these issues through announcement of a relief package for exporters in October, 2017. Benefits under the Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme were extended for sourcing inputs from abroad without payment of IGST apart from Customs Duty. Moreover, several relief measures have been taken for small traders to allow them to adjust to the compliance requirements of the new law *viz.*, option to file quarterly return to taxpayers having annual turnover of up to Rs.1.5 crores in the previous year; payment of tax on supply of goods to be made at the time of issuance of invoice and not on receipt of advance; suspension of the application of reverse charge mechanism under section 9(4) of the CGST/SGST Acts, 2017 and section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 31st March, 2018 for all categories of registered persons; and simplification in the return filing process by continuing filing of the GSTR-3B return up to March, 2018 along with reduction in late fees for filing of returns. The 26th Meeting of the GST Council on 10.03.2018 has decided to further extend the tax exemptions till 1.10.2018. Exports were allowed on furnishing of Letter of Undertaking (LUT), without the requirement of Bond/bank guarantee. Further, GST on sale of Duty Credit Scrips (which are basically incentive on exports) has been reduced to Zero from the earlier rate of 12%. GST on job work in textiles sector, diamond processing in Jewellery sector and leather and footwear sectors has been brought down to 5%. The Government has also taken measures and issued instructions to expeditiously disburse the refund of IGST paid on goods and services exported. Besides, GST council is meeting at regular intervals of

time to address the concerns of industry regarding various issues related to GST including rationalisation of GST rates, simplification in filing of GST returns, expediting the process of refunds of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit for exporters.

Allocation of Petrol Pumps/Gas Agencies

*330. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under which the Government provides/proposes to provide benefit to the families of martyred soldiers;

(b) the quota reserved/fixed for the families of martyred soldiers in allocation of new petrol pumps and gas agencies;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase or decrease the said quota after conducting a review of the same and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the families of martyred soldiers are included in the allocation process of petrol pumps and gas agencies and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies allocated to the families of martyred soldiers during the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) As per extant guidelines for selection of Retail Outlets Dealerships/LPG Distributorships, there is a provision of reservation of 8% under Combined Category 1 (CC1) comprising of Defence Personnel and Paramilitary/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees which also includes the dependents of the persons who are killed in various military operations. In selection of LPG distributorships reserved under Combined Category first preference is given to widows/dependents of Armed Forces (*viz.* Army, Navy, Air Force) or Central Para Military Forces/Central or State Special Forces, those died while performing their duties.

Presently, there is no proposal to increase or decrease the reservation percentage for allotment of Retail Outlet dealerships and LPG distributorships under Defence/PMP category.

(e) State/UT-wise details of LOIs issued by OMCs for retail outlet and LPG distributorship to the families of martyred soldiers during the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively

Statement-I

No. of LOIs issued by OMCs for Retail Outlets to Widows/dependents of those members of Armed Forces who died in war or in harness in the last 2 years

State/UT	LOI's issued
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	0
Andhra Pradesh	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	1
Bihar	0
Chandigarh	0
Chhattisgarh	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	1
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0
Goa	1
Gujarat	0
Himachal Pradesh	0
Haryana	3
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	0
Kerala	0
Maharashtra	0
Meghalaya	0
Manipur	0

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	1
Odisha	0
Punjab	0
Puducherry	0
Rajasthan	1
Sikkim	0
Telangana	0
Tamil Nadu	0
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	5
Uttaranchal	1
West Bengal	0
All India	15

Statement-II

No. of OMCs LPG LOIs issued to Widows/dependents of those members of Armed Forces who died in war or in harness in the last 2 years

State/UT	LOI's issued
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	0
Andhra Pradesh	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	0
Bihar	0
Chandigarh	0
Chhattisgarh	0

1	2
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	0
Himachal Pradesh	0
Haryana	3
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Jharkhand	0
Karnataka	0
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	0
Meghalaya	0
Manipur	0
Madhya Pradesh	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	0
Punjab	0
Puducherry	0
Rajasthan	0
Sikkim	0
Telangana	0
Tamil Nadu	0
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	6
Uttaranchal	0
West Bengal	2
All India	15

[English]

New Basmati Import Norms

*331. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

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

(a) whether the European Union (EU) has set new quality norms for import of basmati rice from India and has fixed a deadline of 31st December, 2017 for its compliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on Indian Basmati Exports;

(c) the time by which Indian exports are likely to become compliant to new norms; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure compliance and seek extension from EU?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a to c) Tricyclazole (TCA) is a fungicide, which is used by the Indian farmers to control neck blast disease in rice. The European Union (EU) has decided to reduce the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for TCA in rice to 0.01 mg/kg, as notified *vide* Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/983 of 9th June, 2017. New MRL applies to Basmati rice from 30 December, 2017. For the other varieties of rice, the new MRL has become applicable with effect from 30th June, 2017. Subsequent to December 2017, export of Basmati rice from India to EU is required to comply with the new MRL of TCA.

(d) The following steps are being taken to ensure compliance and seek extension from the EU:

(i) Exporters of basmati rice from India are required to undertake pre shipment testing for pesticide residues before registration of contract with APEDA for export of Basmati rice to EU and obtain Registration cum Allocation Certificate (RCAC).

(ii) In order to ensure compliance to new MRL of TCA at 0.01 mg/kg, Basmati growing States have been requested to issue advisory to farmers during Kharif, 2017 for judicious use of pesticides. About 25 awareness programmes were organised by the

Agricultural 7 processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and All India Rice Exporters Association (AIREA) to sensitize Basmati growers in following proper advice of State Agriculture Universities and ICAR institutions while using TCA and/or other pesticides so that excessive residues are not present in the produce. Such campaign is proposed to be continued during Kharif, 2018.

- (iii) In February, 2017, Dow Agro Sciences (DAS), the manufactures of TCA, have submitted a petition for seeking import tolerance for TCA in brown rice at 0.4 mg/kg. Italy is Rapporteur Member State in this case.
- (iv) The Embassies of India at Brussels and Rome are pursuing the matter with authorities in Italy for completing the evaluation early and submit their report to European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) for further processing and notification of import tolerance.

Promotion of Indian Folk Arts and Culture

*332. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Indian folk arts and culture on a foreign platform;

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

(c) the incentives being provided to improve the economic conditions of folk artists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Culture aims at disseminating Indian Folk Arts and Culture abroad through Signing of Cultural Agreements & Cultural Exchange Programme and their implementation by concerned agencies with mutual discussions through diplomatic channels.

Ministry of culture operates Scheme for Promotion of International Cultural Relations under which Festivals of India are organized showcasing folk art and other cultural events as exhibitions, dance, music, theatre, food fest, literary fest, film fest, yoga etc. Under this scheme, Ministry of culture also gives Grant-in-aid to Indo Foreign

Friendship Cultural Societies for organizing programmes & activities including folk art & other cultural activities for their promotion abroad. The signing & implementation of Exchange programme is a continuous process. Organising Festivals of India and supporting Indo Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies abroad is a regular activity of Ministry of Culture.

(c) The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur to protect, preserve & promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country. The folk artists from all over India are engaged to perform in the festivals & programmes organized by these ZCCs regularly in all States/Union Territories of India. Besides, the folk artists are also sent abroad to perform in Festivals of India. Incentives like Dearness allowance, honorarium, board & lodging, local & international travel are provided to these artists by the respective ZCC and Ministry of Culture.

NSDC Online Portal

*333. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether the data on the States' performance available with the Ministry shows that the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has approved proposals from 35 States and assigned a target to skill 6,00,000 candidates in the first phase and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether skill training is yet to take off in many States even after two years and if so, the names of the States which are yet to start skill training along with the reasons for not starting the same;

(c) whether State Governments blame NSDC for not allowing online registration for over six months and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NSDC's online portal remained defunct for over six months, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(e) whether the State Governments alleged that there is still a need for clarity on training process, if so, the

details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to resolve the issues raised by the State Governments promptly along with the details of funds made available to the State Governments so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions.

The CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20 was launched on 9.11.2016. After launching of the Scheme, Ministry invited all the States/UTs to submit their proposals in prescribed format as per guidelines. In response, over the period of time Ministry has received proposals from 35 States/UTs and after evaluation of proposals Ministry has in-principle approved the physical target of 20.15 lakh and financial target of 3,047 cr. for 35 States/UTs for FY 2016-20. As on 14.03.2018, Rs. 498 cr. has been disbursed to 34 States/UTs.

Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 14.03.2018, out of 35 States/UTs, 17 States have commenced training activities. In these 17 States/UTs, 7,883 candidates have been enrolled. The remaining 18 States/UTs where trainings are yet to begin, the implementation is at various stages such as training provider empanelment, Centre Accreditation and Affiliation, Target Allocation etc. Further, NSDC has provided login access of Skill Development Management System (SDMS – MIS Platform) to 31 States/UTs.

(c) to (e) After notification of scheme guidelines, States/UTs have to undertake range of activities before commencement of the training activities. The entire cycle of project completes with empanelment of Training Providers/Training Centres, Centre accreditation and affiliation, allocation of targets, mobilization of candidates, enrollment, training, certification and placement. During this period, MSDE through NSDC provided the requisite hand-holding/mentoring support to the State Governments for quick and effective implementation of scheme.

Under Skill ecosystem, SMART portal was launched as a single window IT platform for accreditation, affiliation and continuous monitoring of training centres. The portal was temporarily inoperative for less than 10 days due to maintenance and incorporation of new process/functionality for the State Government under the CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20. Now the portal is fully operational and States/UTs are on-boarded on it for smooth execution of skill training.

Demand of Labour

*334. SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by experts in the sector to ascertain the demand of labour, if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(b) the details of the specific programmes which have been enunciated by the Government to help labourers in empowering themselves and improving their earnings;

(c) whether the Government is planning to emulate Haryana which has implemented a labour policy to enhance both employment and earnings;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the welfare and betterment of labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Ministry of Labour and Employment through Labour Bureau has conducted 5 Annual Employment-unemployment surveys up to 2014-15, which *inter-alia* gives data on Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rate in the country.

Ministry of Labour and Employment through its various legislation and governance measures is empowering the labourers of the country to enhance their earnings. Various steps being taken by the Government for the betterment and welfare of the labourers in the country in this aspect are as below:

1. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 - enhancing the wage ceiling for applicability of the Act – In exercise of the power conferred by sub-

Section (6) of Section 1 of the Act, the Central Government has enhanced the wage ceiling from Rs. 18,000/- to Rs. 24,000/- per month.

2. Model Shops and Establishment Bill, 2016- This Bill being an advisory to the States for shops/establishments employing 10 or more workers aims to give freedom to operate 365 days in a year and decide the opening/closing time. This will give a boost to employment opportunities.
3. Minimum Wages- Minimum wages for all sectors – agricultural, non-agricultural, construction etc. have been increased to Rs. 523, Rs. 437 and Rs. 350 in A, B, C areas categories respectively.
4. Enhancement of wage ceiling for coverage under ESI Act, 1948 has been increased from Rs. 15000/- to Rs. 21000/- w.e.f. 1st January, 2017.
5. Maternity Leave has been increased to 26 weeks and provisions of maternity benefits have also been extended to commissioning and adopting mothers.
6. National Career Service Portal: has been launched for transforming and strengthening the public employment service in the country
7. Establishment of 100 Model Career Centers under National Career Service project.
8. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY): is aimed to incentivize employers for new employment wherein Government will be paying the 8.33% contribution for this new employment for a period of 3 years.
9. Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2016: For workers registered under Labour Welfare Organizations i.e. Beedi workers, The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines workers, Limestone & Dolomite Mines workers, Mica Mines workers and Cine workers, a housing subsidy of Rs. 1.5 lakh is given.
10. Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education & Development (DTNBWED) plays a significant role in empowering the workers through its various training programmes for the workers of formal and informal sectors at National, Regional and Unit levels. It

contributes in creation of an enlightened and disciplined workforce and bringing about desirable behavioral changes.

11. V. V. Giri National Labour Institute also conducts a number of capacity building programmes aimed to empower the workers. In addition, it also organizes leadership development programmes for Beedi workers, domestic workers, fisheries workers, plantation sector.
12. The Government through the Directorate General of Labour Welfare provides a number of facilities for the Beedi workers such as:
 - Health care facilities through hospitals and dispensaries
 - Financial assistance for education of wards of the workers

It is a constant endeavor of the Government to adopt best practices from not only in the country, including that of Government of Haryana, but also internationally. The Central Government through its advisories to the State Governments requests the State Governments to amend their Labour Acts accordingly. Haryana Government has also undertaken a number of initiatives as other State Governments.

[Translation]

National Secondary Education Campaign

*335. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decline in the number of students taking admission to secondary level from upper primary level has been noticed in several States, especially in Jammu & Kashmir;

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

(c) the present status of the National Secondary Education Campaign to be launched with the objective of making secondary education available to all; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to increase the number of students taking admission in secondary schools across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) database, the overall enrolment in class IX has increased from 2,02,96,590 in 2014-15 to 2,04,83,777 in 2015-16. The State/UT wise details including the State of Jammu and Kashmir are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages *inter-alia* provision of a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation and to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers etc. Under the scheme, financial support is provided to the States/UTs for opening of new Government secondary schools and strengthening of existing secondary schools along with provision of (i) Class Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Facility, (vii) Head Master Room, (viii) Office Room. Under the scheme, 12,682 new schools & 37,799 existing

schools for strengthening, 2,549 Girls Hostels in educationally backward blocks, 8,227 schools for vocationalisation of education and 88,994 schools for ICT component have been approved till 2017-18.

Further, under the scheme, interventions such as residential quarters for teachers, additional teachers to improve the Pupil Teacher Ratio, self defence training for girl students, guidance and counselling, adolescent education programmes, organization of empowerment/awareness camps, enrolment and retention camps, remedial teaching for weaker students, in-service training of teachers, school leadership training of head teachers, digital education initiatives etc are approved to improve the access to and quality of education at the secondary stage.

After implementation of the RMSA, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) which was 62.90% in 2009-10 (As per Statistics of School Education) has increased to 80.01% in 2015-16 (UDISE). Further, access to secondary education which was 68.22% in the year 2011-12 has increased to 87.50% in 2017-18.

Enrollment in Class IX in 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-15 Class IX	2015-16 Class IX
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7039	6890
2.	Andhra Pradesh	654648	643769
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29107	29151
4.	Assam	535405	543437
5.	Bihar	1616397	1805886
6.	Chandigarh	21545	22579
7.	Chhattisgarh	555732	530086
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6732	6982
9.	Daman and Diu	3094	3250
10.	Delhi	397640	428455
11.	Goa	30620	29566

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	910360	913469
13.	Haryana	447347	456586
14.	Himachal Pradesh	130258	126550
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	192567	181043
16.	Jharkhand	536645	539232
17.	Karnataka	916784	921628
18.	Kerala	563010	545641
19.	Lakshadweep	1486	1406
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1485088	1467054
21.	Maharashtra	1970514	1953159
22.	Manipur	43564	43726
23.	Meghalaya	56199	58367
24.	Mizoram	20964	22110
25.	Nagaland	32771	36306
26.	Odisha	632564	648573
27.	Puducherry	23873	23491
28.	Punjab	451412	455303
29.	Rajasthan	1192043	1214024
30.	Sikkim	15293	16115
31.	Tamil Nadu	1122807	1161546
32.	Telangana	530002	534804
33.	Tripura	87312	84533
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3372729	3308247
35.	Uttarakhand	197590	192095
36.	West Bengal	1505449	1528718
	Total	20296590	20483777

Source: As per UDISE 2015-16

[English]

Allocation of PDS Kerosene

*336. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised the policy for allocation of PDS kerosene to States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the year in which the aforesaid policy was formulated and announced; and

(c) whether the aforesaid policy accounts for LPG coverage and population of the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) makes allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene on quarterly basis for cooking and lighting purposes only as per Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers is made by the concerned States/UTs. The scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by respective State/UT.

PDS Kerosene allocation of States/UTs have been rationalized since 2010-11, by taking into account the factors such as increase in domestic LPG/PNG connections, increase in electricity coverage, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs etc.

[Translation]

Use of Labour Intensive Technology

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

(a) whether till now only such industries have been developed and expanded in the country in which capital intensive technology has been used;

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

(c) whether the industries which give priority to use of labour intensive technology where opportunities of

maximum new employment are created, are needed to be developed and expanded in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Government has taken several initiatives to promote labour intensive industries in the country. Some of the initiatives are given below:

(i) Textile Sector

- Government has announced a booster package of Rs 6000 crores for the textile sector.
- Scheme for Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) to rebate the incidence of state levies on export of garments and made-ups to make exports more competitive in the global market.
- Additionally, interest subvention @ 3% per annum for pre and post shipment credit to exporters of garments and made ups.
- Enhancement of rates from 2% to 4% under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.
- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) for skill development in the entire textile value chain.
- Amended Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (ATUFS) for technology upgradation and Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP) for development of infrastructure.
- Scheme for development of Handloom sector such as National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS), Handloom Comprehensive Weavers Welfare Scheme (HCWWS) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

(ii) Leather Sector

- Special package of Rs. 2600 crore over the three financial years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 for implementation of Central Sector Scheme "Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme" for placement Linked Skill Development Training to unemployed persons; incentives for investment for new plant and machinery; modernization of existing plant and machinery; support for up-gradation/installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs); brand promotion; and providing employer's contribution to Employees Provident Fund etc.

(iii) Food Processing

- Allocation of Rs.6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 under "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana" (PMKSY) for Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities, Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and Human Resources and Institutions.

(iv) Gems & Jewellery

- With a view to promote the Gems and Jewellery sector, Government has taken 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.
- The gems and jewellery sector have already set up world class modern and technology driven jewellery manufacturing and diamond processing factories in Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), Mumbai and Surat respectively. Gems and jewellery sector has also been effectively covered under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme.

(v) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

- Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Upgradation of Micro and Small Enterprises with an objective to facilitate technology up-gradation in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing capital subsidy of 15% (limited to maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs) on institutional finance availed by them for induction of well-established and improved technology in the specified 51 sub-sectors/products approved under the scheme. Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the Scheme is Rs.100.00 lakhs.

(vi) The Government has also taken following steps to promote employment generation:

- (a) A new scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna has been launched in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% under Employee Provident Scheme (EPS) made for the new employees. The Government has further announced in the General Budget 2018-19, that it will contribute 12 per cent of the wages of the new employees in the EPF for all the sectors for next three years.
- (b) In order to promote skill development, Government has started Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has trained more than one crore in 2017, out of 2.5 crores candidates under National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- (c) Government has also implemented the National Career Service Project providing a package of employment related services interalia consisting of a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers.
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), a scheme to finance income generating small business enterprises was launched on 08 April, 2015. The scheme has huge potential to generate self employment. Under the scheme, over 11.39 crore loans have been extended for an amount of over Rs 5.09 lakh crore till 02.03.2018 since inception of the scheme.

- (e) "Start-up India" is intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Start-ups in the country. Startup India Action Plan was launched on January, 2016 to accelerate spreading awareness of the Startup movement. Since the launch of the initiative, significant progress has been made. A Fund of Funds of Rs. 10,000 cr, has been to set up to support venture funding in India.

Inclusion of other Communities/Non-tribals in ST List

*338. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether other communities which are non-tribal by origin are being included in the list of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in place of original and genuine tribal communities under the present system;

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

(c) the details of the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) The criteria followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are: (i) indications of primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) geographical isolation; (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large; and (v) backwardness.

The Government has on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002), laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. Accordingly, the proposals/recommendations received from concerned State Governments/UT Administrations are processed by this Ministry as per the approved modalities.

Primary Education in Mother Tongue

*339. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 making it mandatory to provide children their initial primary education in their mother tongue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether teaching of Marathi language has been made mandatory in English Medium schools and Central schools in Maharashtra as per the said provisions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are still many schools in Maharashtra where Marathi language has been excluded from the syllabus and the children of Marathi mother tongue are not admitted; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the said schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (b) Section 29(2)(f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that the medium of instructions at elementary level shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue.

(c) to (e) Government of Maharashtra has reported that *vide* its resolution dated 04.02.2009, it has been made mandatory to teach Marathi language in non-Marathi medium School including English medium schools in the state. It has further reported that no written complaint has been received regarding non-teaching of Marathi language in any school.

Skills University

*340. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the report submitted by the Working Group on establishment of Skills University is still under consideration of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the decision taken thereon by the Government;

(c) whether the selection of location, work procedure etc. have also been finalised for starting the said University;

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

(e) the extent of progress achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) A Working Group was constituted on 31st March, 2015 to lay down the road map for setting up of a Skills University. The Working Group submitted its Report on 22nd April, 2015 along with a draft Bill for establishment of National Skills Universities (NSUs). The draft Bill was circulated to the Central Ministries/Departments concerned and State Governments/Union Territories for seeking their comments.

A number of Skill Universities have come up under respective State Acts. These include Skill Universities in the States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Odisha.

It was decided that instead of a Central legislation it would be more appropriate to draft a model NSU framework which could be used by all State Governments as a guideline for setting up NSUs in their respective States. The first stakeholder consultation for taking this forward was held on 12th January, 2018 in Pune, Maharashtra, to evolve a common understanding on the

issues/ challenges related to Skill Universities.

[English]

Import-export of Sugar

3681. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

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

(a) the details of the percentage of import-export of sugar across the country, State/UTwise including West Bengal;

(b) the details of the revenue/expenditure incurred and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years and the current year across the country;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from some States to ease the import process of sugar within the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the action 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise data on exports/imports is not maintained. The details of export/import of sugar during last three financial years and the current year up to January, 2018 are given as under:

FY	Export		Import	
	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Million USD)	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Million USD)
2014-15	1955191	871.41	1538635	601.17
2015-16	3844445	1490.52	1943125	612.24
2016-17	2544014	1290.71	2146153	1021.81
2017-18 (upto Jan, 18)	1538365	720.96	2309466	903.50

(c) and (d) No, Madam. In the recent past no such proposal has been received from any State/UTs to ease

the import process of sugar within the country.

Harassment in Higher Education Institutions

3682. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the issues of harassment, bullying and discrimination by the students and institutions of higher education are unfortunately still on rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures that have been taken/proposed 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) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that 149 cases of sexual harassment have been reported from Universities and 39 cases have been reported from Colleges/Institutions during the year 2016-17 in comparison to 94 cases reported from Universities and 18 cases reported from Colleges/Institutions during the year 2015-16. Further, 901 ragging cases have been reported during 2017 in comparison to 515 ragging cases reported during 2016.

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

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 Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), grievance redressal mechanism, process for making complaint and conducting inquiry, interim redressal, punishment and compensations,

consequences of non-compliance etc. Further, UGC has also notified Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009 and their amendments. These Regulations describe measures for prohibition and prevention of ragging at institution level, duties and responsibilities of UGC and Councils, Administrative action in the event of ragging etc.

UGC Regulations, being statutory in nature, are binding for all HEIs. UGC has requested Universities to ensure strict compliance of these UGC Regulations in HEIs from time to time. UGC has also developed an Anti-Ragging website which records data on ragging cases in HEIs.

PM Shram Awards

3683. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched Prime Minister's Shram Awards Scheme, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objective, scope and selection procedure adopted for giving awards under the scheme;

(c) whether this recognizes workers for their distinguished performance, innovative ability, outstanding contribution in the field of productivity and exhibition of exceptional courage and presence of mind; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Prime Minister's Shram Award Scheme was instituted in the year 1985.

(b) to (d) The award has been instituted to recognize the outstanding contributions made by workmen as defined in the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 in organizations both in public and private sector and who have distinguished record of performance, devotion to duty of a high order, specific contribution in the field of productivity, proven innovation abilities, presence of mind and exceptional courage and also to the workmen who have made supreme sacrifice of laying down their lives in the conscientious discharge of their duties. The details of the Scheme indicating the objectives, scope and selection procedure adopted for giving awards is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Note on Prime Minister's Shram Awards*

The Prime Minister's Shram Awards were instituted in 1985, for the workers in recognition of outstanding contribution towards production, and for showing exemplary zeal and enthusiasm in discharge of their duties in the Central/ State Governments Public Sector

and Departmental Undertakings. The Awards are presented to the workmen as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and employed in the Departmental Undertakings of the Central and State Governments, Central and State Public Sector Undertakings and Private Sector having minimum of 500 employees on roll and engaged in manufacturing and productive processes and whose performance is assessable. The Total No. of awards are 33 details of which is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Award	No. of Awards	Cash Prize
1.	Shram Ratna	1	Rs.2,00,000
2.	Shram Bhushan	4	Rs.1,00,000 each
3.	Shram Vir /Shram Veerangana	12	Rs. 60,000 each
4.	Shram Shree /Shram Devi	16	Rs. 40,000 each

*The Shram Ratna Award would be common for both the Public and Private Sectors and the remaining 32 awards would be shared equally by both the sectors, *i.e.* 16 each for Public and Private Sectors. In case of awards being shared by a worker with team and/or different teams/other individual worker, the award money would be equally shared by the total number of workers {members of the team(s) + individual worker}. While the total number of awards in one year would be thirty three, in case awards for any one or more categories are not being given, these can be distributed among the other lower categories. It may not be mandatory to give all the prizes every year. Besides the cash prize, awardees would also receive a "SANAD" from the Prime Minister. The awardees are also eligible for 75% concession in 2nd Class Rail Fare.

2. Eligibility: The awards will be given to workmen who have distinguished record of performance, devotion to duty of a high order, specific contribution in the field of productivity, proven innovative abilities, presence of mind and exceptional courage. The awards may be given to those workmen also who have risked their lives or made supreme sacrifice of laying down their lives in the conscientious discharge of their duties.

3. Selection procedure: All the nominations received through the Administrative Ministries/State Governments in the case of departmental undertakings of the Central and State Governments and Central and State Public Sector Undertakings and that of private sector through

their National Associations/Chambers will be scrutinized and graded in descending order awardwise by a Technical Committee. The Technical Committee is Chaired by an eminent personality in the field of technology with representatives from employers' organizations, Central trade unions, experts from the scientific/technical institutions of repute and DGFASLI. The Technical Committee will make recommendations for various categories of awards to the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour) associating members at Joint Secretary level from PMO, Cabinet Secretariat, Home and Public Enterprises will further consider the recommendations of the Technical Committee and will make final recommendations for the approval of Hon'ble Prime Minister. These awards shall be announced on the eve of the Independence Day every year.

4. Announcement and distribution of the awards: These awards are announced on the eve of the Republic Day/Independence Day and are distributed in the public function to be Chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister as per his convenience.

[Translation]

Job Reservation in Private Sector

3684. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to implement reservation in appointment in private companies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has held meetings with the private companies in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) whether any time-limit has been fixed in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A Coordination Committee for Affirmative Action for SCs & STs in the Private Sector was set up by the Government in 2006. In accordance with the decisions of the Coordination Committee, Apex Industry Associations namely Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), have prepared a Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for member companies centered around education, employability, entrepreneurship and employment to achieve inclusion.

Measures, *inter-alia*, including scholarships, vocational training, entrepreneurship development programmes and coaching are provided by the members of Industry Associations.

[*English*]

Strategic Culture

3685. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a strategic culture and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government considers it to be a homogenised culture spreading across thousands of years or as something of a conglomeration of diverse strategic cultures and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to extend and/or institutionalise activities related to the study of strategic culture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The mandate of Ministry of Culture is preservation and conservation of Ancient Culture Heritage and promotion of Art and Culture both Tangible, Intangible and Knowledge heritage in the country. This Ministry fulfills its mandate through its attached, subordinate and autonomous Organizations.

Archeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, preservation and conservation of protected monuments of national importance spread all over India. National Archives of India is responsible for maintenance of all archival records of the country. The Ministry is also promoting a museum movement in the country. It is the custodian of all the major libraries in the country. The Ministry is also involved in protection and promotion of Buddhist and Tibetan Culture through various institutions. Capacity-building programme in the field of Indian art and culture is promoted through institutions like the School of Archaeology, School of Archives, National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies etc.

Global Investment Agreement at WTO

3686. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has rejected an informal attempt of the European Union (EU) and Canada to work towards a global investment agreement at World Trade Organisation (WTO)-level recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the EU and Canada proposed agreement incorporates a contentious Investor-State Dispute Settlement mechanism and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these countries wanted their investment pact to be the template for a similar multilateral agreement and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Joint Ministerial Statement on Investment Facilitation was signed on by about 70

member countries of World Trade Organisation (WTO) including the European Union (EU) and Canada during the Eleventh WTO Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires, on 13th December, 2017. This statement calls for initiating structured discussions with the aim to develop a multilateral framework on investment facilitation, but excludes Investor State Dispute Settlement provisions. India has not signed on to this Joint Ministerial Statement.

Logistics Policy

3687. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no logistics policy which is crippling the growth of logistics sector in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for not having a logistics policy to increase the movement of freight transportation and reduce logistic costs;

(c) whether the Ministry has studied logistics sector in other countries; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No integrated Logistics policy is available. However, improving freight transport and reduction of logistics costs is done by concerned Ministries on a continuous basis.

(b) and (d) Details of Logistics sector in other countries are available in public domain and referred to whenever required. No formal study report in this regard is currently available in the Ministry.

Inspection of Mines

3688. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that over 2.3 lakh people employed at various mining sites are at the risk of contracting silicosis and there are over 44000 mines where 3.44 lakh labourers are working and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government conducts inspections at mines to ascertain any violation by the miners and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that only 14064 mines were inspected against a total number of 44000 mines in the country during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ to be taken by the Government to inspect each and every mine in the country regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) On the basis of the data provided by various State Governments to Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour & Employment, 2.3 lakh people employed at various mine sites are estimated to be at the risk of contracting silicosis. Details of the same are enclosed as Statement. There are 11935 mines covered as on date under the Shram Suvidha Portal of the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

Inspections of mines are carried out by DGMS to ascertain any violation in the Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations framed thereunder. During the year 2017, a total of 9711 inspections were done.

(c) and (d) 14,827 mines were inspected for Silicosis during the last five years. DGMS officers do random inspections to check the status of compliance of the statute. A special drive has been undertaken to complete the inspections of remaining mines with necessary assistance and help from the concerned State departments and district authorities.

Statement

Estimated number of persons at Risks of Silicosis based on information provided by various State Governments

States	No. of workers at risk of silicosis
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3817
Bihar	78
Chhattisgarh	593
Goa	195
Gujarat	10258
Haryana	1469

1	2
Jharkhand	11221
Karnataka	1081
Kerala	0
Madhya Pradesh	5985
Maharashtra	5727
Odisha	22303
Rajasthan	140946
Tamil Nadu	18224
Telangana	5354
Uttar Pradesh	6916
West Bengal	1154
Daman and Diu	126
Total	235447

[*Translation*]

Medical Tourism

3689. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of patients of foreign nationalities are coming to our country for medical treatment and surgery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the contribution of medical tourism in the country's economy and the measures taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the contribution of medical tourism in the country's economy?

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.

(b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India for medical purpose during 2016 were 4,27,014.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through medical tourism in India is not available, separately. However, the total FEEs through tourism during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were Rs. 1,35,193 crore, Rs. 1,54,146 crore and Rs. 1,80,379 crore (provisional), respectively.

(d) The share of foreign tourists arriving for medical purpose was 4.85% in the year 2016. This information is not available for the year 2017.

Ministry of Tourism has recognized Medical and Wellness Tourism as Niche Tourism Product for promotion. The Ministry offers financial support as Marketing Development Assistance, for Publicity and for organising Wellness and Medical Tourism Promotion shows as well as workshop/events/seminars to accredited Medical and Wellness Tourism Service Providers and Chambers of Commerce, etc.

A film on Medical Tourism has been produced in association with BBC and is used at various fora for promotional purposes. Medical and Medical attendant visa has been introduced to ease the travel process of Medical Tourists. The e-tourist visa regime has also been expanded to include medical visits as well.

The Department of Commerce and Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) has launched a Healthcare Portal www.indiahealthcaretourism.com, as a single source platform providing comprehensive information to medical travellers on the top healthcare institutions in the country. This portal is available in English, Arabic, Russian and French languages.

Further, A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has also been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism including Ayurveda and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH). The Board works as an umbrella organization to promote this segment of tourism in an organized manner and therefore integrates AYUSH streams into the purview of Medical Tourism. It has also been decided to set up facilitation counters at the major airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bengaluru for tourists arriving on Medical Visas.

[English]

Security Audit of Schools

3690. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has formulated school safety and security manual which is likely to provide right to the parents and other associated individuals to demand Security Audit of the schools and if so, the details along with the salient features of the manual;

(b) whether the intended time within such manual is likely to be implemented throughout the country;

(c) whether the Government intends on putting the manual before public for their suggestions and opinions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the norms as to the establishment of CCTV, staff police verification, etc. if implemented are likely to increase the burden on the school management;

(e) if so, whether the Government also intends to provide any aid to the school authorities in implementing new guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The State and Union Territory Governments have the direct responsibility to ensure safety and security of students in schools under their territorial control. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines in October, 2014 to all State/UT Governments for ensuring safety and security of school children, including preventive mechanisms and procedures required to be put in place in the schooling system alongwith relief and redressal strategies in case of any incident.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also suggested authorities at different levels such as SMC, School Principal, School Management, Education Department and Boards, to conduct safety audits in schools. NCPCR has developed a Manual on safety and security of children in school setting.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued school safety policy guidelines which were circulated to all States and UTs in September, 2017 for compliance. The guidelines provide for conducting quarterly safety audits by the School Management Committee (SMC) in schools including fire safety and food safety. The guidelines are in public domain and hosted on www.mhrd.gov.in.

Further, CBSE has issued a circular on 12.09.2017 directing the schools affiliated to the Board to take measures such as psychometric evaluation of teaching and non-teaching staff, safety audit of premises, CCTV monitoring, character antecedents verification, visitor management, training of staff and setting up Internal Complaints Committee on sexual harassment and Committees under Protection of Children from Sexual Offence (POCSO) Act, 2012 etc. to ensure safety of children. For corporal punishment, the Board has incorporated a provision in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board for preventing cruelty towards children. Under Rule 44.1 (d) of Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board, the school Managing Committee has been empowered to place an employee under suspension if "he/she is charged with cruelty with any student or any employee of the school". Rule 8.5 of Affiliation Bye-Laws provides that the school should scrupulously observe prescription from the Municipal Authority/District Collector/Transport Department regarding drinking water, fire safety and transport precautions in the school. The Board has also issued comprehensive guidelines for safe and effective use of internet and digital technologies including CCTV cameras in schools and school buses.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has issued a circular on 22.12.2014 to all KVs to take necessary precautions including installation of CCTVs etc. It is mandatory for all KVs to implement School Safety policy 2016 prepared by NDMA.

The detailed guidelines for ensuring safety and security of students in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been issued from time to time including the guidelines for installation of CCTV in all JNVs. JNVs are fully residential, co-educational senior secondary schools with separate hostels for boys & girls. Female teachers working as Housemistress and Associate Housemistresses look after the girl students. Matrons are also appointed. Female employee is appointed on part time basis for cleaning girls hostels. School level complaint committees and cluster level complaint committees are functional. At headquarter level moral turpitude cases are dealt by summary trial committees.

(e) and (f) The Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for norms and standard for a school, which *inter alia* stipulate for all-weather school building. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the designated scheme to support States and UTs in meeting the objective of RTE Act, 2009. Under SSA Scheme, School Management Committees (SMCs) can avail of training on all aspects of safety and security of children in schools. The guidelines on Food Safety and Hygiene for School Level Kitchen under the Mid Day Meal Scheme stress on the safety aspects of procurement, storage and preparation of food items. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) also provide for safe and secured school campus for secondary education. Under SSA and RMSA Schemes the Central Government provides financial assistance to States and UTs for elementary and secondary education including school infrastructure.

[*Translation*]

Gas Subsidy Through Post Offices

3691. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:

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

(a) whether lakhs of consumers are not getting gas subsidy despite linking their connections with Aadhaar and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to release the pending subsidy to the consumers at the earliest;

(b) whether the Government has issued guidelines to implement the scheme of transferring gas subsidy in post office saving accounts for the convenience of the people and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said facility is available in all post offices in the country, State/UTwise including Bihar and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken in this regard;

(d) whether the consumer can check the records of LPG subsidy which has been transferred to the bank account of the consumers under Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL) and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether some complaints from the Airtel customers regarding diversion of their subsidy amount into the bank account of Airtel company without their knowledge have been received and if so, the details thereof along with the action 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) Under the PAHAL Scheme, LPG consumers, who join the scheme, get the LPG cylinders at non-subsidised price and receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their registered bank accounts. As on 14.03.2018, 20.07 crore consumers have joined the Scheme and getting subsidy in their registered bank account.

(b) and (c) Under PAHAL Scheme, LPG consumers are required to link such bank accounts which are the part of the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) payment gateway. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they transfer amount to Aadhaar linked bank accounts in which Aadhaar linked post office accounts are also included.

(d) LPG consumers can check the records of LPG subsidy transferred to their bank account under PAHAL Scheme on visiting website of the concerned Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)/www.mylpg.in.

(e) This Ministry as well as Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have received number of complaints from LPG consumers regarding non-receipt of LPG subsidy amounts into their bank accounts in the recent past months. On verification, it was found that these complaints mainly pertain to those LPG consumers whose accounts have been seeded with Aadhaar by Airtel and the LPG subsidy of these Airtel customers has been credited to their newly opened Airtel Payment Bank account seeded with Aadhaar. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities in Ministry of Finance, National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) and Airtel. Airtel has returned the subsidy alongwith the interest to the original bank accounts of the consumers.

Sez Information System

3692. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding Special Economic Zone (SEZ) information system;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the said complaints; and

(c) the quantum of increase in the business in Bihar as a result of the said system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY):
(a) No Madam. There is no such Special Economic Zone (SEZ) information system.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of Pilgrim Centres in Tamil Nadu

3693. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to promote and develop the prominent tourist and pilgrim centres in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to increase the infrastructure facilities so

as to facilitate more tourist arrivals in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu?

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) Development of prominent tourist and pilgrim centres is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/ Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, under the Schemes viz. Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist places in the country. The details of Central Financial Assistance provided to Tamil Nadu under these schemes are enclosed as Statement.

Ministry of Tourism also promotes the prominent tourist and Pilgrim centres including Tamil Nadu through the promotional activities in the International and Domestic markets such as advertisement in print, electronic, outdoor and online medias, printing of publicity materials, participation in Fairs & Exhibition, Organising Road Shows/Seminar etc. under its Incredible India brand.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned for development in Tamil Nadu under Prashad and Swadesh Darshan Schemes

A. Prashad

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	Year of sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	3.30
2	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	1.12

B. Swadesh Darshan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit	Name of Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	2016-17	99.92	19.98

Adult Literacy Programme

3694. SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basic norms set for State Resource Centres (SRCs) of Adult Education to utilize allocated resources to them;

(b) whether there is any special provision for SRCs those who are working in Left Wing Extremism affected districts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan for second phase basic literacy programme in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana villages and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any plan to regularize the services of Volunteers working under SRCs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The main function of the State Resource Centres (SRCs) is to provide academic and technical resource support to adult education through development and production of material, training modules and training literacy functionaries. In addition SRCs conduct motivational and environment building activities, action research, evaluation and monitoring. Based on the annual action plan the funds are allocated to them to undertake the assigned action plan.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) There are no volunteers who work under the SRCs.

(e) In view of (d) above, Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of Petrol Pumps/Gas Agencies

3695. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the State/UT/OMCs/category-wise details of the petrol pumps and gas agencies allotted by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under various schemes as on date along with the procedure adopted by the Government in awarding dealership of petrol pumps and LPG agencies in the country;

(b) the names of the districts in the country where no petrol pump has been allotted to anyone, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand LPG distributorship in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding corruption in allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has banned the functioning of various dealership Selection Board in view of allegations of corruption against them and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of cases pending in High Courts regarding allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies along with any proposal/policy of the Government for out of court settlement of such pending cases; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to establish sub-agencies for LPG distribution in near future and if so, the details thereof along with norms/functioning parameters and guidelines to be followed by said agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of State/UT/OMCs/category-wise number of Retail Outlets Dealerships as on 1.1.2018 and LPG Distributorships as on 1.1.2018 allotted by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. The procedure for allotment of Retail Outlets and for appointment of LPG Distributorships are enclosed as Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

(b) As per information furnished by OMCs, the district in the country where no petrol pumps have been allotted to anyone are Kurung Kumey, Kra Daadi (Arunachal Pradesh), South Salmara (Assam) & Tengnoupal, Kamjong and Pherzawai (Manipur).

(c) The details of locations advertised for appointment of new LPG distributorships in Saurashtra Region in Gujarat are as under:

Oil Co.	Number of Locations advertised
IOCL	32
BPCL	18
HPCL	17

(d) Complaints received against selection of dealerships/distributorships, including corruption in allotment, are disposed of by investigating and taking appropriate action against the applicant/selected candidate or the staff as the case may be as per guidelines. In established cases of corruption against staff, action is initiated as per Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rule.

(e) Prior to May, 2002, selection of dealer/distributor was done by the Dealer Selection Board chaired by Chairman nominated by the Government of India and two member of Oil Industry. The Dealer Selection Board

was dissolved on 9.5.2002 by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(f) The details of number of cases of IOCL, BPCL & HPCL pending in High Courts regarding allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies are as below:

Oil Co.	RO	LPG
IOCL	467	519
BPCL	89	205
HPCL	207	132

(g) Under 'Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG distributorships', there is a provision of 'LPG Suvidha Kendra'. It is a place in village set up on temporary basis and managed by an authorized person of concerned Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak. From the 'LPG Suvidha Kendra' LPG customers will get products and services related to LPG like new LPG connections, supply of LPG cylinders refill, attending to LPG Leakage complaints, servicing of LPG gas Stoves/hotplate, building awareness on use of LPG, etc.

Statement-I

IOCL - State-wise & Category-wise operational ROs - as on 01.01.2018

State Name	SC	ST	DEF	FF	OBC	OP	OSP	PH	PMP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	13
Andhra Pradesh	125	35	14	5	12	1017	2	36	6	1252
Arunachal Pradesh	0	41	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	50
Assam	20	54	8	7	1	409	1	16	4	520
Bihar	86	11	26	15	17	1180	0	66	1	1402
Chandigarh	4	0	2	0	0	13	0	1	0	20
Chhattisgarh	19	46	3	3	5	431	1	12	0	520
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11
Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	22	0	25	2	0	133	1	3	3	189
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	2	0	31
Gujarat	59	76	13	8	17	1106	0	36	2	1317
Haryana	104	1	51	5	6	1219	3	31	8	1428
Himachal Pradesh	26	6	23	1	0	162	1	7	0	226
Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	27	1	0	175	0	12	2	225
Jharkhand	19	33	3	0	3	438	0	7	0	503
Karnataka	126	26	13	12	6	1632	4	49	6	1874
Kerala	94	9	20	6	5	727	2	22	11	896
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	55	58	17	8	33	1196	1	37	10	1415
Maharashtra	94	73	22	9	16	1662	2	54	8	1940
Manipur	1	19	5	0	0	42	0	2	1	70
Meghalaya	0	75	1	0	0	41	1	1	0	119
Mizoram	0	19	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	31
Nagaland	0	27	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	46
Odisha	60	58	10	2	9	627	2	16	0	784
Puducherry	10	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	80
Punjab	194	0	34	5	4	1432	2	40	7	1718
Rajasthan	118	93	50	9	41	1402	5	42	4	1764
Sikkim	0	5	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	20
Tamil Nadu	234	12	23	9	32	1740	4	59	11	2124
Telangana	118	54	15	15	14	744	6	37	6	1009
Tripura	0	6	0	0	1	53	0	2	1	63
Uttar Pradesh	368	8	85	25	41	2904	13	142	12	3598
Uttarakhand	13	2	23	0	1	208	0	4	1	252
West Bengal	118	21	14	5	2	957	1	22	2	1142
All India Total	2092	875	529	152	266	21832	52	759	106	26663

BPC: State wise & category wise operational Retail Outlets as on 01.01.2018

State Name	SC	ST	DEF	FF	OBC	OP	OSP	PH	PMP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	75	24	3	2	7	603	1	21	4	740
Arunachal Pradesh	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10
Assam	8	14	3	2	2	110	2	1	3	145
Bihar	42	5	4	3	10	565	1	21	0	651
Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	10
Chhattisgarh	11	21	0	0	1	257	0	0	0	290
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7
Delhi	8	0	5	1	0	91	0	3	0	108
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	48
Gujarat	35	37	0	4	2	746	1	14	1	840
Haryana	53	0	18	2	2	344	0	10	0	429
Himachal Pradesh	6	1	3	1	1	55	0	3	0	70
Jammu and Kashmir	3	7	6	0	0	120	1	0	0	137
Jharkhand	7	13	1	1	3	303	0	3	0	331
Karnataka	64	12	4	6	0	922	1	9	2	1020
Kerala	60	5	1	0	0	409	0	3	0	478
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	62	27	4	3	3	867	0	12	2	980
Maharashtra	103	64	11	2	8	1532	0	32	2	1754
Manipur	1	1	2	0	0	9	0	1	0	14
Meghalaya	0	31	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	43
Mizoram	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Nagaland	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9
Odisha	22	23	1	0	0	380	0	5	0	431

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Puducherry	3	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	34
Punjab	85	1	3	2	0	521	1	4	1	618
Rajasthan	73	27	13	9	2	728	1	17	2	872
Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	23
Tamil Nadu	135	2	1	5	7	1247	1	12	0	1410
Telangana	47	20	4	7	1	516	0	24	3	522
Tripura	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	148	5	26	12	11	1186	1	20	1	1410
Uttarakhand	10	3	10	0	1	95	0	0	0	119
West Bengal	45	11	2	1	2	520	1	9	1	592
All India Total	1108	371	125	63	63	12268	12	224	22	14256

State-wise & Category-wise Operational Retail Outlets as on 1.1.2018

Oil Co: HPCL

State	SC	ST	PH	PMP	DEF	FF	OSP	OBC	Open	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	110	37	29	2	6	4	0	10	784	982
Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Assam	8	7	4	3	3	1	1		70	97
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Bihar	53	7	24	3	10	6	1	2	390	496
Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		9	11
Chhattisgarh	12	26	9	0	0	0	0	5	312	364
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		9	11
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		11	11
Delhi	4	0	0	0	1	1	0		92	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Goa	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		31	36
Gujarat	36	62	15	2	1	1	1	11	671	800
Haryana	78	0	18	3	9	0	2	6	621	737
Himachal Pradesh	20	4	2	0	0	0	1		92	119
Jammu and Kashmir	10	14	5	1	0	1	0		105	136
Jharkhand	11	22	4	0	2	1	0	9	234	283
Karnataka	139	28	18	2	3	2	4	9	742	947
Kerala	74	1	7	3	1	2	1	6	505	600
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Madhya Pradesh	43	56	25	5	7	3	1	12	738	890
Maharashtra	103	61	24	5	14	5	1	18	1430	1661
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Meghalaya	0	10	0	0	0	0	0		14	24
Mizoram	0	3	0	0	0	0	0		0	3
Nagaland	0	3	0	0	0	0	0		0	3
Odisha	22	20	5	0	3	0	1	6	273	330
Puducherry	5	0	0	1	0	0	0		34	40
Punjab	143	0	23	4	6	3	4	3	708	894
Rajasthan	86	54	14	3	12	3	1	14	860	1047
Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		6	7
Tamil Nadu	145	6	22	2	3	5	0	23	1048	1254
Telangana	67	24	14	3	7	5	1	15	574	710
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Uttar Pradesh	185	4	47	16	6	7	3	31	1221	1520
Uttarakhand	19	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	151	176
West Bengal	54	12	3	1	2	1	0	1	422	496
All India total	1433	466	313	59	97	51	24	183	12157	14783

Statement-II

State-wise and Category-wise Operational LPG Distributorships of OMCs-as on 01.01.2018

Sr. No.	State	SC/ ST						OBC						Others						Total					
		IOC		BPC		HPC		IND.		IOC		BPC		HPC		IND.		IOC		BPC		HPC		IND.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79	37	53	169	12	14	16	42	213	139	131	483	304	190	200	694								
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	13	53	1	0	54								
3.	Assam	75	11	9	95	16	2	0	18	210	47	19	276	301	60	28	389								
4.	Bihar	118	55	39	212	18	11	10	39	431	189	198	818	567	255	247	1069								
5.	Chhattisgarh	50	16	35	101	16	9	10	35	108	51	56	215	174	76	101	351								
6.	Delhi	27	16	0	43	0	0	0	0	122	28	17	167	149	44	17	210								
7.	Goa	1	2	7	10	0	0	0	0	2	8	12	22	3	10	19	32								
8.	Gujarat	74	28	31	133	10	6	8	24	293	104	78	475	377	138	117	632								
9.	Haryana	45	41	21	107	10	10	7	27	154	92	64	310	209	143	92	444								
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14	1	4	19	2	0	1	3	41	9	11	61	57	10	16	83								
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	2	12	23	3	1	3	7	47	18	29	94	59	21	44	124								
12.	Jharkhand	42	15	23	80	3	0	2	5	173	56	64	293	218	71	89	378								
12.	Karnataka	85	53	56	194	21	14	12	47	314	160	202	676	420	227	270	917								
13.	Kerala	45	35	27	107	4	5	1	10	248	116	98	462	297	156	126	579								
14.	Madhya Pradesh	112	48	55	215	41	18	15	74	447	196	204	847	600	262	274	1136								
15.	Maharashtra	90	108	119	317	13	41	35	89	260	374	349	983	363	523	503	1389								
16.	Manipur	23	0	0	23	5	0	0	5	45	0	0	45	73	0	0	73								

OMC	TOTAL DISTRIBUTORSHIP								OMC
	No. of LPG Distributorships				In%				
	SC/ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Others	Total	
IOC	1921	391	6285	8597	22.35%	4.55%	73.11%	100.00%	IOC
BPC	962	266	3000	4228	22.75%	6.29%	70.96%	100.00%	BPC
HPC	921	200	2776	3897	23.63%	5.13%	71.23%	100.00%	HPC
Industry	3804	857	12061	16722	22.75%	5.12%	72.13%	100.00%	Industry

Statement-III*Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for Dealership Selection Guidelines*

Dealer Selection by draw of lots/bidding have been implemented for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. There is neither marks-based evaluation system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/Bidding. Individuals and Non-Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, Finance, Age and Educational Qualification. However, for Corpus fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

The detailed guidelines for selection of retail outlet dealerships which have come into effect from 21.05.2014 have provision for 22.5 per cent reservation for SC/STs

in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) will vary in each State depending upon the ratio of SC/ST in the State as per latest available census data.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among the Main categories i.e. SC/ST, OBC & Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence Personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees, Physically Handicapped Personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence category.

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:-

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined Category 1 (CC1)	2%	2%	4%	8%

Comprising of :-

- (i) Defence Personnel &
- (ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined Category 2 (CC2)				
Comprising of -	1%	1%	2%	4%
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)				
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) &				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open			44.50%	44.50%
Total	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

Reservations in some North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP & NG earlier:-

State	Percentage of Regular & Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

No separate reservation for Women category has been made in the New Guidelines. However, in case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

Draw of Lots/Bidding process:

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:

Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease including in all reserved categories.

Group 2: Applicants having Firm offer of purchase or long term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots/Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group 1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group – 2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group 1 or applicants in Group 1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.

The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be video graphed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at Company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the Company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs. The Parameters which are

different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	Rs. 1000/- (SC/ST - Rs.500/-)	Rs. 100/- (SC/ST - Rs.50/-)
Advertised location	All	In any class of market <i>i.e.</i> Urban/Highway	Except on NH/SH
Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A- Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)	Rs. 30.0 lac {Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 1.5 lacs}	Rs. 10.0 lacs {Initial Down Payment (IDP)- 0.5 lacs}
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B- Site RO	Rs. 15.0 lacs Rs. 5.0 lacs	Rs. 5.0 lacs Rs. 0.5 lacs
Refundable Security Deposit	All		
Nationality/Residency criteria	All	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules.	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules. For Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.
Educational Qualifications	All	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board /School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board /School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.

Statement-IV

Norms/Criteria/Reservation for Selection of LPG Distributorships

The main norms/criteria laid down in the revised guidelines, namely, Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships 2016, are as under:-

- i. Applicant shall be an Indian citizen and be a resident of India.
- ii. Should have passed minimum Xth standard examination or equivalent from a recognised Board. The criterion of educational qualification

is not applicable for applicant belonging to Freedom Fighter (FF) category.

- iii. Applicant shall be of 21 years and not more than 60 years in age as on the date of advertisement.
- iv. There is no age restriction for applicants applying for locations reserved under FF category.
- v. Shall not be a family member of employee of Oil Marketing Company (OMC) as on date of application.

- vi. Shall fulfil Multiple Dealership/Distributorship norms.
- vii. Shall not be a signatory to distributorship/dealerships agreement, terminated on account

- of proven cases of malpractices/adulteration.
- viii. Shall own a plot of land of minimum dimensions for construction of LPG godown or own a ready LPG cylinder storage godown as on the last date for submission of application.

Reservation

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:-

A	Open Category (O)	50.5%
B	Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:-

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/ Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	7	9	17	33
Unreserved - Any person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
Total	22.5	27	50.5	100

The reservation under respective categories will be SC/ST (GP)-2%, SC/ST (PH)-1%, SC/ST (W)-7%, SC/ST-12.5%, OBC (GP)-2%, OBC (PH)-1%, OBC (W)-9%, OBC-15%, Open (GP) - 4%, Open (PH)-1%, Open (CC)-1%, Open (W)-17%, Open-27.5%.

Reservation for North Eastern States

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram will be as under:

State	Percentage of reservation in all four types of LPG Distributorships to be awarded to ST category	% for Women category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	21

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	56	30	14
Nagaland	56	30	14
Mizoram	63	30	7

The detailed guidelines namely "Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships" is available on the website <http://www.petroleum.nic.in>

[English]

Mobile Addictions in Students

3696. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of children are using Mobile and other gadgets for games and other purposes especially from nursery to IV standards;

(b) if so, whether by using these gadgets their fingers' grip is loosing as they are unable to grip pencil or pen for longer time and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study/survey on children below 10 years in regard to their grip to pencil or pen in schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development has no specific information regarding use of mobile and other gadgets by children. However, National Council for Educational Research & Training has developed Information and Communication Technology (ICT) curriculum for teachers and students in school education. As a part of this curriculum, social and ethical issues related to use of internet has been dealt with. The focus of the curriculum is on safe and secure use of web space by students and teachers. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) does not compile data regarding use of mobile phones in nursery to fourth standard. Moreover CBSE has banned the use of mobile phones in school premises *vide* circular no. 02/2009 dated 29th July, 2009.

Price of Natural Gas

3697. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has requested the Government to accord full autonomy on total gas pricing on the gas produced in the country to boost local output and develop a vibrant gas market;

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

(c) whether the Government considers to allocate the gas produced indigenously to meet the local needs first and then market the remaining gas, if so, the details thereof along with the stand of Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of price of natural gas in the country along with the rate at which it is supplied to various sectors of the economy, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India notified "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" on 25.10.2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub, National Balancing Point, Alberta and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and has tried to make a fine balance between their interests. The prices are notified after every six months in accordance with said guidelines. Further, on representations from various operators including ONGC, Government has provided pricing & marketing freedom under Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF), Gas

discoveries in deep water, Ultra Deep-water and High Pressure-High Temperature areas, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) contracts.

(c) Allocation of gas produced from the domestic fields is being carried out as per the relevant policy guidelines issued/amended by the Government from time to time. Government has also issued policy guidelines for commercial utilization of gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOCs) from their nominated blocks.

(d) The current price of Natural Gas as notified under the 'New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 for the period from October, 2017 to March, 2018 is USD 2.89/MMBTU on Gross Calorific Value (GCV). As per the above said guidelines, the price determined under these guidelines is applicable to all sectors uniformly.

[Translation]

Sale of Equity by Public Sector Oil Companies

3698. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil companies are selling/proposes to sell their equity/share to private sector oil companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) No proposal to sell equity/shares of Public Sector Oil Companies to private sector oil Companies is under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

[English]

Steel Manufacturers

3699. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any joint International studies to evaluate the effectiveness of steel manufacturers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government believes that a massive infrastructure redevelopment needs to take place in the steel industry to help the businesses in this sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the need for investment in recycling steel to improve cost efficiencies and if so, details thereof along with its perspective in the State of Punjab?

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

(b) Yes, Madam. The National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017 has projected the requirement of crude steel capacity of 300 MT by the year 2030-31, which requires extensive mobilization of natural resources, finances, manpower and infrastructure including land.

(c) As per the NSP 2017, the steel production through the electric furnaces, who are major users of scrap and recycled steel, have been envisaged to contribute about 35 – 40% by the year 2030-31. Recycling steel scrap shall increase the availability and shall improve cost efficiencies in producing steel in India. This has been duly considered in the NSP 2017.

Information regarding investment in the State of Punjab, is not available.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Yatri Niwas

3700. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government owned hotels/Yatri Niwas in the country, location-wise and State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the standard of hotels/Yatri Niwas run under the Indian Tourism development corporation of the Government of India are in accordance with the international standards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any scheme for the modernization of the hotels/Yatri Niwas 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) At present, India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.. (ITDC) is running the following hotels:-

Sl. No.	Name of Hotel	State/UT
1.	The Ashok Hotel	New Delhi
2.	Samrat Hotel	New Delhi
3.	Hotel Jammu Ashok	Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir
4.	Hotel Patliputra Ashok	Patna , Bihar
5.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
6.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel	Mysore, Karnataka

Joint Venture Hotels of ITDC are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of Hotel	State/UT	Joint Venture Ratio
1.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok	Ranchi, Jharkhand	ITDC:BSTDC (51:49)
2.	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	ITDC: State Govt.(51:49)
3.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok	Puducherry	ITDC: State Govt.(51:49)

(b) to (d) Hotels of ITDC maintain good standards for hosting International guests from across the world. The hotels provide hospitable, hygienic and the best services in accordance with industry norms. Further, the Ashok Hotel and Samrat Hotel in New Delhi, are ISO 22000:2005 certified.

Upgrading services and facilities and renovation of the hotels is an ongoing process undertaken by ITDC to maintain the required standards.

[English]

Renting of Historical Sites in Uttar Pradesh

3701. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of historical and archaeological heritage sites marked by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether all these heritage sites are being protected in an appropriate manner and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case of renting out and encroachment of the historical and archaeological heritage sites situated in Uttar Pradesh has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The monuments and sites declared protected as of national importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are conserved, preserved and maintained by ASI as per the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

(c) and (d) In case of ten monuments in Uttar Pradesh, the Waqf Board has rented the premises and in 75 monuments, encroachments have been reported which also include the rented ones. ASI, through regular dialogues request the Waqf Board to cancel the allotments

and in case of Bara Imambara and Asifi Masjid, Lucknow, 50 such occupants were removed. The matter concerning 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

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra Fort Including Akbari Mahal Anguri Bagh Baoli of the Diwan-i-Am Quadrangle. Carved stone inscription dated A.D. 1605 inside the Delhi Gate entrance. Chitor Gates. Diwan-i-Am or Hall of Public Audience Diwan-i-Khas or Private Hall of Audience Galleries beneath the Khas Mahal Hon'ble John Russell Colvin's Tomb. Inner Amar Singh Gate. Inner Delhi Gate. Jahangiri Mahal Jahangir's Bath Khas Mahal or the Aramgah or private hall including the golden pavilions on each side. Ladies Bazaar attached to the Nagina Masjid. Machchi Bhawan or Fish House. Maharatta Building impinging on the Nagina Masjid Mina Masjid Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque Royal Baths Nagina Masjid Salimgarh Saman Burj with Pachisi Court and surrounding chambers. Shahjahan's apartment Shish Mahal Somnath Gates Well (Baoli) in the Akbari Mahal.	Agra	Agra

1	2	3	4
2.	Barah Khamba together with adjoining area comprised in part of survey plot no. 150 as shown in the site plan.	Agra, Tajganj	Agra
3.	Chattries on the Yamuna bank to the north of Ram Bagh	Agra	Agra
4.	Chauburji, of the temporary Burial place of Emperor Babur, together with the Chabutra on which it stands.	Agra	Agra
5.	Chini-ka-Rauza including well, tank and kiosk facing the river Yamuna.	Agra	Agra
6.	City wall on the west side of Agra Gate.	Agra	Agra
7.	Dakhini Darwaza in Mohalla Tajganj.	Agra	Agra
8.	Firoz Khan's Tomb.	Agra	Agra
9.	Gateway at Pul Changa Modi.	Agra	Agra
10.	Gateway in the interior of Tajganj.	Agra	Agra
11.	Great Idgah.	Agra	Agra
12.	Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb	Agra	Agra
13.	Inscribed tablet in a piece of the old city wall of Agra (Akbarabad) on the west side of the Mahatma Gandhi road	Agra	Agra
14.	Jami Masjid	Agra	Agra
15.	Jhun Jhun Katora	Agra	Agra
16.	Khans Gate	Agra	Agra
17.	Kiosk and buildings other than the river side kiosk at or near Zohra Bagh.	Agra	Agra
18.	Mehtab Bagh on the river bank, facing the Taj.	Agra	Agra
19.	Maqbara called Kala Gumbaz between Chini-ka-Rauza and Bagh Wazir Khan.	Agra	Agra
20.	Old Delhi Gate of city.	Agra	Agra
21.	Pahlwan's Tomb near Cantonment, Gwalior Road	Agra	Agra
22.	Ram Bagh Gateways	Agra	Agra
23.	Ram Bagh Houses, Kiosks, Terraces and Katra.	Agra	Agra
24.	Rauza Diwanji Begum and Mosque	Agra	Agra
25.	Sat Kuyia or Seven wells close by Ram Bagh on the Aligarh Road.	Agra	Agra
26.	Small Chattri on Agra - Mathura Road.	Agra	Agra
27.	Statue of Akbar's House on the Agra - Sikandara Road.	Agra	Agra

1	2	3	4
28.	<p>Taj and grounds including the Masjid on the west side, the pavilions on the east and west sides of the grounds; great south entrance gateway and great courtyard surrounded by cloisters.</p> <p>Dalans round Taj Quadrangle</p> <p>Drinking fountain in the west enclosure wall of the Taj Garden.</p> <p>Entrance Gateway of Khan-i-Alam Bagh</p> <p>Fatehpur Masjid</p> <p>Kali Masjid and enclosure wall.</p> <p>Khan-i-Alam Bagh together with the new tank near the Taj Mahal</p> <p>Old Mughal Aqueduct.</p> <p>Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.1</p> <p>Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.2</p> <p>Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.3</p> <p>Sahelion-ka-Gumbaz No.4</p> <p>Sirhi Darwaja facing the inner entrance gate of the Taj.</p> <p>Tank near the Fatehpur Masjid</p> <p>Well at the Taj garden</p>	Agra	Agra
29 .	Tank Pahlwan near Cantonment, Gwalior road.	Agra	Agra
30 .	Two Gateways of early Mughal date at the northeast and northwest corner of Rambagh.	Agra	Agra
31.	Well and flight of steps in the Charbagh.	Agra	Agra
32.	Zohra Bagh and River side Kiosk.	Agra	Agra
33.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 09, Furlong 04	Agra
34.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 11, Fag 01	Agra
35.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 12, Furlong 07	Agra
36.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 15, Furlong 02	Agra

1	2	3	4
37.	Kos Minar	Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Road, Mile 04, Furlong 03	Agra
38.	Kos Minar	Agra-Mathura Road, Mile 06, Furlong 07	Agra
39.	Kos Minar	Agra-Mathura Road, Mile-09, Furlong 04	Agra
40.	Kos Minar	Agra-Mathura Road, Mile-126, Furlong 01	Agra
41.	Tomb of Mahabat Khan's Daughter.	Bagh Rajpur	Agra
42.	Chattrie making the site of the Empress Jodhbai's Tomb.	Bhogipura	Agra
43.	Double storied Mughal pavilion called Hajeera.	Burhia-ka-Tal	Agra
44.	The village known as Burhia-ka-Tal	Burhia-ka-Tal	Agra
45.	Fatehpur Sikri Abul Faizi's House Abul Faizi's House Agra Gate. Ajmer Gate. Ankh Michauli and vaults beneath. Archways partly supporting platform by the water work and in front of covered way leading from Jodhbai's Palace towards the Hiran Minar. Astrologer's Seat & vaults beneath Baha-ud-Din's Tomb. Buland Darwaza of the Jami Masjid Baoli on the north side of Agra road below Hakim's Bath. Baradari near Kush Mahal. Baradari near Naubat Khana Baradari near Tehra Darwaza Birbal's Gate Building commonly called Baiju-ka-Makan Chandanpol Gate Chor Darwaza City Walls Cloisters in front of the hammam by the gate leading into the Diwani-i-Am courtyard. Daftarkhana (Old Dak Bungalow)	Agra	Agra

1

2

3

4

Dalan (attached to Mariam's House)
Darogha's House
Delhi Gate
Diving Well
Diwan-i-Khas with cloisters
Domed Baths
Domed Gateway on the stone ridge by the Agra Gate
Elephant Gate or Hathi Pol
Girl's School
Guard House attached to Jodh Bai's Palace
Guard House (attached to Mariam's House)
Guard House
Guard House at the foot of the ridge by Agra Gate
Gwalior Gate
Hakim's Bath
Hakim's (Doctor's) House
Hamamm, southeast of Buland Darwaza
Hamamm, in front of the Buland Darwaza
Hammam (attached to Jodh Bai's Palace)
Hammam, No. 2
Hammam, No. 3
Hammam outside Abul Fazl's House
Hawa Mahal (Jodh Bai's Palace)
Hiran Minar
Horse stables, Camel stables & Hammam
Hospital at the corner of Birbal's House
Hospital and Latrine
Jami Masjid (Dargah)
Jodh Bai's Palace
Karwan buidings above the Karwan Sarai
Karwan Sarai
Khanqah
Khanqah attached to Dargah Jami Masjid
Khas Mahal cloisters
Khatai Khana
Khush Mahal or "Hada Mahal"
Khwabagh (Khas-Mahal)
King's Gate of the Jami Masjid
Kitchen (attached to Mariam's Houses)
Lal Darwaza
Mariam's House
Mint
Nagina Masjid

1	2	3	4
	<p>North Gate commonly known as Zanana Rauza of the Jami Masjid Octagonal Baoli Pachisi Court with Dalans Panch Mahal Pigeon Hhouse Poor House on the southeast angle of Jami Masjid Ranges of building between Diwan-i-Am and the Treasury including a Hammam Poor House (attached to Nagina Masjid) Rang Mahal Ruined Bath, east of the Octagonal Baol Salim Chishti's Tomb Samosa Mahal, north of Abul Fazl's House Sangin Burj Small Baths, north of Abul Fazl's House Small Masjid attached to Baha-ud-din's Tomb Small Masjid between Delhi Gate & Lal Darwaza Stone Cutter's Masjid Sukh Tal Sweet Tank at the back of Diwan-i-Khas Tomb of Islam Khan Treasury and Naubat Khana Turkish Sultana's House and Hammam Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur Viaduct across the road leading to Bharatpur Well by Hiran Minar</p>		
46.	Tomb of Sadiq Khan	Gelana	Agra
47.	Tomb of Salabat Khan	Gelana	Agra
48.	Dhakri-ka-Mahal	Gopalpura	Agra
49.	Jami Masjid	Itimadpur	Agra
50.	Jagner Fort including the Gwal Baba Temple with the Stairway leading there to and the baoli outside and below the main gate on the hill of Jagner.	Jagner	Agra
51.	Two gateways and the Mosque in the Jajau Sarai.	Jajau	Agra
52.	Humayun Masjid	Kachhpura	Agra
53.	Bara Khamba	Kagarol	Agra
54.	Guru-ka-Tal	Kakretha	Agra

1	2	3	4
55.	Fifty-two bullock well	Khawaspur	Agra
56.	Kamal Khan's Dargah	Khawaspur	Agra
57.	Old Tila and Tasu Tila	Khawaspur	Agra
58.	Roman Catholic Cemetery with all its Tombs, Boundary Walls, gateways and gardens	Lashkarpur and Sadi-ka-Nagla	Agra
59.	Mass of rubble and concrete said to contain Tombs of Ladli Begum and her two brothers Faizi and Abul Fazl	Mau	Agra
60.	Itibari Khan's Mosque	Near Sikandara	Agra
61.	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chattri	Rajwara	Agra
62.	Tomb of Sheikh Ibrahim (Nephew of Salim Chishti)	Rasulpur	Agra
63.	Akbar's Tomb, gateway and walls round the ground.	Sikandara	Agra
64.	Dalans on the east and south sides of the great south gate and domed structure on the west side of the same gate.	Sikandara	Agra
65.	Kanch Mahal, at the southeast corner of Akbar's Tomb	Sikandara	Agra
66.	Mariam's Tomb	Sikandara	Agra
67.	Small mosque situated in the Church Missionary Society's compound	Sikandara	Agra
68.	Monuments in the memory of Captain Ronald Cameron and other soldiers.	Aligar	Aligarh
69.	Monument in memory of the brave men who fell at the hour of victory.	Gangiri	Aligarh
70.	Three Mounds	Gorai Dhana, Iglas,	Aligarh
71.	Masjid	Pilkhana	Aligarh
72.	Khera Mound	Bajera Khera	Aligarh
73.	Smaller Mound	Bajera Khera	Aligarh
74.	Nagaria Khera	Shahgarh Khera, Shahgarh	Aligarh
75.	Old Garhi or Mud Fort	Fort Shahgarh Khera, Shahgarh	Aligarh
76.	Sahegarh Khera	Shahgarh Khera, Shahgarh	Aligarh
77.	Ancient site consisting of the remains of an ancient Fort and an extensive Khera	Sankara	Aligarh
78.	High isolated conical shaped Mound	Sankara	Aligarh
79.	Mound, part of which appears to be the remains of a Buddhist stupa or a temple	Sankara	Aligarh

1	2	3	4
80.	Monument near Old Fort	Tappal	Aligarh
81.	Tomb of Thomson Simpson	Tappal	Aligarh
82.	Kos Minar in field no.194/1/(191/1)	Jarhaulia	Auraiya
83.	Kos Minar in field no. 215-1	Paighambarpur	Auraiya
84.	Kos Minar in field no.127	Bhagautipur	Auraiya
85.	Gateway	Ajitma	Auraiya
86.	Kos Minar in field no. 684 and 685, Panhar	Salempur alias Sale under Revenue Mauza, Panhar	Auraiya
87.	Ancient Mound at Kasuri	Bamnauli	Baghpat
88.	Mound known as Parasu Ram ka Khera	Alamgirpur	Baghpat
89.	Mound known as Lakha Mandap	Barnawa	Baghpat
90.	Begum's Masjid jor three lofty domes	Aonla	Bareilly
91.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmet Khan, the Rohila Chief	Bareilly, Bakar Ganj	Bareilly
92.	Tomb of Hermit Shah Dana	Bareilly, BakarGanj	Bareilly
93.	Large obelisk of red sandstone	Fateh Ganj	Bareilly
94.	Several ancients ruined Mounds in which Indo-Scythian coins are found.	Pachomi or Wahidpur Pachaumi	Bareilly
95.	Ancient Site	Ramnagar, Alampur Kot	Bareilly
96.	Fort Ramnagar Bareily		
97.	Mound called Chikatia Khera	Ramnagar	Bareilly
98.	Mound to the south of the tans known as of the Gandhan Sagar and Adisagar	Ramnagar	Bareilly
99.	Small hillock called Katari Khera or Kottari Khera	Ramnagar	Bareilly
100.	Stupa Mound Ramnagar Bareilly		
101.	Two Buddhist Mounds close to the Konwaru Tal	Ramnagar	Bareilly
102.	Site near Aonla railway station	Rehtoa	Bareilly
103.	Mordhaj also known as Munawar Jar with lofty mound	Chandanpura	Bijnor
104.	Fort Chandpur Bijnor		
105.	Mosque	Chandpur	Bijnor

1	2	3	4
106.	Old British Cemetery	Daranagar	Bijnor
107.	Ancient Site	Daulatabad	Bijnor
108.	Tomb or Nawab Shujat Khan	Jahanabad	Bijnor
109.	Jami Masjid	Mandawar	Bijnor
110.	Well	Mandawar	Bijnor
111.	Old Pathan Fort	Nagina	Bijnor
112.	Cemetery of Nawab Najib-ud-Daula	Najibabad	Bijnor
113.	Pathargarh Fort	Najibabad	Bijnor
114.	Portion of the old Palace	Najibabad	Bijnor
115.	Tomb of Nawab Najib-ud-Daula	Najibabad	Bijnor
116.	Mound (Kushan king Vasudeva)	Tip	Bijnor
117.	Dargah of Imadul Mulk alias Pisan Hari-ka Gumbaz dated A.H. 896	Budaun	Budaun
118.	Jami Masjid	Budaun	Budaun
119.	Tomb, Mohalla Behrampur, Tomb of Ikhlas Khan	Budaun	Budaun
120.	Tomb of Makhduman Jahan, the mother of Alaudin Alam	Budaun	Budaun
121.	Several large Tumuli (Kheras) in and about Ahar.	Ahar	Bulandshahr
122.	Ruins of an old temple known as Chandranika-Mandir	Chandok	Bulandshahr
123.	Balai Kot or Upper Fort	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr
124.	Large Mound known as Moti Bazaar	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr
125.	Two cemeteries	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr
126.	Masonry tank and ancient temple	Dankaur	Bulandshahr
127.	Ahirpura Mound or lesser temple mound	Indor	Bulandshahr
128.	Kundanpura Mound or the great temple mound	Indor	Bulandshahr
129.	Lofty mound with a small village perched on the east northeastern side of it.	Indor	Bulandshahr
130.	Khera or Mound called Talapatnagari or Myaji Khera	Shikarpur	Bulandshahr
131.	Large Mound	Atranjikhera	Etah
132.	Khera Basundara	Basundra	Etah
133.	Large Mound dividing the village into two distinct portions known as Bilsar Pachiya and Bilsar Purva.	Bilsar	Etah
134.	Mound containing ancient relics of the Gupta period.	Bilsar	Etah

1	2	3	4
135.	Tombs of Colonel Gardener and his Begum	Chaoni	Etah
136.	Remains of an old temple	Malawan	Etah
137.	Two Mounds together with a statue, ancient sculptures and other antiquarian remains.	Noh Khas and Khera Noh	Etah
138.	Fort	Sakit	Etah
139.	Ruined Mosque in the old Fort	Sakit	Etah
140.	Extensive Khera	Sarai Aghat	Etah
141.	Sita Ramji's temple	Soron	Etah
142.	Remains of an old Fort	Asai Khera	Etawah
143.	Ancient Fortress and site	Chakra Naga	Etawah
144.	Gateway	Ekdil	Etawah
145.	Jami Masjid with its appurtenances	Etawah	Etawah
146.	Closed cemetery at all Souls Memorial Church	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
147.	Closed cemetery at Fort	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
148.	Closed cemetery at British Infantry lines	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
149.	Tomb of Surgeon Thomas Hamilton	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
150.	Queen Victoria Memorial	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
151.	Most easterly mound of the isolated tilas	Kampil	Farrukhabad
152.	Tomb of Major Robertson (now Auraiya District, hence Lucknow Circle)	Karhar	Farrukhabad
153.	Mosque and Saraia	Khudaganj	Farrukhabad
154.	Stone and its enclosure marking the place where the late Field Marshall Earl Roberts, P.C.K.G.etc. earned his Victoria Cross at the battle of Kali Nadi in 1857 situated in grave.	Khudaganj	Farrukhabad
155.	Site of an old Buddhist Vihara, Extensive Mound	Pakhnabihar	Farrukhabad
156.	Extensive Mound	Pilkhana	Farrukhabad
157.	Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan	Maurshidabad	Farrukhabad
158.	Ancient Site	Sankissa	Farrukhabad
159.	Tank of Naga called Karevar or Kandayat Tal	Sankissa	Farrukhabad
160.	Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie in the mud Fort	Thatia	Farrukhabad
161.	Tomb of Mohd. Khan Bangash Nawab	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
162.	Tomb of Fariduddin alias Main Fiddu	Shekupur Garhi, Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad

1	2	3	4
163.	Tomb of Nasiruddin	Shekupur Garhi, Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad
164.	Tomb of Nizammuddin	Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad
165.	Idgah	Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad
166.	Archaeological Site & Remains comprised in Survey Plot Nos. 736, 738/2, 738/3 & parts of Survey Plot Nos. 737, 738/1 and 738/1 and 738/4 as shown in the site plan	Gulistanpur	Ghaziabad
167.	Raja Karan ka khera	Paragana put, Mustafabad,	Ghaziabad
168.	Monument near Kilah railway station	Hathras	Hathras
169.	Remains of an old Hindu temple inside the Dayaram's Fort	Hathras	Hathras
170.	Small circular Mound	Lakhnu	Hathras
171.	Mound	Lakhnu	Hathras
172.	Monument of Major Robert Naim	Pipalgaon	Hathras
173.	Monument in the memory of Samuel Anderson Nichterlein	Sasni	Hathras
174.	Mound known as Gohana Khera	Sasni	Hathras
175.	Well or Baoli known as Bah-ka-Kuan	Amroha	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
176.	Talib Khan's Tomb	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
177.	Tomb of Abdul Ghafur Shah	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
178.	Tomb of the grand son of Abdul Ghafur Shah and Mosque	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
179.	Unknown Tomb	Chaudhariapur	Kannauj
180.	Tomb of Sergeant, instructor of Musketry James Norfolk	Gursahaiganj	Kannauj
181.	Bala Pir Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj
182.	Big Mosque	Kannauj	Kannauj
183.	Kachhiriwala Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj
184.	Mosque and the Tomb of Makhdum Jahanian	Kannauj	Kannauj
185.	Mound known as Old Fort	Kannauj	Kannauj
186.	Outer gateway	Kannauj	Kannauj
187.	Small mosque west of Bala Pir	Kannauj	Kannauj
188.	Small inner gateway	Kannauj	Kannauj
189.	Tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi	Kannauj	Kannauj
190.	Zanana Gumbad	Kannauj	Kannauj

1	2	3	4
191.	Closed cemetery	Mainpur	Mainpuri
192.	Ancient site	Bajna	Mathura
193.	Pillar with Sanskrit inscription dated samvat 1666 in the flanking tower at the Bhanakaur tank	Barsana	Mathura
194.	Mound (Barse ka Tila)	Bhadar	Mathura
195.	Temple of Govind Deo	Brindaban	Mathura
196.	Temple of Jugal Kishore	Brindaban	Mathura
197.	Temple of Madan Mohan	Brindaban	Mathura
198.	Temple of Radha Ballabh	Brindaban	Mathura
199.	Akbari Sarai	Chhatta	Mathura
200.	Kos Minar, Mile 19 Furlong 1	Chhatta	Mathura
201.	Kos Minar, Mile 24 Furlong 3	Chhatta	Mathura
202.	Kos Minar, Mile 26 Furlong 7	Chhatta	Mathura
203.	Kos Minar, Mile 29 Furlong 4	Chhatta	Mathura
204.	Two mounds, the second mound is known as Singer Tila	Ganesra	Mathura
205.	Kos Minar	Gohari	Mathura
206.	Mound	Jaisinghpura	Mathura
207.	Fortified Sarai with all its walls and gateways	Kosi	Mathura
208.	Small mound locally known as Chavar	Kosi	Mathura
209.	Mound	Kota	Mathura
210.	Mound marking the Old Fort	Mahaban	Mathura
211.	Ancient Site containing fragments of images	Mat	Mathura
212.	Ancient sculptures, carvings, images, basreliefs, inscriptions, stones and like objects	Mathura	Mathura
213.	Gayatri Mound	Mathura	Mathura
214.	Girdharpur Mound	Mathura	Mathura
215.	Gopal Khera	Mathura	Mathura
216.	Kankali tila, Jain and Chaubara Mound	Mathura	Mathura
217.	Kos Minar on the circular road	Mathura	Mathura
218.	Palikhera Mound	Mathura	Mathura
219.	Portions of Katra Mound which are not in the possession of Nazul tenants on which formerly stood a temple of Kehsavadeva which was dismantled and the site utilised for the mosque of Aurangzeb	Mathura	Mathura

1	2	3	4
220.	Sati Burz, supposed to commemorate the Sati of the widow of Raja Biharmal of Jaipur erected by her son Raja Bhagwandas in A.D. 1570	Mathura	Mathura
221.	Site of ancient Pokhar (Pushkarini)	Mathura	Mathura
222.	Ahalyaganj Mound	Mathura Brindaban road	Mathura
223.	Chamunda Tila	Mathura Brindaban road	Mathura
224.	Kos Minar, Mile 3, Furlong 5.175 from the boundary	Mathura-Delhi road	Mathura
225.	Kos Minar, Mile 11, Furlong 5 (west of Chamah village)	Mathura-Delhi road	Mathura
226.	Kos Minar, opposite to mile 13, Furlong 1 from road	Mathura-Delhi road	Mathura
227.	Kos Minar, Mile 116, 400 yards from road	Mathura-Delhi road	Mathura
228.	Kos Minar in the beginning of Dig road	Mathura-Dig road	Mathura
229.	Ancient Site	Mora	Mathura
230.	Extensive site containing a high mound apparently a fort with ramparts and corner turrets	Shahpur Ghosana	Mathura
231.	Mound	Sonauth Janubi	Mathura
232.	Ancient Mound	Adinga	Mathura
233.	Ancient Mound (Hathi Tila) near Kishori Raman college	Kesopur Menoharpur	Mathura
234.	Queen Victoria Memorial	Mathura	Mathura
235.	Cemetery at the junction of Meerut - Delhi Road	At the junction of Meerut-Delhi road	Meerut
236.	Mound known as Ulta Khera and the Mound or Raghunathji	Hastinapur	Meerut
237.	Andhra Court, a high brick fortress supposed to have been built by Mahi	Meerut	Meerut
238.	Cemetery of the Meerut Racecourse	Meerut	Meerut
239.	Tomb of Shah Peer	Meerut	Meerut
240.	Begum's Palace	Sardhana	Meerut
241.	Roman Catholic Church	Sardhana	Meerut

1	2	3	4
242.	Tombs or Sardhana Cemetery	Sardhana	Meerut
243.	Two Mounds (Kheras) named Khorkali and Jalapar	Servara	Meerut
244.	Amarpati Khera	Alipur	Moradabad
245.	Chandesvara Khera	Bemi	Moradabad
246.	Khera or Mound reputed to be the ruin or a palace Raja Vena	Berni	Moradabad
247.	Large Mound, the site of an ancient temple	Bherabharatpur	Moradabad
248.	Old Fort and its relics	Firozpur	Moradabad
249.	Ancient Mound	Gumthal Khera	Moradabad
250.	Large Mound	Karvar	Moradabad
251.	Jami Masjid	Sambhal	Moradabad
252.	Mound	Sarthal Khera	Moradabad
253.	Gateway of Karwan Sarai	Sondhan Muhammadpur	Moradabad
254.	Mosque of Karwan Sarai	Sondhan Muhammadpur	Moradabad
255.	Mosque and Tomb of Shah Abdul Razak and his four sons	Jinhana	Muzaffar Nagar
256.	Octagonal Wall	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar
257.	Tomb of Diwan Saiyed Mohammad Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar
258.	Tomb Saiyed Hussain also called Sayed Chajju Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar
259.	Tomb of Saiyed Umar Nur Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar
260.	Tomb of Saiyed Saif Khan and his mother	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar
261.	Jami Masjid	Pilibhit	Pilibhit
262.	Badshahi Bagh locally known as Badshahi Mahal	Badshahi Mahal	Saharanpur
263.	Khera ki Bandi	Lodhipur	Saharanpur
264.	Old British Cemetery, Khata Khedi	Saharanpur	Saharanpur
265.	Old British Cemetery, Saharanpur City	Saharanpur	Saharanpur
266.	Ancient Site Sringraur	Sringverpura	Allahabad
267.	Tomb of Salar Saifuddin alias Surkhru Salar	Bahraich	Bahraich
268.	Large brick strewn khera being the ruins of an apparently Buddhist city	Chandra or Chardah	Bahraich
269.	Khera said to be the ruins of one of the principal cities of Raja Karna of the Mahabharata	Hathi Kund	Bahraich

