

to the Micro and Small Enterprise sector. The number and amount of Guarantees approved under the CGTMSE during the last 2 years is given below:—

Year	No. of Credit Facilities Approved (in lakhs)	Amount of Guarantees Approved (₹ in crore)
2017-18	2.63	19065.91
2018-19	4.36	30168.57

This has also helped in better credit flow to the micro and small enterprises.

Plan to Increase MSMEs

†248. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state whether Government would formulate any Action Plan to increase the number of micro and small industries and by which they will be profited and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): Ministry of MSME is striving to increase the number of micro and small industries in the country on a sustainable basis through implementation of various schemes and programmes. The Ministry provides better credit facility, technology upgradation and skilling to boost the entire MSME eco-system.

Followings are the major schemes being implemented by Ministry of MSME:

- (i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** This is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. The Scheme was launched during 2008-09. A total of 5.45 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of ₹ 12074.04 crore, providing employment opportunities to an estimated 45.22 lakh persons since PMEGP's inception till 31.03.2019.

An amount of ₹ 2247.10 crore has been allocated under PMEGP for financial year 2019-20 which is substantially higher with respect to allocation in earlier financial year which would further lead to increased number of units assisted and employment generation.

- (ii) **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI):** It is a cluster-based scheme for development of khadi, village industries and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

coir clusters by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. SFURTI Scheme has been revamped in 2015. A total of 34,791 artisans have benefitted with an assistance of ₹ 143.15 crore during 2018-19.

(iii) **A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE):** was launched on 18.3.2015 to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship and also to promote startups for innovation and entrepreneurship in agro-industry. Under ASPIRE, 74 Livelihood Business Incubation (LBI) centres and 11 Technology Business Incubators have been approved since inception of the scheme.

(iv) **Coir Board:** Ministry of MSME, through Coir Board, is also implementing various Schemes/programmes to assist entrepreneurs to set up new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in all coconut producing States. Under Coir Vikas Yojna, 36,30,653 employment opportunities have been created since 2014-15 till 2018-19 in the Coir Sector.

(v) **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE):** The scheme facilitates credit to the MSE units by covering collateral-free credit facility (term loan and/or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises. The Scheme has extended guarantee cover to over 35 lakh enterprises leading to approx. 1 crore employment generation. During F.Y. 2018-19, a total of 4,35,520 proposals have been approved providing guarantee to a tune of ₹ 30,168 crore.

(vi) **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS):** CLCSS facilitates technology upgradation of small scale industries, including agro and rural industrial units by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy (limited to maximum of ₹ 15.00 lakhs). Since inception of the scheme in 2000-01 till date, a total of 62,827 MSE units have been assisted utilizing subsidy of ₹ 3888.13 crore.

During 2018-19, a total of 14,155 MSE units have been assisted utilizing subsidy of ₹ 980.44 crore.

(vii) **Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) has adopted the Cluster Development approach

as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. A cluster is a group of enterprises located within an identifiable and as far as practicable, contiguous area and producing same/similar products/services. During 2018-19, 17 Common Facility Centres and 11 Infrastructure Development projects have been established.

Overcharging of royalty

†249. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an excess amount against the prescribed royalty rates is being charged from stone industry in the country;

(b) the details of prescribed royalty rates, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that complaints are being received through various channels regarding manifold overcharging of royalty as compared to prescribed rates of royalty from stone mining lessees due to demand of breakstone found particularly at Kabrai hills of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government would consider to provide prescribed royalty rates to save the crusher industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Building stone comes under minor mineral, as defined under section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR) 1957. As per section 9(3) of the MMDR Act 1957, the Central Government is empowered to prescribe the rates of royalty and dead rent in respect of major minerals only. Further as per section 15(1A)(g) of the MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments prescribes the rates of royalty and dead rent in respect of minor minerals.

Royalty on minerals including minor minerals are collected and appropriated by the State Governments, and data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Mines has not received any complaints for overcharging of royalty from stone mining lessees at Kabrai hills of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh.

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