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Monday, December 16, 2024

Agrahayana 25, 1946 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Third Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos.11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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No. 16, Monday, December 16, 2024/ Agrahayana 25, 1946 (Saka)**

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THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri Jagdambika Pal

Shri P. C. Mohan

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 16, 2024/ Agrahayana 25, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[**HON. SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न काल, प्रश्न संख्या-281, श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप विजय दिवस पर कुछ कहते तो अच्छा होता । ... (व्यवधान)

महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय स्मारक

***281. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:**

क्या **संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का 'राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति निधि' के अंतर्गत 'महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय स्मारक,

ग्वालियर का उन्नयन/नवीनीकरण करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त उन्नयन/नवीनीकरण कार्य कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

* Since Shri Bharat Singh Kushwah was not present , hence Hon. Speaker asked the Hon. Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi and Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole to ask supplementary questions.

विवरण

(क) से (ग): महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय स्मारक, ग्वालियर, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधीन संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है। महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय स्मारक, ग्वालियर को राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक निधि (एनसीएफ) के अंतर्गत उन्नत/नवीनीकरण करने का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी ।

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, गढ़ तो चित्तौड़ है, बाकी तो सब गढ़िया है। चित्तौड़गढ़ एशिया का सबसे बड़ा किला है। इसका बहुत गौरवशाली इतिहास रहा है। इससे मीरा, पन्ना, महारानी पद्मावति और महाराणा प्रताप का गौरवशाली इतिहास जुड़ा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मीरा जी के 525वें वर्ष पर ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों पर बड़े कार्यक्रम किए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चित्तौड़गढ़ में भी मीरा जी के नाम पर बड़ा स्मारक बनेगा? चित्तौड़ के दुर्ग पर एक वैकल्पिक मार्ग की लम्बे समय से मांग है। क्या इस मांग पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी। संक्षिप्त में प्रश्न और जवाब होने चाहिए ताकि सभी प्रश्न पूछे जा सकें।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने आपके माध्यम से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है। भक्त शिरोमणि मीरा बाई का 525वां जन्म जयंती दिवस माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में मंत्रालय ने आयोजित किया है। मीरा बाई जी के जीवन से जुड़े चार महत्वपूर्ण स्थान, उनका जन्म स्थान - मेड़ता, जहां उनकी शादी हुई - चित्तौड़गढ़, जहां उन्होंने भक्ति की - वृंदावन और जहां उनका महापरिनिर्वाण होकर ईश्वर में एकाकार हुई - द्वारका में, इन चारों स्थानों पर बड़े कार्यक्रम मीरा जी की स्मृति में करने का निश्चय हुआ था। तीन स्थानों पर कार्यक्रम हो चुके हैं और माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि चित्तौड़गढ़ में आगामी 21, 22 और 23 तारीख को एक बड़ा कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जाने वाला है।

महोदय, जहां तक स्मारक बनाने का विषय है, ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव वर्तमान में मंत्रालय के पास विचाराधीन नहीं है। वैकल्पिक मार्ग के लिए जिला कलेक्टर ने एक पत्र लिखा है। माननीय सदस्य ने भी पत्र लिखा है। हमने राज्य सरकार से उस पत्र के आधार पर एक बार अपनी तरफ से एक रजिस्ट्रार डीपीआर बनाने के लिए आग्रह किया है कि वे डीपीआर भेजें। उसके बाद मोन्यूमेंट्स प्रिजर्वेशन एक्ट के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप विचार करके आगे निर्णय कर पाएंगे, लेकिन अभी वह बहुत ही प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है इसलिए इस पर अभी किसी तरह की टिप्पणी नहीं की जा सकती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है। आज माननीय सदस्य और मंत्री जी, क्या एक नया प्रयास कर सकते हैं कि संक्षिप्त में प्रश्न पूछें और संक्षिप्त में जवाब दें। हमें आज कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि कैसे 20 प्रश्न पूछ सकें।

श्री पडोले, आप सदन में इतनी बार बोले हैं, जितनी बार कोई नहीं बोला है।

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष जी। आपकी कृपा हमेशा रहेगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय स्मारक उन्नयन में स्थानीय समुदायों को शामिल करने और इसे पर्यटन स्थल बना कर रोजगार सृजन के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए क्या कोई प्रयास कर रही है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : अध्यक्ष जी, महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई जी का स्मारक ग्वालियर में बना है। वह ग्वालियर का नेशनल मोन्यूमेंट नहीं है, लेकिन ग्वालियर की नगरपालिका उसका संरक्षण करती है, लेकिन अभी इस तरह का कोई विचार मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन न. 282, श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर।

रोजगार सृजन के लिए योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम

*282. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में बेरोजगारी पर अंकुश लगाने और रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितने युवाओं को रोजगार मिला तथा इस संबंध में क्या उपलब्धियां हासिल हुईं;
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार तथा निजी क्षेत्र और विभिन्न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा राज्यवार कितनी नौकरियां सृजित और प्रदान की गईं; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का बेरोजगार युवाओं को कोई बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का विचार है?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया):

(क) से (घ): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ): रोजगार और बेरोजगारी पर आधिकारिक डेटा स्रोत आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) है जो 2017-18 से सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा आयोजित किया जाता है। सर्वेक्षण की अवधि हर साल जुलाई से जून तक होती है।

* Since Shri Devesh Chandra Thakur was not present, hence Hon. Speaker asked the Hon. Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shri Sagar Eshwar Khandre and Shrimati Malvika Devi to ask supplementary questions.

नवीनतम वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2020-21 से 2023-24 के दौरान सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) निम्नानुसार है:

(% में)

वर्ष	कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर)
2020-21	36.1
2021-22	36.8
2022-23	40.1
2023-24	41.7

स्रोत: पीएलएफएस, एमओएसपीआई

यह आंकड़ें दर्शाते हैं कि युवाओं (15-29 वर्ष) के लिए रोजगार को दर्शाने वाले कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति रही है। वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर युवाओं (15-29 वर्ष) के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) संलग्न अनुबंध में दिया गया है।

युवाओं के लिए रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ नियोजनीयता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, सरकार विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को लागू कर रही है। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा लागू की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की नौकरियों, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन नौकरी मेलों की जानकारी, नौकरी खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि सहित करियर से संबंधित सेवाएं डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से प्रदान करने के लिए वन-स्टॉप समाधान है। 15.11.2024 तक, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर 3.53 करोड़ से अधिक रिक्तियां (जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ सरकारी, निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम शामिल हैं) जुटाई गई हैं।

सरकार ने बजट 2024-25 में, 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय परिव्यय के साथ 5 वर्ष की अवधि में 4.1 करोड़ युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, कौशल और अन्य अवसरों की सुविधा के लिए 5 योजनाओं और पहलों संबंधी प्रधान मंत्री पैकेज की घोषणा की।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) की अटल बीमित व्यक्ति कल्याण योजना (एबीवीकेवाई) के तहत, पात्रता के अनुसार, अपनी नौकरी खोने वाले बीमित श्रमिकों को बेरोजगारी लाभ का भुगतान किया जाता है। एबीवीकेवाई के तहत बेरोजगारी लाभ को औसत दैनिक कमाई के 25% से बढ़ाकर 50% कर दिया गया है, जो 90 दिनों तक देय है, साथ ही बीमित श्रमिकों के लिए लाभ का दावा करने के लिए पात्रता शर्तों में छूट भी दी गई है।