1	2	3	4
270.	Tomb of Rajab Sajar alias Hatila Salar	Shahpur Jote Yusuf	Bahraich
271.	Domes and buildings inside the inner enclosure including ther ancient walls of the inner enclosure of Saiyid Salar Masud's celebrated dargah	Singha Parasi	Bahraich
272.	Mound locally known as Ora Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the ancient remains of Sahet-Mahet (Sravasti)	Ghooghulpur	Balrampur
273.	Mound locally known as Penahia Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the Ancient remains of Saheth-Maheth (Sravasti)	Ghooghulpur	Balrampur
274.	Mound locally known as Kharahua Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the Ancient remains of Saheth-Maheth (Sravasti)	Ghooghulpur	Balrampur
275.	Baithak	Akbai	Banda
276.	Closed cemetery, Katra Naka	Banda	Banda
277.	Jami Masjid	Banda	Banda
278.	Monument in memory of General Whitelock's Force	Banda	Banda
279.	Baoli	Bhawanipur	Banda
280.	Approaches to Kalinjar Fort	Kalinjar	Banda
281.	Fort of Kalinjar, together with the parapet walls, with the gateways and the monuments inside it, Viz. Sita Kunda, Sita Sez, Patalganga, Pandu Kund, Bhairon-ki-Jhiria, Siddh-ki-Gupha, Bhagwan-Sej, Pani-ka-Aman, Mrigdhara, Kotitirth, Linga temple of Nilakantha etc.	Kalinjar	Banda
282.	Remains of the old Fort with its seven gateways. A temple of Mahadeo and an inscribed stone in Sanskrit lying on the foot and approaches to the same	Kalinjar	Banda
283.	Two inscriptions, one dated 1520, the other undated on a large basalt rock close to the bank of the Paisuni river	Ansuya ji	Chitrakut
284.	Closed cemetery	Bargarh	Chitrakut

1	2	3	4
285.	Temple	Bargarh	Chitrakut
286.	Remains of a temple, circa 10th century AD locally called Bhar Deul	Barha-Kotra	Chitrakut
287.	Small temple with a sanctum and a flat roof	Barha-Kotra	Chitrakut
288.	Two large caves known as Rikhian	Barha-Kotra	Chitrakut
289.	Remains of a small Chandella temple	Birpur	Chitrakut
290.	Two Chandella temples standing together on the same platform	Gonda	Chitrakut
291.	Remains of an old Chandella temple	Dadhwa, Rampur & Manpur	Chitrakut
292.	Balari Nath	Gulrampur	Chitrakut
293.	Two temples	Gulrampur	Chitrakut
294.	City cemetery	Karwi	Chitrakut
295.	Stone temple	Ganesh Bagh one mile south-east of Karwi	Chitrakut
296.	Temple	In the Centre of a tank near the Jail	Chitrakut
297.	Ruins of an old Jain temple called Haihaiti Mandir together with fragments of statues about the fort of the hill	Koh	Chitrakut
298.	Ruins of some Jain Temples	Lauri of Lokhari	Chitrakut
299.	Manikpur cantonment cemetery	Manikpur	Chitrakut
300.	Fort with the fortification walls and the three ruined Jain temples and one ruined Hindu temple inside the Fort	Marpha	Chitrakut
301.	Two ruined temples	Mau	Chitrakut
302.	Inscribed statue of Chandella period under a pipal tree	Pura	Chitrakut
303.	Ruins of a large linga temple of the Chandella type	Pura	Chitrakut
304.	Priest's house	Ramnagar	Chitrakut
305.	Remains of a large temple	Ramnagar	Chitrakut
306.	Ruins of a large Chandella temple	Ramnagar	Chitrakut
307.	Group of ruins, the principal object of which is the entrance door of a temple	Rasin	Chitrakut
308.	Remains of an old Fort and a disused temple Devi Chandra Maheshwari	Rasin	Chitrakut

1	2	3	4
309.	Rock hewn tank, close to the temple of Chandi Maheshwari	Rasin	Chitrakut
310.	Several Sati pillars with a large standing female figure holding a child in her left arm	Rasin	Chitrakut
311.	Temple of Chandi Maheshwari	Rasin	Chitrakut
312.	Two large caves in the middle of a hillock with broken sculptures scattered about	Rauli	Chitrakut
313.	Mound called Chauki	Aphui	Fatehpur
314.	Monument in the memory of A. Blakely	Asafpur	Fatehpur
315.	Large Mound covered with broken bricks and pottery	Asni	Fatehpur
316.	Extensive brick-strewn mound	Asothar	Fatehpur
317.	Smaller Mound bearing five large Digamber Jain figures which people call the five Pandavas	Asothar	Fatehpur
318.	Emperor Aurangzeb's Pavilion	Bagh Badshahi (Khajuha)	Fatehpur
319.	Entire compound known as Bagh Badshahi	Bagh Badshahi (Khajuha)	Fatehpur
320.	Temple	Bahua	Fatehpur
321.	Four massive masonry pillars containing stone tablets with inscriptions in Urdu and Hindi representing translations of the Ten Commandments and some verses from Saint John's Gospel, on the Grand Trunk Road just opposite the Public Works Department Inspection House on the western outskirts of the town	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
322.	Square sand-stone pillar bearing an inscription of Mahipaladeva dated Samvat 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the Town Hall	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
323.	The collection of miscellaneous antiquities from different parts of the District grouped round the Asni Pillar of Mahipaladeva in the Municipal garden attached to the Town Hall	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
324.	Hathikhana Mosque or Jaichandi Mosque	Hathgaon	Fatehpur
325.	Circular Mound, the site of a temple	Khairai	Fatehpur
326.	Extensive Mound called Garhi	Khairai	Fatehpur
327.	Monument in the memory of T.S.Powell, Col.	Kunwarpur	Fatehpur
328.	Four temples	Kurari	Fatehpur
329.	Ruins of a Fort built by Jaya Chandra	Kutila	Fatehpur

1	2	3	4
330.	Old Fort	Nahar Khor	Fatehpur
331.	Old Fort	Paina Kalan	Fatehpur
332.	Extensive ruins of an ancient fortified town said to be a stronghold of the Chandella	Paina	Fatehpur
333.	Mound with many pieces of stone sculptures collected upon them	Ren	Fatehpur
334.	Ruined temple	Saton	Fatehpur
335.	Two brick Temples	Sirthar Amauli	Fatehpur
336.	Two temples	Thithaura	Fatehpur
337.	Extensive mound and a group of Hindu Sculptures	Tiksariya	Fatehpur
338.	Temple	Tindauli	Fatehpur
339.	Certain Mounds covered with broken statues and sculptures	Kadhwa	Hamirpur
340.	Closed British Cemetery	Kaitha	Hamirpur
341.	Jain Temple Mounds covered with broken bricks etc. and three kheras near them viz, Ladhanpur, Mirzapur and Itara	Sumerpur	Hamirpur
342.	Major Robert's Tomb	Baramau	Hardoi
343.	Brick mound locally called Bhankargarh	Gandwa	Hardoi
344.	High irregular Khera covered with broken bricks and sculptures	Hardoi	Hardoi
345.	Mound known as Kalhaur or Killo	Kalhaur	Hardoi
346.	Memorial Tomb	Khasaura	Hardoi
347.	Large dih covered with broken bricks and pottery crowned with a small ruined temple of the 19th century AD	Kherwa & Kajhgaon	Hardoi
348.	Memorial cemetery	Madhavganj	Hardoi
349.	Well near the Dargah of Makhdum Shah	Mallawan	Hardoi
350.	Large ruined site called Sandi Khera	Pali	Hardoi
351.	Tomb of Nawab of Sadar Johan	Pihani	Hardoi
352.	Ancient Mound	Pahunchina Khera (Lakhamapur)	Hardoi
353.	Phulmati	Sandi	Hardoi
354.	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan	Shahabad	Hardoi
355.	Sanskrit Inscription of Samvat 1672 on the Chauknanda of Rupan Guru	Akbarpur or Ataura	Jalaun
356.	Cemetery	Jalaun	Jalaun

1	2	3	4
357.	Chaurasi Tomb of Lodhi Shah Badshah	Kalpi	Jalaun
358.	Closed Cemetery	Kalpi	Jalaun
359.	Piece of Fort wall on the north-east scarp with its circular bastion	Kalpi	Jalaun
360.	Small domed building carried on six pillars immediately near to the P.W.D. Rest House	Kalpi	Jalaun
361.	Cemetery	Kunch	Jalaun
362.	Dome on twelve pillars called Bara Khamba traditionally ascribed to the commander of Prithviraja	Kunch	Jalaun
363.	Mosque	Orai	Jalaun
364.	Ruins of a large temple of the Chandella period	Bangama	Jhansi
365.	Gandai Temple	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
366.	Ghugua-ka-math	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
367.	Jarai-ka-Math	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
368.	Jarao-ka-Marhia	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
369.	Tank	Barua-sagar	Jhansi
370.	Jama Masjid	Erich	Jhansi
371.	Gharao-ka-Math	Gharao	Jhansi
372.	Memorial cemetery, south of fort on Phuta Darwaza	Jhansi	Jhansi
373.	Monument of Major F.W. Pinkney, situated on the hillock near the premises of Messers Eduljee Boyce & Co.	Jhansi	Jhansi
374.	Sikhara-roofed temple called Marhia and dedicated to Gond Baba	Khojra	Jhansi
375.	Remains of a Chandella temple	Kishni Khurd	Jhansi
376.	Chandela Temple	Pachwara (Gahras)	Jhansi
377.	Ruins of a large Chandella Temple containing a well preserved statue of Vishnu	Patha-Sagauli	Jhansi
378.	Gunner Burkill's Tomb	Ragoon	Jhansi
379.	Chandela Temple	Sakrar	Jhansi
380.	Ruined temple at the upper end of Rai Tal on the banks of which is a roundish boulder containing two inscriptions of Samvat 1604 and 1608	Sirwabaran	Jhansi
381.	Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal	Jhansi	Jhansi
382.	Chhatari of Raja Gangaghar Rao alongwith tank	Dariapur	Jhansi

1	2	3	4
383.	Jhansi Fort	Jhansi	Jhansi
384.	Remains of an old Chandella temple	Marha	Jhansi
385.	Temple	Marha	Jhansi
386.	Mound	Bithoor	Kanpur
387.	Lona Cross Garden	Kanpur	Kanpur
388.	Katcheri Cemetery	Kanpur	Kanpur
389.	Memorial well garden	Kanpur	Kanpur
390.	Sawada Kothi, Monument including flight of steps with the surrounding plateau	Kanpur	Kanpur
391.	Subedar-ka-Talab Cemetery	Kanpur	Kanpur
392.	Wheeler's Entrenchment	Kanpur	Kanpur
393.	Kos Minar	Khalaspur	Kanpur
394.	Three images of Lakshmana, Ganesh and Vishnu lying in the cells or each side of the doorway of the temple of Jagannatha and a Gupta pillar lying in the compound of the temple and other images	Behta	Kanpur Dehat
395.	Ancient brick temple	Bhitargaon	Kanpur Dehat
396.	Mound of ruins covered with large bricks and broken figures	Bhitargaon	Kanpur Dehat
397.	Kos Minar	Bhognipur	Kanpur Dehat
398.	Kos Minar	Bhognipur	Kanpur Dehat
399.	Tank near the tomb of Sandal Shah	Bichhiapur	Kanpur Dehat
400.	Temple known as Phulmati Devi	Bihupur	Kanpur Dehat
401.	Kos Minar	Chaparghata	Kanpur Dehat
402.	Kos Minar	Deosar	Kanpur Dehat
403.	Fragment of a pillar	Dumapur	Kanpur Dehat
404.	Kos Minar	Gour	Kanpur Dehat
405.	Kos Minar	Gour	Kanpur Dehat
406.	Kos Minar	Halia	Kanpur Dehat
407.	Kos Minar	Jallapur Sikandara	Kanpur Dehat
408.	Ancient brick temple	Kanchilipur	Kanpur Dehat
409.	Two ancient brick temple	Khurda	Kanpur Dehat
410.	Mound and the ancient pillar in a modern domed chamber together with the stone cock lying in the front of it	Lala Bhagat	Kanpur Dehat

1	2	3	4
411.	Kos Minar	Pailwaru	Kanpur Dehat
412.	Temple known as 'Mahadeo Baba'	Parauli	Kanpur Dehat
413.	Kos Minar	Pitampur	Kanpur Dehat
414.	Kos Minar	Raigawan	Kanpur Dehat
415.	Kos Minar	Rajpur	Kanpur Dehat
416.	Kos Minar	Sankhlin Buzurg	Kanpur Dehat
417.	Kos Minar	Sardarpur	Kanpur Dehat
418.	Sanskrit inscription in the well of Gayadin Sukal	Subhanpur	Kanpur Dehat
419.	Brick temple at Nebia Khera	Bhadwara	Kanpur Dehat
420.	British Monuments	Aurangabad	Kheri
421.	Dilapidated Bundela temple with a colossal statue of Tirthankar called linga with two short inscriptions	Banpur	Lalitpur
422.	Ganesh Khera, an ancient site with a large elephant headed God	Banpur	Lalitpur
423.	Jain Temple	Banpur	Lalitpur
424.	Maniktila	Banpur	Lalitpur
425.	Pali Khera	Banpur	Lalitpur
426.	Three temples, two of Vishnu and one of Linga Mahadeva of Gondwani type	Bhadona	Lalitpur
427.	Temple of the Chandella period built mostly of granite	Bharauli	Lalitpur
428.	Temple of Sun God	Budhni	Lalitpur
429.	Bilmori	Chandpur	Lalitpur
430.	Inscription slab of 13th century	Chandpur	Lalitpur
431.	Inscription slab dated Samvat 1325	Chandpur	Lalitpur
432.	Jain temple	Chandpur	Lalitpur
433.	Jhammer	Chandpur	Lalitpur
434.	Sahasra Linga	Chandpur	Lalitpur
435.	Small temple in the Jungle	Chandpur	Lalitpur
436.	Two monolithic pillars	Chandpur	Lalitpur
437.	Varaha, Inscribed column and ruined shrines	Chandpur	Lalitpur
438.	Vishnu and Lakshmi Narayan shrines	Chandpur	Lalitpur
439.	Vishnu temple known as Phandaria	Chandpur	Lalitpur

1	2	3	4
440.	Small flat-roofed fane sacred to Mahadeva	Dasraran	Lalitpur
441.	Half-fallen lane of Chandi having a shrine and a porch	Daulatpur	Lalitpur
442.	Large slab of the seven Mothers with Ganesha lying on the bed of the valley below the temple Chandi	Daulatpur	Lalitpur
443.	Ghats	Deogarh	Lalitpur
444.	Gupta Temple	Deogarh	Lalitpur
445.	Jain temples in Deogarh Fort	Deogarh	Lalitpur
446.	Large temples	Deogarh	Lalitpur
447.	Varaha temple	Deogarh	Lalitpur
448.	Sikhara-roofed temple known as Kathoylan Mithla	Deongoul	Lalitpur
449.	Small temple with broken sikhara known as Chaturbhuj	Deongoul	Lalitpur
450.	Temple of Bhavani	Deongoul	Lalitpur
451.	Sati slab showing three-headed Mahadeva on the top and fighting scenes below	Dhongra	Lalitpur
452.	Small temple of Sankhanath or Santanatha	Dhongra	Lalitpur
453.	Akhara	Dudhai	Lalitpur
454.	Bajrang	Dudhai	Lalitpur
455.	Banbaba	Dudhai	Lalitpur
456.	Bania-ki-Barat	Dudhai	Lalitpur
457.	Chhatri with Varaha	Dudhai	Lalitpur
458.	Jain temples	Dudhai	Lalitpur
459.	Larger Surang	Dudhai	Lalitpur
460.	Lesser Surang	Dudhai	Lalitpur
461.	Linga or Mahadeva	Dudhai	Lalitpur
462.	Rock-cut Narasimha	Dudhai	Lalitpur
463.	Temples	Dudhai	Lalitpur
464.	Two small temples of the Godwani type of which one is sacred to Gond Baba and the other to Mahadeva	Dudhai	Lalitpur
465.	Varaha near tank	Dudhai	Lalitpur
466.	Two temples and several relics	Gurha Khera	Lalitpur
467.	Northern temple consisting of a shrine and a porch sacred to Mahadeva or Linga, an inscription of Samvat 1014 over the lintel	Gurha	Lalitpur

1	2	3	4
468.	Temples dedicated to Vishnu	Gurha	Lalitpur
469.	Kuraiya Bir Temple	Kuchdon	Lalitpur
470.	Bansa Building of Firozshah's time	Lalitpur	Lalitpur
471.	Champa Marh	Madanpur	Lalitpur
472.	Jain Group of Temples	Madanpur	Lalitpur
473.	Large temple in front of Panch Marhia	Madanpur	Lalitpur
474.	Modi Marh	Madanpur	Lalitpur
475.	Mundi Marh	Madanpur	Lalitpur
476.	Panch Marhia	Madanpur	Lalitpur
477.	Temple at Mahadeva	Madanpur	Lalitpur
478.	Temples (Bari & Chotti Kacheries)	Madanpur	Lalitpur
479.	Two small temples, one of which is sacred to the mother of Mahavira	Madanpur	Lalitpur
480.	Ruined temple The sanctum site has a statue of Trimurti	Markhera	Lalitpur
481.	Tall Sati-slab called a Caza bearing an inscription of Samvat 1348	Markhera	Lalitpur
482.	Temple	Markhera	Lalitpur
483.	Temple site	Markhera	Lalitpur
484.	Temple of Neelkantha	Pali	Lalitpur
485.	Overhanging rock with some pre-historic sculptured bordering the Jamini Valley	Panduon	Lalitpur
486.	Remains of a large Vishnu Temple	Satgato	Lalitpur
487.	Jain Temple and a Torana or Gateway Sironi	Khurd	Lalitpur
488.	Slab containing a Kutila inscription of 46 lines of the reign of Mahendrapaldeva in the compound of Santinatha's Temple	Sironi Khurd	Lalitpur
489.	Torana or gateway situated outside the compound of modern Jain Temple	Sironi Khurd	Lalitpur
490.	Temple	Sonrai	Lalitpur
491.	Small temple with three figures of Vishnu in the niches outside	Surabad	Lalitpur
492.	Fort	Talbehat	Lalitpur
493.	Temple of Mahadeva	Vijapur	Lalitpur
494.	Mounds covered with bricks	Arjunpur and Rukhara	Lucknow

1	2	3	4
495.	Cemetery	Bargawan	Lucknow
496.	Cemeteries	Jahraila Road	Lucknow
497.	Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Hazratganj	Lucknow
498.	Bibiapur House	Cantonment	Lucknow
499.	British Cemetery at Chiria Jhil	Sapru Marg	Lucknow
500.	Buildings, north-west of Dilkusha Palace	Cantonment	Lucknow
501.	Cemetery at Alambagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
502.	Cemetery at Dilkusha	Lucknow	Lucknow
503.	Cemetery at Gaughat	Lucknow	Lucknow
504.	Cemetery near Kaisar Pasand	Lucknow	Lucknow
505.	Cemetery near Fort Machi Bhawan	Lucknow	Lucknow
506.	Cemetery in Raja Incha Singh's compound	Lucknow	Lucknow
507.	Cemetery on La-Martiniere Road	Lucknow	Lucknow
508.	Cemetery at Vilayat Bagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
509.	Dargah Hazrat Abbas	Lucknow	Lucknow
510.	Dianut-ud-daula's Karbala	Lucknow	Lucknow
511.	General Wali Kothi	Lucknow	Lucknow
512.	Ibrahim Chisti's Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow
513.	Imambara Amin-ud-daula	Lucknow	Lucknow
514.	Imambara of Asaf-ud-daula	Lucknow	Lucknow
515.	Jama Masjid near Hussainabad	Lucknow	Lucknow
516.	Kaiser Bagh Gates	Lucknow	Lucknow
517.	Kalan-ki-Lat at adjoining cemetery in Faquir Mohammad Khan ka Hata	Lucknow	Lucknow
518.	Karbala of Tal Katora	Lucknow	Lucknow
519.	Kaz-Main Buildings	Lucknow	Lucknow
520.	Mulka Jahan's Karbala	Lucknow	Lucknow
521.	Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daula	Lucknow	Lucknow
522.	Monuments of Ninety-third Highlanders	Lucknow	Lucknow
523.	Nadan Mahal	Lucknow	Lucknow
524.	Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala in Daliganj	Lucknow	Lucknow

1	2	3	4
525.	Neil's Gate	Lucknow	Lucknow
526.	Old Palace at Dilkusha	Lucknow	Lucknow
527.	Picture Gallery Hussainabad Baradari	Lucknow	Lucknow
528.	Residency Buildings	Lucknow	Lucknow
529.	Rumi Darwaza	Lucknow	Lucknow
530.	Sapper's Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow
531.	Sikander Bagh Building	Lucknow	Lucknow
532.	Sikchawali Kothi	Lucknow	Lucknow
533.	Tahsin Ali's Mosque	Lucknow	Lucknow
534.	Tomb of Gazi-ud-din Haider	Lucknow	Lucknow
535.	Tomb of Janab Aliya	Lucknow	Lucknow
536.	Tomb known as Char Khamba	Lucknow	Lucknow
537.	Tomb at Lotan Bagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
538.	Tomb of Mohammad Ali Shah	Lucknow	Lucknow
539.	Tomb at Musabagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
540.	Tomb of Mushir Zadi, wife of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	Lucknow
541.	Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	Lucknow
542.	Two Cemeteries	Lucknow	Lucknow
543.	Victoria Memorial	Lucknow	Lucknow
544.	Three Tombs	Lucknow Faizabad Road at miles 3 and 5	Lucknow
545.	Two Cemeteries	Lucknow Faizabad Road at mile 4	Lucknow
546.	Cemeteries	Lucknow-Kanpur Road at mile 13	Lucknow
547.	Cemetery	Lucknow-Rae Barelli Road at mile 6	Lucknow
548.	Cemetery	Marion	Lucknow
549.	Memorial pillar marking the site of the preMutiny Residency in the old Mariaon Cantonment	Mahibullapur	Lucknow
550.	Mound	Nagarm	Lucknow
551.	Mound	Paharnagar	Lucknow

1	2	3	4
552.	Mound	Takuria	Lucknow
553.	Bridge over the Beta river and temple attached to it	Tikait Ganj	Lucknow
554.	Four Chandella temples and small masonry tank	Akona	Mahoba
555.	Chakariya Dai carving of a women with a child in her arm	Bagwa	Mahoba
556.	Ruins of two granite temple Charna Mahoba		
557.	Small Mound locally known as Bhainsasur with a ruined temple on the summit and old statue inside it	Chukta	Mahoba
558.	Brahm Tal, an extensive tank with embankment On this embankment is a ruined Chandella Temple lake and the ruins of a baithak	Kabraia	Mahoba
559.	Ruins of a palace on a hill	Kulpahar	Mahoba
560.	Foundation of Temple Madau	Mahoba	Mahoba
561.	Granite Pillar	Mahoba	Mahoba
562.	Five life-sized elephant statues	Mahoba	Mahoba
563.	Jama Masjid	Mahoba	Mahoba
564.	Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoma	Mahoba
565.	Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoma	Mahoba
566.	Lake of Vijaya Sagar	Mahoba	Mahoba
567.	Palace of Raja Paramardi Deva or Parmal	Mahoba	Mahoba
568.	Small Stone Pillar called Alha-ki-Lat	Mahoba	Mahoba
569.	Temple of Khakra-Math in the middle of Madan Sagar	Mahoba	Mahoba
570.	Twenty-four rock-hewn images of the Tirthankara with Inscriptions dated Samavt 1206	Mahoba	Mahoba
571.	Makarbai Temple	Makarbai	Mahoba
572.	Ruins of a large granite temple	Makarbai	Mahoba
573.	Two ruined granite temples	Luhari	Mahoba
574.	Old well with an inscription of Samvat 755	Parapbari	Mahoba
575.	Large Tank	Patkari	Mahoba
576.	Rahiliya Temple	Rahiliya	Mahoba
577.	Large Chandella tank on the embankment on which stands a large ruined temple of the earliest Chandella type	Rawatpur	Mahoba
578.	Smaller temple of which the dome has fallen	Rawatpur	Mahoba

1	2	3	4
579.	Sijari Temple	Sijari	Mahoba
580.	Tank called Baratal with an Island bearing the ruins of a large Chandella Temple	Srinagar	Mahoba
581.	Brahmanical Temple	Sukora	Mahoba
582.	Jain Temple	Sukora	Mahoba
583.	Temple, a flat-roofed building	Urwara	Mahoba
584.	Fort Gate	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli
585.	Sai Bridge Rae	Rae Bareli-Pratapgarh road	Rae Bareli
586.	Siva Temple	Rajmau	Rae Bareli
587.	Site and stupa and monastery of the Sakyas	Piprahwa	Siddharth Nagar
588.	Ancient Site	Pipri	Siddharth Nagar
589.	Ancient Site	Tola Ganwaria in Birdpur frontier road	Siddharth Nagar
590.	Ancient Site	Tola Salgarh south-west of Siswa Tal near Nepal-India border	Siddharth Nagar
591.	Ancient Site	Village Birdpur No.1, Tola Thankurpur (on the west of Salya stupa)	Siddharth Nagar
592.	The site of Sahet Mahet measuring 286.026 acres in the Bahraich district (now Sravasti Nagar district) and 123.93 acres in the Gonda district (now Balrampur district)	Sahet-Mahet	Sravasti Nagar
593.	Ancient site near the village of Bhatti	Bhatti	Sravasti Nagar
594.	Mound known as Kutti Behari Das	Ikauna (Chakra) Bhandar (Sahet Mahet)	Sravasti Nagar
595.	Mound known as Kutti Satruhan Das	Ikauna (Chakra) Bhandar (Sahet Mahet)	Sravasti Nagar
596.	Mound known as Bani Nath Mahadeo	Ikauna (Chakra) Bhandar (Sahet Mahet)	Sravasti Nagar
597.	Mound of brick ruins	Tandwa	Sravasti Nagar
598.	Small round shaped mound	Tandwa	Sravasti Nagar

1	2	3	4
599.	Tomb of Qurban Mohammad	Banger Mau	Unnao
600.	Monuments of Captains Wilsons and Jones and eleven privated of 13th Infantry	Azamgarh	Azamgarh
601.	Mutiny Monuments	Azamgarh	Azamgarh
602.	Old British Cemetery	Azamgarh	Azamgarh
603.	Ancient site called Garba-ka-kot or Rajbhar-ka-lot	Garhwa	Azamgarh
604.	Ancient Site measuring 7 acres and 800 links in Khasra No.384	Garhwa	Azamgarh
605.	Tomb of Abhiman	Mehnagar	Azamgarh
606.	Incribed Stone Pillar	Pakri	Azamgarh
607.	A banya Grove containing traces of ancient building	Amavey	Ballia
608.	Long Mound	Bairant	Chandauli
609.	Small conical Mound of ruins called Devi-kasthan	Bairant	Chandauli
610.	Ancient site consisting of ruined Fort	Bairant	Chandauli
611.	Large rectangular shaped Mound	Bairant	Chandauli
612.	Large mound of brick ruins	Dhanapur	Chandauli
613.	Three sites with megaliths on the western and north eastern of the hill	Hathinia Hill	Chandauli
614.	Conical Stupa-shaped Mound	Amaoni	Deoria
615.	Inscribed Monolith of rough grey sand stone remains locally known as 'Lat' or 'Gada' of Parasram	Bhagalpur	Deoria
616.	Inscribed Stone Pillar	Kahaon (ancient Kakubha)	Deoria
617.	Two ruined Temples	Kahaon	Deoria
618.	Circular shaped Mound and the remains of a stupa	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
619.	Large Dih or Mound	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
620.	Large flat-topped Mound of ruins called Jharmatiya	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
621.	Mound of Brick ruins called Asmanpur Dih	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
622.	Mound of ruins called Sareya	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
623.	Mound in eastern extension of the stupa site at S.No.3	Chetiaon	Kushinagar
624.	Ancient site known as Fazilnagar ka kot	Fazilnagar	Kushinagar
625.	Ancient Site Khukhunda	Sajhwar	Deori
626.	Long low Mound of ruins	Khukhunda	Deori

1	2	3	4
627.	Extensive Mound	Sohnag	Deoria
628.	Dih or Mound apparently the remains of a Buddhist stupa	Tarakulwa	Deoria
629.	Ancient Site	Rudarpur	Deoria
630.	High square shaped Mound	Rudarpur	Deoria
631.	Mound known as Masaon-Dih	Aonrihar	Ghazipur
632.	Bridge on the Ganga Nadi	Bhimapur	Ghazipur
633.	Bhitari Gupta-pillar with an inscription of Skanda-Gupta standing in the ruined Fort	Bhitari	Ghazipur
634.	Entire ruined fort enclosure with projecting tower at the corners and numbrows Mound	Bhitari	Ghazipur
635.	Remains of the Gupta period	Bhitari	Ghazipur
636.	Mound of ruins with remains of temples and other buildings	Dildarnagar	Ghazipur
637.	Dih or Mound of ruins called Suiri-ka-Raj	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
638.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
639.	Stone lat or pillar standing on the Western end of a mound of brick ruins and the capital the pillar lying on the ground closeby.	Latiya	Ghazipur
640.	High Khera	Masaondi	Ghazipur
641.	Mound of ruins	Masaondi	Ghazipur
642.	Two statues representing Varaha or the Boar incarnation and Krishan with Gopis	Saidpur	Ghazipur
643.	Extensive brick-builder	Shaikhanpur	Ghazipur
644.	Extensive remains of a very large cient city	Barhi	Gorakhpur
645.	A Series of enormous mounds	Barhiapur or Bhadar Khas	Gorakhpur
646.	Three high conical mounds of brick which are evidently the ruins of stupas	Chaora	Gorakhpur
647.	Extensive Mound	Gopalpur	Gorakhpur
648.	Large and high mound, the ruins of the ancient Domangarh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
649.	Ancient site covered with mounds of brick ruins and containing an ancient masonry well	Gugaha	Gorakhpur
650.	Atala Masjid	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
651.	Cemetery of seven kings of teh Sharqi Dynasty	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
652.	Fort	Jaunpur	Jaunpur

1	2	3	4
653.	Hamam or Turkish Bath in the Old Fort	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
654.	Jhanjhari Masjid	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
655.	Juma Masjid	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
656.	Khalis Mukhalis or Chan Ungli Masjid	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
657.	Khanqah or tombs of Sharqi kings of Jaunpur and the chamber for the royal mourner	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
658.	Lal Masjid (Lal Darwaja)	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
659.	Qalich Khan ka Maqbara	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
660.	Rouza of Shah Firoz	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
661.	Stone group of a gigantic lion standing on a small elephant. It is lying on Akbar's bridge.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
662.	Tomb of Nawab Ghazi Khan	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
663.	Gateway of Hazrat Chirag-i-Hiud's Palace	Zafrabad	Jaunpur
664.	Sheikh Burhan's Mosque	Zafrabad	Jaunpur
665.	Walls of the old Kankar Fort of Jayachandra	Zafrabad	Jaunpur
666.	Large mound covered with broken bricks and a few statues	Padrauna	Kushinagar
667.	Mound of brick ruins	Sahiya	Kushinagar
668.	(1) Alofty mound of solid brick work, called deisthan or Rambhar Bhavani (2) An oblong mound mound called the Fort of Matha Kuar which is covered with broken bricks and on which stands a much ruined brick stupa, a large statue of buddha, the ascetic; a colossal statue representing Buddha's Nirvan (3) A low square mound covered with broken bricks near the barrows scattered over plain to the north and east of the great mound	Kasia	Kushinagar
669.	Ancient Site	Ghosi	Mau
670.	Several caves in the Top Hill	Adhesar	Mirza pur
671.	Ruined Stone Fort Lalitpur	Ahraura	Mirza pur
672.	Bhardari Devi ka Pahar containing Asokan inscription	Ahravrakhas	Mirza pur
673.	Remains of Three Small Linga Temple circa 1000 AD.	Ahugi	Mirza pur
674.	Ruins of a Saiva Temple	Ahugi	Mirza pur
675.	Mound known as Sangram Sahi-ki-Pahari	Bhagdewar	Mirza pur
676.	Cave called khoh containing two early Kutila inscriptions on the rock inside	Bhulli	Mirza pur

1	2	3	4
677.	Inscribed Pillar	Belkhara	Mirza pur
678.	British Cemetery	Chunar	Mirza pur
679.	Durga Khoh	Chunar	Mirza pur
680.	Inscribed Slab	Halliya	Mirza pur
681.	British Cemetery	Mirza pur	Mirza pur
682.	Iftexhar Khan's Tomb	Saryan Sikandarpur	Mirza pur
683.	A life sized figure locally known as Sankata Devi	Sheopur	Mirza pur
684.	British Cemetery	Sultanpur	Mirza pur
685.	Remains of temple on an island in the bed of the river at Ramgayaghat including two inscribed stones	Vindhyachal	Mirza pur
686.	Fragments of sculptures, one of which is a Krishnasthambha lying on the bank of the Ganga on a chabutra at the Ramgaya Ghat.	Vindhyachal	Mirza pur
687.	Kantil Fort	Vindhyachal	Mirza pur
688.	Bharasthi Devi remains of a Mediaeval Temple	Vindhyachal	Mirza pur
689.	British Cemetery	Gopiganj	Santravidas Nagar
690.	Pakka Masonary Fort	Vijay Garh	Sonbhadra
691.	Cemetery	Chaitganj	Varanasi
692.	Remains of a Fine Massive brick Fort	Chandravati	Varanasi
693.	Ancient Buddhist Site known as Cahukhandi Stupa	Ganj and Baraipur	Varanasi
694.	Old Ruined Kot (Fortress)	Hatimpur	Varanasi
695.	Ancient buddhist site of Sarnath, including the Dhamek stupa, Jagat Singh Stupa, the monastery of Major Kitlee and all the monuments excavated by Mr. Certal in 1984-85 with an area of 53.04 acres, including Government land measuring 21.94 acres	Paraipur, Khajuhi Ganj(Varanasi)	Varanasi
696.	Closed Cemetery	Rajghat	Varanasi
697.	Tomb of Lal Khan	Rajghat	Varanasi
698.	The whole area to the east of the buddhist site explored by the Archaeological department extending upto the limits of the lake named Narokhar	Sarnath	Varanasi
699.	Graves of European Officers	Shivala	Varanasi
700.	Khera or Mound representing the ancient Sukalpura	Sukalpura	Chandalui
701.	Ancient Mound	Tilmapur	Varanasi
702.	Dharahra Mosque (Aurangzeb Mosque)	Varanasi	Varanasi

1	2	3	4
703.	Lt. Col. Pogson's Tomb	Varanasi	Varanasi
704.	Mutiny Monuments	Varanasi	Varanasi
705.	Observatory of Mansingh	Varanasi	Varanasi
706.	Pahlapur inscribed Lat or monolith now standing in the compound of the Queen's College	Varanasi	Varanasi
707.	Tablet on the Treasury Building	Varanasi	Varanasi
708.	Telia Nala Buddhist Ruins	Varanasi	Varanasi
709.	Two Graves at Old Artilery lines	Varanasi	Varanasi
710.	Victoria Memorial	Varanasi	Varanasi
711.	Ancient site and archaeological remains	Radrauli	Maharjganj
712.	Allahabad Fort i. Ashoka Pillar (Inscribed stone pillar) Zanana Palace	Allahabad	Allahabad
713.	Cemeteries in Kydganj	Allahabad	Allahabad
714.	Khusru Bagh:- Enclosure wall and Gateway of Khusru Bagh, Tomb of Bibi Tamolan, Tomb of Sultan Khusru, Tomb of Sultan, Khusru's Mother, Tomb of Sultan Khusru's Sister	Allahabad	Allahabad
715.	Queen Victoria's Memorial in Alfred Park	Allahabad	Allahabad
716.	Small high mound, the ancient site of a large Hindu Temple	Bara	Allahabad
717.	The area of the waste land divided by a ravine into two large mounds called "Garha and Garhi"	Bhita	Allahabad
718.	Large stone dwelling house said to have been the residence of the two heroes of Ala and Udal cir. 8th century AD	Chilla	Allahabad
719.	Standing figure identified by Fuhrer as Buddha Asvaghosha with a five-headed snake canopy and worshipped under the name of Srigari Devi	Deora	Allahabad
720.	A rocky hall on the south face of the top bearing an inscription of three lines of IndoScythian period in red paint with some rude drawings of men and animals	Ginja Hill	Allahabad
721.	Ruined Forts of Samudra Gupta and Hansagupta	Jhusi	Allahabad
722.	Cave known as Sita-ki-rasoi containing an inscription in characters of the 9th century AD	Mankuar	Allahabad

1	2	3	4
723.	Extensive mound called Hatgauha Dih	Shiupur	Allahabad
724.	Garhwa Fort	Sheorajpur	Allahabad
725.	Large Mound called Surya Bhita	Singraur	Allahabad
726.	Old Nawabi Mosque	Akbarpur	Ahmednagar
727.	A mound 20' high apparently formed of solid brick work where the Prithvinath lingam and a copper plate grant were found	Pachran	Balrampur
728.	Three mounds known as Mani-Parbat, Kuber Parbat and Sugrib Parbat	Ayodhya	Faizabad
729.	Beni Khanam's Tomb	Faizabad	Faizabad
730.	Gulab Bari	Faizabad	Faizabad
731.	Tomb of Bahu-Begum	Faizabad	Faizabad
732.	Tomb of Hazi Iqbal, Eunuch of Sadar Jahan Begum including the mosque & the whole compound enclosing them	Faizabad	Faizabad
733.	Tomb of Shuja-ud-daula	Faizabad	Faizabad
734.	Mound covered with bricks with the ruins of the temple of Asokanath Mahadeva	Hathili	Gonda
735.	Fort attributed to Jay Chandra	Karra	Kaushambi
736.	Ancient fortress (representing the ancient Kaushambi)	Kosam	Kaushambi
737.	Artificial cave in the fane of the hill of Pabhosa hill	Pabhosa	Kaushambi
738.	Traces of a large brick buiding on the summit of Pabhosa hill	Pabhosa	Kaushambi
739.	Ancient Site	Jungle Belhar	Siddharth Nagar
740.	Group of ruined brick temple of the 10th century locally called Teligarhi	Bhagupur	Sultanpur
741.	Mosque	Isauli	Sultanpur
742.	Extensive brick strewn mounds undoubtedly of the ruins of Buddhist cities	Raipur, Tikri, Shahgarh	Sultanpur
743.	Large Dih called Majhangaon with bricktowers on the four corners	Sultanpur	Sultanpur

Demonetisation Effect on Labour Payments

3702. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dip in employment during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 70 percent of women and 21 percent of men have been reported as unemployed during the last few months of 2015-16 financial year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether almost 15 percent of employed women and 8 percent of men did not receive/ get any payment due to demonetisation effect and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to clear their dues and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results from last three available Labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) based on Usual and Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above in the country was 51.0% in 2012-13, 53.7% in 2013-14 and 50.5% in 2015-16. The estimated unemployment rate on all India basis aged 15 years and above on usual principal & subsidiary status approach was 3.0% for male, and 5.8% for female during 2015-16 in the country.

(c) and (d) Information related to payments affected due to demonetization is not maintained Centrally.

Upgradation of National Museums and Children Museums

3703. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the pathetic condition of National Museums and Children Museum, Delhi and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether museums in our country lack state-of-art infrastructure and viewer friendly facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to modernise the museums to bring them at par with museums across the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government has any plan/scheme to upgrade the infrastructure of museums in the country and if so, the details thereof including funds sanctioned and works undertaken in this regard during the last three years; and

(f) whether public awareness campaign is required to encourage younger generation to visit museums and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are six national level museums, namely National Museum (New Delhi), National Gallery of Modern Art (branches at Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai), Indian Museum (Kolkata), Victoria Memorial Hall (Kolkata), Salarjung Museum (Hyderabad) and Allahabad Museum (Allahabad), which are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture. These museums are providing visitor friendly facilities such as sitting arrangement, drinking water, cafeteria, toilets, lifts, ramp, wheel chairs for disabled persons etc. Ministry of Culture has no Children museum under its administrative control.

(c) and (d) Upgradation and modernization of the museums under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture is taken up on a continuous basis to maintain them in good condition. The Government has taken a number of steps such as storage management, proper display, facilities for visitors, publicity, capacity building, security etc. to keep the museums at par with the museums across the world.

(e) Ministry of Culture operates "Museum Grant Scheme", under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments, voluntary institutions, Societies and trusts registered as a society under the Indian Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or a similar legislation of the State Governments for modernization and development of existing museums. The details of funds sanctioned during last three years is given below:

Year	Funds sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	No. of museums in which works undertaken
2014-15	21.50	23
2015-16	27.10	41
2016-17	48.90	38

(f) The public awareness campaign is being carried out by museums under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture to attract younger generation to visit museums through their website and Social Media like Facebook, Youtube, Twitter etc. The museums organize programmes for youth and children such as Summer Camps, Workshops, Seminars, Art appreciation courses, Special weeks etc. which are publicized.

Seasonal Employment in Tourism Sector

3704. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the major issue of seasonal unemployment that plagues the tourism industry in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has contemplated any measures to combat this issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM:): (a) to (c) As per the UNWTO publication of 2014 on Measuring Employment in Tourism industries-Guide with best practices, tourism employment is often characterized by many factors including seasonality. Tourism is labour intensive and involves a collection of activities, services and industries comprising transportation, accommodation, eating establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses and other hospitality services provided to individuals or groups traveling away from home for leisure, business or other purposes.

In order to take care of seasonality in tourist inflows, the Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a 365 days destination in the source markets. For this Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the niche products of the tourism industry such as Cruise, Adventure, Medical & Wellness, Golf, Polo, Meetings Incentives Conference and Exhibitions (MICE), EcoTourism, Development of Camp Sites, Caravan Tourism, Campaign Parks, Film Tourism, etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting Up of Msme Units

3705. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises set up in Haryana especially in Karnal and the number of persons employed in those units at present;

(b) the details and the number of vacancies lying vacant in each unit at present; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to fill those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises registered and number of persons employed therein on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum Portal as on 12th March, 2018 in Haryana are 55,784 and 6,88,754 respectively. The number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises registered and number of persons employed therein on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum Portal as on 12th March, 2018 in Karnal are 3,645 and 30,525 respectively.

(b) and (c) MSMEs are basically private owned and the vacancies therein are managed by these enterprises as per the business requirements from time to time.

Facilities to Tourists at Temples and Monuments

3706. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to provide more facilities to tourists and to make all tourist centres/places more attractive;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of security and other facilities being provided to tourists visiting temples, monuments and other tourist spots in the country;

(d) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of facilities being provided to tourists visiting temples of Jharkhand especially Deoghar along with the funds allocated by the Government during the last three years?

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) Providing basic facilities/amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to tourists visiting Centrally protected temples and monuments and sites are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes. Improvement and upgradation of these public facilities/amenities is a continuous process. Basic public facilities are available at all World Heritage Sites and ASI's ticketed monuments, as also at majority of those protected monuments that are visited by a large numbers of tourists. Further, Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as "Adarsh Smarak" for upgradation of existing facilities/amenities like Wi-Fi,

cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India has deployed regular watch & ward staff (Monument Attendants) at Centrally Protected Monuments/sites. Further, private security guards, Armed Guards and CISF personnel have also been engaged at select monuments for safety and protection. The State/UT-wise details of deployment of security personnel at Centrally Protected Monuments/sites are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The allocation and expenditure incurred on maintenance, conservation, preservation and environmental development of Centrally Protected Monuments including providing tourist amenities during the last three years and current year (State/UT-wise) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The temples of Deoghar, Jharkhand are not under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India.

Statement-I

Details of Deployment of Security Personnel at various Monuments/Sites/Museums under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State	Circle/Branch	Private Security Guards		CISF Pers.	State Armed Guards
			Un-Armed	Armed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	138	18	279	-
		Lucknow Circle	56	28	-	-
		Sarnath	26	19	-	-
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	121	-	-	-
		Mumbai Circle	137	-	-	-
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	68	32	-	10
		Dharwad Circle	105	38	-	-
		Hampi Mini Circle	71	15	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	141	39	-	14
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	42	29	-	-
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	52	35	-	-
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	39	23	-	-
8.	Punjab, Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	03	11	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	04	08	-	-
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	292	48	317	-
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	24	08	-	-
12.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	21	12	-	-
13.	Mizoram	Aizawal Circle	05	-	-	-
14.	Tripura		17	-	-	-
15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	16	10	-	
		Jodhpur Circle	36	20	-	-
16.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	78	42	-	34 H. Guards
17.	Bihar	Patna Circle	70	36	-	12
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	-	08	-	-
		Mini Circle Leh	08	-	-	-
19.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	-	12	-	-
20.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	77	28	-	-
21.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	-	06	-	4
22.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	12	04	-	-
23.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	12	-	-	-
	Total		1671	529	596	89

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Allocation/Expenditure incurred by Archaeological Survey of India during the last three years and for current year for Conservation, Preservation and Environmental Development of Monuments/Sites in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
			Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp Upto 30th Nov., 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	1405.00	1404.99	1285.00	1270.00	940.00	940.00	910.00	421.35
		Lucknow Circle	1165.00	1165.00	955.00	945.08	689.50	688.52	649.00	341.64
		Sarnath Circle	535.00	534.99	495.00	495.00	230.21	230.20	220.00	113.56
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	695.00	695.00	630.00	629.05	334.00	334.00	437.80	237.51
		Mumbai Circle	645.00	645.00	1027.00	902.82	922.00	900.48	880.00	584.74
		Nagpur Circle	445.00	444.98	845.00	845.00	399.00	395.54	425.00	279.15
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1516.00	1515.99	1427.80	1427.02	1010.00	1009.50	950.00	650.24
		Mini Circle Hampi	90.00	90.00	802.00	401.24	800.32	800.31	590.00	480.76
		Dharwad Circle	713.94	713.94	716.42	716.42	517.00	516.98	570.00	330.29
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	957.00	956.99	1270.00	1261.01	745.00	745.00	745.00	565.09
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	597.00	596.99	675.00	679.52	865.00	865.00	680.00	490.58
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	550.00	549.63	550.00	537.95	298.55	280.68	330.00	228.58
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	1070.00	1070.01	919.13	919.10	596.00	583.98	560.00	206.06
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	876.00	875.85	660.00	634.98	525.85	523.85	445.00	132.77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	318.00	315.00	300.00	300.00	106.24	106.22	110.00	78.19
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1500.00	1499.75	1177.00	1176.73	570.25	562.50	755.00	553.56
		Delhi Mini Circle					419.25	418.05	600.00	457.97
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	396.80	397.36	241.00	240.99	155.00	155.30	272.50	156.11

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Assam Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura Arunchal Pradesh	Guwahati Circle Aizwal Circle, Mizoram	302.00 —	292.56 —	396.00 —	395.07 —	262.19 72.20	262.19 72.20	350.00 155.00	179.97 47.23
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	610.00	610.00	513.00	512.98	210.00	208.48	210.00	145.72
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	1003.00	998.32	790.00	776.61	841.50	841.50	390.00	152.12
15.	Telangana	Amravati Circle	—	—	—	—	—	—	390.00	360.04
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	415.00	414.99	375.00	374.99	159.00	153.53	175.00	123.81
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	443.00	443.00	135.12	135.07	95.83	95.83	205.00	164.12
18.	Kerala	Mini Circle Leh	141.98	141.98	132.00	131.50	43.42	43.40	72.12	49.62
19.	Gujarat Daman and Diu(UT)	Thrissure Circle Vadodara Circle	647.20 848.00	647.19 847.99	545.00 1122.85	545.00 1123.07	285.00 1385.00	284.98 1385.00	300.00 1080.00	207.53 663.15
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	265.00	264.99	215.00	215.00	70.00	55.07	60.00	22.32
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	588.00	587.89	670.50	670.33	216.78	216.30	232.00	88.03
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	116.00	115.98	147.67	147.61	80.00	50.13	100.00	47.37
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	790.34	787.65	746.52	729.60	750.93	690.13	614.00	202.60
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	3358.35	3357.98	3897.00	3878.22	4657.05	4655.95	4250.00	3082.89
		DG Office	10800.00	10800.00	18715.00	13497.00	10800.00	10800.00	18715.00	13497.00
		Total	23573.62	23651.95	24392.80	23744.16	30375.07	30193.22	37802.42	25522.81

Deemed-to-be-University

3707. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) is taking serious steps against flouting of its orders to deemed-to-be-university which continues to use tag of "university";

(b) if so, the details of such institutes for which Deemed to be University has been granted and the Institutes using the University tag flouted such tags; and

(c) the action being taken by the UGC against these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its Order dated 03.11.2017 in Civil Appeal No. in 17869 17870/2017 directed the University Grants Commission (UGC) to restrain Deemed to be Universities from using the word 'University' with their name. Accordingly, all Deemed to be Universities were directed not to use the word 'University' with their name as suffix. In addition, the names of 14 Institutions, whose name contained the word 'University', have been re-notified by the Ministry. After the Hon'ble Court judgment, no Deemed to be Universities are using the word 'University' with their name.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Performance of SAIL

3708. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL is expected to make profit from next year onwards on the back of continued improvement in global commodity market and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the loss of SAIL has come down drastically during the year 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the loss was on account of slow down in the sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) The improvement in the global commodity market would positively impact the performance of SAIL from next year onwards. However, the same would also be dependent on many factors such as increase/decrease in international/domestic steel prices, coking coal prices, demand and supply scenario, etc.

(b) In the FY 2016-17, the Loss before Tax and after Tax at Rs. 4851 crore and Rs. 2833 crore has come down drastically by 31% and 30% respectively, over Corresponding Period of Last Year (CPLY) as given below:-

Particulars	(Rs./crore)	
	2015-16	2016-17
Profit(+)/Loss(-) before Tax	-7008	-4851
Profit(+)/Loss(-) after Tax	-4021	-2833

(c) During FY 2014-15 and 2015-16, the loss was mainly on account of surge in imports into India thereby posing a severe challenge to the domestic Steel Industry in the form of over supplies and predatory pricing by steel surplus countries such as China, Korea, Japan and CIS countries. In addition, SAIL had losses from FY 2015-16 due to the following reasons:-

o Lower Net Sales Realisation of steel products.

o Increase in the imported coal prices, particularly 2016-17 onwards.

o Adverse impact of levy of contribution to District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET).

o Higher usage of imported coal in the blend due to lower availability of indigenous coal.

o Increase in salaries & wages.

- o Higher interest charges and reduction in interest earning on deposits.
- o Higher depreciation due to capitalisation of new facilities.

Promotion of Khadi Industries

3709. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL:
SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government for the development of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to the Khadi industries with retail chains and shop-to-shop marketing systems and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the Khadi industries in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) provides funds to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the country. Details of funds provided to KVIC for the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds released to KVIC
2014-15	316.25
2015-16	239.70
2016-17	450.13
2017-18 (RE)	1074.21*

*There is a common budget allocation for Plan and Non-Plan from 2017-18 onwards which includes Rs. 285.35 crore of GIA salaries, Pension & OAE, etc. During 2017-18 KRDP (ADB Assistance) budget has been enhanced to Rs. 372.80 crore in comparison to previous year's allocation of Rs.5 crore.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has entered into contract with popular retail chain stores for setting up of "Khadi Korner" in the retail chains based

on the concept of 'Shop in Shop'. KVIC has entered into an agreement with M/s. Globus, Mumbai, Apna Bazar and Cotton Bazar to set up such stores. KVIC has also entered into agreement with private sector players like Raymond's, M/s. Aditya Birla Group, etc. for marketing of Khadi in their retail showrooms.

(c) Ministry of MSME is implementing the following schemes/programmes all over the country through KVIC in order to revive Khadi industries:

(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 & VI products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).

(iii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)

Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by the Government of India through KVIC to the banks.

(iv) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP)

aims to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and to achieve synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, restructured amount of US\$ 105 million has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and funds are being provided to the Government of India to be released to KVIC as

'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of MSME. Khadi Reform Package envisages reform support in the following areas: (i) Artisan Earnings and Empowerment, (ii) Direct Reform Assistance to 400 Khadi Institutions & (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.

(v) **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.

(vi) **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** is being implemented from 2005-06 for making Khadi, Village Industries & Coir Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing these Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building, etc.

In addition to this, following initiatives have been taken to enhance the production and sales of KVI products.

- (i) Liberal policy has been adopted to fix the target of production and sales of Khadi Institutions.
- (ii) KVIC has been catering to the need of Government Departments and bulk buyers such as, Defence, Health & Family Welfare Departments, Paramilitary Forces and other Ministries of Central & State Government under

Rate Contract (RC) agreement with Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D) as well as supply of Non Rate Contract (Non-RC) items like Polyvastra bed sheets and pillow covers to Railways, etc.

- (iii) One of the key interventions under reform programme is the development and implementation of the Khadi Mark. The Khadi Mark was launched by the President of India in September, 2013 subsequent to notification of the Khadi Certification Regulations 2013. The Khadi Mark not only guarantees the genuineness of Khadi products but also promote Khadi as a brand that connotes social, cultural, and environmental values.

Development of Majuli Island

3710. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned funds for the development of the Majuli Island in Assam as a heritage and Eco-Tourism destination during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has allocated any funds to the Government of Assam for development of other tourist places of Assam to attract tourists during the said period; 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) Yes, Madam. The details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism to Assam including, Majuli Island, during last three years are as under:

(Amt. in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Swadesh Darshan 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit: Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa	95.67

1	2	3	4
2	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Heritage Circuit: Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar	98.35
3.	PRASHAD 2015-16	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98

Budget Tourism

3711. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to use budget touring to boost tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move could add to a domestic tourism boom in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India's tourism sector grew over 10% in the six months ending September, 2017 compared to about 8% in the corresponding period during the previous year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination catering to all segments of tourists including budget

travellers both in the international as well as domestic markets.

The Ministry of Tourism under a voluntary scheme approves Homestays/Bed & Breakfast establishments and Guest Houses as per Guidelines to provide standardized services and facilities which primarily cater to the budget tourists. Additionally, the Ministry of Tourism also classifies/re-classifies hotels in various star categories which cater to tourists of various budget segments. The guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism for approval/classification/reclassification of operational hotels stipulate that hotels of 1, 2, 3 and 4 star categories availing subsidy/tax benefits/other benefits from the Central/State Government would be subject to a lock-in period of 8 years so that these hotels continue to serve as budget category hotels.

The Ministry of Tourism launched the 'Swadesh Darshan Scheme' for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and the 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) Scheme to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage sites to cater to religious, mass and niche tourism in a holistic manner. The Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) from 2014 to 2016 are:

Year	DTV	Growth (%)
2014	1282801629	12.3
2015	1431973794	11.6
2016*	1613551505	12.7

* Provisional

[Translation]

(d) and (e) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during April to September, 2017 were 42.76 lakhs (provisional) registering growth of 16.8% over same period of previous year.

LPG Consumers Data

3712. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to share the LPG consumers data with the State Governments for targeted distribution of kerosene and Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the same is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has requested State/UT Governments to share the data base of electricity consumers and those getting Kerosene with Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

[*English*]

Higher Education Sector

3713. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put in place a framework for allowing a conducive environment for Public Private Partnership (PPP) model to thrive in the higher education sector as has been deemed important by the Yashpal Committee and the National Knowledge Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government plans to establish regulatory framework for the same;

(c) whether the Government has done anything to bridge the gap in creating PPP models to offer higher education in commercially viable sectors such as technology, management, accountancy and medicine as recommended by the Yashpal Committee and the University Grants Commission (UGC) report in 2012; 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) With a view to addressing the challenges faced by Indian IT industry and growth of domestic IT market, the Ministry of Human

Resource Development has approved 20 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on a Not-for-Profit Public Private Partnership (N-PPP) basis across the country. 18 such IIITs are already functioning.

[*Translation*]

Apprenticeship Facilities

3714. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the number of registered companies is almost 8 lakh in the country while apprenticeship facility is provided by merely 23000 companies and if so, the steps being taken to provide the facility of apprentice in all the companies;

(b) whether the target of providing apprentice to 5 lakh youth was set during the year 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said target has been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of youth provided apprentice training till date, State and company-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government against the companies which are not providing apprenticeship facility for achieving the set target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Presently, there are 43,306 companies and about 8 lakh candidates are registered on the Apprenticeship Portal. Apprenticeship training is provided to the apprentices in only those companies where training facilities for the trade/course/job role are available.

(b) and (c) A new Scheme "National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)" has been launched in August, 2016. The target under the NAPS for the financial year 2016-17 was 5 lakh apprentices. 2.9 lakh apprentices were trained during the financial year 2016-17. Target couldn't be achieved due to lack of awareness of NAPS among the stakeholders.

(d) Details of youth provided apprenticeship training till date, State-wise and company-wise is given enclosed Statement.

apprentices as per the Apprentices Act, 1961. Awareness campaigns in the form of workshops/meetings, have been conducted. Advertisements have been published in leading newspapers.

(e) Companies have been requested to engage

Statement

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Company	No. of Child
1.	Andhra Pradesh	492	14835
2.	Assam	18	1694
3.	Bihar	54	954
4.	Chandigarh	23	502
5.	Chhattisgarh	135	2498
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	308
7.	Daman and Div	7	80
8.	Delhi	107	2526
9.	Goa	56	438
10.	Gujarat	2980	47722
11.	Hariyana	2555	33913
12.	Himachal Pradesh	127	2819
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	583	1154
14.	Jharkhand	146	14494
15.	Karnataka	502	24348
16.	Kerala	678	7559
17.	Madhya Pradesh	171	8877
18.	Maharashtra	4013	82853
19.	Manipur	1	5
20.	Odhisha	382	7993
21.	Pondicherry	104	1006
22.	Panjab	325	5520
23.	Rajathan	259	6327
24.	Sikkim	22	92
25.	Tamil Nadu	659	18455
26.	Telangana	244	12188
27.	Tripura	4	51
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1425	40907
29.	Uttarakhand	164	5174
30.	West Bengal	289	3856
	Total	16,534	3,49,148

*[English]***Allocation of Funds under SSA**

3715. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that educational activities undertaken by the State Governments prior to launching of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001 are ineligible for Central funding and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the States including Gujarat which conducted primary education properly and made heavy investment therein prior to the coming into force of the SSA, suffer heavily *vis-a-vis* those States which created most of the infrastructure after the launch of SSA;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations from Gujarat for providing funds in an equitable manner under SSA and also to provide special Central Assistance to over one lakh Primary School teachers appointed prior to coming into force of SSA; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The annual plans under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 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 scheme and availability of budgetary resources. As per the SSA framework of implementation, the States/UTs are not entitled for financial support for activities that have already been implemented by them. The estimate for the State of Gujarat has increased from Rs. 137400.94 lakh in 2013-14 to Rs. 345359.56 lakh in 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Representations have been received from the State Government of Gujarat. Funds under the SSA programme are provided by the Central Government to States/UTs based on the approved norms and guidelines of the Scheme. The investment and interventions undertaken by the State Government prior to SSA are not covered under SSA.

*[Translation]***Violation of Contracts by Foreign Companies**

3716. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to prevent the cases of violation of contractual responsibilities between Indian and Foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of companies against which any such action has been initiated during the last three years; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the re-occurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the Specific Relief Act, 1963 are applicable to contracts entered into between parties including contracts signed between Indian and foreign companies, if entered into within the territory of India. The application of the said law extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir as provided in section 1 of the said Acts.

Further, Indian Contract Act, 1872 is a law relating to contracts. While the provisions relating to performance of contracts are contained in Chapter IV of the said Act, the consequences of the breach of contracts are provided for in sections 73, 74 and 75 of Chapter VI thereof. Section 226 provides for enforcement and consequences of agent's contracts. The provisions of the said Act being substantive in nature, it encompasses all aspects of contracts entered into between parties including contracts signed between India and foreign companies if entered into with the territory of India.

Also, the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides for certain kinds of specific relief. Chapter II provides for specific performance for contracts. Section 21 provides for award of compensation in certain cases. Chapter VI provides for declaratory decrees. Chapter VII provides for preventive relief including injunctions and Chapter VIII provides for perpetual injunctions.

No data is Centrally maintained regarding the names of the companies against which action of violations of contractual liabilities has been taken.

[English]

Upgradation of ESI Hospitals in Telangana

3717. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards upgradation of ESI Hospitals in the State of Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Telangana for upgradation of ESI hospitals in Telangana;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the details of the proposals pending with the Government in this regard along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for expeditious clearance of these proposals as well as for upgradation of the ESI hospitals in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. ESI Corporation has received a proposal from State Government of Telangana for upgradation of ESIS Hospital, Warangal from 50 to 100 beds.

However, as per ESIC norms, ESIS hospital, Warangal does not qualify for increase in bed strength since the percentage of bed occupancy of the hospital is less than 70% in last 3 years.

Smart Schools

3718. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is planning to establish smart schools across the country including Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has accorded administrative and financial sanction to these proposals and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which the above proposal is likely to be taken for sanction; and

(c) whether any places have been identified in Tamil Nadu for establishment of such schools and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The "Information and Communication Technology in School" (ICT) component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme 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. The ICT component of RMSA also has a provision for setting up of Smart schools to act as "Technology Demonstrators" and to propagate ICT skills among students of neighborhood schools. So far 88,994 schools including 43 Smart Schools have been approved under the ICT component of RMSA. Both the components of the Scheme provide for financial assistance for setting up of ICT labs by provisioning for capital expenditure as well as recurring costs, including software such as learning management systems & curriculum based courseware.

The proposal for setting up of 10 smart schools was received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2014-15 but could not be approved due to non-implementation of the ICT in schools scheme in 2000 schools approved in 2011-12.

Every year, the States/UTs prepare their Annual Work Plan & Budget proposal for approval under the scheme. The viable proposals under the "ICT in Schools" component including of Smart Schools are considered and approved in consultation with State/UT concerned. A Statement indicating the State-wise details of proposals received and approved along with reasons for nonapproval for the year 2017-18 is attached as Statement.

(c) 5 schools have been approved to be established as smart schools in Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Schools under ICT Component		Remarks	Smart Schools under ICT		Remarks
		Proposal	Approval		Proposal	Approval	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	31	Approved for 31 schools having electricity, Computer room	-	-	No proposal
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1075	-	Not approved as all eligible schools covered under ICT component.	2542	-	Not approved as all eligible schools already already component
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	-	Not approved as previously approved schools not yet implemented by the State	No proposal		
4.	Assam	234	100	Approved for 100 schools having electricity, Computer room	No proposal		
5.	Bihar	488	380	Approved for 380 Schools having enrolment more than 300	Virtual Classroom in 38 schools	-	State Government suggested to meet the expenditure out of State funds.
6.	Chandigarh	3	2	Approved for 2 schools having electricity, Computer room	No proposal		
7.	Chhattisgarh	372	-	Not approved as all eligible schools already covered under ICT component of RMSA	No proposal		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		No proposal		No proposal		
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-		-	-	
10.	Delhi	1174	-	Not approved as all eligible schools already covered under ICT component of RMSA	Installing Smart Boards in 1034 Schools	517 schools	517 schools @ Rs. 70000 per school on pilot basis approved.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	56	-	Not approved as all eligible schools already covered under ICT component		No proposal	
12.	Gujarat	217	-	Not approved, as schools approved in 2016-2017 not implemented.		No proposal	
13.	Haryana	2704	-	Not approved as all eligible schools already covered under ICT component		No proposal	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2007	20	Approved for 20 schools having electricity, Computer Room and enrolment	Digital Smart Classes for 131 schools.		State Government suggested to implement with State funds.
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2141	620	Approved for 620 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
16.	Jharkhand	1983	449	Approved for 449 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
17.	Karnataka		No proposal			No proposal	
18.	Kerala	55	18	Approved for 18 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
19.	Lakshadweep		No proposal			No proposal	
20.	Madhya Pradesh		No proposal			No proposal	
21.	Maharashtra	4996	-	Not approved as schools approved earlier yet to be implemented by the State.		No proposal	
22.	Manipur	147	8	Approved for 8 schools having electricity, Computer room		No Proposal	
23.	Meghalaya	160	8	Approved for 8 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
24.	Mizoram		No proposal			No proposal	
25.	Nagaland	6	-	Not approved due to discrepancy of UDISE database Code in previously approved schools		No proposal	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Odisha		No proposal				No proposal
27.	Puducherry	105	-	Not approved as previously approved schools yet to be implemented by the UT.			No proposal
28.	Punjab	447	100	Approved for 100 schools having electricity, Computer room			No proposal
29.	Rajasthan	6628	-	Not approved, due to State prioritizing other interventions such as New Schools and Strengthening in the available funds.	Proposal for setting up 19 Smart schools received	-	Not approved, due to state prioritizing other interventions such as New Schools and Strengthening
30.	Sikkim	14	6	Approved 6 eligible schools having electricity and adequate enrollment. No proposal			No proposal
31.	Tamil Nadu						
32.	Telangana	800	-	Not approved, due to state prioritizing other interventions from the available funds.	Digital classroom in 4997 schools	-	Not approved due to State prioritizing other interventions
33.	Tripura	8	-	Not approved as previously approved schools yet to be implemented by the State	Proposal for setting up 19 Smart schools received	-	Not approved due to nonimplementation of ICT in school scheme in earlier approved schools.
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1608	-	Not approved as the proposed 1608 schools already approved in 2011-12.			No proposal
35.	Uttarakhand		No proposal				No proposal
36.	West Bengal	520	-	Not approved as previously approved schools yet to be implemented by the State			No proposal

Language Formula in Karnataka

3719. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the Government of Karnataka has implemented the Three Language Formula (TLF) and spending hundreds of crores of rupees to teach Hindi in all schools in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that lakhs of South Indian and other non-Hindi speaking people of various parts of the country are living in the National capital, Delhi and other Metro cities of the country and if so, the details of the number of such non-Hindi speaking people living in Delhi;

(c) whether it is true that lack of infrastructure to teach regional languages especially Southern languages, the Schools in Delhi have no choice but to teach Sanskrit and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to propagate regional languages especially South Indian languages in Delhi and other States adequately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State Government of Karnataka has informed that they have implemented Three Language Formula in the State. Hindi is introduced as one of the languages from sixth standard.

(b) As per the information provided by the Office of the Registrar General of India, out of the total population of 1,38,50,507 of Delhi, 26,39,664 persons are those whose mother tongue is other than Hindi, as per the 2001 Census. The detailed report is available at 'http://www.censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/Census_Data_Online/Language/data_on_language.html'.

(c) The Government of National Capital Territory (GNCT) of Delhi has informed that the Three Language Formula is followed in all the Government Schools of Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi. The Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi provides 95% grant in aid to schools managed by linguistic Minority Trusts/ Associations including those of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam languages. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) offers 27 Indian languages, including all the southern Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India in its affiliated schools. Schools affiliated to CBSE in Delhi run by societies like Delhi Tamil Education Association (8 schools), Andhra

Education Society (4 schools), Kerala Education Society (4 schools) and Delhi Kannada Education Society (1 school) offer respective State language compulsorily.

(d) In order to encourage the study of modern Indian Languages and to promote harmony and equality among Indian Languages in the area of school education, the Government has adopted the 'Three Language Formula', as recommended in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1968. However, the Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to decide the language to be taught in their schools as per the three language formula.

Anthropological Profile of Communities

3720. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government through the Anthropological Survey of India (ASI) is conducting studies on all the communities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a huge information gap on a very large number of communities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to make a list of all communities and their status at present and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of communities listed by the ASI till date along with the details of the updated anthropological profile of all the communities in the country; State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Anthropological Survey of India had conducted the project of studying 'People of India' during 1985 to 1992 and identified altogether 4635 number of communities spread along with the length and breadth of the country. The reports of this prestigious study have already been published as different books of introductory volumes and State wise volumes. After that no such research project was undertaken to conduct the study of all the communities of the country at time. Presently, the research projects and studies are primarily conducted on selected communities with specific aims and objectives related to the projects.

(e) The Survey covered 4635 numbers of communities till date. The updated anthropological profile of all communities State/Union Territory wise have been published in 43 volumes in book form entitled "People of India"

Projects of Cultural Importance in Andhra Pradesh

3721: SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects or schemes that the Ministry of Culture has undertaken in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is aware that there are many sites of cultural importance in the district of Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture has a number of Schemes formulated for promotion and preservation of various art forms and culture in the country. The Ministry, however, does not have any State specific scheme for promotion of art forms and culture. Ministry of Culture has provided funds for (a) setting up of Model Library to State Regional Library, Guntur and to Regional Library, Rajmundry under National Mission on Libraries and (b) funds have been provided for setting up of Padamshree Kalluri Subbarao Memorial District Archaeological Museum, Anantpur.

(b) and (c) There are five Centrally protected monuments located in the district of Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh, namely (i) Mukhalingeshwara, Bhimeswara Temple, Mukhalingam, (ii) Sri Someshwara Temple, Mukhalingam, (iii) Ancient Buddhist site at Kalingapatnam, (iv) Buddhist remains on the hill, Salihundam, (v) Eastern portion of Salihundam hill containing Buddhist remains, Salihundam. Regular maintenance, preservation and

conservation works of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India in Srikakulam district is undertaken as per the availability of funds and manpower.

[Translation]

NIOS Employees

3722. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees in the National Open School Education Institution and its regional offices are working on contract on minimum wage basis on lump sum or daily wages;

(b) if so, the number of the above said employees and the date from which these are working;

(c) the current strength of permanent employees in the above said institution;

(d) the reasons for not following the equal pay for equal work criteria by the National Open School Education Institution; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that they are engaging contract employees on consolidated (lumpsum) monthly basis for 89 days. The details of the contractual employees at NIOS Head Quarters and its Regional Centres all over India are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The current strength of permanent employees in NIOS is 255.

(d) NIOS has informed that it is not applicable in this case.

(e) In view of the above, does not arise

Statement

*Contractual Staff at National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) headquarters and regional centres
(all Over India)*

Sl. No.	Name	Contract Period	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. Alok Kumar Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018

1	2	3	4
2.	Sh. Jeevan Singh Rawat	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
3.	Ms. Anita Arora	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
4.	Sh. Sachin Gaba	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
5.	Sh. Ram Sahai	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
6.	Sh. Bikau Lal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
7.	Ms. Sony Tulsyan	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
8.	Sh. Pradeep Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
9.	Ms. Rajani Payal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
10.	Sh. Rajeev Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
11.	Sh. Jeet Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
12.	Sh. R.N. Jha	01.11.2017	30.04.2018
13.	Sh. Tara Datt Joshi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
14.	Sh. Vijender Kumar Verma	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
15.	Sh. Anil Kumar Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
16.	Sh. DPS Rajesh	05.10.2017	04.09.2018
17.	Sh. Puran Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
18.	Sh. Dharmarand Joshi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
19.	Ms. Parveen	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
20.	Sh. Rajender Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
21.	Sh. Jai Parkash	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
22.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
23.	Sh. Rakesh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
24.	Sh. Atul Kumar Bhargava	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
25.	Sh. Manoj Kumar Tyagi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
26.	Sh. Balam	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
27.	Sh. Chatura Datt	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
28.	Ms. Prachi Chaturvedi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
29.	Sh. Harikesh Mishra	02.01.2018	30.03.2018

1	2	3	4
30.	Ms. Seema	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
31.	Sh. Gulshan	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
32.	Ms. Madhuri Bhardwaj	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
33.	Sh. Sunil Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
34.	Ms. Panchwati	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
35.	Ms. Parul Sharma	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
36.	Ms. Priyanka Paliwal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
37.	Ms. Rajni Kashyap	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
38.	Sh. Lalit Mohan Choubey	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
39.	Sh. Bhanu Prakash	12.03.2018	30.03.2018
40.	Ms. Shipra Singh	12.03.2018	30.03.2018
41.	Sh. Prashant Dobriyal	12.03.2018	30.03.2018
42.	Ms. Pooja Yadav	12.03.2018	30.03.2018
43.	Sh. Rohit Yadav	15.03.2018	30.03.2018
44.	Ms. Vatika	15.03.2018	30.03.2018
45.	Dr. Anjana Agarwal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
46.	Ms. Udayana	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
47.	Sh. Pankaj	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
48.	Sh. Manoj Kumar Chalia	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
49.	Ms. Jyoti Pundir	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
50.	Ms. Tejinder Kaur	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
51.	Ms. Sanchita Bhattacharya	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
52.	Ms. Neelam Gupta	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
53.	Sh. Vivek Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
54.	Ms. Pushpa Rawat	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
55.	Ms. Bijayalaxmi Pradhan	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
56.	Ms. Siba Saraswathy	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
57.	Dr. Shweta Verma	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
58.	Ms. Sonu Pandey	06.03.2018	05.06.2018
59.	Sh. Deepak Ratnani	25.01.2018	24.12.2018
60.	Sh. Sunder Singh Rawat	02.01.2018	30.03.2018

1	2	3	4
61.	Sh. Anoop Thakur	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
62.	Sh. Ved Prakash	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
63.	Ms. Prachi Tyagi	27.09.2017	26.03.2018
64.	Sh. Manish Mathur	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
65.	Sh. M.K. Goyal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
66.	Sh. Raman Lal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
67.	Sh. Mukesh Yadav	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
68.	Mr. Anil Rawat	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
69.	Sh. Charanjit Malhotra	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
70.	Sh. R.S. Rana	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
71.	Ms. Reetu Bala	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
72.	Sh. Santosh Kumar Tripathi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
73.	Sh. Rajesh Bhardwaj	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
74.	Sh. C.B. Solanki	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
75.	Smt. Ritu Sehgal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
76.	Shri Anil Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
77.	Sh. Pankaj Jagota	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
78.	Sh. Pawan Shah	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
79.	Sh. Joginder Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
80.	Ms. Geeta Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
81.	Sh. Harish Chandra	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
82.	Sh. Shekhar Tomar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
83.	Sh. Sanjay Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
84.	Sh. Ankur Bansal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
85.	Mrs. Hema Pant	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
86.	Sh. Harish Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
87.	Sh. Jamuna Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
88.	Ms. Shipra Kaushik	06.10.2017	05.04.2018
89.	Sh. Rajbeer Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
90.	Ms. Renu Solanki	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
91.	Ms. Santosh Sagar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018

1	2	3	4
92.	Ms. Geeta Kaushik	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
93.	Sh. Gopal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
94.	Sh. Saurabh Chandrashekharan	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
95.	Sh. Ravandra Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
96.	Sh. Anil Kumar Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
97.	Sh. Ajay Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
98.	Sh. Anil Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
99.	Sh. P.K. Chauhan	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
100.	Ms. Neha Sawant	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
101.	Ms. Jaishri	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
102.	Shri Arun Kr. Upadhyay	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
103.	Ms. Sonwati Sharma	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
104.	Sh. Narender Singh Chauhan	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
105.	Sh. Ashok Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
106.	Sh. Alok Kumar Mishra	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
107.	Sh. Sham Lal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
108.	Sh. Randhir Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
109.	Sh. Sunil Gupta	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
110.	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
111.	Sh. Sukhdev Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
112.	Sh. Nitin	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
113.	Sh. Sachin Gupta	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
114.	Sh. Arun Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
115.	Sh. Amit Kumar Sharma	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
116.	Sh. Rajeev Kumar Ranjan	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
117.	Ms. Girija Mattoo	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
118.	Sh. Bhuwan Chandra	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
119.	Ms. Laxmi Barva	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
120.	Sh. Satyendra Pratap Singh Parihar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
121.	Ms. Vimla Rawat	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
122.	Shri Atul	02.01.2018	30.03.2018

1	2	3	4
123.	Sh. Aanand Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
124.	Ms. Nikita Guglani	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
125.	Ms. Anjali M. Nair	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
126.	Ms. Lata Waila	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
127.	Sh. Yogendra Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
128.	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
129.	Sh. Anurag Sharma	01.06.2017	31.05.2018
130.	Sh. Mohit Sharma	03.04.2017	02.04.2018
131.	Sh. Ramtanu Ray	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
132.	Sh. Subhasis Saha Roy	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
133.	Ms. Kakali Ghosh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
134.	Sh. Sayed Ismile Ali	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
135.	Ms. Sukanya Boral	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
136.	Sh. Sadiqul Islam	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
137.	Ms. Ranu Chatterjee	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
138.	Sh. Pokhraj Dey	12.04.2017	11.04.2018
139.	Sh. Jaydip Kole	21.09.2017	20.09.2018
140.	Sh. Jagadish Chandra Sahoo	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
141.	Ms. Monali Das	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
142.	Sh. Paresh Chandra Panda	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
143.	Sh. Sambit Mishra	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
144.	Ms. Shabnam Khatoon	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
145.	Sh. Basudev Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
146.	Sh. Dharmender Yadav	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
147.	Sh. Pushpraj Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
148.	Sh. Sanjay Srivastava	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
149.	Sh. Amit Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
150.	Sh. Pawan Kumar Verma	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
151.	Sh. K. Santosh Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
152.	Sh. Mahender P Singh Bisht	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
153.	Sh. Diwakar Negi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018

1	2	3	4
154.	Sh. Pradeep Naithani	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
155.	Sh. Bharat Singh Gusain	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
156.	Sh. Ramendra Singh Bisht	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
157.	Sh. Ashish Thapliyal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
158.	Ms. Richa Negi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
159.	Ms. Poonam Joshi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
160.	Sh. Pramod Rawat	03.04.2017	02.04.2018
161.	Ms. Sumedha Attri	10.04.2017	09.04.2018
162.	Sh. N.I. Shaikh,	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
163.	Sh. Sunil M. Marane	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
164.	Sh. Trilokes De	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
165.	Mr. Apurba Bezbaruah	01.06.2017	31.05.2018
166.	Ms. Marijina Rahman	29.05.2017	28.05.2018
167.	Ms. Yashoda Adhikari	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
168.	Sh. Khagendra Dhakal	05.09.2017	04.09.2018
169.	Ms. Nisha Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
170.	Ms. Namrta	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
171.	Md. Akil Alam	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
172.	Sh. Sanjay Kr Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
173.	Sh. Om Parth Sarthi	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
174.	Sh. Rajiv Ranjan Shukla	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
175.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
176.	Mr. Deepak Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
177.	Mr. Kishore Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
178.	Sh. Abhishek Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
179.	Sh. Devadash S. K.	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
180.	Ms. Remya Gilmon (Antony)	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
181.	Ms. Omana Francis	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
182.	Sh. Raj Mohan V.M.	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
183.	Ms. Sindhu R. Sajendrdan	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
184.	Mr. Sony Xavier	02.01.2018	30.03.2018

1	2	3	4
185.	Sh. Rajesh. K.D.	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
186.	Sh. Sai V. Rahul	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
187.	Sh. Jagbir Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
188.	Ms. Ankush Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
189.	Mr. Kapil Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
190.	Ms. Ritika	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
191.	Sh. Harish Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
192.	Sh. Munish Syal	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
193.	Sh. Sandeep Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
194.	Sh. Anil Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
195.	Sh. Sunil Kumar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
196.	Ms. Sheily	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
197.	Ms. Surestha Verma	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
198.	Ms. Mamta Rawat	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
199.	Sh. Parveen Thakur	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
200.	Sh. Harish Singh Rawat	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
201.	Sh. Lovdeep Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
202.	Ms. Gagandeep	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
203.	Ms. Kirandeep Kaur	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
204.	Ms. Komal Mehta	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
205.	Sh. Vikas Kondal	16.06.2017	15.06.2018
206.	Sh. N Sreenivasa Rao	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
207.	Sh. N. Venkata Rao	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
208.	Sh. Deva Raju L.	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
209.	Sh. Shankar N. Kammar	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
210.	Sh. Parthiv Vaghela	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
211.	Sh. Nishant Soni	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
212.	Sh. Sandipsinh Vaghela	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
213.	Sh. Rajesh V. Piparava	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
214.	Dr. Rujuta D. Bhatpuria	22.05.2017	21.05.2018
215.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Darji	25.08.2017	24.08.2018

1	2	3	4
216.	Sh. Kailash Yadav	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
217.	Sh. Doman Lal Thakur	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
218.	Dr. Omnarayan Tiwari	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
219.	Ms. Ranjana Bunde	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
220.	Sh. Nilesh Kumar Singh	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
221.	Sh. Kumar Gaurav	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
222.	Sh. Amit Kumar Sharma	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
223.	Sh. Sant Kumar Pathak	24.05.2017	23.05.2018
224.	Sh. Kunal Kumar Singh	13.04.2017	12.04.2018
225.	Sh. K. Jeevanandam	02.01.2018	30.03.2018
226.	Sh. Manab Karmakar	12.06.2017	11.06.2018
227.	Sh. Sudhangshu Sekhar Sil	12.06.2017	11.06.2018
228.	Mr. Olut Rukbo	03.11.2017	02.11.2018
229.	Ms. Ratna Rathor	05.03.2018	04.09.2018
230.	Sh. Bejjanki Vijay Kumar	05.03.2018	04.09.2018
231.	Sh. Deependra Kumar Dwivedi	05.03.2018	04.09.2018
232.	Sh. Vivek Kumar	18.12.2017	17.06.2018
233.	Sh. Manjeet Singh	18.12.2017	17.06.2018
234.	Sh. Sanjay	18.12.2017	17.06.2018
235.	Ms. Rupali Sirsikar	05.10.2017	04.04.2018
236.	Sh. Dinesh Suthar	06.10.2017	05.04.2018
237.	Sh. Gaurav Kumar Chauhan	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
238.	Sh. Kuldeep Singh	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
239.	Sh. Abhishek Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
240.	Ms. Anju Bala	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
241.	Sh. Ashish Dutt	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
242.	Sh. Ashok Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
243.	Sh. Bijay Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
244.	Ms. Sweta Rani	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
245.	Sh. Abhinav Srivastava	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
246.	Sh. P. Chennakesavulu	21.12.2017	20.06.2018

1	2	3	4
247.	Sh. Dhanendra Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
248.	Ms. Garima Rai	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
249.	Sh. Gaurav Kaushik	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
250.	Sh. Kartikeya Gupta	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
251.	Sh. Kunal Kumar Singh	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
252.	Sh. Lav Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
253.	Sh. Neeraj Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
254.	Sh. Punit Sharma	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
255.	Sh. Rahul Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
256.	Sh. Ram Jatan Mishra	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
257.	Sh. Sahil Thakur	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
258.	Sh. Sahil Vaid	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
259.	Ms. Shruti Kirti	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
260.	Ms. Swati	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
261.	Sh. Gaurav Sharma	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
262.	Sh. Gunasekhar Cherukuvada	24.12.2017	23.06.2018
263.	Sh. Kaushal Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
264.	Sh. Kuldeep Kumar Sharma	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
265.	Sh. Shivam Sharma	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
266.	Sh. Somesh Nain	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
267.	Sh. Akhil Kumar A. S.	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
268.	Sh. Amit Joshi	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
269.	Ms. Arpita Rastogi	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
270.	Sh. Baljeet Singh	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
271.	Ms. Vandana Singh	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
272.	Ms. Mamta Singh	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
273.	Sh. Dainy	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
274.	Ms. Kiran	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
275.	Ms. Aswathy Ashokan	23.12.2017	22.06.2018

1	2	3	4
276.	Sh. Ratnesh Kumar	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
277.	Ms. B. Manorama	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
278.	Ms. Ashi Choudhary	13.01.2018	19.06.2018
279.	Sh. Jogindra Kumar	13.01.2018	19.06.2018
280.	Ms. Priyamvada Bhargava	13.01.2018	19.06.2018
281.	Sh. Harish Kumar	14.01.2018	19.06.2018
282.	Sh. Piyush	14.01.2018	19.06.2018
283.	Sh. Arbind Kumar	18.01.2018	19.06.2018
284.	Sh. Arun Kumar Kanojiya	18.01.2018	19.06.2018
285.	Sh. Om Prakash Shah	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
286.	Ms. Poonam	25.01.2018	19.06.2018
287.	Smt. Vinita Verma	21.09.2017	20.03.2018
288.	Sh. Mohan Rao Uppala	06.10.2017	05.04.2018
289.	Sh. Pankaj Kumar Pathak	25.09.2017	24.03.2018
290.	Ms. Shruti	26.09.2017	25.03.2018
291.	Mr. Aquil Jamil Ansari	21.09.2017	20.03.2018
292.	Ms. Lovleen	21.09.2017	20.03.2018
293.	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	07.12.2017	06.06.2018
294.	Mr. Sunil Kumar Suman	13.12.2017	12.06.2018
295.	Dr. Ritesh Solanki	06.12.2017	05.06.2018
296.	Ms. Taruna	06.12.2017	05.06.2018
297.	Dr. K. S. Yadav	19.01.2018	18.07.2018
298.	Ms. Neha Sanjay	01.12.2017	31.05.2018
299.	Ms. Sanjeeta Kumari	05.12.2017	04.06.2018
300.	Mr. Sachin Kumar Gupta	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
301.	Mr. Hemant Gupta	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
302.	Mr. Mirza Mohammed Khalid	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
303.	Mr. Pawan	12.12.2017	11.06.2018

1	2	3	4
304.	Ms. Nisha	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
305.	Mr. Nikhil Mathur	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
306.	Ms. Khushbu Chandra	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
307.	Ms. Renu Mehra	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
308.	Mr. Manish Kumar Pankaj	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
309.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
310.	Mr. Sachin Kumar Solanki	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
311.	Ms. Jyoti Tomar	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
312.	Mr. Vishal Kumar Roy	19.12.2017	18.06.2018
313.	Ms. Rashmi Tomar	18.12.2017	17.06.2018
314.	Sh. Premdhar Pandey	13.12.2017	12.06.2018
315.	Sh. Chintamani Singh	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
316.	Mr. Ram Singh	18.12.2017	17.06.2018
317.	Mr. Sumit Kumar Pandey	18.12.2017	17.06.2018
318.	Mr. Sharda Nand Shukla	19.12.2017	18.06.2018
319.	Mr. Ashish Kumar Kesarwani	19.12.2017	18.06.2018
320.	Sh. Rasmiranjan Sethy	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
321.	Sh. Soumya Ranjan Patra	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
322.	Mrs. Minakshi Sharma	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
323.	Ms. Shivani Sharma	25.01.2018	24.07.2018
324.	Sh. Kailash Sharma	25.01.2018	24.07.2018
325.	Ms. Upasana	25.01.2018	24.07.2018
326.	Sh. Ajay Kumar	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
327.	Sh. V. Vaidyanathan	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
328.	Sh. N.P. Karunakaran	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
329.	Sh. S. Nallathambi	22.02.2018	21.08.2018
330.	Sh. Hira Singh Negi	24.01.2018	23.07.2018
331.	Sh. Sachin Kumar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018

1	2	3	4
332.	Sh. Gopal Krishan Juyal	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
333.	Mrs. Reeta Pant	06.12.2017	05.06.2018
334.	Mrs. Sushma Vij	15.12.2017	14.06.2018
335.	Sh. Ram Niwas	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
336.	Sh. Vishal Kumar	11.12.2017	09.06.2018
337.	Sh. Khaleel Ahmed	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
338.	Sh. Arun Kumar	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
339.	Mrs. Bhawna Chaudhary	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
340.	Sh. Vivek Lavanya	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
341.	Sh. Ankit Gupta	02.01.2018	30.06.2018
342.	Sh. Dhanbir Singh	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
343.	Ms. Kanika Thakur	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
344.	Ms. Rohadiya Smital N.	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
345.	Sh. Diggpal Kumar Sinhji	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
346.	Mrs. Jyotismriti Barua	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
347.	Sh. Anup Jyoti Deuri	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
348.	Ms. Dronali Talukdar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
349.	Sh. Arindam Goswami	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
350.	Ms. Bandana Borah	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
351.	Sh. Kamal Medhi	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
352.	Sh. Reyom Ete	18.12.2017	17.06.2018
353.	Sh. Jottam Toko Tania	04.01.2018	03.07.2018
354.	Ms. Yapu Lida	04.01.2018	03.07.2018
355.	Sh. R. K. Bijen Singh	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
356.	Sh. Irom Pradeep Singh	16.01.2018	15.07.2018
357.	Dr. Anabheri Rajeswara Rao	05.12.2017	04.06.2018
358.	Sh. Laxmana Murthy Gurrapu	22.12.2017	21.06.2018

1	2	3	4
359.	Sh Anand Kumar Sharma	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
360.	Sh. Ramesh Chand Aggarwal	13.12.2017	12.06.2018
361.	Sh. Gajendra Singh Chouhan	03.01.2018	02.07.2018
362.	Sh. Arun Sain	26.12.2017	25.06.2018
363.	Ms. Roma Banerjee	09.02.2018	08.01.2019
364.	Sh. Nimai Sundar Manna	01.12.2017	31.05.2018
365.	Ms. Sanjukta Mira	06.02.2018	05.08.2018
366.	Ms. Srijita Basu	01.02.2018	31.07.2018
367.	Sh. Koushik Acharjee	13.02.2018	12.08.2018
368.	Sh. Biswajit Dey	19.12.2017	18.06.2018
369.	Ms. Kajari Dutta	20.12.2017	19.06.2018
370.	Ms. Anusmita Bhowmick	01.02.2018	31.07.2018
371.	Sh. Subroto Paul	01.02.2018	31.07.2018
372.	Sh. Shantanu Patra	01.02.2018	31.07.2018
373.	Sh. Anirudh Singh	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
374.	Sh. Narendra Kumar Jha	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
375.	Sh. Sitaram Prasad Shrivastava	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
376.	Dr. Ashok Kumar Singh	05.12.2017	04.06.2018
377.	Sh. Draweshwar Jha	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
378.	Dr. Ramnath Singh	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
379.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
380.	Sh. Vikash Kumar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
381.	Sh. Nishant Raj	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
382.	Sh. Lalan Kumar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
383.	Sh. Sumit Kumar Jha	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
384.	Sh. Ajeet Kumar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
385.	Sh. Kashinath Sah	11.12.2017	10.06.2018

1	2	3	4
386.	Sh. Prasant Kumar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
387.	Sh. Kushagra Dubey	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
388.	Sh. Abhay Kumar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
389.	Sh. Pankaj Kumar	22.12.2017	21.06.2018
390.	Sh. Prem Prakash	22.12.2017	21.06.2018
391.	Mrs. Janhavi Jayant Ayachit	14.12.2017	13.06.2018
392.	Ms. Praveena Yallurkar	27.12.2017	26.06.2018
393.	Sh Balaji Kshirsagar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
394.	Sh. Ashok Kumar Devangan	30.01.2018	29.07.2018
395.	Sh. Mohan Lal Sahu	13.12.2017	12.06.2018
396.	Ms. Poonam Thakur	13.12.2017	12.06.2018
397.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
398.	Sh. Dilip Kumar Barnwal	04.12.2017	03.06.2018
399.	Sh. Dhaneshwar Kumar Mahato	12.12.2017	11.06.2018
400.	Sh. Awadhesh Kumar	19.12.2017	18.06.2018
401.	Sh. Bikash Kumar Lenka	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
402.	Sh. Jitendra kumar	11.12.2017	10.06.2018
403.	Sh. Vijay Mathur	23.01.2018	22.07.2018
404.	Sh. Sundarlal Sharma	23.01.2018	22.07.2018
405.	Sh. Anil Kumar Agrawal	23.01.2018	22.07.2018
406.	Sh. Shankar Dayal Dwivedi	30.01.2018	29.07.2018
407.	Sh. Sandeep Kumar Mastkar	23.01.2018	22.07.2018
408.	Sh. Amit Kumar Vishwakarma	23.01.2018	22.07.2018
409.	Sh. Shyam Kumar Agrawal	23.01.2018	22.07.2018
410.	Sh. Kahkashan Khan	23.01.2018	22.07.2018
411.	Ms. Shobha Wankhede	23.01.2018	22.07.2018
412.	Sh. Kishore Chandra Mohanty	01.03.2018	30.09.2018

[English]

Goals of SSA

3723. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which this gap has been narrowed so far;

(c) whether SSA has identified Special Focus Districts and if so, the districts identified in the country State/UT-wise including Gujarat; and

(d) the steps taken so far to improve the position of education for girls and children belonging to disadvantaged groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the major goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Consequently, SSA attempts to reach out to girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Muslims and other marginalised communities. SSA has also given attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration, and children living in remote and scattered habitations.

