

status basis in 2004-05 were 1.08 crore, 0.95 crore and 1.06 crore during 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively.

(c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.12 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 under these schemes.

Government has set up new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to coordinate all aspects of Skill Development through various interventions to bridge the demand-supply gap in skilled workforce. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) launched "Hunar Hai to Kadar Hai" campaign to generate awareness about skills and motivate Indian youth to acquire and upgrade their skills. To encourage apprenticeship and on the job training, the Government has launched Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana. In addition, to lay down a comprehensive and holistic road map for all the skilling and entrepreneurship activities across the Country, the Government has approved the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. The policy, in addition to listing out initiatives for unorganised sector, also provides for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) which can help in mapping the existing skills in the unorganised sectors including casual workers.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) for transforming the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free call centre/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) and has multi delivery channel including employment exchanges to improve the delivery of employment services to all.

Amendment in Mines and Minerals Act, 1957

749. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957 is standing as

impediment and bars transfer of captive mines in the event a company acquires another company which has mines;

(b) if so, whether amendment provisions relating to transfer to facilitate ease of doing business is required;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would bring this amendment in the current session of Parliament; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Section 12A, inserted through the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 allows transferability of mineral concessions for only those granted through auction. As such, transfer of leases including captive leases granted prior to 12.01.2015 is not permitted.

(b) to (d) With a view to facilitate ease of doing business for companies dependent on supply of mineral ore from captive leases as also for facilitating banks and financial institutions to liquidate stressed assets where a company or its captive mining lease is mortgaged, the Government is considering to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, in order to allow transferability of captive mining leases not granted through auction.

Stamp duty and registration fee under MMRD Act

750. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has revised the system for calculation of stamp duty and registration fee under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, the details of how the new system is different from earlier system and rationale for changing it;

(c) whether the new system is likely to increase Government's revenue from stamp duty and registration fee;

(d) if so, the details of stamp duty and registration fee collected under MMRD Act from April, 2010 till present; and

(e) whether the stamp duty and registration fee is utilized for development of local area around mines, if not, the reasons therefor?