अनुबंध

15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर); राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्योरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार	कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (%)			
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
आंध्र प्रदेश	40.2	40.6	40.7	37.7
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	24.3	20.0	35.1	40.0

असम	31.3	37.6	44.6	44.0
बिहार	21.3	21.8	27.0	31.2
छत्तीसगढ़	45.3	47.9	55.6	57.8
दिल्ली	31.9	34.1	33.2	33.3
गोवा	31.2	30.1	36.6	33.5
गुजरात	44.8	47.3	50.3	55.8
हरियाणा	31.6	28.7	30.8	34.6
हिमाचल प्रदेश	49.4	51.3	54.6	52.9
झारखंड	46.1	49.2	46.7	49.3
कर्नाटक	39.3	37.1	40.5	38.1
केरल	25.3	28.9	28.9	28.5
मध्य प्रदेश	47.0	44.7	49.8	56.6
महाराष्ट्र	36.5	38.0	39.6	40.1
मणिपुर	17.4	18.7	26.3	24.3
मेघालय	37.5	38.8	41.6	53.1
मिजोरम	28.3	25.0	25.1	22.5
नागालैंड	21.5	31.3	38.9	36.5
ओडिशा	37.5	36.3	42.2	46.3
पंजाब	33.8	37.0	39.2	37.8
राजस्थान	38.2	37.6	41.1	44.1
सिक्किम	46.0	50.2	47.2	52.6
तमिलनाडु	35.3	34.5	32.9	35.0
तेलंगाना	35.2	38.2	36.3	40.7
त्रिपुरा	33.2	34.2	36.4	43.9
उत्तराखंड	30.9	32.3	37.5	44.2
उत्तर प्रदेश	33.1	34.7	38.5	39.0
पश्चिम बंगाल	39.7	39.1	43.3	44.6
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	42.4	39.2	45.9	43.3
चंडीगढ़	27.8	29.6	34.3	44.9
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन	40.0	57.9	60.9	56.9
जम्मू और कश्मीर	33.4	40.2	41.2	40.2
लद्दाख	14.3	29.1	25.0	31.0
लक्षद्वीप	19.4	19.4	21.0	31.4
पुडुचेरी	31.3	35.8	31.6	36.5
अखिल भारत	36.1	36.8	40.1	41.7

स्रोत: पीएलएफएस, एमओएसपीआई

SHRI SAGAR ESHWAR KHANDRE: Thank you, Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak. I come from the Kalyana-Karnataka region which is a very backward region. We are protected by Article 371 (J) of the Constitution, which gives us a special status in employment. A lot of job migration happens in our region. From my Lok Sabha constituency itself, a lot of youth after finishing their degree go to Hyderabad, Pune and Bangalore to work.

Sir, I would like to ask the Central Government whether it is doing anything to identify these regions, where maximum job migration is happening, to ensure that employment is given to the youth in Tier-II and Tier-III cities.

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, वर्तमान समय में रोज़गार की अनेक शाखाएं भी उपलब्ध हुई हैं और अनेक प्रकार के एजुकेशन और स्किल्स भी डेवलप हुए हैं। इन स्किल्स और अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार देश का कोई भी नागरिक न केवल अपने देश में, बल्कि वह सारी दुनिया में जाकर रोज़गार के लिए प्रयास कर सकता है और रोज़गार प्राप्त कर सकता है। इसलिए कोई भी व्यक्ति, चाहे वह कल्याण-कर्नाटक का हो, चाहे वह कर्नाटक के किसी भी भाग का हो, वह हैदराबाद जा सकता है और हैदराबाद के लोग भी कल्याण-कर्नाटक में या उसे जहां भी ऑपॉर्च्युनिटी उपलब्ध हो, वहां वे जा सकते हैं।

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI: Sir, what are the schemes being given and the steps being taken up by the Government to increase the opportunities for employment for the people of Kalahandhi and Nawapara?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जो प्रथम बार सांसद चुनकर आए हैं, आज उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों को सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिलेगा।

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कालाहांडी के लिए या देश के किसी शहर के लिए कोई अलग योजना नहीं बनायी जाती है, लेकिन रोजगार-सृजन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा जो भी योजनाएं लागू हैं, उन सारी योजनाओं का लाभ कालाहांडी को भी मिल सकता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्वेश्चन नं. 283, डॉ. थोल तिरुमावलवन।

FORMAL AND INFORMAL ECONOMY DATA

***283. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has separate data for Formal and Informal economy in the country;

(b) if so, the details of their contribution to the Indian Economy;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to bring 100% of the economic activities under Formal Economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख): जी हाँ। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) द्वारा आयोजित आवधिक श्रम शक्ति सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस), परिवारों के स्वामित्व वाले अनिगमित उद्यमों (अर्थात्, मालिकाना और

साझेदारी उद्यम) के रूप में यथापरिभाषित अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में रोजगार के संबंध में सूचना प्रदान करता है। पीएलएफएस की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, 2023-24 के अनुसार, जुलाई 2023 से जून 2024 के दौरान गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में कार्यरत सभी श्रमिकों में से 73.2 प्रतिशत श्रमिक अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत थे। एनएसएसओ द्वारा आयोजित अनिगमित क्षेत्र उद्यमों (एएसयूएसई) का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण, तीन क्षेत्रों अर्थात् विनिर्माण, व्यापार और अन्य सेवाओं से संबंधित अनिगमित गैर-कृषि प्रतिष्ठानों से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण है। स्वामित्ववार, इस सर्वेक्षण में मालिकाना, साझेदारी (जिसमें सीमित देयता साझेदारी शामिल नहीं है), स्वयं सहायता समूह, सहकारी समितियां, सोसायटी/न्यास आदि से संबंधित अनिगमित गैर-कृषि प्रतिष्ठान शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 के इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम (सर्वेक्षण अवधि: अक्टूबर 2022 से सितंबर 2023) के अनुसार, इस क्षेत्र में लगभग 6.5 करोड़ प्रतिष्ठान हैं, जो लगभग 11 करोड़ श्रमिकों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं और प्रत्येक प्रतिष्ठान (बाजार प्रतिष्ठानों हेतु) का वार्षिक सकल मूल्य वर्धन (जीवीए) ₹2,38,168 है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी (एनएसएस) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, निजी कॉर्पोरेट क्षेत्र और घरेलू क्षेत्र में परिणाम और मूल्य वर्धन के बीच अंतर को दर्शाती है। एनएसएस के घरेलू क्षेत्र में कृषि कार्य और परिवारों को सेवा देने वाले गैर-लाभकारी संस्थानों सहित वे मालिकाना और साझेदारी उद्यम शामिल हैं जो उपयुक्त लेखा नहीं रखते हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए एनएसएस से उपलब्ध नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, घरेलू क्षेत्र के पास अपने गैर-कृषि कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से वर्तमान कीमतों पर कुल जीवीए का 26.8 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। इसके अलावा, घरेलू क्षेत्र ने कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से कुल जीवीए में 17.4 प्रतिशत का योगदान दिया है।