Under the SSA, the districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). The criteria for identifying the SFDs in case of SCs and STs is a population of 25% and above, while for Muslims, it is 20% and above population. SFDs also include 121 districts identified by Ministry of Minority Affairs to monitor implementation of SSA as part of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and 88 districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs as districts affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

Through the interventions made under SSA in SFDs, at the national level the enrolment share of SC children as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16, at primary and upper primary level is 19.94% and 19.49% respectively, whereas their share in population is 16.6% (as per Census 2011). Similarly, the enrolment share of ST children at primary and upper primary level as per UDISE 2015-16, is 10.64% and 9.81% respectively, whereas their share in population is 8.6% (as per Census 2011). The enrolment of girls also shows considerable improvement over the years and it increased to 48.21% in 2015-16 from 47.79% in 2005-06 at primary level and at upper primary level it increased to 48.63% in 2015-16 from 48.20% in 2005-06. As per the findings of National Achievement Surveys conducted by the National Council of Educational Research & Training, the SC/ST children have performed better than the national average in Language, Maths, Science and Social Science, in many of the States.

(c) A total of 323 districts under one or more of the above categories have been identified as SFDs under SSA. State/UT-wise details are enclosed Statement.

(d) Universal enrolment at elementary level is the primary goal of SSA. It has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of SC, ST and minority population.

Besides, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are upper primary residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, Other Backward Caste and minorities, have played an important role in furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. Under the SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection

Statement

Sl. No	State/UT	SFDs	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman, Nicobar	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram	4

Sl. No	State/UT	SFDs	Total
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw, Changlang, East Kameng, East Siang, Lower Subansiri, Papum Pare, Tawang, Tirap, Upper Siang, Upper Subansiri, West Kameng, West Siang	12
4.	Assam	Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Dhubri, Goalpara, Haikandi, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, North Cachar Hills	15
5.	Bihar	Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Katihar, Kishanganj, Munger, Nawada, Purnea, Rohtas, Sitamarhi, West Champaran	17
6.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Bilaspur, Dantewara, Gariaband, Jashpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korba, Koriya, Kowardha, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Sukma	16
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Delhi	Central Delhi, North East	2
9.	Goa	South Goa	1
10.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Dahod, Dangs, Kachchh, Narmada, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Valsad	8
11.	Haryana	Ambala, Fatehabad, Mewat (Gurgaon), Sirsa	4
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour, Una	8
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Baramullah, Budgam, Doda, Kargil, Kupwara, Leh (Laddakh), Palwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Srinagar, Udhampur	12
14.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribag, Kodarma, Khunti, Latehar, Lohardagga, Pakur, Palamau, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Sahebganj, Saraikela, Simdega, West Singhbhum	21
15.	Karnataka	Bidar, Dakshin Kannad, Gulbarga, Kolar	4
16.	Kerala	Allappuzha, Ernakulam, Iddukki, Kannur, Kasargod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Patthanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	14
17.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	1
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Anoop Pur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhopal, Chhindwara, Dhar, Dindori, East Nimar (Khandawa), Harda, Jhabua, Mandla, Ratlam, Seoni, Shahdol, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Umaria, Vidisha, West Nimer (Khargone)	21
19.	Maharashtra	Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Hingoli, Mumbai, Mumbai (Suburban), Nandurbar, Parbhani, Washim	15

Sl. No	State/UT	SFDs	Total
20.	Manipur	Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati (Excl. 3 sub divisions), Tamenglong, Thoubal, Ukhrul	6
21.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Ri Bhoi, South Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills	7
22.	Mizoram	Aizawal, Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Saiha (Chhimituipui), Serchhip	8
23.	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kiphire, Kohima, Longleng, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto	11
24.	Odhisia	Bolangir, Debagarh, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Jajpur, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Nayagarh, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Sundergarh	18
25.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Mansa, Moga, Muksar, Nawanshahar, Sangrur	12
26.	Puducherry	Mahe	1
27.	Rajasthan	Banswara, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur	7
28.	Sikkim	East Sikkim, West Sikkim, North Sikkim, South Sikkim	4
29.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Kannayakumari, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, The Nilgiris, Thiruvapur, Villupuram	8
30.	Telangana	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Khammam, Karimnagar, Warangal	5
31.	Tripura	Dhalai	1
32.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar, Haridwar (Roorkee), Udham Singh Nagar	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Bahraich, Balrampur, Barabanki, Bareilly, Bijnaur, Bulandahahar, Chitrakoot, Chandauli, Fatehpur, Ghaziabad, Hardoi, Hathras, J.P. Nagar, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kaushambi, Khiri, Lucknow, Mahoba, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pillibhit, Rae Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Shrawasti, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Unnao	38
34.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Kooch Bihar, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Medinipur, Purulia, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur	16
Total			323

[Translation]

Khadi Weavers

3724. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weavers working in the Khadi industry in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the action plan and the criteria laid down to provide financial assistance to Khadi weavers in the country;

(c) the number of Khadi weavers provided financial assistance under Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to/enhance the financial assistance being provided under this scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The number of Khadi weavers working in Khadi Industry at present in the country is 61309 (as on 31.3.2017). The State/UT-wise details of Khadi weavers is enclosed Statement.

(b) The Khadi weavers are self-employed. They are registered with Khadi Institutions and get their wages for the production achieved by them, which varies from weaver to weaver and also varies accordingly to the variety of Khadi they produce, such as Cotton Khadi, Silk Khadi, Muslin Khadi, Woolen Khadi, etc.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has introduced Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) Scheme, under which Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans [including weavers] (40%). KVIC also provides financial support/grant of Rs. 60000/- for construction of individual workshed to Khadi Artisans under the 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans'. 1825 worksheds have been sanctioned to Khadi Artisans (spinners and weavers) during the year 2017-18.

(c) No project proposal has been received under PMEGP for Khadi weaving.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of No. of Khadi weavers
(as on 31.3.2017)*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Weavers
1.	Chandigarh (UT)	3
2.	Delhi	130
3.	Haryana	1854
4.	Himachal Pradesh	138

Sl. No.	States/UT	Weavers
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	774
6.	Punjab	249
7.	Rajasthan	4724
8.	Bihar	5339
9.	Jharkhand	321
10.	Odisha	701
11.	West Bengal	8599
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
13.	Assam	1550
14.	Manipur	85
15.	Meghalaya	7
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Nagaland	0
18.	Sikkim	0
19.	Tripura	0
20.	Andhra Pradesh	1861
21.	Telangana	461
22.	Karnataka	6334
23.	Kerala	5268
24.	Puducherry	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	5424
26.	Goa	0
27.	Gujarat	2808
28.	Maharashtra	539
29.	Chhattisgarh	1788
30.	Madhya Pradesh	361
31.	Uttarakhand	2432
32.	Uttar Pradesh	9546
	Total	61309

[English]

PTVGs in Maharashtra

3725. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTVGs) in the State of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Tribal Research Institutes are assisting to improve the socio-economic prospects of PTVGs in Maharashtra under the aegis of Central Sector Scheme of Support to Tribal Research Institutes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to undertake capacity building of PTVGs in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes Madam. The Government of India has identified following three Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State of Maharashtra:

- (i) Katkaria (Kathodia)
- (ii) Kolam
- (iii) Maria Gond

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, "Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRIs)", under which financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artifacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc.

(c) The Ministry is administering the scheme namely "Development of PVTGs" for overall development of PVTGs. This scheme is flexible and enables the States to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities including housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs are considered under it. While keeping habitat/hamlet

development approach in view, most of the State Governments have formulated a "Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) Plan". The CCD Plans indicate the annual provisions for each financial year. The State Governments shall ensure proportionate flow of financial resource for all PVTGs found in their State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions across the State. The funds are released to States in accordance with the annual programme for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan, approved by the Project Appraisal Committee in this Ministry.

Promotion of Heritage Sites to Attract Tourists

3726. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being implemented/proposed to be implemented by the Government for promotion of heritage sites and rich culture of the country to attract more tourist through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which conduct heritage walks *via* theatre and storytelling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and spent for the purpose during the last three years, scheme-wise, State/UT-wise including Karnataka?

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. There is no such scheme for the promotion of heritage sites and rich culture of the country through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which conduct heritage walks *via* theatre and storytelling. However, we encourage all cities, including NGOs to promote India's Heritage and Culture. Ministry of Tourism, provides Central Financial Assistance for the following promotional activities under the Scheme "Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality" (DPPH), based on proposals received from the 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:

- (i) Organising Fairs, Festival and Tourism related Events.
- (ii) Joint Advertisement in Print Media Campaign.
- (iii) Production of Publicity Materials in collaboration with the Private Sector.

(iv) Promotion of Film Tourism.

No such proposal for promotion of tourism has been received from Karnataka so far.

Details of the funds provided to the State Governments/Union Territories for organising Fairs & Festivals in last three years and current year is enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Funds Allocated to State Governments/Union Territories in last three years and current year for Fairs and Festivals

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	30.00	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	55.35	47.08
3.	Chhattisgarh	01	50.00	50.00
4.	Haryana	02	60.00	60.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	01	33.00	33.00
6.	Manipur	01	50.00	50.00
7.	Mizoram	02	50.00	50.00
8.	Nagaland	01	25.00	25.00
9.	Punjab	02	50.00	50.00
10.	Rajasthan	01	40.00	40.00
11.	Telangana	02	50.00	50.00
2015-16				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	30.00	30.00
2.	Haryana	02	64.50	49.50
3.	Kerala	01	12.50	12.50
4.	Madhya Pradesh	01	19.00	19.00
5.	Manipur	02	50.00	50.00
6.	Mizoram	02	50.00	50.00
7.	Punjab	02	32.50	32.50
8.	Sikkim	02	44.00	44.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	01	8.00	8.00

1	2	3	4	5
2016-17				
1.	Haryana	01	30.00	30.00
2.	Chandigarh	03	30.00	30.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	01	25.00	25.00
4.	Kerala	02	50.00	50.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	02	42.00	42.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	02	55.00	55.00
7.	Manipur	02	50.00	50.00
8.	Meghalaya	02	42.22	42.22
9.	Nagaland	01	25.00	25.00
10.	Sikkim	02	50.00	50.00
11.	Tripura	01	18.00	18.00
2017-18				
1.	Gujarat	01	25.00	25.00
2.	Kerala	03	50.00	50.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	01	25.00	25.00
4.	Chandigarh	03	30.00	30.00
5.	Punjab	02	20.00	20.00
6.	Telangana	01	20.00	20.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	01	25.00	25.00
8.	Haryana	02	55.00	40.00
9.	Sikkim	02	50.00	50.00
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	40.00	40.00
11.	Assam	03	35.00	35.00
12.	Nagaland	03	50.00	50.00
13.	Manipur	02	50.00	50.00
14.	Meghalaya	03	50.00	50.00
15.	Mizoram	02	50.00	50.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	02	50.00	50.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	03	50.00	50.00

*[Translation]***Spices Parks**

3727. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up spices parks in various States/UTs of the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to provide assistance to the chillies and turmeric producing farmers by integrating the export oriented operation for processing, packaging, storage of spices and their products for value addition cultivation after meeting the quality norms for consumer countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Eight Spices Parks with infrastructure for common processing facilities of Spices have been established by Spices Board. At present, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) is under implementation by 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, including Spices Parks. It has been shared with the State Governments including Maharashtra.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing several programmes under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture for enhancing production and productivity of chillies and turmeric. In addition, Spices Board also implements many programmes, which *inter alia* includes development of infrastructure for common processing facilities in Spice Parks, adaptation of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs for sampling and testing of export consignments for meeting quality specifications of consuming countries, assistance to farmers for post harvest quality improvement in spices and imparting training to farmers in Good Agricultural Practices.

*[English]***Enrolment in MDMS**

3728. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Panel has expressed concerns about the declining enrolment in schools covered under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether new admissions to Government primary schools had come down by 15 Per cent while they had gone up by 33 Per cent in Private Schools between 2010-11 and 2014-15 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MDM Scheme has not made any significant impact on fresh enrolments in State-run Primary Schools, and if so, the reasons in the fall in enrolment in such Schools;

(d) whether mushrooming of Private Institutions had hit enrolments and that some States wanted to set up new English-medium Primary Schools; and

(e) if so, the requisite measures taken/ being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Concerns about declining enrolment in schools have been raised from time to time, as per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15 there is a decline of 15% in the enrolment in Government schools at the primary level from 9,40,88,108 to 7,99,52,199 and there is an increase of 18% in the enrolment in private schools at primary level from 3,82,35,561 to 4,66,26,355. There are various reasons for the decline in the enrolment at the primary level including the reduction in the rate of growth of child population.

(e) The Government considers all important issues at various forums such as the meetings of Programme Approval Board at the time of appraisal and approval of Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of States and UTs, through Regional Workshops and Joint Review Missions during the implementation of the scheme.

The Government has also taken care of Quality education and improvement in learning levels at the elementary stage which is one of the key objectives of

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Some of the important initiatives taken are as under:

- (i) The State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions under SSA to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.
- (ii) Under SSA, posts of teachers are sanctioned to ensure the stipulated Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) and the Central Government is constantly encouraging the States and UTs to fill up all the posts of teachers and redeploy them to maintain suitable PTR in all schools.
- (iii) Government has launched Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB), a sub-programme under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to support States and UTs to improve early grade reading, writing & comprehension and early mathematics in classes I&II.
- (iv) The Government has also launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA), *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group of 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.
- (v) The NCERT has developed Performance Indicators for Elementary Education (PINDICS) to track teacher performance and attendance in Government schools. PINDICS have been shared with State Governments and UTs to assess teacher's performance.

Diverse Tribal Villagers

3729. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received petitions during the last three years from diverse tribal villagers who have been displaced on account of various National Water Projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these affected and displaced Tribals have not received either financial compensation for their land lost or got replacement of land and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has considered these petitions to redress their problems and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal agency for matters relating to land acquisition and as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) also for rehabilitation and resettlement. Acquisition of land for various projects is done by concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations as per provisions laid down in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and /or under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013). Further, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is the nodal Ministry for implementing Irrigation and Water Resources Projects in the country. Representation(s) have been received during the last three years in connection with the displacement of people due to Polavaram Dam Andhra Pradesh mainly regarding provision of due compensation and employment to affected families.

As per information obtained from the Government of Andhra Pradesh through the Department of Land Resources, Government of India, land was acquired for construction of powerhouse of Polavaram Project as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and compensation for land

and properties and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) benefits were extended to both tribal and non-tribals prior to 2012 as per Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement (AP R&R) Policy, 2005.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has committed to extend all benefits as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 upto 31.12.2013 and beyond this date as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

(c) and (d) To ensure adequate compensation and timely and proper rehabilitation of displaced tribal people across the country, special provisions exist in the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013". As per the Act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the Scheduled Areas except as last resort. In case acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, prior consent of Gram Sabha or the Panchayat or the Autonomous District Councils, as the case may be, are required to be obtained. The Act also lays down procedure and manner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) making it an integral part of the land acquisition process itself. Chapter-V and VI of the said Act contain detailed provisions for R&R awards and their implementation. The provisions of employment under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 covers those whose land has been acquired after 31.12.2013.

Section 45 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for R&R Committee at project level to monitor and review progress of implementation of R&R Scheme. In accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 a National Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme or Plans under this Act.

Gas Pipeline Extension

3730. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to extend gas pipeline to Assam and if so, the details thereof along with the length of the proposed gas pipeline and the time by which the said pipeline is likely to be completed; and

(b) whether any Memorandum of Understanding has been signed to construct/lay the said pipeline 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) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in February, 2016, released Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 of North East India. One of the objectives of this vision is to develop a natural gas grid and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) highways that will interconnect the States in the North East Region (NER) as well as National Gas Grid (NGG).

PNGRB has accorded the Provisional Acceptance to GAIL on 02.02.2018 for the proposal for laying, building, operating or expanding Barauni-Guwahati Natural Gas Pipeline as an integral part of Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline. The details of Barauni Guwahati pipeline are as below:

Length & size: 24"x 672 Km

Pipeline route: The tentative route of the main trunk pipeline is Barauni (Bihar)-Siliguri (West Bengal)-Bongaigaon (Assam) - Guwahati (Assam).

The execution schedule for Barauni-Guwahati pipeline is 36 months from the first 3(i) notification for Right of User (RoU) acquisition, and the project is likely to be completed by Financial Year 2021-2022.

In this regard an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 3rd February, 2018 between GAIL and Government of Assam for development of Barauni-Guwahati pipeline. As per MoU, Government of Assam would facilitate GAIL (India) Limited to obtain necessary permissions/registrations/approvals/clearances etc. from the concerned Departments/Agencies/ Authorities of the State, as per the existing policies/rules and regulations of the State Government.

Indian Labour Conference

3731. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
SHRI C.N. JAYDEVAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) proposed to be held on 26th & 27th February, 2018 was postponed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 47th Session of the Indian Labour Conference scheduled to meet on 26th and 27th February, 2018 was postponed due to administrative reasons including week long Holi celebrations in various parts of India, which was expected to affect appropriate level of participation from State Governments.

[Translation]

ITI with World Bank Assistance

3732. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to set up any Industrial Training Institute (ITI), State-wise including Sitamarhi in Bihar with the financial assistance by the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the functioning of the said ITI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The scheme titled "Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)" *inter alia*, covered upgradation of 400 existing Government ITIs with World Bank assistance in 34 States/ Union Territories. It does not cover setting up of ITIs.

[English]

Ranking to KVs

3733. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to accord ranking to KVs on the lines of Universities and colleges;

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

(c) whether the Government has finalised the criteria for according this ranking; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the agencies selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present to rank the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Rich Tourism Potential of Country

3734. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the untapped rich tourism potential in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted vibrant supporting activities to exhibit the tourism potential in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the success achieved in consequence to increase the inflow of the tourists;

(d) the details of the funds allocated and utilized by the States for tourism development in their respective States during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to encourage tourism within the country and the extent of success achieved therefrom?

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 of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination including its rich cultural, historical, religious and natural heritage. The Ministry of Tourism through its overseas Indiatourism Offices endeavors to position India in the tourism generating markets as a preferred tourism destination and promote various Indian tourism products to increase India's share in the global tourism market. The specific elements of promotional efforts undertaken in overseas markets include advertising in the Print, Electronic, Online and Outdoor Media, participation in International Fairs & Exhibitions, organising Know India Seminars, Workshops, Road Shows, Printing/Production of Brochures and Collaterals, inviting members of the

Media and Travel Trade to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme.

The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism during the last three years are as under:

Year	FTAs	Growth (%)	FEEs (Rs. in Crore)	Growth (%)
2015	80,27,133	4.5	1,35,193	9.6
2016	88,04,411	9.7	1,54,146	14.0
2017*	1,01,77,248	15.6	1,80,379	17.0

*Provisional

The Ministry of Tourism is according priority to the development of tourism in the country. It has launched the 'Swadesh Darshan Scheme' for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and the 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) Scheme to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage sites.

Some of the other major initiatives taken to encourage tourism include launching of Incredible India 2.0 Campaign, launching eVisa, developing & promoting 'Niche Tourism' products and launching 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.

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

Statement

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
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 & 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-KhongjomMoreh.	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-	98.05	71.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo Gangtok-Phodong Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin-Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.		
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
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-Nathyana wagaon Jagdalpur 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-SatnaRewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist & Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit–Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple–Shri Gopinath Temple–Shri Bungshibodon Temple–Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar–Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan .	91.45	41.78
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-BairnathDevidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit	96.39	44.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.		
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island Havelock Island- Baratang Island - Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal Thematic cCircuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Ballia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar	41.51	8.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Sthal (Ghosi) - Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		
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	Himalayan	Integrated Development of Pradesh Circuit Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of EcoAdventure 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
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)-Balaji Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Mehandipur Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	44.91
Total of 2016-17				3191.38	1010.29
Year 2017-18					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-	44.65	8.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		
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	Development of Heritage Circuit 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)-SawaiMadhopur (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 & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam Thotlakonda-Bavikonda Bojjanakonda-Amravati Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	161.83
Grand Total Till Date				5638.87	2148.17

PRASHAD Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
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 Srisaillam Temple	2017-18	47.45	9.49
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destinationin 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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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 Jagannathdham 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 (Ph-II)	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 Conveyed <i>Vide</i> Letter Dated 30.01.2018
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82	Administrative Approval Conveyed <i>Vide</i> Letter Dated 08.02.2018
Total				687.92	241.28

Status of Education and Vocational Training

3735. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether only 2.4 per cent people among the age of 15 years and above possess technical degree or diploma in urban areas or certificate and it is only 1.1 per cent in rural areas in the country during the year 2011-12 as per the report of "Status of Education and Vocational Training in India" and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the status of skill development and vocational training in rural areas is deplorable;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for promotion of vocational training in rural areas; and

(d) the details of formal vocational training provided to male and female person in rural areas during the last three years along with the percentage thereof, sector-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) As per National

Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report on "Status of Education and Vocational Training in India", 2011-12, among persons of age 15 years and above, 2.4% had technical degrees or diplomas or certificates. The proportion was 1.1% in rural areas and 5.5% in urban areas.

(b) to (d) The Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-2020) is the flagship outcome-based Skill Training Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines. PMKVY (2016-2020) aims to skill 10 million youth by end of 2020 and as of now around 20 lakh candidates have been trained. State wise information is placed in the enclosed Statement-I. During 2017-18, 10,07,850 women were enrolled for short term training out of which 6,77,807 have been trained.

Long term skilling is being imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 13,912 ITIs in the country. In the year 2017, a total 12,17,140 candidates were admitted in the ITIs out of which 8,43,545 candidates were admitted in rural ITIs. State-wise and gender wise information is placed in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise trained under PMKVY 2016-20 (as on 28.02.2018)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	STT	RPL	Special Project	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44604	15,445	219	60268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	27	27
3.	Assam	25566	12,056	51	37673
4.	Bihar	63931	27,023	59	91013
5.	Chandigarh	962	506	0	1468
6.	Chhattisgarh	17983	1,281	0	19264
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	141	0	141
8.	Daman and Diu	0	142	0	142
9.	Delhi	62601	15,365	2104	80070
10.	Goa	960	36	0	996

Sl. No.	States/UTs	STT	RPL	Special Project	Total
11.	Gujarat	20499	11,624	1360	33483
12.	Haryana	126642	33,857	2172	162671
13.	Himachal Pradesh	8530	5,644	0	14174
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	33898	6,094	0	39992
15.	Jharkhand	13474	16,823	0	30297
16.	Karnataka	27105	43,388	1026	71519
17.	Kerala	17924	48,223	0	66147
18.	Madhya Pradesh	123510	40,017	5383	168910
19.	Maharashtra	41372	42,857	6300	90529
20.	Manipur	1539	11,351	28	12918
21.	Meghalaya	2228	1,119	0	3347
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	1800	0	96	1896
24.	Odisha	40991	20,441	17	61449
25.	Puducherry	2277	1,555	0	3832
26.	Punjab	70005	21,458	0	91463
27.	Rajasthan	154589	48,306	25	202920
28.	Sikkim	525	0	0	525
29.	Tamil Nadu	78184	71,079	4286	153549
30.	Telangana	66882	16,702	401	83985
31.	Tripura	4964	5,839	381	11184
32.	Uttar Pradesh	233540	1,00,667	408	334615
33.	Uttarakhand	20477	4,337	0	24814
34.	West Bengal	64922	23,235	148	88305
Grand Total		1372484	6,46,611	24491	2043586

Statement-II*Number of trainees admitted in ITIs during 2017*

Sl. No.	State	Total	Rural		Urban	
			Female trainees	Male trainees	Male trainees	Female trainees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	355	128	227	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	52733	1183	43184	7836	522
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	598	134	233	179	52
4.	Assam	2696	157	687	1557	295
5.	Bihar	100217	1224	90129	8699	164
6.	Chandigarh	1070	0	0	517	553
7.	Chhattisgarh	17638	2729	10519	3270	1120
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114	0	114	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	223	28	195	0	0
10.	Delhi	8623	304	1400	4616	2303
11.	Goa	2081	381	1313	364	23
12.	Gujarat	71991	4090	24464	37684	5753
13.	Haryana	44340	2249	17590	18184	6316
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20702	4160	14780	1108	654
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2721	733	1586	209	193
16.	Jharkhand	29350	522	25385	3272	170
17.	Karnataka	72273	1980	38928	29102	2263
18.	Kerala	29625	3660	20858	3543	1564
19.	Lakshadweep	87	37	50	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	57138	3880	23899	26353	3005
21.	Maharashtra	118037	13543	81308	16926	6260
22.	Manipur	122	20	102	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	567	94	315	0	158
24.	Mizoram	420	0	0	278	142
25.	Nagaland	109	12	97	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Odisha	48506	2244	26830	17526	1904
27.	Puducherry	1038	85	136	737	80
28.	Punjab	37191	5590	19923	8223	3455
29.	Rajasthan	135429	7683	101099	23845	2802
30.	Sikkim	339	169	170	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	38438	3189	28188	5886	1175
32.	Telangana	33731	1590	19661	11587	893
33.	Tripura	1504	163	1033	204	104
34.	Uttar Pradesh	247644	9183	156442	72266	9753
35.	Uttarakhand	10557	399	2171	6801	1186
36.	West Bengal	28933	1981	17005	9187	760
	Total	1217140	73524	770021	319959	53622

[English]

MSP for Minor Forest Produce

3736. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce the modified scheme of providing Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of forest dwellers dependent on the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) for their livelihood;

(d) the details of the guidelines regarding Minimum Support Price (MSP) for MFP;

(e) whether there is need for streamline forest-mandi linkage, to build value addition centres, to set up Self-help Groups to create auctioning system and technology backbone for successful implementation of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide fair and equitable deal to tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) While there are no accurate figures on the number of people who depend on MFPs and the percentage of income that they derive from them, it is estimated that 100 million people derive their source of livelihood directly from collection and marketing of MFPs (Report of the National Committee on Forest Rights Act, 2011).

(d) Information to this part of the question is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Recognizing the need for value addition, primary processing, etc. involving tribals, Gram Sabha/Panchayati Raj Institutions and disposal/sale of procured MFP items, the scheme guidelines provide for supporting such activities.

(f) Fixing Minimum Support Prices supported by field inputs and studies ensures fair monetary returns to MFP gatherers for their efforts and input costs. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also provides its share of expenditure in

developing and modernization of Haats, providing storage and trading facilities at aggregation points, Multi-purpose Centres for training. Primary processing and value addition in MFP, Strengthening of State Institutions, Capacity building of Gram Sabha/Panchayati Raj Institutions, Development of Market Information System, expanding knowledge base on MFP, training for sustainable collection, etc.

Statement

Guidelines of the Scheme 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers.

1. Introduction: An estimated 100 million forest dwellers depend on the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) for food, shelter, medicines, cash income etc. Contribution of MFP to the house hold income varied between 10 to 70 per cent and about 25 to 50 per cent forest dwellers depend on them for food requirement.

The price of MFP is most often determined by the traders than by demand/supply (barring few high revenue items nationalized by the State Governments). Most of the MFP rich States are affected by left wing extremism making it easier for unscrupulous traders to operate freely in the market and the State is many a time unable to play effective role in checking the exploitation of the gatherers.

Based on Inter-State and Inter-Ministerial consultation, suggestions of the Planning commission and Expenditure Finance Committee the Scheme "Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers' was formulated. The scheme was finally approved by the cabinet on 01.08.2013 for its implementation during the 12th Plan Period and beyond bases on its evaluation.

The scheme has been designed as one of the social safety measures for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers, who are primarily members of Scheduled Tribe. It seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. It also seeks to get them a share of revenue from the sales proceeds with cost deducted. It also aims to address other issues for sustainability of process.

2. Objectives: The basic objective of the scheme is to ensure fair returns to the MFP gatherers mainly through minimum support price for identified MFP collected by them along with necessary infrastructure at local level.

3. Fixation of MSP for MFP: Minimum Support Price would be determined based on the baseline survey of price for each of the MFP, its cost of collection, cost of cleaning and primary processing, packaging and transportation cost for each state. A Pricing Cell constituted in the TRIFED would be assigned this task. The Ministry will finally approve and announce state wise MSP for each MFP taken up for that state. The price review would be carried out every three years based on revision in cost of collection.

4. Coverage of MFP and the Coverage Area: The scheme will initially be implemented in States having areas under V Schedule of the Indian constitution for non-nationalized and abundantly available items out of 12 MFP namely (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey, (x) Myrobalan, (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and(xii) Karanj.

Any MFP nationalized for procurement would stand deleted from coverage under this scheme for that state. Similarly, MFP removed from monopoly procurement, can prospectively qualify for coverage under the scheme provided such change is effected at least six months prior to commencement of harvest season but not later than 31st December of the preceding calendar year. Once non-nationalized MFP is included for MSP under the scheme, it will continue to be in that list for at least three years

5. Composition of the Scheme and Financial Requirements: The Scheme has following main components:-

5.1 Revolving Fund: A revolving fund will be operated at state level for upfront payment for procuring MFP for the initial two years on 75:25 sharing by the Central and participating State Governments. After the MFP is disposed off, the proceeds there from, shall be credited back to this fund. A budgetary provision of Rs. 345.00 crore has been proposed in the scheme for this purpose.

5.2 Fund to meet the losses: The scheme envisages operation of a separate fund to meet the losses to the state agencies on 75:25 sharing between the Central and State Governments. The fund will be made available to State Agencies on yearly basis, based on their audited

accounts and vetting by TRIFED. The fund requirement has been estimated as Rs. 285.00 crore (Central share).

5.3 Expansion of Storage and Trading facilities at the State level: In order to operationalize the scheme, necessary infrastructure such as godowns, cold storage, processing facilities, transport facilities, etc. will be required for States which do not have adequate infrastructure. The estimated budget earmarked for this purpose is Rs. 37.50 crore for the 12th plan.

5.4 Modernization of Haat: Modernization of haats with permanent structure and facilities for storage, drinking water, shade, platforms etc., in a phased manner is an essential component of the scheme. Total budget of Rs. 80.00 crore has been proposed; of which states shall bear 25% *i.e.* Rs. 20.00 crore and balance 60.00 crore shall be met by the Government of India.

5.5 Creation of Storage facility at aggregation points: The scheme seeks to establish small godowns of 50 MTs capacity at block level to aggregate the stocks procured at haats spread over the entire area under the block. The total requirements of funds have been estimated at Rs. 28.00 crore out of which Center's share will be 75%, *i.e.* Rs. 21 crore and the State's share will be 25% *i.e.* 7.00 crore during the 12th Five year plan. Apart from this state's share, the cost of land and recurring expenses will also be met by respective State Agencies.

5.6 Multi purpose Centre for training, primary processing, value addition in MFP and storage/ (warehouse and cold storage) facilities: To facilitate capacity building, training for value addition, storage, marketing of MFP and warehousing and cold storage facilities, TRIFED will initially establish five multipurpose centers in the first phase (12th Five Year Plan) at an estimated capital cost of Rs 71.00 crore.

5.7 Strengthening of State Institutions/ Service Charge of the State Agency: An incentive of 2% (of the base procurement value of MFP) to encourage the State Governments has been envisaged in the scheme for the initial five years and tentatively an amount of Rs. 30.64 crore will be admissible as service charge to the State Agencies for the twelfth plan period.

5.8 State Agency will also work to ensure that Aadhar numbers are seeded in the beneficiary account at the earliest. Periodic reviews will have to be undertaken in the initial period for linkage of Aadhar numbers with the system.

5.9 Capacity Building of Gram Sabha/Panchayati Raj Institutions: Linkages with the 'Mahila Sashaktikaran Pariyojana' launched under NRLM initiative would be ensured for participation of MFP gatherers and their capacity through the gram Sabhas. Estimated budget for the purpose is Rs. 20.00 crore for 12th Plan Period.

5.10 Development of market information system: In order to ensure fair returns to the MFP collectors on a long term basis, MFP market information system will be developed. An advance information and communication technology based Scheme (MFPNET) shall be established for speedy collection and dissemination of market information. To start with, trade information through ITeS facility for quoting daily prices of the commodities traded along with quantity traded at major mandis like *Khadi Bauli* of Delhi through messaging and web based services would be created by TRIFED in collaboration with State Level Agencies. Daily prices and quantity traded at major mandis/bazaars would also be displayed on the web of TRIFED and State Level Agencies.

5.11 Expanding the knowledge base on MFP, training for sustainable collection, value addition, etc: Appropriate training will be provided by the TRIFED to the stakeholders regarding resource regeneration, improved practices for extraction and value addition of MFP. An estimated budgetary requirement for undertaking these activities is 54.40 crore for the 12th Plan Period.

6. Institutional mechanism and Monitoring: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Government of India shall be the nodal Ministry for operationalising the Scheme. State Governments will be responsible for implementation, supervision and monitoring of the scheme by constituting state level coordination and monitoring committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretaries and district level coordination and monitoring committee headed by District Collector for monitoring the scheme at the state and local level. Ministry of Tribal Affairs in association with TRIFED will monitor the performance of designated state agencies and review it periodically. TRIFED and the state agencies would keep close watch on the market prices during procurement season. Whenever the market price falls below the MSP, state agencies would start procurement. For this purpose, TRIFED will establish a trade information system for broadcasting daily prices through web and web enabled SMSes. Such information will be collected and forwarded to the TRIFED by market correspondents. It would scrutinize the accounts of the State Agencies.

7. Duration of the scheme: The scheme has been launched during 2013-14 and will continue during XII Five Year Plan (2012-2017) and beyond based on evaluation of its performance.

8. Financial implications: Total cost of the project over the proposed period: The estimated outlay of the scheme approved by the cabinet is Rs.967.28 crore as Central Government's share and in addition, States will share an amount of Rs.249.50 crore towards capital and revenue expenditure.

9. Miscellaneous: Ministry of Tribal Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission may effect changes in the scheme guidelines, other than those affecting the financing pattern as the scheme progress, if such changes are considered necessary.

[*Translation*]

Share of Private Fuel Retailers

3737. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business of fuel retailers of private sector has increased during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the increase registered in the share of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) of Public Sector during the said period; and

(c) the reasons of less share during 2017 inspite of the network of OMCs of Public Sector present in each and every corner of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Consequent to announcement of policy to grant authorisation to market transportation fuels in March, 2002, private players entered into Retail business. As per information provided by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the details of sales volume and market share of OMCs and private players during the three years is enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year 2015-16	Sales (in TMT) PSU OMCs		Market Share Private Players	
	MS	HSD	MS	HSD
Volume in TMT	20959.6	61764.3	767.9	1919.5
Market Share in %	96.5	96.9	3.5	3.1
Year 2016-17				
Volume in TMT	22395	61152.2	1246.8	3918.8
Market Share in %	94.7	94.0	5.3	6.0
Year 2017-18				
Volume in TMT	21990.6	58297.7	1595.2	5183.1
Market Share in %	93.2	91.8	6.8	8.2

[*English*]

Contractual Workers in Social Security Net

3738. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received demands from trade unions to bring contractual workers under the social security net, hiking salaries of Aanganwadi and Asha Workers etc.

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

(c) whether the trade union has also demanded for enhancement in the pension under Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) 1995 and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Consideration of demands of trade unions and making of further improvement in the benefits available to workers by the Government is a continuous process.

The contractual workers working in establishments having ten or more workmen avail social security and other benefits under the Employees' Compensation Act (1923), the Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), the Industrial Dispute Act (1947), the Minimum Wages Act (1948), the Provident Funds Act (1925), the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act (1952), the Maternity Benefit Act (1961), the Payment of Gratuity Act (1972), etc.

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

Anganwadi Workers (AWWs): Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time. Continuous efforts have been made to improve their working conditions by extending facilities such as paid absence on maternity, insurance cover under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana, reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers, recruitment of 25% of Anganwadi Workers from Anganwadi Helpers etc.

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs): Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided by the Central Government to supplement the efforts of the States to strengthen their health care delivery systems including support for Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) as per the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under NHM, ASHAs are envisaged as honorary volunteers and receive only performance based incentives that are linked to a set of tasks related to Maternal and Child Health and disease control. However, keeping in view the important role that ASHAs play-as a link between community and public health system in rural areas, the incentives to ASHAs finalized at the national level are regularly reviewed by the Government and activities for which ASHAs would get incentives are expanded from time to time.

Also under the National Health Mission, States have been given the flexibility to design their own incentives to the ASHAs. In addition to the monetary incentives some States also provide some nonmonetary incentives to ASHAs.

Pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995: Provisions under the Scheme are revised from time to time. Considering the demand from the workers' side the Government *vide* Gazette Notification No. 593(E) dated 19.08.2014 decided to provide a minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month for member/widow(er)/ disabled/ nominee/dependent parent pensioners, Rs. 750/- per month for orphan pensioners and Rs. 250/- per month for children pensioners. Further, the Government raised the ceiling of pensionable salary limit under the Scheme from Rs. 6500/- per month to Rs.15,000/- per month *w.e.f.* 01.09.2014.

Maintenance of Tourist Spots

3739. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme for maintaining tourist spots in different States of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years and current year, year-wise, State-wise and tourist spot-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM:) (a) to (c) Development and maintenance of tourist spots is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes *viz.* Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist places in the country. Details of funds provided to the State Governments/Union Territories under these schemes in last three years and current years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned for development in the country under Prashad and Swadesh Darshan Schemes.

Prashad Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4
5			
2014-15			
1.	Bihar Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.14
2.	Uttar Pradesh Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	6.77
3.	Uttar Pradesh Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
2015-16			
5.	Punjab Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	5.11
6.	Rajasthan Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
7.	Assam Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	22.69
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	16.32
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
2016-17				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	19.93
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	9.23
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	7.49
2017-18				
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	8.13
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45	9.49
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganaga, Varanasi	10.72	2.14
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	Administrative. Approval only 30.01.2018
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	62.82	Administrative. Approval only 08.02.2018
Total			687.92	241.28

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	7
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at BhalukpongBomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18

1	2	3	4	5	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	92.04
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom Moreh.	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang Sherathang-Tsongmo Gangtok-Phodong Mangan-Lachung Yumthang-Lachen Thangu-Gurudongmer Mangan-Gangtok Tumin-Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at PannaMukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81

1	2	3	4	5	7
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	India Circuit Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit) .	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-AmarpurTirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-KunkuriMainpat-Ambikapur Maheshpur-Ratanpur Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon Jagdalpur Chitrakoot Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1503.09	884.01

1	2	3	4	5	7
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, MorjimKeri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-LaknavaramMedavaram- 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-SatnaRewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit – Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli- Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47

1	2	3	4	5	7
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 India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi–Jorthang-Okharey Sombaria-Daramdin Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior–Orchha–Khajuraho–Chanderi–Bhimbetka–Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit:Vaishali-ArrahMasad- Patna-RajgirPawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route:Sultanganj–Dharmshala Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung–Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region–Katarmal–Jogeshwar-BajjnathDevidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of	98.70	47.25

1	2	3	4	5	7
			Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K		
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar Pahalgam – Daksum–Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	44.52
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil IslandHavelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (ShahjahanpurBasti-Ahar-Aligharh Kasgunj-SarosiPratapgarh-Unnao Kaushambi- MirzapurGorakpur-KairanaDoamriyagunj- Bagpat Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor- MeerutKanpur- Kanpur Dehat Banda- GhazipurSalempur- Ghosi-	62.96	12.59

1	2	3	4	5	7
			Balia Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh Fatehpur-Deoria-MahobaSonbhadra- Chandauli Mishrikh - Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme		
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar) - ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur) - Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi) - Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit - Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco - Adventure Circuit Aizawl - Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Durtlang – Chatlang - Sakawrhmutuaitlang - 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 (SalasarBalaji)–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	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: VadnagarModhera 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	7
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- GirSomnath- Bharuch- KutchBhavnagar- RajkotMehsana 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)-SawaiMadhopur (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 & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70

1	2	3	4	5	7
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam Mandleshwar Dam Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa DamBargi Dam- Bheda GhatBansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam Thotlakonda-Bavikonda Bojjanakonda- Amravati Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	161.83
Grand Total Till Date				5638.87	2148.17

Adventure Tourism

3740. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the scope and prospects for adventure tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote adventure tourism in the country and the achievements thereunder;

(d) whether the Government has come across instances of violation of safety norms at adventure parks in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the offenders and steps being taken to ensure better implementation of safety guidelines for safety of the tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism conducted a Study titled 'Adventure Tourism Market Study' in the year 2015. The key findings of the Study were that the estimated numbers of adventure tourist visits during 2015 were approximately 34.6 lakh; the revenue generated from the Adventure Tourism market was approximately Rs 1815.21 Crore out of which Rs 477.235 Crore was from foreign visitors and that there were 2,784 Adventure Tour Operators in India of which 1,086 were organized.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has recognised 'Adventure Tourism' as a 'Niche Tourism' product to promote India as a 365 days' destination and attract tourists with specific interest. A Task Force on Adventure Tourism has been set up in October, 2016 to act as a forum for resolving issues related to development and promotion of Adventure Tourism in the country. It has also been decided to promote 2018 as the 'Year of Adventure in India'. Apart from the above, Adventure Tourism is regularly highlighted for promotion as part of the Incredible India Campaign in the print, electronic, online and outdoor media in India and abroad as well as at the various travel trade exhibitions overseas.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tourism does not maintain data regarding instances of violation of safety norms at

adventure parks in the country and no such cases have been reported to the Ministry. However, the Ministry has released 'Basic Minimum Standards for Adventure Tourism' which are to be followed by all approved Adventure Tour Operators in order to minimise the risk associated with such activities and for the safety of the tourists.

[*Translation*]

Ashram Schools

3741. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ashram Schools functioning in Tribal Sub Plan areas, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh/Kerala;

(b) the criteria adopted and the steps taken by the Government for setting up Ashram Schools in such areas; and

(c) the details of new such Schools proposed to be constructed and the amount allocated for the purpose to each state including Madhya Pradesh and Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR) (a) The State/UT-wise details of Ashram Schools functioning in Tribal Sub-Plan areas including Madhya Pradesh/Kerala is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The objective of the scheme "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas" is to provide residential schools for STs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students 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 (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while 100% assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls and Boys' Ashram Schools. The scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education. State Government is responsible for formulation of proposal for setting up Ashram School as also running and

maintenance of these schools. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides construction cost. It has, however, been decided to subsume the intervention in the scheme of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' from 2018-19 onwards. The Scheme 'SCA to TSS' is demand driven. Under the scheme SCA to TSS, proposal received from the State Government for funding is appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, with representatives of State Governments, Financial Advisor, NITI Aayog, etc. During the year 2017- 18, no such proposal for setting up Ashram Schools has been submitted by the State Governments including Government of Madhya Pradesh and Kerala.

Statement

State-wise functional Ashram Schools funded by Ministry are as under:

S. No.	States	Functional
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131
2.	Assam	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	108
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	163
6.	Jharkhand	3
7.	Karnataka	28
8.	Maharashtra	90
9.	Sikkim	2
10.	Tripura	29
11.	Telangana	80
12.	Kerala	11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	373
14.	Odisha	63
15.	Uttarakhand	10
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5
Total		1099

[English]

Eco-tourism Around Fresh Water Lakes

3742. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build eco-tourism around the freshwater lakes in the country, particularly in Mahoba district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the plan of the Government to develop such eco-friendly spots surrounding the lakes;

(c) whether the Government has received consultation projects from Uttar Pradesh in this regard; 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 Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme for Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourism Circuits. Eco-Circuit is one of the thematic circuits under the scheme which aims to create nature and environment friendly destinations, including around lakes, for the global and domestic tourists to appreciate the diverse ecotourism products in India. The submission of proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process and the projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project Development of Spiritual Circuit –II(Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda- GhazipurSalempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambekar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-DeoriaMahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in 2016-17 which includes Development of Madan Sagar, Kirat Sagar and Rawatpur Temple in Mahoba District of Uttar Pradesh around fresh water lakes.

Vocational Training

3743. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) in the country for imparting skill/training to tribals;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to open new Vocational Training Centres in tribal areas in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the status thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the funds sanctioned, allocated and released under the scheme of Vocational Training Centres to various States during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) State-wise location of Vocational Training Centres run by various State Governments that have been funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the Scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" for imparting skill/training to tribals are enclosed Statement. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to subsume the interventions of Vocational Training (skill/livelihood) in the scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' as against funding under the scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas". 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 for funding is appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs with representatives of State Governments, Financial Advisor, NITI Aayog, etc. During the year 2017-18, no such proposal for setting up of VTC has been submitted by the State Governments including Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The funds sanctioned, allocated and released under the scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' to various States during the year 2015-16 are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	State	Funds released (in lakh)
1.	2015-16	Assam	900.00
2.	2015-16	Gujarat	605.76

However, no funds for this activity have been released during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Statement*State-wise Location of VTCs funded by Ministry.*

Sl. No.	Location	District
1. Assam		
1.	Khasiabari High School,	Kokrajhar
2.	Gurmow High School,	Rangia
3.	Baganpara High School,	Nalbari
4.	Kapahera High School,	Morigaon
5.	Parulabal Goswami Bamuni Borbari H.S.	Nagaon
6.	Dirmajakhili H,S,	Golpara
7.	Sri Lohit High School,	Majuli
8.	Rupnath Brahma High School	Dhemaji
9.	Bihpuria Collegiate High School,	Lakhimpur
10.	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
6.	Saw Mill Jagdalpur	Baster
7.	UVS Kondagaon	Baster
8.	UVS Durg (Industrial Area)	Durg
9.	UVS Ratanpur	Bilaspur
10.	UVS Kunkuri	Jashpurnagar
11.	Jashpur	Jashpurnagar

Sl. No.	Location	District
3. 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
Sl. No.	Name of VTC	Distt.

4. Madhya Pradesh

1.	Adarsh High School, Badwani	Badwani
2.	Adarsh High School, Sailan	Ratlam
3.	Adarsh High School, Mandla	Mandla
4.	Adarsh High School, Churhat	Sidhi
5.	ITI, Baihar	Balaghat
6.	ITI, Dhamnod	Dhar
7.	ITI, Pithampur	Dhar
8.	TCPC, Badwani	Badwani
9.	TCPC, Jhabua	Jhabua
10.	TCPC, Mandla	Mandla

Sl. No.	Location
5. Mizoram	
1.	VTC Lunglei
2.	VTC Serchhip
3.	VTC Kolasib
4.	VTC Saiha
5.	VTC Champhai

Shifting of Centre

3744. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the matter of shifting the classical Telugu Centre from Mysore to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in the matter; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for early shift the Centre to Andhra 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 (c) Yes Madam. Government of India has established a Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Telugu in Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore. Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana have requested for shifting of centre to their respective States on which no decision has been taken.

Child Domestic Workers

3745. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct a countrywide drive to identify children below 14 years engaged as domestic helps in order to send them to school;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in consultation with the States in this regard; and

(d) the other stringent measures taken by the Government to eradicate domestic child labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour including domestic helps. Under this Scheme, survey is conducted on regular basis by the District Project Societies headed by District Magistrate/Collector to identify child labour including children working as domestic helps. Children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. 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). The Scheme also envisages awareness activities against the evil of child labour and enforcement of Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Consequent upon strengthening the legislative framework for complete prohibition of employment of children below 14 years through amendment in the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, Government has provided robust enforcement mechanism in the form of an online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement of No Child Labour). At the State Government level the monitoring is to be done by State Resource Centre established at State Labour Department. At district level District Nodal Officers (DNOs) are nominated to take action on the complaints of their respective districts. Ministry has also framed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a ready recknor for enforcing agencies and other stakeholders.

Explosion on a Drilling Ship

3746. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a blast occurred on the ONGC-owned oil ship which was undergoing repairs at the Cochin

Shipyards recently and if so, the details thereof including the number of workers killed/ injured in the said blast;

(b) whether any preliminary investigation has been conducted to find out the cause of the said blast;

(c) if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the responsibilities if any, fixed in this regard; and

(d) the details of compensation paid/ assistance given to workers killed/injured in the blast and the steps taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such accidents/incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) A fire accident occurred in Cochin Shipyards Ltd. (CSL) on 13th February, 2018 in a mobile offshore drilling unit named "Sagar Bhushan" of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), which was undergoing dry dock repairs at CSL. Five workmen died and nine workmen were injured in this incident. Among the deceased, one was permanent employee of CSL and four were contractual workmen. Two of the injured were permanent employees of CSL and the remaining seven were contractual workmen.

(b) and (c) A high level enquiry into the incident was ordered by the Chairman and Managing Director, CSL. An enquiry was also ordered by Factories and Boilers Directorate, Govt. of Kerala. The State Police are also investigating the incident. Apart from this, based on a request from ONGC, Director (Exploration and Production), Offshore Industry Safety Directorate, also visited and inspected the site. As per the preliminary assessment, the accident was caused by a momentary explosion of high impact in the air conditioner compartment of the forward area under living quarters of the vessel, where there was a suspected acetylene gas leak.

(d) The details of compensation paid/being paid to the injured and the family of deceased persons are as follows: (A) for the deceased: (i) Rs. 10 Lakhs paid to the family, in addition to the statutory compensation and insurance relief as applicable to them; (ii) appropriate employment on compassionate grounds to any eligible dependant of the deceased; (iii) appropriate financial aid towards the education of the children of the deceased, up to and including graduate level; and (iv) Rs. 25,000/- disbursed to defray the expenses related to the funeral and other rituals and (B) for the injured: (i) treatment expenses incurred for the injured; (ii) amount equivalent to 2 months normal wages, and (iii) CSL to disburse wages to the injured till they return to work, in addition to the statutory compensation relief.

After the findings of enquiry report, corrective remedial steps would be taken by CSL to avoid recurrence of such accidents/incidents in future.

[Translation]

Profit by Bharat Oman Refinery

3747: SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total profit earned by Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL) during the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by BORL under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) including the works undertaken in the nearby local area of Sagar during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), the total profit earned, total Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure and total CSR expenditure in Sagar area by Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL) during the last three years is as under:-

(Figures in Rs crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Profit/(loss) after tax	(790.17)	375.06	807.97
CSR Expenditure	7.84	9.72	10.51
CSR Expenditure in Sagar Area	7.74	9.47	10.31

[English]

Engineering Colleges

3748. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have undertaken Quality Improvement Programme and Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme to train teachers of engineering colleges and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any teachers from engineering colleges of Kerala have been trained by IITs under the above or any other programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the above training helps in improving the quality of teaching in engineering colleges and research?

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. Under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-II (TEQIP II), IITs have taken up pedagogical training of the faculty of the engineering colleges.

(b) The details of the workshops and teachers from engineering colleges from States including Kerala, who participated in the training Programmes may be seen at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Annexure%20to%203748.pdf.

(c) Some of the benefits accrued by the training programmes at IITs as given in feedback form of the participants are as below:

- Overall improvements in Teaching and Learning methodologies
- Enhancement of competencies in their own domains R&D and Innovation
- Development of Curriculum that suits the industry needs and specifically the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
- Increase in Industrial Consultancy/Research Projects
- Increase in the Publications in Refereed Journals, Patents etc.

- Course contents of IITs training were at par with World Class Technology

- Encouraged personality development of the participants

Skill Development of Destitute Women

3749. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for lakhs of destitute women out of natural calamities like earthquakes, floods and erosion and ethnic violence to be imparted with skill development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The flagship programme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is for all sections of the society including the destitute women. Further, there are certain incentives under PMKVY to encourage women participation in the skill training. All women trainees under PMKVY is provided with travelling allowance of Rs. 1000/1500 per trainee per month depending upon whether Training Centre is within district of Domicile of candidate or outside. Similarly, post placement support of Rs. 1450 per month per trainee is applicable for special group including woman for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Allahabad in the list of Important Tourist Places

3750. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Allahabad/Prayag, which assumes important place religiously, academically and culturally in India, needs to be developed from tourism point of view and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the inclusion of Allahabad City in the list of important tourist places will be instrumental in the development of Allahabad and for attracting tourists;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for development of tourism in Allahabad in view of its huge tourism potential?

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) Development of tourist places is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, under the Schemes *viz.* Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist places in the country.

No such proposal for Allahabad/Prayag has been received in the Ministry from State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Faculty Shortage

3751. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to engage students pursuing Ph.D. to teach some courses at the degree level with some financial support to mitigate the crisis of faculty shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delay in the recruitment process of teachers/facilitators and for the post of Vice Chancellors in academic institutions leads to lowering of academic standards in these institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that

there is no such proposal under consideration. However, under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III) around 1225 quality faculty educated in Institute of National Importance (IITs, NITs, IISER, IISc) have been engaged to teach on a temporary basis for a period of three years as a measure of support to faculty reforms.

(c) and (d) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. The onus of filling up of the teaching posts lies on Universities which are autonomous created under Central Act of Parliament or State Acts. UGC has been monitoring the recruitment process continuously.

However, Central Universities are adopting different methods/process to address the problem of faculty shortage in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, which *inter-alia*, include hiring ad-hoc faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed.

Further, names of Vice-Chancellors of Universities are selected from a panel of names recommended by the Search-cum-Selection Committee.

Revival of Closed Industries

3752. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many industrial units have been closed in the country including Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for whom special industrial package was given in 2003;

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

(c) the number of workers who have been affected/become jobless due to closure of the said industries, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to revive the said industrial units and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose including rehabilitation/resettlement of the affected workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No such information has been brought to the notice of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). However, DIPP has been extending Special Industrial Package to the States of

Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand since 07.01.2003 till 31.03.2017. The information in regard to implementation

of this Scheme provided by the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand is as follows:

State	No. of units benefitted (in numbers)	Investment generated (Rs. in crores)	Employment generated (in numbers)
Himachal Pradesh	13880	19016.70	176661
Uttarakhand	39557	37424.13	293530

(d) Does not arise in view of the above.

EPFO Vision 2030

3753. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) aims to cover all the workers in the country under Provident Fund (PF), pension and life insurance by 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the EPFO also proposes to include labourers of unorganised sector in Vision 2030; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is a social security legislation to provide for the institution of provident funds, pension fund and deposit-linked insurance fund and is applicable to establishments which belong to industries and classes of establishments listed in Schedule-I and where number of employees is 20 or more. The three Schemes framed under the said Act include (a) The Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952; (b) The Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995; and (c) The Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme, 1976. However, Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has submitted a vision document for the year 2030 envisaging universal social security coverage on mandatory basis, by way of provident fund, pension and life insurance, for all workers of the country.

Gender issues in Education

3754. Dr. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the educational sector in the country is facing massive gender issues;

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

(c) whether the present educational system in the country is continuing traditional kind of gender education and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are many hurdles in education of under-privileged sections of society like women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities currently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government is aware of the gender related issues in the education system. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for boys and girls at secondary level for 2015-16 is 79.16 and 80.97 respectively. The GER for boys and girls at higher secondary stage for 2015-16 is 55.95 and 56.41 respectively. As per All India Survey on Higher Education (2016-17), the GER in Higher Education in India is 25.2% and female GER is 24.5%. This shows that there is no

massive gender gap in education at the secondary, higher secondary and higher education levels. To address low female enrolment in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), it has been decided to increase female enrolment in IITs (in B.Tech. programme) from 8% in 2016 to 14% in 2018-19, 17% in 2019-20 and 20% in 2020-21 by creating supernumerary seats.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) had conducted gender audit in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 and found that there are certain gender issues including cases of sexual harassment inside the educational institutions. The UGC has taken various steps to address the issue of sexual harassment in institutions of higher learning. Directions have been issued by UGC to all universities to establish a Cell to monitor and deal with sexual harassment cases. The institutions of higher learning have been advised to hold conferences, seminars, workshops to sensitize the management and teachers and students about the issue. UGC has further reiterated its policy of zero tolerance with regard to harassment of any kind in the institutions of higher education and notified UGC (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has also written to Centrally Funded Higher Education Institutions (CFHEIs) for formation of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to address the complaints of the students and women employees.

(c) to (f) Gender sensitization is a continuous process and the MHRD has been addressing it on priority. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 prioritizes gender as an important guiding principle in all curricular areas and stipulates that gender be an integral part of all disciplines offered to children at school stage. Gender concerns have been integrated in the curriculum and textbooks drawn up by the National Council of Education Research & Training (NCERT) which are widely used by the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and also in several State Governments.

Government has taken several measures to increase the enrollment of Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities in higher education. MHRD is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students wherein 50% of the scholarship is earmarked for girl students. The UGC is implementing several

schemes/ scholarships/ measures for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer), Minorities Community students and women through special coaching schemes, remedial coaching, coaching for National Eligibility Test (NET)/State Eligibility Test (SET), coaching classes for entry in services, Equal Opportunity Cells in Universities/Colleges, construction of women hostels, the capacity building of women managers in higher education scheme, the Indira Gandhi post graduate scholarship scheme for single girl child and a fellowship for single girl child for taking up research in science departments, the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC/ST Candidates, the Post-Doctoral Fellowship to women candidates. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has launched the Scholarship scheme for girl child (PRAGATI) to provide assistance for advancement of girls participation in Technical Education.

Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the major goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Consequently, SSA attempts to reach out to girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), notified Minority communities. SSA has also given attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration, and children living in remote and scattered habitations.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme envisages enhancing the enrolment for classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, social-economic and disability barriers. RMSA further takes steps for improving enrolment and reducing dropout of girls which includes provision of learning enhancement programme for weak students, enrolment and retention drives, guidance and counseling programmes, self-defence training for girl students, provision of separate toilets for girls, residential quarters for female teachers in remotely located area, etc. National scheme of incentive to girls for Secondary Education provides Rs. 3000 which is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years and entitled to withdraw it along with interest on reaching 18 years of age and after passing class X. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has launched a Scheme "Udaan" to provide free online resources to girl student of class XI and XII for preparation of admission test for the premier engineering colleges in the country.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJ&E) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs also have

scholarship schemes for SC/ST students like Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC (IX & X), Post-Matric Scholarship for SC/ST students, Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top class Education for SC/ST students and National Overseas Scholarship for SC/ST students, National fellowship for Schedule Caste Students, Scheme for strengthening education among ST girls in a low literacy Districts, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of hostels for ST boys and ST girls. MSJ&E has taken several measures to increase the enrollment of OBC Students such as Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs, Post-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs, Construction of Hostel for OBC boys and girls, assistance to Voluntary Organizations for the Welfare of OBCs, National Fellowship for OBCs, Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs also provide opportunities to different minority communities like scholarship schemes under Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes for Minority Communities, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students and Nai-Roshni – The leadership Development of Minority Women.

World University of Design

3755. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently opened World University of Design (WUD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it underlines movement of design from being purely vocation oriented to becoming academic oriented;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the WUD has International Collaborations with foreign Universities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether it follows unique curriculum that encourages research industry preparedness, academic excellence and social innovation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not opened any such University in the Country. However, the State Government of Haryana has established a State Private University namely 'World University of Design, Sonapat, Haryana' *vide* Notification No. Leg.3/2018 dated 07.02.2018. The said University has been established by Act No. 2 of 2018 of the State Legislature of Haryana.

(c) to (g) University Grants Commission (UGC) maintains the list of all Universities including State Private University in its list. The Registrar, World University of Design, Sonapat, Haryana has sent a proposal for inclusion of the University in the UGC list. The University is not yet included in the UGC list of Universities. Since the University is to be inspected by the UGC, no such information is available with this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Technical Colleges in Tribal Areas

3756. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the educational Institutions set up by the Government for the tribals during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to set up new technical colleges in the tribal areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Keeping in view the advantages of residential schools in providing quality education to Scheduled Tribe children, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has adopted the approach of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS). EMRSs with the capacity of accommodating 480 students is set up by Government of India under the provision of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to provide quality education to ST students and to facilitate them to have access to suitable opportunities in education. EMRSs cater to class VI to Class XII. Out of total 271 EMRSs sanctioned by the Ministry across the country, 107 EMRSs have been sanctioned during 2014-15 to 2017-18. State wise details of sanctioned EMRSs is enclosed as Statement. Besides funds are also provided under the Schemes *viz.* Special

Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Grants under Article 275(1) for setting up of Schools other than EMRSs. The Government is committed to provide best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment. To realize this mission, it has been decided that by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Ekalavya

Model Residential School. Ekalavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for setting up of new technical colleges in the tribal areas.

Statement

EMRS Sanctioned during 2014-15 to 2017-18

Sl.No	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Grand Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	-	-	-	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	2	1	5
3.	Assam	-	1	2	-	3
4.	Bihar	2	-	-	-	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	9	-	-	9
6.	Gujarat	-	1	1	3	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2	1	3
9.	Jharkhand	6	-	4	2	12
10.	Karnataka	-	1	-	-	1
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	1	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	-	-	9
13.	Maharashtra	3	3	2	2	10
14.	Manipur	-	-	2	-	2
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-	1
16.	Mizoram	3	1	-	-	4
17.	Nagaland	-	2	-	-	2
18.	Odisha	-	6	5	-	11
19.	Rajasthan	-	-	1	-	1
20.	Sikkim	-	1	1	-	2
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	4	1	5
22.	Telangana	1	2	-	2	5
23.	Tripura	-	-	2	-	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1	-	1
25.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	1	1
26.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	0
	Grand Total	30	33	30	14	107

[English]

Exports from Labour Intensive Sectors

3757. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of exports from labour-intensive sectors during the last three years and the current year, year and sector-wise;

(b) whether the exports from the labour intensive sectors have declined during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, sectorwise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote the exports from such sectors and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to include any agricultural products produced in Madhya Pradesh under the said scheme 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total value of exports from the major labour-intensive sectors during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Export from Labour Intensive Sector	(Values In Million USD)					
Commodity	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (Upto Jan'17)	2017-18 Upto Jan'18)	%growth (Apr'17 Jan'18 over Apr'16 Jan'17)
Tea	681.79	720.03	731.26	609.12	706.93	16.06
Coffee	814.02	783.87	842.84	660.28	771.66	16.87
Gems and Jewellery	41266.07	39284.27	43412.76	35290.66	34302.98	-2.80
Engineering Goods	73074.84	61949.53	67216.12	52635.01	63961.87	21.52
Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10774.60	10119.36	9862.20	8110.07	8374.84	3.26
Man Made Yarn/ Fabs./Madeups etc.	5275.03	4621.66	4557.08	3732.05	3959.11	6.08
RMG of All Textiles	16833.32	16964.36	17368.15	13949.39	13772.58	1.27
Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	296.96	295.36	309.95	259.87	284.27	9.39
Carpet	1360.77	1440.07	1490.19	1217.25	1189.88	2.25
Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1378.04	1648.00	1926.75	1605.58	1479.81	7.83
Sports Goods	274.50	227.72	224.83	191.20	194.49	1.72
Rubber and Articles	1378.31	1379.26	1409.66	1343.48	1323.43	1.49
Total	153408.26	139433.49	149351.79	119603.95	130321.83	8.96

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*Provisional)

Due to different units of measurement, the quantity of sector-wise is not additive and hence total quantity of export is not available. The data in the above table reflects that India's total export from major labour-intensive sectors has increased by 8.96% during 2017-18 (Apr-Jan) as compared to corresponding period of previous year. Some labour intensive sectors like Gems and Jewellery, RMG of all Textiles, Carpet and Handicrafts excluding handmade carpet have shown decline in export during (Apr 2017- Jan 2018) as compared to corresponding period of previous year. The main reasons for declining trend of exports include global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc.

(c) In order to promote the India's export including labour intensive sector, the Government has announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) 100% EOU schemes for sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. During the mid term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) have been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs. 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs. 2,743 crore. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs. 1,140 crore.

In addition to above, financial assistance schemes under 12th Agriculture Export Promotion Plan Scheme of APEDA were provided to exporters for export of APEDA's scheduled products under the following components:

- i. Scheme for Infrastructure Development
- ii. Scheme for Quality Development
- iii. Scheme for Market Promotion

(d) Export promotion schemes are uniformly applicable to all States, including Madhya Pradesh.

Performance of Steel Sector

3758. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the performance of steel industry in public and private sector in terms of targets sets and achieved, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) the details of major policy decision taken in the recent past/under consideration to boost the sagging performance of steel sector; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce dumping of foreign imports in the steel sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) The Government continuously reviews the performance of the steel industry both in the private and public sector. Since the steel industry is deregulated, the Government does not set any target for production, exports, etc. The role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator for creating a conducive environment for the growth of steel industry in the country.

(b) The Government has notified the National Steel Policy, 2017 which aims to make Indian steel sector technologically advanced, globally competitive and self sufficient in the supply of high grade automotive steel, electric steel, special steels and applications. The Government has also notified the Policy for Providing Preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products in Government procurement for Government projects.

(c) To reduce dumping of foreign imports in country, Government has taken steps such as, increasing Customs Duty, imposition of Safeguard Duty and Anti-Dumping Duty on a number of steel products imports.

Faculty Positions in IITs

3759. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that vacancies of faculty positions in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Central Universities are going up year-after-year;

(b) if so, the details of vacancies, positions and jobs filled during the last five years and the current year in IITs, NITs and Central Universities, year-wise and institution-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for taking up special drives at least once in a year to fill up vacancies and other efforts being made to fill up the vacancies in a time-bound manner?

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 recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. The institutions publish a year round rolling advertisement to attract faculties. Some of the steps taken to fill up the vacancies are invitation to alumni, scientists/ experts and faculty from India and abroad, advertisements in international journals etc. In addition, institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to help foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions. The Government has decided to allow faculty working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Educational Institutions on long-term deputation, for a period of 10 years.

The age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years *w.e.f* 23.03.2007. 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all Central Universities (CUs) for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.

Further, steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, appointment of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) to permanent faculty positions have been taken.

The details of vacancies, positions and jobs filled during last five years and current year in IITs, NITs and CUs is being collected.

[*Translation*]

Identification of Tourist Places in Jharkhand

3760. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified certain locations to be developed as tourist places in various States of the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, location-wise, State/UTwise including Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme/plan in this regard; and

(c) 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) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism under its Scheme of Swadesh Darshan Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits has identified fifteen thematic circuits 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.

Under the scheme of PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive, 25 sites have been identified for development namely Amaravati, Srisailam and Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu & Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Varanasi, Ayodhya and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes including Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are enclosed as Statement.

Statement*The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and Prashad Schemes***I. Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
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 & 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- MoirangKhongjom- 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- LachenThangu- Gurudongmer- ManganGangtok-Tumin Lingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of EcoTourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
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- ShankarpurTajpur- Mandarmani-FraserganjBakkhlai- Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- KunkuriMainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel- Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94

1	2	3	4	5
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
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- MedavaramTadvai- Damaravi-MallurBogatha 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-MandsaurDhar 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 Distt & 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

1	2	3	4	5
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- TemiBermoik Tokel- Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior – Orchha–Khajuraho–Chanderi –Bhimbetka– Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- PatnaRajgir- 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
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung– Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region – Katarmal –Jogeshwar Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at JammuRajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K.	98.70
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at AnantnagKishtwar- Pahalgam – Daksum – Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith IslandNeil Island- Havelock Island Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & 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-AharAligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi Mirzapur-Gorakpur-KairanaDoamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki Azamgarh)	76.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-GhazipurSalempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria Mahoba-Sonbhadra- ChandauliMishrikh- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco- Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip–Khawhphawp–Lengpui–Durtlang – Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit– Churu (SalasarBalaji)– 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 (Sanwalyaji) 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
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- BharuchKutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)– SawaiMadhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)– Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)– Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort)	99.60

1	2	3	4	5
			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.	
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage ParkPaigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar DamOmkareshwar 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

II. Prashad Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
2014-15			
1.	Bihar	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93

1	2	3	4
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
2015-16			
5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
2016-17			
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
2017-18			
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganaga, Varanasi	10.72
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	62.82
Total			687.92

[English]

Export of Chrome ORE

3761. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has limited stock of Chrome Ore and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has imposed duty on export of chrome ore to discourage export and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Metal and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has suggested to withdraw the duty imposed on export of chrome ore and raw materials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is considering the suggestions of MMTC and if so, the reasons/logic 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) According to Indian Bureau of Mines, total reserves/resources of chrome ore in the country as on 1.4.2015 have been estimated at 344 million tonnes, with 102.2 million tonnes as Reserves and 241.8 million tonnes as Resources. The closing stock of chrome ore at mine head in the country during 2014-15 to 2016-17(P) are as follows:

(Qty in tonnes)

Mineral	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
	Qty	Qty	Qty
Chromite	2244547	2560054	2694445

(P): Provisional; Source: MCDR returns

(b) There is an export duty of 30% imposed on chrome ore and concentrates.

(c) Yes, Madam. MMTC Limited has suggested for rationalisation of duty on export of chrome ore and concentrates from 30% to a lower level.

(d) MMTC Limited has recently sent proposals for rationalisation of export duty on chrome ore and concentrates including removal of duty/reduction of duty with quantity ceiling.

(e) No change in export duty has been effected based on the proposal of MMTC Limited. Export duty on chrome ore and concentrates has not changed from 26th May, 2016.

Ministers' Discretionary Quota

3762. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quota limit of seats under the Minister of Human Resource Development's Discretionary quota;

(b) the details of the actual number of seats allotted to students under the quota over the last three years since the start of 2014; and

(c) whether the seats given under the quota exceed the quota limit and if so, the reasons behind this exceed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the decision taken in the 98th Meeting of the Board of Governors (BoG) of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) held on 1.7.2014, the special dispensation quota of Human Resource Development Minister and Chairman, KVS for admissions annually in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is 450.

(b) The total number of admissions made under the discretionary quota of Minister of Human Resource Development during the last three years is as under:-

2014-15	450
2015-16	3587
2016-17	8844

(c) Seats given under the Special Dispensation Quota have sometimes exceeded the limits due to huge demand from public across the country for admission in KVs. The admissions granted in excess of the limits under the Special Dispensation Quota were reported /ratified by the BoG of KVS.

Renovation of LUZ Church

3763. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Church of our Lady of Light, commonly, known as Luz Church which was built by the Portuguese has actually completed 500 years of existence and is a famed Heritage site in Chennai and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the said Church is in need of repairs and that its authorities have applied to the ASI for permission for renovation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has permitted the restoration of the Luz Church 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) The Church of our Lady of Light is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) The Archaeological Survey of India has not received such proposal.

[Translation]

Norms for selecting Tourist Places under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

3764. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed by the Government for selecting tourist places under Swadesh Darshan Scheme with a view to develop and promote tourism along with the number of tourist places identified so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for developing tourist

places in their respective States for promotion of tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has set up any time-frame to develop Buddha Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to develop the famous Buddhist pilgrimage site in Kaushambi by including the same into Buddha Circuit in order to boost tourism and 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) to (e) The projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations based on following criteria:

- Potential to be showcased as world class destination with diverse tourism experiences.
- Proximity to existing destinations with connectivity and other infrastructure.
- Job creation and livelihood enhancement in the region, while conserving and promoting the local arts, cultural, handicrafts, cuisine etc. at the destination.
- Ability to attract investment in private sector/ PPP with specific provisions.
- Follow a comprehensive area development approach for ensuring all the facilities required by the tourists in the identified circuits.
- Robust Operation and Management plan (O & M) as per pre-agreed service standards evaluated periodically by an independent agency.

Submission of proposals by the State Governments/ UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process and projects 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.

The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under the scheme including Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is enclosed as Statement.

Buddhist Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. All Buddhist sites in the country are covered

under this circuit. The details of projects sanctioned under Buddhist Circuit Theme are as under:

(Amt. in Rs. crore)			
Sr. No.	Name of State/ Sanction Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Madhya Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
2.	Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit—Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
3.	Bihar (2016-17)	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
4.	Gujarat (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-KutchBhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
5.	Andhra Pradesh (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34

Statement

State/Ut-wise details of projects Sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme including Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

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

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sikkim	NorthEast Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar Phadamchen- Nathang-SherathangTsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- ManganLachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu Gurudongmer-Mangan- GangtokTumin Lingee-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 & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
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

1	2	3	4	5
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-TirthamukhMandirghat- Dumboor- Narikel Kunja Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit:UdaipurDigha-Shankarpur-Tajpur Mandarmani- Fraserganj-BakkhlaiHenry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur Maheshpur -Ratanpur- KurdarSarodadadar Gangrel- Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur ChitrakootTirthgarh 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
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu Laknavaram- Medavaram- TadvaiDamaravi-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& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67

1	2	3	4	5
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- OkhareySombaria-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: VaishaliArrah-Masad- Patna-Rajgir-PawapuriChampapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj—DharmshalaDeoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung—Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region—Katarmal—Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-ShopianPulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag -KishtwarPahalgam–Daksum–Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-BaramullaKupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & 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- BagpatBarabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit–II (Bijnor-Meerut- Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-AligarhFatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur–Majuli–Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl–Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp– Lengpui – Durtlang – Chatlang Sakawrhmutuaitlang–Muthee–Beratlawng– Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit– Churu (Salasar Balaji)– Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) – MehandipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
Total of 2016-17				3191.38
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
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- BharuchKutch- 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

1	2	3	4	5
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)- SawaiMadhopur (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 TombsHayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar DamIndira 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

[English]

Degrees from IITs and Medical Colleges

3765. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is any data available on percentage of students opting for jobs abroad after completion of their degree from Indian

Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Government medical colleges during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount spent by the Government for each student studying in the IIT and the Government medical college; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop brain-drain and to retain the talent in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The percentage of students opting for jobs abroad after completion of their degree from IITs during the last five years is enclosed as Statement. As per information received from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, some medical practitioners

migrate to other countries for pursuing higher studies and employment. However, they do not maintain such data Centrally. As per the requirements of the Government of USA, Statement of Need (SON) Certificate and Exceptional Need Certificate (ENC) are issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to Indian students going to USA on J-1 visa for higher studies. From the year 2015 to 2017, the total number of SON/ENC issued to Indian students is as under:

Year	SON Certificate	ENC	Total
2015	959	17	976
2016	891	19	910
2017	958	14	972

(c) As per the Report of the Sub Committee of Council constituted in pursuance of the decision taken in the 49th IIT Council meeting, the estimated average expenditure on each student in IIT system is Rs. 5.2 lakh per year. However, no centralized data is available in respect of Medical Students.

(d) The Government is committed not only to retain the students passing out of the premier educational institutions in the country but also attract the Non-Resident Indians back to the Country. For attracting highly skilled researchers 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 & Technology (DST), and Ramalinga Swami Re-entry Fellowship by Department of Biotechnology. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has also taken many initiatives such as nonissue of No Obligation to Return to India (NORI) Certificate to anyone under any circumstances, except in cases where the age of the applicant is over 65 (sixty five) years on the date of submission of application, enhancing age of superannuation for doctors in teaching cadre upto 70 years, enhancing pay and allowances of doctors, revision of Assured Career Progression Scheme, removal of embargo/rider imposed on foreign qualified PG Doctors from five English speaking nations *i.e* US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in case of taking teaching profession. Various allowances like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have also been enhanced considerably for the faculty.

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Percentage (%) of Students opted for jobs abroad				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	IIT-Kharagpur	2.40	1.75	2.06	1.14	0.85
2.	IIT-Bombay	5.67	6.72	5.14	4.56	3.84
3.	IIT-Delhi	7.66	7.28	5.29	3.19	5.53
4.	IIT-Madras	3.88	3.38	2.55	3.21	1.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	
5.	IIT-Kanpur	Not available	Not available	3.38	1.81	1.36
6.	IIT-Guwahati	1.39	2.50	1.10	1.78	0.66
7.	IIT-Roorkee	1.34	1.66	0.98	1.93	0.60
8.	IIT-BHU Varanasi	0.77	0.71	0.52	0.52	0.58
9.	IIT-Patna	0	0	0	0	0
10.	IIT-Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0
11.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	0	0.23
12.	IIT-Jodhpur	0	0.67	0	0	0
13.	IIT-Indore					
14.	IIT-Ropar	5.00	2.40	0	0	0.89
15.	IIT-Mandi	5.38	0	0.87	4.72	3.09
16.	IIT-Hyderabad	No data is available with the institute				
17.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad					
18.	IIT- Tirupati	Academic Session commenced from 2015-16				
19.	IIT-Palakkad					
20.	IIT-Goa	Academic Session commenced from 2016-17				
21.	IIT-Jammu					
22.	IIT-Bhilai					
23.	IIT-Dharwad					

CISCE Examinations

3766. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) as said that the reduced pass marks for class X and Class XII board exams will come into effect from this academic session 2017-18 instead of the next session and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the evaluation of practical exams are likely to be done on the day of the

exam and at the school instead of at centralized evaluation centres and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of students of class X and class XII who are likely to write them during 2017-18 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) has informed that it has reduced the pass marks for the Class X from 35% to 33% and for class XII from 40% to 35% from the Examination year 2018 onwards.