(ग) और (घ): आर्थिक कार्यकलापों और रोजगार को औपचारिक बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) एमएसएमई के लिए पंजीकरण अभियान: दिनांक 11 जनवरी 2023 को, अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को औपचारिक बनाने के उद्देश्य से उद्यम सहायता प्लेटफॉर्म (यूएपी) के माध्यम से एक परियोजना शुरू की गई है, ताकि उन अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को पंजीकरण में सुविधा हो जिनके पास स्थायी खाता संख्या नहीं है। दिनांक 11 दिसंबर 2024 तक यूएपी में कुल 2.44 करोड़ से अधिक एमएसएमई पंजीकृत हैं, जिनमें 2.93 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। औपचारिकीकरण का आशय इन्हें पहचान प्रदान करना है, जिससे इसका उपयोग प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण लाभों जैसे लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जा सके।

(ii) माल एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी) के रूप में किए गए कर सुधार के परिणामस्वरूप अर्थव्यवस्था का औपचारिकीकरण हुआ है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सूचना प्रवाह से अंततः अप्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रह और प्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रह दोनों में वृद्धि होगी। सभी प्रक्रियाओं का पूर्ण रूप से डिजिटाइजेशन करने से, जीएसटी के कारण औपचारिक क्षेत्र में अधिक रोजगार सृजन हो रहा है और उन सभी संव्यवहारों को समाप्त किया जा रहा है जो पहले बही-खातों में दर्ज नहीं किए गए थे और अब तक कर के दायरे से बाहर थे। जीएसटी को कर प्रणाली में बेहतर कर अनुपालन और पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए तैयार किया गया है।

(iii) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) के आंकड़ों में मध्यम और बड़े औपचारिक क्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठानों में कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को शामिल किया गया है। सितंबर 2017 से अगस्त 2024 की अवधि के दौरान, 7 करोड़ से अधिक सदस्य ईपीएफओ के दायरे में शामिल हुए हैं, जो रोजगार बाजार के औपचारिकीकरण और संगठित क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभों की कवरेज की सीमा को दर्शाता है।

(iv) ई-श्रम में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र का नामांकन: असंगठित श्रमिकों के व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) का सृजन करने हेतु दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) की शुरुआत की गई थी ताकि असंगठित श्रमिकों को यूनिवर्सल खाता संख्या (यूएएन) प्रदान करते हुए

उन्हें पंजीकृत किया जा सके और सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न सामाजिक क्षेत्र योजनाओं तक असंगठित श्रमिकों की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए वन-स्टॉप सॉल्यूशन के रूप में ई-श्रम विकसित किए जाने के बारे में हाल ही में की गई बजट घोषणाओं के ध्येय को ध्यान में रखते हुए, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 21 अक्तूबर, 2024 को ई-श्रम- “वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन” की शुरुआत की है। ई-श्रम- “वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन” में अलग-अलग सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याण योजनाओं को एक ही पोर्टल अर्थात् ई-श्रम पर एकीकृत किए जाने पर बल दिया गया है। यह ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुंच प्राप्त करने और उन्हें अब तक मिले लाभों को ई-श्रम के माध्यम से देखने में मदद करता है। अब तक, विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालय/विभागों की 12 योजनाओं को ई-श्रम के साथ एकीकृत/मैप किया जा चुका है, जिनमें प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना, आयुष्मान भारत – प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना, प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर आत्मनिर्भर निधि, पीएम आवास योजना – शहरी, पीएम आवास योजना – ग्रामीण, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम आदि शामिल हैं।

दिनांक 11 दिसंबर 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, 30.46 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित श्रमिक पहले ही ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण कर चुके हैं।

DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have received the reply. The hon. Minister has informed that 73.2 per cent of all workers engaged in the non-agriculture sector were in the informal sector during the period from July 2023 to June 2024.

There are several critical steps that the Government need to take to streamline the informal economy. Policy measures such as enhancing access to

finance, providing skills training, securing property rights and extending legal protections can help transition of informal economy into formal sector.

From the reply, I understand that the Government is focused on registering and taxing workers in the informal sector. Women workers constitute a significant share of this sector. However, they lack job protection. Being largely semi-skilled or unskilled, they are in urgent need to get skill training.

Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what measures the Government has taken to provide legal protection to workers in the informal economy. How many workers have received skill development training so far?

श्री पंकज चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था वर्तमान समय में औपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर तेजी से बढ़ रही है। इसके कारण देश की आबादी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा सामाजिक सुरक्षा के दायरे में कवर हो रहा है। इसी कारण, उन्होंने आर्थिक स्थिरता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा का बेहतर कवरेज मिल रहा है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है कि क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं, तो अगर आप देखें तो हम 'उद्यम' पोर्टल लेकर आए, जिसमें 5.5 करोड़ एम.एस.एम.ई.जी. रजिस्टर्ड हुए और उन्हें औपचारिक सेवाओं से ऋण प्राप्ति की सुविधा प्राप्त हो रही है। वहीं हम 'ई-श्रम' पोर्टल लेकर आए, जिसमें पिछले तीन वर्षों में ही 30.46 करोड़ श्रमिकों को पंजीकृत किया गया। अगर आप ई.पी.एफ.ओ. के डेटा को देखें तो वर्ष 2014-15 तक जहां 15.84 करोड़ लोगों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया, वहीं वर्ष 2022-23 तक 29.88 करोड़ लोगों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया।

इस प्रकार सरकार का यह लगातार प्रयास है कि लोगों को औपचारिक सेक्टर में लाया जाए।

DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN: Hon. Speaker, Sir, since a large proportion of workers in the informal economy is women, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what measures have been taken to provide health facilities to these workers.

What steps has the Government undertaken to reduce the gender gap and increase the participation of women workers in the formal sector?

श्री पंकज चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक सामाजिक सुरक्षा का सवाल है, अगर देखें तो अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में भी हमारी सरकार लगातार काम कर रही है। तमाम योजनाओं के तहत, जो माननीय सदस्य ने उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए बात की है, तो पूरे देश में प्रधान मंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना के तहत अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी कवर किया जा रहा है।

डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, परम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व में पांचवे स्थान पर पहुंच गई है और जल्द ही यह तीसरे स्थान पर पहुंचने वाली है। इस बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है।

मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि एमएसएमई सैक्टर के औपचारिकीकरण के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है?

श्री पंकज चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले ही बताया कि हमने जो पोर्टल लॉन्च किया है, उसके तहत कहीं न कहीं भारी वृद्धि उसमें हुई है। अगर देखें तो एमएसएमई का दायरा जहां वर्ष 2015 में 21.9 लाख था, वहीं वर्ष 2024 में यह बढ़ कर के 5.5 करोड़ हो गया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्वेश्चन नं. 284, डॉ. के. सुधाकर।

COMPLAINTS LODGED ON THE SAMADHAN PORTAL

*284. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the number of complaints that have been lodged on the SAMADHAN portal categorized, State and year-wise;
- (b) the number of complaints resolved categorized, year and State-wise;
- (c) the number of complaints pending categorized, year and State-wise;
- (d) the average time taken to resolve these complaints; and
- (e) the steps taken to expedite resolution of these pending complaints?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया):

(क) से (ङ): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ): समाधान पोर्टल पर कामगारों, ट्रेड यूनियनों और नियोक्ताओं द्वारा दायर किए गए औद्योगिक विवादों, दावों और शिकायतों का निपटान केंद्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध मशीनरी (सीआईआरएम) के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा किया जाता है।

औद्योगिक विवादों (बर्खास्तगी सहित), विभिन्न अधिनियमों अर्थात् उपदान संदाय अधिनियम 1972, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम 1948, प्रसूति प्रसुविधा अधिनियम 1961, समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम 1976 और मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम 1936 के तहत दावों और प्राप्त की गई, निपटाई गई एवं लंबित सामान्य शिकायतों की संख्या का क्षेत्र-वार ब्योरा ब्योरा **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

विवादों और दावों का समाधान संबंधित अधिनियमों के तहत सक्षम प्राधिकारियों के रूप में नामोदिष्ट सीआईआरएम अधिकारियों द्वारा सुलह और अर्ध-न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया जाता है। विवादों और दावों का समाधान करने में लगने वाला समय विभिन्न कारकों जैसे शिकायतों की प्रकृति; मांगों की संख्या और प्रकृति आदि पर निर्भर करता है।

तीव्र समाधान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों में मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त और मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा लंबित मामलों की नियमित आधार पर गहन निगरानी; अधिकारियों के बीच लंबित मामलों का विवेकपूर्ण वितरण; 29 नए सहायक श्रम आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति आदि शामिल हैं।

अनुबंध

समाधान पोर्टल: 2024-25 के लिए क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े (30.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)										
क्र.सं.	क्षेत्र	औद्योगिक विवाद (बर्खास्तगी सहित)			दावे (पीजी, एमडब्ल्यू, एमबी, ईआर, पीडब्ल्यू विभिन्न अधिनियमों के तहत)			सामान्य शिकायतें		
		प्राप्त	निपटान किए गए	लंबित	प्राप्त	निपटान किए गए	लंबित	प्राप्त	निपटान किए गए	लंबित
1	अहमदाबाद	694	439	255	571	337	234	472	408	64
2	अजमेर	612	416	196	649	422	227	412	316	96
3	आसनसोल	206	81	125	154	77	77	110	88	22
4	बैंगलोर	594	302	292	1057	511	546	426	289	137
5	भुवनेश्वर	426	205	221	381	185	196	221	101	120
6	चंडीगढ़	930	711	219	1604	808	796	716	572	144
7	चेन्नई	543	339	204	1178	417	761	405	158	247
8	कोचीन	711	510	201	479	180	299	230	132	98
9	देहरादून	565	490	75	1318	491	827	646	388	258
10	दिल्ली	1862	1051	811	1992	558	1434	868	422	446
11	धनबाद	410	218	192	1078	441	637	286	133	153
12	गुवाहाटी	90	56	34	168	86	82	98	37	61
13	हैदराबाद	680	374	306	2277	557	1720	590	384	206
14	जबलपुर	564	400	164	2626	1891	735	710	303	407
15	कानपुर	800	601	199	762	307	455	544	278	266
16	कोलकाता	482	267	215	707	313	394	267	184	83
17	मुंबई	430	293	137	2424	707	1717	780	341	439
18	नागपुर	459	51	408	752	139	613	415	41	374
19	पटना	347	244	103	693	165	528	295	236	59

20	रायपुर	353	214	139	405	223	182	234	118	116
कुल		11758	7262	4496	21275	8815	1246	8725	4929	3796

* प्राप्त और लंबित मामलों में पिछले वित्त वर्ष से अप्रेषित मामले + चालू वित्त वर्ष में प्राप्त/लंबित मामले शामिल हैं

- पीजी : उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, **1972**
- एमडब्ल्यू : न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम,, **1948**
- एमबी : प्रसूति प्रसुविधा अधिनियम, **1961**
- ईआर : समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, **1976**
- पीडब्ल्यू : वेतन संदाय अधिनियम, **1936**

DR. K. SUDHAKAR: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the SAMADHAN portal has been a very significant digital initiative of the Government in recording and resolving the disputes between workmen, industry management and trade unions. Additionally, there are also State-level mechanisms to address such disputes. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, in this regard, how the Ministry of Labour and Employment is collaborating with the State Labour Departments to align SAMADHAN with regional grievance redressal mechanisms for better efficiency.

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाधान पोर्टल कंपनी, कंपनी में काम करने वाले कामगार, उसके सैलरी रिलेटिड इश्यूज, उसके ग्रेचुटी रिलेटिड इश्यूज, आदि का रोबस्ट रूप में समाधान करने के लिए वर्ष 2019 में बनाया गया था। किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई भी ग्रीवांस है, तो वह समाधान पोर्टल पर रजिस्टर करा सकता है और समय पर ही उसका निपटान हो जाए, उसके लिए प्रयास किया जाता है और उसके साथ काउंसलिंग की जाती है। उसके लिए केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार, दोनों साथ मिल कर काम करते हैं। एक रोबस्ट व्यवस्था और सिस्टम बना हुआ है। वहां अपनी ग्रीवांस और अपना इश्यू को रख कर उसका समाधान निकाला जा सकता है।

DR. K. SUDHAKAR: Hon. Speaker, Sir, we know that workers in the unorganised sector constitute more than 80 per cent of the total workforce. So, I would like to understand in this regard, though we have the e-Shram portal, whether we can consider the unorganised sector and try to inculcate or involve them in the new portal SAMADHAN that is available now. Can we integrate both e-Shram and SAMADHAN and ultimately have one digital platform?

By now, the upgradation of SAMADHAN portal should have been done. What are the steps the Ministry has taken to upgrade the SAMADHAN portal?

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। फॉर्मल और इनफॉर्मल दोनों प्रकार का एम्प्लॉइमेंट होता है। जो इनफॉर्मल सैक्टर में होते हैं, उनका आज के दिन तक रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं था। लेकिन मोदी गवर्नमेंट ने सारे इनफॉर्मल सैक्टर में काम करने वाले कामगारों को सूचीबद्ध करने के लिए ई-श्रम पोर्टल का निर्माण किया है। आज मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि इनफॉर्मल एक्टिविटी से जुड़े हुए 30 करोड़ से अधिक ऐसे लोगों ने अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया है। उनका भी कोई ग्रीवांस है, उनाका भी कोई इश्यु है, रिड्रेसल के लिए भी वे समाधान पोर्टल पर जा सकते हैं। केवल फॉर्मल सैक्टर के लोग ही नहीं, इनफॉर्मल सैक्टर के लोग भी वहां समाधान के लिए अप्लाई कर के अपने इश्यु को रिजॉल्व कर रहे हैं।

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ : सम्मानीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एमएसएमईज के 85 हजार से अधिक मामले समाधान पोर्टल पर लंबित हैं। इसमें 26,876 करोड़ रुपये की देयता भी शामिल है। एमएसइएफसी के फैसले के बावजूद कंपनियों का भुगतान नहीं मिल पा रहा है। सरकार एमएसएमई को तेजी से न्याय दिलाने के लिए और अपीलों की प्रक्रिया को जल्द करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : अगर किसी भी कंपनी और एम्प्लॉइज के बीच में इश्यू हो तो उसको रिड्रेस करने के लिए समाधान पोर्टल के तहत प्रयास हो रहा है। उसमें से भी, क्योंकि यह विवाद का विषय बन जाता है, कई बार इश्यूज रिजॉल्व नहीं होते हैं तो वे ट्रिब्यूनल में चले जाते हैं। ट्रिब्यूनल को तो हम इंटीमेट नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पिछले तीन महीने से आज तक समाधान पोर्टल के तहत जो रिड्रेसल रेट था, वह 60 से 65 परसेंट एवरेज था। पिछले तीन महीने से एक जुम्बेश के रूप में काम किया जा रहा है। पिछले तीन महीने का जो डेटा है, उसमें 80 परसेंट से ऊपर रिड्रेस हो रहा है ताकि कोई कामगार

हो, कोई इस्टैब्लिशमेंट हो, कोई ट्रेड यूनियन हो, उनका इश्यू समाधान के तौर पर निपटाया जा सके और उसको समय पर भुगतान हो जाए। अगर उनका कोई इश्यू हो तो उसका भी समाधान भी हो जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप एक प्रयास यह भी कीजिए। श्रम का विवाद न्यायालय तक कम पहुंचे, क्योंकि वहां पर विवाद काफी लंबे समय तक लंबित रहते हैं। एक बार लॉ मिनिस्टर से बात करके इसके लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए, ताकि उनकी समस्या का निपटान टाइम-बाउंड हो जाए।

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : सर, इसके लिए हम प्रयास करेंगे।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, हम दोनों साथ बैठकर इसके लिए प्रयास करेंगे।

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI: Thank you, Speaker Sir, for allowing me to ask a supplementary on this question.