(b) The CISCE has informed that this year (ISC year 2018 Examination) the Indian School Certificate (ISC)

practical examinations were evaluated in the School on the days of the respective practical examination, as against the earlier practice of evaluating them at the centralized marking centers.

(c) The requisite details are given hereunder:-

Sr. No.	Class	Numbers of Students
(i)	X (ICSE)	1,84,253
(ii)	XII (ISC)	81,758

E-commerce Platform

3767. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has partnered with any e- and if so, the details thereof, and commerce companies to drive digital literacy among small scale entrepreneurs and to sell their products through e-commerce platform; and

(b) whether the NSDC extends the same partnership to women entrepreneurs and if so, the details of such partnerships, State/UT-wise including of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has partnered with Amazon India to drive digital literacy among women entrepreneurs in Nagaland in order to enable them to sell their products internationally. For this, a two day workshop was conducted on 23rd to 24th January, 2017 at Mhachaki, Kohima, Nagaland under Amazon's Project Saheli in which forty two women entrepreneurs participated. The Saheli project aims to empower women entrepreneurs by enabling them to use Amazon's platform to showcase, sell and deliver their products using Amazon's powerful marketing tools and also to tell their story along with world-class retail expertise and global infrastructure. Post workshop, entrepreneurs are provided support with—Imaging, cataloguing and account management. Zynorique Initiatives Society, a local training provider assisted in setting up the photo studio for the imaging requirements of the sellers. This set up will also be used as a permanent center for sellers to get their queries answered.

EPFO Rate of Interest

3768. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest paid to the Employees Provident Fund subscribers during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the EPFO has any proposal to increase/reduce the rate of interest for the year 2017-18;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said proposal; and

(d) the number of employees likely to be benefitted/suffer loss as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The declared rate of interest on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) paid to the subscribers during the last three years is as under:

Year	Rate of Interest (in per cent.)	Date on which Rate of Interest declared
2014-15	8.75	23.01.2015
2015-16	8.80	23.05.2016
2016-17	8.65	24.04.2017

The interest rate on EPF is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board. The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), in its meeting held on 21.02.2018, has recommended 8.55 per cent. rate of interest to EPF subscribers for 2017-18. The proposal has now been sent to the Ministry of Finance for their concurrence to the interest rate of 8.55 per cent to the EPF subscribers for the year 2017-18.

(d) Approximately 19,97,84,374 number of accounts of account holders are likely to be credited with the statutory rate of interest declared for the year 2017-18.

[Translation]

ITI Set up in Tribal areas

3769. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial training centres have been set up in the tribal areas in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, location-wise details thereof; and

(c) the criteria prescribed for setting up the said industrial training centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) have informed that there are 13924 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country (2168 Government and 11756 Private ITIs), affiliated with National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT), out of which 901 ITIs are in the State of Maharashtra. The number of ITIs with their district wise location including Government and Private ITIs set up in rural and urban area, is attached as Statement. Under the Scheme 'Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism' for establishment of ITIs in Left Wing Extremism affected districts, Gadchiroli and Gondia districts in the State of Maharashtra, are covered for establishment of one ITI in each district. New norms have been notified with the criteria prescribed for setting

up of ITIs on 09.01.2018. The details of these norms are available in public domain as "Affiliation Norms for ITIs - 2017". ITIs are set up as per the new norms approved. There is no separate norms for establishing ITIs in tribal areas. However, following criteria are prescribed under general guidelines:

- Special consideration has been given for availability of plot area *i.e.* The ITI should preferably be constructed as an integrated building or in 2 parts separated by not more than one km.
- Building shall be constructed according to National Building By laws or by laws applicable in respective state including tribal area region.
- Where local building bye-laws are not available, National Building Code (NBC) of India shall be applicable.
- For regions with diverse terrains, respective building code norms of the state to be followed.

Statement

Number of Government and Private ITIs set up in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra State (as on 15.03.2018)

Maharashtra

Sl. No.	District Name	Number of ITIs			Number of ITIs in Rural Area		Number of ITIs in Urban Area	
		Number of Govt. ITIs	Number of Private ITIs	Total it is	Number of Govt. it is	Number of Private ITIs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Number of Private ITIs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ahmadnagar	16	26	42	16	25	0	1
2.	Akola	8	1	9	7	1	1	0
3.	Amravati	18	12	30	16	12	2	0
4.	Aurangabad	11	8	19	8	5	3	3
5.	Bhandara	12	28	40	11	25	1	3
6.	Bid	12	9	21	10	8	2	1
7.	Buldana	13	7	20	13	5	0	2
8.	Chandrapur	18	32	50	16	29	2	3
9.	Dhule	6	7	13	5	7	1	0
10.	Gadchiroli	16	0	16	16	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Gondiya	5	8	13	4	7	1	1
12.	Hingoli	6	1	7	6	1	0	0
13.	Jalgaon	17	53	70	15	51	2	2
14.	Jalna	8	4	12	8	4	0	0
15.	Kolhapur	12	36	48	11	35	1	1
16.	Latur	11	2	13	10	2	1	0
17.	Mumbai	13	8	21	5	7	8	1
18.	Mumbai Suburban	0	8	8	0	8	0	0
19.	Nagpur	17	62	79	15	55	2	7
20.	Nanded	17	6	23	17	6	0	0
21.	Nandurbar	8	2	10	8	2	0	0
22.	Nashik	21	25	46	19	25	2	0
23.	Osmanabad	8	7	15	8	7	0	0
24.	Palghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Parbhani	9	2	11	9	2	0	0
26.	Pune	16	48	64	12	46	4	2
27.	Raigarh	16	3	19	15	3	1	0
28.	Ratnagiri	10	6	16	9	6	1	0
29.	Sangli	10	15	25	9	14	1	1
30.	Satara	11	8	19	10	8	1	0
31.	Sindhudurg	8	1	9	7	1	1	0
32.	Solapur	12	23	35	11	23	1	0
33.	Thane	20	9	29	16	8	4	1
34.	Wardha	8	15	23	7	15	1	0
35.	Washim	6	0	6	5	0	1	0
36.	Yavatmal	18	2	20	17	2	1	0
Total		417	484	901	371	455	46	29

The information furnished above, is exported from NCVT MIS Portal as on date 15th March, 2018

[English]

Studio Theatre Scheme

3770. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding adequacy of budgetary allocations in 2018-19 for Scheme of Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure including 'Studio Theatre Scheme' against funds utilization in 2017-18;

(b) the details regarding various components of the scheme and pending applications for financial grant under the scheme; and

(c) the criteria and procedure adopted and agencies involved in the implementation of the scheme at State/UT level?

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) Proposed Budgetary allocation in 2018-2019 for "Scheme of Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure" is Rs.3700 lakh.

The Scheme has the following two components:-

Component-I: Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres.

Component-II: Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC).

During financial year 2017-2018, as on 14.03.2018, total of Rs.2.34 crores have been utilized under both the scheme components.

All applications received under the Scheme have been processed as per guidelines of the scheme and no application is lying unattended.

(c) Central financial assistance under the Scheme is provided to reputed not-for-profit cultural organizations, State Governments/Union Territories, Central/State Govt. Agencies/bodies, State Governments/Union Territories, Central/State Government Agencies/bodies, Universities, Municipal Corporations etc. for creation of appropriately equipped training, rehearsal & performance spaces, various cultural spaces, studio theatres, Tagore Cultural Complexes etc. for artistes to propagate, disseminate

arts and culture and foster multi-dimensional interest in creativity and cultural expressions in the country.

The implementing agency of the projects under the Scheme at State/UT level is State Govt./UT Administration or the applicant not-for-profit cultural organizations etc.

Ministry of Culture releases the grant to eligible projects recommended by the Expert Committee constituted under the Scheme.

Inclusion of Taj Mahal under adopt a Heritage Scheme

3771. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not added Taj Mahal in the list of monuments under Adopt a Heritage Scheme which was launched on the World Tourism Day and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of requests/consents received by the Government from private players for adopting Taj Mahal and other monuments in the country along with the details of the corporate agencies/private players therein;

(c) the role played by the private players in upkeep of the monuments for which they have received the 'letters of intent' from the Government; and

(d) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to supervise the private players who have adopted heritage monuments in the country and 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) Taj Mahal is one of the monuments under Adopt a Heritage Project, launched on the World Tourism Day, 2017.

(b) Letter of Intent has been issued to 24 agencies for the Submission of Vision Bids for 75 sites, other than Taj. Two expression of interest has been received for Taj. However, no decision has been taken yet. The details enclosed are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The private players will undertake gap analysis of the actual requirement of the basic and advanced

amenities, within the permissible guidelines of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and prepare a Vision Bid Proposal accordingly for the site opted by them. Once vision bid is accepted, MoU will be signed with the related party for upkeep of the Monument for overall enhanced tourist experience.

(d) Inter-Ministerial Committee would periodically monitor the project through designated officers and Project Management Consultant (PMC). PMC will periodically monitor & review the scheme through ICT (Information and Communication Technology) enabled digital solution for real time monitoring & offline monitoring through analysis of feedback from the tourists.

Statement

The details of sites Under "Adopt a Heritage" Project opted by Corporates/Private Players.

Sl. No.	Name of heritage site	Phase	Monument Mitra
1	2	3	4
1.	Hampi, Karnataka	Phase I	Yatra Online
	Lotus Mahal, Hampi	Phase IV	Orange County Resorts & Hotel
	Ancient Pathway revival from Virupaksha Temple to Vitthala Temple, Hampi Krishna Temple (behind Baravalinga), Hampi Laxmi Narsihma, Hampi	Phase IV	Heritage Resorts-Hampi
2.	Leh Palace, Jammu & Kashmir	Phase I	Yatra Online
3.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	Phase I	Yatra Online
4.	Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra	Phase I	Yatra Online
5.	Purana Qila, New Delhi	Phase I	NBCC
6.	Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi	Phase I	Travel Corporation of India
7.	Agrasen Ki Baoli, New Delhi	Phase I	Global Vaish Organisation
8.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, Kerala	Phase I	Travel Corporation of India
9.	Gangotri Temple Area, Trail to Gaumukh, Uttarakhand	Phase I	ATOAI
10.	Mt. Stok Kangri (Ladhakh, J&K)	Phase I	ATOAI
11.	Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha	Phase I	TK International
		Phase II	Dalmia Bharat
12.	Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Phase I	TK International
13.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Odisha	Phase I	TK International
14.	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	Phase III	Apperjay Park Hotels
15.	Taj Corridor, Agra	Phase II	GMR Sports Pvt Limited
16.	Red Fort, Agra	Phase II	GMR Sports Pvt Limited
17.	Itimad-Ud-Daula, Agra	Phase II	GMR Sports Pvt Limited
18.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	Phase II	GMR Sports Pvt Limited

1	2	3	4
19.	Rock Cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli, Guntur	Phase II	ITC Limited
20.	Ramappa Temple, Palampet	Phase II	GMR Sports Pvt Limited
21.	Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi	Phase II	GMR Sports Pvt Limited
22.	Khajuraho Temples	Phase II	GMR Sports Pvt Limited
23.	Red Fort, Delhi	Phase II	GMR Sports Pvt Limited
		Phase III	Inter Globe Foundation
		Phase II	Dalmia Bharat
24.	Elephants Caves, Mumbai	Phase II	Mahesh Enterprise
25.	Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan	Phase II	I Love Foundation
26.	Kolaba Fort, Alibaug	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
27.	Basilica Bom Jesus, Goa	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
28.	Se Cathedral	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
29.	Chapel of St. Catherine	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
30.	Church of St. Francis Assisi	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
31.	Museum of Christian Art (convent of St. Monica)	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd..
32.	Church of St. John of God	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
33.	Our lady of Rosary	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
34.	Church of St. Augustine Ruins	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
35.	Church of St. Cajetan	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
36.	Church of St. Ann's	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
37.	Church of our lady of Mount	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
38.	Royal Chapel of St. Anthony	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
39.	Pillar of flogging	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
40.	Aguada Fort and Lighthouse, Panjim	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
41.	Morjim Beach, Goa	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
42.	Chapora Fort, Goa	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
43.	Cabo De Rama Fort, Old Goa	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
44.	Jaigarh Fort, Andheri	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.

1	2	3	4
45.	Sassoon Docks, Mumbai	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
46.	Bekal Fort	Phase II	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.
47.	Char Minar, Hyderabad	Phase II	ITC Limited
48.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri sites, Bhubaneswar	Phase II	Dalmia Bharat
49.	Gandikota Fort, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	Phase II	Dalmia Bharat
50.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Phase II	Dalmia Bharat
51.	Adham Khan Tomb	Phase II	Blue Bells International School
52.	Bio Diversity Park, Vasant Kunj, Delhi	Phase II	Archer & Angel
53.	Bhuli Bhatiyariin, Delhi	Phase II	Sanjay Chabra
54.	Nalanada, Bihar	Phase III	Yes Bank
55.	Bodhgaya, Bihar	Phase III	Yes Bank
56.	Sanchi Stupa and group of monuments	Phase III	Yes Bank
57.	Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur	Phase III	V- Resorts
58.	Surajkund, Faridabad	Phase III	V- Resorts
59.	Tipu Palace, Bangaluru	Phase III	V- Resorts
60.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh	Phase III	V- Resorts
61.	Amer Fort	Phase III	V- Resorts
62.	Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda, Hyderabad	Phase III	Aga Khan Trust for Culture
63.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Phase III	Aga Khan Trust for Culture
64.	Khan I Khana	Phase III	InterGlobe Foundation
65.	Kaziranga National Park (Others)	Phase III	JTI Group, Assam
66.	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar	Phase III	JTI Group, Assam
67.	Kareng Ghar, Sibsagar	Phase III	JTI Group, Assam
68.	Shiva Daul, Sibsagar	Phase III	JTI Group, Assam
69.	Moth ki Masjid, Masjid Moth	Phase III	Caper Travels, Delhi
70.	Azim Khan Tomb, Lado Sarai	Phase III	Caper Travels, Delhi
71.	Jamali Kamali Tomb & Mosque, Mehrauli	Phase III	Caper Travels, Delhi
72.	Baoli in the vicinity of Jamali Kamali, Mehrauli, Delhi	Phase III	Caper Travels, Delhi
73.	Mahabalipuram	Phase III	IATO, Delhi
74.	Ellora Caves	Phase III	IATO, Delhi
75.	Agha Khan Palace, Pune	Phase IV	Aga Khan Trust for Culture

[Translation]

Posting of Teachers

3772. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is seriously considering the proposal regarding posting of teachers of urban areas in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action so far in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as per the prescribed norms for different levels of schooling at elementary and secondary level.

However, the Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various forums. Additionally, advisories have been issued to the States and UTs to ensure that all school teachers spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy.

Uniform Syllabus

3773. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether different State Education Boards and other agencies/institutions at school level have different syllabus and if so, the rational thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce uniform syllabus for Central Board of Secondary

Education, State Boards, the National Institute of Open Schooling and Indian Certificate School Examination Board and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from various parties to shut down State Education Board at primary, secondary and higher secondary level and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the follow up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 recommends that the national system of education will be based on a National Curriculum Framework (NCF), which contains a common core along with other components which are flexible. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages. As a follow up to the NCF, model curriculum, syllabi, text-books and other supplementary material are developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and State Education Boards either adopt or adapt NCERT's model syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks based on NCF, so as to suit the State-specific needs, and to cater to the diversity in the country across States in culture, language and topography.

(b) No, Madam. Multiplicity of curricula and educational resources are desirable as the uniform syllabus across nation does not take into account the local contexts, culture and language. However, the National Policy on education proposed a national framework of curriculum with a common core of values that includes history of India's freedom movement, the constitutional obligations and other content essential to nurture a national identity. These elements are designed to promote values such as India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy, secularism, gender equality, protection of environment, removal of social barriers, promotion of small family norms and inculcation of scientific temper.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Wages for Differently Abled Workers

3774. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a separate law pertaining to daily wages being paid to differently abled unskilled workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to introduce such law for the welfare of unskilled differently abled workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, 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 different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions.

The minimum rates of wages for differently abled persons shall be the same as payable to the workers of appropriate category.

Kitchen Cum Stores under MDMS

3775. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of financial assistance is provided by the Government for the construction of kitchen cum stores house for cooking mid-day meals and safe storage house for storage of foodgrains in schools under the mid-day meal scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise and the number of students benefited, number of youth provided employment and the budget allocate to States during the last three years along with the details of per day per child food consumption cost/compensation incurred under the scheme; and

(c) the monitoring system put in place by the Government to ensure that good quality food is served to students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, the Central Government started providing 100% Central Assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-stores at a flat rate of Rs. 60,000/- per unit since 2006-07. The norms for kitchen-cum-stores have been revised from the month of December, 2009 and the cost of construction of kitchen-cum-stores is now determined on the basis of plinth area norms and the State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the State/UT on sharing basis. The revised norms prescribe 20 sq. mtr. plinth area for construction of kitchen-cum-stores in schools having upto 100 children; for every additional 100 children, additional 4 sq. mtr. plinth area will be added. States/UTs have the flexibility to modify the slab of 100 children depending upon local conditions. As per revised norms Financial assistance is shared between Centre and States & UTs in prescribed ratio. The State and UT-wise funds released for construction of kitchen-cum-store during the years from 2006-2007 to 2017-2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise number of children benefited, cook-cum-helpers engaged and fund released by the Government to the States/UTs under the scheme during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively. Under the scheme, the cooking cost per day per child during the last three years is as under:

(in Rs.)

2014-15 (w.e.f. 01.07.2014)		2015-16 (w.e.f. 01.07.2015)		2016-17 (w.e.f. 01.07.2016)	
Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
3.59	5.38	3.86	5.78	4.13	6.18

The cooking costs are to be shared between Central Government and States & UTs in prescribed ratio. Several States and UTs are also contributing additional funds over and above their minimum mandatory share under the Scheme. Besides the above, the Central Government provides 100% funding for food grains, transport assistance, kitchen devices and Management Monitoring & Evaluation expenses. Food grains under the scheme are provided through Food Corporation of India (FCI) to States and UTs at rates under National Food Security Act, 2013 *i.e.* Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per kg for wheat and Rice respectively. The economic cost of wheat is Rs. 23.45 per kg and that of rice is Rs. 32.67 per kg.

(c) The Government has adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development and also a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation. At the State level, a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed

by the State Chief Secretary and, at the District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District. At local level Gram Panchayats/ Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid-day meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc., implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis. Moreover, Automated Monitoring System (AMS) has been put in place for real time monitoring of MDMS using different communication modes like SMS, IVRS, Mobile Apps, Online web applications. In addition, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions (JRM) consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRM are shared with concerned States and UTs for taking suitable action on the findings.

Statement-I

State and UT-wise funds released for construction of Kitchen cum Store during the years from 2006-2007 to 2017-2018 under MDMS

S.No. States and UTs		Funds Released for construction of Kitchen cum Store during the years from 2006-2007 to 2017-2018
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58165.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2494.87
3.	Assam	46885.32
4.	Bihar	45193.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	30002.19
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	23203.15
8.	Haryana	11710.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9029.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8393.63

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	40845.49
12.	Karnataka	53929.42
13.	Kerala	15202.81
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66148.11
15.	Maharashtra	51448.01
16.	Manipur	4283.42
17.	Meghalaya	14677.08
18.	Mizoram	2970.25
19.	Nagaland	2518.96
20.	Odisha	40579.81
21.	Punjab	11659.00
22.	Rajasthan	47135.85
23.	Sikkim	684.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	45007.60
25.	Telangana*	-
26.	Tripura	7763.93
27.	Uttarakhand	14999.88
28.	Uttar Pradesh	75000.66
29.	West Bengal	85818.44
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1295.69
31.	Chandigarh	23.34
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65.52
33.	Daman and Diu	39.39
34.	Delhi	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00
36.	Puducherry	55.20
Total		817230.55

*Included in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise details of Number of Children Covered and Cook-cum-helper engaged during the last three years under Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Children	No. of Cookscum Helpers Engaged	Children	No. of Cookscum Helpers Engaged	Children	No. of Cookscum Helpers Engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2917601	97251	2801432	92105	2705551	92105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245291	7736	238681	7729	169092	6749
3.	Assam	4474903	122724	4386452	121441	4269022	122724
4.	Bihar	13150423	235181	13916506	236278	12684059	238869
5.	Chhattisgarh	2877038	95524	2915536	93420	2654634	89791
6.	Goa	145351	2067	143135	2623	143768	2696
7.	Gujarat	4260527	90671	4394849	89796	4441071	87419
8.	Haryana	1945224	32610	1707877	30652	1462837	30236
9.	Himachal Pradesh	542750	23478	527332	22813	526177	22378
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	712990	29555	724980	30648	409189	30110
11.	Jharkhand	2585142	81203	2829835	81824	2862717	81417
12.	Karnataka	4767100	117842	4635376	118886	4583175	118199
13.	Kerala	2522323	13700	2494924	13664	2654807	14373
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7244591	243309	6411390	236986	6031401	232183
15.	Maharashtra	9762850	164479	9394423	163523	9410211	167909
16.	Manipur	186596	6528	186655	6951	179581	6762
17.	Meghalaya	510550	16965	526947	17094	522526	17546
18.	Mizoram	137123	5166	141043	5220	138808	5071
19.	Nagaland	234936	5057	187006	5057	157832	4643
20.	Odisha	4733551	128020	4557835	128817	4527396	128000
21.	Punjab	1653092	41820	1577526	42343	1544463	42510
22.	Rajasthan	4945930	124616	4520007	115622	4423541	115622
23.	Sikkim	76120	1891	67906	1884	63472	1891

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	4810470	128130	4809942	128130	4689441	128130
25.	Telangana	2012329	55151	1966087	53492	1875755	52669
26.	Tripura	355156	10941	375912	10926	370096	10943
27.	Uttarakhand	667647	29397	647167	28699	657323	397829
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10326042	401378	9907312	398073	10320978	28092
29.	West Bengal	12098740	237774	12026619	244744	12037938	238106
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27958	721	28173	721	26311	721
31.	Chandigarh	46779	740	52726	746	46105	741
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34320	861	33385	927	33302	925
33.	Daman and Diu	14232	304	14403	317	14704	320
34.	Delhi	1166583	20845	1121808	19271	1085961	19228
35.	Lakshadweep	7168	113	6908	110	6452	110
36.	Puducherry	55474	1031	47771	1031	41157	1031
Total		102254904	2574779	100325867	2552563	97770853	2538048

Statement-III

State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under Mid Day Meal Scheme during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31556.76	29064.76	24402.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3351.71	3273.34	3355.92
3.	Assam	47985.16	55376.49	54846.72
4.	Bihar	136532.1	120013.29	114257.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	31564.09	26991.77	29196.57
6.	Goa	1403.61	1297.2	1230.38
7.	Gujarat	44783.33	38053.3	40756.01
8.	Haryana	16398.99	12382.8	11539.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7460.91	8141.23	8028.63

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6203.3	8366.30	11393.26
11.	Jharkhand	21508.92	24518.16	38196.77
12.	Karnataka	56610.57	41939.61	43937.98
13.	Kerala	22575.34	17120.97	17781.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79567.82	60698.68	65741.79
15.	Maharashtra	95059.83	103072.93	70686.68
16.	Manipur	3281.86	2452.83	2691.66
17.	Meghalaya	6247.18	7024.6	6239.53
18.	Mizoram	2049.78	2060.99	2017.24
19.	Nagaland	4226.96	1073.68	2423.56
20.	Odisha	49303.55	39731.89	43841.08
21.	Punjab	13500.81	16650.04	13773.43
22.	Rajasthan	41757.13	41934.63	45451.46
23.	Sikkim	1040.14	1001.38	899.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	63991.1	44253.83	42846.05
25.	Telangana	20114.42	17435.58	18085.87
26.	Tripura	4827.01	5129.42	5279.73
27.	Uttarakhand	8931.74	10419.33	8483.19
28.	Uttar Pradesh	105142.49	86192.86	101736.19
29.	West Bengal	109189.56	75582.33	106921.55
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.2	281.46	415.17
31.	Chandigarh	810.479	756.43	819.3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	409.772	569.38	638.51
33.	Daman and Diu	213.31	272.37	284.48
34.	Delhi	7892.3	9449.23	9075.93
35.	Lakshadweep	108.81	127.04	127.60
36.	Puducherry	597.7	520.77	459.94
	Total	1046521	913230.9	947861

[English]

Prices of Kerosene

3776. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of prices of kerosene and LPG along with the production costs, taxes levied and subsidies provided thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, product-wise,

(b) whether the Government has raised the price of kerosene for the first time in five years recently;

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

(d) the present status of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme for transfer of kerosene subsidy into the consumers account;

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure proper monitoring and implementation of the said scheme throughout the country; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the kerosene consumption due to increase in the use of clean/renewable energy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government continues to

modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene. Current subsidy/under recovery on sale of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized domestic LPG is Rs. 13.81/Litre and Rs. 195.91/14.2 Kg cylinder respectively.

The details of prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during the last three years and current year are given as per enclosed Statement. The details of current applicable taxes on Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene are given as under:-

- The Customs duty on Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene is NIL.
- Post implementation of Goods and Service tax (GST) effective 01.07.2017, Excise duty and Sales Tax/VAT have been subsumed into GST as Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene are under the ambit of GST with applicable rate of 5%.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has launched Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme with effect from 01.04.2016. Jharkhand has become the first State in the country to implement DBTK in all districts of the State.

(f) The allocation of PDS Kerosene of the States/UTs is done after taking into account factors such as increase in domestic LPG/PNG connections, increase in electricity coverage, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs etc.

Statement

Date	PDS SKO Rs./litre)	Domestic LPG	
		Subsidized	Non-subsidized
1	2	3	4
As on 01.04.2014	14.96	414.00	980.50
01.05.2014			928.50
01.06.2014			905.00
25.06.2014			906.00
01.07.2014			922.50
01.08.2014			920.00

1	2	3	4
01.09.2014			901.00
01.10.2014			880.00
23.10.2014		417.00	883.50
01.11.2014*	15.14		865.00
01.12.2014			752.00
01.01.2015			708.50
01.02.2015			605.00
16.02.2015	15.24		
01.03.2015			610.00
01.04.2015#		417.82	621.00
01.05.2015	15.24		616.00
01.06.2015			626.50
01.07.2015			608.50
01.08.2015			585.00
01.09.2015			559.50
01.10.2015			517.50
01.11.2015			545.00
01.12.2015			606.50
09.12.2015		419.26	608.00
01.01.2016		419.33	657.50
01.02..2016		419.22	575.00
01.03.2016		419.13	513.50
04.03.2016	15.42		
01.04.2016			509.50
25.04.2016	15.36		
01.05.2016		419.15	527.50
01.06.2016		419.18	548.50

1	2	3	4
03.06.2016	15.02		
01.07.2016		421.16	537.50
07.07.2016	15.27		
01.08.2016	15.53	423.09	487.00
16.08.2016	15.68		
01.09.2016	15.94	425.06	466.50
16.09.2016	16.19		
21.09.2016	16.40		
01.10.2016	16.66	427.09	490.00
16.10.2016	16.92		
28.10.2016		428.59	492.00
01.11.2016	17.17	430.64	529.50
16.11.2016	17.51		
01.12.2016	17.76	432.71	584.00
16.12.2016	18.02		
01.01.2017	18.28	434.71	585.00
16.01.2017	18.54		
01.02.2017	18.77	434.80	651.50
01.03.2017		434.93	737.50
01.04.2017		440.90	723.00
07.04.2017	19.03		
16.04.2017	19.29		
01.05.2017	19.65	442.77	631.00
16.05.2017	19.91		
01.06.2017	20.17	446.65	552.50
16.06.2017	20.43		
01.07.2017	21.09	477.46	564.00

1	2	3	4
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
01.11.2017		495.69	742.00
15.11.2017	22.12		
01.12.2017		495.69	747.00
01.01.2018	22.39	495.64	741.00
16.01.2018	22.65		
01.02.2018	22.91	495.63	736.00
16.02.2018	23.17		
01.03.2018	23.44	493.09	689.00

Notes – *Since there is 'Nil' allocation of PDS kerosene in Delhi from Q3, 2013-14, RSP of PDS kerosene w.e.f. 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai. Effective 1st January, 2015, Modified DBTL scheme has been implemented in the entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL Subsidy at Delhi.

[Translation]

Laying of Gas Pipeline

3777. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/IGL has received any submission/requests from Gujarat for laying pipelines during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In the State of Gujarat, most of the trunk gas pipelines are maintained by Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL) and GAIL (India) Limited.

Government of Gujarat had approached the Ministry of Finance for financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL) for execution of Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur Pipeline (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.

As per available information, this Ministry/Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) in the last three years have not received any request to lay gas pipelines in the State of Gujarat.

[English]

Facilities to Beedi Workers

3778. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Directorate General of Labour Welfare and Welfare Commissioners have not been able to ensure proper and adequate facilities to Beedi workers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has carried out any study and assessment in this regard;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to plug the shortcomings and to ameliorate the condition of Beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The O/o Directorate General of Labour Welfare through its Welfare Commissioners provides following facilities to beedi workers:-

- i. Health care facilities to the workers and their dependents through 12 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries.
- ii. Financial Assistance for Education of wards of the workers.
- iii. Financial assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakh in three installments under Revised Integrated Housing Scheme-2016 for making pucca house.

As per the directions of Ministry of Finance regarding continuation of Central Government Schemes beyond 12th FYP, orders have been issued for third party evaluation of the Labour Welfare Schemes. Benefits under the Education scheme are being disbursed through the National Scholarship Portal and a portal has been developed for the Housing Scheme to ensure effective and transparent implementation of the schemes.

[Translation]

Scholarship for Single Girl Child

3779. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scholarship scheme for single girl child;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features and objectives of the scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include even the families under the scheme which have two or more girl children but no male child; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is implementing Merit Scholarship Schemes for single girl child to provide scholarships to the meritorious Single Girl Students, who are the only child of their parents. It provide Rupees Five Hundred (Rs.500/) per month to Single Girl Child who is pursuing further studies for class XI & XII and have passed the CBSE class Xth exam with 60%/ 6.2 CGPA or more marks/grades.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Export of Wheat and Rice

3780. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of wheat and rice exported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure the minimum price to wheat and rice farmers in the country and also to ensure regular supply of foodgrains in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of quantum of wheat and rice exported during each of the last three years and the current year 2017-18 (till January, 2018) is given below:

Values In Million USD

Commodity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Upto Jan-18)	
	Qty(ton)	Values	Qty(ton)	Values	Qty(ton)	Values	Qty(ton)	Values
Rice Basmati	3698927	4516.28	4045831	3477.98	3985210	3208.60	3274260	3306.69
Rice (Other Than Basmati)	8302209	3336.84	6464589	2368.64	6770833	2525.19	7017081	2889.65
Wheat	2924053	828.75	666675	164.22	265611	66.85	192957	50.86

Source: DGCI&S / Note:2017 18 figures are provisional.

(b) To ensure the minimum price to wheat and rice farmers in the country, Government take steps such as fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year and carrying out procurement of wheat and rice from the farmers to have regular supply of foodgrains in the domestic market.

Incentives for States Promoting Exports

3781. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide incentives for States that play a proactive role in promoting exports as it will help boost economic growth and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has sought the views of the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked all the States to appoint at least one nodal officer who will be in charge of exports and other related activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received by the Union Government from the State Governments 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) The Government has requested all States/UTs to nominate a Senior Officer as the Export

Commissioner who would coordinate all export efforts, required from the different agencies of the State Government. So far, 28 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Goa, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat have informed that they have nominated as State Export Commissioner in their State.

Export-import Policy

3782. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the current Export-Import policy of the Government with respect to agriculture products/ produce;

(b) whether Indian farmers are getting maximum prices for their produce despite excessive import of Agriculture/food products and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the said Export-Import policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other remedial steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The export and import policy for agricultural products is framed keeping several factors in mind such as availability of surplus over the domestic requirements (including the requirement of buffer stock

and strategic reserve, if any), concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc.

So far as export policy is concerned, the only major agricultural commodity, export of which is prohibited, is edible oils. However, several exemptions have been allowed and bulk export of Groundnut oil, Sesame oil, Soyabean oil, Maize (Corn) oil, Rice Bran oil, Coconut oil, Organic edible oils and minor forest produce oils is permitted. Exports of all edible oils are also allowed in consumer packs of up to 5 Kgs subject to Minimum Export Price of USD 900/MT. Export of all other agricultural products is permitted subject to fulfilment of conditions specified for individual products.

As regards import policy, import of agricultural products is allowed subject to fulfilment of phytosanitary requirements and other conditions specified for individual products. However, some quantitative restrictions (2 lakh MT p.a. for Tur and 3 lakh MT p.a. for Moong & Urad) have been imposed on import of pulses.

(b) The prices of agricultural commodities depend on several factors such as demand and supply situation (both domestic and international), prevailing international prices, quality etc. So far as imports are concerned, India's import of agricultural commodities is dominated by edible oils and pulses, which are in short supply in India and imports are necessary. Import of other commodities is not large enough to impact the domestic price in any significant way.

(c) and (d) The review of Export-Import Policy for agricultural products is an ongoing process. The policies in respect of individual products are framed on the basis of prevailing situation after consultation with the line Ministries/Departments such as Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution etc. and other stakeholders.

[*Translation*]

Share in World Agricultural Exports

3783. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

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

(a) whether India's share in world agricultural exports is very low in many items and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating India's share in world agricultural export at present;

(b) the total quantity and value of agricultural products/produce exported as well as imported into the country during each of the last three years, product and rate-wise and country-wise; and

(c) whether the Government is taking any effective steps to increase exports of agricultural products/produce from the country 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per World Trade Organization (WTO) International Trade Statistics, 2017 (based on trade in 2016), India is the 10th largest exporter of agricultural products in the world with a share of 2.1%. Shares of the other leading agricultural exporting countries, from 6th to 9th position, are in the same range as that of India *i.e.* 2.1 %-2.4%. Hence, India's share in the world agriculture trade cannot be termed as low as India also has a large domestic consumption base for agricultural products.

(b) Commodity wise details of India's exports and imports of agricultural products are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively. Country wise details of India's exports and imports of agricultural products are enclosed as Statement-III.

(c) Yes, Madam. Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities is a continuous process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products, *viz.* Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board Rubber Board and Spices Board. These organisations also seek to promote exports through participation in international fairs & exhibitions, taking initiatives to gain market access for different products in different markets, dissemination of market intelligence, taking steps to ensure quality of exported products etc.

Statement-I*India's Export of Agricultural Products (Commodity-wise)*

Qty in MT; Value in US\$ Mill; Rate in US\$/MT

Product Name	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marine Products	10,73,268.95	5,510.01	5,133.86	9,76,246.82	4,761.96	4,877.82	11,90,442.35	5,917.78	4,971.08
Buffalo Meat	14,75,540.00	4,781.18	3,240.29	13,14,161.00	4,068.66	3,096.01	13,30,013.00	3,924.63	2,950.82
Basmati Rice	37,02,284.00	4,518.25	1,220.40	40,44,833.00	3,477.35	859.70	39,99,722.00	3,222.35	805.64
Spices	9,23,258.39	2,429.43	2,631.37	8,20,649.87	2,502.48	3,049.39	10,07,837.45	2,890.41	2,867.93
Non-Basmati Rice	82,25,564.00	3,319.81	403.60	63,74,172.00	2,307.72	362.04	68,13,397.00	2,553.79	374.82
Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	11,42,534.00	1,900.19	1,663.14	13,46,499.00	1,937.87	1,439.19	10,00,022.00	1,627.07	1,627.03
Sugar	19,52,703.00	870.29	445.68	38,24,010.00	1,482.10	387.58	25,45,061.00	1,292.09	507.69
Fresh Vegetables	20,19,342.00	754.41	373.59	18,72,020.00	727.80	388.78	36,31,973.00	852.22	234.64
Coffee	2,20,484.67	811.93	3,682.48	2,54,052.71	780.31	3,071.45	2,88,163.96	843.57	2,927.40
Groundnut	7,08,376.00	760.35	1,073.37	5,36,815.00	614.81	1,145.29	7,25,114.00	810.95	1,118.38
Oil Meals	39,04,381.00	1,324.08	339.13	20,14,679.00	535.58	265.84	36,47,307.00	799.44	219.19
Cashew	1,34,567.00	909.25	6,756.86	1,03,130.00	768.07	7,447.59	92,175.00	790.62	8,577.38
Fresh Fruits	4,84,373.00	514.33	1,061.85	5,73,203.00	594.27	1,036.75	7,98,723.00	741.93	928.90
Tea	2,15,209.62	680.97	3,164.22	2,46,850.42	719.96	2,916.58	2,44,459.83	734.25	3,003.56
Castor Oil	5,46,503.15	770.45	1,409.78	5,86,778.17	705.20	1,201.82	6,00,527.23	676.43	1,126.39
Tobacco Unmanufactured	2,19,566.83	680.01	3,097.05	2,15,033.16	664.99	3,092.50	2,05,101.28	636.71	3,104.37
Processed Fruits and Juices	NA	591.86	NA	NA	573.31	NA	5,33,369.85	582.39	1,091.91
Cereal Preparations	3,05,931.00	495.64	1,620.10	3,13,208.00	505.84	1,615.03	3,41,434.00	532.23	1,558.81
Guargum	6,65,233.00	1,552.14	2,333.23	3,65,097.00	553.09	1,514.91	4,23,283.00	467.10	1,103.52
Misc Processed Items	NA	457.46	NA	NA	442.75	NA	NA	458.02	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sesame Seeds	3,75,619.06	772.19	2,055.78	3,28,316.57	459.57	1,399.78	3,08,747.50	403.91	1,308.22
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	278.56	NA	NA	316.13	NA	NA	325.14	NA
Alcoholic Beverages	NA	369.17	NA	NA	309.75	NA	2,32,597.96	300.23	1,290.77
Processed Vegetables	NA	282.32	NA	NA	258.71	NA	1,93,836.18	264.73	1,365.74
Dairy Products	NA	354.65	NA	NA	257.58	NA	91,043.67	255.28	2,803.93
Other Cereals	35,10,554.00	868.50	247.40	9,08,611.00	243.98	268.52	7,38,178.00	212.06	287.27
Pulses	2,22,104.00	199.83	899.71	2,55,602.00	252.02	985.99	1,37,177.00	191.63	1,396.95
Cocoa Products	20,883.80	138.90	6,651.09	32,210.11	192.21	5,967.38	25,634.85	162.66	6,345.27
Sheep/Goat Meat	23,614.00	135.71	5,747.01	21,952.00	128.38	5,848.21	22,715.00	130.59	5,749.06
Other Oil Seeds	2,47,540.00	185.03	747.48	2,04,014.00	147.47	722.84	1,94,482.00	126.80	651.99
Milled Products	4,15,690.55	166.77	401.19	4,15,015.65	164.89	397.31	2,51,886.54	119.92	476.09
Vegetable Oils	41,543.00	94.46	2,273.79	29,798.00	79.11	2,654.88	60,925.00	117.16	1,923.02
Floriculture	NA	75.38	NA	NA	72.94	NA	22,315.02	81.26	3,641.49
Poultry Products	NA	106.38	NA	NA	117.12	NA	NA	79.08	NA
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	12,497.74	69.54	5,564.21	10,684.30	74.18	6,942.90	11,679.63	78.91	6,756.21
Wheat	29,14,743.00	825.98	283.38	6,14,096.00	150.59	245.22	2,62,462.00	66.32	252.68
Mollases	2,13,460.00	28.09	131.59	6,14,944.00	79.59	129.43	3,47,662.00	42.01	120.84
Shellac	5,242.54	43.80	8,354.73	6,241.58	29.70	4,758.41	5,636.77	35.35	6,271.32
Niger Seeds	18,036.89	17.59	975.22	14,121.56	18.99	1,344.75	14,128.45	17.53	1,240.76
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	10,937.60	9.10	831.99	11,677.26	8.83	756.17	11,426.76	6.57	574.97
Animal Casings	260.15	3.18	12,223.72	206.36	2.61	12,647.80	173.24	2.06	11,891.02
Processed Meat	405.00	2.29	5,654.32	282.00	0.96	3,404.26	141.00	0.69	4,893.62
Other Meat	248.00	0.41	1,653.23	-	-	NA	79.00	0.14	1,772.15
Total		38,659.87			32,089.43			33,374.01	

Source: DGCIS

Statement-II*India's Import of Agricultural Products (Commodity-wise)*

Qty In MT; Value in US\$ Mill; Rate in US\$/MT

Product Name	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vegetable Oils	1,15,47,765.00	9,670.51	837.44	1,56,42,325.00	10,492.08	670.75	1,40,09,855.00	10,894.05	777.60
Pulses	45,84,852.00	2,786.11	607.68	57,97,706.00	3,902.22	673.06	66,08,951.00	4,244.24	642.20
Fresh Fruits	8,58,113.00	1,561.52	1,819.71	8,39,543.00	1,694.84	2,018.76	10,40,191.00	1,675.44	1,610.70
Cashew	9,40,813.00	1,087.16	1,155.55	9,61,665.00	1,339.34	1,392.73	7,74,297.00	1,346.58	1,739.10
Wheat	29,494.00	9.95	337.36	5,17,667.00	135.45	261.65	57,49,434.00	1,268.64	220.65
Sugar	15,38,635.00	601.17	390.72	19,43,125.00	612.24	315.08	21,46,153.00	1,021.81	476.11
Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	258.90	508.66	19,64,696.79	2,31,814.00	394.10	1,700.07	4,99,615.00	946.88	1,895.22
Spices	1,61,072.12	717.55	4,454.84	1,93,437.50	823.79	4,258.69	2,40,389.24	858.58	3,571.62
Alcoholic Beverages	NA	407.63	NA	3,03,459.28	447.38	1,474.27	4,51,536.57	534.17	1,183.00
Misc Processed Items	NA	286.06	NA	NA	277.20	NA	NA	315.67	NA
Cocoa Products	65,311.36	253.49	3,881.25	56,424.69	212.96	3,774.23	63,606.37	229.38	3,606.24
Oil Meals	1,65,103.00	44.71	270.80	2,55,014.00	65.26	255.91	5,50,408.00	145.29	263.97
Coffee	74,884.60	152.20	2,032.46	65,612.80	122.59	1,868.39	78,041.17	138.20	1,770.86
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	14,011.17	100.46	7,169.99	14,328.07	107.57	7,507.64	14,073.60	97.87	6,954.16
Marine Products	27,580.05	73.58	2,667.87	50,129.15	97.23	1,939.59	52,053.67	94.64	1,818.12
Cereal Preparations	63,109.00	92.65	1,468.09	61,487.00	87.81	1,428.11	66,759.00	86.78	1,299.90
Processed Fruits and Juices	NA	81.01	NA	38,962.50	80.31	2,061.21	42,731.85	81.73	1,912.62
Other Cereals	23,398.00	10.04	429.10	2,06,144.00	51.84	251.47	3,11,367.00	73.30	235.41
Sesame Seeds	34,767.79	62.67	1,802.53	23,597.10	27.59	1,169.21	69,028.83	65.88	954.38
Other Oil Seeds	51,347.00	26.56	517.26	62,505.00	32.99	527.80	1,17,157.00	58.92	502.91
Tea	27,445.24	63.58	2,316.61	23,722.24	58.04	2,446.65	24,788.14	50.27	2,027.99
Dairy Products	NA	61.49	NA	18,233.48	56.64	3,106.37	16,899.53	38.01	2,249.17
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	32.76	NA	NA	29.74	NA	NA	34.00	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Floriculture	NA	18.52	NA	4,768.81	17.43	3,655.00	5,560.32	19.96	3,589.72
Processed Vegetables	NA	17.03	NA	15,379.02	18.40	1,196.44	13,380.86	17.29	1,292.14
Niger Seeds	703.00	0.60	853.49	5,780.00	6.76	1,169.55	10,466.00	12.16	1,161.86
Tobacco Unmanufactured	1,911.42	15.90	8,318.42	2,883.25	20.54	7,123.91	1,969.03	11.47	5,825.20
Poultry Products	NA	6.18	NA	NA	4.04	NA	NA	4.41	NA
Other Meat	469.00	3.19	6,801.71	498.00	2.64	5,301.20	592.00	2.84	4,797.30
Milled Products	3,465.37	2.90	836.85	4,393.66	3.26	741.98	3,555.95	2.42	680.55
Shellac	1,770.99	9.75	5,505.40	705.39	2.99	4,238.79	459.61	2.01	4,373.27
Fresh Vegetables	8,244.00	1.82	220.77	1,40,728.00	59.78	424.79	8,552.00	1.66	194.11
Mollases	59,553.00	4.84	81.27	17,267.00	1.16	67.18	13,848.00	1.35	97.49
Sheep/Goat Meat	87.00	1.43	16,436.78	53.00	0.73	3,773.58	126.00	1.27	10,079.37
Non-Basmati Rice	1,958.00	1.77	903.98	1,021.00	0.91	891.28	1,144.00	1.08	944.06
Processed Meat	165.00	0.85	5,151.52	71.00	0.42	5,915.49	131.00	0.67	5,114.50
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	1,720.40	1.63	947.45	1,858.35	0.87	468.16	1,687.77	0.55	325.87
Guargum	168.00	0.97	5,773.81	633.00	2.07	3,270.14	181.00	0.36	1,988.95
Castor Oil	52.36	0.30	5,729.56	31.76	0.17	5,352.64	94.68	0.21	2,218.00
Groundnut	127.00	0.08	629.92	107.00	0.05	467.29	325.00	0.21	646.15
Total		18,779.28			21,291.43			24,380.25	

Source: DGCIS

Statement-III*India Export of Agricultural Products (Country-wise)*

Country Name	Value in US\$ Mill		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Vietnam Soc Rep	4302.12	3507.76	4352.25
U S A	4279.39	3265.19	3666.76
U Arab Emts	2003.45	2003.25	2158.19
Saudi Arab	2147.57	1752.45	1461.63

1	2	3	4
Bangladesh Pr	2019.07	1279.26	1348.05
China P Rp	1633.25	945.37	1050.03
Iran	1686.65	904.66	880.91
Malaysia	1099.40	974.28	869.75
Nepal	668.73	588.45	817.36
Indonesia	778.83	431.64	734.92
U K	776.32	760.41	716.54
Japan	714.00	669.37	696.46
Netherland	710.20	691.32	696.31
Iraq	405.28	539.15	657.85
Thailand	823.78	565.67	611.64
Belgium	556.75	557.02	556.90
Pakistan Ir	648.71	993.79	523.96
Russia	486.35	431.24	518.67
Germany	486.62	450.08	479.00
Myanmar	79.92	501.18	478.02
Other Countries	12357.40	10282.72	10103.65
Total	38663.79	32094.26	33378.85

Source: DGCIS

India Import of Agricultural Products (Country-wise)

Country Name	Value in US\$ Mill		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Indonesia	3352.31	3903.84	4464.39
Argentina	1594.97	2291.58	2353.63
Ukraine	1606.99	1350.09	2170.27
Malaysia	2416.1	2330.01	1968.67
Australia	385.05	965.95	1845.7
Brazil	1020.35	1242.9	1454.44

1	2	3	4
U S A	981.49	1195.94	1455.56
Canada	1089.19	1421.35	1188.76
Myanmar	827.62	852.03	841.67
Tanzania Rep	413.44	375.72	566.47
China P Rp	267.62	231.98	370.3
Cote D Ivoire	439.41	444.75	365.06
U Arab Emts	262.76	275.16	362.52
Afghanistan Tis	255.99	301.38	285.78
Vietnam Soc Rep	279.42	242.01	270.53
Russia	160.28	234.81	259.65
U K	231.51	220.21	220.8
Mozambique	80.82	106.88	219.05
Guinea Bissau	157.92	197.7	210.17
Nepal	212.06	188.68	204.62
Other Countries	2,743.98	2,918.43	3,302.21
Total	18,779.28	21,291.40	24,380.25

Source: DGCIS

[English]

Indo-Asian Trade

3784. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's trade relations with Asian countries;

(b) whether any joint ventures for trade have been agreed upon between India and Asian countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) India is actively engaged with

Asian countries with a view to enhancing mutual trade and economic cooperation. In this context, India has entered into various Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/ Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with country/block of country, in Asia. The details of the FTAs/CECAs/CEPAs/PTAs entered into by India with Asian countries is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

- (i) India - Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA)
- (ii) Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)
- (iii) India Nepal Treaty of Trade

- (iv) India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit
- (v) India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)
- (vi) India - Singapore CECA
- (vii) India - ASEAN- CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
- (viii) India - South Korea CEPA
- (ix) India - Japan CEPA
- (x) India - Malaysia CECA
- (xi) Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sri Lanka)
- (xii) 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)
- (xiii) SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA) (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)
- (xiv) India - Afghanistan

Polytechnic in A&N Islands

3785. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Administration has taken initiatives for commencement of polytechnic at Diglipur in the academic session of 2018-19 as committed by the Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether land has been identified/ allotted for permanent set up of polytechnic and the action plan has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Administration has taken initiatives for establishing polytechnic at Diglipur from 2018-19 session. Adequate plinth area has been identified in Sitapur for starting classes on temporary basis. Application has been submitted in the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) portal for obtaining approval. Recruitment notice for recruitment of Principal, teaching and support staff on contract basis has been published. No objection certificate from Maharashtra State Board of Technical Education has been obtained for extending affiliation.

(c) and (d) 4.21 hectares of land has been identified and the same has been allotted for the new Polytechnic at Diglipur.

Literacy Rate among SC/ST Women

3786. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the literacy rates among Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) women are still under 50 per cent and 57 per cent respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, literacy rates among Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) female in the age group of 7 and above, are 56.46 per cent and 49.35 per cent respectively. A Statement indicating State/UT-wise literacy rates of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) female in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011 is enclosed.

(c) In order to improve literacy rate, Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special

focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented in conjunction with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

Statement

State/UT-wise literacy rates of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) women in the 7+ age group

As per Census, 2011

Sl.No	India/State/UTs	Literacy Rate of Female	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
00.	India	56.46	49.36
01.	Andhra Pradesh	54.44	40.09
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	57.96
03.	Assam	70.45	65.10
04.	Bihar	38.46	40.38
05.	Chhattisgarh	59.86	48.76
06.	Goa	77.69	71.53
07.	Gujarat	69.87	53.16
08.	Haryana	56.65	**
09.	Himachal Pradesh	71.46	64.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60.67	39.73
11.	Jharkhand	44.20	46.20
12.	Karnataka	56.58	52.98
13.	Kerala	85.07	71.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54.70	41.47
15.	Maharashtra	71.89	57.02
16.	Manipur	68.79	67.81
17.	Meghalaya	61.43	73.55
18.	Mizoram	91.04	89.47

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	*	76.91
20.	Odisha	58.76	41.20
21.	Punjab	58.39	**
22.	Rajasthan	44.63	37.27
23.	Sikkim	72.04	74.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	65.64	46.80
25.	Tripura	85.98	71.59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	48.87	43.72
27.	Uttarakhand	64.05	63.89
28.	West Bengal	61.23	47.71
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	69.92
30.	Chandigarh	68.27	**
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85.03	50.27
32.	Daman and Diu	88.09	71.23
33.	Lakshadweep	*	87.76
34.	NCT of Delhi	70.01	**
35.	Puducherry	71.05	**

* There is no Scheduled Caste population in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

** There is no Scheduled Tribe population in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

Special Package for Agro-based Industries

3787. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposals to provide "Special Financial Package to boost Agro-Industries in the country in near future;

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

(c) the manner in which the said proposal is likely to help to rejuvenate the Agro-based Industries in the country, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Delhi/NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) There is no proposal to provide Special Financial Package to boost Agro-Industries in the country in near future.

However, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the following Schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board to boost Agro-based Cottage Industries in the country:

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

(ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) from 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need based assistance for

replacement of production equipment, setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.

(iii) A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation. State-wise details of Margin Money allocated and utilized, job opportunities created and number of units set up under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years and current year is placed in the enclosed Statement-I. The other steps taken by the Government to promote agro-based cottage industries through KVIC is placed in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State-wise details of Margin Money allocated & utilized, job opportunities (including women) created and number of units set up (including by women) under PMEGP Scheme during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15				2015-16			
		Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.5	3274.63	1565	11025	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	1244	6352	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3	Punjab	2611.49	3190.88	1153	6438	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4	UT Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	36	160	90.00	87.72	43	323
5	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	1333	7889	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	1175	7024	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	198	1584	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	1976	15002	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9	Uttar Pradesh	13239.41	16937.53	4891	48604	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	1639	9240	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	16	54	227.38	186.11	110	397
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	652	2871	200.08	38.85	35	104
13	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	416	2407	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	747	829	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	817	6736	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	787	6333	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17	Meghalaya	1184.8	971.14	555	3680	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18	Assam	5388.74	5397.01	5015	15535	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	3397	24646	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	1699	8495	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	2013	10211	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	2737	21896	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24	Gujarat*	4246.72	6200.52	1289	18107	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25	Maharashtra**	6299.38	7843.81	3469	28311	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	937	12220	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	604	6604	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28	Karnataka	4412.99	6479.10	2431	21825	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29	Goa	466.91	141.76	78	406	159.40	165.43	91	500
30	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	31	93	90.00	0.00	0	0
31	Kerala	2206.51	2679.28	1344	9738	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32	Tamil Nadu	4824.96	6733.89	2858	36190	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33	Puducherry	749.95	112.10	58	386	100.00	106.37	65	447
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	161	790	158.00	65.11	119	293
Total		109306	112253.87	48168	357502	128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman & Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17				2017-18 [upto28.02.2018]			
		Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691	4972.84	5410.30	2900	23200
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916	1785.19	1417.47	612	4896
3.	Punjab	3504.09	3181.60	1266	9858	3272.84	3023.10	1187	9496
4.	UT Chandigarh	100	82.84	47	376	100.00	67.26	33	264
5.	Uttarakhand	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890	3272.84	3157.39	1059	10312
6.	Haryana	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016	116.00	93.33	1289	544
7.	Delhi	300	182.41	119	952	4693.26	3706.24	68	9376
8.	Rajasthan	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408	2017.95	1963.39	1172	8472
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315	12624.41	13080.42	4256	34048
10.	Bihar	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872	2516.67	2388.16	1427	8104
11.	Sikkim	200	35.93	27	201	5187.04	5219.56	25	9792
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	440.34	301	1984	100.00	31.11	142	200
13.	Nagaland	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783	500.00	208.03	863	1136
14.	Manipur	1741.7	2162.78	1265	8419	4028.86	2438.69	376	6904
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	491.96	425	3400	2364.42	850.41	137	3008
16.	Tripura	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961	545.69	148.47	688	1096
17.	Meghalaya	1748.1	407.89	329	2632	3383.12	1216.78	53	5504
18.	Assam	5636.41	4910.38	6028	31498	720.92	86.90	1625	424
19.	West Bengal	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604	3221.99	1521.22	1222	13000
20.	Jharkhand	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400	4653.09	4183.46	677	11416
21.	Odisha	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392	3975.31	3465.80	1768	9776
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856	2070.37	1544.76	1013	5416
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520	4462.97	4129.52	1224	14144
24.	Gujarat*	5398.45	7561.61	1386	11629	350.00	217.30	1559	1352
25.	Maharashtra**	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799	11109.26	10576.59	2529	12472

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148	7755.56	6523.25	1342	20232
27.	Telangana	2004.86	2561.72	664	6445	197.53	118.61	934	304
28.	Karnataka	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286	6033.96	4621.51	1784	10736
29.	Goa	371.62	191.44	90	660	4011.73	3208.42	38	7472
30.	Lakshadweep	50	00	00	00	6462.97	5571.01	0	14272
31.	Kerala	2446.06	3350.68	1584	13068	50.00	0	891	0
32.	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764	2082.72	1964.57	3011	7128
33.	Puducherry	150	103.65	66	699	8260.50	7562.91	36	24088
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	193.46	195	1398	10.00	65.76	169	288
Total		110000	128093.86	52912	407840	116910.01	99781.70	36109	288872

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman & Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

To promote Agro-based Cottage Industries in the country, following steps have also been taken by the Government through KVIC:

- (i) The handholding support is being provided to the Khadi Institutions and Village Industries Units for availing financial assistance from the Banks under the Scheme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and SFURTI.
- (ii) To overcome the marketing challenges of Khadi and Village Industries Units, KVIC organize exhibitions at District level, State level and National level and invites beneficiaries to exhibit and sale their products. KVI Units are also supported by the KVIC with the financial assistance to participate in International Exhibitions.
- (iii) Financial assistance being provided for the renovation/modernization of Sales Outlets of institutions and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards under the Scheme of "Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure".

(iv) To start Khadi Programme by new entrepreneurs, an online portal for obtaining "Khadi Certificate" has been launched. One can apply online for obtaining Khadi Certificate.

(v) In addition, the Ministry aims to promote the cottage industries in the country by encouraging and providing the artisans a platform to showcase their products in various forums such as District level, State level and National level exhibitions and fairs. The best products and processes are also being supported to be performed outside the country through schemes such as Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA). Ministry through KVIC also provides different skill training to the potential entrepreneurs through the 39 Multi-Disciplinary Training Centres (MDTC) of KVIC and RSETIs. The enterprises can also avail benefits of other schemes of the Ministry such as assistance for ISO Certification, Bar Codes, etc.

Women Workforce Participation

3788. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the participation rate of women in the labour force in the country is quite low;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per 5th Annual Employment-Unemployment (EUS) Survey (2015-16) conducted by Labour Bureau, the Female Labour Participation Rate by adopting Usual Principal Status (UPS) Approach is 23.7 and by Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) Approach is 27.4.

Central Government has targeted the issue by taking various prominent steps to increase female labour participation rate which includes the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948 for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures. Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

Mid day Meal Scheme

3789. SHRI HARISH MEENA:
SHRI BALKA SUMAN:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure quality and nutrition level of food provided to students in mid-day meals;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of students consuming food in mid-day meal are undernourished;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has issued an advisory asking States to include milk in the mid-day meal scheme and other nutritional programmes with a view to tackle high levels of malnourishment in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) One of the objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is to improve the nutritional status of children studying in elementary classes in schools covered under the Scheme, by providing hot cooked meal. The Government of India has issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene on school level kitchens to all the States and UTs. These guidelines *inter-alia* provide for instruction to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Government has also adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development and also a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation. At the State level, a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at the District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district

monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District. At local level Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid-day meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc., implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis. In addition, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions (JRMs) consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRMs are shared with concerned States and UTs for taking suitable action on the findings.

(d) and (e) MDMS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with all States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing a cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who shall fix the menu as per their local needs. Though milk is not one of the food articles prescribed under the MDMS, States and UTs may add milk or milk based recipe viz. kheer, dalia etc in the mid-day meal under the scheme as per the interest of children. Some States and UTs e.g Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh provide milk, fruits etc. as additional item from their own resources.

Establishment of Steel Plants

3790. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):
SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared the path for setting up an integrated steel plant at Kadapa and a cold-rolled coils steel plant at Vizag as promised in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which these plants are likely to be made operational;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more steel plants including Ultra Mega Steel Plants (UMSPs) in the country during the next three years and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of operational steel plants including UMSPs both in public and private sectors at present, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make the proposed plants operational in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) In terms of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Steel Authority of India Ltd.. (SAIL) was to examine the feasibility of establishing integrated steel plants at YSR Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh and at Bayyaram in Khammam district of Telangana. As per the feasibility report submitted by SAIL on 02.12.2014, the setting up of steel plant is *prima facie* not financially viable. Subsequently, a Task Force has been constituted on 19.10.2016 comprising of representatives from the Central and concerned State Governments, SAIL, RINL, NMDC Ltd., MECON Ltd.. and MSTC Ltd.. to suggest a road map for setting up of Steel Plants in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. In the last meeting of the Task Force held on 27.12.2017, it was decided that the concerned State Government would share with MECON the data for preparation of report and work out realistic assumptions based on which MECON would complete the Feasibility Report.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to set up more steel plants by the Government.

(d) The State-wise number of operational steel plants both in public and private sector during the year 2016-17 as per Joint Plant Committee (JPC) is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Steel being a de-regulated sector, the Government's role is that of a facilitator which lays down the policy guidelines and establishes the institutional mechanism/structure for creating conducive environment for improving efficiency and performance of the steel sector.

Statement

The State-wise number of operational steel plants both in public and private sector during the year 2016-17 as per Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

('000t)

Crude Steel: State-wise details, 2016-17

Public Sector

State	Unit	Capacity	Production
Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Steel Plant	4360	3154
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel Plant	1802	2042
Odisha	Rourkela Steel Plant	4400	2932
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel Plant	3925	4737
West Bengal	IISCO Steel Plant	2500	1394
West Bengal	Alloy Steel Plant	234	88
Tamil	Nadu Salem Steel Plant	180	108
Karnataka	Visvesvarya Iron & Steel Plant	118	39
Total: SAIL		17519	14494
Andhra Pradesh	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	6300	3962
(A) Total Public Sector		23819	18456

Private Sector

('000t)

State	No. of Units	Capacity	Production
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	1	74	56
Assam	12	293	217
Bihar	42	1138	675
Jharkhand	134	14789	13172
Meghalaya	12	313	158
Odisha	84	19262	14809
Tripura	1	30	23
West Bengal	83	6098	4165

1	2	3	4
Eastern Region Total	369	41997	33274
Chhattisgarh	78	10257	6802
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	292	258
Daman and Diu	4	54	22
Goa	20	738	482
Gujarat	58	11809	6351
Madhya Pradesh	14	252	177
Maharashtra	73	10141	8748
Western Region Total	269	33543	22840
Chandigarh	2	77	31
Delhi	2	14	10
Haryana	15	926	793
Himachal Pradesh	20	682	498
Jammu and Kashmir	8	184	129
Punjab	115	2662	2043
Rajasthan	46	1078	791
Uttar Pradesh	55	1347	901
Uttarakhand	23	477	371
Northern Region Total	286	7447	5567
Andhra Pradesh	31	1907	1323
Karnataka	27	13597	12365
Kerala	36	616	345
Puducherry	17	488	252
Tamil Nadu	109	3448	2555
Telangana	38	1415	958
Southern Region Total	258	21471	17799
(B) Total: Private Sector	1182	104458	79480
Grand Total (A+B)	1191	128277	97936

NCERT Syllabus

3791. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government contemplates to reduce the current National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) school syllabus by half from the next academic year;

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

(c) whether the Government is likely to make it implemented for all classes by all the State Boards in the country;

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

(e) the benefits, the students are likely to get from such move and the time by which new syllabus is likely to be introduced; and

(f) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government for unveiling the proposed New Education Policy at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The purpose of education is to

bring out a good human being out of the system. For real development along with knowledge, Life Skill education, value education, physical education, experiential learning is essential. Creative skills need to be nurtured. It was demand from all stakeholders that because of heavy curriculum, there is no time left for all these aspects. Also rote learning is not the way forward. Therefore, School Syllabus must be rationalized. To achieve this, 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 Experiential Learning through mapping of curricular concepts, life skills and values for holistic development of children.

Suggestions have been invited from various stakeholders through the website of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) on 05.03.2018. The suggestions can be made till April 6th, 2018. NCERT has also placed an advertisement in the newspapers informing the stakeholders about the MHRD's website for sending their suggestions on rationalizing curriculum burden.

(c) and (d) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages. As a follow up to the NCF, model curriculum, syllabi, text-books and other supplementary material are developed by National

Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and substantial majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments to either adopt or adapt the model curriculum, syllabi and textbooks developed by the NCERT or develop their own curriculum, syllabi and textbooks based on the National Curriculum Framework for their schools.

(e) As explained in reply to the Parts (a) and (b) above, the rationalization of the syllabus would facilitate the students for their holistic development. The Government has already initiated the process to review the syllabus, however, no fixed time frame can be set up for completion of the exercise at this stage.

(f) The Government has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan for preparation of the Draft National Educational Policy.

EPF Investment in Stock Market

3792. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether most of the funds deposited by the EPF subscribers are being invested in Stock markets for buying Blue chip company shares;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of such companies where majority of EPF funds have been invested;

(c) whether the Government has funded any loans from EPF to various Government projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the stand of the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government plans to increase the EPF benefits provided to EPF subscribers in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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). EPFO does not invest in individual company shares. The total amount invested by EPFO in ETF [Nifty 50, Sensex, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) and Bharat 22 Indices] as on January, 2018 is Rs. 39,816.25 crores.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) of the Question above.

(e) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Tribal Diaries Mobile App

3793. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a Tribal Diaries Mobile App to reach out the grievances of the tribal people and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of grievances of tribals that have been received/uploaded through the said mobile app and the number of grievances have been sorted out of them;

(c) whether the Government has considered Mobile App as way to check how systems are functioning at the grassroot level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) The Ministry has developed an android based mobile application called Tribal Diaries for internal monitoring as also connecting with officers/officials concerned with implementation of schemes/programmes for tribal development. The application is for accredited users. This application provides an opportunity for visual feedback in terms of photographs, videos, uploading reports of official tours/inspections and sharing of best practices etc. The application is being extensively used to get an overview of the Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The principals of the EMRS are being encouraged to use the application and create projects highlighting the physical infrastructure of the schools, special achievement of the students and share success stories.

In so far as grievances are concerned, the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), an online web-enabled system is the platform which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime. Besides, grievances are also physically received in the Ministry. The Ministry scrutinizes and takes action for speedy redressal of grievances besides tracking them for their disposal as well through a dedicated Division for the purpose.

Benefits of Bilateral Trade Agreements

3794. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the benefits accrued as a result of bilateral trade agreements signed by India with various other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Assessment of the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is an ongoing exercise. The consultation process starts even before entering into negotiations by way of a Joint Study Group (JSG) set up for the purpose of analyzing the prospects of enhanced trade and economic activity under an FTA. During negotiations, stakeholder consultations involving Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, sector-specific industry associations, line Ministries and Departments and research bodies are regularly held. The overall assessment, based on the available preferential import data from some key FTA partner countries, reveal that the utilization of FTAs has been limited and, therefore, it cannot be conclusively established that the domestic industry has been adversely affected due to FTAs.

Revival of Sick/Closed MSMEs

3795. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI MOHD. SALIM:
SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

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

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) setup/operational in the country during each of the last three years State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of MSMEs in financial distress, sick and closed and the reasons therefor, since January, 2016, month-wise;

(c) the number of individuals employed by MSMEs and the share of MSMEs in exports each month since January, 2016; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revive the sick/closed MSMEs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The number of MSMEs registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) during 2015-16 (since Sep. 2015), 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 14.03.2018) is 4.96 lakh, 23.74 lakh and 14.24 lakh, respectively. The State/UT wise number of MSMEs registered on UAM portal is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As per the data received from 73rd round of the National Sample Survey on "Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction)", conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (during July 2015 to June 2016), the total number of MSMEs in the country was 633.88 lakh. The State/UT wise number of MSMEs as per this survey is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) As per the information received from the Reserve Bank of India on Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSME, stressed accounts referred to the Corrective Action Plan Committee during the half-year ended March 31, 2017 and September 30, 2017 are 1,00,803 and 87,062, respectively and the number of sick MSMEs in the year 2016 was 4,86,291.

As per the final report of Fourth All India Census of MSMEs, the main reasons for closure of enterprises are stated to be Lack of demand, Shortage of working capital, Non availability of raw materials, Power shortage, Marketing problems, Labour problems, Management problems, and Equipment problems.

(c) As per the data received from 73rd round of the National Sample Survey on "Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction)",

conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, during July, 2015 to June 2016, the total employment in the MSME sector was 1109.89 lakh. As per the information received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, M/o Commerce and Industry, the share of 453 MSME related products at the 4-digit

Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) (ITC-HS) in the exports for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till November, 2017) are 49.69% and 49.49% (provisional), respectively.

(d) Framework for revival and rehabilitation of the MSME units has been put in place under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Statement-I

Number of MSMEs registered on UAM as on 14.03.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 (since Sep., 2015)	2016-17	2017-18 (till 14.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9736	161663	53065
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	249	185
3.	Assam	36	916	1574
4.	Bihar	98725	551946	95054
5.	Chhattisgarh	4760	6512	7698
6.	Delhi	783	1149	1100
7.	Goa	52023	194851	183581
8.	Gujarat	4537	23742	27601
9.	Haryana	989	1953	1935
10.	Himachal Pradesh	58	2539	931
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20920	49507	20397
12.	Jharkhand	14159	47701	53196
13.	Karnataka	11312	23216	19260
14.	Kerala	39011	87077	192739
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54058	209446	168933
16.	Maharashtra	1712	6525	6008
17.	Manipur	1	327	514
18.	Meghalaya	1	385	764
19.	Mizoram	12	170	130
20.	Nagaland	9620	41535	17731

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	4712	20965	26655
22.	Punjab	33915	102099	117304
23.	Rajasthan	49	115	155
24.	Sikkim	41650	267497	205751
25.	Tamil Nadu	20524	57865	42994
26.	Telangana	516	1311	648
27.	Tripura	45064	401384	112892
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1770	4636	5248
29.	Uttarakhand	16449	81628	33442
30.	West Bengal	518	1060	1380
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	273	1403	1456
32.	Chandigarh	244	711	730
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	179	436	356
34.	Daman and Diu	7586	20050	20600
35.	Lakshadweep	10	18	14
36.	Puducherry	303	1731	1919
	All	496275	2374318	1423940

Statement-II*Number of MSMEs as per NSS 73rd Round*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of MSMEs (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.23
3.	Assam	12.14
4.	Bihar	34.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.48
6.	Delhi	9.36

1	2	3
7.	Goa	0.70
8.	Gujarat	33.16
9.	Haryana	9.70
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.92
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.09
12.	Jharkhand	15.88
13.	Karnataka	38.34
14.	Kerala	23.79
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26.74

1	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	47.78
17.	Manipur	1.80
18.	Meghalaya	1.12
19.	Mizoram	0.35
20.	Nagaland	0.91
21.	Odisha	19.84
22.	Punjab	14.65
23.	Rajasthan	26.87
24.	Sikkim	0.26
25.	Tamil Nadu	49.48
26.	Telangana	26.05
27.	Tripura	2.11
28.	Uttar Pradesh	89.99
29.	Uttarakhand	4.17
30.	West Bengal	88.67
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.19
32.	Chandigarh	0.56
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.16
34.	Daman and Diu	0.08
35.	Lakshadweep	0.02
36.	Puducherry	0.96
All		633.88

ASHA Project

3796. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data of the admission in Asha Accredited social Health Activists project in National Institute of Open Schooling in the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that in ASHA Certification Programme, examination is conducted at different stages for the beneficiaries, *i.e.*, State Trainers, District Trainers, and then ASHAs. Till now, a total of 158 State ASHA Trainers across 17 States, and 308 District ASHA Trainers from 106 Districts of 12 States were certified from NIOS. After completion of all the systems and processes such as certification of State and District Trainers and Accreditation of training agencies at State and District level, the first examination for 2256 ASHA workers was conducted on 31st January, 2018. The State/UT-wise details of ASHAs appeared in various States tabulated below:

State	No. of ASHAs
Arunachal Pradesh	22
Assam	471
Delhi	175
Jharkhand	558
Karnataka	302
Madhya Pradesh	120
Maharashtra	279
Sikkim	25
Tripura	304
Total	2256

[Translation]

Promotion of Religious Tourism

3797. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing/proposes to implement any scheme to promote religious tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote religious tourism in Ujjain and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to interlink/connect various religious places in the country with each other and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, promotes India in a holistic manner and as part of its ongoing activities, annually releases global print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets overseas, under the 'Incredible India' brandline, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including religious tourism. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. Besides, the Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of

PRASHAD-National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive, is also developing infrastructural facilities at religious places in the country. Under the PRASHAD Scheme, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs 40.67 crore for the "Development of Omkareshwar" in Madhya Pradesh in 2017-18.

(c) For the development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan – Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits Scheme. Spiritual Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Krishna Circuit are part of the 15 thematic Circuits identified for development in the country. The details of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Spiritual Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Krishna Circuit are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of projects sanctioned for Development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit and Buddhist Circuit during the last three years

A. Spiritual Circuit

(Rs. in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. 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-Sabrimalaas a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	18.49
4.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali Arrah-Masad-PatnaRajgir-Pawapuri Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
5.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj—DharmshalaDeoghar 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-BastiAhar-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- MahobaSonbhadra 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 BalajiChittorgarh (Sanwalyaji) 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)	Dvelopment of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
Total				678.00	176.25

B. Buddhist Circuit

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna Rewa-MandsaurDhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	“Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar & 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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Andhra	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 (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
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 (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
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

[English]

Third Party Population of Schemes

3798. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed mechanisms for the effective monitoring and better supervision of the ongoing schemes for tribals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any third party monitoring of schemes is being undertaken apart from the monitoring done by the Union and State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes Madam. Mechanisms for effective monitoring and better supervision of the ongoing schemes for Scheduled Tribes include the following:

(i) The primary responsibility of monitoring and control over the performance of the schemes/ programmes is that of the State Governments. However, meetings/conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals,

speeding up of implementation of the schemes/programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress. Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

- (ii) Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds.
- (iii) Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- (iv) For monitoring of Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) funds of Central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog, an online monitoring system has been put in place with web address stcmis.nic.in. 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. The framework also envisages to capture location wise details to ensure accountability and targeted spending. Further, nodal officer has been nominated in the line Ministries/Departments for coordination and monitoring.
- (v) All sanction orders are uploaded on the Ministry's website.
- (vi) Mandatory Annual Inspection of NGO projects by District Authorities.
- (vii) Monitoring of the Scheme "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP)" is done by two committees, one at State level under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State and other at District Level under Chairmanship of respective District Collector. Besides this, Government of India also monitors the scheme through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) at the Centre.
- (viii) The performance of TRIFED and National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), apex organisations functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, to whom the funds are released, is assessed in terms of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Ministry and the TRIFED/NSTFDC.

- (ix) Some of the State Governments have enacted laws on Tribal Sub-Plan. In some States Chief Minister monitors the progress of work relating to tribal welfare and development.

(b) and (c) An independent third party Monitoring Agency (IMA) was engaged in 2010 for monitoring performance of NGO run projects funded by the Ministry. It monitored the projects over a period of three years (2010-2013) and its findings were shared with the concerned States/UTs for rectification/appropriate action.

[Translation]

Development of Tourism in Haryana

3799. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote tourism in the State of Haryana which has immense tourism potential and to provide employment opportunities to the youth of the State in the tourism sector;

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

(c) the role played by the Government for developing tourism in various States of the country including Haryana;

(d) the schemes executed/being implemented in coordination with the State Governments for development of tourism at national level, State/UT-wise including Haryana; and

(e) the funds allocated/financial assistance provided to Haryana for development of tourism 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) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UTs under the flagship Scheme of SWADESH DARSHAN and PRASHAD for projects submitted by them subject to adherence of scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and submission of Utilization Certificate for projects sanctioned to them earlier.

The details of funds sanctioned to Govt. of Haryana under the Scheme Swadesh Darshan, Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure development and

Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) during the last three years is as follows:

Swadesh Darshan (Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	2016-17	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35

Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned
1.	2017-18	Sound and Light show at Yadvindra Garden.	6.00

Fairs and Festivals (Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Year	Name of the Festival	Amount sanctioned
1.	2015-16	Kapal Mochan, Gita Jayatanti Utsav, Pinjore & Surajkund	64.50
2.	2016-17	Surajkund	30.00
3.	2017-18	Pinjore Festival and Surajkund	55.00

The detail of projects and funds sanctioned to the State Governments/UTs under Swadesh Darshan and

PRASHAD scheme are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6

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 & 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
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1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)—Rorathang-Aritar Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang Tsongmo-Gangtok Phodong-Mangan Lachung-Yumthang Lachen-Thangu Gurudongmer-Mangan Gangtok-Tumin Lingee Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of EcoTourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur Sanjay-Dubri Bandhavgarh-Kanha Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- GaviVagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas—Probitora—Nameri—Kaziranga—Dibru—Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur Tirthamukh Mandirghat—Dumboor Narikel Kunja Gandachara—Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: UdaipurDigha-ShankarpurTajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri Mainpat-Ambikapur Maheshpur-Ratanpur Kurdar Sarodadadar Gangrel Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon Jagdalpur 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
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 Maw diangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-RewaMandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist & Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy-Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-RajkotPorbandar-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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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-Arna mula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit:Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj–Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung–Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region–Katarmal–JogeshwarBajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam–Daksum–Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	44.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit—Srawasti, Kushinagar & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island Havelock Island Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai Mamallapuram—Rameshwaram—Manpadu—Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti Ahar-Aligarh Kasgunj-Sarosi Pratapgarh-Unnao Kaushambi-Mirzapur Gorakpur-Kairana Doamriyagunj-Bagpat Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit—II (Bijnor-Meerut Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat Banda-Ghazipur Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh Fatehpur-Deoria Mahoba-Sonbhadra Chandauli-Mishrikh Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-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 circuitConstruction 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

1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of EcoAdventure 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
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	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
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	44.91
Total of 2016-17				3191.38	1010.29
Year 2017-18					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa - Chandrahia - Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula - Colva - Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch Kutch-Bhavnagar Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99	7.20
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (BalaQuila)-SawaiMadhopur (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

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: QutubShahi Heritage Park-Paigah TombsHayat Bakshi Mosque Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar DamMandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar DamIndira Sagar DamTawa Dam- Bargi Dam-Bheda-Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	161.83
Grand Total Till Date				5638.87	2148.17

Statement-II**Prashad Scheme**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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 Dhamramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karunasagar 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 (Ph-ii)	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	Admn. Appl. only 30.01.2018
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	2017-18	62.82	Admn. Appl. only 08.02.2018
Total			687.92	241.28	

[English]

Model Training Centers

3800. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provision for adequate funds to help complete the plan to set up model training centres in all districts and special schemes to support skilling of women and the disabled with poor employment generation being a major concern prevailing in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken in this regard in each State;

(b) the details of the steps being taken up for upgradation of ITIs, sops including Interest subsidies to boost difficult areas including the hilly States and those affected by apprentices in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government envisaged establishing 650 (one in each district) model training centres or Prime Minister Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) in the country and if so, the details of districts identified in the States/UT-wise; and

(d) whether there would be complete assessment of the PMKKs by around mid-2018, with the placement data available in each State and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a), (c) and (d) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK), Ministry is promoting establishment of model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 27.02.2018, 526 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been allocated across 27 States covering 485 Districts and 406 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). Out of which, 382 PMKKs have been established. To cover remaining unallocated districts/parliamentary constituencies, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC, an implementing agency under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship) has invited application through Request for Proposal (RFP) dated 12th September, 2017.

(b) Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing following Schemes in the country for upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs):

- (i) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States & Sikkim – The Scheme envisages upgradation of 20 existing ITIs by introducing of 3 new trades in each ITI and supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in each of 28 existing ITIs in 8 North-Eastern States. An amount of Rs. 5750.88 lakh (100% Centrally funded) has been released for the purpose.
- (ii) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs: This scheme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme wherein 26 Government ITIs have been covered for upgradation into Model ITIs in 25 States.

- (iii) The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), *inter alia*, envisages upgradation of 400 ITIs. 34 State Governments/UTs including NE States are participating under the project.

Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs

3801. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is intending to bring any structural reforms aiming at supporting and promoting women entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any recommendations from industry associations or women entrepreneurs in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is further intending to create awareness and bring visibility to the existing initiatives and leverage from all existing schemes aimed at supporting women entrepreneurs 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) In order to promote women entrepreneurs, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India is supporting initiatives to strengthen the ecosystem for women entrepreneurs particularly in technology domain. These women entrepreneur specific programs include identifying and awarding, providing knowledge and skills, mentoring and networking, incubation and acceleration support, international exposure etc. to women entrepreneurs. These programs are implemented as a collaborative program with few not-for profit incubators including FITT-IIT Delhi, NSRCEL-IIM Bangalore and Zone Startup, Bombay Stock Exchange, Mumbai and women specific organizations *i.e.* AnitaB.Org and WEE Foundation etc.

Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched a flagship scheme called Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) on 9th November, 2016 to impart entrepreneurship education and training to over 10 lakh students throughout the country. Although not a gender

specific scheme, the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 450 crore for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 is expected to have 30% students as women. Main objectives of the scheme are to create a favorable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through education and training, advocacy, easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network, credit, incubator and accelerator, information platform, research etc.

Department of Biotechnology is supporting women under Biotechnology Based Programme for Societal Development. The main objective of the programme is to promote the use of biotechnological processes and tools for benefit of the women population. The programme aims to create platform for self employment and livelihood generation among the target population by diffusion of proven and field-tested technologies through demonstration, training and extension activities. The broad focused areas supported are agriculture and allied sectors, health, nutrition & sanitation, value addition and post-harvest management, agripreneurship development, biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization of bio-resources.

Biotechnology Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) is also facilitating women empowerment and entrepreneurship through various activities which are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No specific recommendations have been received from industry associations or women entrepreneurs in this regard.

(c) Government has taken several steps to create awareness and bring visibility to the existing initiatives and leverage all existing schemes aimed at supporting women entrepreneurs. Under the Startup India initiative, an online platform, Startup India online hub has been launched to solve the problem of information asymmetry and lack of access to knowledge. The platform aggregates and provides information on Government schemes with details on the relevant industry, incentive, eligibility criteria, applications process etc.

Further, NITI Aayog, Government of India in partnership with the Government of the United States of America hosted the 8th Annual Global Entrepreneurship Summit (GES) in Hyderabad, India in November, 2017. The Summit brought together entrepreneurs, investors, educators and officials and presented a platform to, discuss barriers that women entrepreneurs face while

starting and scaling their businesses in India. CEO, NITI Aayog announced setting up of Women Entrepreneurship Cell (WEC), in NITI Aayog to promote and support established as well as aspiring women entrepreneurs in India. In view of above, a Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) has been formed and officially launched on 08.03.2018 in NITI Aayog. It has been decided that Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) will work in collaboration with public as well as private sector organizations and help to bring them on a single platform by listing their women focused entrepreneurship development schemes and programmes, so that women entrepreneurs can derive benefits from such existing schemes and use networking and partner connect to increase the effectiveness of the existing initiatives in the entrepreneurial space.

Statement

Activities from BIRAC to support women entrepreneurs

Biotechnology Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) supports following activities for facilitating women empowerment and entrepreneurship:

- BIRAC runs programs focused on women empowerment such as SPARSH and various other programs under the Grand Challenges India
- BIRAC has supported more than 120 women entrepreneurs across its various schemes (BIG, SBIRI, BIPP, PACE etc.)
- Additional high skilled women workforce of the tune of 150-200 has been created as part of employment generated under BIRAC supported projects.
- BIRAC has also supported the Women Biotech Park at Chennai, which provides incubation space and mentoring (business, IP, legal) specifically to women students/scientists/entrepreneurs. The Biotech Park also organizes workshops for creating awareness amongst women.
- BIRAC recently announced a woman focused entrepreneurship award called **WinER Award (Women In Entrepreneurial Research)**, managed by TiE-Delhi on behalf of BIRAC. Under this award program, 15 women entrepreneurs have been awarded with INR 5 lakhs each along with other benefits

including an opportunity to go through an intensive accelerator programme at Golden Jubilee Women Biotech Park, Chennai.

- BIRAC has also provided several showcasing opportunities to women entrepreneurs at national level conferences.

Establishment of Turmeric Board

3802. SHRI DAYAKAR PASUNOORI: 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 or any other State Government requesting for establishment of Turmeric Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Central Government has received proposal from the State Government of Telangana requesting for establishment of Turmeric Board, which has been examined. The mandate for production, research and marketing of spices is vested with the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare which implements several programmes for the production and development of spices, including turmeric, under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Export promotion and quality control of spices are carried out by the Spices Board. On the request of the State Government of Telangana, it has been decided to open a Special Cell for Turmeric at Telangana for providing focused boost to turmeric export.

Besides, Central Government has also set up Eleven Spice Development Agencies (SDAs) in the major spice growing States, including Telangana (headquartered at Warangal for turmeric) for coordinating with the State/Central Agencies implementing the various programmes for research, production, marketing, quality improvement and export of spices.

Mudra Loan under PMKVY

3803. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts made under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to achieve its aim to skill 1 crore youth by 2020;

(b) the number of entrepreneurial ventures supported by the Skill India Mission through Mudra loans;

(c) the percentage of youth skilled under PMKVY placed at jobs that require relevant skills; and

(d) the details of the programme that helped encourage entrepreneurship amongst the youth in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as 28.02.2018, 26.89 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (13.97 lakh STT + 6.46 lakh RPL)/undergoing training (6.46 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning.

Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. As on 09.03.2018, proposal of 35 States/UTs has been received by Ministry and after evaluation of proposals Ministry has in-principle approved the physical and financial targets. As on 09.03.2018, Rs. 498 cr. has been disbursed to 34 States/UTs. Out of 34 States/UTs, training has been started in 17 States/UTs.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is implemented by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance with primary objective of developing the micro enterprise sector in the country by extending various supports including financial support so as to achieve the goal of "funding the unfunded" and for financial assistance under PMMY prospective entrepreneurs apply on the Udyami Mitra portal. As on 04.01.2018, 7,128 certified candidates under PMKVY have registered on the Udyami Mitra Portal for availing financial assistance under the PMMY Scheme.

(c) Under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 28.02.2018, out of 13.97 lakh trained candidates under Short Term Training component of PMKVY 2016-20, 9.63 lakh candidates are certified. Out of the certified candidates, 3.49 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

(d) Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) to impart entrepreneurship education and training to over 10 lakh students throughout the country including NE region with an outlay of Rs.450 crore for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22. The main objectives of the Scheme are to create a favourable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through education and training, advocacy, easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network, credit, incubator & accelerator, information platform, research etc. Under this scheme, the students getting skill training will be imparted entrepreneurship education to build their capacity to become entrepreneurs. Till date, 239 Institutes of Higher Learning viz Universities, Colleges and Polytechnics have been empanelled throughout the country. Also, entrepreneurship courses have been started in 226 Institutes of Higher Learning.

Occupational Diseases

3804. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of workers dying due to occupational disease is the highest in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details and the number of occupational disease identified in the country along with occupational diseases diagnostic centres set up in the country to diagnose the occupational diseases, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948 provides the list of Notifiable diseases which is applicable to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. A copy of the Third Schedule is enclosed as Statement.

The following diseases have been notified under the Mines Act, 1952 as occupational diseases connected with mining operations:

- Silicosis
- Pneumoconiosis
- Manganese Poisoning (Nervous Type)
- Asbestosis
- Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum (*i.e.* mesothelioma)
- Noise Induced Hearing Loss
- Contact Dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical.
- Pathological manifestations due to radium or radioactive substances

Most of the major mining companies have established Occupational Disease Board to diagnose the cases of pneumoconiosis as per recommendations of Ninth Conference of Safety in Mines. National level diagnostic centres *i.e.* National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad etc. also diagnose the occupational diseases.

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 Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The number of occupational diseases in the registered Factories under the Factories Act, 1948 reported by Chief Inspector of Factories for the last three years is 169.

Statement

THE THIRD SCHEDULE
(See sections 89 and 90)

List of notifiable diseases

1. Lead poisoning including poisoning by any preparation or compound of lead or their sequelae.
2. Lead tetra-ethyl poisoning.
3. Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae.
4. Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.

5. Manganese poisoning or its sequelae.
6. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae.
7. Poisoning by nitrous fumes.
8. Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
9. Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their nitro or amino derivatives or its sequelae.
10. Chrome ulceration or its sequelae.
11. Anthrax.
12. Silicosis.
13. Poisoning by halogens or halogens derivatives of the hydrocarbons, of the aliphatic series.
14. Pathological manifestation due to -
 - (a) radium or other radioactive substances.
 - (b) X-rays.
15. Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.
16. Toxic anaemia.
17. Toxic jaundice due to poisonous substances.
18. Oil acne or dermatitis due to mineral oils and compounds containing mineral oil base.
19. Byssionosis.
20. Asbestosis.
21. Occupational or contract dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical and paints. These are of types, that is, primary irritants and allergic sensitizers.
22. Noise induced hearing loss (exposure to high noise levels).
23. Beryllium poisoning.
24. Carbon monoxide.
25. Coal miners' pneumoconiosis.
26. Phosgene poisoning.
27. Occupational cancer.
28. Isocyanates poisoning.
29. Toxic nephritis.

Automation Impact on Jobs

3805. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a high number of jobs are in danger due to increased automation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major sectors that have been/likely to be effected by automation;

(d) the number of layoff that have happened since 2014 due to automation in the country; and

(e) whether the Government has formulated any plans to manage the workforce that may lose its jobs due to automation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the half yearly financial reports of major IT companies indicate a decline in employment. The drop in the recruitment by the IT industry this fiscal year is due to several factors which *inter-alia* include:

- Some of the less complex, standard and repetitive jobs are being automated;
- Companies are improving their employee-utilisation levels and reducing bench strength; and
- Companies are employing people with specialised skillsets in newer areas such as data science, machine learning, artificial intelligence and internet-of-things. The growth rate in these technologies and the nature of the business do not necessitate large-scale hiring.

As per NASSCOM, the Indian IT-BPM industry is expected to continue to be a net hirer and currently employs nearly 3.9 million people in this fiscal, an addition of 173,000 over last year.

According to NASSCOM the IT-BPM industry, both globally and in India, is witnessing unprecedented changes in technology. Current trend observed is the automation of entire sets of activities that are simple,

standardised and rule-based. As a result, few job roles are expected to become redundant over the medium- to long-term. Driven by the impact of disruptive technologies – social, cloud, mobile, analytics, AI etc, the IT-BPM industry in India is fundamentally transforming its business model and building new offerings to emerge as the digital solutions partner. This structural change in the sector requires re-skilling, domain knowledge and enhanced technology competencies. However, these changes also mean that new sets of skills are needed and as such, these are throwing up opportunities for newer job roles.

The stakeholders covering industry, academia and Sector Skills Councils are working to ensure that the existing workforce is re-skilled/up-skilled in emerging technologies and job roles. Most companies (large, medium & small) are also implementing rigorous training programs to re-skill/up-skill their existing employees in new and emerging technologies.

[Translation]

Investment by NRIs

3806. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

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

(a) the amount invested by the non-resident Indians in the country during each of the last four years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the impact of the said investment on the targeted areas;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage such type of investment in other hilly, inaccessible, tribal areas of the country including Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), pertaining to the investment by Non-resident Indians (NRIs) through issue of capital instruments, State-wise/UT-wise, for the last four financial years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-I. The investor type-wise or state-wise classification for FDI through transfer of capital instruments is not Centrally maintained. Data pertaining to the investment by NRIs on stock exchanges, for the last four years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-II. However, State-wise classification for this data is not centrally maintained. No study has been undertaken by the Government on the impact of such investment in targeted areas.

(c) and (d) The extant FDI policy provides some of the special dispensations for investment by NRIs such as, investments made by NRIs, Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCIs) under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations on non-repatriation basis is deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents. The special dispensation of NRIs is also available to companies, trusts and partnership firms, which are incorporated outside India and are owned and controlled by NRIs. Such provisions for NRIs are applicable across the country including for the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. These dispensations are provided with a view to encourage investments from NRIs resulting into larger FDI inflows across the country.

Statement-I

State-wise/UT wise FDI data on investment by NRIs: 2013-14

(All amounts in Rs.)

	Auto	Govt	Total
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	77,40,73,156.44	0.00	77,40,73,156.44
Goa	1,00,54,000.00	0.00	1,00,54,000.00

	1	2	3
Gujarat	26,29,55,627.68	0.00	26,29,55,627.68
Karnataka	2,04,62,69,781.40	0.00	2,04,62,69,781.40
Kerala	64,60,66,342.00	0.00	64,60,66,342.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCT	1,03,59,64,656.20	1,95,81,300.00	1,05,55,45,956.20
Rajasthan	83,83,090.00	0.00	83,83,090.00
Tamil Nadu	89,62,05,141.49	0.00	89,62,05,141.49
West Bengal	1,90,89,200.00	0.00	1,90,89,200.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	94,00,90,049.30	1,72,80,000.00	95,73,70,049.30
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00

State-wise/ UT wise FDI data on investment by NRIs: 2014-15

(All amounts in Rs.)

	Auto	Govt	Total
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	18,99,74,547.80	0.00	18,99,74,547.80
Goa	2,37,17,000.00	0.00	2,37,17,000.00
Gujarat	1,90,53,48,967.48	9,94,67,842.95	2,00,48,16,810.43
Karnataka	20,43,77,468.66	1,26,95,000.00	21,70,72,468.66
Kerala	1,95,19,55,806.70	75,99,927.00	1,95,95,55,733.70

	1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	
NCT	1,14,20,19,113.36	80,14,500.00	1,15,00,33,613.36
Rajasthan	51,86,33,758.40	0.00	51,86,33,758.40
Tamil Nadu	77,11,24,692.30	4,91,500.00	77,16,16,192.30
West Bengal	27,12,89,095.00	0.00	27,12,89,095.00
Chandigarh	4,40,30,873.94	0.00	4,40,30,873.94
Chhattisgarh	12,67,080.00	0.00	12,67,080.00
Haryana	1,43,13,625.25	0.00	1,43,13,625.25
Himachal Pradesh	3,99,63,840.00	0.00	3,99,63,840.00
Maharashtra	1,93,81,77,057.91	22,18,74,187.95	2,16,00,51,245.86
Punjab	10.00	0.00	10.00
Telangana	1,18,79,72,037.28	0.00	1,18,79,72,037.28
Uttar Pradesh	3,18,58,501.00	0.00	3,18,58,501.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00

State-wise/ UT wise FDI data on investment by NRIs: 2015-16

(All amounts in Rs.)

	Auto	Govt	Total
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	34,72,59,566.40	0.00	34,72,59,566.40
Goa	8,58,710.00	0.00	8,58,710.00
Gujarat	1,41,93,13,455.75	5,18,40,700.31	1,47,11,54,156.06
Karnataka	86,07,14,507.31	95,81,302.50	87,02,95,809.81
Kerala	4,41,89,12,540.20	1,90,00,000.00	4,43,79,12,540.20
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCT	2,51,80,80,035.84	14,23,97,450.00	2,66,04,77,485.84
Rajasthan	23,01,20,125.00	0.00	23,01,20,125.00

	1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	28,82,41,730.10	0.00	28,82,41,730.10
West Bengal	1,40,06,74,370.00	0.00	1,40,06,74,370.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	40,77,87,116.00	0.00	40,77,87,116.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	1,90,30,95,675.41	0.00	1,90,30,95,675.41
Punjab	4,50,000.00	0.00	4,50,000.00
Telangana	68,28,22,311.66	0.00	68,28,22,311.66
Uttar Pradesh	2,00,81,07,000.00	0.00	2,00,81,07,000.00
Daman and Diu	99,84,400.00	0.00	99,84,400.00
Uttarakhand	83,76,160.00	0.00	83,76,160.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00

State-wise/UT wise FDI data on investment by NRIs: 2016-17

(All amounts in Rs.)

	Auto	Govt	Total
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	42,73,10,719.05	0.00	42,73,10,719.05
Goa	39,04,600.00	0.00	39,04,600.00
Gujarat	1,58,04,56,358.08	0.00	1,58,04,56,358.08
Karnataka	29,72,54,432.44	4,16,39,967.20	33,88,94,399.64
Kerala	2,60,66,85,760.00	0.00	2,60,66,85,760.00
Madhya Pradesh	1,02,37,400.00	0.00	1,02,37,400.00
NCT	48,35,97,412.96	0.00	48,35,97,412.96
Rajasthan	9,77,27,805.00	0.00	9,77,27,805.00
Tamil Nadu	49,68,65,274.31	0.00	49,68,65,274.31
West Bengal	3,64,95,200.00	0.00	3,64,95,200.00

	1	2	3
Chandigarh	10,00,000.00	0.00	10,00,000.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	2,01,19,224.00	0.00	2,01,19,224.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	2,77,48,10,482.83	0.00	2,77,48,10,482.83
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	1,27,13,96,619.43	4,83,900.00	1,27,18,80,519.43
Uttar Pradesh	42,00,000.00	0.00	42,00,000.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	5,00,00,000.00	0.00	5,00,00,000.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00

State-wise/ UT wise FDI data on investment by NRIs: 2017-18 (upto January, 2018)

(All amounts in Rs.)

	Auto	Govt	Total
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8,53,63,646.25	0.00	8,53,63,646.25
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	7,09,00,475.97	2,13,44,595.65	9,22,45,071.62
Karnataka	25,87,07,644.14	0.00	25,87,07,644.14
Kerala	1,81,33,621.44	0.00	1,81,33,621.44
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCT	6,45,89,380.00	0.00	6,45,89,380.00
Rajasthan	2,07,99,020.00	0.00	2,07,99,020.00
Tamil Nadu	37,31,45,998.77	25,27,53,000.00	62,58,98,998.77
West Bengal	64,00,000.00	0.00	64,00,000.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	21,00,51,372.92	2,31,71,988.00	23,32,23,360.92
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	6,59,17,46,729.34	0.00	6,59,17,46,729.34
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	49,52,63,966.00	3,22,06,350.00	52,74,70,316.00
Uttar Pradesh	9,72,47,566.00	0.00	9,72,47,566.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	3,61,36,359.00	0.00	3,61,36,359.00

Statement-II*NRI investments (equity + debt) on stock exchanges*

(All amounts in Rs.)

Period	Purchases	Sales	Net position
2013-14	67,10,20,63,544.31	4,74,61,72,65,945.21	-4,07,51,52,02,400.90
2014-15	1,26,29,23,41,155.01	2,52,33,97,10,386.34	-1,26,04,73,69,231.33
2015-16	1,34,06,04,98,313.53	65,90,68,00,609.51	68,15,36,97,704.02
2016-17	1,48,89,94,01,002.43	1,02,45,29,85,472.76	46,44,64,15,529.67
2017-18 (till January 2018)	1,58,12,07,31,729.68	87,78,97,72,863.38	70,33,09,58,866.29

Source: LEC (NRI) Statements sent to RBI by Custodian banks

*[English]***E-classrooms in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

3807. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) the number of e-classrooms set up by Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Delhi region;

(b) whether there is lack of e-classroom facility in Kendriya Vidyalaya and students are facing lot of problem in Delhi region and if so, whether Kendriya Vidyalaya will establish e-classrooms for classes from Class VIII and above to provide better education to students and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether e-classroom facility is not being used by teachers as they are not properly trained;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken steps to increase computer literacy among school teachers and administrators; and

(e) the details of funds allocated/spent for Computer Aided Learning during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, and of the achievement made by Kendriya Vidyalayas after the introduction of e-classrooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) 745 e-classrooms have been set up in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) of Delhi Region.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that no such problem has been faced by the students as e-classroom facility is available to the students from class III to XII on rotation basis.

(c) The teachers are properly trained and e-classroom facilities are being used by them regularly in classroom teaching-learning process.

(d) With a view to increasing computer literacy among school teachers and administrators, KVS is organizing need based training regularly.

(e) During last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18, KVS has spent Rs. 2,31,34,77,169/- for computerisation and computer aided learning. Equipments related to computer aided learning are procured by KVS in a centralised manner and delivered to all locations across the country. Computer Aided Learning helps students in publishing, sharing and searching for information, widening the scope of learning and preparing them for future IT skills.

Shri Narayana Guru Pilgrim Circuit

3808. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given permission for the Shri Narayana Guru Pilgrim Circuit in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on this project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project for development of Shri Narayana Guru Pilgrim Circuit in Kerala.

(b) to (c) Does not arise

Number of Educational Institutions

3809. SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of premier educational institutes *viz.*, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Central University, Girijana University, Agricultural University, All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Petroleum University have been sanctioned and set up in Andhra Pradesh as per the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014; and

(b) the details of the funds released to each institute during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of premier educational institutions *viz.* IITs, IISERs, IIMs and Central Universities, under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) are as follows;

In pursuant of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 & Budget Announcement 2014-15, IIT Tirupati has been established in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 24.10.2017 *inter-alia* approved Rs. 1074.40 cr. for establishment of IIT-Tirupati in Phase A over a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. IIT-Madras is the Mentor Institute of IIT Tirupati. The Academic Session of the Institute has commenced from the year 2015-16.

IIM Vishakapatnam and IISER Tirupati have been established in the year 2015-16 under Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 and are fully funded by Government of India.

The details of the funds released to the above mentioned institutes during last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Institution	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	IIT Tirupati	18.00	28.99	43.94
2.	IISER Tirupati	13.00	17.96	19.00
3.	IIM Vishakapatnam	23.00	36.00	25.30
4.	Central University	There is no Central University in the State of Andhra Pradesh.		

Further, **Girijana University**, Agricultural University, All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and Petroleum University are under the purview of different Ministries as mentioned below and the details regarding these Institutes/Universities are available with the respective Ministry.

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution/ University	Ministry/Department
1.	Agricultural University	Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE)
2.	All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS)	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
3.	National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)	Ministry of Home Affairs
4.	Petroleum University	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
5.	Girijana University	

[*Translation*]

Private Coaching Institutions

3810. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact any law for regulation of private coaching institutions;

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

(c) whether there is any policy for registration of these private coaching institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for regulation of fees and other facilities provided to these institutions; 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) Private Coaching Institutes do not come under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Many of these operate at the school level and hence are under the direct purview of the State Governments. Accordingly, all State Governments have been asked to take steps for effective regulation of such centres in the interest of the students.

[*English*]

CLCS-TU Scheme for MSMEs

3811. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in various sectors in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the MSMEs out of them who have availed the subsidy for rapid technological upgradation under the credit linked capital subsidy for technology upgradation scheme in the country during the last three years, State/UT and sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact in terms of increased production/improved quality of the MSMEs who availed the said subsidy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises registered at Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum

portal as on 12th March, 2018 (since September, 2015) in the country at 2 digit level of National Industrial Classification (NIC) and State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively.

(b) The number of the MSMEs who have availed the subsidy under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) in the country during the last three years, State/UT and sector-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III and Statement-IV, respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, an Evaluation Study of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) has been conducted and MSME units have reported substantial improvement in production, quality of products and productivity due to technology up-gradation between pre and post CLCSS periods.

Statement-I

Activity wise MSME registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum portal at 2 digit level of NIC (as on 12th March, 2018), since September, 2015

NIC Code	Description	Micro	Small	Medium	Total MSME
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	314699	6873	407	321979
02.	Forestry and logging	5630	199	70	5899
03.	Fishing and aquaculture	11070	396	53	11519
05.	Mining and quarrying	3506	555	31	4092
06.	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1245	165	16	1426
07.	Mining of metal ores	4539	396	46	4981
08.	Other mining and quarrying	25342	6903	266	32511
09.	Mining support service activities	3643	1152		4858
10.	Manufacture of food products	300698	38330	2256	341284
11.	Manufacture of beverages	15704	4719	143	20566
12.	Manufacture of tobacco products	6246	296	21	6563
13.	Manufacture of textiles	264751	44986	1795	311532
14.	Manufacture of wearing apparel	128698	11640	370	140708

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Manufacture of leather and related products	26773	3594	143	30510
16.	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	41231	4640	114	45985
17.	Manufacture of paper and paper products	32094	8648	501	41243
18.	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	25014	7525	255	32794
19.	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	5705	1246	45	6996
20.	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	43000	11060	685	54745
21.	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	12350	4453	455	17258
22.	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	42625	22380	1024	66029
23.	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	47103	11782	478	59363
24.	Manufacture of basic metals	35831	10061	748	46640
25.	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	91113	23792	801	115706
26.	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	19851	4398	221	24470
27.	Manufacture of electrical equipment	38765	11491	461	50717
28.	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	60345	20881	614	81840
29.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	13190	6544	349	20083
30.	Manufacture of other transport equipment	5967	2058	83	8108
31.	Manufacture of furniture	45026	4279	93	49398
32.	Other manufacturing	217547	27649	1363	246559
33.	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	42313	8453	183	50949
35.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7356	2507	252	10115
36.	Water collection, treatment and supply	9028	1798	39	10865
37.	Sewerage	1364	567	15	1946
38.	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	4924	1290	41	6255
39.	Remediation activities and other waste management services	1092	233	4	1329
41.	Construction of building	32354	7416	221	39991
42.	Civil engineering	22128	13297	529	35954

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Specialized construction activities	34956	10382	260	45598
45.	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	44849	5730	201	50780
46.	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	135237	19179	323	154739
47.	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	539179	17786	197	557162
49.	Land transport and transport <i>via</i> pipelines	47900	18616	436	66952
50.	Water transport	6168	1409	53	7630
51.	Air transport	2921	1227	28	4176
52.	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	23647	9182	892	33721
53.	Postal and courier activities	9260	559	13	9832
55.	Accommodation	9754	3353	425	13532
56.	Food and beverage service activities	212756	15664	549	228969
58.	Publishing activities	25807	3371	88	29266
59.	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	19140	3064	98	22302
60.	Broadcasting and programming activities	2913	767	23	3703
61.	Telecommunications	41113	5320	176	46609
62.	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	81187	11559	505	93251
63.	Information service activities	36203	5417	350	41970
64.	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	24329	2124	104	26557
65.	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	6550	438	25	7013
66.	Other financial activities	97328	3207	97	100632
68.	Real estate activities	21481	5411	184	27076
69.	Legal and accounting activities	19077	1239	46	20362
70.	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	11234	1657	47	12938
71.	Architecture and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	19675	7018	258	26951
72.	Scientific research and development	1994	846	87	2927

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	Advertising and market research	12316	1888	43	14247
74.	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	84676	11002	342	96020
75.	Veterinary activities	28433	647	11	29091
77.	Rental and leasing activities	35258	9208	204	44670
78.	Employment activities	22527	4678	139	27344
79.	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service activities	49540	7347	147	57034
80.	Security and investigation activities	8328	1854	47	10229
81.	Services to buildings and landscape activities	24376	8289	185	32850
82.	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	44172	5054	166	49392
84.	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2400	322	12	2734
85.	Education	47652	5748	245	53645
86.	Human health activities	21321	6721	386	28428
87.	Residential care activities	9950	802	24	10776
88.	Social work activities without accommodation	15468	728	28	16224
90.	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	13262	1296	41	14599
91.	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	1189	151	5	1345
92.	Gambling and betting activities	3239	128	6	3373
93.	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	3617	1047	66	4730
94.	Activities of membership organizations	2596	321	14	2931
95.	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	74923	3842	59	78824
96.	Other personal service activities	259454	9771	293	269518
97.	Activites of households as employers of domestic personnel	298	41	1	340
98.	Undifferentiated goods and services producing activites of private households for own use	20694	812	12	21518
99.	Activites of extraterritorial organization and bodies	1581	138	2	1721
Total		4271788	575012	23197	4869997

Note *: As some registered enterprise indicates more than one activity, total number of MSMEs registered (i)State/UT wise and (ii)Activity wise will not be same.

Statement-II

*The number of MSMEs registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum Portal
(as on 12th March, 2018), since September, 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	205134	18654	607	224395
2	Arunachal Pradesh	273	210	11	494
3	Assam	1819	641	60	2520
4	Bihar	732567	12279	695	745541
5	Chhattisgarh	14424	4381	138	18943
6	Goa	2054	913	58	3025
7	Gujarat	359660	67487	2650	429797
8	Haryana	42165	12859	761	55785
9	Himachal Pradesh	3354	1393	120	4867
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2897	599	30	3526
11	Jharkhand	86117	4504	148	90769
12	Karnataka	91863	21915	1036	114814
13	Kerala	45618	7755	318	53691
14	Madhya Pradesh	300504	16733	601	317838
15	Maharashtra	360253	67586	3280	431119
16	Manipur	12080	2109	28	14217
17	Meghalaya	768	70	2	840
18	Mizoram	879	255	14	1148
19	Nagaland	234	75	2	311
20	Odisha	62803	5839	212	68854
21	Punjab	41069	10723	399	52191
22	Rajasthan	224985	26889	958	252832
23	Sikkim	209	91	19	319
24	Tamil Nadu	452419	60206	1466	514091

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Telangana	84277	36030	879	121186
26	Tripura	2134	324	12	2470
27	Uttar Pradesh	526534	30999	1463	558996
28	Uttarakhand	9157	2301	168	11626
29	West Bengal	120806	10176	439	131421
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2407	519	26	2952
31	Chandigarh	2466	621	41	3128
32	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1073	578	33	1684
33	Daman and Diu	468	469	31	968
34	Delhi	36902	10834	423	48159
35	Lakshadweep	35	5	0	40
36	Puducherry	3187	723	34	3944
Total:		3,833,594	437,745	17,162	4288501

Note *: As some registered enterprise indicates more than one activity, total number of MSMEs registered (i)State/UT wise and (ii)Activity wise will not be same.

Statement-III

The details of MSEs who have availed the CLCSS subsidy in the country State/UT-wise during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	129	38	40
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	4	0
5.	Bihar	0	4	1
6.	Chandigarh	22	14	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	59	38	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	8	19
9.	Daman and Diu	25	22	20

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi	47	22	10
11.	Goa	6	2	3
12.	Gujarat	3060	2046	1917
13.	Haryana	512	314	184
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	15	16	6
17.	Karnataka	491	318	189
18.	Kerala	33	20	12
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42	31	20
21.	Maharashtra	1201	976	682
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	19	7	5
27.	Pudduchery	3	0	1
28.	Punjab	561	447	332
29.	Rajasthan	362	240	195
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	377	228	164
32.	Telangana	31	80	65
33.	Tripura	1	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	174	129	103
35.	Uttarakhand	17	14	7
36.	West Bengal	27	27	19
	Total	7246	5047	4011

Statement-IV

The details of MSEs who have availed the CLCSS subsidy in the country Sector-wise during the last three years

Sl.No.	Industry Group	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture implement & Post harvest equipment	33	10	6
2.	Auto Parts & components including rerefining of Lub. Oil	884	778	537
3.	Beneficiation of Graphite and Phosphate	0	0	0
4.	Bicycle Parts	29	17	14
5.	Bio-tech Industry	11	8	7
6.	Coir & Coir products	24	29	13
7.	Combustion Devices/Appliance	0	1	0
8.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant	0	0	0
9.	Corrugated Boxes	155	109	81
10.	Cosmetics	0	0	0
11.	Dimensional Stone Industry (excl. quarry & mining)	269	152	123
12.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	110	69	55
13.	Dyes and Intermediates	33	10	11
14.	Electric equip viz. test & measuring Ind. Process;	35	13	13
15.	Fans & Motors Industry	12	8	7
16.	Food Processing (Including Ice Cream)	715	467	280
17.	Forging and Hand Tools	305	257	190
18.	Foundries Steel and Cast Iron	260	141	88
19.	General Engineering Works	1205	797	517
20.	General Light Services (GLS)	1	1	4
21.	Glass and Ceramic Items incl. Tiles	149	115	67
22.	Gold Plating & Jewellery	51	70	46
23.	Industrial Gases	6	3	1
24.	Industry based on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	2	2	2
25.	Information Technology (Hardware)	1	2	4
26.	Khadi & Village Industries	170	101	96

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Leather & Leather Products incl. Footwear & Garment	21	7	6
28.	Locks	0	1	4
29.	Machine Tools	232	164	151
30.	Mineral Filled Sheathed Heating Element	2	1	0
31.	Mineral Water Bottle	1	0	0
32.	Non-Ferrous Foundry	82	57	43
33.	Paints	15	8	6
34.	Plastic Moulded/Extruded Products & Parts/Comp.	1152	799	700
35.	Poultry Hatchery & Cattle Feed Industry	34	19	7
36.	Printing industry	334	273	187
37.	Readymade Garments (embrodry work)	649	346	605
38.	Rubber Processing incl. Cycle/Rickshaw Tyres	47	54	29
39.	Sewing Machine (comptrzed embrodry m/c)	52	52	35
40.	Sport Goods	2	4	0
41.	Steel Furniture	12	7	5
42.	Steel Re-rolling Industries	51	27	17
43.	Toys	2	0	2
44.	Transformer/elect stamping/lamination/co	22	13	9
45.	Copper Strip Industry	0	2	5
46.	Welding Electrodes	6	2	3
47.	Wires & Cable Industry	40	37	18
48.	Wooden Furniture	15	9	10
49.	Zink Sulphate	4	4	1
50.	Ferric & Non	0	0	0
51.	Pesticides	0	1	6
52.	Others	11	0	0
Total		7246	5047	4011

Theatre Rejuvenation Programme

3812. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to focus on theatre rejuvenation programme particularly in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present cultural policy of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has made budgetary provisions for theatres;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/utilized during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) the names of the countries with which India has signed agreement to boost theatre activities; and

(f) the criteria adopted for the nomenclature of different cultural committees and different cultural institutions constituted from time-to time by the Government?

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 National School of Drama (NSD), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture is taking various steps to preserve, develop, protect and rejuvenate the culture of India from the onslaught of other outside cultures including the western culture. For this purpose, NSD, is taking various steps through the medium of theatre in this direction. Some of the steps taken/ being taken are mentioned below:-

- Under the Out-reach/Extension Programme, production oriented theatre workshops across the country for preservation and promotion and to rejuvenate of rural folk and tribal culture of

India are conducted in collaboration with the local theatre groups and plays are also performed, as part of these workshops.

- Further, NSD has also opened centres in North-East at Sikkim, Tripura and Bengaluru to introduce, encourage, promote and preserve and rejuvenate the culture and traditions of the local people in this area, through the medium of theatre
- As part of the curriculum, the students of the NSD also visit various regions of the country to perform, research and develop theatre forms prevalent in the regions, which are quite diverse in nature. This helps to make the people aware of various dramatic arts prevalent in these areas through the medium of Theatre.
- Apart from the above, NSD also organizes theatre festivals like Bharat Rang Mahotsav (annually) at Delhi and in few selected cities of the country, in which Theatre groups from foreign countries also participate.
- NSD's Sanskaar Rang Toli (TIE Company) has a biennial event called "Bal Sangam". This is a festival with a focus on Indian performing folk and traditional arts presented by children practicing these arts, from different regions of the country including rural areas.
- Similarly, a Poorvottar Theatre Festival is also organized in the North-East region from time to time with a focus to preserve and promote traditional theatre practices of the North-East region, among other practices. Plays from other parts of the country are also showcased in this festival. This helps in introducing the Indian cultural traditions etc. to the people as well as in promotion/rejuvenation of the country's old age practices and traditions through the medium of theatre.
- In addition with the approval of the Government, NSD is organizing the 8th Theatre Olympics from 17th February to 8th April, 2018 in which 25 countries are participating with above 25000 artists with the theme of "Flag of Friendship".
- Repertory company of the NSD also visit various places of the country to stage perform the plays which are seen/viewed by large no. of audience.

- The plays produced by the students as well as the participants in various workshops across the country are performed and documented by the NSD. These plays are often based on folk and traditional forms.

(c) and (d) The Budget grants and expenditure for the last five years 2012-17 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budget		Actual Expenditure	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2014-15	4633.00	1202.49	4079.00	1202.49
2015-16	5150.00	1345.00	5150.00	1345.00
2016-17	6675.00	1536.00	6675.00	1536.00
2017-18 (Revenue)	8572.00			

(e) A list of the countries with which India has signed agreement to boost theatre activities is enclosed as Statement.

(f) There is no criteria for nomenclature of different cultural committees. NSD is the only autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture promoting theatre.

Statement

List of countries with which India has signed agreement to boost theatre activities

Sl. No.	Country
1.	Afganistan
2.	Algeria
3.	Argentina
4.	Armenia
5.	Australia
6.	Austria
7.	Baharin
8.	Bangladesh
9.	Belgium
10.	Benin

Sl. No.	Country
11.	Bosnia
12.	Brazil
13.	Bulgaria
14.	Cambodia
15.	China
16.	Columbia
17.	Congo
18.	Croatia
19.	Cuba
20.	Cyprus
21.	Czech
22.	Denmark
23.	Djibouti
24.	Dominican
25.	Ecuador
26.	Egypt
27.	Finland

Sl. No.	Country	Sl. No.	Country
28.	France	57.	Netherland
29.	Germany	58.	Nigeria
30.	Ghana	59.	Norway
31.	Greece	60.	Oman
32.	Hungary	61.	Pakisthan
33.	Iceland	62.	Paraguay
34.	Indonesia	63.	Peru
35.	Iran	64.	Phillipines
36.	Ireland	65.	Poland
37.	Israel	66.	Romania
38.	Italy	67.	Russia
39.	Japan	68.	Saudi Arabia
40.	Jordan	69.	Senegal
41.	Kabul	70.	Seychelles
42.	Khasakisthan	71.	Singapore
43.	Korea	72.	Slovak
44.	Krygysthan	73.	Slovenia
45.	Kuwait	74.	South Africa
46.	Laos	75.	Spanish
47.	Latvia	76.	Srilanka
48.	Lithuania	77.	Sudan
49.	Malaysia	78.	Suriname
50.	Maldives	79.	Syria Montenegro
51.	Mauritius	80.	Tajikisthan
52.	Mexico	81.	Thailand
53.	Mongolia	82.	Trinidad
54.	Mozambique	83.	Tunisia
55.	Myanmar	84.	Turkey
56.	Namibia	85.	Turkmenistan

Sl. No.	Country
86.	Uk
87.	United Arab Emirates
88.	Uzbekistan
89.	Venezuala
90.	Vietnam
91.	Yemen
92.	Yugoslavia
93.	Zaire
94.	Zambia
95.	Zimbave

Criteria to Allot LPG Agencies

3813. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government to allot LPG agencies, petrol pumps and CNG pumps in the country;

(b) whether any type of reservation/quota has been fixed for SCs/STs/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and defence personnel in the allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies and CNG pumps and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any restriction on increasing the number of LPG agencies/ petrol pumps and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(d) whether the number of petrol pumps functioning in the rural areas is less as compared to the urban areas and if so, the details thereof along with any proposal to open new petrol pumps in proportion to population in the rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(e) the number of cases for opening of petrol pumps taken for consideration, scrutinised and interviews held along with the number of draws carried out and allotment

of petrol pumps made during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Government had proposed a scheme to allot retail petrol pumps to the land owners and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not implementing the said scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Eligibility norms and reservation in allotment of LPG distributorship and retail outlets is enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, the Government has established PNGRB which is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. Standalone CNG stations are set up by CGD companies which have their selection guidelines for setting up of CNG stations.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the demand and consumption of motor fuels in the future, Retail Outlet network expansion including in the Rural/Urban/Tribal areas by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is a regular and ongoing exercise. Locations for setting up new Retail Outlets are identified by OMCs after carrying out required feasibility study by the field. The locations found feasible and economically viable are rostered in OMCs Marketing Plan for advertisement.

State/UT-wise details of number of locations advertised, commissioned and LOI issued as on 01.01.2018, are enclosed as Statement-III.

Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on sale potential that makes them commercially viable.

As on 01.01.2018, there are 19469 LPG distributors across the country. With a view to strengthen the LPG distribution infrastructure, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have recently advertised 6147 locations across the country, which are mostly in rural areas. The Government has also approved setting up of 115 Durgam Kshetriya Vitraaks (DKVs) through different State Governments/Organisations, which are at various stages of commissioning.

(f) Under the current selection policy, land is an eligibility criteria and the candidates applying under any category has to offer suitable land in the application form.

Statement-I

Norms/Criteria/Reservation for Selection of LPG Distributorships

The main norms/criteria laid down in the revised guidelines, namely, Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships 2016, are as under:-

- i. Applicant shall be an Indian citizen and be a resident of India.
- ii. Should have passed minimum Xth standard examination or equivalent from a recognised Board. The criterion of educational qualification is not applicable for applicant belonging to Freedom Fighter (FF) category.

- iii. Applicant shall be of 21 years and not more than 60 years in age as on the date of advertisement.
- iv. There is no age restriction for applicants applying for locations reserved under FF category.
- v. Shall not be a family member of employee of Oil Marketing Company (OMC) as on date of application.
- vi. Shall fulfil Multiple Dealership/Distributorship norms.
- vii. Shall not be a signatory to distributorship/dealerships agreement, terminated on account of proven cases of malpractices/adulteration.
- viii. Shall own a plot of land of minimum dimensions for construction of LPG godown or own a ready LPG cylinder storage godown as on the last date for submission of application.

Reservation

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:-

A	Open Category (O)	50.5%
B	Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:-

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/ Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	7	9	17	33
Unreserved - Any person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
Total	22.5	27	50.5	100

The reservation under respective categories will be SC/ST (GP)-2%, SC/ST (PH)-1%, SC/ST (W)-7%, SC/ST-12.5%, OBC (GP)-2%, OBC (PH)-1%, OBC (W)-9%, OBC-15%, Open (GP) - 4%, Open (PH)-1%, Open (CC)-1%, Open (W)-17%, Open-27.5%.

Reservation for North Eastern States

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram will be as under:

State	Percentage of reservation in all four types of LPG Distributorships to be awarded to ST category	% for Women category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	21
Meghalaya	56	30	14
Nagaland	56	30	14
Mizoram	63	30	7

The detailed guidelines namely "Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships" is available on the website <http://www.petroleum.nic.in>

Statement-II*Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for Dealership Selection Guidelines*

Dealer Selection by draw of lots/bidding have been implemented for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. There is neither marks-based evaluation system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/Bidding. Individuals and Non-Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, Finance, Age and Educational Qualification. However, for Corpus fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

The detailed guidelines for selection of retail outlet dealerships which have come into effect from 21.05.2014 have provision for 22.5 per cent reservation for SC/STs

in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) will vary in each State depending upon the ratio of SC/ST in the State as per latest available census data.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among the Main categories i.e. SC/ST, OBC & Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence Personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees, Physically Handicapped Personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex-servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence Personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence category.

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:-

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Combined Category 1 (CC1)	2%	2%	4%	8%
Comprising of:-				
(i) Defence Personnel &	1%	1%	2%	4%

1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU Employees				
Combined Category 2 (CC2)				
Comprising of:-				
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)				
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) &				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open			44.50%	44.50%
Total	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

Reservations in some North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP & NG earlier:-

State	Percentage of Regular & Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

No separate reservation for Women category has been made in the New Guidelines. However, in case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

Draw of Lots/Bidding process:

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:

Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease including in all reserved categories.

Group 2: Applicants having Firm offer of purchase or long term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots/Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group 1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group – 2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group 1 or applicants in Group 1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.

The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be video graphed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at Company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the Company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs. The Parameters which are

different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	Rs. 1000/- (SC/ST - Rs.500/-)	Rs. 100/- (SC/ST - Rs.50/-)
Advertised Location	All	In any class of market <i>i.e.</i> Urban/ Highway	Except on NH/SH
Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A- Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)	Rs. 30.0 Lac {Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 1.5 Lacs}	Rs. 10.0 Lacs {Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 0.5 Lacs}
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B- Site RO	Rs. 15.0 Lacs	Rs. 5.0 Lacs
Refundable Security Deposit	All	Rs. 5.0 Lacs	Rs. 0.5 Lacs
Nationality/ Residency Criteria	All	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules.	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules. For Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.
Educational Qualifications	All	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board /School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.

Statement-III

Number of Retail Outlet locations advertised/commissioned/LOI issued (As per advertisement in 2014-15) as on 01.01.2018

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Locations Advertised	No. of locations commissioned	No. of locations where LOI issued
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	9	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1333	188	253
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	3	16

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	330	27	75
5.	Bihar	2514	146	556
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1097	106	212
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	25	1	4
9.	Daman and Diu	26	1	1
10.	Delhi	33	0	3
11.	Goa	96	0	3
12.	Gujarat	3074	278	469
13.	Haryana	1536	140	296
14.	Himachal Pradesh	188	33	40
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	241	14	20
16.	Jharkhand	966	88	120
17.	Karnataka	2219	143	423
18.	Kerala	1214	76	139
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2844	302	567
21.	Maharashtra	3914	274	821
22.	Manipur	42	2	22
23.	Meghalaya	21	1	17
24.	Mizoram	51	0	11
25.	Nagaland	39	0	4
26.	Odisha	1088	110	147
27.	Puducherry	38	1	3
28.	Punjab	1207	95	152
29.	Rajasthan	2485	284	574
30.	Sikkim	58	5	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	2736	286	440
32.	Telangana	1076	211	357
33.	Tripura	39	2	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3899	451	960
35.	Uttarakhand	351	41	57
36.	West Bengal	1792	109	137
	All-India	36628	3418	6910

[Translation]

Deposit of EPF Contribution

3814. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) whether contribution of the Provident Fund is not being regularly deposited by several employers and organisations, if so, the details of such companies, State/UT-wise;

(b) the date from which contribution is not being deposited by these companies and the details of the action taken by the Government against such Provident Fund defaulters during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings/bodies which have defaulted to deposit their Provident Fund Contribution during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action to ensure the compliance of laws relating to Provident Fund by all the organisations/employers including the public sector companies/corporators;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved therefrom during the said period; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interest of employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Instances of non-deposit of

contribution by some establishments, covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 have come to the notice of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). Real time default management system has been put in place to reduce such instances. A Statement-I showing the State/UT-wise details of defaulting establishments for the last three years and the current year (up to February, 2018) is enclosed.

(c) to (f) A Statement-II showing the State/UT-wise details of total demand in Public, Private and Co-operative Sector (Unexempted) as on 31.03.2017 is enclosed-II. During the year 2016-17, a sum of Rs.2127.79 crore has been recovered against arrear demand.

The following actions have been taken by EPFO against the defaulting establishments to protect the interest of workers covered under the EPF & MP Act, 1952:

- (i) Action under section 7A of the Act against the defaulting establishments for assessment of dues.
- (ii) Action under Section 14B of the Act for levying of damages for belated deposit of dues.
- (iii) Action under Section 7Q of the Act for levy of interest for belated remittances.
- (iv) Recovery actions as provided under Section 8B to 8G of the Act.
- (v) Action under section 14 of the Act for filing prosecution against the defaulters before the competent Court of law.
- (vi) Action under section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) against the employer for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages/salary of the employees but not deposited in the fund.

Statement-I

Details of number of defaulting establishments covered under the EPF & MP Act, 1952

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto February, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh including Telangana	528	2471	1436	1866
2.	Bihar	28	96	74	359

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	302	141	295	1067
4.	Delhi	82	761	317	108
5.	Goa	61	80	295	28
6.	Gujarat including Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	287	1187	610	1125
7.	Haryana	185	758	507	297
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	280	143	110
9.	Jharkhand	0	172	329	157
10.	Karnataka	1133	686	1625	2177
11.	Kerala including Lakshadweep	721	922	1034	441
12.	Madhya Pradesh	446	319	542	325
13.	Maharashtra	955	1675	3061	2385
14.	North Eastern Regions including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura	233	247	81	27
15.	Odisha	73	219	238	107
16.	Punjab including Chandigarh	172	1835	3060	1347
17.	Rajasthan	182	275	545	499
18.	Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	4091	2968	2016	1448
19.	Uttar Pradesh	67	1535	1041	685
20.	Uttarakhand	51	23	53	175
21.	West Bengal including Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim	494	962	558	533
Total		10091	17612	17860	15266

Statement-II*Bifurcation of demand in Public, Private and Cooperative Sector 31.03.2017 (all schemes)*

(Rs. in cr.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Public Sector	Private Sector	Cooperative Sector	Total Demand
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh including Telangana	25.33	343.33	0.92	369.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	9.11	41.63	0.37	51.10
3	Chhattisgarh	16.02	17.61	0.62	34.26
4	Delhi	0.00	815.32	0.00	815.32
5	Goa	0.07	9.07	0.00	9.14
6	Gujarat including Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.54	111.31	1.33	120.17
7	Haryana	0.19	112.86	2.15	115.20
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.28	16.17	0.08	17.53
9	Jharkhand	0.00	47.40	0.46	47.86
10	Karnataka	26.80	343.43	0.63	370.86
11	Kerala including Lakshadweep	42.13	336.19	38.51	416.84
12	Madhya Pradesh	198.21	142.95	0.05	341.21
13	Maharashtra	143.93	846.16	109.50	1099.59
14	North Eastern Regions including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura	22.41	19.90	0.95	43.26
15	Odisha	626.75	58.41	25.49	710.64
16	Punjab including Chandigarh	38.84	91.78	0.21	130.82
17	Rajasthan	0.89	41.17	0.43	42.48
18	Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	67.38	513.90	28.56	609.84
19	Uttar Pradesh	69.78	266.23	10.25	346.25
20	Uttarakhand	25.67	19.09	0.00	44.76
21	West Bengal including Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim	37.82	458.03	0.39	496.24
Total		1360.13	4651.93	220.89	6232.96

Interest Rate of PF

3815. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to recommend 8.55 per cent of interest for PF of the Government employees in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented along with the details of action plan drawn by the Government in this regard;

(c) the quantum of benefits/loss likely to be accrued/suffered by the employees due to the said decision, category-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the date-wise and quantum-wise details of rates of interest increased and decreased on PF by the Government and their impact on the income of the employees during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The interest rate on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board. The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), in its meeting held on 21.02.2018, has recommended 8.55 per cent. interest rate to EPF members for the year 2017-18. The proposal has now been sent to the Ministry of Finance for their concurrence to the interest rate of 8.55 per cent. to the EPF subscribers for the year 2017-18.

(c) The quantum of benefits as interest at the recommended rate of interest of 8.55 per cent. for 2017-18 likely to be accrued to the employees/members is Rs.46,016.34 crore. The interest accruing to the members is credited to the individuals' accounts only.

(d) The declared rate of interest on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) during the last three years is as below:-

Year	Rate of interest (in per cent.)	Date on which Rate of Interest declared
2014-15	8.75	23.01.2015
2015-16	8.80	23.05.2016
2016-17	8.65	24.04.2017

The same rate of interest for any year is applicable for all the eligible members across all the States.

[English]

Scheduled Area Villagers

3816. SHRI NAGESH GODAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to declare more areas of tribal habitations into the scheduled area villages and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the States which have been requested for notifying Scheduled area villages in their States; and

(c) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received proposals for declaration/extension of Scheduled Areas from the States of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The Government of Rajasthan has sent a proposal for extension of Scheduled Areas in Rajasthan on the basis of Census of 2011 and due to reorganization/creation of new districts in the State. The proposal of Government of Rajasthan is being processed. The Government of Himachal Pradesh had also sent a proposal for notifying entire Trans-Giri area of Sirmour district, Dodra Kwar Sub-Division of Shimla district, 15/20 areas of Shimla and Kullu districts as Scheduled Areas in Himachal Pradesh. In this connection detailed information to process the case further has been sought from the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

[Translation]

Fees for Examinations

3817. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that universities and other institutions are charging exorbitant fees for conducting entrance examinations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the actual expenditure being incurred on conducting these entrance examinations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/University Grants Commission proposes to rationalise the said fee structure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which action is likely to be taken by the Universities/University Grants Commission 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 University Grants

Commission (UGC) has informed that it has notified UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. These Regulations are available at <http://www.egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170661.pdf>. As per these Regulations no institution Deemed to be University shall charge any fee for an admission test other than an amount representing the reasonable cost incurred by it in conducting such test. Further, as per the Regulations, an institution Deemed to be University shall not engage in commercialization of education in any manner whatsoever, and shall provide for equity and access to all deserving students.

Private Universities are regulated by UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Fees for admission test and tuition and other fees are decided either by the Private Universities themselves or by the State Government concerned.

Corruption in Education

3818. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of Primary education in Government schools has been declining continuously and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the alleged rampant corruption at other various levels of primary school education and in various States of the country including Chhattisgarh;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to setup any regulatory system for monitoring the education system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V & VIII. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V. These surveys reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from

first round to fourth round. 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.

In order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for State and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. Government has also introduced a bill to amend RTE Act, 2009 to allow States the option of deciding regarding detention at Class V or Class VIII or neither.

Further, Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course has already been started from 3rd October, 2017.

In addition to above, the Central Government, supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme of SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB). Further, the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) Programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

The Central Government has an in-built robust monitoring process of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). In

the SSA framework, different components have been elaborated with specific indicators. Monitoring is done with respect to the given indicators under the framework. Further, Government of India has laid down a Financial & Procurement Manual for the programme to streamline the financial management system and provide for an annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India and also a system of concurrent financial reviews. Independent monitoring institutions conduct field level monitoring and there is a system of independent Joint Review Missions. Component wise quarterly reviews, an annual Educational Management Information System (EMIS) and regular meetings are held with State officials to ensure effective implementation of the programme. The States Governments are advised to check the irregularities in the execution of the SSA programme and to take appropriate corrective action.

Release of Kerosene Quota

3819. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released/proposes to release the kerosene allocated to Rajasthan for the next quarter and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Union Government has consulted the State Government before giving consent on such proposal as mandated under rule 5(2) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) makes allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene on quarterly basis for cooking and lighting purposes only as per Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers is made by the concerned States/UTs. The scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by respective State/UT. Accordingly, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has allocated 64992 KL of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to Rajasthan for the 1st quarter of 2018-19 (April-June).

[English]

Government Schools

3820. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public schools are seeing a systemic decline in enrolment, resulting in the massive growth of small and tiny government schools as 419,000 (40 percent) of government schools had total enrolment less than 50, and 108,000 schools (10.3% percent) were "tiny" schools with enrolment of less than 20;

(b) due to these failures of the public school system, whether the Government plans to overhaul the structure of schooling in country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the annual survey of education report surveys and national achievement surveys by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have also revealed a nationwide learning crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government plans to universalize secondary education by integrating schools from primary to secondary and secondary education with vocational education to provide gainful employment and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the plans composite through vertical integration across levels and to increase school size, ensure better rationalization of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) managed by NIEPA, percentage of enrolment in Government Schools during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in table below:

School Management/Year	Year		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Government Schools	59.1	56.8	56.2

Percentage of small and tiny Government schools out of the total Government Schools during the years 2014-15 & 2015-16 are given in table below:

School Type	Year	
	2014-15	2015-16
Small Schools (Enrolment <50)	36%	37%
Tiny Schools (Enrolment >20)	9%	10%

State-wise number of Government schools having enrolment less than 50 and Government schools having enrolment less than 20 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Various steps are already being taken under the Scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Schemes) to overhaul the structure of schooling in country.

In pursuance of the proposal of the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12, this Department is working 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 rationalisation of teachers.

Annual Survey of Education Report Surveys (ASER-2017) report revealed that, overall, 86% of the youth in the 14-18 age group are still within the formal education system, either in the school or in the college.

National Achievement Survey (NAS 2017) was conducted throughout the Country by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) on 13th November, 2017 for Classes III, V and VIII in Government and Government aided Schools. 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, Social Science. Average performance of Classes III, V and VIII students in the above mentioned subjects can be ascertained with the release of reports at National and State level.

Statement

Number of Government Schools during 2014-15 and 2015-16

State/UT Name	All Schools		Schools with Enrolment less than 20		Schools with Enrolment less than 50	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	344	344	82	91	164	167
Andhra Pradesh	46666	44907	6498	7671	25616	25265
Arunachal Pradesh	3408	3492	956	1101	1986	2054
Assam	52927	53020	3914	5875	18993	22289
Bihar	74291	74689	155	153	1533	1385
Chandigarh	113	115	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	50061	47181	5496	4833	21372	19704
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	299	299	13	15	102	98
Daman and Diu	114	119	3	3	21	26
Delhi	2844	2828	5	5	27	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	906	894	372	399	694	688
Gujarat	34817	34891	1392	1482	7587	7901
Haryana	14630	14640	391	720	2808	3547
Himachal Pradesh	15355	15386	5015	5450	11079	11273
Jammu and Kashmir	23874	23834	6891	6630	15863	15756
Jharkhand	41322	41162	1450	1758	12806	13350
Karnataka	50493	50424	10232	10663	22812	23183
Kerala	5104	4793	612	351	1696	1331
Lakshadweep	45	45	0	0	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	121849	121976	8927	11665	48021	54135
Maharashtra	67717	67629	11707	12850	35154	35734
Manipur	2372	3332	546	630	1491	2194
Meghalaya	7763	7775	1367	1309	5333	5245
Mizoram	2592	2591	352	349	1576	1557
Nagaland	2279	2101	378	328	976	843
Odisha	58697	58740	4199	4957	23098	24380
Puducherry	436	430	38	35	120	120
Punjab	20772	20529	1270	1410	6784	7117
Rajasthan	70210	70961	7835	7499	28410	28797
Sikkim	868	870	152	203	452	481
Tamil Nadu	37911	38209	3850	3095	15240	14582
Telangana	29268	29127	4316	4658	13347	13606
Tripura	4326	4322	473	577	1773	1846
Uttar Pradesh	162228	162645	5284	4920	32803	34151
Uttarakhand	17753	17752	6511	6969	12667	12923
West Bengal	82454	82748	3952	4382	25445	27080
All India	1107108	1104800	104634	113036	397851	412838

Source: Unified District information System

Target for Manufacturing Revenues

3821. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has set a timeline and roadmap for achieving USD 1 trillion in manufacturing revenue and take its share in GDP to 20 per cent and if so, the present position thereof;

(b) whether the Government is in the process of setting up pan organisation to promote India's exports, developing global linkages and promoting the brand equity of India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking up the issue with the concerned authorities on the challenges that the exports are facing in the GST regime and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is looking at opening offices in different geographies to penetrate in the global market and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is looking at working on developing global supply chains for agriculture sector 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) National Manufacturing Policy of 2011 has, *inter-alia*, an objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent by 2022.

(b) Government undertakes through India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and the Trade Bodies regular activities for promotion of India's brand equity through participation in India Shows, major international trade exhibitions in India and abroad, Business to Business meets, interaction with journalists and media, communication strategy and sectoral brand promotion.

(c) The GST related challenges faced by the exporters are continuously reviewed by the Government and taken up with the GST Council. GST Council is

meeting at regular interval to address concerns of industry regarding various issues related to GST including rationalisation of GST rates, simplification in filing of GST returns, expediting the process of refunds of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit for exporters. The Government announced a major relief package, whereby the benefits under the Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme were extended for sourcing inputs from abroad as well as domestic suppliers without payment of GST and Customs Duty. Exports were allowed on furnishing of Legal Undertaking (LUT), without the requirement of Bond/bank guarantee. Further, GST on sale of scrips has been reduced to Zero from the earlier rate of 12%. In addition, merchant exporters have been allowed to pay a nominal 0.1% GST for procurement of goods from domestic suppliers for exports. GST on job work in textiles sector, diamond processing in jewellery sector and leather and footwear sectors has been brought down to 5%. The Government has also taken measures and issued instructions to expeditiously disburse the refund of IGST paid on goods exported.

(d) In the Mid Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), the focus is on increasing India's exports in under and untapped markets in high potential regions like Africa and also on greater engagement with Latin America and the Caribbean Region.

(e) The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous Organisation under the Department of Commerce mandated to promote exports, has initiated work on development of agri-clusters for boosting the export of agri based produce by identifying certain pockets of export potential fruits and vegetables in different states in the country. The concept of cluster development entails focused channelization of efforts in a converged manner for the overall development of supply and value chain of the identified produce. To ensure credibility of Indian agriculture products in the international markets, APEDA has also developed traceability, information technology enabled monitoring systems co-opting all stakeholders in the supply chain into a single system to ensure food safety, monitoring of pesticide residues like aflatoxin, product standardization and export of quality products from India to eliminate export constraints like non-tariff barriers etc.

[*Translation*]

Translation of Indian Literature

3822. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by the Government to promote/encourage the translation of Indian literature into foreign languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for promotion of Indian literature abroad during the last three years?

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. Sahitya Akademi (SA), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture has been translating Indian literary masterpieces into foreign languages. Ministry of Culture's flagship project, Indian Literature Abroad (ILA) has been allotted to Sahitya Akademi. Prior to ILA and over the years, the Akademi promoted several Indian classics and popular Indian works into foreign languages.

Under the scheme to promote Indian Literature in foreign languages, Sahitya Akademi has published:

Sl. No.	Title	Language translated into and publisher
1.	Herbert by Nabarun Bhattacharya	German (Publisher – Draupadi Verlag)
2.	Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh	Swedish (Publisher – Aranan Publishing House)
3.	Kaatil Oru Maan by Ambai	French (Publisher - Zulma)

SA has prepared the following translations into Spanish:

Sl. No.	Title
1.	Bhoomi by Allam Rajaiah from Telugu
2.	Joothan by Valmiki from Hindi
3.	Hajar Churashir Ma by Mahasweta Devi from Bengali
4.	I take this Woman by Rajinder Singh Bedi from Urdu/English
5.	Short Stories of Suresh Joshi from Gujarati/English
6.	Vaadivaasal by C.S. Chellappa from Tamil
7.	Suraj Mukhir Swapna by Syed Abdul Malik
8.	18th Parallel by Ashokamitran from Tamil
9.	75 Poems of Pash
10.	The Eye of God
11.	Spider in the Web by D.R. Bendre from Kannada

Apart from the above, the SA has published the following books under Cultural Exchange Programme:

Sl. No.	Title	Language of publication
1.	Bhartala Da Natya Shastra by Kapila Vatsayan	Russian
2.	Indian Short Stories by E.V. Ramakrishnan	Russian
3.	Kabita	Slovenian
4.	The Dual of the Heart	English

In 1955, the Akademi recommended to UNESCO 29 Indian classics from 15 Indian languages and 25 books were published in English and French.

Sahitya Akademi, in collaboration with UNESCO, translated the Sacred Writings of the Sikhs (by Khushwant Singh and G.S. Fraser) and was published by George Allen and Unwin in 1960.

Over the years, the Akademi promoted several Indian classics and popular Indian works into foreign languages such as The Ayodhya Canto of the Ramayana as told by Kamban from Tamil into English, Chemmeen from Malayalam into English and several Eastern European languages, Kavitali by Tulsidas into English, Godaan by Premchand into English, Garambica Bapu by S.N. Pendse into English, Pather Panchali by Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay into French, to name a few.¹

(c) Separate funds are not allotted to Sahitya Akademi for promotion of Indian literature abroad during the last three years. Sahitya Akademi has been publishing these translations and participating in a number of International Book Fairs such as London Book Fair, Sharjah Book Fair, Frankfurt Book Fair etc out of general fund allotted to it.

[English]

North East Hydrocarbon Vision 2030

3823. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:
SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

(a) the status of implementation of the North East Hydrocarbon Vision 2030;

(b) the details of investments made towards the same during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the details of refineries in Assam along with their refining capacity and the current production rate;

(d) the quantum of oil refined and produced by said refineries including their By-products along with profit/loss incurred by them during the said period;

(e) whether the capacity of refineries in the North East has increased; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has prepared the Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 document for north-east India, outlining steps to leverage the hydrocarbon sector for development of the north-east region focused efforts towards making hydrocarbons a tool to enable social and economic development. The Vision Document has been a focused and consultative exercise to develop a common and shared aspiration for benefiting people of the north region. The objectives of the vision policy are to leverage the region's hydrocarbon potential, enhance access to clean fuels, improve availability of petroleum products, facilitate economic development and to link common people to the economic activities in this sector.

National Oil Companies have initiated implementing actionable points emerged out of Hydrocarbon Vision-2030. The details are as under:-

- Construction of gas collecting stations and laying of pipeline in Tripura by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited
- Barauni-Bongaigaon crude oil pipeline expansion project by OIL.

- Barauni-Guwahati Natural gas pipeline by GAIL.
- Construction of 50 retail outlets in North East by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
- Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has initiated action for product pipelines/LPG Bottling Plant Augmentation, which are as under:-
 - i. Guwahati-Silchar-Imphal Product Pipeline
 - ii. Chittagong-Sabrum-Agartala LPG Pipeline
 - iii. LPG Bottling Plants at Silchar, Guwahati, Gopanari, Umium and Agartala
- A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between ONGC, IOCL, OIL, GAIL and NRL for Natural Gas Pipeline Grid in North East of about 1500 Km.
- Implementation of Bharat State VI Project at Guwahati, Digboi and Bongaigaon Refinery by IOCL
- Augmentation of capacity of Indane Maximization Unit (INDMAX) at Guwahati and Bongaigaon Refinery
- Expansion of Bongaigaon Refinery by IOCL

National Oil Companies have invested about Rs 24716.5 Crore in North East Region during the last two years (2015-17) and the current year (2017-18).

(c) and (d) The details are enclosed Statement. Numaligarh Refinery Limited has earned the total profit of Rs. 4768 Crore during the period 2015-16 to December, 2017.

(e) and (f) IOCL Bongaigaon Refinery is increasing refining capacity from existing 2.35 to 2.7 MMTPA with an estimated cost of Rs. 2582 Crores.

Statement

The details of refineries in Assam along with their refining capacity, current production rate, details of profit & loss and the quantum of various products are as under:-

Refining Capacity and Current Production

Sl. No.	Refinery	Installed Capacity (MMT)	Current Production (MMT)		
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Feb, 2018)
1.	Numaligarh (NRL)	3.0	2.52	2.68	2.80*
2.	Guwahati (IOCL)	1.0	0.904	0.864	0.934
3.	Digboi (IOCL)	0.65	0.562	0.533	0.603
4.	Bongaigaon (IOCL)	2.350	2.442	2.486	2.183

*(Anticipated during 2017-18)

The quantum of production during the last two years and the current year at NRL

Sl. No.	Product	Production (in TMT)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Feb)
1	2	3	4	5
1	LPG	45.84	54.68	54.01
2	Fuel Grade Naphtha (FGN)	-23.41	-0.48	-4.18

1	2	3	4	5
3	Petrochemical Grade Naphtha (PCN)	12.07	18.16	-2.69
4	Special Boiling Point Spirit (SBPS)	-	0.40	-0.39
5	MS (BS-III)	461.18	381.30	-0.34
6	MS (BS-IV)	49.84	158.41	565.92
7	ATF	67.40	80.24	70.38
8	SKO	134.10	103.20	67.16
9	MTO	-	3.70	8.21
10	HSD & Gas Oil	1388.19	1253.63	18.84
11	HSD (BS-IV)	263.95	488.55	1676.59
12	Flushing Oil/Light Gas Oil	0.04	0.98	0.77
13	Wax	23.45	34.29	42.15
14	RPC	29.73	10.37	21.58
15	CPC	65.89	63.80	59.01
16	Sulphur	2.65	4.11	5.21
	Crude Throughput	2,520	2,683	2,598
	Total Production	2,497	2,655	2,582

Details of total production of Major Petroleum Products by 3 refineries of Indian Oil in the state of Assam

(In TMT)

	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 upto Feb'18		
	GR	DR	BGR	GR	DR	BGR	GR	DR	BGR
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LPG	39	9	58	39	15	59	40	17	55
Naphtha	17	1	184	15	-1	177	29	-1	119
MS	223	83	155	251	89	191	213	108	234
ATF	32	0	6	37	0	27	38	0	30
SKO	109	11	123	90	6	164	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HSD	625	263	1442	631	274	1331	595	339	1,151
Fuel Oil	0	76	34	0	51	35	0	27	36
Bitumen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coke	59	34	153	57	35	141	58	42	132
WAX	0	26	0	0	29	0	0	31	0

Note:-Production in Guwahati and Digboi is higher than crude due to external inputs from other refineries.

Development Package for Tribal People

3824. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:
PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing Schemes/action plan for economic social educational upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government have skilled at any specific active plan for social, educational, upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes and including for North Eastern States, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the total funds sanctioned/released and spent/ utilized under each scheme during the last five years, State/UT-wise including North East States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including North Eastern States, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. The details of important existing schemes of the Ministry are given below:-

(i) Scheme of Girls & 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 & 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) Scheme of Vocational Training 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) Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes: The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to

provide environment for socioeconomic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts.

(v) 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.

(vi) In addition to above, to maximize retention of ST 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.

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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 and skill development.

(ix) 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 & 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).

(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.

(xii) Tribal Research Institute (TRI): The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (i) Research & Documentation:-Documentation of tribal welfare. Preservation of tribal culture among others written medium, support to tribal artisans, exhibitions; (ii) Training and Capacity building: (I) Laws/constitutional provisions in respect of Scheduled areas/tribal rights; (II) Capacity building of functionaries and tribal representatives on socio-economic programs.

The details of funds released and utilized under the schemes during the last five years is enclosed as Statement-I to XV.

Statement-I

Release & UC Reported under SCA to TSS during the last five years.

Sl.No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Total Release	UC Reported	Total Release	UC Reported	Total Release	UC Reported	Total Release	UC Reported	Total Release	UC Reported
1	Andhra Pradesh	4125.00	4125.00	5789.00	5789.00	2937.82	2937.82	3500.00	3500.00	5000.42	5000.42
2	Assam	4674.00	4674.00	6563.63	6563.63	1788.59	1788.59	5844.00	1255.37	3407.80	2610.80
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.00	403.00	1368.26	0.00	743.74	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9478.00	9478.00	9478.00	9826.50	9826.50	10809.64	10809.64	11717.82	11117.26
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.68	455.68
6	Gujarat	7410.00	7410.00	8448.00	8448.00	10382.74	10382.74	10566.50	10566.50	9488.00	4008.26
7	Himachal Pradesh	1262.00	1262.00	1768.00	1768.00	997.99	997.99	475.00	475.00	1959.39	1827.80
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	1702.41	1702.41	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	3671.61	533.60
9	Jharkhand	11413.25	11413.25	12187.00	12187.00	9571.11	9571.11	10000.00	10000.00	9820.75	4496.91
10	Karnataka	1853.25	1853.25	2471.00	2471.00	3000.00	3000.00	4370.00	4370.00	5100.00	4515.26
11	Kerala	549.00	549.00	549.00	549.00	530.00	530.00	357.50	357.50	808.09	288.10
12	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00	17525.00	17525.00	15274.22	15274.22	11501.21	11501.21	19236.61	5400.00
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	7728.00	7728.00	11726.18	11726.18	12514.91	12514.91	9547.00	2863.00
14	Manipur	1230.00	1230.00	1581.90	1581.90	1118.00	1118.00	1100.00	1100.00	2260.00	325.19
15	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	14925.04	14925.04	14728.52	14728.52	11806.27	2367.82
16	Rajasthan	7441.00	7441.00	8377.00	8377.00	8822.04	8822.04	10190.00	10190.00	11072.90	1582.82
17	Sikkim	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00	520.25	520.25	353.00	353.00	1497.62	132.67
18	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	651.00	651.00	217.33	217.33	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
19	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3541.00	3541.00	4000.00	4000.00	3845.35	3845.35
20	Tripura	1955.00	1955.00	2102.10	2102.10	1183.94	1183.94	2400.07	2400.07	1345.76	401.54
21	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	139.60	139.60	805.83	805.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	697.79	697.79	905.51	813.94	121.92	0.00
23	West Bengal	2580.75	2580.75	4181.36	4181.36	5730.00	5730.00	6233.00	6233.00	5995.50	400.00
	Total	85254.25	85254.25	105000.00	105000.00	103999.370	103999.37	113217.12	110668.66	119502.23	52172.48

(Rs. In lakh)

Statement-II

Fund released and Utilization reported under Article 275(1) of Constitution during the last five years.

Sl.No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Total Release	Utilization Report	Total Release	Utilization Report	Total Release	Utilization Report	Total Release	Utilization Report	Total Release	Utilization Report
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4834.00	4834.00	350.00	350.00	2139.00	2139.00	5500.00	5500.00	2869.43	1773.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	832.19	832.19	1880.40	1880.40	3000.80	3000.80	6580.53	1433.16
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	3540.25	3540.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	844.12	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	586.00	586.00	0.00	0.00	1467.58	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8534.00	8534.00	9172.11	9172.11	10778.00	10778.00	11904.31	11428.46	10488.52	9528.97
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	450.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4629.60	4629.60	10275.69	10275.69	8592.45	8592.45	11680.00	11680.00	9739.02	3802.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00	474.00	474.00	190.99	190.99	523.20	523.20	1595.87	1595.87
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.34	150.34	1146.75	1146.75	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	3539.66	156.77
10.	Jharkhand	7369.50	7369.50	9280.40	9280.40	9873.00	9873.00	12202.96	12202.96	9489.38	0.00
11.	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4880.40	4880.40	6300.00	6300.00	4664.00	2889.95
12.	Kerala	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	748.94	748.94	1085.44	1085.44	695.58	412.86

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16518.04	16518.04	15793.47	15793.47	17321.42	17321.42	14845.15	14845.15	14971.43	5363.05
14.	Maharashtra	2911.00	2911.00	12489.00	12489.00	11701.29	11701.29	13374.00	13374.00	11536.53	2307.31
15.	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1600.01	1600.01	1216.00	1216.78	1694.40	1455.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2924.38	2924.38	2334.03	2334.03	1507.68	856.09	1576.21	163.70
17.	Mizoram	810.75	810.75	1133.61	1133.61	1877.78	1877.78	3617.37	3617.37	1927.49	1927.49
18.	Nagaland	2454.00	2454.00	2886.93	2886.93	2067.15	2067.15	5469.34	5469.34	6368.00	2781.54
19.	Odisha	11283.99	11283.99	14706.50	14706.50	12728.22	12728.22	15200.00	15200.00	11954.96	3371.77
20.	Rajasthan	7737.98	7737.98	9437.80	9437.80	9755.92	9755.92	11000.00	11000.00	10341.39	2028.28
21.	Sikkim	272.58	272.58	302.90	302.90	370.30	370.30	1250.30	400.30	1147.00	300.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	901.00	901.00	639.60	639.60	852.80	352.80	798.24	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3894.40	3894.40	6090.00	6090.00	3608.05	3608.05
24.	Tripura	1375.00	1375.00	1355.00	1355.00	1218.99	1218.99	1600.68	1600.68	1280.99	669.06
25.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	743.49	743.49	1514.74	168.30	1138.62	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	267.00	267.00	1530.36	1530.36	92.02	92.02	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	5747.00	5747.00	7000.00	7000.00	5814.37	872.00
Grand Total		81999.78	81999.78	109713.98	109713.98	113199.14	113199.14	139226.79	135003.69	126581.37	46440.21

Statement-III

Fund released and utilization reported under Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) during the last five years 2012-13 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported
1	Andhra Pradesh	2000.00	2000.00	1750.00	1750.00	2000.00	2000.00	3240.00	3240.00	5105.00	5105.00
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	342.87	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	2000.00	2000.00	1400.00	1400.00	2212.02	2212.02	1809.63	1809.63	1230.00	1230.00
5	Gujarat	700.00	700.00	1000.00	1000.00	1091.00	1091.00	898.10	888.81	779.12	109.91
6	Jharkhand	631.00	631.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1575.00	1575.00	3120.00	0.00
7	Karnataka	659.46	659.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	136.00	100.00
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	4350.00	4350.00	4500.00	4500.00	4272.94	4272.94	4491.92	4491.92	10460.40	9950.40
10	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	2610.00	2610.00	1900.00	1900.00	0.00	0.00	2077.00	0.00
11	Manipur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	47.50	47.50	100.00	100.00	329.00	0.00
12	Odisha	3260.00	3260.00	2000.00	2000.00	2500.00	2500.00	3373.92	3373.92	1379.00	164.00
13	Rajasthan	1500.00	1500.00	700.00	700.00	1500.00	1500.00	1076.09	1076.09	1331.00	843.00
14	Tamil Nadu	1400.00	1400.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	1048.15	1048.15	3055.00	0.00
15	Telangana	0.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	600.00	600.00	1439.04	1439.04	1139.00	1139.00
16	Tripura	700.00	700.00	950.00	950.00	826.54	826.54	895.56	895.56	2250.00	1161.92
17	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00	447.60	447.60	574.00	0.00
18	Uttarakhand	400.00	292.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.48	0.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	17700.46	17592.94	20235.00	19635.00	17550.00	16950.00	21195.00	21185.72	33799.87	19803.23

(Rs. in lakh)

Statement-IV

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last five years

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	279.81	279.81	846.73	846.73	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1221.74	1221.74	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	187.06	187.06	939.33	939.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	380.47	380.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	553.45	553.45	1949.63	1949.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2291.57	2291.57	0.00	0.00	1305.00	1305.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	1697.50	1697.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1283.65	1283.65
12.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	2289.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1031.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	810.95	810.95	0.00	0.00	1798.45	1002.50	0.00	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	1500.00	1500.00	2646.87	2646.87	0.00	0.00	3393.97	1427.65	595.35	595.35
16.	Sikkim	460.29	460.29	0.00	0.00	460.29	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	112.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	883.77	883.77	1906.01	1906.01	1797.62	501.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	304.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Mizoram University	437.08	437.08	0.00	0.00	195.01	195.01	59.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.32	0.00
25.	Rajive Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.68	0.00
Total		7737.08	7737.08	10105.50	7703.34	7424.01	4331.97	6935.83	4051.89	2000.00	1283.65

Statement-V

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas" during the last five.

Sl.No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	988.49	988.49	371.87	371.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	749.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	530.36	530.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1144.48	1144.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	1025.02	1025.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1425.00	1425.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	2474.63	2474.63	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Odisha	2458.90	2458.90	2091.10	749.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	575.28	575.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Tripura	797.23	797.23	954.52	954.52	954.52	954.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	6100.00	6100.00	7217.00	5125.34	4524.00	4524.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00

(Rs. In lakh)

Statement-VI

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' during last five years

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1	Assam	89.00	89.00	276.21	276.21	485.70	485.70	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	605.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Madhya Pradesh	88.00	88.00	150.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Mizoram	88.00	88.00	69.68	69.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	265.00	265.00	496.63	345.89	485.70	485.70	1505.76	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement-VII

Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas to NGOs.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1	Assam	88.08000		74.16000		72.32000		-		93.00000	
2	Karnataka	6.12000		53.88000		63.60000		-		-	
3	Meghalaya	48.96000		48.96000		30.44800		-		-	
4	Nagaland	24.96000		-		103.92000		-		24.48000	
5	Tamil Nadu	-		93.75300		-		-		31.20000	
	Grand Total	168.12000		270.75300		270.28800		0		148.68000	

Note:- Under the Scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas funds released after receipt of Utilization Certificates by grantee organization as per GFR provisions.

Statement-VIII

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

Sl.No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in lakh)					
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.67987	307.10906	34.43334	252.63164	160.58361	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.33861	671.32628	449.75364	95.69894	456.05089	
3.	Assam	83.90193	99.26416	87.55425	57.85170	137.66060	
4.	Chhattisgarh	16.20270	95.23902	49.43900	16.20270	65.96669	
5.	Gujarat	-	83.78890	213.72227	43.38188	111.93835	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.57500	153.07965	170.74044	-	277.33860	
7.	Jharkhand	118.50024	307.29304	657.26048	205.19422	405.75895	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	18.49380	40.35911	-	-	
9.	Karnataka	94.66192	166.74897	248.88744	227.25348	389.09904	
10.	Kerala	62.64328	70.23003	99.07370	96.25460	113.55052	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	70.54301	64.80318	101.89512	66.54020	152.78404	
12.	Maharashtra	231.46748	62.82095	196.97375	33.77213	202.95458	
13.	Manipur	125.42915	213.81413	210.91546	63.46350	394.06207	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Meghalaya	293.49920	857.91751	672.15218	274.79208	606.92770
15.	Mizoram	-	40.26663	40.39560	-	40.16475
16.	Nagaland	-	10.50361	32.15437	-	-
17.	Odisha	183.05070	222.21746	303.98337	190.79568	457.37410
18.	Rajasthan	-	-	83.31000	31.82749	67.83268
19.	Sikkim	-	28.29000	25.64384	54.54113	52.05330
20.	Tamil Nadu	23.30550	34.33898	35.09519	11.81790	38.91019
21.	Telangana	-	23.72423	23.75010	19.76326	637.86629
22.	Tripura	32.94511	10.7370	17.15310	15.82470	66.02040
23.	Uttarakhand	28.57243	90.24302	118.66736	17.66858	112.63873
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	16.83981	69.04581	22.18403	34.48897
25.	West Bengal	234.21235	360.57388	452.52818	377.91760	315.33450
26.	Delhi	7.35565	-	15.11290	-	9.07171
Grand Total		1808.88413	4000.00000	4450.00000	2175.37744	5306.43126

Note:-Under the Scheme of GIA to VOs funds released after receipt of Utilization Certificate by the grantee organization as per GFR provision.

Statement-IX

Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts during the last five year

Sl.No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	52.07920	1931.07731	270.94085
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	12.95053	42.71709	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	37.23818	44.07038	39.25448	-	39.63499
4	Gujarat	-	1459.99463	1942.19225	1712.32411	2857.92943
5	Jharkhand	18.46586	-	44.42520	21.07200	-
6	Madhya Pradesh	-	685.93579	571.03228	143.57845	420.04939
7	Maharashtra	59.48849	94.73800	36.00400	-	158.38410
8	Odisha	623.30103	1622.55734	265.07661	1040.81259	1929.41396
9	Rajasthan	3.00000	109.76580	96.65119	-	148.77810
10	Telangana	-	-	410.56770	480.75810	719.75792
	Total	741.49356	4030.01247	3500.00000	5329.62256	6544.88874

Note:-Under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts funds released after receipt of Utilization Certificate by the grantee organization as per GFR provision

Statement-X

Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilisation under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during 2012-13 to 2016-17

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	1386.00	1386.00	1983.00	1983.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	218.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	90.00	90.00	211.88	211.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	321.33	0.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	688.60	688.60	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	593.00	593.00	0.00	0.00	3718.00	3718.00	3607.00	3607.00	2534.15	2534.15
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.64	52.64
10.	Gujarat	500.00	500.00	2835.28	2835.28	3750.00	3750.00	3745.76	3745.76	80.81	80.81
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	45.73	45.73	73.00	73.00	96.12	96.12	51.21	44.52
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	68.02	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	1472.00	1472.00	0.00	0.00	1613.00	1376.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Karnataka	260.00	260.00	3320.05	3320.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Kerala	57.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	796.40	771.40
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00	3400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4300.00	4300.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	251.00	251.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	729.70	729.70	496.05	496.05	0.00	0.00	867.38	867.38
19.	Meghalaya	15.00	15.00	296.76	296.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	70.00	70.00	123.19	123.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	336.36	336.36
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	851.47	422.55	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	3128.00	3128.00	5601.08	5601.08	4511.00	4511.00	4900.00	4900.00	3376.36	3376.36
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	4792.55	4011.70	2383.34	2383.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	745.52	745.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	340.00	340.00	674.33	674.33	678.75	678.75	1303.60	861.49	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	26.00	26.00	460.20	460.20	19.82	19.82	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	260.00	260.00	2620.00	2620.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		11173.00	11173.00	21943.19	20943.86	20070.88	19833.93	22868.95	20990.94	8416.64	8063.62

Statement-XI

Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilisation thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2012-13 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fund	Utilized	Fund	Utilized	Fund	Utilized	Fund	Utilized	Fund	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	3.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	19438.70	19438.70	4895.16	4895.16	5070.01	5070.01	1986.82	1986.82	9777.62	9777.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	633.00	633.00	1366.85	1366.85	2.29	2.29	1137.61	1137.61	1136.32	1136.32
4	Assam	4537.69	4537.69	4756.81	4756.81	1114.00	1114.00	6748.28	4481.68	266.65	0
5	Bihar	90.00	90.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	Chhattisgarh	3150.31	3150.31	1341.48	1341.48	4066.75	4066.75	4764.83	4764.83	2674.82	2674
7	Daman and Diu	4.00	4.00	10.90	10.90	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	53.63	53.63
8	Goa	8.00	8.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	356.00	356.00	645.00	645
9	Gujarat	2460.71	2460.71	7138.58	7138.58	3929.23	3929.23	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27	22040.27
10	Himachal Pradesh	948.52	948.52	282.83	282.83	237.00	237.00	1350.00	1350.00	931.36	931.36
11	Jammu and Kashmir	710.06	710.06	177.00	177.00	2494.17	2494.17	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	1565.65
12	Jharkhand	1344.21	1344.21	2043.23	2043.23	4927.23	4927.23	0.00	0.00	8148.39	6600.00
13	Karnataka	2522.75	2522.75	3340.76	3340.76	3691.00	3691.00	5839.00	5839.00	8540.00	8540.00
14	Kerala	329.45	329.45	625.53	625.53	647.00	647.00	0.00	0.00	3122.00	3122.00

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Madhya Pradesh	9542.45	9542.45	5276.71	5276.71	2385.00	2385.00	3065.00	3065.00	13054.00	13054.00
16	Maharashtra	4604.38	4604.38	11996.04	11996.04	7451.83	7451.83	5209.83	5209.83	22092.28	22083.48
17	Manipur	4243.64	4243.64	6111.01	6111.01	3615.48	3615.48	3588.00	3588.00	3385.20	3372.72
18	Meghalaya	1753.42	1753.42	3438.00	3438.00	438.00	438.00	3274.61	3274.61	3189.00	3189.00
19	Mizoram	3546.61	3546.61	5393.89	5393.89	4501.15	4501.15	4927.91	4927.91	4267.52	4267.52
20	Nagaland	2191.09	2191.09	2626.19	2626.19	2329.59	2329.59	2646.34	2646.34	1344.00	0.00
21	Odisha	5405.95	5405.95	3459.87	3459.87	4512.00	4512.00	4050.00	4050.00	15556.48	15556.48
22	Rajasthan	2142.99	2142.99	2216.02	2216.02	6440.00	6440.00	10890.43	10890.43	9800.00	8381.44
23	Sikkim	414.15	414.15	845.49	845.49	414.00	414.00	400.00	400.00	938.16	938.16
24	Tamil Nadu	178.66	178.66	1436.02	1436.02	44.00	44.00	2266.86	2266.86	3061.85	3054.40
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12329.88	12329.88	9650.00	9650.00	11483.00	11483.00
26	Tripura	1036.47	1036.47	1390.99	1390.99	974.82	974.82	1700.00	1700.00	1323.90	1323.90
27	Uttar Pradesh	227.00	227.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	0.00	0.00	1057.50	930.00
28	Uttarakhand	657.98	657.98	1086.50	1086.50	164.00	164.00	900.00	900.00	5090.57	3814.57
29	West Bengal	949.16	949.16	2277.63	2277.63	237.00	237.00	2948.46	2948.46	0.00	0.00
	Total	73074.35	73074.35	73615.24	73615.24	72098.18	72098.16	85714.55	83447.95	155567.37	148534.52

Statement-XII

Funds released under the Scheme 'National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students' during 2012-13 to 2016-17

(A) Funds released for National Fellowship (RGNF)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fund Released & Utilised		Fund Released & Utilised	Fund Released & Utilised	Fund Released & Utilised	Fund Released & Utilised
	4500.00	0.00	0.00	3138.76	7312.25

(Rs. in lakhs)

(B) Funds Released for Scholarship (Top Class)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fund Released & Utilised		Fund Released & Utilised	Fund Released & Utilised	Fund Released & Utilised	Fund Released & Utilised
	1011.00	950.00	1849.85	1552.32	687.75

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Details of Funds released, utilized and beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) during 2012-13 to 2016-17

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fund Released		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
	100.00	68.00	99.13	39.04	39.00
Utilized		Utilized	Utilized	Utilized	Utilized
	100.00	68.00	99.13	39.04	39.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Statement-XIII

Details of funds released to the States/TRIFED under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce' during the last five years

Sl.No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		(Rs. in lakh)
		Fund released	Utilized UC	Fund released	Utilized UC	Fund released	Utilized UC	Fund released	Utilized UC	Fund released	Utilized UC	
1	Andhra Pradesh	264.00	264.00	120.0	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	189.00	189.00	-	-	232.00	232.00	-	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	160.00	160.00	177.0	177.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kerala	-	-	6.00	6.00	206.77	206.77	-	-	-	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Maharashtra	245.00	245.00	67.07	67.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Meghalaya	-	-	106.0	106.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Odisha	233.00	233.00	193.0	193.0	132.80	132.80	5.50	5.50	148.13	148.13	-
15	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	56.00	56.00	-	-	-	-	43.43
16	Tripura	52.00	52.00	54.00	54.00	119.93	119.93	310.98	310.98	351.10	351.10	276.79
17	West Bengal	126.00	126.00	231.9	231.9	356.00	356.00	-	-	-	-	431.47
18	Mizoram	24.00	24.00	45.00	45.00	-	-	-	-	174.00	174.00	-
19	TRIFED	47.24	47.24	34.31	34.31	3500.00*	3082.00	-	3500.00**	3026.00	3900.00	3900.00

* (After adjusted unspent balance of Rs.418.37 lakh)

** (After adjusted unspent balance of Rs.474.39 lakh)

Statement-XIV

Details of Funds Released to States under "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP" during last four years.

(Scheme was started from the year 2013-14)

Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(Rs. in lakh)
Orissa	40.00	8.20	09.91	-	-
Gujarat	5.00	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	8.25	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	0.20	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	24.15	4.64	18.32	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	34.89	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	80.16	73.50	-	-
Andhra Pradesh (Girijan Co-operative Corporation)	-	-	5.29	-	-
Total	112.49	93.00	107.02	-	-

Status of funds released under "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP to TRIFED" during the last four years .

Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(Rs. in lakh)
TRIFED	-	700.00	1000.67	200.00	-

* UC Status :The said funds are released as revolving fund which is operated at State level for upfront payment for procuring MFP. After the MFP is disposed off, the proceeds there from, shall be credited back to this fund.

Statement-XV

Details of funds released to State Governments/UTs under the Scheme of Tribal Research Institute during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Release for TRI's (Rs. in lakh)					Total UC due as on 14.3.2018 (Rs. in lakh)
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.25	-	96.5	-	-	29.58
2	Assam	27.56	60.01	85.77	-	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	15.50	-	164.50	-	-	15.50
4	Gujarat	-	16.10	69.91	86.53	-	61.81
5	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	5.44
6	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	10.00	340.00	350.00
7	Jharkhand	-	-	107.11	-	-	102.84
8	Karnataka	16.00	29.00	93.00	148	117	-
9	Kerala	44.93	-	45.45	-	67.99	37.11
10	Madhya Pradesh	77.00	-	157.50	78.75	54.35	-
11	Maharashtra	-	-	58.10	-	159.00	-
12	Manipur	68.64	56.50	151.00	119	109	-
13	Odisha	115.31	109.80	305.5	250.30	322.39	17.00
14	Rajasthan	-	-	77.33	126.50	-	63.25
15	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	111.00	-
16	Tamil Nadu	-	-	32.50	132.30	-	57.30
17	Telangana	-	-	60.16	-	121.9	-
18	Tripura	28.02	-	66.00	159.50	73.25	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	43.26	43.26
20	West Bengal	-	-	73.00	43.50	150.82	-
21	Andaman and Nicobar	-	3.00	41.00	50.00	189.00	189.00
	Total	416.21	274.41	1684.33	1204.38	1699.96	1125.65

[Translation]

Social Security for Domestic and Unorganised Workers

3825. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Acts formulated for social security of domestic workers and workers working in the Unorganised Sectors are not being observed properly in various States of the country;

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

(c) whether any survey has been undertaken by the Government in this regard;

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

(e) the measures being taken by the Government for effective implementation of Social Security Acts enacted for the welfare of domestic workers and the workers working in Unorganised Sectors of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, has been enacted to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganized workers including domestic workers. Various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are implementing such Social Security Schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); and Maternity and Health Benefit Schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). In addition, the Central Government has recently converged the Social Security Schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers including domestic workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum while Converged PMSBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death besides disability benefits as per scheme at premium of Rs. 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on

50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments/State Nodal Agencies.

(c) and (d) No, the Central Government has not undertaken any survey in this regard.

(e) The implementation of various Central Acts is ensured by the Organization of Chief Labour Commissioner through its network of CIRM (Central Industrial Resolution Machinery) in the Central Sphere and by similar authority under the State Government in the State Sphere.

LPG Connection to Every Household

3826. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide LPG connections to every SC/ST households and those living in far flung and forest areas, island areas, most backward households, nomadic families, specially privileged Diara residents and the girls attaining majority age under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of funds approved during the current year and the time by which the target to provide LPG connection to every household on public grants in the country is likely to be achieved;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to the better performing districts in terms of LPG coverage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of work undertaken/ proposed to be undertaken through the PMUY in Sahabganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka districts under Santhal Pragana of Jharkhand along with the number of beneficiaries in the said districts under PMUY, district-wise;

(d) the number of youths provided employment in supply chain of cooking gas during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether any ground level survey has been conducted to get a feed back from the users of the PMUY about the difficulties faced by them in getting the connection or refill thereafter and if so, the details thereof along with the number of such complaints received and redressed by the Oil Marketing Companies; and

(f) the details of refilling station established in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country under PMUY which are refilling the LPG cylinders to consumers at subsidised rates or without subsidy and the number of LPG cylinders being supplied to PMUY beneficiaries in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government had launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" on 01.05.2016 to provide deposit-free LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) with a budgetary provision of Rs. 8000 crore and the target has now been enhanced to 8 crore with additional budgetary provision of Rs. 4,800 crore. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are identified through Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. The Government has now decided to cover the following categories under the Scheme:-

- (i) All SC/STs households beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Gramin),
- (ii) Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY)
- (iii) Forest Dwellers
- (iv) Most Backward Classes (MBC)
- (v) Tea & Ex-Tea Garden Tribes
- (vi) People residing in Islands
- (vii) People residing in river islands.

(b) Initially, priority was given to such States/UTs having LPG coverage less than the national LPG coverage *i.e.* 61% as on 1.1.2016. Further, list of priority States was expanded to include the North-Eastern States. Currently, PMUY is implemented in all States/UTs without any restriction on number of connections that can be released under PMUY.

(c) Details of LPG connections released as on 13.03.2018 in Sahibganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka Districts of Jharkhand State under PMUY are as under:-

Name of District	LPG connections released
Sahibganj	92,342
Pakur	15,840
Godda	41,988
Dumka	64,654

(d) Employment created in supply chain of cooking gas is linked to commissioning of new LPG distributorships. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that 16031, 25692 and 11633 employment generated during Financial Year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

(e) OMCs have launched a website www.pmuujwalayojana.com, specially designated for PMUY Scheme, in which consumers can know about the scheme, download form, know-how to apply for the connection, etc. A dedicated toll-free number 18002666696 has been set up to take enquiries, complaints and suggestions related to PMUY. Customer can also register their grievances online by visiting websites of OMCs, Public Grievance Portal of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Social Media platforms, Facebook, Tweeter, MoPNG e-Seva of the Ministry.

Further, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat which is an interactive communication platform for rural LPG users on various subjects like safe usage of LPG, its benefit to environment, women empowerment and women health, and also use the forum to motivate the consumers to use LPG regularly as a clean cooking fuel.

(f) State/UT-wise details of LPG Bottling Plants as on 01.01.2018 in the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Bottling Plants as on 01.01.2018

Region	Name of the State	Bottling Plants
NR	Uttar Pradesh	25
	Uttarakhand	3
	Rajasthan	11

1	2	3
	Delhi	2
	Haryana	6
	Punjab	6
	Himachal Pradesh	2
	Jammu and Kashmir	4
	NR Sub Total	59
ER	West Bengal	9
	Bihar	6
	Jharkhand	4
	Odisha	4
	Tripura	1
	Sikkim	1
	Andaman and Nicobar	1
	Assam	7
	Arunachal Pradesh	1
	Nagaland	1
	Mizoram	1
	Manipur	1
	ER Sub Total	37
WR	Maharashtra	20
	Gujarat	11
	Madhya Pradesh	9
	Chhattisgarh	2
	Goa	2
	WR Sub Total	44
SR	Tamil Nadu	17
	Telangana	4
	Andhra Pradesh	9
	Karnataka	11

1	2	3
	Kerala	7
	Puduchery	1
	SR Sub Total	49
	Grand Total	189

Vacancies under SSA

3827. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of teachers are lying vacant under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to fill these posts in time bound manner;

(c) whether there is any plan to fill these vacancies through special recruitment drive; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. State of Rajasthan has reported vacancy of 13,347 out of 1,22,024 sanctioned teacher posts under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in its Annual Work Plan & Budget 2017-18.

The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the State Government. Ministry of Human Resource Development has been requesting all the State Governments including Government of Rajasthan for filling-up the vacant posts of teacher and its rational deployment, for which the Ministry has issued advisories to States and UTs including Rajasthan.

Migration in Search of Employment

3828. SHRI AJAY NISHAD:
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

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

(a) whether labourers/workers are migrating in and

out of the States in search of livelihood and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise number of migrated male and female labourers/workers in the country at present, separately;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to check such migration and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the concrete measures taken by the Government for providing safety, social security and other benefits to migrated labourers/workers; and

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to issue identity card mandatorily to such migrant labourers/workers and if so, the details thereof and the norms adopted/proposed to be adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Labourers/workers do migrate in and out of the States in search of livelihood. The Constitution of India guarantees the right to every citizen to move to and reside in any State/UT in search of Occupation/Job. However, no details/data regarding migration are maintained at the Central level.

(d) to (f) The problems of migration/migrant workers is sought to be addressed through a multi dimensional course of action through rural development, provision of improved infrastructural facilities, equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, land reforms, increased literacy, financial assistance etc. The Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers on matters relating to: life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. In addition, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers including domestic workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum while Converged PMSBY

gives coverage of Rs. 2/- lakhs on accidental death beside disability benefits as per the scheme at premium of Rs. 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. In order to safeguard the interests of the migrant workers, the Government has also enacted Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979 which, *inter-alia*, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. to the eligible inter-state migrant workers.

As per the Unorganized Social Security Act, 2008, the State/District Administrations are mandated to issue identity card to unorganised workers including migrant workers.

[*English*]

Incentives under Foreign Trade Policy

3829. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisation has requested the Government to extend incentives announced under the Foreign Trade Policy to all the goods export sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is true that currently the incentives cover about 8,000 of the approximately 12,000 tariff lines; 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In the stakeholders' consultation meeting held under the Chairpersonship of the Minister of Commerce and Industry on 06.10.2017, the Federation of Indian Export Organizations has forwarded the request of Confederation

of Indian Industries (CII) that incentives under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) may be increased by 2% across the board from the existing rates. At the time of the Mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy announced in December, 2017, the rates for MSME and labor intensive sectors such as Ready Made garments, Madeups, Agriculture products, Leather and footwear, Handmade carpets, Handlooms, Handicraft and coir, Jute products, Marine products, Ayush and herbal products, Sports goods, etc were increased across the board to 2% under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). The additional annual incentive provided to these employment generating sectors amounted to about Rs 7,300 cr. due to the enhancement of rates.

(c) Under the MEIS, it is true that approximately 7,950 items at 8 digit tariif heading are incentivized for exports. There are a total approximately 11,500 Tariff lines at 8 digit level.

(d) These 7,950 plus tariff lines, which are incentivized under the MEIS are available in the public domain at the portal www.dgft.gov.in, in the Table 2 of the Appendix 3B, which is a part of the Foreign Trade Procedures document. The Table lists the HS Code and the rates available under MEIS for these HS Codes, along with the dates from which the specified rates are applicable. At present, the rates for the items incentivized range from 2% to 7% of the realized FOB Value of exports.

[*Translation*]

CGFT Scheme

3830. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started Credit Guarantee Funds Scheme Trust (CGFT) for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in collaboration with Small Industries Development Bank of India for the benefit of Micro and Small Industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof including the funds allocated and utilised and the number of beneficiaries therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the other such credit guarantee schemes and programmes available with the banks for Micro and Small Entrepreneurs;

(d) whether any collateral guarantee is required to avail such schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGS), the Trust provides guarantee cover to its registered members Banks/Financial Institutions (called MLIs) against their collateral free and/or Third Party Guarantee (TPG) free credit facilities upto Rs.200 lakh sanctioned by them to the eligible Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE). Details of the funds allocated to the Trust are given below:-

Year	Fund Allocated to CGTMSE (Amount in Rs. crore)
2014-15	74.99
2015-16	70.99
2016-17	715.68
2017-18 (Release till 28.2.2018)	2801.80

State/UT-wise details of the number of beneficiaries during the last three years upto the current year are furnished are enclosed as Statement.

(c) There are other Credit Guarantee Schemes and Programmes like the following available with banks under the National Credit Guarantee Trust Company Ltd.. (NCGTC) set-up by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance:

- Credit Guarantee Fund for Factoring (Guarantee of factored receivables of SMEs)
- Credit Guarantee Fund for MUDRA (Guarantee of MUDRA Loans)
- Credit Guarantee Fund for Stand up India (Guarantee of Loans to SMEs for loans from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs.100 lakh for setting up Greenfield project by SC/ST/Women entrepreneurs.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Statement*State-wise Number of Proposals Approved under Credit Guarantee Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Proposals	Amount Approved	Proposals	Amount Approved	Proposals	Amount Approved	Proposals	Amount Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299	19.21	385	18.74	393	22.89	252	22.10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16043	787.12	18627	192.92	13911	385.51	8805	295.48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1749	73.76	1482	57.70	824	36.54	366	26.71
4.	Assam	14405	512.29	13543	378.75	10934	427.25	6494	417.58
5.	Bihar	20650	1028.17	19878	877.10	16397	671.68	9559	469.57
6.	Chandigarh	669	66.75	1246	45.00	1307	65.33	495	56.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	5945	336.77	9468	282.50	6716	235.73	2658	277.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73	17.78	100	23.70	67	14.15	98	33.15
9.	Daman and Diu	80	20.75	76	25.18	60	10.26	29	7.19
10.	Delhi	3719	529.83	10899	623.16	8680	639.63	3668	540.87
11.	Goa	2204	129.07	2736	125.54	2036	116.03	1077	97.76
12.	Gujarat	12632	1209.63	18636	1210.52	15985	1150.47	8686	1350.76
13.	Haryana	4748	437.94	7896	400.10	7108	447.93	3714	422.52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6481	371.14	7533	291.40	6684	262.87	3061	191.53
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17912	360.85	10005	242.38	5557	157.33	9436	216.29
16.	Jharkhand	16653	1145.49	18935	898.56	15106	920.06	9075	856.27
17.	Karnataka	39561	2248.17	48731	2345.11	46229	2278.45	18768	1738.44
18.	Kerala	41624	1124.74	47120	932.79	38194	973.13	16513	512.17
19.	Lakshadweep	56	2.01	88	2.67	62	1.08	10	0.26
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14999	821.34	22150	1015.46	20479	1039.00	16789	1040.333
21.	Maharashtra	44835	2668.70	49279	2551.17	52623	2834.95	17631	2085.76
22.	Manipur	1389	31.44	849	27.62	878	33.39	831	41.09
23.	Meghalaya	1000	43.21	976	31.36	1068	42.78	805	41.57
24.	Mizoram	717	27.29	569	14.82	545	27.26	318	16.23
25.	Nagaland	1251	35.46	1765	41.15	1432	47.86	1134	50.89
26.	Odisha	14845	783.84	19060	710.17	18950	795.09	10900	648.80
27.	Puducherry	606	20.33	1261	28.87	979	23.54	571	24.72
28.	Punjab	7458	533.99	15016	485.75	11916	427.57	6433	412.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	10145	793.13	14796	580.29	13401	529.84	4345	385.56
30.	Sikkim	304	13.67	335	15.88	292	14.67	152	9.14
31.	Tamil Nadu	42557	1720.44	56472	1784.91	49000	1858.24	27806	1592.52
32.	Telangana	-	-	14636	578.97	13692	632.20	5791	505.89
33.	Tripura	1111	42.48	1512	38.42	866	30.44	754	27.08
34.	Uttar Pradesh	36418	2050.09	52739	1815.52	48954	1685.28	26120	1459.17
35.	Uttarakhand	5011	270.26	7387	277.19	6000	267.26	3279	209.27
36.	West Bengal	15273	997.69	17792	781.04	14802	825.81	9170	754.98
Total		403422	21274.82	513978	19949.39	452127	19931.49	235593	16837.28

N.B.: Actuals may vary due to intervening cancellations/modifications

[English]

Promotion of Coir Industry

3831. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes being implemented in the country including Andhra Pradesh for development of the coir industry;

(b) the total quantum of funds released under these schemes to the various States during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the volume and value of coir products exported from the country during the said period, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Coir Board is implementing various Schemes/programmes in all coconut producing States of the country, including Andhra Pradesh, through its field level offices for the development of coir industry and also to provide more employment opportunities. A brief note on the schemes is enclosed as Statement-I. The Details of funds released to various States/UTs under the Schemes of Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY) are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The coir products exported from a State need not necessarily be produced in the same State. Often, the products are exported through other States due to logistical reasons. Hence the details of export of Coir and coir products made through different ports in the country are as under:

(Qty=Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Ports	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cochin	96495	75007.84	118442	80910.79	204726	95018.42
2.	Tuticorin	256609	40022.50	334987	61119.16	405617	79826.67
3.	Chennai	267709	46130.41	291018	46516.36	335882	51163.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Vishakapatnam	5236	938.70	7017	1040.37	10214	1459.86
5.	Mumbai	591	910.21	342	436.90	502	631.68
6.	Kolkata	20	22.82	77	90.88	29	49.85
7.	Salem	0	0.00	116	21.56	69	12.17
8.	Bangalore	5	1.30	21	6.49	6	2.49
Total		626665	163033.78	752020	190142.51	957045	228164.81

Statement-I

1. **Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY):** Coir Board is implementing the Coir Vikas Yojana as a umbrella scheme to cater to the multiple developmental needs of coir industry. Interventions under the following components of the Scheme are taken up during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

(i) **Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana**

(MCY): Development of skilled manpower in coir industry in different facets of coir production and processing through appropriate training programmes, seminars, workshops, awareness programmes, exposure visits etc. is the major objective under Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY). Trainings to the unemployed women will be provided under Mahila Coir Yojana. EDP, National Seminar, Awareness Programme, Workshop, Exposure Tour may also be provided under Mahila Coir Yojana. The financial assistance for procurement of equipments/machineries may be obtained under the PMEGP scheme by the trained women for setting up coir units. Priority will be given under PMEGP to the trained women. Under skill upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana honorarium is kept at Rs.15,000/-p.m. for trainer and Rs.3000/- p.m. for trainee subject to the norms of NSQF compliance.

(ii) **Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme**

(CITUS): In the wake of the need for adoption of the modernisation happening in the sector and to encourage entrepreneurs to start coir processing unit of optimum/economic size, the present level of assistance is found to be

inadequate. Accordingly, a new component titled CITUS is proposed in the umbrella scheme replacing the existing Development of Production Infrastructure (DPI). The Scheme shall be applicable for small and medium coir units only. The Scheme could be availed for both green field and brown field projects. The Project cost considered for subsidy would be exclusively for plant and machinery. No building/ land cost will be added in the project cost. The Project can be setup afresh or existing project may be considered for upgradation/ adoption of technology. The quantum of assistance to be disbursed as Government assistance (subsidy) is 25% of the investment in plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs.2.5 crore per unit.

(iii) **Export Market Promotion (EMP):** This programme is aimed towards developing and improving the export performance of Indian Coir Sector through various export market promotion activities such participation in Buyer Seller Meet, sponsoring delegations, participation in seminars and conferences abroad, organising participation in international fairs, extending financial assistance to micro, small and medium enterprises and exporters, presenting Coir Industry Awards on an annual basis to recognize the outstanding performance in the areas of export, domestic trade, R&D, best performing units and co-operatives etc.

(iv) **Domestic Market Promotion (DMP):** This Plan programme envisages the development of domestic market for coir and coir products through appropriate measures for popularization including publicity and propaganda. Participation

in fairs/exhibitions organized by other agencies and organizing exclusive fairs for coir and coir goods within the country are also taken up as steps to popularize the technologies, schemes and services and to increase the awareness of coir products and to enhance its consumption inside the country. The grant is provided under Market Development Assistance to State supported organizations and co-operatives to the tune of 10% of their average annual sales turnover of coir products for enlarging marketing network, improving the quality standards, product development/diversification, innovative marketing etc. The grant of MDA which is shared on 1:1 basis by the Central Government through Coir Board and the States/UTs concerned is a major activity under this component of the Scheme.

(v) Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS):

In order to provide a systematic feedback of information, assisted by modern information technology to improve the effectiveness of delivery of services, and identifying appropriate policy initiatives by Coir Board for the planned and rapid development of Coir Industry, this component of the Scheme is being implemented by the Coir Board.

(vi) Welfare Measures (Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme):

The Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for Coir Workers is aimed at providing insurance coverage against accidental death, permanent total disability and permanent partial disability to the coir workers in all coir producing States in India. Now the

scheme has been converged with Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). The premium for the insurance coverage is met in full by the Board.

(vii) Plan Science & Technology: Coir Board is implementing the Science and Technology Scheme to meet the Research and Development (R&D) needs for its transformation into a modern industry. The R&D activities are undertaken through the Coir Board's twin research institutes viz, Central Coir Research Institute (CCRI), Kalavoor, Kerala and Central Institute of Coir Technology (CICT), Bangalore.

2. Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY): The Scheme aims to integrate and develop units which are in the small and medium sector. This is the first credited linked subsidy scheme in coir sector. The Scheme provides 40% as Govt. of India grant, 55% as Bank loan and 5% as contribution of the beneficiary for setting up of coir units with project cost up to Rs.10.00 lakh. The scheme has been proposed to be merged with PMEGP during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

3. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI): The Ministry of MSME, through Coir Board, has been implementing the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for regeneration of traditional industrial clusters of coir in different states/UTs. The Scheme envisages providing need based assistance for replacement of production equipments, setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State's	Name of Schemes								
		Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY)			Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY)			SFURTI		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kerala	37.60	183.48	179.12	157.62	101.86	46.65	NIL	70.19	153.65
2.	Tamil Nadu	178.76	624.14	540.31	177.21	124.515	97.88	NIL	318.27	1156.50
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	8.00	4.795	5.56	7.72	NIL	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Karnataka	75.37	4.00	164.00	119.575	26.12	7.29	NIL	10.39	55.86
5. Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	14.61	9.38	18.59	15.35	NIL	0.00	108.80
6. Gujarat	0.00	0.00	16.00	28.11	6.96	2.18	NIL	0.00	68.74
7. Andhra Pradesh	58.80	215.60	228.80	29.45	14.06	18.18	NIL	0.00	97.83
8. Odisha	39.80	146.48	91.80	50.535	41.035	21.37	NIL	NIL	NIL
9. West Bengal	0.00	13.85	31.15	124.45	27.08	17.78	NIL	NIL	NIL
10. N.E. Region	0.00	5.46	10.24	74.56	31.005	35.37	NIL	NIL	NIL
11. Puducherry	NIL	NIL	NIL	6.855	2.32	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
12. Goa	NIL	NIL	NIL	3.12	1.02	1.37	NIL	NIL	NIL
13. Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	14.82	11.32	7.3	NIL	NIL	NIL
14. Bihar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.25	NIL	NIL	NIL
15. Telangana	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	3.86	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total	390.33	1193.01	1284.03	800.48	411.445	282.55	NIL	398.85	1641.38

Industrial Growth

3832. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

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

(a) the details of the industrial growth including consumer goods in India during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government analyzed the factors which adversely affect the industrial growth in India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the international agreements signed by India during the said period are helpful to industrial growth in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the relaxation, concession and reduction given to the corporates during the said period are helpful to industrial growth and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the foreign investment in the industrial sector increased due to the change in policy of the Government during the said period 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the industrial growth (in per cent) as per the use-based classification of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) at Base Year 2011-12 during each of the last three years is given in the table below:

Year	Primary Goods	Capital Goods	Intermediate Goods	Infrastructure/ construction Goods	Consumer Durable	Consumer Non-durable	Overall
2014-15	3.8	-1.1	6.1	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.0
2015-16	5.0	3.0	1.5	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.3
2016-17	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.9	7.9	4.6

Source: Central Statistics Office.

(b) Overall performance of industrial sector is an interplay of several factors such as domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment etc. However, the Government from time to time evaluates the factors impacting the industrial performance of the country. Monitoring of industrial growth, production and analysis of the factors impacting performance of the industries is an ongoing process.

(c) India has not entered into any new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) during last three years. However, India expanded the scope of India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement in November, 2014 to cover both Services and Investment, which came into effect on 1st July, 2015. Impact evaluation of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into.

(d) As industrial performance depends upon a combination of domestic and international factors, it is not feasible to separately assess the impact of concessions and relaxations given to the corporates on the overall industrial performance.

(e) Government aims at creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. 'Make in India' programme has been launched which aims at making India a global hub for manufacturing, research & innovation and integral part of the global supply chain. Several steps to boost domestic manufacturing are being taken as part of schemes such as Startup India, Ease of Doing Business, Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Business Reform Action Plan, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy etc. Further, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively. The FDI Equity inflow for the last three years is given below:

Year	FDI Equity Inflows (in US\$ Million)
2014-15	30,930.50
2015-16	40,000.98
2016-17	43,478.27

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Irregularity in Scholarship Scheme by CCRT

3833: SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) has been accused of tinkering with a scholarship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Culture has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) A case of misappropriation of funds in Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture had come to light, while releasing scholarship amounts, through ECS/NEFT/RTGS, to certain scholarship holders under the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship (CTSS) Scheme, for children aged between 10-14 years. Cases of non-payment in about 325 cases involving approximately Rs. 51 lakhs have come to light, so far.

(c) and (d) As per the directions of the Ministry of Culture, CCRT reported the matter to the Delhi Police Authorities, including their Cyber Crime Cell (Economic Offenses Wing), in September 2017, for thorough investigation in the matter. CCRT has taken necessary steps to get the bank accounts of all the unlawful beneficiaries frozen.

(e) CCRT has already initiated various departmental measures and checks and balances at different stages, in consultation with the Bank Authorities, so as to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future and also to ensure timely release of payments to scholarship holders.

National Overseas Scholarship

3834. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial allocation during the last three years in the budget to implement the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for higher studies abroad, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of scheduled tribe candidates and the candidates belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups was awarded the scholarship annually for pursuing post graduate, doctoral and post doctoral level courses abroad and if so, the details during the said period, State/UTwise; and

(c) any expenditure under this scheme and the achievements during the last three years thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The allocation of funds under the National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates is schemewise, not State/UT-wise, and the allocation under the Scheme for the last three years is as under:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
100.00	100.00	100.00	72.00	100.00	39.00

BE: Budget Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates

(b) The Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral study abroad. There are 17 awards for scheduled tribe students and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The State-wise

details of beneficiaries, for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of expenditure during the last three years under the NOS scheme for ST candidates is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Funds released & utilised	Funds released & utilised	Funds released & utilised
99.13	39.04	39.00

Statement

Sl No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-
3.	Assam	3	-	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	-
5.	Gujarat	-	-	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	1
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	2
9.	Kerala	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	-	1	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	1	1	-
13.	Manipur	-	2	2
14.	Meghalaya	-	1	-
15.	Mizoram	-	-	2
16.	Nagaland	3	1	2
17.	Odisha	-	1	-
18.	Rajasthan	1	1	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1
20.	Telangana	3	3	1
21.	West Bengal	2	-	-
Total		20	15	16

Seats in IITs

3835. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the number of vacant seats in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are going up year-after-year and stood as highest last year;

(b) if so, the reasons for such vacancies in spite of several rounds of admission notification;

(c) the vacancies of seats in each of the IITs during the last five years, yearwise and IIT-wise;

(d) the details of courses those are not attracting students and the reasons for continuing with such courses by IITs; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) A total of 274 seats remained vacant in the IITs during the last five years, which include 15 in 2013, 3 in the year 2014, 39 in 2015, 96 in 2016 and 121 in 2017. The IIT-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I. The details of course-wise vacancy found in JEE (Advanced) 2017 are enclosed as Statement-II. In order to minimise the vacancies in IITs, NITs, and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs), this Ministry constituted a Committee to recommend suitable measures. The Committee recommended that the CFTIs may review seats in each discipline based on employment opportunities, national requirements, available infrastructure and scope for future. Some disciplines may be considered for closure or kept in abeyance for a few years, if needed. New Courses and Disciplines may be introduced only after carrying out market opportunity analysis. The Committee also recommended streamlining the counselling process by having multiple rounds as well as other pro-active measures such as helpline to facilitate students in choice filling etc.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Vacant seats in IITs based on JEE (Advanced)					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1.	IIT Kharagpur	5	2	3	7	9	
2.	IIT Bombay	0	0	0	-2	1	
3.	IIT Delhi	0	0	0	-2	2	
4.	IIT Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	
5.	IIT Madras	0	0	3	3	1	
6.	IIT Roorkee	6	1	1	3	4	
7.	IIT Guwahati	0	0	0	1	2	
8.	IIT-BHU, Varanasi	4	0	28	38	32	
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	4	5	
10.	IIT Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	IIT Gandhinagar	0	0	1	1	3	
12.	IIT Patna	0	0	0	1	4	
13.	IIT Indore	0	0	1	2	4	
14.	IIT Ropar	0	0	0	1	1	
15.	IIT Jodhpur	0	0	0	1	0	
16.	IIT Mandi	0	0	0	0	1	
17.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Converted into an IIT in theyear 2016			23	23	
18.	IIT Palakkad	Started in 2015-16		2	5	1	
19.	IIT Tirupati				0	2	6
20.	IIT Jammu	Started in 2016-17			5	13	
21.	IIT Goa				0	1	
22.	IIT Bhilai				1	5	
23.	IIT Dharwad				2	3	
Total		15	3	39	96	121	

Statement-II*Course-wise details of vacancy as per JEE (Advanced), 2017*

Sl.No.	Institute Name	Branch Name	Vacant Seats
1	2	3	4
1.	IIT Bhilai	Computer Science and Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
2.	IIT Bhilai	Mechanical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	4
3.	IIT Dharwad	Electrical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
4.	IIT Dharwad	Mechanical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	2
5.	IIT Goa	Mechanical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
6.	IIT Jammu	Civil Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	8
7.	IIT Jammu	Computer Science and Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
8.	IIT Jammu	Electrical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	3
9.	IIT Jammu	Mechanical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
10.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Ceramic Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	4
11.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Mining Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	2
12.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Pharmaceutical Engineering & Technology (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	13
13.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Biochemical Engineering with M.Tech. in Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	3
14.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Bioengineering with M.Tech in Biomedical Technology (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	3
15.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Ceramic Engineering (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	4
16.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Mining Engineering (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	1
17.	IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Pharmaceutical Engineering & Technology (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	2
18.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Chemical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
19.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Civil Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	3
20.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Engineering Physics (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
21.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Environmental Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	4

1	2	3	4
22.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Mineral Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	6
23.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Mining Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
24.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Mining Machinery Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
25.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Petroleum Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
26.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Applied Geology (5 Years, Integrated Master of Technology)	1
27.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Applied Geophysics (5 Years, Integrated Master of Technology)	4
28.	IIT Bhubaneswar	Civil Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
29.	IIT Bhubaneswar	Electronics and Communication Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
30.	IIT Bhubaneswar	Metallurgical and Materials Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
31.	IIT Bhubaneswar	Metallurgical and Materials Engineering and M.Tech. in Materials Science and Engineering (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	2
32.	IIT Bombay	Chemistry (4 Years, Bachelor of Science)	1
33.	IIT Delhi	Textile Technology (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
34.	IIT Delhi	Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	1
35.	IIT Gandhinagar	Materials Science and Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	3
36.	IIT Guwahati	Bio Technology (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	2
37.	IIT Indore	Civil Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
38.	IIT Indore	Mechanical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
39.	IIT Indore	Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	2
40.	IIT Kharagpur	Architecture (5 Years, Bachelor of Architecture)	1
41.	IIT Kharagpur	Agricultural and Food Engineering with M.Tech. in any of the listed specializations (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	1
42.	IIT Kharagpur	Mining Engineering (5 Years, Bachelor and Master of Technology (Dual Degree))	1
43.	IIT Kharagpur	Chemistry (5 Years, Integrated Master of Science)	3
44.	IIT Kharagpur	Physics (5 Years, Integrated Master of Science)	3
45.	IIT Madras	Biological Sciences (5 Years, Bachelor of Science and Master of Science (Dual Degree))	1

1	2	3	4
46.	IIT Mandi	Electrical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
47.	IIT Palakkad	Electrical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
48.	IIT Patna	Chemical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	3
49.	IIT Patna	Civil Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
50.	IIT Roorkee	Bio Technology (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
51.	IIT Roorkee	Architecture (5 Years, Bachelor of Architecture)	1
52.	IIT Roorkee	Chemistry (5 Years, Integrated Master of Science)	1
53.	IIT Roorkee	Physics (5 Years, Integrated Master of Science)	1
54.	IIT Ropar	Chemical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	1
55.	IIT Tirupati	Civil Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	4
56.	IIT Tirupati	Mechanical Engineering (4 Years, Bachelor of Technology)	2
Total Seats			121

Infrastructure Development in NER

3836. SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to showcase the rich cultural heritage of North Eastern States of the country both at domestic and international level and if so, the details thereof along with the extent of success achieved therefrom;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals for tourism promotion and infrastructure development in the North Eastern Region (NER) and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Assam;

(c) whether any proposals are pending with the Government and if so, the details thereof along with their status;

(d) whether the Government has identified certain new spots in the NER for development of infrastructure and tourism promotion and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of funds allocated for tourism promotion and infrastructural development in the NER during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(f) the details of national and international tourists visited the NER during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Ministry of Tourism undertakes various activities for the promotion of North Eastern region of the country as a tourist destination. These activities include (i) Release of television campaigns on Doordarshan and private channels in the country (ii) Production of publicity material, creatives and television commercials/promotional films on the region (iii) The North East region is the theme of the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at the South Asia Travel and Tourism Exchange (SATTE) in which the Ministry participates annually (iv) Complimentary space is provided to the North Eastern States for their participation in the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at major international travel fairs and exhibitions (v) The Ministry organizes an annual International Tourism Mart in the North Eastern region with the objective of highlighting the tourism potential of the region.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Tourism, under its Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality Scheme provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT

Administrations for organising fairs and festivals which have the potential for promoting tourism to the region. The details of funds sanctioned for organising fairs and festivals in the North East Region are given in enclosed Statement-I. For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits Scheme in 2014-15. Ministry of Tourism is developing infrastructural facilities at religious places in the country under its Scheme of PRASHAD-National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive. Submission of

proposals are a continuous process and financial assistance is extended subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. The details of the tourism projects sanctioned in NER under the above Schemes during the last three financial years including the current year are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The details of national and international tourists who have visited NER during the last three years (2014, 2015 and 2016), year-wise and State-wise, are given in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for organizing fairs and festivals during the last three years in-NE Region

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year	Name of the Fair/ Festival	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	2015-16	Nil	0	0
		2016-17	Nil	0	0
		2017-18	(1). Rass Mahotsav, Majuli-Nov. 2016- Rs. 20.00 lakh, (2) Bodo National Festival-Feb.2016- Rs.5.00 lakh, (3) Rongali Festival March-2017 Rs.10.00 lakh	35.00	35.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2015-16	(i) Kameng River EcoTourism Festival (ii) Menchuka Adventure Festival and (iii) Orange Festival Dambuk	30.00	30.00
		2016-17	Nil	0	0
		2017-18	(1) Tawang festival-28th to 31st Dec. 2017- Rs.20.00 lakh, (2) Menchuka Adventure Festival-7th to 9th Nov. 2017 - Rs.10.00 lakh (3) Orange Festival Dambuk 15th to 18th Dec. 2017- Rs.10.00 lakh	40.00	40.00
3.	Manipur	2015-16	Celebration of Manipur Sangai Festival and Youth, Adventure and Water Sports Festival Manipur 2015	50.00	50.00
		2016-17	Manipur Sangai Festival, and Youth Adventure and Water Adventure Sports festival 2016	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2017-18	(1) Manipur Sangai Festival- 21st Nov. to 30th Nov. 2017- Rs. 25.00 lakh and "Youth Adventure (2) Water Sports Festival Nov. Month 2017-Rs.25.00 lakh.	50.00	50.00
4.	Meghalaya	2015-16	Nil	0	0
		2016-17	Wengala Dance Festival and Noghkrem Dance Festival, 2016	42.22	42.22
		2017-18	1. Wangala Dance– 9th to 11th Nov. 2017 Rs. Rs.12.50 lakh, 2. Nongkrem Dance Festival 2017-10th and 11th December, 2017-Rs.12.50 Lakh 3. Lasubon Festival-1st week Nov.2017- Rs. 25.00 lakh	50.00	50.00
5.	Mizoram	2015-16	Celebration of Anthurium Festival and Thalfavang Kut Festival 2015	50.00	50.00
		2016-17			
		2017-18	Celebration of Winter Festival – 23rd Nov. to 25th Nov. 2017- Rs.25.00 lakh Celebration of Chapchar Kut 2018 in the State of Mizoram for the year 2017-18.	50.00	50.00
6.	Nagaland	2015-16	Nil	0	0
		2016-17	Hornbill Festival 1st to 10th December, 2016	25.00	25.00
		2017-18	1. Rengm's Ngadah Festival- 27th Nov. 2017 to 28th Nov. 2017- Rs.12.50 lakh, 2. Hornbill festival–1st December, to 10th Dec. 2017-Rs. 25.00 lakh 3. Sekrenyi Festival (25th Feb. 2018 to 27 Feb. 2018) in the State of Nagaland- Rs.12.50 lakh	50.00	50.00
7.	Sikkim	2015-16	World Tourism Day Gangtok, on 27th September 2015 (ii) Sikkim Winter Carnival, Gangtok, on 3rd and 9th December, 2015	44.00	44.00
		2016-17	World Tourism Day Gangtok 27th September, 2016 and (ii) Celebration of Red Panda Winter Festival Gangtok December, 2016 Production of Pucicity Materials for the year 2016-17	50.00 50.00	50.00 40.00
		2017-18	(1) Red Panda Winter Festival, Gangtok-during December, 2017 - Rs.25.00 lakh (2) World Tourism Day, Gangtok-27th September, 2017–Rs.25.00 lakh of Sikkim 2017-18	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Tripura	2015-16	Nil	0	0
		2016-17	Neermahal Festival at Rajghat, Melaghar in Sepahijala District (ii) Devali Festival st Maabari, Udaipur in Gomati District (iii) Pilak Festival, at Julaibari Santirbazar in South Tripura-2016	18.00	18.00
		2017-18	Nil	0	0

Statement-II*Details of Tourism Projects sanctioned in North East India under Swadesh Darshan and Prashad Scheme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of Scheme	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2015-16					
1.	Manipur	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal Moirang-Khongjom Moreh under North East India Circuit.	89.66	61.32
2.	Sikkim	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok Phodong-Mangan Lachung-Yumthang Lachen-Thangu Gurudongmer Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin-Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim under North East India Circuit.	98.05	71.57
3.	Nagaland	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland under Tribal Circuit	97.36	72.05
4.	Mizoram	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram under North East India Circuit	94.91	75.92
5.	Assam	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Manas–Probitora–Nameri–Kaziranga–Dibru–Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam under Wildlife Circuit.	95.67	43.05
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh under North East India Circuit.	97.14	74.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Tripura	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur Tirthamukh Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura under North East India Circuit.	99.59	49.79
8.	Assam	Prashad Scheme	Development of Kamkhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98	16.99
Year 2016-17					
9.	Meghalaya	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya under North East Circuit.	99.13	44.61
10.	Manipur	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur under Spiritual Circuit	53.80	24.24
11.	Sikkim	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel- Phongia Namchi-Jorthang Okharey-Sombaria Daramdin Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim under North East India circuit.	95.32	19.06
12.	Nagaland	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland under Tribal Circuit.	99.67	49.83
13.	Assam	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme under Heritage Circuit	98.35	19.67
14.	Mizoram	Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme.	99.07	44.63

Statement-III

Details of Domestic Tourist and Foreign Tourist visits to North East India, State-wise, during 2014, 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	335974	5204	352067	5705	385875	6598
2.	Assam	4826702	21537	5491845	24720	5160599	12685

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Manipur	115499	2769	146169	3260	150638	3064
4.	Meghalaya	716469	8664	751165	8027	830887	8476
5.	Mizoram	68203	921	66605	798	67238	942
6.	Nagaland	58507	2585	64616	2769	58178	3260
7.	Sikkim	562418	49175	705023	38479	747343	66012
8.	Tripura	361247	26688	363172	34886	370618	36780

Toilets in Schools

3837. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

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

(a) the State/UT-wise total number of toilets constructed as compared to the target fixed under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan;

(b) whether the targets fixed under the said Abhiyan have been achieved;

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

(d) whether the public sector undertakings are participating in the said programme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the toilets construction under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had taken Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools within one year upto 15th August, 2015 under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The target fixed under the initiative was achieved with construction/re-

construction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools, as per details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) Yes, Madam. 64 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) participated in construction of school toilets under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, details thereof are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Human Resource Development released a handbook and pamphlet on Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya indicating normative details for construction of toilet blocks under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative. The primary responsibility of building of toilets in school and monitoring its construction process lies with the respective State. More than 300 Central observers visited the districts across the country to monitor the construction of toilet under the initiative. Further, the Ministry has advised all State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure proper maintenance of school toilets constructed under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to keep them functional and also to take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign so that the schools toilets are properly used, and kept neat and clean.

This Department has allocated specific funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Schemes to support States and UTs for maintenance of Government elementary schools including toilets and for construction of toilets in secondary schools respectively, for implementing Swachhata Action Plan (SAP) during 2017-18.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States to include the provision for construction of toilets, filling up of gaps in

provision of toilets, rehabilitation of existing toilets and drinking water system in schools and regular repair of toilets and drinking water systems in schools, in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise total number of school toilets constructed as compared to the target fixed under the Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative (SVI).

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of toilets constructed/reconstructed under SVI
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49,293
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,492
4.	Assam	35,699
5.	Bihar	56,912
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	16,629
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78
9.	Daman and Diu	16
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	138
12.	Gujarat	1,521
13.	Haryana	1,843

1	2	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,175
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,172
16.	Jharkhand	15,795
17.	Karnataka	649
18.	Kerala	535
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	33,201
21.	Maharashtra	5,586
22.	Manipur	1,296
23.	Meghalaya	8,944
24.	Mizoram	1,261
25.	Nagaland	666
26.	Odisha	43,501
27.	Puducherry	2
28.	Punjab	1,807
29.	Rajasthan	12,083
30.	Sikkim	88
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,926
32.	Telangana	36,159
33.	Tripura	607
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19,626
35.	Uttarakhand	2,971
36.	West Bengal	42,054
	Total	417,796

Statement-II

Details of PSUs participated in construction/re-construction of school toilets under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative.

Sl.No.	Name of the PSU	No. of toilets constructed with contribution from PSUs
1	2	3
I.	Department of Defence Production	
(1)	Bharat Dynamics Limited	193

1	2	3
(2)	Bharat Electronics Limited	6
(3)	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	27
	Sub Total	226
II. Department of Financial Services		
(4)	Corporation Bank	131
(5)	Dena Bank	23
(6)	Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)	40
(7)	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	252
(8)	Life Insurance Corporation of India	140
(9)	State Bank of India	235
(10)	State Bank of Mysore	23
(11)	State Bank of Travancore	18
(12)	Syndicate Bank	87
(13)	The New India Assurance Company Limited	194
(14)	UCO BANK	39
(15)	Andhra Bank	29
(16)	Punjab National Bank	7
(17)	United Bank of India	7
	Sub Total	1,225
III. Ministry of Coal		
(18)	Coal India Limited	51,115
(19)	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	1,274
	Sub Total	52,389
IV. Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers		
(20)	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology	2
	Sub Total	2
V. Ministry of Civil Aviation		
(21)	Airport Authority of India	1,078
	Sub Total	1,078

1	2	3
VI. Ministry of Commerce & Industry		
(22)	Competition Commission of India	4
Sub Total		4
VII. Ministry of Heavy Industry		
(23)	Bridge and Roof Co.	4
(24)	Engineering Projects India Limited	13
(25)	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited	3
(26)	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited	14
Sub Total		34
VIII. Ministry of Mines		
(27)	Hindustan Copper Limited	197
(28)	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	16
(29)	National Aluminium Company Limited 355	
Sub Total		568
IX. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy		
(30)	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	338
Sub Total		338
X. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
(31)	Balmer Lawrie	273
(32)	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	1,616
(33)	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	9
(34)	Engineers India Limited	505
(35)	GAIL (India) Limited	2,799
(36)	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	999
(37)	Indian Oil Corporation	2,686
(38)	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	57
(39)	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	102
(40)	Oil India Limited	1,500
(41)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	7,958

1	2	3
(42)	Petronet LNG Limited	114
(43)	HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited (HMEL)	4
	Sub Total	18,622
XI.	Ministry of Power	
(44)	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	633
(45)	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	7,322
(46)	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	24,626
(47)	Power Finance Corporation	9,026
(48)	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	7,104
(49)	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (Out of Total target of 14,62,63,739 toilet are being constructed by State in Bihar)	12,379
(50)	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	2,156
(51)	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) India Limited	790
	Sub Total	64,036
XII.	Ministry of Railways	
(52)	Ircon International Limited	34
(53)	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India	3
	Sub Total	37
XIII.	Ministry of Shipping	
(54)	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	3
	Sub Total	3
XIV.	Ministry of Steel	
(55)	KIOCL Limited	6
(56)	MECON Limited	53
(57)	MOIL Limited	99
(58)	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited	50
(59)	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited	2,089
(60)	Odisha Minerals Development Company Limited	8
(61)	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	86

1	2	3
(62)	Steel Authority of India	672
	Sub Total	3,063
XV. Ministry of Textiles		
(63)	Jute Corporation of India	1
	Sub Total	1
XVI. Ministry of Urban Development		
(64)	National Building Construction Corporation	10
	Sub Total	10
	Grand Total	141,636

National Career Service

3838. SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aspirants registered under National Career Service (NCS) in the country at present with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of registered aspirants employed successfully through NCS; and

(c) the number of vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings available through/ registered with NCS and

the number of aspirants employed by PSUs through NCS during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The NCS has registration of over 4.10 crore aspirants in the country. This includes 8.33 lakh aspirants from the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The information about placement of the aspirants through the NCS portal is not captured. However, the details of the State/UT-wise distribution of the vacancies mobilized through NCS portal, including those by Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) during last three years are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	State-wise Vacancy Mobilization		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 28th February, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	188	224
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	3,162	2360
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	.	100	25
4.	Assam	9	1,215	393

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	3	822	549
6.	Chandigarh	11	1,410	1249
7.	Chhattisgarh	13	3,155	513
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	.	.	-
9.	Daman and Diu	4	37	64
10.	Goa	.	135	22
11.	Gujarat	123	11,460	11566
12.	Haryana	281	21,407	16384
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6	442	679
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	.	1,579	162
15.	Jharkhand	2	1,183	585
16.	Karnataka	1,072	1,02,728	71128
17.	Kerala	10	1,183	653
18.	Lakshadweep	1	4	4
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25	2,986	2892
20.	Maharashtra	897	1,06,257	65079
21.	Manipur	.	7	18
22.	Meghalaya	.	12	15
23.	Mizoram	.	14	12
24.	Nagaland	.	18	12
25.	NCT of Delhi	133	11,826	13827
26.	Odisha	.	2,527	334
27.	Puducherry	14	288	276
28.	Punjab	18	2,276	1278
29.	Rajasthan	33	9,627	3138
30.	Sikkim	1	79	60
31.	Tamil Nadu	892	46,106	28314
32.	Telangana	277	44,811	31311
33.	Tripura	5	15	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	510	79,761	17630
35.	Uttarakhand	.	10,842	964
36.	West Bengal	128	14,430	6359
37.	Not Specified	41,427	2,44,452	1477
38.	All India (Including not specified)	45,911	5,17,559	2,79,560

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of Professors

3839. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that a number of posts of professors are lying vacant in Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to fill such vacant posts in a time bound manner;

(c) whether there is any plan to launch any special recruitment drive to fill these vacancies; 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) to (d) The University Grants Commission has informed that teaching posts in State Universities including Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Bihar are created and maintained by the State Government concerned. The onus of filling up of vacant posts in State Universities is on the respective State Government.

[English]

RMSA

3840. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is operationalised successfully to enhance access and improve quality of education at secondary stage, while ensuring equity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure and achievements during the previous three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether the RMSA is to achieve universal retention in secondary level education by 2020 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of New Government secondary schools and strengthening of existing Government secondary schools alongwith provision of (i) Class Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Provisions, (vii) Head Master Room etc. Further, there is provision of appointment of 1 Head Teacher and 5 Teachers for every new/upgraded secondary school and Additional teacher is also approved to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher ratio as per requirement of State Governments/UTs. Central Government regularly takes up the issue of filling up of vacant teacher posts and redeployment of teachers with the State/UT Government.

Further, various types of teacher trainings including in-service teacher training to Headmasters/Principle, Training of Master Trainers, Training of Key Resource Persons, induction training of Teachers, and Leadership training of Headmasters & State Resource Groups (SRGs) are also supported under RMSA to improve the quality of teaching learning. Moreover, interventions like motivation and awareness programmes, remedial teaching, self-defence training for girls, provision of separate toilets for girls and boys, etc. are also supported under RMSA to improve quality of school education at secondary level. Further, interventions such as Science Fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit to higher institution of students and learning enhancement of students are also approved.

Under RMSA, 2521 New Schools, 5928 Schools under strengthening, 6267 Schools under Vocational Education, 11392 Schools under ICT and 563 Girls Hostels have been approved from 2014-15 to 2016-17. The State wise approvals during last 3 year are enclosed as Statement-I.

The State-wise status of release of fund by MHRD to States/UTs during last 3 year is enclosed as Statement-II.

Due to the interventions under RMSA at Secondary level, there has been improvement in educational indicators as tabulated below:

Sl.No.	Indicator	UDISE* 2013-14	UDISE 2015-16
1.	Gross Enrolment Ration (total)	76.64	80.01
2.	GER (boys)	76.80	79.16
3.	GER (girls)	76.47	80.97
4.	Gross Access Ratio	76.85	86.48
5.	Gender Parity Index (GPI)	1.00	1.02

*Unified District Information System for Education

(c) Yes Madam, one of the objectives of RMSA Scheme is to achieve universal retention in secondary level education by 2020. As per UDISE 2015-16, the

transition rate from class VIII to IX is 90.62% and the annual average drop out rate at secondary level is 17.06%.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise status of new schools approved under RMSA during last 3 year

Sl. No.	States/UT	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh			54	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	18	18	37
3.	Assam		4	8	12
4.	Bihar				0
5.	Chandigarh				0
6.	Chhattisgarh			84	84
7.	Daman and Diu				0
8.	Gujarat			140	140
9.	Haryana		5	2	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30		12	42
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	110		21	131
12.	Jharkhand			189	189
13.	Karnataka			60	60

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala				0
15.	Madhya Pradesh		484	230	714
16.	Manipur	12	22	20	54
17.	Meghalaya	7		23	30
18.	Mizoram	1		3	4
19.	Nagaland				0
20.	Odisha	19	82	9	110
21.	Puducherry				0
22.	Punjab	12	28	14	54
23.	Rajasthan		114	126	240
24.	Sikkim	5	1	1	7
25.	Tamil Nadu			19	19
26.	Telangana				0
27.	Tripura		15	18	33
28.	Uttar Pradesh		465		465
29.	Uttarakhand		9	19	28
30.	West Bengal	1	3	3	7
	Total	198	1250	1073	2521

State/UT-wise status of exiting school approved for strengthening under RMSA during last 3 year

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4	0	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	884	0	916
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	20	2	22
4.	Assam	189	0	857	1046
5.	Bihar	0	97	0	97
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	30	0	30
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Haryana	4	73	594	671
13.	Himachal Pradesh	16	204	0	220
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	152	0	152
15.	Jharkhand	6	53	0	59
16.	Karnataka	0	161	7	168
17.	Kerala	5	0	0	5
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	104	0	104
19.	Maharashtra	0	217	0	217
20.	Manipur	0	15	0	15
21.	Meghalaya	0	10	0	10
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	4	58	0	62
24.	Odisha	38	135	175	348
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	27	111	98	236
27.	Rajasthan	100	224	621	945
28.	Sikkim	2	11	7	20
29.	Tamil Nadu	36	54	0	90
30.	Telangana	17	0	0	17
31.	Tripura	12	74	0	86
32.	Uttar Pradesh	0	39	24	63
33.	Uttarakhand	12	176	0	188
34.	West Bengal	86	51	0	137
Total		586	2957	2385	5928

State/UT-wise status of school approved for Vocational Education during last 3 year

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		5	12	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh			100	100
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11		78	89
4.	Assam		95	0	95
5.	Chandigarh	1	4	2	7
6.	Chhattisgarh		96	270	366
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	2	4
8.	Daman and Diu		2	3	5
9.	Goa	37	38	3	78
10.	Gujarat		20		20
11.	Haryana	100	250	500	850
12.	Himachal Pradesh	100	300	350	750
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	110		220	330
14.	Jharkhand		53	107	160
15.	Kerala				0
16.	Madhya Pradesh			263	263
17.	Maharashtra	346		160	506
18.	Manipur	30		3	33
19.	Meghalaya		5	5	10
20.	Mizoram		10	1	11
21.	Nagaland			5	5
22.	Odisha			178	178
23.	Punjab	100	300	380	780
24.	Rajasthan	70	220	380	670
25.	Sikkim	8	12	57	77
26.	Tamil Nadu			67	67
27.	Telangana			100	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uttar Pradesh			100	100
29.	Uttarakhand	33	36	120	189
30.	West Bengal		196	211	407
	Total	946	1644	3677	6267

State/UT-wise status of school approved for ICT@school during last 3 year

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			28	28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1647			1647
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			53	53
4.	Assam		500		500
5.	Bihar		277	127	404
6.	Chandigarh	1	7	2	10
7.	Chhattisgarh			1246	1246
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0
9.	Daman and Diu				0
10.	Delhi			68	68
11.	Goa			56	56
12.	Gujarat			174	174
13.	Haryana			87	87
14.	Himachal Pradesh				0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	220		407	627
16.	Jharkhand	465			465
17.	Karnataka				0
18.	Kerala			86	86
19.	Lakshadweep				0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh			0	
21.	Maharashtra		1000	500	1500
22.	Manipur		34	34	
23.	Meghalaya		83		83
24.	Mizoram				0
25.	Nagaland				0
26.	Odisha			100	100
27.	Puducherry				0
28.	Punjab			100	100
29.	Rajasthan		525	303	828
30.	Sikkim		17	13	30
31.	Tamil Nadu				0
32.	Telangana	2175			2175
33.	Tripura				0
34.	Uttar Pradesh				0
35.	Uttarakhand				0
36.	West Bengal			1091	1091
	Total	4508	2409	4475	11392

State/UT-wise Status of Girls Hostel approved during last 3 year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh			57	57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			10	10
3.	Assam		1		1
4.	Bihar			93	93
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1			1
6.	Haryana	18			18
7.	Jammu and Kashmir			68	68

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jharkhand			31	31
9.	Kerala			1	1
10.	Maharashtra			36	36
11.	Odisha			43	43
12.	Telengana		40	23	63
13.	Tripura	3	1		4
14.	Uttar Pradesh		50	87	137
15.	West Bengal				0
	Total	22	92	449	563

Statement-II*State/UT-wise status of release of funds during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Release		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.45	97.82	354.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7497.42	27182.77	7108.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	137.57	3626.43	1207.31
4.	Assam	15981.06	16261.66	25776.42
5.	Bihar	14484.50	3601.01	20065.41
6.	Chandigarh	181.20	117.65	335.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	19018.66	22917.78	24663.89
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.89	177.99	220.13
9.	Daman and Diu	51.44	77.94	123.20
10.	Delhi	2114.07	1952.97	1829.43
11.	Goa	323.15	229.15	334.98
12.	Gujarat	9600.80	12238.29	16505.36
13.	Haryana	15018.76	7726.57	14724.44
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3609.39	12552.07	23279.25

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11544.16	9614.42	14947.61
16.	Jharkhand	11120.31	7753.04	13295.61
17.	Karnataka	30351.27	20968.84	8104.32
18.	Kerala	3991.25	10247.22	4969.22
19.	Lakshadweep	2.12	9.79	17.87
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21010.77	28340.93	34834.51
21.	Maharashtra	23451.85	20180.33	12305.67
22.	Manipur	6242.42	5093.41	4320.68
23.	Meghalaya	58.62	40.08	1897.71
24.	Mizoram	2802.65	2080.48	3223.65
25.	Nagaland	363.88	5326.42	2509.58
26.	Odisha	20100.26	19870.99	10058.52
27.	Puducherry	75.43	152.56	217.56
28.	Punjab	9938.55	4482.69	8852.12
29.	Rajasthan	34421.36	37129.87	35968.19
30.	Sikkim	1118.81	1661.22	1479.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	33364.51	31471.84	29324.58
32.	Telangana	9462.65	20008.10	9009.98
33.	Tripura	599.04	910.28	1383.85
34.	Uttar Pradesh	14228.11	13150.00	18913.62
35.	Uttarakhand	5825.84	4330.77	12463.88
36.	West Bengal	10743.70	2909.39	4200.01
Total		338972.92	354492.77	368826.95

[Translation]

Chemical Imports

3841. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether any chemical has been imported into India from China and Turkey below normal values;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the domestic industry has suffered material injury due to said import of chemical;

(d) if so, whether the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has investigated the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the recommendations made by the DGAD and the action taken by 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) 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. DGAD conducts investigations and recommends imposition of duty, wherever appropriate, to the Department of Revenue by issuing its preliminary/final findings. Acting upon such recommendations of the DGAD, the Department of Revenue may impose the provisional or definitive duties.

Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has conducted investigations on different products, *inter alia*, chemicals from various countries including China PR and Turkey based on petitions filed by the domestic industry. Currently (as on 13.03.2018) anti dumping duty is in force on imports of 37 chemicals imported from China PR and 1 chemical imported from Turkey. Details are enclosed as Statement-I.

Statement

Details of chemical products imported into India from China PR and Turkey on which anti dumping duty is in force: (as on 13.03.2018)

Sl. No.	Country	Product(s)	Date of initiation of investigation	Date of final finding issued by DGAD	Quantum of Duties recommended by DGAD	Date of imposition of anti-dumping duty by Department of Revenue	Quantum of Duties Imposed by DoR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
China							
1.	China PR	Meta Phenylene Diamine	19.06.2012	17.12.2013	US\$ 0.574 per KG to US\$ 0.780 per KG	11.03.2014	US\$ 0.574 per KG to US\$ 0.780 per KG
2.	China PR	Peroxosulphates (Persulphates)	13.03.2012	12.03.2013	US\$ 420 per MT	16.05.2013	US\$ 420 per MT
3.	China PR	Sodium Perchlorate	27.06.2012	26.06.2013	US\$ 0.23 per KG	06.09.2013	US\$ 0.23 per KG
4.	China PR	Zinc Oxide-I	02.05.2012	25.06.2013	US\$ 430.93 per MT	06.09.2013	US\$ 430.93 per MT
5.	China PR	Vitamin -A Palmitate-II	2.03.2012	21.08.2013	US\$ 15.39 per KG	13.11.2013	US\$ 15.39 per KG
6.	China PR	Phosphoric Acid- Technical Grade and Food Grade	10.09.2012	08.11.2013	US\$ 249.38 per MT	31.12.2013	US\$ 249.38 per MT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	China PR	4,4 Diamini Stilbene 2,2 Disulphonic Acid (DASDA)	01.10.2015	26.09.2016	US \$ 99 per MT to US\$ 477 per MT	09.11.2016	US \$ 99 per MT to US\$ 477 per MT
8.	China PR	Red Phosphorus	28.09.2012	27.12.2013	US\$ 1.20 per KG	19.03.2014	US\$ 1.20 per KG
9.	China PR	Sodium Nitrate	05.06.2013	12.11.2014	US\$ 137.35 per MT	10.02.2015	US\$ 137.35 per MT
10.	China PR	Sodium Citrate	28.02.2014	27.02.2015	US\$ 367.59 per MT	20.05.2015	US\$ 367.59 per MT
11.	China PR	Certain Rubber Chemicals-III	30.04.2013	29.04.2014	US\$ 0.62 to 1.84/Kg	24.07.2014	US\$ 0.62 to 1.84/Kg
12.	China PR	Ceftriaxone Sodium Sterile	22.11.2012	20.05.2014	US\$ 21.85 per KG	14.08.2014	US\$ 21.85 per KG
13.	China PR	Sulphur Black	04.04.2013	03.07.2014	US\$ 766 per MT	18.09.2014	US\$ 766 per MT
14.	China PR	Diclofenac Sodium	09.04.2013	02.10.2014	US\$ 2715 per MT	21.11.2014	US\$ 2715 per MT
15.	China PR	Vitamin-E	24.03.2014	23.03.2015	US\$ 1.77 per KG	10.06.2015	US\$ 1.77 per KG
16.	China PR	Vitamin-C	11.06.2014	10.06.2015	US\$ 3.74 per KG	06.08.2015	US\$ 3.74 per KG
17.	China PR	Diketopyrrolo Pyrrole Pigment Red 254 (DPP Red 254)	20.06.2014	19.06.2015	US\$ 6.26 to 7.58 per kg.	17.08.2015	US\$6.26 to 7.58 per kg.
18.	China PR	Caustic Soda-III	19.12.2013	18.06.2015	US\$ Nil to 48.39 Per Dry MT	18.08.2015	US\$ Nil to 48.39 Per Dry MT
19.	China PR	Hexamine	25.03.2014	28.09.2015	US\$ 84.25 per MT	21.10.2015	US\$ 84.25 per MT
20.	China PR	Carbon Black	15.07.2014	01.10.2015	US\$ 397. 10 per MT to 494 per MT	18.11.2015	US\$ 397.10 per MT to 494 per MT
21.	China PR	Gliclazide	28.08.2014	20.10.2015	US\$ 18.26 to 31.22 per kg	08.12.2015	US\$ 18.26 to 31.22 per kg
22.	China PR	Methylene Chloride-I	07.04.2015	30.03.2016	US\$ 122.14 to 279.78 per MT	31.05.2016	US\$ 122.14 to 279.78 per MT
23.	China PR	Purified Terephthalic Acid	18.06.2015	09.06.2016	US\$ 95.70 to US\$ 97.60 per MT	05.07.2016	US\$ 95.70 to US\$ 97.60 per MT
24.	China PR	Albendazole	11.09.2014	05.11.2015	US\$ 9.31 per MT to US\$ 10.02 per Kg	14.12.2015	US\$ 9.31 per MT to US\$ 10.02 per Kg
25.	China PR	Barium Carbonate	19.03.2015	23.02.2016	US\$ 96.94 to 144.82	21.04.2016	US\$ 96.94 to 144.82
26.	China PR	Coumarin	16.03.2015	02.03.2016	US\$ 14.02 per KG	27.05.2016	US\$ 14.02 per KG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	China PR	Methyl Acetoacetate	07.01.2015	01.04.2016	US\$ 0.277 per KG to US\$ 0.404 per KG	31.05.2016	US\$ 0.277 per KG to US\$ 0.404 per KG
28.	China PR	1,1,1,2 tetra flouroethane	10.04.2015	30.05.2016	US\$ 1.22 per KG	11.07.2016	US\$ 1.22 per KG
29.	China PR	Linear Alkyl Benzene	07.12.2015	06.03.2017	US\$ 23.78 to 147.11 per MT	11.04.2017	US\$ 23.78 to 147.11 per MT
30.	China PR	Pentaerythritol-II	07.06.2016	12.05.2017	US\$ 185.15 per MT	29.06.2017	US\$ 185.15 per MT
31.	China PR	Polytetrafluoroethylene-II (PTFE)	08.07.2016	23.06.2017	US\$ 2637 per MT	28.07.2017	US\$ 2637 per MT
32.	China PR	Sodium Chlorate	10.08.2017	10.08.2017	US\$ 17.77 Per MT	02.11.2017	US\$ 17.77 Per MT
33.	China PR	Sodium Nitrite –I	18.10.2013	19.07.2017	US\$ 72.95 per MT	25.08.2017	US\$ 72.95 per MT
34.	China PR	Paranitroaniline	01.09.2016	31.08.2017	US\$ Nil 256.48/MT	04.10.2017	US\$ Nil 256.48/MT
35.	China PR	Certain Rubber Chemicals II	08.07.2016	02.09.2017	MOR-US\$213.82 per MT	17.11.2017	MOR-US\$ 213.82 per MT
36.	China PR	Toulene Di Isocyanate (TDI)	05.10.2016	14.12.2017	US\$ 0.26 per Kg	23.01.2018	US\$ 0.26 per Kg
37.	China PR	O-Acids	21.09.2016	19.12.2017	US\$ 4.16 to US\$ 8.55 per kg	12.03.2018	US\$ 4.16 to US\$ 8.55 per kg
Turkey							
38.	Turkey	Soda Ash-I	10.02.2012	09.02.2013	US\$ 18.39/MT to US\$ 75.16/MT	18.04.2013	US\$ 18.39/MT to US\$ 75.16/MT

[English]

Number of Ragging Cases

3842. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the total number of ragging cases including against differently-abled students recorded by the Government during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of ragging cases recorded among females, males and transgenders individually and also the immediate redressal mechanism available to students ragged in schools;

(c) whether the Government is aware that a co-ordination mechanism has been adopted by the Ministry and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to protect differently abled students from ragging and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made anti-ragging awareness mandatory in private educational institutions; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to avoid ragging by teachers which is less frequent but existent?

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) Details of the total number of ragging cases recorded during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. No separate data is maintained by University Grants Commission (UGC) for the complaints received against differently-abled students and transgenders. The UGC has received 4916 ragging complaints so far, out of which 4314 complaints are by males and 602 complaints by females. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that whenever it receives any complaint of ragging in a school affiliated to it, it takes action as per the Affiliation Byelaws and existing guidelines which are available at www.cbseaff.nic.in and www.cbse.nic.in, respectively.

To address the issue of ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, the UGC has brought out the UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational

Institutions, 2009. These regulations are to be followed by all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) including the private educational Institutions in the country. These Regulations provide equal protection against ragging to all the students including differentially-abled students. Further, to increase awareness against ragging among the students and the teachers, UGC also undertakes media campaign every year. It also sends advisories to the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities to curb the menace of ragging. An Anti-Ragging toll free "helpline" 1800-180-5522 in 12 languages has been made operational by the UGC with Call Centre facilities for helping victims of ragging, besides facilitating effective coordinated action by all concerned. The UGC has developed an Anti-Ragging Website *i.e.* www.antiragging.in. The Portal contains the record of registered complaints received and the status of the action taken thereon.

Statement

State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of ragging cases during the last five years

State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	14	21	12	17	28	92
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	2
Assam	15	8	9	10	33	75
Bihar	33	39	21	24	53	170
Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	3	5
Chhattisgarh	4	7	9	4	9	33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	10	7	8	8	13	46
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	2
Gujarat	12	14	11	5	16	58
Haryana	9	7	4	11	16	47
Himachal Pradesh	5	3	4	4	6	22
Jammu and Kashmir	6	7	4	2	7	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	24	13	19	15	20	91
Karnataka	23	20	23	24	49	139
Kerala	25	17	29	35	45	151
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	80	74	48	55	100	357
Maharashtra	27	41	17	29	46	160
Manipur	1	1	0	0	4	6
Meghalaya	1	0	1	1	1	4
Mizoram	0	0	1	1	3	5
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	71	32	30	28	46	207
Puducherry	4	7	3	0	8	22
Punjab	12	11	9	15	16	63
Rajasthan	39	28	16	20	40	143
Sikkim	1	0	0	1	2	4
Tamil Nadu	32	32	25	33	43	165
Telangana	0	3	5	12	12	32
Tripura	4	4	1	3	9	21
Uttar Pradesh	94	80	51	93	143	461
Uttarakhand	11	13	8	14	30	76
West Bengal	81	54	53	50	99	337
Grand Total	640	543	423	515	901	3022

[Translation]

Literacy Rate

3843. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

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

(a) the rate of literacy in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, genderwise, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any concrete, new policy to improve the norms of literacy rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to provide special financial assistance to such States where the rate of literacy is lower than the national average; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A Statement indicating State/UT and gender-wise literacy rate in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) In order to improve literacy rate, Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT

that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented in conjunction with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

(d) and (e) No Madam.

Statement

State/UT and gender-wise literacy rate in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	India	72.98	80.88	64.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4.	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6.	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13.	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16.	Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

Oil Wells

3844. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI JANAK RAM:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:

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

(a) the number of oil wells of public/ private sector companies producing oil less than their capacity along with the steps taken to increase the capacity of existing oil wells, State/Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)/ company-wise;

(b) whether the Government has launched any scheme to re-start the old or unfunctional oil wells in the country by using modern technology and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the updated status of the action taken by the Government to enhance crude oil and natural gas resources/production in the country, State/project-wise;

(d) whether the Government in coordination with the State Government of Gujarat has identified such places in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof along with production data therefrom during the last two years;

(e) whether the ONGC has explored any crude oil reserves during the last three years and if so, the details

and locations of such reserves along with the quantum of oil likely to be extracted therefrom; and

(f) the total number of oil reserves being extracted by ONGC along with quantum of oil available therein and the quantum of oil extracted by ONGC therefrom during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The production from an oil well depends on various factors such as reservoir profile, location, geological conditions etc. Over a period of time, the production from a well declines due to multiple reasons including aging/maturing of the well. In India, most of the production under nomination regime is from matured/aged fields/wells. In mature fields production declines over a period of time and subsequent revival of 2 these wells is a continuous and dynamic process and is an intrinsic characteristic of any oil field. Exploration & Production (E&P) companies make efforts to revive such wells by using techniques such as periodical well intervention, workover jobs, well simulation jobs including hydro-fracturing, installation of suitable artificial lift systems and side-tracking of wells etc.

(c) and (d) Government, *inter-alia*, has taken following Policy initiatives to enhance domestic production of oil and gas, including in the State of Gujarat:-

- i. Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and clarifications under Production Sharing Contract

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

- ii. Policy on Testing Requirements, 2015.
- iii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- iv. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.
- v. Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016.
- vi. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- vii. Appraisal of Unappraised Area in Sedimentary Basin.
- viii. Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- ix. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane (CBM)

(e) ONGC has explored 286.68 MMT of In-Place Volumes and 65.95 MMT of Ultimate Reserves of Oil during the last three years *i.e.*, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Basin/State/UT-wise details of reserves accretion made by ONGC during last three years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in enclosed Statement.

(f) As on 01.04.2017, ONGC has established 1549.44 MMT of oil reserves since inception, and 568.89 MMT of oil reserves are available for production. The details of ONGC's standalone crude oil (including condensate) production for last three years *i.e.* from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given below.

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Crude Oil Production (in MMT)	22.264	22.368	22.249

Statement

Basin	In-Place (Oil + Condensate) in MMT			Ultimate Reserves (Oil + Condensate) in MMT		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cambay	5.84	30.65	17.25	7.81	4.1	2.13
Upper Assam	-0.7	-3.16	12.76	Negligible	-1.49	1.94
AAFB	-	-	-	-	0.01	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KG Onland	43.67	0.54	5.17	1.99	0.25	1.27
Cauvery Onland	11	-15.84	1.07	1.59	2.26	0.28
Total Onland	59.8	12.18	36.26	11.38	5.11	5.63
Mumbai Offshore	24.11	44.59	27.19	22.86	9.33	6.74
KG Offshore	7.96	5.35	69.23	1.72	2.99	0.20
Total Offshore	32.07	49.93	96.43	24.58	12.31	6.94
Total ONGC	91.87	62.12	132.69	35.96	17.42	12.57
State	In-Place (Oil + Condensate) in MMT			Ultimate Reserves (Oil + Condensate) in MMT		
Andhra Pradesh	43.67	0.54	5.17	1.99	0.25	1.27
Assam	-0.7	-3.16	12.76	Negligible	-1.49	1.94
Gujarat	5.84	30.65	17.25	7.81	4.1	2.13
Tamil Nadu	11	-15.84	1.07	1.59	2.26	0.28
Total Onland	59.8	12.18	36.26	11.38	5.11	5.63
East Coast	7.96	5.35	69.23	1.72	2.99	0.2
West Coast	24.11	44.59	27.19	22.86	9.33	6.74
Total Offshore	32.07	49.93	96.43	24.58	12.31	6.94
Total ONGC	91.87	62.12	132.69	35.96	17.42	12.57

[English]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

National Employment Exchange

3845. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create national employment exchange in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create employment exchanges for overseas jobs; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to create national employment exchange. However, the Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and

supported by a Call Centre/Helpdesk toll free number 1800-425-1514.

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

[Translation]

Government Primary Schools

3846. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Government primary schools has declined in the country and the reason behind the same is preference of parents for private schools;

(b) if so, the details of the primary schools closed in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken to improve the basic infrastructure in the schools and to meet the shortage of teachers and the number of schools in the country having electricity facility; and

(d) the Right to Education Act is getting less effective due to growing dominance of private schools and whether the Government is considering to implement uniform education system and if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which came into force from 1st April, 2010 provides children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. In pursuance to Section 6 of the RTE Act, all States have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms and schools are sanctioned to them accordingly. Further, the RTE Act, 2009 also mandates under Section 8 that the appropriate government shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child and will ensure availability of a neighbourhood schools.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the number of primary schools has slightly declined from 7.12 lakh in 2014-15 to 7.08 lakh in 2015-16. The opening and closing of schools are within the purview of State Governments and UT Administrations. Information regarding primary schools closed in the country is not maintained Centrally. Some States and UTs are undertaking an exercise to positively

consolidate schools with a view to strengthen elementary education and for optimum utilization of resources. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has emphasized that the States and UTs need to take adequate safeguards to ensure that neighbourhood access of any child is not affected by this exercise.

(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 toilets in schools as per the RTE norms. All States and UTs have been advised to comply with the provision of the RTE Act, 2009 which *inter alia* states that every school building should have safe and adequate drinking water facilities for all children; and separate toilets for boys and girls.

The Ministry supports States and Union Territories (UTs) for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including drinking water, toilet facilities and electrification in schools across the country at elementary level through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). As per UDISE (2015-16), a total of 6,01,130 schools (55.82%) at elementary level have electricity facility.

The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/ UT Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to the States/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. However, the Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States/UTs at various forums. Advisories to implement the norms of the RTE Act have also been issued to States/UTs from time to time.

(d) The RTE Act, 2009 lays down the duties of the appropriate Government and the local authority to provide good quality elementary education conforming to norms and standards and to ensure that curriculum and courses of study are prescribed in a timely manner. The Central Government reviews and monitors implementation of the RTE Act periodically with the States and Union Territories at different forums, including the State Education Ministers' conference. Section 29 of the RTE Act, 2009 lays down a curriculum which promotes, among others, all round development of the child and development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent. National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 has been adopted as the curriculum under the RTE Act, 2009. All States

have either adopted or adapted their curriculum as per NCF, 2005.

Cement Production

3847. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

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

(a) the details of the total production and consumption of cement in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the operational public and private sector cement plants, its installed production capacity along with the number of sick/closed plants out of them and the reasons therefor in the country at present;

(c) whether the Government is encouraging the use of environment friendly fly ash in the cement industry, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to boost cement 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The total production of cement in the country during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:-

Year	Production (in Million Tonnes)
2014-15	270.93
2015-16	283.45
2016-17	279.79
2017-18 (up to January, 2018)	245.05

The details of consumption of cement in the country as well as State/UT wise production data are not maintained by this Department.

The details of large operational private sector cement plants in the country are enclosed as Statement-I. The details of installed production capacity of cement plants and the details of sick and closed cement plants are not maintained by this Department. Details of operational public sector cement plants and its installed production capacity along with number of sick/closed plants out of them in the country as provided by Department Heavy Industry are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The production of Portland Pozollana Cement (PPC) in the country is regulated for its quality by Bureau of Indian Standard specification namely IS 1489 (pt-1):2015 which permits the addition of fly ash upto 35 %. There is another BIS specification namely IS 3812(pt-1):2013 which lay down the specifications for quality of fly ash which could be added during clinker grinding stage to manufacture PPC and only that fly ash which meet the quality parameters as per IS: 3812 is added during clinker grinding stage to manufacture PPC. In order to further promote and increase the utilization of fly ash, Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated a new Indian Standards Specification namely IS:16415 – 2015, which allows the simultaneous use of fly ash and granulated blast furnace slag in the manufacture of composite cement in the country.

(d) The Government of India has provided a huge impetus to infrastructure development through its flagship schemes that envisage the development of houses, roads, toilets, canals, schools, cold chains and airports, which has given a push to cement consumption and production.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Company	Plant
1	2	3
1.	ACC Limited	Damodhar Cement Works
2.	ACC Limited	Bargarh Cement Works

1	2	3
3.	ACC Limited	Chaibasa Cement Works
4.	ACC Limited	Chanda Cement Works
5.	ACC Limited	Gagal Cement Works-I
6.	ACC Limited	Gagal Cement Works-II
7.	ACC Limited	Jamul Cement Works
8.	ACC Limited	Kudithini Cement Works
9.	ACC Limited	Kymore Cement Works
10.	ACC Limited	Lakheri Cement Works
11.	ACC Limited	Madhukkarai Cement Works
12.	ACC Limited	New Wadi Cement Works
13.	ACC Limited	Sindri Cement Works
14.	ACC Limited	Thondebhavi Cement Works
15.	ACC Limited	Tikaria Cement Works
16.	ACC Limited	Vizag Cement Works
17.	ACC Limited	Wadi Cement Works
18.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Ambuja Nagar
19.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Bhatapara
20.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Bhatinda (G)
21.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Dadri (G)
22.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Darlaghat
23.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Farakka (G)
24.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Magdalla (G)
25.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Maratha
26.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Nalagarh (G)
27.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Rabriyawas
28.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Roorkee (G)
29.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Ropar (G)
30.	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Sankrail (G)
31.	Anjani Portland Cement Ltd.	Anjani Portland Cement Ltd.
32.	Asian Concretes Cement Ltd.	Asian Concretes Cement Ltd.
33.	Bharti Cement Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	Bharti Cement Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3
34.	Bhavya Cement Ltd.	Bhavya Cement Ltd.
35.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Binani Cement Ltd. - Sikar
36.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Binani Cement Ltd. - Sirohi
37.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Raebareli Cement Works
38.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Chanderia Cement Works
39.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Durga Hitech Cement
40.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Durgapur Cement Works
41.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Birla Vikas & Satna Cement Works
42.	Cement Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	Jaintia Hills
43.	Cement Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	Megha T & E Ltd.
44.	Cement Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	Star Cement Guwahati
45.	Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.	Century Cement
46.	Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.	Maihar Cement and Maihar Cement-Unit 2
47.	Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.	Manikgarh Cement and Manikgarh Cement Unit-II
48.	Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.	Sonar Bangla Cement
49.	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Ariyalur
50.	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Karikali
51.	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Puliyur
52.	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Kallur
53.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Adhunik Cement Ltd.
54.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Calcom Cement India Ltd.
55.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Alsthom Industries Ltd..
56.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Ariyalur
57.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Belgaum
58.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Bokaro
59.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Dalmiapuram
60.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Kadapa
61.	Deccan Cement Ltd.	Decan Cement Ltd.
62.	Emami Cement Ltd..	Panagarh
63.	Emami Cement Ltd..	Bhatapara
64.	Goldstone Cements Ltd.	Goldstone Cements Ltd.

1	2	3
65.	Gujarat Sidhee Cement Ltd.	Gujarat Sidhee Cement Ltd.
66.	Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.	Ammasandra
67.	Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.	Damoh
68.	Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.	Jhansi
69.	Hemandari Cement Ltd.	Hemandari Cement Ltd.
70.	India Cements Ltd.	Chilamkur Works
71.	India Cements Ltd.	Dalavoi
72.	India Cements Ltd.	Parli
73.	India Cements Ltd.	Raasi Cement
74.	India Cements Ltd.	Sankari Durg
75.	India Cements Ltd.	Sankarnagar
76.	India Cements Ltd.	Trinetra
77.	India Cements Ltd.	Visaka Cement
78.	India Cements Ltd.	Yerraguntla
79.	India Cements Ltd.	Vallur
80.	J. S. W Cement Ltd.	J. S. W Cement Ltd.
81.	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Gotan
82.	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Jharli
83.	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Mangrol
84.	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Muddapur
85.	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Nimbahera
86.	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Rewa
87.	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Bhilai
88.	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Sadva Khurd
89.	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Durga Cement Works
90.	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Visaka Cement Works
91.	Jammu & Kashmir Cements Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir Cement Ltd..
92.	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	Jharli
93.	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	Kalol
94.	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	Sirohi
95.	K. J. S. Cement Ltd.	K. J. S. Cement Ltd.

1	2	3
96.	K.C.P. Ltd.	Muktyala
97.	K.C.P. Ltd.	Macherla
98.	Kalyanpur Cements Ltd.	Kalyanpur Cements Ltd.
99.	Kamdhenu Cement Ltd.	Powercon Cement Ltd.
100.	Kesoram Cement	Basant Nagar
101.	Kesoram Cement	Vasavadatta
102.	Lafarge India (P) Ltd.	Lafarge India (P) Ltd.
103.	Madras Cements Ltd.	Alathiyur I & II
104.	Madras Cements Ltd.	Ariyalur
105.	Madras Cements Ltd.	Jayanthipuram
106.	Madras Cements Ltd.	Kolaghat
107.	Madras Cements Ltd.	Ramasamyraja Nagar
108.	Madras Cements Ltd.	Salem
109.	Madras Cements Ltd.	Uthiramerur
110.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Palakkad
111.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Pallipuram
112.	Mancherial Cement Ltd.	Mancherial Cement Ltd.
113.	Mangalam Cement Ltd.	Mangalam Cement Ltd. & Neershree
114.	Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.
115.	Meghalaya Cements Ltd.	Meghalaya Cements Ltd..
116.	My Home Industries Private Limited	My Home Industries Ltd.
117.	My Home Industries Private Limited	My Home Industries Ltd.-Vizag
118.	OCL India Ltd.	Kapilas
119.	OCL India Ltd.	Medinpur
120.	OCL India Ltd.	Rajgangpur
121.	Orient Cement	Chittapur
122.	Orient Cement	Devapur
123.	Orient Cement	Jalgaon
124.	Panyam Cement & Mineral Industries Ltd.	Panyam Cement & Mineral Industries Ltd..
125.	Parasakti Cement Ltd.	Parasakti Cement Ltd.
126.	Penna Cement Industries Ltd.	Boyareddypalli

1	2	3
127.	Penna Cement Industries Ltd.	Ganeshpahad
128.	Penna Cement Industries Ltd.	Tadipatri
129.	Penna Cement Industries Ltd.	Tandur
130.	Prism Cement Ltd..	Prism Cement Ltd.. - I & II
131.	Purbanchal Cement Ltd.	Purbanchal Cement Limited
132.	Rain Cements Ltd.	Rain Cements Ltd.- UN -I
133.	Rain Cements Ltd.	Rain Cements Ltd.- UN- II- Line I
134.	Rain Cements Ltd.	Rain Cements Ltd.- UN II- Line II
135.	Reliance Cement Company Private Limited	Reliance Cement Company Private Limited
136.	RNB Cements (P) Ltd.	RNB Cements (P) Ltd.
137.	Sagar Cement Ltd.	Sagar Cement Ltd.
138.	Sanghi Cement Ltd.	Sanghi Cement Ltd.
139.	Sanghi Cement Ltd.	Sanghi Industries Ltd.
140.	Saurashtra Cement Ltd.	Saurashtra Cement Ltd.
141.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Bangur Cement
142.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Unit Panipat
143.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Jaipur
144.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Khushkhera
145.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Ras
146.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Roorkee
147.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Suratgarh
148.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Beawar
149.	Shree Cement Ltd.	UP Grinding Unit - Bulandshahr
150.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.
151.	Shree Jagjothi Cement Ltd.	Shree Jagjothi Cement Ltd.
152.	Shriram Cement Works	Shriram Cement Works
153.	Sree Jayajothi Cements Pvt. Ltd.	Sree Jayajothi Cements Pvt. Ltd.
154.	Srikalahasthi Pipes Limited	Cement Plant
155.	Tamil Nadu Cements Corpn. Ltd..	Alangulam
156.	Tamil Nadu Cements Corpn. Ltd..	Ariyalur
157.	Tatachemicals Ltd.	Tatachemicals Ltd.