The SAMADHAN Portal is categorised State-wise, Central-wise, and year-wise also. May I know this from the hon. Minister? Under EPFO, there are accounts of labourers from different MSMEs, and more so, from medium-size enterprises. On the SAMADHAN Portal, there are hundreds and thousands of complaints regarding their accounts which are very essential for the labour to meet their regular requirements and in the emergencies also. The SAMADHAN Portal somehow is not answering to that. A lot of shortcomings and a lot of inadequacies are there. How will that be coordinated? How will the labour requirements be fulfilled?

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : अध्यक्ष जी, यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि सामान्य कैटेगरी के एम्प्लाइज जब ईपीएफओ के दायरे में आता है, 15 हजार के अंदर जिनकी सैलरी है, वे ईपीएफओ के दायरे में आते हैं। उनका ईपीएफओ में पैसा भी कटता है और वहां उनके पैसे का हिसाब-किताब रखा जाता है। जब

उनको पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है, तब वह वहां से पैसा ले लेता है। उस वक्त उनको कई ग्रिवान्सेज भी होती हैं। इस पोर्टल की वजह से कई बार उसको समस्या भी होती थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनकी समस्या को हम समझते हैं कि अपने पैसे को निकाल कर उपयोग करने के लिए उसको दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। उनको पैसे निकलाने के लिए सुविधा होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं? इसके द्वारा डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के द्वारा सारी प्रोसेस हो रही हैं। उसको और रोबस्ट करने के लिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जब उसको अपना पैसा वापस लेना है, इसके लिए उसको कोई दिक्कत न हो, उसका इंटी करना है, उसके अकाउंट में कितने पैसे पड़े हुए हैं, उसकी कोई छोटी-मोटी गलती हो तो उसे ठीक करना है। इन सारी चीजों को रोबस्ट करके बैंक लेवल का एक ईपीएफओ रिड्रेसल सिस्टम हो, ताकि ईपीएफओ की सारी गतिविधियाँ हो सकें, उसके लिए ईपीएफओ श्री जीरो वर्जन लाया जा रहा है। मार्च महीने तक उनके ग्रिवान्स को 100 परसेंट रिजॉल्व करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। आज उसमें अच्छा प्रोग्रेस भी हो रहा है। 2.1 के तहत आज लास्ट एक साल से जो शिकायतें थीं, उनमें 50 परसेंट कटौती हुई है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नं. 285, डॉ. बायरेड्डी शबरी।

FUNDS FOR DROUGHT-PRONE DISTRICTS UNDER NAFCC

***285. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of drought-prone districts in the country that have received financial support under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) during the last three years;

- (b) the specific sectors (water resources, agriculture, health, etc.) that have received funding for adaptation projects in these districts;
- (c) the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilized under NAFCC for drought mitigation projects in drought-prone areas during the last three years; and
- (d) whether any proposals from Andhra Pradesh's drought-prone districts have been approved under NAFCC and if so, the details of such projects along with the current status thereof?

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री
(श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव):**

(क) से (घ): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन निधि (एनएएफसीसी) उन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अनुकूलन संबंधी कार्यकलापों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए स्थापित किया गया था, जो जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील है। एनएएफसीसी को परियोजना मोड में कार्यान्वित किया जाता है और इसके तहत, 27 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 30 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है, जिनकी कुल परियोजना लागत 847.48 करोड़ रूपए है। राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) एनएएफसीसी के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय कार्यान्वयन निकाय (एनआईई)' है।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) द्वारा प्रकाशित "क्लाइमेट हैजर्ड एंड वलनरेबिलिटी एटलस ऑफ इंडिया" के अनुसार, सूखा प्रवण जिलों को उन जिलों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जहां सूखा सामान्यकृत संवेदनशीलता सूचकांक बहुत अधिक, अधिक और मध्यम है। एनएएफसीसी के तहत सहायता प्राप्त लगभग 127 जिलों में से मध्यम, अधिक और बहुत अधिक सूखा-प्रवण जिलों की कुल संख्या 107 है।

एनएएफसीसी परियोजनाओं के तहत लक्षित विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में कृषि, पशुधन, जल, तटीय आर्द्रभूमि प्रबंधन, वन संरक्षण, समुद्र तट संरक्षण और प्रबंधन शामिल हैं। एनएएफसीसी के तहत निधियों को परियोजना-वार आवंटित किया जाता है। 30 एनएएफसीसी परियोजनाओं में से 28 परियोजनाओं में उन जिलों को शामिल किया गया है, जिन्हें मध्यम, अधिक या बहुत अधिक सूखा-प्रवण जिले के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान इन 28 परियोजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत निधियां राशि (लाख रु. में)	नाबार्ड को जारी निधियां राशि (लाख रु. में)	नाबार्ड के स्तर पर उपयोग की गई निधियां राशि (लाख रु. में)
2021-22	5977/-	5977/-	6563/-
2022-23	2094/-	2094/-	2039/-
2023-24	-	-	19/-

(घ) एनएएफसीसी के अंतर्गत "आंध्र प्रदेश के तटीय और शुष्क क्षेत्रों में डेयरी क्षेत्र में जलवायु-क्षम कार्यकलाप" नामक एक परियोजना को आंध्र प्रदेश के 03 जिलों अर्थात्, अनंतपुरामु (अनंतपुर), श्री पोद्दी श्रीरामुलु नेल्लोर (नेल्लोर) और विजयनगरम (विजियानगरम) में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। ये तीनों जिले "क्लाइमेट हैजर्ड एंड वलनरेबिलिटी एटलस ऑफ इंडिया" के अनुसार मध्यम से अत्यधिक

सूखा प्रवण श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आते हैं। इस परियोजना के तहत किए जा रहे कार्यकलापों में मृदा और नमी संरक्षण तथा जल संचयन कार्य, मवेशियों की नस्ल में सुधार, चारा आपूर्ति, डेयरी क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों के संबंध में सरकारी अधिकारियों और किसानों को प्रशिक्षण आदि शामिल हैं।