1	2	3
158.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Baga Cement Works
159.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Bagheri Cement Works
160.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Balaji Cement Works
161.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Bela Cement Works
162.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Dalla Cement Works
163.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Roorkee Cement Works
164.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Sidhi Cement Works
165.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Sikandarabad Cement Works
166.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Tanda Cement Works
167.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Birla White
168.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Dankuni Cement Works
169.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Jhajjar
170.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Nagpur
171.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Patliputra Cement Works
172.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Sewagram Cement Works
173.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Wanakbori
174.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	AP Cement Works
175.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Hirmi Cement Works
176.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Gujarat Cement Works
177.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Jafrabad Cement Works
178.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Magdalla Cement Works
179.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Panipat Cement Works
180.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Rawan Cement Works
181.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Aditya Cement Works
182.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Aligarh Cement Works
183.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Arakkonam Cement Works
184.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Awarpur Cement Works
185.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Bathinda Cement Works
186.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Dadri Cement Works
187.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Ginigera Cement Works (G)
188.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Hotgi Cement Works
189.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Jharsuguda Cement Works

1	2	3
190.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Kotputli Cement Works
191.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Rajashree Cement Works
192.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Ratnagiri Cement Works
193.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Reddipalayam Cement Works
194.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Vikram Cement Works
195.	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	West Bengal Cement Works
196.	Viket Sagar Cement	Viket Sagar Cement
197.	Wonder Cement Ltd.	Wonder Cement Ltd.
198.	Zuari Cement Ltd.	Chennai
199.	Zuari Cement Ltd.	Krishnanagar
200.	Zuari Cement Ltd.	Sri Vishnu Cement

Statement-II

Operational public sector cement plants

Sl.No.	Company	Plant	Capacity (Lakh MT per annum)
1.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Bokajan	1.98
2.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Rajban	2.48
3.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Tandur	10.00
Total			14.46

Sick/closed public sector cement plants

Sl.No.	Company	Plant	Capacity (Lakh MT per annum)
1.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Mandhar	3.80
2.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Kurkunta	1.98
3.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Nayagaon	4.00
4.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Akaltara	4.00
5.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Chakhi Dadri	1.74
6.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Adilabad	4.00
7.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Delhi	5.00
Total			24.52

The above seven non-operation plants of CCI became sick mainly due to obsolete technology, locational disadvantages and low scale operations.

Sabko Shiksha Achchi Shiksha Initiative

3848. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a path breaking initiative which aims to provide “Sabko Shiksha, Achchi Shiksha”;

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

(c) the sectors of education emphasized through this 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) The Government is committed to improve the quality of education and it is a continuous ongoing process. The vision of the Ministry is to realize India's human resource potential to its fullest in the education sector with equity and inclusion. The Government is committed to provide equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society. Ministry of Human Resource Development took a leap forward in transforming education sector with the motto of “Sabko Shiksha, Achchi Shiksha” (Quality education to all). ‘Education For All & Quality Education’ guided policy actions and decisions enabling transformation have emphasized upon making education Available, Accessible, Affordable and Accountable.

‘Education for All’ has driven the expansion in education with new institutes of School (KVS, NVS), initiatives such as Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme which aim for improvement in school infrastructure and in teaching and learning, Swachh Vidyalaya and e-governance initiatives like ShaGun Portal, ePathshala, Shaala Siddhi, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), ICT in Schools, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE), Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan in secondary education and in Higher Education, new institutions like IITs, IIMs, IIITs, IISER etc. have been set up and Institutional capacity building initiatives like, SWAYAM PRABHA - DTH channels on 24X7 basis for educational programmes, restructuring of IIT fees to make more inclusive, Amendments in UGC Act to make more gender sensitive, SWAYAM – MOOCs etc. have been undertaken. On the

other hand ‘Quality Education’ has been emphasized with the thrust on promoting research & innovation, and initiatives like Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Global Initiative of Academic Network (GIAN), National Digital Library, National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Higher Educational Financing Agency (HEFA), Digital ISBN, National Academic Depository (NAD), Seema Darshan, Kala Utsav, Prashikshak Portal etc.

Further, the Government is in the process of 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. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared ‘Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016’. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. Suggestions and inputs have been received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations, autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, GoI Ministries and State Governments on various aspects of education. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted which will consider and examine all inputs and suggestions and is expected to submit its report by 31.03.2018.

[English]

Sale Point of Crude Oil

3849. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sale point for crude oil has been set by M/s Cairn India for the State of Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether sale point for Rajasthan crude has not been fixed in Rajasthan despite commitment and undertaking given by the Operator Company and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to take any action on violation of the decision given by Ministry *vide* letter dated 14.01.2009; and

(d) 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) to (d) 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. 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 and set up additional delivery points at Radhanpur, Viramgram in Gujarat.

ASHA Consultants

3850. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details about the release of the ASHA Consultants without any notice;

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

(c) the details of the contract renewed received date by the consultants in NIOS Gujarat, date-wise; and

(d) the details of the contract rejection authority at NIOS headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that they have not removed any consultant engaged under the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) Project so far.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, do not arise.

(d) NIOS has informed that the Chairman/Secretary, NIOS is the Appointing Authority for contract staff. There is no authority as 'contract rejection authority'.

Creation of Incredible India Tourist Police

3851. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) has recommended for creation of a special 'Incredible India Tourist Police' for safety of foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of attacks on foreign tourists reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps/initiatives taken by the Government to prevent such incidents and ensure proper safety and security of foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) IITTM in its study titled "Functioning of Tourist Police in States/UTs and Documentation of Best Practices" has recommended introduction of Tourist Police with uniforms sporting Incredible India Logo for the safety and security of the tourists.

It has been recommended that the Tourist Police should work under the control of District Police Administration of the concerned State with policing power exclusively for maintaining the safety and security of tourist.

National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has reported a total of 384, 271 and 284 cases were registered under total crime against foreign tourists (Indian Penal Code. + Special and Local Laws) during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, showing a mixed trend with a decline of 29.4% in 2015 over 2014 and an increase of 4.8% in 2016 over 2015.

State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under total crime against foreign tourists during 2014-2016 is enclosed as Statement. Latest data pertains to the year 2016.

Furthermore, to provide a sense of safety and security to foreign tourists the Govt. has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363/short code 1363 in 12 Languages including Hindi and English in February, 2016.

With the efforts of the Ministry of Tourism, a total number of 14 State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have deployed the tourist police namely

Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Madhya

Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in one form or the other.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Committed Against Foreign Tourists during 2014-2016.

Sl. No.	State/UT 2014	2015						2016											
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	1	0	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	13	5	0	10	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	7	0	7	7	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	66	27	2	43	32	4	26	22	1	23	29	1	22	16	3	18	16	3
7.	Gujarat	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	3	0
8.	Haryana	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	11	7	0	16	16	0	12	5	0	3	3	0	9	6	0	18	18	0
13.	Kerala	7	5	0	4	2	0	7	6	0	3	3	0	13	12	1	12	11	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1
15.	Maharashtra	25	8	1	3	3	1	36	8	0	38	18	0	18	5	1	6	5	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	3	2	1	0	1	1	13	1	0	2	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	31	8	0	12	12	0	20	5	1	7	7	1	18	3	1	10	10	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	64	30	0	38	34	0	32	10	0	11	11	0	6	5	0	7	5	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	4	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total State(s)		245	100	4	138	114	6	158	63	4	94	79	4	121	67	7	94	85	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	135	34	1	52	52	1	113	11	1	18	17	1	129	21	4	35	27	4
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puduchery	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	28	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		139	34	1	52	52	1	113	11	1	18	17	1	163	49	4	35	27	4
Total (All India)		384	134	5	190	166	7	271	74	5	112	96	5	284	116	11	129	112	10

Survey by AICTE

3852. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employability of fresh graduates is rising due to the policies of the current Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any joint survey has been conducted by Chartered Insurance Institute (CII), All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to explore the feasibility of raising employability of fresh graduates under prevailing policies; and

(d) the measures being taken by the statutory bodies to increase more employability among fresh graduates to suit to the industry ready?

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 employability of the fresh graduates has risen as a result of different measures taken by Government. As per the data maintained by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the overall employability has increased from 34% to more than 45% in the last five years.

(c) Yes, Madam. The AICTE participated in a joint initiative of CII, Peoples Strong, Wheebox, United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP), AIE and Pearson in Publishing India Skill Report, 2018. The Skill Report is prepared on the basis of Wheebox Employability Skill Test (WEST) taken by 5,00,000 students and employment data from more than 130 corporates spread across 15 industries who participated in India Hiring Intent Survey. As per the survey, Engineering Graduates are most employable as compared to other domains with 52% of the Engineering Graduates having been found to be employable as per WEST.

(d) In order to revamp the engineering curriculum and to impart the requisite skill set to the students to enhance the employability of engineering students, AICTE has approved an action plan with the following objectives:

- (i) Induction Training.
- (ii) Revision of Curriculum.
- (iii) Mandatory Internships.
- (iv) Industry Readiness.
- (v) Mandatory Accreditation.

Further, AICTE is implementing schemes namely National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employability Enhancement Training Program (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students. In addition, AICTE has also partnered with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Govt of India, Internshala, NETiit and LinkedIn to provide internship opportunities and industry exposure to students for aligning their technical knowhow with industry requirements.

[*Translation*]

Bonded Labour

3853. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for identification, rescue and rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the amount of funds allocated and spent for the implementation of the said schemes during the last three years, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to formulate any new scheme and has also received any proposals in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such scheme is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In order to assist the State Governments in the task of identification, rescue and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978 with revisions from time to time. The Government last revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The revamped scheme is known as the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016'. The salient features of the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' are as under:

- (1) Financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, Rs. 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized & forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and Rs. 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.
- (2) The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% funded by the Central Government.
- (3) The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of Rs. 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, Rs. 1.00 Lakh for evaluatory studies and Rs. 10 Lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation. Central Government will give 50% of the amount required for conducting Survey, Awareness Generation and Evaluatory Studies in advance. A State may conduct survey once in every three years per sensitive district. A State may conduct five Evaluatory Studies per year.
- (4) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. However, immediate assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the

District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.

- (5) The Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.

- (6) The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or noncash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of funds released during the last three years and the current year under the Scheme are as under:

Year	State	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2014-15	Chhattisgarh	85.30
	Gujarat	10.00
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	221.60
2016-17	Bihar	179.20
	Jharkhand	11.80
	Odisha	25.80
	Uttar Pradesh	25.80
2017-18 (till date)	Karnataka	18.10
	Bihar	54.50
	Karnataka	150.00
	Uttar Pradesh	358.10
	Rajasthan	97.65
	Madhya Pradesh	25.90
	Chhattisgarh	11.40
Odisha	74.20	

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

Allocation of Funds

3854. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that about 45 per cent of Scheduled Tribes (STs) live Below Poverty Line in rural areas and 24 per cent in urban areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the amount released for the Tribal Sub Plan has been slashed since 2013, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the overall increase in the Budgetary allocation for the Ministry since 2014; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the funds allocated to different Schemes of the Ministry for the socio-economic development of the STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the estimates of the erstwhile Planning Commission, Scheduled Tribe (ST) people living below the poverty line in 2011-12 was 45.3% in rural areas and 24.1% in urban areas. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The Budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has increased every year since 2013-14, as per details given below:

Sl.No.	Year	Budget Allocation (BE) (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	2013-14	4295.94
2.	2014-15	4497.96

1	2	3
3.	2015-16	4819.21
4.	2016-17	4826.50
5.	2017-18	5329.32

Efforts are made by seeking more funds/increase in the budgetary allocation of the Ministry every year so as to increase the fund allocation to different Schemes of the Ministry for the socio-economic development of the STs

Statement

State-wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Below Poverty Line during 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl.No.	State	Rural %	Urban %
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.1	12.1
2.	Assam	33.4	15.6
3.	Bihar	59.3	10.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	52.6	35.2
5.	Gujarat	36.5	30.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	4.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.3	3.0
8.	Jharkhand	51.6	28.7
9.	Karnataka	30.8	33.7
10.	Kerala	41.0	13.6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	55.3	32.3
12.	Maharashtra	61.6	23.3
13.	Odisha	63.5	39.7
14.	Rajasthan	41.4	21.7
15.	Tamil Nadu	36.8	2.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	27.0	16.3

1	2	3	4
17.	Uttarakhand	11.9	25.7
18.	West Bengal	50.1	44.5
	All India	45.3	24.1

Note:

1. The poverty ratios among the STs are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of ST population as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the poverty line for all population.
2. The poverty ratios are based on MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption distribution.
3. All India poverty ratio for the social groups is worked out from the respective NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line for all population.
4. The poverty ratio among Scheduled Tribes population at State level may be treated with caution due to small sample size of household based on which the class distribution of persons have been obtained. These States are in urban areas, number of sample households is 18 in Bihar, 18 in Himachal Pradesh and 9 in Kerala.
5. Source: Erstwhile Planning Commission.

Steel Exports

3855. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government envisages India to be a net exporter of steel in the coming years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the Government plans to cut down on steel imports and increase exports; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to tackle the issue of the volatile price of iron ore and volatile supply of coal which lead to higher cost of steel production in the country and if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) Steel is a deregulated sector in India. The Government doesn't interfere with the free and fair trade of the steel products in the country. India is net exporter of steel since 2016-17. Details of import and export of Total Finished Steel during three years are as under:-

(Figures in MT)

Year	Import	Export
2015-16	11.71	4.08
2016-17	7.23	8.24
2017-18 (April-January)*	6.45	8.22

Source: JPC* provisional

(c) Government does not control or regulate the pricing of iron ore or any other raw materials in the country. There is a transparent policy of mineral allocation and its extraction. Further, steel manufacturers are free to import any raw material based on their financial consideration.

*[Translation]***Elementary Education**

3856. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the registration of elementary education compulsory in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy to check the arbitrary fee being charged by schools in urban areas of the country in the name of fees and other items thus making elementary education very costly;

(c) if so, the time by which such a policy is likely to be formulated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. The Act places the responsibility on the 'appropriate government' and 'the local authority' to provide free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in a neighbourhood school. Section 18 of the RTE Act, 2009 makes it mandatory for a school to fulfill the norms and standards laid down in the Schedule to the Act and obtain a 'Certification of Recognition' from the appropriate Government or local authority. All States and UTs, defined as the 'appropriate Governments' under the Act, are implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 through their respective State RTE Rules.

Further, as education is in the concurrent list and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State/UT Governments, the regulation of functioning of schools including the fees charged by them comes under the purview of respective State/UT Governments.

[English]

Scholarships to ST Students under Eklavya Residential Schools

3857. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any provisions made to grant full/partial scholarships to deserving students belonging

to the Scheduled Tribes population, under the Eklavya Residential Schools Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the method using which students are selected;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce scholarships in the future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, funds are provided to the States for setting up Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas. A recurring cost of Rs.42,000/- per student is released annually. However, as per extant guidelines of EMRSs, the management, administration and effective functioning of the EMRSs are done by the State Governments.

[Translation]

School Dropouts

3858. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of dropout students belonging to Muslim and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is much higher than national average according to any recent survey;

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

(c) the specific efforts being made by the Government to reduce/eliminate the percentage of dropping out students of these categories?

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) managed by NIEPA, average annual drop-out rate of students belonging to Muslim and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are given in the table below:

Average Annual Drop-out Rate

Level	All Categories	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Muslim
Primary	4.13	4.46	6.93	6.54
Upper-Primary	4.03	5.51	8.59	9.46
Secondary	17.06	19.36	24.68	24.12

Source: U-DISE 2015-16 Report.

Major reasons for drop-out as per the National Family Health Survey – IV conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), 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' 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) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure quality elementary education for all children. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of SC, ST and minority population.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometres) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of socio-economic barriers. Under RMSA, financial assistance is provided to

reduce dropout and to increase enrolment especially of students of SC, ST, Minority categories and girls at secondary stage.

Digital Skill Development Training Centres

3859. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is committed to promote digitalization and skill development among youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the digital skill development training centres, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the incentive amount and other concessions being provided to these digital media organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Ministry has taken various measures and interventions to promote digitalization in the implementation of flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for promoting skill development in the country. Scheme promotes digitalization under two fronts namely digitalization of the skill development training process and provision of digital training to candidates. Under Skill development training process, digitalization achieved with the introduction of SMART portal as one stop solution for all centre accreditation and affiliation process, SDMS for monitoring of fund disbursement, Assessment Apps for assessment of candidates, Skill Up App for mobilization of candidates, Digi-Locker for integration of candidates and their digital certificates, Labour Market Information System (LMIS) for digital repository of employment actions details of the skilled candidates and

socio-economy data etc. In the domain of training to candidates, a 40 hours top up module for training on using digital facilities including cashless payment facilities, courses on digital skills ranging from Android developer to mobile software repairer.

Additionally, other interventions also made towards digitalization in PMKVY like free online skilling course content, Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured. Scheme encourages the standalone Training Centres (TCs) through various digital platforms to voluntarily disclose the features and achievements of their training programmes such as TC infrastructure, number of trainees trained, passed, certified, placed, and their placement details, on social media (Facebook and Twitter) on periodical basis as a part of the Performance Standards Metrics. Varieties of Digital channel are used by training partner for mobilization of candidates for organizing Kaushal Mela and Rogzar Mela under PMKVY.

(c) and (d) All the affiliated TCs under PMKVY are compatible to facilitate various training programme using digital platform. National Skill Development Corporation as implementation agency has facilitated expert outsourced agencies to formulate and implement PMKVY scheme in various skilling process using digitalization concepts.

[English]

FDI Inflow

3860. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI MOHD. SALIM:
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) whether the share of India in World GDP has increased significantly during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals received and investment made along with number of jobs likely to be generated therefrom in the country during each of the last four years and the current year, sector and State/UTwise;

(c) the details of the licences granted out of the said FDI proposals during the said period, sector and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the various sectors wherein FDI policy has been revised/ relaxed recently are performing according to the expectations of the Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to boost FDI 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Based on data released by International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook in October, 2017, India's share in World GDP at current prices in US\$ terms (in per cent) is as under;

Year	2015	2016	2017
Share of India's GDP to World	2.8	3.0	3.1

(b) and (c) Details of the year-wise and sector-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals considered and approved during the period from 1st January, 2014 to 24th May, 2017 *i.e.* decision of abolition of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. After abolition of FIPB, the data is maintained Ministries/department-wise and the same is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

No separate data related to investment made for approved proposals are maintained. However, sector-wise & region-wise (One RBI regional office may have one or more states) details of FDI equity inflow reported during the last four years as maintained, are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

No data related to Employment generation with respect to investments by such foreign companies is Centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. Accordingly, Government *vide* Press Note No. 1(2018 Series) on 23rd January, 2018 amended FDI policy provisions on various sectors, which is available at http://dipp.nic.in/sites/default/files/pn1_2018.pdf.

These amendments are made with a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy, so as to provide ease of

doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows. However, since FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions and FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size,

infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors, hence, no such estimation/assessment are possible.

Statement-I

Details of sector-wise proposals considered and approved in the year 2014

S.No.	Sector	Considered	Approved
1.	Agriculture	3	3
2.	Broadcasting	7	3
3.	Civil Aviation	5	5
4.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure	9	4
5.	Defence	12	8
6.	Financial Services	34	22
7.	Industrial Parks	21	13
8.	LLP Proposal	20	15
9.	Manufacturing	42	28
10.	Pharmaceuticals	60	43
11.	Power Exchanges	2	2
12.	Print Media	9	8
13.	Private Security Agencies	2	1
14.	Satellites- Establishment and Operation	3	2
15.	Swap of Shares	4	1
16.	Telecom Services	11	9
17.	Trading	26	21
18.	Not Available	20	11
		290	199

Details of sector wise proposals considered and approved in the year 2015

Sl.No.	Sector	Considered	Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture	2	2
2.	Broadcasting	15	9

1	2	3	4
3.	Civil Aviation	4	3
4.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure	19	10
5.	Defence	12	7
6.	Financial Services	57	36
7.	Industrial Parks	2	1
8.	LLP Proposal	34	16
9.	Manufacturing	17	7
10.	Pharmaceuticals	79	53
11.	Print Media	11	6
12.	Private Security Agencies	1	0
13.	Satellites- Establishment and Operation	2	1
14.	Swap of Shares	9	5
15.	Telecom Services	22	10
16.	Trading	19	14
17.	Not Available	47	23
		352	203

Details of sector wise proposals considered and approved in the year 2016

Sl.No.	Sector	Considered	Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture	2	0
2.	Broadcasting	7	3
3.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure	6	1
4.	Defence	5	1
5.	Financial services	36	18
6.	Industrial Parks	4	1
7.	LLP Proposal	5	2
8.	Manufacturing	16	6
9.	Pharmaceuticals	36	21

1	2	3	4
10.	Power exchanges	2	0
11.	Print Media	10	7
12.	Private Security Agencies	1	0
13.	Railway Infrastructure	1	1
14.	Swap of Shares	8	1
15.	Telecom Services	13	6
16.	Trading	27	13
17.	Not Available	6	1
		185	82

Details of sector-wise proposals considered and approved between 01.01.2017 and 24.05.2017

S.No.	Sector	Considered	Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Broadcasting	0	0
2.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure	1	0
3.	Courier Services	1	0
4.	Defence	2	0
5.	Financial Services	2	1
6.	LLP Proposal	2	1
7.	Manufacturing	9	2
8.	Pharmaceuticals	8	5
9.	Power Exchanges	1	0
10.	Print Media	4	3
11.	Private Security Agencies	1	0
12.	Railway Infrastructure	0	0
13.	Satellites- Establishment and Operation	0	0
14.	Swap of Shares	1	0
15.	Telecom Services	12	7
16.	Trading	7	3
		51	22

Statement-II*Department wise Proposal received and considered after abolition of FIPB i.e. 24.05.2017 to 28.02.2018*

Sl.No.	Ministry/department	Considered*	Approved**
1.	Department of Defence Production	2	2
2.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	3	3
3.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1	0
4.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	15	15
5.	Ministry of Electronics and Informtioan Technology	3	3
6.	Department of Economics Affairs	19	13
7.	Department of Telecommunication	4	4
8.	Department of Industiral Policy & Promotion	57	32
Total		104	72

* These exclude those proposals which were earlier considered and deferred by erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), and subsequently were transferred to the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments after 24.05.2017.

** These include those proposals which were earlier considered and deferred by erstwhile FIPB, and consequently, decision were taken by concerned Administrative Ministries/ Departments after 24.05.2017.

Statement-III*Financial year wise FDI Equity Inflows from April, 2013 to December, 2017*

Sl.No	Sector	2013-14 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2014-15 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2015-16 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2016-17 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2017-18 Apr-Dec FDI in US\$ million	Total FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Metallurgical Industries	567.63	359.34	456.31	1,440.18	229.70	3,053.15
2.	Mining	12.73	684.39	520.67	55.75	33.30	1,306.84
3.	Power	1,066.08	707.04	868.80	1,112.98	1,377.93	5,132.84
4.	Non-conventional Energy	414.25	615.95	776.51	783.57	1,074.45	3,664.73
5.	Coal Production	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.96
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	112.23	1,079.02	103.02	180.40	23.53	1,498.21
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.17	1.33	77.91	53.91	65.05	198.38
8.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	212.78	230.70	159.13	286.88	149.34	1,038.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Electrical Equipments	134.31	574.83	444.88	2,230.69	429.01	3,813.72
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	1,126.27	2,296.04	5,904.36	3,651.71	5,155.89	18,134.28
11.	Electronics	132.58	96.84	208.39	83.97	116.38	638.16
12.	Telecommunications	1,306.95	2,894.94	1,324.40	5,563.69	6,135.83	17,225.81
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	428.52	254.96	1,009.34	1,516.68	577.92	3,787.42
14.	Automobile Industry	1,517.28	2,725.64	2,526.82	1,609.32	1,739.26	10,118.32
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	45.95	74.56	361.25	83.40	594.06	1,159.22
16.	Sea Transport	20.49	333.22	429.30	735.06	727.73	2,245.79
17.	Ports	0.31	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22
18.	Railway Related Components	236.93	129.73	73.99	87.57	98.54	626.76
19.	Industrial Machinery	477.38	716.79	568.26	329.30	331.29	2,423.02
20.	Machine Tools	64.52	24.06	126.38	23.89	39.24	278.10
21.	Agricultural Machinery	48.78	72.35	16.44	15.19	17.13	169.89
22.	Earth-moving Machinery	34.44	30.11	97.66	52.23	28.34	242.78
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	288.13	186.69	274.57	245.24	75.93	1,070.56
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	21.13	33.39	36.68	7.44	16.08	114.72
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	173.48	145.93	173.26	479.71	82.17	1,054.55
26.	Industrial Instruments	0.53	0.85	7.42	0.80	1.90	11.50
27.	Scientific Instruments	45.08	32.34	6.36	76.66	5.53	165.98
28.	Fertilizers	20.65	225.32	20.93	0.89	26.47	294.26
29.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	786.76	762.76	1,469.95	1,392.80	1,136.55	5,548.81
30.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
31.	Dye-stuffs	0.00	54.89	3.32	10.70	0.00	68.90
32.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1,279.34	1,497.74	754.26	857.39	878.39	5,267.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33. Textiles (Including Dyed,Printed)	198.86	197.42	230.13	618.95	345.36	1,590.73	
34. Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	26.86	116.21	85.21	197.61	40.66	466.55	
35. Sugar	3.08	27.77	105.85	15.92	7.01	159.63	
36. Fermentation Industries	814.58	225.38	202.36	110.86	35.48	1,388.67	
37. Food Processing Industries	3,982.89	515.86	505.88	727.22	822.00	6,553.85	
38. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	21.55	148.34	34.22	108.45	78.22	390.79	
39 Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	108.44	177.22	193.26	92.60	126.42	697.95	
40. Rubber Goods	370.54	284.51	296.15	262.76	296.42	1,510.38	
41. Leather,Leather Goods & Pickers	6.14	34.21	17.13	2.30	20.42	80.20	
42. Glue and Gelatin	0.97	21.44	0.82	90.60	3.73	117.57	
43. Glass	43.09	41.82	25.78	51.69	53.38	215.76	
44. Ceramics	150.09	35.29	51.21	15.40	31.98	283.97	
45. Cement and Gypsum Products	254.01	208.99	19.69	2,130.10	8.79	2,621.58	
46. Timber Products	6.16	8.97	53.17	10.23	8.19	86.72	
47. Defence Industries	0.82	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00	
48. Consultancy Services	285.85	458.13	517.47	261.14	568.67	2,091.27	
49. Services Sector (Fin.,Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D,Courier,Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	2,225.10	4,443.26	6,889.46	8,684.07	4,620.12	26,862.01	
50. Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	684.58	567.85	742.35	747.38	646.17	3,388.33	
51. Education	262.09	78.86	230.78	160.12	254.75	986.60	
52. Hotel and Tourism	486.38	777.01	1,332.69	916.13	752.11	4,264.33	
53. Trading	1,343.39	2,727.96	3,845.32	2,338.40	2,273.70	12,528.77	
54. Retail Trading	11.30	168.72	262.24	450.94	152.95	1,046.14	
55. Agriculture Services	91.01	59.95	84.65	76.43	94.70	406.74	
56. Diamond, Gold Ornaments	42.56	280.18	58.54	123.92	215.56	720.76	
57. Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	5.86	1.43	1.12	1.60	16.03	26.04	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	113.78	72.58	122.81	53.17	51.04	413.38
59.	Coir	0.54	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.91
60.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	485.37	870.25	4,510.71	1,860.73	2,539.69	10,266.76
61.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Construction Development Projects	1,226.05	769.14	112.55	105.14	380.87	2,593.74
62.	Miscellaneous Industries	468.74	765.88	668.77	296.40	329.45	2,529.24
Grand Total		24,299.33	30,930.50	40,000.98	43,478.27	35,940.84	174,649.92

Financial year wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2013 to December, 2017

Sl.No	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2013-14 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2014-15 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2015-16 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2016-17 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2017-18 Apr-Dec FDI in US\$ million	Total FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	678.25	1,368.72	1,556.18	2,195.12	758.37	6,556.64
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	0.61	4.66	10.27	2.23	7.75	25.51
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	1.38	11.13	42.71	10.22	9.72	75.16
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	859.90	1,531.15	2,243.55	3,366.81	786.74	8,788.15
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	0.23	4.06	1.70	0.23	0.00	6.22
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1,891.78	3,443.89	4,121.29	2,132.17	6,446.15	18,035.27
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	69.74	229.99	89.96	454.39	170.93	1,015.01
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	118.85	100.13	80.02	76.10	20.37	395.47
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	3,420.28	6,361.09	9,511.05	19,654.06	11,541.09	50,487.57
10.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	47.65	9.17	5.62	12.37	9.54	84.34
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	38.09	540.93	50.49	165.42	95.62	890.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	2,116.24	3,817.69	4,527.83	2,218.02	2,755.84	15,435.62
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	24.78	110.36	80.22	7.52	81.86	304.74
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	435.98	238.60	955.34	49.52	205.43	1,884.87
15.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	91.23	38.57	27.40	5.84	108.08	271.13
16.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of U.P. and Haryana	6,241.89	6,874.95	12,743.15	5,883.82	6,112.88	37,856.69
17.	Panaji	Goa	17.15	34.50	18.20	82.84	40.83	193.53
18.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	8,245.28	6,210.91	3,935.99	7,161.59	6,789.65	32,343.42
Grand Total			24,299.33	30,930.50	40,000.98	43,478.27	35,940.84	174,649.92

[*Translation*]

**Development of Tribal and Rural Circuits Under
Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

3861. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
DR. UDIT RAJ:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourist circuits are being developed on priority basis under Swadesh Darshan and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the development of tribal and rural circuits under the said scheme; and

(d) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereunder in this regard so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry under its Schemes of Swadesh Darshan- Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit. Till date, the Ministry has sanctioned 67 projects under the above scheme for Rs.5638.87 crore.

Under PRASHAD Scheme 25 sites are identified for development namely Amaravati, Srisailam and Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani

(Tamil Nadu), Varanasi, Ayodhya and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal). Till date, the Ministry has sanctioned 23 projects under the above scheme for Rs.687.92 crore.

(c) to (d) Rural and Tribal Circuits are among the fifteen circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The details of projects sanctioned under the rural and tribal circuits are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

The details of Projects sanctioned under Rural and Tribal Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Amt. in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Bihar	Rural Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Bhitiharwa - Chandrahia - Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
2.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
3.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur Kurdar Sarodadadar Gangrel Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94	45.01
4.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana	84.40	38.37
5.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83

[English]

Review of Anti-dumping Duty on Steel Wheels

3862. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated a review of anti-dumping duty on flat base steel wheels from China to take call on the need for continued imposition of the duties in force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move comes at the backdrop of India's huge trade deficit with China and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the WTO agreement allows Governments to act against dumping where there is genuine injury to

the competing domestic industry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated a sunset review investigation concerning imports of 'Flat Base Steel Wheels' from China PR vide notification No. 7/1/2018 DGAD dated 08.02.2018.

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.

The sunset review investigations are conducted as per Rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, which are fully compliant with WTO.

Post-Graduate Courses

3863. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual number of candidates getting enrolled against under post-graduate courses at present;

(b) the percentage of such students to the total population of the country;

Year	Total Enrolment of Post Graduates	Total Population (18-23 years)	% of Post Graduates to Total Population (18-23 years)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education
2014-15	3853438	141045558	2.73	24.3
2015-16	3917156	141290793	2.77	24.5
2016-17	4007570	141537252	2.83	25.2

It is pertinent to note that population in age group (18-23 years) is considered as eligible population for the purpose of enrolment in Higher Education.

(c) and (d) The aim of Government is to achieve overall Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 30% by 2020 in Higher Education as against GER of 25.2% in 2016-17 (as per AISHE, 2016-17).

Global Manufacturing Index

3864. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether The World Economic Forum's Global Manufacturing Index put India on the 30th position and said that the country needs to upgrade education curricula, revamp vocational training programmes and improve digital skills and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India does not have enough skilling institutions, and the existing ones have poor quality of programmes; and

(c) whether the Government has set any target to increase this number; and

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

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) Total enrolment of Post Graduates, Total Population of eligible age group (18-23 years) and Percentage of Post Graduates to Total Population of eligible age group (18-23 years), as per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), for last 3 years is given as under:

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The World Economic Forum ranked 100 countries in its report on "Readiness for the Future of Production Report 2018". India was ranked 30th on structure of production which reflects the complexity and scale of a country's current production base.

The report suggests India needs to continue to raise the capabilities of its relatively young and fast-growing labour force. This entails upgrading education curricula, revamping vocational training programs and improving digital skills. The report also suggests that the Government has made a significant push to improve key enablers and move towards a more connected economy.

The Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Presently, under Pradhan

Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20), flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, there are 4339 active training centres across India. Under National Skill Development Commission (NSDC) fee based model, 6886 centres are operational. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) is an initiative of MSDE to create aspirational model training centres in every district of India, while ensuring coverage of all the Parliamentary Constituencies. So far, 526 PMKKs have been allocated in 484 districts, covering 406 Parliamentary Constituencies, out of which 386 PMKKs have been established. Work has been initiated to set up PMKKs in 109 additional districts. Long term skilling is being imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 13912 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 29.6 lakh.

[Translation]

Eligibility Criteria for Assistant Professors

3865. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) is going to change eligibility criteria for Assistant Professor in all the colleges of the country by making a regulation that only Ph.D. holders are eligible for this post;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the candidates having Ph.D. degree are likely to be appointed directly without any examination and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the requirement of National Eligibility Test (NET)/State Eligibility Test (SET) is being abolished; 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 University Grants Commission (UGC) had constituted a Committee to prepare draft UGC Regulations on "Minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in

universities and colleges and measures for the maintenance of standards in higher education-2018". The draft regulations were uploaded on the UGC's website to seek the feedback/suggestions/comments from various stakeholders. The draft regulations are available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/7040108_Public-Notice-DraftUGCRegulations.pdf.

[English]

Grievances against Central Universities

3866. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grievances received against termination and corruption in the Central Universities;

(b) whether any dissent note has been written by the Executive Councils regarding violation of reservation policy during the interview of teaching and academic posts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of category-wise "Not Found Suitable" (NFS) by the selection committee during the recruitment of teaching posts and admission in Central University during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any concrete step for proper implementation of the reservation policy and to consider the certain minimal requirement for reserved category to avoid the concept of not found suitable by the selection committee in teaching positions 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) The data with regard to such grievances is not Centrally maintained. The Central Universities are statutory autonomous bodies and they are competent to deal with such complaints in accordance with provisions of the Act, Statutes and Ordinances of the concerned University. Whenever any grievance regarding mismanagement/ irregularities is received, it is forwarded to the concerned Central University for appropriate action at its end. In case, any grievance of serious nature supported by concrete evidence is received and the reply

of the University is not found satisfactory, then depending upon the facts of the case, a Fact Finding inquiry Committee is constituted and action is taken accordingly.

The recruitment of teachers is made by the Executive Council, the principal executive body of the University, on the recommendations of the Selection Committees which, *inter-alia*, consist of outside experts and Visitor's nominees. Suitability or otherwise of the candidates, is assessed by the Selection Committee keeping in view the academic credentials of candidates which must be in accordance with 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 as amended from time to time. The Central Universities being statutory autonomous Institutions are competent to make appointments on various posts including teaching posts and the Government has no role in this regard.

As regards implementation of reservation policy, the UGC has issued instructions from time to time to all Central Universities for (i) implementation of SC/ST/PwD/OBC reservation policy of the Government of India/ UGC (ii) strict compliance of reservation policy, (iii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iv) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies.

[*Translation*]

Export of Basmati and Non Basmati Rice

3867. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:
SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

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

(a) the details of total export of Basmati and non-Basmati rice from the country during the last three years along with the names of countries to which these exports were made;

(b) whether there is an increase or decline in the export of basmati rice from the country during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has decided to allow rice exports selectively and if so, the details thereof along with the procedure followed for export of rice;

(d) whether such steps by the Government would fuel the high prices of rice in the domestic market and if so, the reaction of the Government along with the steps taken to keep the prices under control; and

(e) whether there have been instances of dumping of agricultural products in the country from various countries and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents and make the country self-reliant in terms of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of total export of Basmati and non-Basmati rice from the country during the last three years, country wise, are at enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) In quantity terms, the export of basmati rice has increased from 36.99 lakh MT in 2014-15 to 39.85 lakh MT in 2016-17. However, there has been a decline in the value terms. This can be attributed solely to the fall in international prices of Basmati rice.

(c) As per the extant export policy, export of rice is 'free'. However, export of Basmati rice is allowed subject to registration of contracts with the Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and fulfilment of certain other conditions as specified in Notification No. 18/2015-20 dated August 1, 2016 issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

(d) Prices of essential commodities including rice are monitored by the Government and appropriate policy decisions are taken in the light of prevailing situation. As export of rice accounts for less than 10% of total production of rice in the country, the effect on domestic prices, if any, is likely to be minimal. On the other hand, allowing free exports of rice contributes towards better realisations for the rice farmers.

(e) Currently, there is no anti-dumping duty in force on agricultural products imported from other countries. Further, no application for imposition of anti-dumping duty on agricultural products is pending in Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD).

Statement

Qty. in MT; Values in Million USD

Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Qty.	Values.	Qty.	Values.	Qty.	Values.
A. Basmati Rice						
Saudi Arab	9,66,301	1,187.91	9,48,845	842.22	8,09,344	671.08
Iran	9,35,568	1,108.50	6,95,311	571.19	7,16,582	564.28
U Arab Emts	2,77,885	314.38	6,12,152	475.18	6,14,659	467.66
Iraq	2,35,448	259.13	4,19,284	341.58	4,53,741	337.32
Kuwait	1,66,469	250.53	1,80,730	211.68	1,62,674	149.37
USA	88,941	132.07	1,20,688	131.55	1,08,992	112.17
Yemen Republic	1,74,054	195.90	1,42,162	110.49	1,30,652	103.28
UK	1,36,339	147.57	1,87,703	143.14	1,50,537	101.55
Oman	56,127	68.75	1,05,250	92.84	83,151	75.48
Qatar	1,23,969	187.01	24,249	25.07	81,961	72.47
Other Countries	5,37,826	664.52	6,09,457	533.04	6,72,917	553.92
Total (A):	36,98,927	4,516.28	40,45,831	3,477.98	39,85,210	3,208.60
B. Non-Basmati Rice						
Benin	5,98,569	247.12	6,23,348	215.53	7,02,183	251.87
Nepal	6,30,489	216.76	5,34,142	193.52	5,83,737	209.73
Senegal	7,65,019	226.03	9,13,982	245.80	6,76,060	189.68
Guinea	3,97,717	152.88	3,95,980	133.03	5,41,573	182.44
Iraq	40,304	25.37	53,840	26.58	3,05,671	140.54
U Arab Emts	2,41,873	125.56	2,34,270	114.14	2,60,223	133.71
Cote D' Ivoire	2,59,694	97.93	4,48,982	150.27	3,75,024	124.14
Somalia	2,03,892	80.92	2,69,099	92.47	3,54,677	121.66
Liberia	2,67,066	100.70	2,10,682	73.73	2,52,381	90.97
South Africa	3,38,839	131.43	2,60,806	87.07	2,54,068	88.33
Other Countries	45,58,747	1,932.16	25,19,458	1,036.51	24,65,236	992.10
Total (B):	83,02,209	3,336.84	64,64,589	2,368.64	67,70,833	2,525.19
G. Total (A+B):	1,20,01,136	7,853.12	1,05,10,420	5,846.62	1,07,56,043	5,733.79

Source: DGCI&S

RTE

3868. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report of the Right to Education Forum on the one hand the provisions of the law have been fully implemented in merely 9.08 per cent schools, 10 per cent schools have just one teacher, half of the schools do not have clean drinking water or separate toilets for girls and on the other hand more than two lakh Government schools have been closed due to shortage of students during the last few years after the implementation of the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, whether the Government is looking for ways to privatise the public schools system; and

(c) the concrete steps taken/to be taken by the Government to implement the Right to Education Act, 2009 fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A report on 'Status of Implementation of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 (2016-17)' has been released by the Right to Education Forum, a non-governmental organization. The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this Report.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2015-16, the number of Government schools at elementary level has increased from 10.48 lakh in 2009-10 to 10.77 lakh in 2015-16 and 96.53% of Government Schools have drinking water facilities. With the construction/reconstruction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools within one year upto 15.08.2015 under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, all Government schools were provided access to gender segregated toilets for girls and boys. Further, RTE Act, 2009, in its Schedule, lays down the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms for primary and upper primary schools at 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. As per UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at national level for primary and upper primary schools is 23:1 and 17:1 respectively which is better than the norms of the RTE Act, 2009.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been designated as the vehicle to support States and UTs in implementing the provisions of RTE Act, 2009. Since the inception of SSA in 2000-01, opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.12 lakh school buildings and 18.87 lakh additional classrooms, 2.42 lakh drinking water facilities, 3.94 lakh boys toilets, 5.17 lakh separate girls' toilets, 1.40 lakh Children with Special Needs (CWSN) toilets and 19.33 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Out of this, 3.59 lakh elementary schools have been opened, 2.94 lakh school buildings and 17.97 lakh additional classrooms, 2.35 lakh drinking water facilities and 9.95 lakh school toilets have been constructed and 15.16 lakh teachers have been recruited as on 31st December, 2017.

(b) No, Madam. The RTE Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. All States and UTs, defined as the 'appropriate Governments' under the Act, are implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 through their respective State RTE Rules.

(c) The Government of India has taken several initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the RTE Act and to ensure universalization of quality elementary education in the country. In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

A National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT. District report cards (provisional) for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website. Through NAS it is for the first time that the teachers have a tool to understand what exactly the child should be learning

in various classes, how to teach this through activities and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level.

The RTE Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March, 2019 to reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The Shagun portal has been launched to create a repository of best practices from the States and UTs and to enable online monitoring of implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 through the SSA programme.

[English]

Bilateral Meeting with Foreign Countries

3869. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

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

(a) whether the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) along with delegations comprising CEOs of Public Sector Oil and Gas companies have visited various countries in the year 2017 and if so, the details thereof along with the details of expenditure incurred on the said foreign visits by MoPNG during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the MoPNG have conducted bilateral meetings with Petroleum Ministers from Canada, UAE, Israel, USA, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Russia etc. and if so, the details thereof along with the major co-operative ventures and agreements signed during the above visits along with their present status;

(c) whether an interaction meeting was held recently with experts and global oil and gas Chief Executives and if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the follow-up taken/action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the MoPNG also interacted with Indian origin scientists and CEOs working in the oil and gas sector abroad and Indian community members regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in oil and gas sector in India; and

(e) if so, details thereof along with the major outcome of the said initiative?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As part of India's energy diplomacy, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas visits various countries where India has engagements/interests in oil and gas sector. Depending on the nature of our engagements, select CEOs of Public Sector Oil and Gas companies accompany Minister during the visits. During 2017 Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas visited Myanmar, USA, Austria, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Japan and Thailand and held official meetings with his counterparts. Expenditure in respect of Minister was borne by Government of India and the expenditure in respect of CEO of oil and gas PSUs was borne by the concerned PSUs. During the visits Minister also shared the recent policy reforms that have taken place in the oil and gas sector and the opportunities for related investments infrastructure development.

(b) Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas held meetings with his counterparts, including from Canada, UAE, Israel, USA, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Russia, etc. at bilateral and multilateral venues. In the last one year, India has signed Memorandum of Understandings with Israel, Belarus, Indonesia, Japan and Canada for enhancing cooperation in the oil and gas sector.

(c) In October 2017, NITI Aayog had organised Prime Minister's interaction with experts and CEOs of global oil and gas companies in New Delhi. During the interaction they, *inter-alia*, discussed issues pertaining to cooperation between producers and consumers, need for research and innovation in the areas related to bio-fuel, Coal Bed Methane and coal gasification technologies and technology transfer.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has set up an International Think Tank comprising persons of Indian origin who have reached eminent positions in oil and gas sector, representatives from research organisations, universities and international financial institutions. The Think Tank discussed areas in which it could assist the Ministry in Policy formulation, including to attract FDI in the sector, increase contribution of gas in the energy mix, skill development in the hydrocarbon sector, promotion of R&D to serve Indian oil and gas sector, incorporate global best practices and expand India's portfolio of hydrocarbon assets overseas.

Number of Hindi Vishwavidyalayas

3870. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

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

(a) the number of Hindi Vishwavidyalayas functioning in the country for the promotion of Hindi language;

(b) whether these Hindi Vishwavidyalayas are affiliated to the University Grants Commission (UGC) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to set up new Hindi Vishwavidyalayas in their States and if so, the details thereof and the present status of these proposals along with the details of amount released by the Government for development of the said Hindi Vishwavidyalayas during the last three years;

(d) whether in some Hindi Vishwavidyalayas, the number of teachers is very less in comparison to number of students and if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to set up more Hindi Vishwavidyalayas in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) There are two Hindi Vishwavidyalayas in the country namely, Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV), Wardha, Maharashtra and Atal Bihari Vajpai Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (ABVHV), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. MGAHV is a Central University and hence receives grants from University Grants Commission.

There is no shortage of teacher in MGAHV as the sanctioned strength of teacher in MGAHV is 105 against the student strength of 2003 as on 1.1.2018 and therefore

has a teacher student ratio of 1:19. As far as ABVHV is concerned, it is a State University and hence is under the administrative control of State Government.

At present, there is no proposal from any State Governments for setting up of Hindi Vishwavidyalayas. Also, at present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up new Hindi Vishwavidyalayas.

Exploration and Production of Natural Gas

3871. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the investment made by the domestic and foreign companies in exploration and production of natural gas, refineries and LNG re-gasification in the country during the current year, company-wise; and

(b) the extent to which the schemes/programmes implemented by the Government to attract domestic and foreign investment in the said sectors have been successful in achieving the desired results, Scheme/ Programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil and Gas companies – domestic and foreign, undertake investment in various streams of oil and gas sector. Company-wise details of the investment made by the Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, are enclosed as Statement. Cumulative investments made over the years by domestic and foreign companies in exploration and production activities under PSC regime uptill 2016-17 is USD 24523 million.

(b) Government from time to time has been taking several policy reforms to attract domestic and foreign investments in the oil and gas sector. The policies include, *inter-alia*, opening of markets to private sector for retail outlets, abolition of administered pricing mechanism, pre-NELP and NELP rounds. Discovered Small Fields Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP), and Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), marketing and pricing freedom for the gas to be produced from deep/ ultra deep water/ HPHT areas, marketing and pricing freedom for gas produced from CBM fields etc.

Statement

Company-wise details of the investment made by the Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in exploration and production of natural gas, refineries and LNG re-gasification, during the current year

Name of the oil and gas PSUs	Amount of Investment (April, 2017-December, 2017) Rs. in crore
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	26497.76
Gas Authority of India Ltd.	2039.51
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	3959.44
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	4371.58
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	12569.30
Oil India Ltd.	7213.78
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	648.25
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	230.19
Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd.	594.29

CII Partnership Summit

3872. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Government has organised a partnership summit in association with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in Visakhapatnam recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its theme, participants, suggestions made, issues discussed and outcome thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to adopt proactive and partnership approach with the CII on various National and International issues concerning Indian economy;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether there is a need to identify and address the special needs of the small sector to make it more

competitive and to work towards the globalisation of Indian industry and integration into the world economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam; This was organised in partnership with State Government of Andhra Pradesh & Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

(b) The Partnership Summit, 2018, was organised at Visakhapatnam from 24th to 26th February, 2018. The theme for this year's Summit was "Charting New India's Global Integration Strategy". Partnership Summit, 2018 witnessed the convergence of over 4000 delegates from 40 countries comprising Ministers, Government officials, Industry associations, Industrialists and other stakeholders. The Partnership Summit witnessed intensive interaction and bilateral and multilateral discussions on Multilateral Trade, Global Value Chains, Ease of Doing Business, Industry 4.0, Infrastructure Development, Startups, Skills Development, Green Solutions etc. The Summit also provided opportunities for various stakeholders to connect with each other, understand each other's perspectives

and expectations, and work towards mutually beneficial goals.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam; Government of India is working with Industry Associations on various National and International issues concerning Indian economy. For the purpose of developing sectoral strategies, regular stakeholder meetings are organized to seek feedback from industry associations on national and international issues relating to each of the sectors. Further, such meetings also provide platform for dialogue and engagement with industry leaders in order to collaborate and build new bridges to foster balanced and equitable growth.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam; In order to increase the competitiveness of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, the Government is running various Schemes and Programmes as listed below:

- Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme to make available timely and collateral free credit to MSEs
- Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme to improve the technology and production process
- Micro & Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme for easing the infrastructure bottleneck
- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme to handhold the start ups
- Marketing Development Assistance Scheme to help in the marketing segment

Furthermore, to enhance the ease of doing business the M/o MSME has started simplified costless online registration process for existing MSMEs and a MSME-SAMADHAN portal for online registration of the delayed payments problem faced by the MSEs.

[Translation]

India-US Trade

3873. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the United States (US) businesses and diplomats are pressing India to cut tariffs after New Delhi's move to increase customs duties on dozens of products to help its flagship Make-in-India drive aggravated differences over trade and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon;

(b) whether the U.S. Congress has been pushing over the past year for greater pressure on India to dismantle economic barriers and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of increased custom duties on the investment in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the growth of bilateral trade between India and the US during the last three years; and

(e) the details of the gap of trade deficit with US along with the initiatives taken by the Government to bridge the said trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India has an established institutional mechanism in the form of Trade Policy Forum (coordinated by Department of Commerce) to resolve bilateral trade issues and also meetings on Trade Facilitation (coordinated by Ministry of Finance) with United States (U.S.). U.S. regularly raises the issue regarding reduction of Indian tariffs rates. Nevertheless, it is to mention that India is a member of World Trade Organisation and is bound by the commitments made at WTO. Indian tariffs are within the bound rate committed by India. Increase or decrease in tariff of a particular commodity depends on several factors which includes protection of domestic industry and farmers.

(b) As mentioned above, the issues including market access that are raised by U.S. are discussed under existing institutional mechanisms Trade Policy Forum and Commercial Dialogue.

(c) The increase in tariff rate on imports in to India and the investment by foreign companies are two different facets.

(d) **Facts:** The bilateral trade figures are as below:

Goods		(In US\$ Million)			
Sl.No.	Trade Indicators	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1.	Export to USA	42,448.66	40,335.82	42,212.00	35,263
2.	Import from USA	21,814.60	21,781.39	22,307.00	20,148
3.	Total Trade (Exports+Imports)	64,263.26	62,117.21	64,519.00	55,412
4.	% Growth	4.24	-3.34	3.87	14.30
5.	Trade Balance	20,634.05	18,554.44	19,904.00	15,114

Source: DGCIS Database.

[*April, 2017 to December, 2017 (P) figures and growth and share percentages worked on April, 2016 to December, 2016 figures]

Services		(In US\$ Million)			
Sl. No.	Trade Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017*
1.	Export to USA	22431	24610	25808	28677
2.	Import from USA	15325	18374	20632	23116
3.	Trade Balance	7106	6236	5175	5561

Source: US Census bureau, USA [*Jan, 2017 to Sep, 2017 (P) figures]

(e) India has Trade Surplus with United States both on Goods as well as Services side, as depicted above.

[English]

TAPI Pipeline

3874. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether India has participated in the ground-breaking ceremony for TAPI pipeline in Afghanistan recently to mark the beginning of formal round of talks amongst the participating countries on the said pipeline and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the project;

(b) whether the terms of the commercial contracts are yet to be negotiated among the participating countries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's participation in the project has been lacklustre due to Pakistan's involvement ever since the project was envisaged and the Government seems to be pondering over the strategy on its participation in the project;

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

(e) whether the security issues were also discussed during the summit/said ceremony 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 Ground breaking Ceremony for Afghan leg of TAPI pipeline was held on 23rd February, 2018 at Serhetabad, Turkmenistan. The ceremony was

attended by Presidents of Turkmenistan and Afghanistan, Prime Minister of Pakistan and Shri M.J. Akbar, Minister of State for External Affairs of India. During the ceremony all four countries reiterated their commitment to the TAPI Pipeline Project. The TAPI Pipeline Company Limited (TPCL) was incorporated in 2014. The 25th Steering Committee meeting was also held at Mary, Turkmenistan and TPCL informed that progress on the project, including engaging of M/s ILF Beratende Ingenieure for Project Management and FEED Consultancy Services for the Afghanistan – Pakistan section of the Pipeline. The FEED Contract inauguration in Pakistan portion of the pipeline was held on 03rd March, 2017. Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Transaction Advisor (TA) of the Project, has appointed M/s Penspen, UK, for preliminary Technical Feasibility Study.

(b) The Share Holders Agreement of TPCL was signed by the four member countries on 13th December, 2015 with Turkmenistan 85%, India 5%, Pakistan 5% and Afghanistan 5% Shareholding.

(c) and (d) The Turkmenistan – Afghanistan – Pakistan (TAP) Project was announced in May 2002. India joined the consortium in 2008. In 2014, TPCL was incorporated. All the four countries are committed for the completion of the TAPI Project. During the 23rd February, 2018 ground breaking ceremony held at Turkmenistan-Afghanistan border, India reaffirmed its commitment to the project.

(e) As per the Inter-Governmental Agreement, signed on 11th December, 2010 among the four participating countries, the Parties have guaranteed the security and safety of that part of the TAPI Pipeline crossing their respective territories.

Fixed-Term Contracts

3875. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):

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

(a) whether the Government is exploring the possibility of bringing back a proposal to allow industries to hire workers on fixed-term contracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received representations from various industries to allow flexibility in hiring workers in seasonal jobs; 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) and (b) Ministry of Labour & 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.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Labour & Employment has received requests from Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Ministry of Food Processing Industry to allow flexibility in hiring workers in seasonal jobs in respect of textile, leather footwear & accessories industry and food processing activities respectively.

This Ministry *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 976(E) dated 07.10.2016 has incorporated the 'Fixed Term Employment Workman category for Apparel Manufacturing Sector' under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and rules made thereunder.

In response to these requests, the intent notification for incorporating fixed term employment workman category has been issued on 08.01.2018.

Self Defence Training for Girls in Schools

3876. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is promoting self defence training to girls under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of schools engaged in conducting self defence trainings for safety and security of girls during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the funds allocated/spent during the said period on such training; and

(d) the number of girls trained during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Madam. The Government is promoting self defence training to girls under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Self-defence training is imparted to enhance safety and security of girls inside and outside

of the school and to inculcate confidence amongst girls to deal with any emergency situation. The course is based on the 3R technique *i.e.*, Recognize, React and Respond. Girl students of classes IX and X of Government and Government aided schools are covered under the intervention.

(b) to (d) The number of schools engaged in conducting self defence training during each of the last three years and the current year is given below. Data on the number of girls trained is not maintained in the Ministry.

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Number of schools approved	Amount Approved	Number of schools where implemented	Expenditure
2017-2018 (as on date)	63409	5580.81	31552	2725.11
2016-2017	57500	4880.75	45168	3949.71
2015-2016	49517	4062.02	25295	2091.265
2014-2015	37521	1947.67	27895	1327.82

NCERT

3877. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI T.RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has decided to assess classes 9 to 12 under new learning outcomes and if so,

the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(b) the ways and means by which the new assessment guidelines are different from existing guidelines;

(c) the benefit that the students are likely to get out of the said learning outcomes and other Stakeholders;

(d) whether Public and State Governments and other stakeholders are likely to be consulted before implementing the same and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new guidelines are likely to be implemented; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the educational upliftment of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has initiated the process for development of Learning Outcomes for Classes IX to XII based on competencies and skills, that every child is expected to achieve in all subject areas.

(b) The learning outcomes focus on the competencies free from particular content of various books used by central and State schools. Teachers will keep learning outcome at fore front and will use various teaching-learning resources. This will reduce dependence of teachers on the textbooks and will also change the mandate/responsibility of teacher from finishing up a book in a year to providing opportunities and facilities to learners in achieving competencies and skills as per learning outcomes.

(c) Learning outcomes focus on the construction of knowledge through enriched experiences within and outside the class rooms obviating the need of students in memorizing many facts and figures as they will enjoy. Clearly defined learning outcomes also help parents and other stake holders in continuous assessment of the progress with which children are learning and may also help either individually or through school system in ensuring the achievement of learning outcomes. The children then enter the next class with minimal deficiency which too can be bridged by the teachers as various competencies and skills will be overlapping in various classes.

(d) The development of learning outcomes will be a partnership among NCERT, SCERTs, educational researchers, various other organisations working in the area of school education and educational administrators. As a usual practice the drafts of the documents will be shared with the public and State Governments and will be finalised on the basis of comments/suggestions/feedback obtained.

(e) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of New Government secondary schools and strengthening of existing Government secondary schools alongwith provision of (i) Class Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library, (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Provisions, (vii) Head Master Room, (viii) Office Room.

Further, there is provision of appointment of 1 Head Teacher and 5 Teachers for every new/upgraded

secondary school and Additional teacher is also approved as per Teacher-pupil ratio to ensure rationalisation of teaching posts as per requirement of State Governments/UTs. Central Government regularly takes up the issue of filling up of vacant teacher posts and redeployment of teachers with the State/UT Government. Further, various types of teacher trainings including in-service teacher training to Headmasters/Principle, Training of Master Trainers, Training of Key Resource Persons, induction training of Teachers, and Leadership training of Headmasters & State Resource Groups (SRGs) are also supported under RMSA to improve the quality of teaching learning.

Moreover, interventions like motivation and awareness programmes, remedial teaching, selfdefence training for girls, provision of separate toilets for girls and boys, etc. are also supported under RMSA to improve quality of school education at secondary level. Further, interventions such as Science Fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit to higher institution of students and learning enhancement of students are also approved. Some of the ICT initiatives *i.e.* e-pathshala, NROER, Shaala Darpan, Shaala Siddhi, GIS Mapping have been taken for improving quality of education.

Training Program in India and Abroad

3878. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

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

(a) the detailed list of training programs conducted in both India and Abroad which were attended by the Officials of the Ministry in the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has signed any MoU with foreign countries to impart skill trainings to youths and make them job ready and suite the industry needs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the list of courses conducted and persons trained annually in the last three years, year/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) The number of Training programs in India and Abroad attended by MSDE officials are as under:

Year	No of Training programme in India	No of Trainings programme in Abroad
2015-16	3	6
2016-17	7	8
2017-18	6	6

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Collectively referred as Ministry of Japan) on 17th October, 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. The purpose of this MoC is to transfer technical skills from Japan to India by advancing the Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP).

(d) MSDE has recently empanelled 11 Sending Organizations (SOs) to select candidates and send candidates for the TITP. So far no candidates have been sent for these training in Japan.

[Translation]

Teaching Services

3879. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for under graduate students to provide atleast hours teaching service a week in nearby educational institutions;

(b) if so, the shortage in the number of teachers across the country likely to be compensated as a result thereof;

(c) the number of post of teachers in schools and colleges lying vacant across the country; and

(d) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled, State 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) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Occurring of vacancies and filling up of vacant posts is a continuous and ongoing process due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations etc. and no time frame can be given. The recruitment of teachers in schools and Colleges is primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as per the norms for Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015 16, 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 RTE Act, 2009. The State-wise details of teachers' vacancies at elementary level as on 31.03.2017 are enclosed as Statement-I. Data regarding Colleges is not Centrally maintained.

Statement

Details of sanctioned posts and vacancies position of teachers at elementary level as on 31.03.2017

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post			Vacancies		
		By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2963	206	3169	212	0	212
2.	Andhra Pradesh	124432	24353	148785	12955	0	12955
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6720	7342	14062	58	366	424

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	158921	45686	204607	6888	13217	20105
5.	Bihar	190497	402044	592541	82378	121556	203934
6.	Chandigarh	3935	1390	5325	880	390	1270
7.	Chhattisgarh	159307	41122	200429	47137	1369	48506
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	858	946	1804	69	105	174
9.	Daman and Diu	483	118	601	0	33	33
10.	Delhi	51898	6541	58439	5971	2122	8093
11.	Goa	5515	179	5694	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	163418	53688	217106	0	4039	4039
13.	Haryana	56655	13435	70090	10110	1821	11931
14.	Himachal Pradesh	44022	5556	49578	1632	0	1632
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57830	43471	101301	5014	2194	7208
16.	Jharkhand	69466	122678	192144	23662	54603	78265
17.	Karnataka	174767	29057	203824	5154	9338	14492
18.	Kerala	123457	2925	126382	0	1400	1400
19.	Lakshadweep	699	32	731	50	0	50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	184171	178928	363099	31967	34556	66523
21.	Maharashtra	299551	15387	314938	18671	0	18671
22.	Manipur	15591	3235	18826	0	364	364
23.	Meghalaya	9215	13417	22632	0	876	876
24.	Mizoram	10280	2228	12508	1100	35	1135
25.	Nagaland	13866	3464	17330	0	317	317
26.	Odisha	136669	92337	229006	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	3894	12	3906	767	0	767
28.	Punjab	84588	10661	95249	18175	0	18175
29.	Rajasthan	161392	122024	283416	23242	13347	36589
30.	Sikkim	7687	405	8092	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	112962	35020	147982	3788	0	3788
32.	Telangana	83230	14277	97507	14301	0	14301
33.	Tripura	25625	6070	31695	4139	262	4401
34.	Uttar Pradesh	336543	423285	759828	129287	95040	224327
35.	Uttarakhand	35144	10909	46053	2991	4587	7578
36.	West Bengal	253890	200970	454860	32661	55120	87781

[English]

Evaluation of SSA

3880. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since its inception;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the SSA has achieved its targets during the past three years and if so, to what extent; and

(d) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to effectively implement the SSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programme. SSA is also reviewed every year by a Joint Review Mission comprising of independent experts. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year to assess the progress. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess the learning achievement of students of classes 3, 5 and 8. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website.

An independent evaluation of the Scheme was conducted in 2017-18. It has pointed out that SSA has achieved considerable success in universalizing access and strengthening of infrastructure in schools. It has appreciated the enhanced focus of SSA on quality of education in recent years. It has suggested capacity building of district-level institutions engaged in planning and implementation of the Scheme.

(c) The annual plans under SSA are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised

and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources.

Since inception of SSA in 2000-01, opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.12 lakh school buildings and 18.87 lakh additional classrooms, 2.42 lakh drinking water facilities, 3.94 lakh boys toilets, 5.17 lakh separate girls' toilets, 1.40 lakh Children with Special Needs (CWSN) toilets and 19.33 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Out of this, 3.59 lakh elementary schools have been opened, 2.94 lakh school buildings and 17.97 lakh additional classrooms, 2.35 lakh drinking water facilities and 9.95 lakh school toilets have been constructed and 15.16 lakh teachers have been recruited as on 31st December, 2017.

(d) The Government of India has taken several initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the SSA to meet the objectives of the RTE Act and to ensure universalization of quality elementary education in the country. In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

A National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT. District report cards (provisional) for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website. Through NAS it is for the first time that the teachers have a tool to understand what exactly the child should be learning in various classes, how to teach this through activities and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level.

The RTE Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March, 2019 to reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education. The National Institute of Open

Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The Shagun portal has been launched to create a repository of best practices from the States and UTs and to enable online monitoring of implementation of the various interventions under the programme.

Impact of Demonetisation on MSME Sector

3881. SHRI MOHD. SALIM:
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

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

(a) whether there has been decline in revenue of the key Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) post demonetization in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revive the said MSMEs in the country including West Bengal;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any compensation to protect the interest of the labourers who have lost their jobs due to demonetization in MSME sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the Paper on preliminary assessment of the impact of demonetisation, brought out by the RBI in March, 2017, demonetisation had impacted various sectors of the economy in varying degrees;

however, in the affected areas, the adverse impact had been only transient, and felt mainly in November and December, 2016. The impact moderated significantly in January, 2017 and dissipated by and large by mid-February, 2017, reflecting the fast pace of remonetisation.

(b) To reinvigorate the MSME Sector all over India including West Bengal, steps have been taken to improve access of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to credit & other support services.

(c) and (d) There is no compensation package for labourers planned by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Vocational Courses at NIOS

3882. SHRI D.S. RATHOD:
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data of the Admissions in vocational courses in NIOS; and

(b) if so, the details of the admissions in different courses during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The State/UTs-wise details of the admissions in different vocational courses in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UTs wise details of the admissions in different vocational courses in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Trade	2015	2016	2017 (First Block)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	0	0	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Certificate in Ayurvedic Therapy	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	1	0	0
		Certificate in Computer Applications	8	7	0
		Certificate in Dress Making	0	0	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	40	30	30
		Certificate in Library Attendant	1	0	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	1	0	0
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (PA/PS)	1	7	3
4.	Assam	Certificate in Bakery And Confectionery	3	2	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	16	4	2
		Certificate in Community Health	81	71	31
		Certificate in Computer And Office Applications	7	7	0
		Certificate in Computer Applications	0	38	2
		Certificate in Construction Supervision (Civil)	0	1	1
		Certificate in Cutting and Tailoring	26	0	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	94	52	20
		Certificate in Hotel Front Office Operations	1	2	0
		Certificate in House Keeping	2	5	0
		Certificate in Library Science(CIs)	0	2	2
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	2	2	1
5.	Bihar	Certificate in Ayurvedic Thearpy	20	29	3
		Certificate in Basic Computing	108	73	13
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	142	90	12
		Certificate in Community Health	218	251	83
		Certificate in Computer Applications	60	83	13
		Certificate in Construction Supervision (Civil)	0	0	0
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	54	16	3
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	1	0	0
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	3	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Dress Making	0	8	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	0	5	3
		Certificate in Fire Prevention & Industrial Safety	0	1	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	0	0	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	97	82	18
		Certificate in Library Science(CIs)	238	165	27
		Certificate in Plumbing	3	2	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	1	0	0
		Certificate in Welding Technology	4	2	0
		Certificate in Yog	33	23	35
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	4	8	1
		Diploma in Basic Rural Technology	1	1	0
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	0	5	0
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (Pa/Ps)	55	63	100
		Electrical Technician	3	4	0
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	2	0	0
6. Chandigarh		Certificate in Bakery And Confectionery	0	1	0
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	42	44	19
		Certificate in Computer Applications	76	59	36
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	22	0	1
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	28	8	3
		Certificate in Yog	0	0	1
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	43	36	12
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (Pa/Ps)	0	1	2
		Electrical Technician	31	29	2
		Library Clerk (A Composite Course)	3	1	0
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	14	15	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	Certificate in Ayurvedic Therapy	79	37	11
		Certificate in Basic Computing	23	60	0
		Certificate in Carpentry	13	35	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	16	7	0
		Certificate in Community Health	241	188	30
		Certificate in Computer Applications	19	6	38
		Certificate in Construction Supervision (Civil)	1	3	0
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	50	53	23
		Certificate in Dress Making	9	3	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	12	8	6
		Certificate in Indian Music	0	7	0
		Certificate in Rural Health For Women (Gramsakh)	0	1	0
		Certificate in Security Service	0	10	0
		Certificate in Stenography (Hindi)	0	0	1
		Certificate in Welding Technology	10	43	0
		Certificate in Yog	0	0	0
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	13	17	0
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	0	0	0
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (PA/PS)	0	4	2
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Nil	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	Nil	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	Certificate in Advanced Web Designing	2	1	0
		Certificate in Ayurvedic Therapy	1	2	0
		Certificate in Bakery And Confectionery	27	47	36
		Certificate in Basic Computing	223	180	145
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	555	416	184
		Certificate in Bio-Gas Energy Technician	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Carpentry	5	2	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	22	34	8
		Certificate in Community Health	20	26	0
		Certificate in Computer And Office Applications	5	6	9
		Certificate in Computer Applications	315	310	123
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	281	248	118
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	68	95	27
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	84	71	33
		Certificate in Dress Designing	0	41	5
		Certificate in Dress Making	33	16	2
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	685	619	426
		Certificate in Food Processing	2	0	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Chasis Mechanism	0	1	2
		Certificate in Furniture & Cabinet Making	2	0	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	14	20	1
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	45	35	13
		Certificate in House Keeping	15	13	0
		Certificate in Laundry Services	0	0	0
		Certificate in Library Attendant	12	6	11
		Certificate in Library Science (CLS)	202	143	89
		Certificate in Play Centre Management	1	0	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	9	13	0
		Certificate in Preservation of Fruits and Vegetable	1	1	3
		Certificate in Secretarial Practice	1	0	1
		Certificate in Security Service	0	0	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	59	104	52
		Certificate in Stenography (Hindi)	2	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Typewriting (English)	46	39	18
		Certificate in Typewriting (Hindi)	4	2	0
		Certificate in Web Designing	20	13	5
		Certificate in Welding Technology	0	0	0
		Certificate in Yog	152	122	140
		Certificate in e-Typewriting (English)	0	13	5
		Certificate in e-Typewriting (Hindi)	0	5	1
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	501	465	101
		Diploma in Bakery & Confectionery Production	19	17	13
		Diploma in Food Production Management	92	124	80
		Diploma in Medical Imaging Technology	2	0	8
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	36	17	12
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	9	20	7
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	10	20	20
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (PA/PS)	113	41	10
		Electrical Technician	176	193	54
		Library Clerk (A Composite Course)	1	0	0
		Radio & T.V. Technician	1	0	0
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	51	17	16
11. Goa		Nil	0	0	0
12. Gujarat		Certificate in Bakery And Confectionery	0	0	0
		Certificate in Basic Computing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	0	0	2
		Certificate in Care Of The Elderly	15	0	0
		Certificate in Carpentry	0	0	0
		Certificate in Community Health	281	366	235
		Certificate in Computer Applications	155	20	21
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	15	0	18
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	20	0	0
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	6	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	0	0	0
		Certificate in Fire Prevention & Industrial Safety	66	62	29
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	0	0	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	0	0	0
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	25	30	0
		Certificate in Laundry Services	0	0	0
		Certificate in Library Science(CIs)	21	7	6
		Certificate in Plumbing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Rural Health for Women (Gramsakh)	7	0	0
		Certificate in Welding Technology	11	0	0
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	72	50	6
		Electrical Technician	51	0	15
		Library Clerk (A Composite Course)	2	1	0
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	0	0	1
13. Haryana		Certificate in Advanced Web Designing	0	14	0
		Certificate in Ayurvedic Therapy	12	2	4
		Certificate in Bakery and Confectionery	3	1	3
		Certificate in Basic Computing	168	214	204
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	186	221	69
		Certificate in Carpentry	15	0	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	26	9	10
		Certificate in Community Health	6	2	6
		Certificate in Computer and Office Applications	1	0	0
		Certificate in Computer Applications	221	279	188
		Certificate in Construction Supervision (Civil)	0	0	0
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	135	107	56

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	5	6	1
		Certificate in Dress Making	75	59	14
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	256	236	190
		Certificate in Fire Prevention & Industrial Safety	156	135	76
		Certificate in Food Processing	0	1	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Mechanism	10	0	0
		Certificate in Furniture & Cabinet Making	7	0	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	4	2	4
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	14	13	11
		Certificate in House Keeping	5	2	6
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	1	32	0
		Certificate in Indian Embroidery	5	5	2
		Certificate in Laundry Services	20	22	12
		Certificate in Library Attendant	0	0	0
		Certificate in Library Science (CLS)	20	13	5
		Certificate in Play Centre Management	38	33	17
		Certificate in Plumbing	39	13	4
		Certificate in Secretarial Practice	0	20	0
		Certificate in Security Service	0	1	0
		Certificate in Solar Energy Technician	0	29	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	5	52	1
		Certificate in Stenography (Hindi)	0	0	0
		Certificate in Web Designing	0	1	0
		Certificate in Welding Technology	9	13	14
		Certificate in Yog	86	44	14
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	50	55	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	0	0	0
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	1	2	3
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	2	0	0
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (PA/PS)	2	4	3
		Electrical Technician	38	35	1
		Radio & T.V. Technician	2	2	0
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	1	0	0
		Yog	0	0	5
14. Himachal Pradesh		Certificate in Bakery and Confectionery	1	1	3
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	60	137	43
		Certificate in Catering Management	117	265	335
		Certificate in Community Health	2	0	0
		Certificate in Computer and Office Applications	0	1	5
		Certificate in Computer Applications	122	160	137
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	47	25	18
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	0	1	1
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	15	8	0
		Certificate in Dress Designing	0	15	13
		Certificate in Dress Making	4	2	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	22	22	11
		Certificate in Food Processing	0	27	36
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Mechanism	85	47	32
		Certificate in Hotel Front Office Operations	57	59	56
		Certificate in House Keeping	64	53	80
		Certificate in Indian Embroidery	6	0	0
		Certificate in Soil and Fertilizer Management	5	16	9
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	0	30	9
		Certificate in Welding Technology	5	15	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	232	198	178
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (PA/PS)	1	0	0
		Electrical Technician	173	115	82
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	6	4	5
15. Jammu and Kashmir		Certificate in Ayurvedic Therapy	0	0	0
		Certificate in Basic Computing	61	45	23
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	29	43	12
		Certificate in Community Health	0	1	0
		Certificate in Computer Applications	27	19	37
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	20	22	3
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	1	0	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	0	1	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	6	1	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	1	2	30
		Certificate in Typewriting (English)	3	0	6
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	34	67	24
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (Pa/Ps)	30	50	29
		Electrical Technician	37	10	1
16. Jharkhand		Certificate in Advanced Web Designing	0	0	6
		Certificate in Basic Computing	93	132	80
		Certificate in Carpentry	0	0	1
		Certificate in Catering Management	0	0	0
		Certificate in Community Health	226	79	28
		Certificate in Computer Applications	36	27	13
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	22	17	9
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	9	2	5
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	11	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Food Processing	1	0	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	0	10	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	9	1	1
		Certificate in Poultry Farming	0	2	0
		Certificate in Soil And Fertilizer Management	0	1	0
		Certificate in Solar Energy Technician	2	0	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	1	0	0
		Certificate in Typewriting (English)	0	1	0
		Certificate in Typewriting (Hindi)	0	0	0
		Certificate in Welding Technology	1	0	0
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	73	66	64
		Diploma in Basic Rural Technology	34	7	13
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	0	29	2
		Electrical Technician	29	11	6
17.	Karnataka	Certificate in Bakery And Confectionery	15	7	14
		Certificate in Basic Computing	73	69	36
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	4	11	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	1	0	0
		Certificate in Community Health	17	10	2
		Certificate in Computer And Office Applications	3	0	0
		Certificate in Computer Applications	13	7	0
		Certificate in Construction Supervision (Civil)	5	0	0
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	0	0	0
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	5	4	2
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	32	34	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	89	104	69
		Certificate in Fire Prevention & Industrial Safety	8	1	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Mechanism	5	0	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	4	0	0
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	4	0	0
		Certificate in Library Attendant	0	5	0
		Certificate in Library Science (CLS)	21	6	0
		Certificate in Motor & Transformer Rewinding	2	0	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	13	17	0
		Certificate in Secretarial Practice	49	41	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	5	6	0
		Certificate in Two Wheeler Mechanism	0	0	0
		Certificate in Web Designing	10	8	0
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	7	15	0
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	0	0	0
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	7	1	1
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (Pa/Ps)	3	5	1
		Electrical Technician	38	29	0
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	30	21	0
18. Kerala		Certificate in Ayurvedic Thearpy	44	41	0
		Certificate in Bakery and Confectionery	17	25	45
		Certificate in Basic Computing	706	653	323
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	126	90	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Bee Keeping	0	0	0
		Certificate in Bio-Gas Energy Technician	0	0	0
		Certificate in Care of the Elderly	0	1	0
		Certificate in Carpentry	0	8	7
		Certificate in Catering Management	73	104	101
		Certificate in Community Health	1	12	19
		Certificate in Computer and Office Applications	1	17	32
		Certificate in Computer Applications	18	117	1
		Certificate in Construction Supervision (Civil)	0	0	0
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	180	154	93
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	14	45	44
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	25	25	17
		Certificate in Dress Making	0	0	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	546	780	436
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Chasis Mechanism	0	0	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Engine Mechanism	0	0	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Mechanism	1	0	30
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	56	35	42
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	27	21	12
		Certificate in Hotel Front Office Operations	0	0	0
		Certificate in House Keeping	28	1	4
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	0	21	27

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Indian Embroidery	0	1	1
		Certificate in Laundry Services	8	21	1
		Certificate in Library Science (CLS)	0	1	1
		Certificate in Motor & Transformer Rewinding	2	1	0
		Certificate in Mushroom Production	0	0	0
		Certificate in Plant Protection	19	22	7
		Certificate in Play Centre Management	0	1	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	21	43	40
		Certificate in Poultry Farming	0	0	0
		Certificate in Solar Energy Technician	15	0	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	0	0	0
		Certificate in Two Wheeler Mechanism	51	16	0
		Certificate in Web Designing	0	6	30
		Certificate in Welding Technology	2	10	0
		Certificate in Yog	36	456	187
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	65	65	46
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	7	34	32
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	18	12	0
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	0	2	1
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (PA/PS)	8	3	0
		Electrical Technician	243	188	108
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	130	193	133
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Certificate in Ayurvedic Therapy	15	15	11
		Certificate in Basic Computing	4	11	8
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	17	37	47

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Care of the Elderly	0	1	0
		Certificate in Community Health	916	864	411
		Certificate in Computer Applications	19	103	19
		Certificate in Construction Supervision (Civil)	63	0	0
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	192	176	81
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	115	1	0
		Certificate in Dress Making	50	1	1
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	140	128	61
		Certificate in Fire Prevention & Industrial Safety	0	0	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	196	0	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	42	56	24
		Certificate in Hotel Front Office Operations	30	0	0
		Certificate in House Keeping	0	0	0
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	0	1	1
		Certificate in Indian Embroidery	30	30	2
		Certificate in Indian Music	1	0	0
		Certificate in Play Centre Management	1	0	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	0	5	0
		Certificate in Poultry Farming	0	0	1
		Certificate in Rural Health for Women (Gramsakh)	3	1	0
		Certificate in Secretarial Practice	0	1	0
		Certificate in Security Service	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Soil and Fertilizer Management	1	0	0
		Certificate in Solar Energy Technician	4	0	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	22	14	16
		Certificate in Stenography (Hindi)	63	46	90
		Certificate in Typewriting (English)	13	2	0
		Certificate in Typewriting (Hindi)	275	26	5
		Certificate in Web Designing	119	0	0
		Certificate in Yog	16	60	62
		Certificate in Etypewriting(English)	4	6	1
		Certificate in E-Typewriting(Hindi)	15	8	12
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	30	22	22
		Diploma in Basic Health Care (Homeopathy)	0	1	0
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	0	1	0
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (PA/PS)	72	88	7
		Electrical Technician	41	16	24
21.	Maharashtra	Certificate in Bakery And Confectionery	18	25	35
		Certificate in Basic Computing	12	13	0
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	17	0	0
		Certificate in Carpentry	1	0	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	37	20	12
		Certificate in Computer and Office Applications	0	28	0
		Certificate in Computer Applications	0	0	0
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	16	59	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	36	21	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Fire Prevention & Industrial Safety	8	90	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Mechanism	0	21	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	0	0	0
		Certificate in Hotel Front Office Operations	0	0	0
		Certificate in House Keeping	26	30	0
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	0	1	0
		Certificate in Library Science (CLS)	0	2	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Poultry Farming	0	0	0
		Certificate in Preservation of Fruits and Vegetable	0	30	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	0	5	0
		Certificate in Welding Technology	0	4	1
		Certificate in Yog	0	1	0
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	0	3	0
		Diploma in Basic Rural Technology	72	114	0
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	0	2	0
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	1	0	0
		Electrical Technician	24	37	17
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	29	44	33
22.	Manipur	Nil	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	Certificate in Basic Computing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Food Processing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Mizoram	Nil	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	Nil	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	Certificate in Basic Computing	8	7	1
		Certificate in Community Health	0	0	0
		Certificate in Computer Applications	75	56	26
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	8	10	10
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	25	0	0
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	0	1	0
		Certificate in Mushroom Production	0	1	0
		Certificate in Poultry Farming	0	3	3
		Certificate in Soil And Fertilizer Management	0	0	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	0	0	0
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	5	0	0
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	0	8	3
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (Pa/Ps)	0	2	0
		Electrical Technician	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	Certificate in Basic Computing	151	47	0
		Certificate in Computer And Office Applications	110	129	37
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	101	111	22
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	15	25	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	105	145	140
		Certificate in Web Designing	26	7	0
28.	Punjab	Certificate in Ayurvedic Thearpy	11	7	0
		Certificate in Bakery and Confectionery	0	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Basic Computing	70	9	12
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	112	101	39
		Certificate in Care of the Elderly	1	5	3
		Certificate in Carpentry	2	0	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	0	0	52
		Certificate in Community Health	0	0	1
		Certificate in Computer and Office Applications	0	3	4
		Certificate in Computer Applications	197	176	87
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	26	28	13
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	1	0	0
		Certificate in Dress Designing	4	9	5
		Certificate in Dress Making	1	5	2
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	43	68	36
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Engine Mechanism	0	0	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Mechanism	41	15	30
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	10	3	1
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	13	9	1
		Certificate in Hotel Front Office Operations	0	0	12
		Certificate in Indian Embroidery	3	8	0
		Certificate in Library Science (CLS)	12	2	0
		Certificate in Play Centre Management	1	0	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	2	0	0
		Certificate in Secretarial Practice	2	0	0
		Certificate in Solar Energy Technician	0	11	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Web Designing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Welding Technology	15	2	0
		Certificate in Yog	0	12	3
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	178	168	43
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	0	1	0
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (PA/PS)	0	0	0
		Electrical Technician	269	223	113
		Paripurna Mahila	0	0	2
		Radio & T.V. Technician	3	0	1
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	233	149	78
29.	Rajasthan	Certificate in Advanced Web Designing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Ayurvedic Thearpy	66	71	38
		Certificate in Bakery and Confectionery	0	1	0
		Certificate in Basic Computing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	3473	3508	1069
		Certificate in Care of the Elderly	0	1	0
		Certificate in Carpentry	0	1	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	6	13	1
		Certificate in Community Health	906	1105	443
		Certificate in Computer and Office Applications	0	0	1
		Certificate in Computer Applications	0	0	4
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	4210	3886	2083
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	0	0	0
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Dress Making	209	208	51
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care	4	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		and Education			
		Certificate in Fire Prevention & Industrial Safety	25	16	18
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	0	0	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	19	29	9
		Certificate in Hotel Front Office Operations	1	0	0
		Certificate in House Keeping	5	0	0
		Certificate in Indian Embroidery	0	0	0
		Certificate in Stenography (Hindi)	1	2	0
		Certificate in Web Designing	0	0	4
		Certificate in Yog	46	67	32
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	39	35	12
		Diploma in Insurance Services	1	0	0
		Diploma in Medical Imaging Technology	11	3	2
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	96	77	28
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	0	0	0
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	5	5	2
		Electrical Technician	5	5	0
30.	Sikkim	Nil	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	Certificate in Catering Management	0	0	0
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (Pa/Ps)	0	1	0
33.	Tripura	Certificate in Care Of The Elderly	2	1	0
		Certificate in Community Health	0	13	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	12	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	32	28	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Certificate in Advanced Web Designing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Ayurvedic Therapy	75	76	49
		Certificate in Bakery and Confectionery	2	1	0
		Certificate in Basic Computing	82	87	31
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	278	188	64
		Certificate in Care of the Elderly	2	0	0
		Certificate in Carpentry	0	0	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	16	12	5
		Certificate in Community Health	916	933	623
		Certificate in Computer and Office Applications	10	7	0
		Certificate in Computer Applications	107	73	14
		Certificate in Construction Supervision (Civil)	4	3	1
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	65	92	9
		Certificate in Dance	5	2	0
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	15	16	4
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	11	9	0
		Certificate in Dress Designing	20	24	10
		Certificate in Dress Making	6	19	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	112	70	51
		Certificate in Fire Prevention & Industrial Safety	1	0	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Engine Mechanism	0	2	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Mechanism	4	8	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	13	17	0
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	137	136	73
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	12	9	17
		Certificate in Indian Embroidery	7	7	2
		Certificate in Indian Music	1	1	0
		Certificate in Library Attendant	0	1	0
		Certificate in Library Science (CLS)	9	10	7
		Certificate in Oyster Mushroom Production	1	0	0
		Certificate in Plumbing	10	0	0
		Certificate in Preservation of Fruits and Vegetabl	101	53	21
		Certificate in Rural Health for Women (Gramsakh)	46	30	5
		Certificate in Security Service	82	36	41
		Certificate in Solar Energy Technician	2	2	0
		Certificate in Stenography (English)	0	0	0
		Certificate in Stenography (Urdu)	0	1	0
		Certificate in Two Wheeler Mechanism	1	1	0
		Certificate in Typewriting (English)	1	0	0
		Certificate in Typewriting (Hindi)	5	0	0
		Certificate in Web Designing	0	1	0
		Certificate in Welding Technology	18	9	1
		Certificate in Yog	110	88	243
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	142	96	26
		Diploma in Medical Imaging Technology	23	43	52
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	156	245	85

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Diploma in Modern Secretarial Practice	17	32	18
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	24	18	6
		Diploma in Secretarial Practice (Pa/Ps)	56	75	60
		Electrical Technician	150	98	23
		Library Clerk (A Composite Course)	0	0	0
		Radio & T.V. Technician	9	3	7
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	98	90	36
35.	Uttarakhand	Certificate in Basic Computing	17	0	30
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	80	20	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	7	1	0
		Certificate in Community Health	51	25	21
		Certificate in Computer Applications	28	0	0
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	64	0	0
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	6	0	6
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	33	30	17
		Certificate in Indian Embroidery	3	7	0
		Certificate in Secretarial Practice	0	1	0
		Certificate in Yog	28	15	14
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	1	5	0
		Diploma in Medical Imaging Technology	4	1	0
		Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology	5	6	2
		Diploma in Radiography (X-Ray Technician)	1	0	1
36.	West Bengal	Certificate in Bakery And Confectionery	12	2	5
		Certificate in Basic Computing	12	16	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Certificate in Beauty Culture	8	0	0
		Certificate in Catering Management	19	20	11
		Certificate in Community Health	158	171	109
		Certificate in Computer Applications	128	169	48
		Certificate in Cutting & Tailoring	0	12	7
		Certificate in Data Entry Operations	23	78	26
		Certificate in Desk Top Publishing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Early Childhood Care and Education	8	8	2
		Certificate in Food Processing	0	1	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Engine Mechanism	7	0	0
		Certificate in Four Wheeler Mechanism	33	3	0
		Certificate in Hardware Assembly and Maintenance	24	12	4
		Certificate in Homeopathy Dispensing	47	37	47
		Certificate in House Keeping	4	5	4
		Certificate in House Wiring & Electrical Appliance	33	45	21
		Certificate in Plumbing	0	0	0
		Certificate in Rural Health for Women (Gramsakh)	8	4	54
		Certificate in Two Wheeler Mechanism	33	20	13
		Certificate in Welding Technology	39	35	10
		Certificate in Yog	9	4	1
		Cutting, Tailoring & Dress Making	70	51	3
		Electrical Technician	143	126	21
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	75	101	44
		Total	31184	29741	14838

Setting up of Sharana-Dasa-Sufi Study Centre

3883. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Central University situated at Gulbarga in Karnataka seeking approval to set up Sharana-Dasa-Sufi Study Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal is pending before the Government for the last four years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No such proposal has been received from the Central University of Karnataka.

Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act

3884. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

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

(a) whether majority of the women in the country are not able to avail maternity leave under the Maternity Benefits Act, 2017 due to their working in the unorganized sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering any proposal to include women working in the unorganized sector to enable them to avail the benefits under the Act, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is anticipating decline in rate of labour force participation of female population due to discriminatory hiring practices by the employers in order to prevent maternity benefits available under the said Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective 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) No, Madam. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is applicable to establishments employing 10 or more women irrespective of whether it is organised or unorganised sector.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Government is of the opinion that with enforcement of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, more and more women workers would be inclined to seek employment which will lead to increase in women labour participation rate. There are stringent provisions under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 for prevention of discriminatory practices against women work force.

[Translation]

Visa On Arrival

3885. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended/proposes to extend the list of countries coming under the purview of visa-on-arrival for the purpose of tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the countries included in the said list and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which the said facility has been helpful in increasing the foreign tourist inflow in the country; and

(d) the status of international tourists visiting India along with the locations/tourist spots/sites visited by them during the last three years, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Visa on arrival facility is presently extended to the citizens of Japan. However, the Government of India has extended e-Visa facility to the citizens of 163 countries.

The list of countries for which the e-Visa facility is available is enclosed as Statement-I. Expansion of the visa on arrival or the e-Visa scheme to more countries is a continuous process, which is done after appropriate consultation with all stakeholders.

(c) and (d) e-Visa has been a game changer for Indian Tourism. The international Tourist Arrivals to India has seen marked increase since the introduction of e-visa facility. Foreign Tourist Arrival (FTAs) on e-tourist visa for the last three years are as below:

Year	FTAs
2015	445300
2016	1079696
2017	1697175

The status of international tourists visiting India during the last three years, year-wise and State/UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Ministry of Tourism does not collect information regarding tourist visits to specific location/tourist spots/sites etc.

Statement

e-Visa Facility is available for nationals of following countries/territories:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia,

Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon Union Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Island, Chile, China, China- SAR Hongkong, China- SAR Macau, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger Republic, Niue Island, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Island, Tuvalu, UAE, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vatican City-Holy See, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Statement-II

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during 2014–2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016		Growth Rate		Rank 2016	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285146	17235	296684	14674	384552	15466	29.62	5.40	31	26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93306974	66333	121591054	237854	153163354	341764	25.97	43.69	3	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	335974	5204	352067	5705	385875	6598	9.60	15.65	30	30
4.	Assam	4826702	21537	5491845	24720	5160599	12685	-6.03	-48.69	23	27
5.	Bihar	22544377	829508	28029118	923737	28516127	1010531	1.74	9.40	14	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Chandigarh	1061419	28365	1073842	29538	1182504	31549	10.12	6.81	25	25
7.	Chhattisgarh	24488465	7777	18327841	6394	16534471	9220	-9.78	44.20	17	28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	579638	1799	527782	1797	589074	1891	11.61	5.23	29	34
9.	Daman and Diu	795167	4620	790911	5858	826201	5669	4.46	-3.23	27	31
10.	Delhi*	22626859	2319046	25258051	2379169	28460832	2520083	12.68	5.92	15	4
11.	Goa	3544634	513592	4756422	541480	5650061	680683	18.79	25.71	22	9
12.	Gujarat	30912043	235524	36288463	284973	42252909	343752	16.44	20.63	9	14
13.	Haryana	7467064	314757	7395496	303118	7382995	331291	-0.17	9.29	21	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15924701	389699	17125045	406108	17997750	452770	5.10	11.49	16	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9438544	86477	9145016	58568	9414579	63207	2.95	7.92	12	17
16.	Jharkhand	33427144	154731	33079530	167785	33389286	169442	0.94	0.99	20	23
17.	Karnataka	118283220	561870	119863942	636502	129762600	461752	8.26	-27.45	5	11
18.	Kerala	11695411	923366	12465571	977479	13172536	1038419	5.67	6.23	18	7
19.	Lakshadweep	7315	514	17241	1173	8716	753	-49.45	-35.81	36	36
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63614525	316195	77975738	421365	150490339	363195	93.00	-13.81	4	13
21.	Maharashtra*#	92632097	4389098	103403934	4408916	116515801	4670049	12.68	5.92	6	2
22.	Manipur	115499	2769	146169	3260	150638	3064	3.06	-6.01	33	33
23.	Meghalaya	716469	8664	751165	8027	830887	8476	10.61	5.59	26	29
24.	Mizoram	68203	921	66605	798	67238	942	0.95	18.05	34	35
25.	Nagaland	58507	2585	64616	2769	58178	3260	-9.96	17.73	35	32
26.	Odisha	10790622	71426	11786117	66971	12842766	76361	8.97	14.02	19	21
27.	Puduchery	1188093	83291	1297192	106153	1398289	117437	7.79	10.63	24	19
28.	Punjab	24271302	255449	25796361	242367	38703326	659736	50.03	172.21	11	10
29.	Rajasthan	33076491	1525574	35187573	1475311	41495115	1513729	17.93	2.60	10	6
30.	Sikkim	562418	49175	705023	38479	747343	66012	6.00	71.55	28	22
31.	Tamil Nadu	327555233	4657630	333459047	4684707	343812413	4721978	3.10	0.80	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Tripura	361247	26688	363172	34886	370618	36780	2.05	5.43	7	18
33.	Telangana	72399113	75171	94516316	126078	95160830	166570	0.68	32.12	32	24
34.	Uttar Pradesh	182820108	2909735	204888457	3104062	211707090	3156812	3.33	1.70	2	3
35.	Uttarakhand	21991315	101966	29496938	105882	30505363	117106	3.42	10.60	13	20
36.	West Bengal	49029590	1375740	70193450	1489500	74460250	1528700	6.08	2.63	8	5
Total		1282801629	22334031	1431973794	23326163	1613551505	24707732	12.68	5.92		

Source: State/Union Territory Tourism Departments

*: DTVs : Estimated using All India Growth rate and FTVs: Estimated using growth of FTAs at Delhi Airport

*#: DTVs: Estimated using All India Growth rate and FTVs: Estimated using growth of FTAs at Mumbai & Pune Airports

[English]

Strengthening of Startup Ecosystems

3886. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI HARISH MEENA:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) the details of the progress made and number of startups/startup hubs registered so far under Startup India Programme since its inception, State/UTwise;

(b) whether the existing ecological mechanism is sufficient to finance the startups in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched States startups ranking framework to rank States for establishing a robust ecosystem for supporting startups, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other proactive steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the startups ecosystems both at National and local level for desired encouragement to the startups 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C.

R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the progress made under 'Startup India' initiative since its inception are provided in the enclosed Statement-I. So far, 7987 Startups have been recognised under the Startup India initiative.

(b) Government has taken number of steps to support the existing ecological mechanism to finance Startups. A 'Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)' has been established under the Startup India initiative to provide funding support for Startups. Under the FFS, a total amount of Rs. 600 crore has been released to SIDBI. Further, Rs. 1050.7 crore has been committed by SIDBI to 24 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) and Rs. 122.86 crore has been disbursed to 17 AIFs, who in turn have invested Rs. 517.92 crore in 109 Startups.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched the States' startups ranking framework on 6 February, 2018. It is expected that this initiative shall support in achieving following objectives:

- i. Help bring to fore progress made by the States/UTs for promoting Startup ecosystem
- ii. Foster competitiveness & propel the States/UTs to work proactively
- iii. Facilitate States/UTs to identify, learn and replicate good practices

The 'State Startup Ranking Framework' is spread across 7 areas of interventions with a total of 38 action points and overall score of 100 marks. The areas of interventions include Startup policy and implementation, incubation support, seed funding support, venture funding

support, simplified regulations, ease of public procurement and awareness and outreach. In order to evaluate States in a balanced and transparent manner, the implementation of action points shall be assessed on supporting documents submitted by the State Government as well as feedback from Startup ecosystem components. This exercise will trigger a healthy competition among the States and motivate them to provide robust ecosystem support to Startups.

(d) As per the Startup India Action Plan launched in January, 2016, Startup India Hub was envisioned to work in a hub and spoke model and collaborate with Central & State Governments. Since the launch of Startup India initiative, many State Governments have been facilitated by Startup India Hub to strengthen the startups ecosystems at the State level.

Statement

Progress made under the Startup India initiative

Simplification and Handholding

1. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification

- List of 36 industries in “white” category has been published on CPCB’s website. CPCB has exempted such industries from all the applicable self-certifications under 3 Environment related Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan.
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to states to allow Startups to self-certify compliance with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961.
- Startups have been allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws; 26 States have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 and new advisory issued on 6.4.2017 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE).

2. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
 - o Startup recognition – 7987 Startups have been recognised till 14th March, 2018
 - o Advertising space for Startups

o Learning & development module – over 1,97,000 registrations achieved

- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide on the go services and information to users.

3. Startup India Hub

- 84,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub
- 460+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support
- 30,000+ registrations have been achieved on the Hub as of February, 2018.

4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

- 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 596 facilitators for Trademark applications have been empanelled to assist Startups in filing of patents and trademarks
- 768 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have also received legal assistance
- Patent filing has been made faster for Startups and accordingly 126 Startups have been facilitated
- Trademark facilitation has been extended to 858 Startups as of January, 2018

5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
- All Central Ministries/Departments/Department of Public Enterprises/Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications
- Further, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of

conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups, and

- Rule 170(i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July, 2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DIPP exemption from submission of Earnest Money Deposit/Bid Security in public procurement tenders.

6. Faster Exit for Startups

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board has been constituted
- MCA has notified the relevant sections 55 to 58 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 pertaining to the Fast Track process on 16.6.2017 and also notified that the process shall apply to Startup (other than the partnership firm) as defined by DIPP. For Startups, Insolvency Resolution process to be completed within 90 days as against 180 days for other entities.

Funding Support and Incentives

7. Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore

- Fund of Funds for Startups of Rs. 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025
- Rs. 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY16 and Rs. 100 crore in FY17
- Total commitments under FFS stand at Rs.1050.7 crore to 24 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) while drawdown by AIFs is Rs.122.86 crore
- 109 Startups have received funding under FFS with catalysed investment of Rs.517.92 crore

8. Tax Exemption on Capital Gains

- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding Rs. 50 lakh in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government

- Section 54 GB of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of an eligible Startup for utilizing the same to purchase specified asset.

9. Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years

- Provision has been made for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to avail income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 7 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March, 2019.
- 87 Startups have been approved for availing tax benefits

10. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value

- Removal of Angel Tax Tax exemption on investment above Fair Market Value has been introduced on 14th June, 2016. Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation

11. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- 941 schools selected for establishing tinkering labs and Rs. 12 Lakh each has been disbursed to 374 tinkering labs

12. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup

- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned scale-up grant of Rs. 2.5 crore each by NITI Aayog
- 13 New Incubators approved for funding support by NITI Aayog

13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes

- 15 Startup Centres have been approved for joint set up by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)
- Amount of Rs. 37.50 lakh (Rs. 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st instalment of the grant for 10 Startup Centres by MHRD

- 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been approved and Rs. 42 crore have been sanctioned and Rs. 17 crore disbursed to TBIs

14. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks modelled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras

- IIT Kharagpur at a cost of Rs. 100 crore is under construction and Rs. 74.83 Cr. released to IIT Kharagpur
- IIT Mumbai at a cost of Rs. 100 crore is under construction and Rs. 34 Cr. released to IIT Bombay
- The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar has been sanctioned by DST at a total cost of Rs. 90 crore and the Department has already disbursed instalment of Rs. 40 crore
- 5 more Research Parks at IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and IISc to be supported by MHRD approved with a budget of Rs. 375 Crore for a period of 3 years.

15. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors

- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has sanctioned Rs. 1 crore under Biotech Equity fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative has already helped 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned Equity Fund.
- 30 bio-incubators have been supported through funding support with Rs. 185 crore sanctioned and Rs. 119 crore disbursed. The impact has been multi-fold as a total of 290 start-ups have received benefits from these bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, IIPME, Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.
- In respect of Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway to India: 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is joining the Harvard University, USA to share ideas and receive mentorship

16. Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students

- (a) Innovation Core program with an outreach to 10 lakh innovations from 5 lakh schools

- 4 regional workshops organized & revamped MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) approved

- Over 1 lakh INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Awardees competed at District & State Level

- 588 were selected to participate in the 6th National Level Exhibition and Project Competition, Delhi

- Top 60 projects were showcased at the Annual Festival of Innovations in Rashtrapati Bhavan from 4th-10th March 2017

- (b) NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovation)– Grand challenge program

- 19 new TBIs established

- 9 TBIs supported for Seed Support System (SSS)

- 10 NIDHI-PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring technology entrepreneurs) and 10 NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneurs-in-Residence) sanctioned

- 6 new Centres of Excellence (COEs) have been recommended to receive funds for COEs in FY 2017-18

- (c) Uchhattar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)

- Rs. 475 crore for 2016-18 has been earmarked for 3 years

- Rs. 75 crore has been disbursed for research proposals from IITs under 6 domains

- 92 projects have been recommended for approval

17. Other incentives:

- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can borrow up to \$3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years

- Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective

of any sector without Reserve Bank of India's approval

- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments
- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to 'Angel Funds':
 - o The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred
 - o Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
 - o The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 25 lakh.
 - o The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
 - o Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

EPS 1995

3887. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the number of employees enrolled under Employees Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the amount distributed under EPS during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up a High Level Committee to review and revamp the Employees Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995;

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

(e) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the main recommendations made by the said Committee and if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely payment to the pensioners under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Statement-I showing the number of employees enrolled under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 at present, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(b) A statement-II showing the details of the amount distributed under EPS, 1995 during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(c) to (f) The Government has constituted a High-Empowered Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Shri Heera Lal Samariya, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment with Central Provident Fund Commissioner, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees and Employers representatives amongst others as members, for complete evaluation and review of the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 vide Order dated 04.01.2018. The Committee has been mandated to submit its recommendations to the Government within a period of 03 months from date of its constitution viz. 04.01.2018.

(g) Monthly Pension payment is credited on 1st day of the month.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/UT	The number of employees enrolled under EPS1995, State/UT-wise.
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9928
2.	Andhra Pradesh	955073
3.	Assam	271709
4.	Bihar	324582
5.	Chandigarh	362662
6.	Chhattisgarh	368575
7.	Delhi	2403857
8.	Goa	169712
9.	Gujarat	2729742
10.	Haryana	2061353
11.	Himachal Pradesh	281111
12.	Jharkhand	411698
13.	Karnataka	4718860
14.	Kerala	968118
15.	Madhya Pradesh	932616
16.	Maharashtra	8074067
17.	Odisha	651682
18.	Punjab	615150
19.	Rajasthan	944307
20.	Tamil Nadu	4571867
21.	Telangana	2418466
22.	Tripura	29833
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1785647
24.	Uttarakhand	481445
25.	West Bengal	2434253
	Total	3,89,76,313

Statement-II

Sl.No.	State	Amount distributed during Financial Year 2014-2015 (Rs.)	Amount distributed during Financial Year 2015-2016 (Rs.)	Amount distributed during Financial Year 2016-2017 (Rs.)	Amount distributed during current Financial Year (Rs.)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41443790	52083220	54077066	54495279
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4475114723	4605644516	5213278830	5450882268
3.	Assam	857910239	960210583	1115491505	1243173959
4.	Bihar	2152027103	2501037242	3196128763	2744272962
5.	Chandigarh	1266267801	1230821849	1332809546	1537683077
6.	Chhattisgarh	1335216957	1790348586	1877928601	1745826230
7.	Delhi	5844923148	6066883511	7370860366	7672204275
8.	Goa	588482507	597933327	660766166	687783292
9.	Gujarat	7614552179	8656934745	9452468507	10526037771
10.	Haryana	4724212579	4896223232	5867218723	6497460316
11.	Himachal Pradesh	850522421	897478716	1046775415	1129572479
12.	Jharkhand	2221319945	2634405638	2830463176	2722185272
13.	Karnataka	13571545200	12818370037	16188585275	16759253447
14.	Kerala	5393607922	6137619579	7187205697	7807939851
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3054938888	3607633544	3885220900	4254129645
16.	Maharashtra	25424157287	27531954363	29826403323	31608485579
17.	Odisha	2457400127	2765597482	3256533196	3297913858
18.	Punjab	2426738655	2623395816	2904981382	3193107319
19.	Rajasthan	2726526443	3102823870	3642691654	3521691310
20.	Tamil Nadu	14422989757	14678225423	17489390004	18725993134
21.	Telangana	6654016237	6860411161	8054425412	7841481554
22.	Tripura	90735390	115646930	173406961	139173609
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7149830260	8278642087	9260988019	10047114735
24.	Uttarakhand	1158680543	1335866604	1487087523	1719306794
25.	West Bengal	7575952684	8513429477	10183368961	10647107115

ESI Hospitals

3888. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
 SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:
 DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:
 SHRI AJAY NISHAD:
 SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
 SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

(a) the total number of hospitals and dispensaries running under the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in the country along with the number of workers covered thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the ESIC/Government proposes to modernise/upgrade the existing and set up new hospitals/ Super Speciality Hospitals in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified and funds allocated for the purpose, location and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to construct/renovate the ESI dispensary/hospital buildings and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;

(d) the initiatives/steps taken by the Government to develop/upgrade the various ESI dispensaries/hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the workers have to visit private hospitals due to lack of state of the art equipments in ESI hospitals; and

(f) 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) The State/UT wise number of ESI hospitals and dispensaries in the Country along with the number of workers covered there under is given in the enclosed Statement-I..

(b) ESI Corporation has given "In Principle" approval for setting up of new hospitals as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II.. Details of the existing hospitals being modernized/upgraded and new hospitals/Super Speciality Hospitals under construction in various parts of the country along with the locations and funds allocated for the purpose, Sate/UT-wise are enclosed as Statement-III.

(c) Details of the Existing ESI dispensary buildings taken up for renovation & construction are enclosed as Statement-IV.

(d) ESI Corporation has decided for taking following initiatives to develop/upgrade ESI Dispensaries/Hospitals across the country and also increasing hospital bed strength of ESI Hospitals by 50 %, where bed occupancy for last 3 years is more than 70%.

(e) and (f) Majority of the medical services to ESI Beneficiaries are generally provided in house through ESI Hospitals. As medical science is constantly evolving, need based procurement of State of the art equipments is done in these hospitals. Further, treatment services which are not available in ESI Hospitals are provided through tie-up arrangement with Public/Private Hospitals. ESIC has tie-up arrangement with more than 1000 public/private hospitals.

Statement-I

State-wise details regarding No. of ESI Hospitals, Dispensaries and No. of IPs.

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Hospitals	No. of Dispensaries	No. of IPs as on 31.03.2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	77	1014140
2.	NER (including Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura)	1	30	201960

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	3	18	201950
4.	Chandigarh (Admn)	1	2	230160
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	43	423990
6.	Delhi	4	33	1946700
7.	Goa	1	12	288120
8.	Gujarat	12	103	1473460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	17	286390
10.	Haryana	7	76	2970810
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	10	244000
12.	Jharkhand	3	20	319000
13.	Karnataka	11	125	3328960
14.	Kerala	12	143	929160
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	42	792130
16.	Maharashtra	15	64	4358990
17.	Odisha	6	46	551170
18.	Puducherry	1	14	116540
19.	Punjab	8	70	1110650
20.	Rajasthan	6	74	1258450
21.	Sikkim	0	2	16260
22.	Tamil Nadu	10	216	3949400
23.	Telangana	7	70	1659190
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16	98	1888150
25.	Uttarakhand	0	22	606770
26.	West Bengal	14	62	1796410
	Total	153	1489	31962910

Statement-II

State-wise details of locations where ESIC has given in-principle approval for setting up of ESI hospitals.

Sl.No.	State	Location
1	2	3
1.	Goa	North Goa
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur

1	2	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
4.	West Bengal	Haldia
5.	Kerala	Perumbavoor
6.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
		Bhilai
		Raigarh
8.	Karnataka	Doddaballapur
		Bommasandra
9.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur
		Sriperumbudur
10.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
		Sidkul area Haridwar
		Sidkul area Udham Singh Nagar
11.	Odisha	Angul
		Duburi
		Bhubaneswar (SS Hospital)
12.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
		Bikaner

Statement-III

Details of the existing hospitals being modernised/upgraded and new hospitals/Super Specialty Hospitals under construction in various parts of the country along with the locations and funds allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project & Location	Funds allocated/ Estimated Cost (In Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Vizianagaram	95 (Estimated Cost)
2.		Construction of 500 bedded ESI Hospital at Visakhapatnam	400 (Estimated Cost)
3.	Assam	Construction of 200 bedded ESI Hospital at Beltola	120 (Estimated Cost)

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	Construction of 50 bedded ESIC Model Hospital at Phulwarisarif, Patna, upgradable to 100 beds	50 (Estimated Cost)
5.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Raipur	79.73
6.		Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Korba	56.31
7.		Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Bhilai	95 (Estimated Cost)
8.	Gujarat	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital, Staff Quarters and SRO building at Surat	100 (Estimated Cost)
9.	Jharkhand	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Adityapur	75.88
10.		Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Ranchi	71.8
11.	Karnataka	Construction of 100 bedded ESI hospital at Doddaballapur	81.38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of 300 bedded ESI Hospital at Indore	200 (Estimated Cost)
13.	Maharashtra	Upgradation and Renovation of 50 to 100 beds Hospital at Bibvewadi, Pune	53.86
14.		Construction of 200 bedded ESI Hospital at Butibori, Nagpur	120 (Estimated Cost)
15.	Odisha	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Angul	64.47
16.	Rajasthan	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Udaipur	77.79
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of 150 bedded Super Specialty Hospital at Varanasi	141.97
18.		Construction/Renovation of Existing ESI Hospital at Pandu Nagar, Kanpur	254
19.	Uttarakhand	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Rudrapur	97.71
20.		Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Haridwar	100 (Estimated Cost)
21.	West Bengal	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Haldia	57.17
22.		Construction of 300 bedded ESI Hospital at Baltikuri	187
23.		Upgradation from 50 to 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Asansol	29.56
24.		Construction of Vertical Extension of ESI hospital Durgapur for additional 50 beds	28.61

Statement-IV*Details of ESI Dispensary buildings taken up for Renovation & Construction*

SL. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Funds Allocated/ Estimated cost (Rs. in cr.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Model Dispensary & Diagnostic Centre and Branch Office at Pydibhimavaram	5.64
2.	Goa	Construction of Model Dispensary & Diagnostic Centre and Branch Office at Mapusa, Goa	7.12
3.	Gujarat	Construction of 02 Dr. ESI Dispensary at Surendranagar	4.0 (Estimated cost)
4.	Haryana	Construction of 05 Dr. ESI Dispensary at Plot No. 29-B, IMT Manesar	4..0 (Estimated cost)
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of 04 Dr. ESI Dispensary and Staff quarters at Alwar	4.0 (Estimated cost)
6.		Construction of 02 Dr. ESI Dispensary and B.O. & Staff quarters at Abu Road	4.0 (Estimated cost)
7.		Construction of 03 Dr. ESI Dispensary and Staff quarters at Behror	4.0 (Estimated cost)
8.		Construction of 05 Dr. ESI Dispensary, B.O. and Staff quarters at Sitapura, Jaipur	5.0 (Estimated cost)
9.		Construction of 05 Dr. ESI Dispensary and Staff quarters at Neemrana	4.0 (Estimated cost)
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Renovation of ESI Dispensary at Raipurva, Kanpur	1.84
11.		Renovation of ESI Dispensary at Nawabganj, Kanpur	1.96
12.		Renovation of ESI Dispensary at Chhipitola, Agra	1.14
13.		Renovation of ESI Dispensary at Mirzapur	0.64
14.		Renovation of ESI Dispensary at Modi Nagar	1.63
15.		Construction of 02 Dr. ESI Dispensary at Shed No. 69. Indl. Area, Nunhai	4.0 (Estimated cost)
16.		Construction of ESI Dispensary and SRO at Bhelupur, Varanasi	10.00 (Estimated cost)

**Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

3889. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI
SINGH:
SHRI GODAM NAGESH:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:
DR. KRISHAN PRATAP:

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

(a) the details of guidelines for sanctioning of new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas

along with the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any priority is given to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes areas of low literacy for opening such Vidyalayas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has announced to set up more number of such vidyalayas in the country and if so, the number of vidyalayas likely to be opened in the current academic year, State/UT-wise, particularly in Telangana;

(d) whether the Government proposes to relax the conditions for opening of new JNVs/ KVs in the country and also to open such vidyalayas in each Development Block to improve quality of education in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Sanctioning of JNVs depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT Administration to make available requisite suitable land free of cost and making available required temporary building, free of rent to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. However, actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on availability of funds and approval by the competent authority. A Statement showing the State/UTwise number of sanctioned JNVs in the country at present is enclosed.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence Personnel on receipt of a proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration and committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. Final decision regarding setting of the KV would depend upon the feasibility report, qualifying under the 'Challenge Mode' and approval of Competent Authority.

(b) Opening of KVs and JNVs in Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes areas of low literacy depends on viability of the proposals, availability of resources and

sanction of the competent authority. Second JNVs have been sanctioned in 20 districts having high concentration of SC/ST population.

(c) Opening of new JNVs & KVs is a continuous process and one JNV each has already been sanctioned in all the districts of the country (as on 31st May, 2014), excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. 62 new JNVs were sanctioned in November, 2016 in uncovered districts of the country (as on 31.05.2014) out of which 32 JNVs have been made functional during 2017-18. 50 new KVs were also sanctioned in March, 2017 under 'Challenge Mode' out of which 31 new KVs (including one KV at Bhongir in Telangana) have been made functional during 2017-18.

(d) and (e) There is no decision to relax the existing norms for opening of new JNVs/KVs in the country.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of JNVs sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18
4.	Assam	28
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	9
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	34
13.	Haryana	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12

1	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23
16.	Jharkhand	26
17.	Karnataka	31
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	53
21.	Maharashtra	34
22.	Manipur	11
23.	Meghalaya	12
24.	Mizoram	8
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Odisha	31
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	23
29.	Rajasthan	35
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Telangana	9
32.	Tripura	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	76
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	20
Total		660

(The State of Tamil Nadu is yet to accept the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme).

FTAs and CEPAs

3890. SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR:
SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:
SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

(a) the details of exports and imports with the countries with which India has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/ Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) during the last three years, sector, quantity and value-wise indicating the overall nature of trade in terms of surplus/deficit;

(b) whether the Government is in talks with certain countries including Israel, West Asia and African countries to sign such agreements;

(c) if so, the details and the status thereof along with the sectors identified as priority sectors/action-plan prepared in this regard and the procedure and norms/criteria being adopted by the Government for these FTAs/CEPAs;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the expected effect of these FTAs on domestic industries including steel industry/agriculture sector along with the net inflow of foreign exchange and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any State Governments and their State Farmers' Commissions or Agriculture Commission have objected or requested consultations to FTAs being negotiated by the Union Government and if so, the details thereof and the action taken 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India has not signed 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. 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. The trade data with Chile and ASEAN is given in enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(b) and (c) The Department of Commerce is negotiating/reviewing 22 trade agreements including with Israel in West Asia and African countries like Mauritius. The details of these agreements under negotiation or review are enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) Assessment evaluation of FTAs is a continuous process including on sectors such as steel and agriculture.

Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industry and agriculture sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the

FTA. The Government has largely adopted a conservative policy on some industrial products and most agricultural products by maintaining a large number of them in the negative list of FTAs. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to the measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards.

(e) The stakeholders, including State Governments, have given suggestions on Free Trade Agreements. These are taken into account while negotiating the agreements.

Statement-I

(Values in Million USD)

India's Export, Import and Trade Balance with Asean and Chile

Country/Region	Export	Import	Trade Balance
ASEAN			
2014-15	31812.86	44714.77	-12901.91
2015-16	25133.58	39909.60	-14776.02
2016-17	30961.78	40617.32	-9655.53
CHILE			
2014-15	565.82	3080.63	-2514.81
2015-16	679.32	1960.67	-1281.35
2016-17	674.34	1226.34	-552.00

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

Statement-II

Sectoral Trade with Asean

Country/Region	Major Sector	2014-15 Trade Deficit/ Surplus	2015-16 Trade Deficit/ Surplus	2016-17 Trade Deficit/ Surplus
1	2	3	4	5
Asean	Plantation	-843.61	-736.90	-659.05
	Agri & Allied Products	-1748.75	-2122.10	-2020.58
	Marine Products	1293.68	1075.21	1673.28
	Ores & Minerals	-8052.23	-5699.64	-5610.76

1	2	3	4	5
	Leather & Leather Manufactures	169.76	111.21	96.16
	Gems & Jewellery	541.21	264.25	473.17
	Sports Goods	-3.46	-0.56	-1.39
	Chemicals & Related Products	-933.34	-704.30	-634.77
	Plastic and Rubber Articles	-1611.44	-1563.16	-1565.14
	Paper & related Products	-1505.77	-1291.84	-1121.33
	Base Metals	-729.12	-891.70	165.69
	Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments	-122.75	-111.33	-147.02
	Electronics Items	-5199.40	-5234.20	-5545.24
	Machinery	-268.30	-319.80	133.43
	Office Equipment	12.61	24.36	33.17
	Transport Equipment	2164.84	1206.00	2124.90
	Project Goods	-126.15	-68.58	-39.04
	Textile & Allied Products	947.77	665.67	714.98
	Petroleum Crude and Products	3175.71	775.67	2407.82
	Asean Total	-12901.91	-14776.02	-9655.53

Principal Commodity-wise Export of India to Chile

Commodity Group	Unit Qty	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty	Val(US\$)	Qty	Val(US\$)	Qty	Val(US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AC, Refrigeration Machnry etc.			1185404		654776		594330
Accumulators and Batteries			165677		366414		
Agro Chemicals	Kgs	482310	1630276	531643	2893696	1041328	4140727
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts					348		1860
Alcoholic Beverages	Ltr	35856	151901	169354	413005	22569	89991
Aluminium, products of aluminm	Ton	3935	9586326	17821	52363487	9075	22600741
ATM, Injctng Mlding Mchnry etc.			2253781		6128554		1420165
Auto Components/Parts			76743935		7185753		9480613

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Auto Tyres and Tubes	Nos	323215	13156241	179944	8111413	172460	7563293
Ayush and Herbal Products	Kgs	108971	364666	135590	352818	103276	282366
Bicycle and Parts			69605		106940		69936
Books, Publications and Printing			901661		511158		261871
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	Kgs	255694	8711880	309431	8439058	400347	9335633
Bulk Minerals and Ores			806		9288		18072
Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	Sqm	166718	2049935	492186	4141581	611932	4504318
Cashew	Ton					0	227
Castor Oil	Kgs	63500	98067	54000	73894	83000	106131
Ceramics and Allied Products			2007924		3224758		3182222
Cereal Preparations	Ton	43	136468	30	46174	51	83818
Cmnt, Clinkr and Asbstos Cmnt	Ton	36	40958	1	303		
Coir and Coir Manufactures			1049185		662975		962557
Computer Hardware, Peripherals			2046		58761		1237
Consumer Electronics			151248		93657		104596
Copper and Prdcts Made of Copr	Ton	92	881902	111	927037	70	717431
Cosmetics and Toiletries			529686		988686		1254946
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.			21686247		25958106		23239110
Cotton Yarn	Ton	3406	10344019	3671	9153957	4046	10398089
Cranes, Lifts and Winches			414019		4040730		1242801
Dairy Products	Kgs	4	252	46	212	767	4394
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	Kgs	2372927	46995933	2235889	50763189	2447031	56214025
Dye Intermediates	Kgs	3840	5650			25	2099
Dyes	Kgs	1010905	5262409	765753	4246525	788704	4651690
Electric Machinery and Equipme			9340973		11164699		13734758
Electrodes	Kgs	14010	33148	46661	81768	50813	81933
Electronics Components			1169877		1340275		1943483
Electronics Instruments			1260166		1621253		3181712

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Essential Oils	Kgs	808	16468	641	25201	412	15661
Fertilizers Crude	Ton			2	20349		
Fertilizers Manufactured	Ton			2	1655	2121	882216
Finished Leather	Kgs	6800	56188	14601	107970		
Floor Cvrng of Jute	Sqm	17546	140209	15432	144041	18414	204887
Floricltr Products	Kgs	173504	462562	326664	630455	63639	174933
Footwear of Leather			13652967		14552209		13430470
Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.			1718		153980		291201
Fresh Fruits	Ton	4	2210	43	36270	117	219398
Fresh Vegetables	Ton					0	292
Glass and Glassware			1216793		1122690		1405578
Gold and Oth Precs Metl Jwlery			84199		83946		140453
Granit, Natrl Stone and Prodct	Kgs	2504595	1025721	2193852	1025032	1553774	705171
Graphite, Explsivs and Accesor	Kgs	96000	560760	83800	337848	65500	161111
Guergam Meal	Ton	1058	1574559	704	1405061	891	1142801
Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade Crpts)			7873660		8435655		7312205
Handloom Products			4356425		6046467		5822569
Hnd Tool, Cttnng Tool Of Metals			4276711		4617281		4847543
Human Hair, Products Thereo	Kgs					30	7001
Ic Engines and Parts			430538		430147		600046
Indl. Machnry for Dairy etc.			11158443		9885862		9789459
Inorganic Chemicals	Kgs	680143	547196	340935	1573114	1069324	3728490
Iron and Steel	Ton	20205	20965634	12753	13231799	14158	13048183
Jute Hessian			217262		326890		215512
Jute Yarn	Ton	4	5399	6	7099	11	13893
Lead And Products Made of Led	Ton	25	65566			24	60606
Leather Footwear Component	Kgs	16620	453221	19650	704873	2565	89647
Leather Garments	Kgs	239535	5933927	294611	6265033	266229	4044663
Leather Goods			32834962		30395324		23925861

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Machine Tools			134197		395835		689234
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups			29588728		29171737		29224094
Marine Products	Kgs	6468834	8701983	3023523	4971036	3726245	5644014
Medical and Scientific Instrum			1350189		1784146		1926121
Mica	Kgs	27000	12377				
Milled Products	Kgs	15200	6229	13020	5702	20591	7440
Misc Processed Items			138066		95926		111098
Motor Vehicle/Cars	Nos	19537125701602		20880	136195138	31536	225609261
Moulded and Extruded Goods			6705038		5484802		4483982
Natrl Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup			263347		114988		139436
Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	Ton	1	75874	2	51913	1	14515
Nucler Reactr, Indl Boilr, Prt			1747606		234957		238094
Office Equipments			35720		70140		158703
Oil Meals	Ton	0	158				
Optical Items (Incl. Lens Etc.)			678626		170921		261255
Organic Chemicals	Kgs	1004090	3838200	995122	4049096	1559498	5168218
Oth Non Ferous Metal and Prodc	Kgs	283990	958489	281353	971538	242932	941410
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl			1907027		973135		1477383
Other Cereals	Ton	145	64854	67	28184	23	9093
Other Commodities			2862085		3013155		3923433
Other Construction Machinery			5595866		7827381		4356955
Other Crude Minerals	Kgs					3000	1618
Other Jute Manufactures			91586		199490		179213
Other Misc. Engineering Items			1519540		2095866		2078290
Other Miscellaenious Chemicals	Kgs	148906	1582079	34600	796849	60816	1394756
Other Plastic Items			2164447		3650075		3565552
Othr Rubber Prodct Excpt Footw			4350746		3391427		4607151
Packaging Materials	Ton	2280	5388932	3253	6446379	4106	7243773
Paint, Varnish and Allid Prodc	Kgs	562466	1344156	554915	1084416	662870	1291287

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paper, Paper Board and Product			1184662		1538963		1376015
Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones			1440417		51450		88495
Petroleum Products	Ton	1091	1446961	1307	1241850	1208	1036960
Plastic Sht, Film, Plts etc.	Kgs	1953770	4417470	1783022	3684048	3490040	5763389
Plastic Raw Materials	Ton	315	1063527	2135	2347750	2928	2998961
Plywood and Allied Products			1318987		1467397		1379126
Prime Mica and Mica Products	Kgs	3011	17314	45	951	301	4197
Processed Fruits and Juices	Kgs	1016173	947756	918581	795992	1027504	933167
Processed Minerals	Kgs	1086835	359389	403557	139590	316993	88957
Processed Vegetables	Kgs	1484869	1021079	902583	702619	1375834	1045149
Products of Iron and Steel			7631168		70751590		10481434
Pulses	Ton			1	2214	10	17903
Pumps of All Types			975746		1881399		689533
Railway Trnsprt Equipmnts, Prts			18152		57257		267599
Residul Chemicl and Allied Prod			3773501		3403905		4595263
Rice-Basmoti	Ton	107	163380	153	170380	96	99282
Rice (Other than Basmoti)	Ton	12829	5271915	760	290560	268	101376
Rmg Cotton Incl. Accessories			31127209		29018174		26243177
Rmg Manmade Fibres			14269389		15662223		17840622
Rmg of Othr Textle Matr			3459148		3381730		5216073
Rmg Silk			396755		426210		131575
Rmg Wool			582467		399882		445679
Saddlery and Harness	Kgs	310	5454	2390	39226	1351	21139
Sesame Seeds	Kgs	394650	802418	211012	386900	327000	493718
Shellac	Kgs	5625	56349	3000	16071	1980	15797
Ship, Boat and Floating Struct			993				
Silver	Kgs					40	3718
Spices	Kgs	827155	2873708	951829	3677258	810830	3531328
Sports Goods			840665		718255		851826

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Stationry/Office, School Supply			964424		1131842		913774
Sugar	Ton			0	27	0	55
Surgicals			587935		416586		352106
Tea	Kgs	41979	176503	15292	139074	10775	71484
Telecom Instruments			71540		107814		58873
Tobacco Manufactured			375966		11370		140243
Tobacco Unmanufactured	Kgs	597780	2425850	667920	2563835	1077210	1889185
Two and Three Wheelers	Nos	8156	9998792	8707	11546944	4785	6030398
Vegetable Oils	Ton	3	14415	7	39832	27	118437
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc			2643780		341887		125232
Zinc and Products Made of Zinc	Ton	60	159395			4	13822
Grand Total			565822218		679318049		674337885

Principal Commodity-wise Export of India from Chile

Commodity Group	Unit Qty	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty	Val(US\$)	Qty	Val(US\$)	Qty	Val(US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AC, Refrigeration Machnry etc.			34		411		118587
Accumulators and Batteries			11064				828
Agro Chemicals	Kgs	6968	26305	20320	117420	8600	41161
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts			10117221				
Alcoholic Beverages	Ltr	271802	795931	443104	1187829	542384	1343339
Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	Ton	1128	2175806	2191	3347824	5345	8016199
Atm, Injctng Mlding Mchnry etc.			5349		11595		889
Auto Components/Parts			141803		183500		45626
Auto Tyres and Tubes	Nos	256	11559			4	1731
Ayush and Herbal Products	Kgs	14584	70768			6620	34739
Books, Publications and Printing			554		289		407
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	Kgs	60	9607	200	28122	4590	168356

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bulk Minerals and Ores			2615039725		1696510246		975344321
Ceramics and Allied Products					1738		8834
Cereal Preparations	Ton	65	37415	199	105582	194	105826
Coal,Coke and Briquettes etc.	Ton	1728434	90444218	773004	33367881	736788	32599568
Computer Hardware, Peripherals			394069		103788		186254
Consumer Electronics			3476		187111		68315
Copper and Prdcts Made of Copr	Ton	1590311044	1180	2696	17212012	697	2213023
Cosmetics and Toiletries			173739		25595		13839
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.			31589		21959		11450
Cranes, Lifts and Winches					12671		3314
Dairy Products	Kgs			500	16465		
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	Kgs	304	603732	114	164225	473	226303
Electric Machinery and Equipme			78097		18368		28119
Electrodes	Kgs					8	151
Electronics Components			73050		420879		390373
Electronics Instruments			78235		184147		30028
Fertilizers Manufactured	Ton	7687	6593410	3895	3250802	10086	6931823
Finished Leather	Kgs	52776	584626	28314	300223	13573	381682
Floricltr Products	Kgs					18040	123003
Fresh Fruits	Ton	48432	56579551	21677	26220764	35772	40234437
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	Kgs	141308	17262538	130510	16542871	120642	11936229
Glass and Glassware			1024		66674		661
(A) Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade Crpts)			9501		417		19126
Hnd Tool, Ctng Tool of Metals			2801		4396		8871
Ic Engines and Parts			924				426328
Indl. Machnry for Dairy etc.			608213		401276		1094699
Inorganic Chemicals	Kgs	2873338	82254871	2849837	61421545	7669011	67089507
Iron and Steel	Ton	9833	6545484	45293	16222269	59208	20241551
Iron Ore	Ton	8	261				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lead and Products Made of Led	Ton	65	125525	38	68443	84	161724
Leather Goods					37		
Machine Tools							15287
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups			6456		108654		208244
Marine Products	Kgs	112000	489724	1075165	2161707	12787	196572
Medical and Scientific Instrum			45		71451		27708
Misc Processed Items					4702		
Moulded and Extruded Goods			1012		37117		16054
Newsprint	Ton					2347	1167901
Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	Ton			41	247558	6	36649
Organic Chemicals	Kgs	722560	2024882	950900	2029128	384990	759128
Oth Non Ferous Metal and Prodc	Kgs	24518	46340	662	9313	16645	72618
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl					4309		168000
Other Cereals	Ton			492	174139		
Other Commodities			527606		706354		898283
Other Construction Machinery			48045		126735		1229359
Other Crude Minerals	Kgs	1688500	542840	1248900	504509	1615000	470361
Other Misc. Engineering Items			5821		51005		21178
Other Plastic Items			101905		6624		
Other Wood and Wood Products			33166				
Othr Rubber Prodct Excpt Footw			35499		9864		109120
Packaging Materials	Ton	4	16897	9	57612	5	37479
Paper, Paper Board and Product			173888		226530		241229
Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones							51111
Petroleum Products	Ton					40552	4119804
Plastc Sht, Film, Plts etc.	Kgs	48	244	20615	17035	6430	31781
Plastic Raw Materials	Ton	229	276494	65	66306	226	388102
Plywood and Allied Products			2446371		601578		484577
Processed Fruits and Juices	Kgs	220318	2016724	326487	1821112	208260	1177933

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Processed Minerals	Kgs			25000	22616		
Processed Vegetables	Kgs					19172	16615
Products of Iron and Steel			410959		682808		25548
Pulp and Waste Paper	Kgs	96620831	68718272	107355849	69578788	76478449	43746646
Pumps of All Types			16360		13102		42622
Railway Trnsprt Equipmnts, Prts							75
Residul Chemicl and Allied Prod			638619		77386		103331
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories							38298
Rmg Manmade Fibres							299
Rmg of Othr Textile Matrl					9		32
Spices	Kgs			4000	42892	7000	43439
Sports Goods			3005				28469
Stationry/Office, School Supply			976		6507		
Surgicals					31370		
Tea	Kgs	900	14672	2080	29343	1200	17551
Telecom Instruments			488776		3385509		497228
Vegetable Oils	Ton	1	8103			2	11335
Wool, Raw	Kgs	20133	16763	25957	25014	39525	34852
Zinc and Products Made of Zinc	Ton	107	186957			72	149799
Grand Total			3080630676		1960668060		1226335838

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

Statement-III

FTAs/PTAs under Negotiation/Review:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
1	2	3
1.	India - EU BTIA (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania,	Negotiations launched on 28th June, 2007 in the areas of Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, IPR & GIs. Etc. Sixteen rounds of

1	2	3
	Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)	negotiations and a number of inter-sessional and Chief Negotiator level meetings have been held till date. A Ministerial review meeting between Commerce & Industry Minister and EU's Trade Commissioner was held on 15th April, 2013 at Brussels. After a period of lull, several attempts were made in 2016 to revive the negotiations through stocktaking meetings at the Chief Negotiators level. The 5th meeting took place in New Delhi on 14-15 November, 2017.
2.	India – Sri Lanka Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreements (ETCA)	The negotiations on the text of the proposed Agreement are being carried out with Sri Lanka. Seventh rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 8th round of negotiations of the ETCA was held on 21-23 February, 2018 in New Delhi.
3.	India - Thailand CECA	Early Harvest Scheme on 82 items implemented. So far 30 rounds of India-Thailand Trade Negotiation Committee (ITTNC) meetings have been held. The 30th round was held on 13-14 July, 2016 in New Delhi.
4.	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	Ten rounds of negotiations on India-Mauritius CECPA have been held between the two sides so far, the last round was held on 23–24 October, 2006. Although the CECPA negotiations had been formally put on hold, they were revived in March, 2016 during the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Mauritius. After resumption, the first meeting of the India-Mauritius was held on 12-13 September, 2016 in Mauritius. The 2nd meeting of the India-Mauritius was held on 27-28 September, 2017 at New Delhi to finalise the JSG Report. The 3rd Round of the India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) held on 22-24 January, 2018. The negotiations discussed the JSG Report, tariff modalities, Rules of Origin and Services.
5.	India EFTA TEPA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)	The India-EFTA TEPA (Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement) was launched in January, 2008 (then known as BTIA). The first round was held in New Delhi during 6-8 October, 2008. The Chapters covered are Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade(TBT), Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Government Procurement (GP), Dispute Settlement (DS), Trade Defence(TD), Rules of origin (ROO), Sustainable Development (SD) and Legal & Horizontal etc. So far 17 rounds of negotiations have been held with the last round of negotiations held on 18-21 September, 2017 in New Delhi.
6.	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA	Ten Rounds of negotiation of CECA have been held so far. The 10th Round was held in New Delhi on 17-18 February, 2015.

1	2	3
7. India – Israel FTA	Eight rounds of negotiations on India-Israel FTA have been held so far. The Eighth round was held in Israel from 24-26 November, 2013. The next round of the negotiations would be held from 19-21 February, 2018.	
8. India - Singapore CECA	Second review of India-Singapore CECA was launched in May, 2010. A stock taking meeting was held on 8th November, 2016 in New Delhi	
9. India - SACU PTA (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)	Five rounds of negotiations have been held so far, the 5th round of negotiations was held in October 2010 in New Delhi.	
10. India - Mercosur PTA expansion (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	The existing India-Mercosu PTA is being expanded. The 3rd Meeting of Joint Administrative Committee was held in Brasilia on 29th September, 2016. Both sides have exchanged their initial offers on 14.09.2017.	
11. BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)	20 meetings of the Trade Negotiation Committee (TNC) have taken place. The 20th Meeting of BIMSTEC Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) was held during 07-09, September, 2015 in Khon Kaen, Thailand.	
12. India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates)	Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far between 2006 and 2008. The second round was held in September 9-10, 2008. Since then GCC has deferred its negotiations and is currently reviewing its negotiations with all countries and economic groups.	
13. India-Canada FTA	Nine rounds of negotiation on India-Canada CEPA have been held so far. The Ninth round was held in March, 2015. Inter-sessional DVCs are being held on various areas such as goods and services.	
14. India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	Commencement of negotiation on Indonesia - India CECA was announced on 25th January, 2011. Negotiations have been kept on hold due to RCEP negotiations.	
15. India - Australia	Nine rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The ninth round of negotiations was held on 21-23 September, 2015, in New Delhi, India.	
16.. India-Malaysia CECA	(1st Review) The 1st review meeting of the India-Malaysia Joint Committee meeting was held on 8th December, 2014.	
17. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN + 6 FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand)	Based on the Declaration of the Leaders during the ASEAN Summit in November, 2012, negotiations for a comprehensive economic partnership between the 10 ASEAN member states and its 6 FTA partners commenced in May, 2013. The 5th RCEP Ministerial was held in Manila on 10th September, 2017. The 21st round of RCEP	

1	2	3
		TNC and related meetings were held from 2-9 February, 2018 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The 1st RCEP Summit was held in Manila on 14 November, 2017. The 4th Inter-Sessional RCEP Ministerial Meeting was held on 2-3 March, 2018 at Singapore. The negotiations cover a number of areas like trade in goods, services, investment, intellectual property, economic & technical cooperation, competition and legal & institutional issues.
18.	India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) (1st Review)	The 1st review meeting of the India-ASEAN trade in Goods Agreement was held on 6 April, 2016 in Kuala Lumpur.
19.	India-Korea CEPA review	Four rounds of negotiations for upgrading India-Korea CEPA have been held so far with 4th round held on 20-21 December, 2017 in New Delhi.
20.	India-Iran PTA	So far, two meetings have taken place. The last meeting was held at New Delhi on 01-02 September, 2016. The dates of next meeting of India-Iran PTA are not yet finalised.
21.	India-Peru Trade Agreement	The first round of negotiations was held on 8-11 August, 2017 in New Delhi.
22.	India-EAEU Technical Consultations	The first round of technical consultations was held on 30-31 January, 2018 in New Delhi.

FDI in Multi-Brand Retailers

3891. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms for permitting multi-brand retail trading in the country;

(b) the amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) that the country could get since introduction of this policy, Statewise;

(c) whether it is true that the Government is planning to tweak the above norms and is intending to permit FDI in multi-brand retailing;

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

(e) the reasons for permitting FDI in multi-brand retail trading in the country by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The detailed FDI Policy including norms for undertaking multi-brand retail trading in the country is provided in para 5.2.15.4 of Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017. A copy of relevant extract is enclosed as Statement. However, no decision has been taken with regard to implementation of FDI Policy in this sector.

(b) FDI inflow in the country is not maintained State/UT-wise but RBI Regional Offices-wise. Accordingly, FDI equity inflow into the country from introduction of this policy, as maintained, sector-wise and Regionwise is as under:

(FDI in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2012-13 Apr-Mar	2013-14 Apr-Mar	2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Mar	2017-18 Apr-Dec	Total
1.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	115.01	23.90	0.00	0.00	138.91
2.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not indicated	0.00	0.00	25.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.29
Grand Total			0.00	0.00	140.30	23.90	0.00	0.00	164.20

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(e) With a view to provide benefits to farmers, give impetus to food processing industries and create

employment opportunities, 100% FDI under Government approval route has been permitted for trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of only such food products which are manufactured and/or produced in India.

Statement

Extracts of Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017, available on the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion website (www.dipp.nic.in).

5.2.15.4 Multi Brand Retail Trading

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
Multi Brand Retail Trading	51%	Government

(1) FDI in multi brand retail trading, in all products, will be permitted, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Fresh agricultural produce, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, pulses, fresh poultry, fishery and meat products, may be unbranded.
- (ii) Minimum amount to be brought in, as FDI, by the foreign investor, would be US \$ 100 million.
- (iii) At least 50% of total FDI brought in the first tranche of US \$ 100 million, shall be invested in 'back-end infrastructure' within three years, where 'back-end infrastructure' will include capital expenditure on all activities, excluding that on front-end units; for instance, back-end infrastructure will include investment made

towards processing, manufacturing, distribution, design improvement, quality control, packaging, logistics, storage, ware-house, agriculture market produce infrastructure etc. Expenditure on land cost and rentals, if any, will not be counted for purposes of backend infrastructure. Subsequent investment in backend infrastructure would be made by the MBRT retailer as needed, depending upon its business requirements.

- (iv) At least 30% of the value of procurement of manufactured/processed products purchased shall be sourced from Indian micro, small and medium industries, which have a total investment in plant & machinery not exceeding US \$ 2.00 million. This valuation refers to the

value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. The 'small industry' status would be reckoned only at the time of first engagement with the retailer, and such industry shall continue to qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose, even if it outgrows the said investment of US \$ 2.00 million during the course of its relationship with the said retailer. Sourcing from agricultural co-operatives and farmers co-operatives would also be considered in this category. The procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the manufactured/processed products purchased, beginning 1st April of the year during which the first tranche of FDI is received. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis.

- (v) Self-certification by the company, to ensure compliance of the conditions at serial nos. (ii), (iii) and (iv) above, which could be cross-checked, as and when required. Accordingly, the investors shall maintain accounts, duly certified by statutory auditors.
- (vi) Retail sales outlets may be set up only in cities with a population of more than 10 lakh as per 2011 Census or any other cities as per the decision of the respective State Governments, and may also cover an area of 10 kms around the municipal/urban agglomeration limits of such cities; retail locations will be restricted to conforming areas as per the Master/Zonal Plans of the concerned cities and provision will be made for requisite facilities such as transport connectivity and parking.
- (vii) Government will have the first right to procurement of agricultural products.
- (viii) The above policy is an enabling policy only and the State Governments/Union Territories would be free to take their own decisions in regard to implementation of the policy. Therefore, retail sales outlets may be set up in those States/Union Territories which have agreed, or agree in future, to allow FDI in MBRT under this policy. The list of States/Union Territories which have conveyed their agreement is at (2) below. Such agreement, in

future, to permit establishment of retail outlets under this policy, would be conveyed to the Government of India through the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and additions would be made to the list at (2) below accordingly. The establishment of the retail sales outlets will be in compliance of applicable State/Union Territory laws/ regulations, such as the Shops and Establishments Act etc.

- (ix) Retail trading, in any form, by means of e-commerce, would not be permissible, for companies with FDI, engaged in the activity of multi-brand retail trading.

(2) List of States/Union Territories as mentioned in Paragraph 5.2.15.4(1)(viii)

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Delhi
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Jammu and Kashmir
7. Karnataka
8. Maharashtra
9. Manipur
10. Rajasthan
11. Uttarakhand
12. Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Union Territories)

Number of Education Centres

3892. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running Educational and Technical Training Centres for the tribal women during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of educational centres recognised along with the number of proposals pending for approval during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for their clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The details of financial assistance provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running various projects including Educational and Technical Training Centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise including Madhya Pradesh is enclosed as Statement. The Scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts" is meant for ST girls. The other schemes are gender neutral and beneficiaries include ST girls/women as well.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not the competent authority to accord recognition to educational centres and hence there is no such proposal pending in this regard. However, as far as proposals for release of grants for ongoing projects to NGOs is concerned, it is a continuous process. The grants-in-aid to NGOs are considered on receipt of recommendation of concerned State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts (SCSVE) along with Inspection Report duly countersigned by the District Collector as well as receipt of complete proposal as per the provisions of the scheme. The funds are disbursed subject to availability of budget in a particular scheme during a particular financial year and fulfillment of prior requirements of due diligence and prescribed checks, already enunciated through transparently laid down terms & conditions under the scheme and General Financial Rules, applicable.

Statement

Details of funds released under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

(Amount in Rs.)					
Sl.No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 30.01.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3443334	25263164	16058361	9602942
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44975364	9569894	45605089	38228604
3.	Assam	8755425	5785170	13766060	11925877
4.	Chhattisgarh	4943900	1620270	6596669	2396860
5.	Gujarat	21372227	4338188	11193835	1879050
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17074044	-	27733860	14232667
7.	Jharkhand	65726048	20519422	40575895	41570250
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4035911	-	-	1968601
9.	Karnataka	24888744	22725348	38909904	18903461
10.	Kerala	9907370	9625460	11355052	3671288
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10189512	6654020	15278404	9546150
12.	Maharashtra	19697375	3377213	20295458	29452451
13.	Manipur	21091546	6346350	39406207	12670740

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Meghalaya	67215218	27479208	60692770	31203557
15.	Mizoram	4039560	-	4016475	3810494
16.	Nagaland	3215437	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	30398337	19079568	45737410	43619427
18.	Rajasthan	8331000	3182749	6783268	1449967
19.	Sikkim	2564384	5454113	5205330	9081202
20.	Tamil Nadu	3509519	1181790	3891019	16582818
21.	Telangana	2375010	1976326	63786629	7676131
22.	Tripura	1715310	1582470	6602040	-
23.	Uttarakhand	11866736	1766858	11263873	2907065
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6904581	2218403	3448897	3436253
25.	West Bengal	45252818	37791760	31533450	67987717
26.	Delhi	1511290	-	907171	1714742
Grand Total		445000000	217537744	530643126	385518314

Details of funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 30.01.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5207920	193107731	27094085	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4271709	-	-	1940050
3.	Chhattisgarh	3925448	-	3963499	3711971
4.	Gujarat	194219225	171232411	285792943	149171119
5.	Jharkhand	4442520	2107200	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	57103228	14357845	42004939	25249922
7.	Maharashtra	3600400	-	15838410	5558600
8.	Odisha	26507661	104081259	192941396	71326535
9.	Rajasthan	9665119	-	14877810	2513350
10.	Telangana	41056770	48075810	71975792	32190954
Total		350000000	532962256	654488874	291662501

Demands of Gems and Jewellery Sector

3893. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gems and jewellery sector has demanded to reduce import duty on yellow metal to 4.5 per cent from 10 per cent;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the gold import policy 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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The gems and jewellery sector has demanded to reduce import duty on yellow metal (gold). The request for reduction in import duty on gold was examined in this year Budget. However, taking note of the fact that despite 10% import duty, imports of gold have remained high and reduction in import duty on gold would have resulted in substantial loss of revenue, no change was made in import duty on gold.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to review the gold import policy.

Indian Tribal Arts and Crafts

3894. SHRI G.M.SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government promotes/proposes to promote Indian tribal arts and crafts in other countries;

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

(c) the number of exhibitions for promoting Indian tribal arts and crafts organized by the Government in various countries during the last three years, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the number of tribals benefited from the said exhibitions and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantum of export of handicrafts/artifacts manufactured by tribals from various States during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) 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, is the organization entrusted to promote Indian tribal arts and craft. TRIFED has been participating in 2-3 International Exhibitions in European or other Countries abroad in the past through Export Promotion Council for Handicraft (EPCH) and India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO). TRIFED could not participate in any of international Exhibitions during the last two years. However, TRIFED is considering participation in international exhibitions from the next financial year for promotion of tribal art and craft.

TRIFED has also been marketing various tribal products through e-commerce portals like Amazon.com, Snapdeal.com, and eshop.tribesindia.com to reach out to the global masses. Placing the tribal handicrafts on such portals also helps popularize them.

(c) TRIFED has not organised any Exhibition in foreign countries during the last three years.

(d) No formal assessment has been made regarding number of tribals benefited from the said exhibitions. TRIFED has been participating in International Exhibitions in which the various products being sourced from tribal artisans are showcased, promoted and sold. As such, the tribal artisans have been getting indirectly benefitted by TRIFED's participation in these Exhibitions to the extent of the sales of products sourced from tribal artisan.

(e) The quantum of export of handicraft/artifacts made by the empanelled tribal artisans of TRIFED from various States during last 4 years is given below:

S.No	Year	Value (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2013-14	15.65
2.	2014-15	NIL
3.	2015-16	3.20
4.	2016-17	NIL

[Translation]

PF Scheme for Beedi Workers

3895. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Beedi workers covered under the provident fund scheme in the country;

(b) the details of the Government mechanism put in place to ensure that all the benefits available under the existing labour laws are provided to all the workers in the country;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the unscrupulous acts of certain dishonest persons working/active in the EPFO offices who are allegedly exploiting the workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to check the exploitation of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There are 41,67,833 Beedi workers as on 31.12.2017 under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 in the country. A Statement showing State-wise number of Beedi workers is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The following actions have been taken by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in respect of defaulting establishments to protect the interest of workers covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952:

- (i) Action under section 7A of the Act against the defaulting establishments for assessment of dues.
- (ii) Action under Section 14B of the Act for levying of damages for belated deposit of dues.
- (iii) Action under Section 7Q of the Act for levy of interest for belated remittances.
- (iv) Recovery actions as provided under Section 8B to 8G of the Act.

(v) Action under section 14 of the Act for filing prosecution against the defaulters before the competent court of law.

(vi) Action under section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) against the employer for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages/salary of the employees but not deposited in the fund.

(vii) Default management system has been implemented to minimize default by establishments.

(c) and (d) When complaints against EPFO officials are received, these are processed for investigation by the vigilance functionaries in EPFO. The following system improvement steps has been taken by EPFO for facilitation of workers:-

- (i) Improved and reliable service to provide minimum interface with EPFO officials with the help of latest Information Technology.
- (ii) Online grievance/complaint registration on CPGRAMS & EPFiGMS online grievance management portals.
- (iii) Compliance complaints are sent to field offices online and being monitored by Head Office.
- (iv) Online settlement of member claims for those having Universal Account Number (UAN) with member Aadhaar verified and Know Your Customer (KYC) updation.
- (v) Real time monthly updation of member accounts.
- (vi) Reducing the time to 7 days for settlement of death claims and 10 days for other claims.
- (vii) Settlement of PF claim on the retirement date.
- (viii) Monthly Pension payment credited on 1st day of the month.
- (ix) Mode of Payment of all dues made only through National Electronics Funds Transfer (NEFT).

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of State	No. of Beedi Workers covered under Employees' Provident Fund Scheme as on 31.12.2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9766
2.	Assam	1665
3.	Bihar	35712
4.	Chhattisgarh	18207
5.	Gujarat	810
6.	Jharkhand	72717
7.	Karnataka	652376
8.	Kerala	69562
9.	Madhya Pradesh	220951
10.	Maharashtra	195022
11.	Odisha	162782
12.	Rajasthan	25963
13.	Tamil Nadu	720546
14.	Telangana	963413
15.	Tripura	269
16.	Uttar Pradesh	20072
17.	West Bengal	998050
	Total	41,67,883

*[English]***Smart Card Scheme**

3896. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started/proposes to implement a smart card scheme for the workers engaged in unorganised sector to enable them and their family members to avail the benefits of National Health Insurance Scheme, Atal Pension Yojana, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of workers in the country targeted to be linked under this scheme in the first phase, State/UT-wise including Gujarat and Karnataka; and

(d) whether any time limit has been set to issue smart cards to all workers in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

(c) and (d) However, a proposal to create a national platform to facilitate issue of a Unique ID *i.e* Unorganised Workers Identification Number (UWIN) seeded with Aadhar, has been approved by the Central Government with an estimated cost of 402.7 crore to be implemented in two years during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

*[Translation]***Sankalp and Strive Scheme**

3897. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched two schemes namely 'Sankalp' and 'Strive' in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof along with the roadmap outline prepared by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details and the percentage of people benefitted under the said schemes so far State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved two new World Bank assisted projects known as Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) and Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE). Both the schemes are aimed at institutional reform and quality improvement in skill development and Vocational Education and Training (VET).

SANKALP is an outcome based Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) by strengthening institutions, improving quality and access, and catalyzing private sector investments in Short-term Skill Development. The project is to be implemented over six years. The Loan Agreement of US 250 Million Dollar for the project was signed between Government of India and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) on 13th December, 2017 which came into effect from 19th January, 2018. For funding under SANKALP four key result areas have been identified viz: (i) Institutional Strengthening; (ii) Quality Assurance; (iii) Inclusion; and (iv) Expanding Skills through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

STRIVE is a Central Sector Scheme envisaged to improve relevance and efficiency of skills development provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeship. The scheme aims at integrating and enhancing delivery quality of 500 ITIs including 100 Private ITIs. The project also covers incentivizing the State/UT Governments for policy and regulatory reforms that are aimed at improving the operational environment for ITIs and apprenticeship. The project also aims at creating awareness through 100 industry clusters/geographical chambers that would address the challenge of involvement of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) for apprenticeship training. The component on improved teaching and learning *inter-alia* aims at adoption of technology led training delivery mechanism. The total cost of STRIVE Scheme is Rs. 2200 crore of which Rs. 1100 crore is loan component from the World Bank. The financing agreement between the Government of India and the World Bank has been signed on 19th December, 2017 and scheme duration is 5 years from year 2017-2022. The important components of STRIVE are as under:

- (i) Improved Performance of ITIs.
- (ii) Increased Capacities of State Governments to support and manage ITIs and apprenticeship training.
- (iii) Improved Teaching and Learning.
- (iv) Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training.

(c) The two projects have recently been approved and is currently under implementation hence the details of people benefitted under the said schemes so far State/UT-wise is not available.

[English]

Facilities to Tourists at Religious Sites in Tibet

3898. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to facilitate tourists to the Hindu religious sites in Tibet; and

(b) the safety/security provided to pilgrims during such journeys?

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 External Affairs organises the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra in Tibet in cooperation with the State Government of Uttarakhand, Delhi and Sikkim along with IndoTibetan Border Police (ITBP). In addition to the existing Yatra route via Lipulekh (Uttarakhand), an additional route *via* Nathu La Pass (Sikkim) was opened in 2015 for the benefit of Yatris. The Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited (KMVN), and Sikkim Tourism Development Cooperation (STDC), make logistical arrangements including accommodations, food and transport on the Indian side for the Yatra. The Yatra is organised in cooperation with the Government of China which provides logistical facilities on the Tibet side.

Government of India takes various steps to facilitate the Yatra which include a dedicated website to further simplify and expedite the registration and selection process, communication with Yatris, and a helpline based on interactive Voice Response System which provides information in Hindi and English to the Yatris. Medical tests are also conducted for Yatris to ensure their fitness for high altitude endurance. Provision for air-lift of Yatris by helicopter is also available in coordination with concerned agencies in case of emergency. Liaison Officers are appointed for each batch for coordination with Indian and Chinese authorities concerned, and seeks assistance in case of any emergency for the safety and wellbeing of Yatris. The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) provides security cover and basic medical assistance to Yatris on the Indian side. Facilities are upgraded on a continuous basis along the entire route of the Yatra.

The Government of India arranges, on self-payment basis, facilities like transportation, accommodation, fresh food, medical tests, guides, Chinese visa, foreign

exchange, porters and ponies for carrying goods and belongings of Yatris. The Government of India does not extend any direct cash subsidy to pilgrims of the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra.

Allocation of Scholarships

3899. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the 'SAKSHAM' scheme, which provides merit and need based scholarships for differently abled students has met its target during the last three years;

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

(c) the State-wise allocation of scholarships under the scheme; and

(d) the number of students from Kerala who have been beneficiaries of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Saksham Scholarship Scheme was launched in 2014-15, with the objective of encouraging economically weaker differently abled students to pursue technical education at Diploma and Degree levels. Scholarship amount of Rs. 30,000 is provided towards tuition fee reimbursement and Rs. 20000 as contingency allowance. Under the Scheme, 1000 scholarships per annum are available. Number of application received from eligible candidates under the scheme every year, remained low despite wide publicity. Year-wise details of applications received are given in the table below:

Year	Number of applications received under the scheme
2014-15	179
2015-16	169
2016-17	362

A Committee of experts was set up, to suggest measures for improving the performance of the scheme. The committee recommended that a provision be made under the scheme to support differently abled student for purchase of Aids and Assistive Devices, in cases where tuition fee was either exempted or less than Rs. 30,000/-

As the number of application received during 2016-17 still remained low, the scheme was again amended in 2017, to remove the restriction of Centralized Counselling as a criterion for selection, making differently abled students, who were directly admitted to All India Council for Technical Education approved institutions, also eligible to apply for the scholarship.

(c) There is no State-wise allocation of scholarship under the scheme.

(d) The number of students from Kerala who have been beneficiaries of the scheme are:

Year	Students
2015-16	02
2016-17	02
Total	04

Use of Cloud Technology by MSMEs

3900. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised/proposes to devise a scheme for MSME which is cost effective and a viable alternative by using Cloud Technology and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage MSMEs to use cloud computing for information and communications technology applications;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish such technological centers for MSME's growth and development; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has a

scheme to encourage MSMEs to use Cloud Computing and other ICT applications. The Ministry of MSME also implements a project aimed at upgradation of existing Technology Centers (TCs) and establishment of 15 new Technology Centers.

Vacancy in National Library

3901. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to abolish 20% of the sanctioned posts at the National Library and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the posts remaining vacant for five years or more have to be abolished before recruitment is done for other vacant posts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 130 posts have been lying vacant in National Library for more than five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. 130 posts out of 561 posts of National Library, Kolkata have been identified for abolition as the same are vacant for more than five years. D/o Expenditure *vide* O.M. No.7(1)/E.Coord-I/2017 dated 12.04.2017 has issued instructions that existing posts vacant for more than 5 years are to be abolished immediately. Also, posts which are lying vacant for more than 2 years are to be deemed abolished. While referring any proposal for creation/revival of posts to D/o Expenditure, a certificate indicating that all posts vacant for more than 5 years on the date of referring the proposal, have been abolished is required to be enclosed. The group wise details of posts lying vacant in National Library for more than 5 years is as under:-

Group 'A' – 2 posts

Group 'B' – 60 posts

Group 'C' – 68 posts

Test for School Principals

3902. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) proposes to hold a test mandatory for school Principals including Principals of Government schools;

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

(c) the details of amendments proposed in relevant rules/laws/by-laws in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and a substantial majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State/UT Government to make a policy in this regard. So far as Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated school are concerned, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Cleaning and Restoration of Historical Monuments

3903. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any initiative for cleaning and restoration of historical monuments in the country on the lines of Swachh Bharat campaign;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard along with the achievement made so far?

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) Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Government of India, launched Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on 25th September, 2014 from the premises of Red Fort, New Delhi under Clean India Campaign. Launch focused on the initiative to clean all monuments premises and ensure:

(i) no garbage would be seen in the premises;

(ii) provision of adequate amenities for visitors to ensure no litter is thrown inside monuments; and

- (iii) to sensitize visitors as well as staff in maintaining the cleanliness of monuments

Conservation and preservation including necessary restoration of centrally protected monuments is a regular phenomenon taken up as per the priority and need basis.

(c) The Campaign is followed for all protected monuments in the country so that they are maintained in good state of preservation and cleanliness.

[Translation]

Central Tribal University

3904. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has again sent a proposal to establish Central Tribal University in Bastar which has been turned down by the Government earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for turning down such proposal;

(c) whether the State Government has proposed/requested to set up a special study campus for tribals of Bastar of Central Tribal University located in adjoining Amarkuntak district of Chhattisgarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) At present there is no proposal under consideration to establish a new Central Tribal University in Bastar in Chhattisgarh. A proposal was received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh to set up a regional study centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University in Bastar. However, it was decided that the University should first stabilize its operations at its main campus before any expansion is considered. As per 12th Plan (2012-17) as approved by National Development Council (NDC), the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. Besides, the Central Government has launched Rashtriya

Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to upgrade existing institutions to Universities provided they are eligible as per norms.

[English]

List of Foreign Degrees

3905. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to bring comprehensive list of foreign degrees and its validity status for the benefit of students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it would be brought in public domain?

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.

Cruise Tourism

3906. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make/develop prominent ports of the country as cruise ports to exploit cruise tourism potential in the country and if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far;

(b) whether the Government has approved the Cruise Shipping Policy to promote India as an attractive cruise tourism destination;

(c) if so, the salient features of the policy along with the funds spent by the Government for implementing the Cruise Shipping Policy since its inception, year-wise;

(d) the locations identified for promoting cruise tourism in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Policy has been effective in significantly scaling up cruise tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism has recognised Cruise Tourism, as a 'Niche' tourism product in order to promote India as a '365 days' destination and attract tourists with specific interest. The steps taken to promote Cruise Tourism include developing appropriate infrastructure at ports for handling cruise vessels and facilitating ease of movement of passengers.

(b) and (c) A Cruise Shipping Policy was announced in 2008 by the Ministry of Shipping to promote India as an attractive cruise tourism destination. The important features of the policy are to develop India as destination as well as source market for cruise tourism; to increase the number of cruise shipping calls and passenger arrivals; to popularize cruise shipping among Indian tourists; to provide simplified immigration process for foreign cruise tourists; to provide easy Customs clearance and to have a conducive fiscal regime for cruise ships through development of cruise terminals and related infrastructure. Various steps have been taken to implement the initiatives envisaged in the Cruise Shipping Policy, 2008. A Task Force on Cruise Tourism has been

formed jointly by the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Shipping with representatives of all major stakeholders. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned projects for the development of Cruise Terminals and related infrastructure at the major ports as part of its scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies. Details of the projects are given in enclosed Statement.

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

(e) There has been a steady increase in the number of ships and cruise passengers calling on Indian ports over the past few years. The Ministry of Shipping informs that as against 55 cruise ship calls in the year 2003-04, the number of cruise ship calls increased to 166 in the year 2016-17. Further, the number of cruise passengers also increased from 28,000 in the year 2003-04 to 1,91,835 passengers in the year 2016-17.

Statement

Projects sanctioned for development of Cruise Terminal/Up-gradation of berth under Assistance to Central Agencies for infrastructure development

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Sanctioned Amount	Amount released
1.	Goa	Cruise terminal building at Mormugao Port, Goa	879.04	767.187
2.	Tamil Nadu	Cruise terminal building at Chennai port , Chennai	1724.66	1724.66
3.	Maharashtra	Upgradation/modernization at International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai	1250.00	500.00
4.	Kerala	Upgradation of berths and backup area of Ernakulam Wharf, Kerala	2141.00	433.06
5	Kerala	Development of dedicated cruise berthing facilities at Cochin Port	2243.32	2138.92

Rail Tariff for Steel Goods

3907. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any thought on its domestic policies that are reportedly hurting the domestic steel producers;

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

(c) the extent to which the railway freight policy and clean energy cess is impacting the steel sector in the country;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with Ministry of Railways to change tariff classification of Steel goods at par with coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) Government policies have been supportive of the development and growth of the steel industry. The Government has come out with National Steel Policy 2017, Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products Policy and amendment in GFR 2017 to include Life Cycle Cost Analysis to enhance the usage of steel.

(c) The railway freight policy impacts the steel industry in terms of transportation costs of steel and its raw materials. In so far as the clean energy cess is concerned, the same has been repealed.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Railways has been apprised of the issues related with freight classification of iron ore and a Joint Task Force has been constituted to look into such issues

[Translation]

Construction of Guest Houses

3908. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of guest houses including Jammu & Kashmir particularly in backward and rural areas of the country as on date;

(b) whether there is any proposal for construction of guest houses in Jammu & Kashmir during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has restarted the scheme for providing central assistance for the construction of said guest houses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Construction and operation of Guest Houses is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India only approves operational Guest Houses under its voluntary scheme.

The number of Guest Houses approved by the Ministry of Tourism in various regions in India as on date is 5.

Gas Cylinder Refilling Plants

3909. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new refilling plants for gas cylinders in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of gas cylinder refilling plants working in the country along with the production and distribution details of each plant, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government awards repair work of damaged gas cylinders to private companies on contract basis and if so, the details thereof along with number of private companies involved in repair work of cylinders, company-wise; and

(d) whether the private companies are following the norms laid down by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they are setting up 32 Bottling Plants in various parts of the country to meet the growing demand of LPG.

(b) As on 01.01.2018, 189 LPG bottling plants of various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are operating in the country. States/UTs-wise details of LPG bottling plants in the country are enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) OMCs have reported that damaged LPG cylinders are repaired through private parties selected

on the basis of public tender. The private parties carry out such repair work on LPG cylinders, after obtaining licenses from Petroleum Explosives and Safety Organisation and Bureau of Indian Standards. The work is carried out as per IS 13258 *i.e.* reconditioning of used LPG cylinders. Company-wise details of private parties

carried out repair work on LPG cylinders are as under:—

OMCs	IOC	BPC	HPC
Number of parties	31	27	21

Statement

Bottling Plant Capacity as on 01.01.2018

Sl.No.	State/UT	No.of Bottling Plants	Bottling Capacity (in TMT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9	840
3.	Arunachal	1	11
4.	Assam	7	437
5.	Bihar	6	780
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	180
7.	Delhi	2	420
8.	Goa	2	60
9.	Gujarat	11	870
10.	Haryana	6	720
11.	Himachal	2	90
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	155
13.	Jharkhand	4	282
14.	Karnataka	11	1260
15.	Kerala	7	660
16.	Madhya Pradesh	9	720
17.	Maharashtra	20	1860
18.	Manipur	1	30
19.	Mizoram	1	11
20.	Nagaland	1	11
21.	Odisha	4	330

1	2	3	4
22.	Puducherry	1	23
23.	Punjab	6	720
24.	Rajasthan	11	780
25.	Sikkim	1	11
26.	Tamil Nadu	17	1447
27.	Telangana	4	600
28.	Tripura	1	21
29.	Uttar Pradesh	25	2264
30.	Uttarakhand	3	150
31.	West Bengal	9	960
	Total	189	16714

Disinvestment of Hotels

3910. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government owned hotels which have been privatized/disinvested during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the revenue earned by the Government therefrom hotel-wise; and

(c) whether any irregularity has been noticed in the said process and if so, the details thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) As per the Disinvestment Policy of the Govt. of India, process of disinvestment/divestment of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.. (ITDC) Hotels/Units that has been completed during the last three years and current year is as follows:

Hotel properties transferred to the respective Ministry of Central Government and concerned State Governments:

(i) Hotel Janpath, New Delhi transferred on 31.10.2017 through symbolic possession and exchange of documents to the Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

(ii) Incomplete project of Hotel Gulmarg transferred to the Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir on 16.11.2017.

(iii) Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur transferred to the Govt. of Rajasthan on 09.12.2017.

Equity stake of ITDC transferred to the State Government/JV partner in respect of following properties:

1. Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal to Govt. of Madhya Pradesh on 30.06.2017.

2. Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati to Govt. of Assam on 30.06.2017.

Property managed by ITDC on behalf of Ministry of Tourism:

1. Hotel Bharatpur Ashok transferred to the Government of Rajasthan on 30.04.2017.

(b) The revenue earned by the Government/ITDC therefrom hotelwise is as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Property	Amount of Revenue received by ITDC
1.	Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	Amount yet to be finalized
2.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	Rs.14 crore. All liability of Hotel Jaipur Ashok to be borne by ITDC
3.	51% Equity stake in MP Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.. (Hotel Lake View Ashok)	Rs.12.59 crore
4.	51% Equity stake in Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.. (Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok)	Rs.2.14 crore
5.	51% Equity stake in Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.. (Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok)	Rs.1,98,17,580.00
6.	Hotel Bharatpur Ashok	Nil. Unit was only managed by ITDC.
7.	Incomplete Project of Hotel Gulmarg Ashok	Nil

(c) Disinvestment of ITDC hotels is being dealt with through an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG). No complaint has been received pertaining to irregularities in the disinvestment process.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands ajourned to meet again at 1200 o' Clock.

11.1 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.0¼ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri V. Elumalai, Shri B. Vinod Kumar, Shri M. Murl Mohan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table).

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:

- (1) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipeline Transportation Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. PNGRB/M(C)/62/2017 in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2017.
- (2) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. INFRA/T4S/LNG/05 in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8922/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding adoption of new "ILO Recommendation No. 205(R-205) concerning the employment and decent work for peace and resilience, adopted by the International

Labour Conference at its 106th Session held in Geneva from 5th June to 16th June, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8923/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2015-2016.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8924/16/18]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2015-2016.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8925/16/18]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, for the year 2016-2017.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8926/16/18]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8927/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): Madam Speaker, on behalf of SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8928/16/18]

[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 INDUSTRY (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 Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8929/16/18]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8930/16/18]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8931/16/18]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (formerly Shellac Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8932/16/18]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Basic Chemicals Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8933/16/18]
- (11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:-
- (i) S.O.354(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2018, authorising the Tobacco Board to allow the traders/dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase excess

unauthorized tobacco at the auction platforms by charging penalties as fixed by the Government in the State of Karnataka.

- (ii) S.O.355(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2018, relaxing the operation of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 10 read with sub-section (1) of Section 14A of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Karnataka for the period commencing from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and ending on 30th April, 2018 and permits the sale of excess flue cured Virginia tobacco crop of the registered growers and flue cured Virginia tobacco crop of the unregistered growers at the auction platforms authorised by the Tobacco Board.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8934/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8935/16/18]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8936/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi (Part-I & II), Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8937/16/18]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8938/16/18]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:-

- (i) The University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 1-1/2012(AC) in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.
- (ii) The University Grants Commission (Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 1-

8/2017(CPP-II) in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8939/16/18]

- (10) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.758(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2018, establishing a central body to be called as the co-ordination forum with the members specified in sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private-Partnership) Act, 2017 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 38 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 8940/16/18]

12.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

53rd Report

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Fifty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.02½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

27th and 28th Reports

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Kanpur): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of Committee on Estimates (2017-18)

- (1) Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Committee (16th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme' pertaining to the Ministry of Defence (Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare).
- (2) Twenty-eight Report of the Committee on the subject 'Central Armed Police Forces and Internal

Security Challenges-Evaluation and Response Mechanism' pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

286th to 288th Reports

[English]

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry:-

- (1) 286th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).
- (2) 287th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises).
- (3) 288th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'National Auto Fuel Policy, pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas'**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): I beg to lay a Statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'National Auto Fuel Policy', pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8941/16/18

12.04½ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 134th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 130th Report of the Committee on 'Industrial Policy in the changing Global scenario', pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay a Statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 134th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 130th Report of the Committee on 'Industrial Policy in the changing Global scenario', pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Rajnath Singh ji wants to say something.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Rajnath Singh ji wants to say something.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rajnath Singh

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RANJATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker, the proceedings of the House are being interrupted ever since the session of the Parliament started...(Interruptions) I want to clear the intention of the treasury benches that whatever matter is

raised for discussion by the hon. Members, we are completely ready for discussion on that...(Interruptions).

'No Confidence Motion' has been moved by some hon. Members. We want discussion on 'No Confidence Motion' from the core of our heart...(Interruptions) I want to make an appeal to all the members that all should cooperate so that discussion could be done on 'No Confidence Motion'...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received the notice of Adjournment Motion. But I have not allowed any notice of Adjournment Motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER Notices of Motion of No Confidence

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Shri Y.V. Subba Reddy, Shri Thota Narasimham and Shri Jayadev Galla. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 Members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am requesting the hon. Members to please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I can't see anybody.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats, hon. Members. I want to see and count the hon. Members. How can I count? I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8942/16/18

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. How can I do my duty? I can't.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notices before the House. I am sorry.

....(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 20th March 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

12.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 20, 2018/Phalgun 29, 1939 (Saka).

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30.	Shri Bohra, Ram Charan	3724	56.	Dr. Gavit, Heena Vijaykumar	3754, 3791, 3807, 3870, 3877
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