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI: Thank you, Speaker Sir. In the reply given by the hon. Minister, there is a mention about the climatic intervention project that has been in the dairy sector. This was started in the year 2016 under the rule of Telugu Desam Party, but this project could not be completed due to the inefficiency of the previous Government. This project was supposed to be completed by 2021. I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. What steps have been taken to complete this project?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जिस क्षेत्र के बारे में पूछा है, इसमें आंध्र प्रदेश के तीन जिले अनंतपुर, नेल्लौर और विजयनगरम में, डेयरी में क्लाइमेट चेंज के कारण होने वाले परिवर्तन के कारण यह प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया गया है। प्रोजेक्ट अभी ऑनगोइंग है। इस प्रोजेक्ट में टोटल टारगेटेड बेनीफिशियरीज़ 5,025 हैं। इस प्रोजेक्ट के माध्यम से इन तीनों जिलों में विशेष रूप से जो क्लाइमेट रेगुलेशन है, कैटल के बारे में जो फॉडर और बाकी चीजों हैं, उनमें इंप्रूवमेंट किया गया है। यह प्रक्रिया जारी है और इसका काम शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाएगा।

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI: Sir, my Constituency, Nandyal, has the highest rainfall deficit, that is, about 89 per cent. Out of 29 Mandals, 28 Mandals are rainfed Mandals and 16 Mandals have been declared severely drought-hit areas. I come from Rayalaseema region where the AP Disaster Management Authority has declared about 54 Mandals from Rayalaseema region as drought-hit areas, and

these unique climatic conditions and untimely rainfalls in Rayalaseema region have remained a very serious issue.

I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. Are there any additional schemes and alternative financial benefits for the Rayalaseema region? I am asking this because we have to get our farmers out of debt-trap. Thank you.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक नेशनल एक्शन प्लान और क्लाइमेट चेंज की बात है, इसके माध्यम से आंध्र प्रदेश में इन तीन जिलों के लिए कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। अगर कोई स्पेसिफिक स्टेट एक्शन प्लान ऑफ क्लाइमेट चेंज है, तो उसे अपने राज्य सरकार के द्वारा पता कर सकते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : फर्स्ट टाइम के मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट भी बहुत अच्छी तरह से सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री चमाला किरण कुमार रेड्डी।

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY : Speaker Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister in regard to my State of Telangana, which is facing severe drought in regions such as Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Belgaum and Nizamabad. However, under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, only Mahbubnagar District has received funding for drought mitigation with an allocation of Rs. 24 crore. What is the current status of expenditure of these Rs. 24 crore in Mahbubnagar? Additionally, are these plans getting into other districts which are also drought-affected like Nalgonda and Karimnagar under NAFCC in the near future? Thank you very much.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस एडैप्टेशन प्लान के लिए 847 करोड़ रुपये चार क्षेत्रों के लिए दिए गए थे, पहला कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए, दूसरा जल प्रबंधन के लिए, तीसरा ईको सिस्टम और बायो डायवर्सिटी के लिए और चौथा फॉरेस्ट्री के लिए। उस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, जहां तक तेलंगाना का विषय है, महबूब नगर में कृषि कार्य के लिए दिया गया था, जिस पर अभी कार्रवाई जारी है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. मंजूनाथ बेस्ट कार्डियोलॉजिस्ट डॉक्टर हैं। कभी जरूरत होगी तो आप उनसे सलाह ले सकते हैं।

डॉ. सी. एन. मंजूनाथ।

DR. C. N. MANJUNATH : Many thanks to the hon. Speaker for giving this opportunity to ask a question from the hon. Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Today, in our Constituency, a lot of elephant intrusions are happening across the segments of Bannerghatta, Sathanur and Kanakapura, and the elephants are killing the farmers and also destroying the crops. I want to ask this from the hon. Minister. How much fund is released towards preventive measures from the CAMPA Fund? The CAMPA Fund has got sufficient money. I would request the hon. Minister to release money from the CAMPA Fund to erect a barricade along the 70 kms stretch to prevent elephant intrusions so that this sort of killing and death due to trampling does not occur.

The other thing is that if a Forest Department employee dies, the compensation is about Rs. 25 lakh but if a farmer dies, the compensation is only Rs. 15 lakh. There should be an equal compensation for the farmer.

Also, I request the hon. Forest Minister to immediately release some grants from the CAMPA fund to erect a barricade to prevent the elephant intrusion.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मूल प्रश्न है, वह एडाप्टेशन के संबंध में है, वर्तमान में क्लाइमेट चेंज के कारण एडाप्टेशन में सूखा आदि का विषय है, यह उसके संबंध में है। जहां तक हाथियों का प्रश्न है, उन्होंने हाथियों के उत्पात के विषय में मानव मृत्यु के बारे में कहा है और कैंपा फंड के बारे में डिमांड की है। वह इससे अलग विषय है। माननीय सदस्य अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र का विषय लिखकर कर देंगे तो हम उसका समाधान करेंगे और मैं उनको गाइडलाइन भी उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN: I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what specific steps is the Government taking to ensure that Karnataka's drought-prone districts receive adequate funding and priority under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC), especially considering their vulnerability in the recent years?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कर्नाटक के लिए अलग से फंड उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है, इस फंड के अंतर्गत कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA: Sir, I would like to add to the question on the man-animal conflict. In my constituency of Wayanad, in the past one year, 90 people have been affected by this conflict, and just yesterday, there was an attack by wild animals or wild elephant. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to increase the compensation especially for farmers and ordinary people who are being affected by this man-animal conflict.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह मूल प्रश्न से अलग है। उनका वायनाड तीन ताल्लुका क्षेत्रों में है, मानंतवाड़ी, सुल्तानबथेरी और व्यथिरी में है। मैं वहां खुद गया था, हम लोगों ने पूरी टीम बनायी थी। हमारे द्वारा वहां पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा एकीकृत रूप से कार्य किया गया था। यह कंस्टीट्यूएंशी केरल, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक का एक बड़ा क्षेत्र है, उसके संयुक्त क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत यह कंस्टीट्यूएंशी आती है। चूंकि यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न के साथ नहीं जुड़ा है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार द्वारा किए गए कार्य की कॉपी मैं उनको उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नं. 286, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता।

FAKE UNIVERSITIES

***286. *SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data about the fake universities in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether any legal action has been taken against the fake universities owner and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any data about the students studying in fake universities and if so, the steps taken by the Government in favour of students; and
- (d) the remedial steps taken by the Government apart from issuing a notice to alert the public against such fake University?

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):**

(क) से (घ): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग): फर्जी विश्वविद्यालयों की सूची विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) की वेबसाइट <https://www.ugc.gov.in/universitydetails/Fakeuniversity> पर उपलब्ध है। फिलहाल, इस सूची में 21 संस्थान शामिल हैं। कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखना संबंधित राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। तदनुसार, केन्द्र सरकार ने सभी राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मुख्य सचिवों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे इन संस्थानों को बंद करने के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई करें तथा स्वयं को "विश्वविद्यालय" के रूप में गलत तरीके से प्रस्तुत करते हुए डिग्री प्रदान करके तथा अपने नाम के साथ "विश्वविद्यालय" शब्द का प्रयोग करके छात्रों के साथ धोखा देने और धोखाधड़ी करने में संलिप्त संस्थानों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्रवाई करें। यह भी अनुरोध किया गया कि यदि उनके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे अन्य फर्जी विश्वविद्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं, जो यूजीसी की फर्जी विश्वविद्यालयों की सूची में शामिल नहीं हैं, तो केंद्र सरकार/यूजीसी को सूचित किया जाए।

(घ): यूजीसी द्वारा आम जनता, छात्रों, अभिभावकों और अन्य हितधारकों को सावधान करने हेतु सोशल मीडिया और यूजीसी वेबसाइट के माध्यम से सामान्य जागरूकता के लिए सार्वजनिक नोटिस जारी करने के अतिरिक्त, यूजीसी/सरकार द्वारा ऐसे फर्जी विश्वविद्यालयों के विरुद्ध निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाए गए हैं:

- i. सरकार और यूजीसी ने सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के मुख्य सचिवों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे उन संस्थानों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्रवाई करें जो स्वयं को "विश्वविद्यालय" के रूप में

गलत तरीके से प्रस्तुत करते हुए डिग्री प्रदान करके और अपने नाम के साथ "विश्वविद्यालय" शब्द का प्रयोग करके छात्रों को धोखा देने और धोखाधड़ी करने में शामिल हैं।

- ii. कई स्वयंभू संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों के विरुद्ध एफआईआर दर्ज की गई हैं।
- iii. अवैध डिग्री प्रदान करने वाले अनधिकृत संस्थानों को कारण बताओ नोटिस/चेतावनी नोटिस भी जारी किए गए हैं।

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का समाधान कारक उत्तर दिया है और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने 21 ऐसी फर्जी यूनिवर्सिटीज को वेबसाइट पर डाला है। जो यूनिवर्सिटीज फर्जी डिग्री उपलब्ध कराती हैं, ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज को सिर्फ धोखाधड़ी में ही रखा गया है। क्या मंत्रालय इनकी सजाओं को सख्त करने के लिए कोई सिफारिश करेगा ताकि सामान्य धोखाधड़ी श्रेणी से उठकर ऐसे बच्चे जो फर्जी डिग्री प्राप्त करके अपना जीवन बर्बाद कर लेते हैं, ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए सख्त सजा करने का प्रावधान करेंगे?

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा कन्करेंट लिस्ट में आता है। लॉ एंड ऑर्डर मूलतः स्टेट का विषय है। यह स्वाभाविक है यूजीसी हर सेशन के पहले जो फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उनकी लिस्ट अपनी वेबसाइट पर जारी करता है। इसके साथ-साथ जो रिक्गनाइज्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उनकी भी लिस्ट यूजीसी की वेबसाइट पर रहता है। हम समय-समय पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लेटर लिखते हैं, पिछले अक्तूबर में हमारी सचिव साहब ने सारी राज्य सरकारों को लिखा कि आपके स्टेट में फलां-फलां फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, आप इसकी व्यवस्था कीजिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्रियों से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी सेशन की शुरुआत होती है, माननीय सदस्य बहुत रिप्यूटेड लीडर्स हैं, उनका सोशल मीडिया बहुत एक्टिव रहता है, उसे स्टूडेंट्स भी फॉलो करते हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे अपने सोशल मीडिया में फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की लिस्ट रखें ताकि उस राज्य के विद्यार्थियों को पता चले कि उनके राज्य में कौन सी फेक यूनिवर्सिटी है और वे जालसाजी में न आएं।

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता : सर, इसे पोर्टल पर गया है लेकिन फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की लिस्ट भी दें। अगर हमें वैसे ही पता है कि ये फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं तो इनको बंद करने के लिए क्या सख्त सजा नहीं दी जानी चाहिए? आपने जो पोर्टल पर डाला है, वह जिलेवार विभाजित नहीं है। पूरे देश की यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को बच्चे नहीं देख पाते हैं। क्या आप पोर्टल को सुधार कर उन सूचियों को जिलेवार करेंगे? क्या आप ऐसे राज्यों के नाम घोषित करेंगे जिनको आपने सूचित किया और उसके बावजूद यूनिवर्सिटीज़ कार्यरत हैं? आपने इसका समाधानकारक उत्तर तो दिया, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को राज्यवार विभाजित नहीं किया जो मेरे मूल प्रश्न में था।

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सीनियर मैम्बर को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में लगभग अभी 21 फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं। मैंने पहले ही प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है कि लॉ एंड आर्डर स्टेट का मैटर है। हम डायरेक्टली जाकर हस्तक्षेप करेंगे तो फिर फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर पर प्रश्न आ जाएगा। मेरे पास लिस्ट है, मैं इसे स्टेटवाइज पढ़ देता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या आप ऐसा करने वाले हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : मैं उनके सुझाव को नोट कर लेता हूँ। मेरे पास स्टेटवाइज ब्यौरा है। मैं माननीय सदस्य और बाकी सदस्यों, जिन्हें भी जानकारी चाहिए, वह उपलब्ध करा दूंगा। मुझे लगता है कि यूजीसी टाइम टू टाइम व्यवस्था लेती है और हम रिट पेटिशन भी करते हैं, कोर्ट में भी जाते हैं लेकिन मूलतः लॉ एंड आर्डर स्टेट का विषय है। हम उनसे आग्रह कर सकते हैं कि आप व्यवस्था लें। अगर स्टेट व्यवस्था

लेगी तो उसके ऊपर धोखाधड़ी के केसिज होंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैंने उसे नोट कर लिया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे जी!

... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय : क्या यह लिस्टेड है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : दादा, मैं इतनी गलती नहीं करता, आप करते होंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री ने फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज के बारे में उत्तर दिया है। जैसा अभी सीनियर मैम्बर ने जो कहा है, मैं उनके सवाल में कुछ एड करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने पिछले दस सालों में कितनी फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज पर कार्रवाई की है? ऐसे बहुत बच्चे हैं जिनका भविष्य दांव पर लगा हुआ है। दूरदराज गांवों में एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स की जाती हैं और उन्हें देखकर बच्चे एनरोल कर लेते हैं। उनको पता नहीं होता कि ऑथोराइज क्या है और अनआथोराइज क्या है। इसमें क्लेरिटी लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? अगर बच्चों ने एडमिशन लिया और पासआउट हो गए हैं तो उनके भविष्य के बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है?

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि हम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 12 फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज बंद कर चुके हैं। हमने वर्ष 2014-24 तक, दस सालों में 12 फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज बंद की हैं जबकि वर्ष 2004-2014 में सिर्फ पांच फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज ही बंद की गई थीं।

माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जो दूसरा हिस्सा है, मैंने पहले ही अवगत कराया है कि हम टाइम टू टाइम राज्यों को बोलते हैं। मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि आप अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों को सेंसटाइज करें, सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से करें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपने इसके बारे में पहले बोल दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA : Sir, we know that it is every parents dream that their children become somebody. But the fact is that these kinds of fake institutions are destroying the future of our youths.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether any kind of compensation will be given to these ill-fated or unlucky children whose fate is already at stake.

SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR: Sir, I think this question is quite similar to the previous one. As I mentioned, now according to the UGC Act, we recognize the universities either by Section 2F or Section 3. Other than that, sometimes some people open such kind of institutions which may either may or may not bear the name of a 'university'.

But from time to time, we also notify them. As you know, it is the duty of the State Government to take action because law and order is the pivotal function of the State Government. ... (*Interruptions*) The question is a repetition. So, what can I do?

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे : धन्यवाद स्पीकर सर, मैं लातूर चुनाव क्षेत्र से आता हूँ और माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कुछ नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय भारत में खोलने जा रहा है? यदि हां, तो लातूर जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में नया केंद्रीय विद्यालय बने। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने

पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहा था कि कोई बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूट लातूर के लिए देंगे। इसके लिए क्या कुछ कार्रवाई हो रही है?

डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार : सर, जैसा कि आपको पता है कि यह डायरेक्टली प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है। यह प्रश्न फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज से संबंधित है। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अभी तक लगभग 56 हैं, जो शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंदर हैं। ... (व्यवधान) I think, my colleague Shri Jayant Chaudhary is there. He will answer that.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप कृपया ऐसे डायरेक्शन मत दिया करें कि जयंत चौधरी जी, आप उत्तर दें।
जयंत चौधरी जी।

... (व्यवधान)

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी) : अध्यक्ष जी, वैसे यह प्रश्न मुख्य सवाल से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। यह केंद्रीय विद्यालय से संबंधित सवाल है। अभी-अभी कैबिनेट ने 85 केंद्रीय विद्यालयों के प्रस्तावों को अनुमति दी है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्वेश्चन नं. 287, श्री सौमित्र खान।

MUSEUM PROPOSAL FOR MALLA RAJA

*287. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to develop Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) sites of Bishnupur Parliamentary Constituencies, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to build a museum to showcase the contributions of Malla Raja, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to instal statue of Malla Raja; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क) से (घ) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण बिष्णुपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के 29 स्मारकों/स्थलों सहित पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में स्थित 135 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों का आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार संरक्षण, जीर्णोद्धार और रख-रखाव संबंधी कार्य करता है।

(ख): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री सौमित्र खान : सर, मामला एक साल पुराना है। मेरे राज्य में बिष्णुपुर में मैंने देखा कि बाहर के राज्यों में आपने पैसा अलॉट किया है। बिष्णुपुर आर्कियोलॉजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया के अंदर ही आता है। 3 हजार 275 करोड़ रुपया देश देश के 23 राज्यों में सैंक्शन्ड हुआ है। बिष्णुपुर मॉन्यूमेंट डिस्ट्रिक्ट

के लिए शनेश्वर धाम मंदिर, रासमंच, बिष्णुपुर लालजी मंदिर आदि के लिए क्या कोई प्रावधान है? इनके लिए कुछ भी पैसा सैंक्शन नहीं हुआ है, तो इसके पीछे क्या कारण है?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का उत्तर देने से पूर्व सदन की जानकारी में एक विषय लाना चाहता हूँ कि महाभारत कालीन के सर्वाधिक सूक्ष्म प्रमाण जहां राखीगढ़ी के आर्कियोलॉजिकल एस्कवेशन से मिले हैं, उसके दो ऐसे मूल्स को अभी नए प्रोटेक्टेड मॉन्यूमेंट्स के रूप में पिछले सप्ताह अधिसूचित किया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने बिष्णुपुर मंदिर ... (व्यवधान) नहीं, नहीं, मैं आपके ज्ञानवर्धन के लिए निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। बिष्णुपुर मंदिर परिसर को लेकर माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया है। आर्कियोलॉजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया के अधीनस्थ कुल जितने मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं, उनके रखरखाव, उनके अपकीप मेन्टीनेंस, उनके कन्जर्वेशन को लेकर प्रत्येक वर्ष एक प्रोग्राम बनाया जाता है। उसमें से जहां जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके अनुसार फंड्स का एलोकेशन किया जाता है। हर-एक प्रोटेक्टेड मॉन्यूमेंट को हर साल कन्जर्वेशन की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन जब जैसी जहां आवश्यकता है, तो प्राप्त सूचनाओं के आधार पर फंड एलोकेशन उस तरह से होता है। फंड का एलोकेशन न स्टेटवइज होता है, न मॉन्यूमेंटवाइज होता है। It is requirement based. रिक्वायरमेंट के आधार पर फंड्स एलोकेट किए जाते हैं।

श्री सौमित्र खान : सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या बिष्णुपुर सिटी को नैशनल हेरिटेज सिटी घोषित किया जा सकता है? क्योंकि इससे इसको भी पब्लिसिटी मिलेगी, जो अच्छा है।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचार में नहीं है, लेकिन बिष्णुपुर मंदिर समूह को पहले से ही वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज कमेटी द्वारा अधिसूचित किए जाने हेतु टेन्टेटिव लिस्ट में पहले से ही भारत सरकार की तरफ से प्रस्ताव वहां भेजा जा चुका है।

डॉ. संबित पात्रा : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय। प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय एवं पुस्तकालय की एक वार्षिक आम बैठक एजीएम में इस मुद्दे को उठाया गया था कि भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू

और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व जैसे एडविना माउंटबेटन, जगजीवन राम, और जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के मध्य पत्राचार हुआ था। मगर, वर्ष 2024 के आरंभ में इस एजीएम की मीटिंग अर्थात कार्यवाही वृत्तांत में यह उल्लेख है कि एक व्यक्ति एम.वी.राजन, मार्च, 2008 में इस संस्थान में आए और कुछ दस्तावेजों को चिह्नित किया गया। उन चिह्नित दस्तावेजों को इस संस्थान के तत्कालीन निदेशक की अनुमति से मई, 2008 में तत्कालीन यूपीए अध्यक्ष को 51 कार्टन बॉक्स में भरकर भेज दिया गया। ... (व्यवधान)

सभी दस्तावेज हमारे राष्ट्र के इतिहास को समझने के लिए आवश्यक है। मैं माननीय सस्कृति मंत्री जी से चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले की सत्यता की जांच करवाएं तथा पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से जुड़े इन सभी कागजातों को वापस प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय में उपलब्ध कराएं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रोसीडिंग से एक्सपंज होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि प्रश्न संदर्भित प्रश्न है। सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह कहीं संबद्ध नहीं है। यह उनका सुझाव है। मैंने उनका सुझाव लिखकर रखा है और उस पर उचित कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नम्बर – 288, श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं माननीय सदस्य, मैंने उनको रोक दिया था।

श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, जो नये माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनसे मेरा आग्रह है कि वे प्रयास करें कि जो संबंधित प्रश्न है, उस संबंधित प्रश्न के आस-पास ही प्रश्न पूछें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्वेश्चन नं. 288, श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत।

REGULATORY EXEMPTIONS FOR INDUSTRIES

***288 †SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:
DR. AMAR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the rationale behind exempting certain industries from obtaining approvals, particularly in light of the rising air pollution levels in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessments to determine the potential Environmental Impact of exempting industries from pollution control regulations, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to balance the reduction of compliance burdens for industries with the need to safeguard air and water quality;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to implement alternative monitoring or audit mechanisms to ensure that industries classified under this category adhere to environmental standards; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री

(श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव)

(क) से (ड.): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख): केंद्र सरकार ने वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 21 और जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 25 में संशोधन किया है और उद्योगों की कुछ श्रेणियों को सहमति प्राप्त करने से छूट प्रदान की है। परिणामस्वरूप, यदि उद्योग पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के तहत पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्राप्त करते हैं तो उद्योगों की सफेद श्रेणी को सहमति तंत्र से पूरी तरह से और अन्य श्रेणियों को स्थापित करने की सहमति से छूट देने के लिए अधिसूचनाएं [सा.का.नि. 702 (अ) दिनांक 12-11-2024 (संलग्न अनुबंध-I कृपया देखें [https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(lasyawgss13p1xzangon2zz4\)\)/ViewPDF.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(lasyawgss13p1xzangon2zz4))/ViewPDF.aspx))

वायु अधिनियम की धारा 21(1) के तहत और [सा.का.नि. 703 (अ) दिनांक 12-11-2024 (संलग्न अनुबंध-II कृपया देखें [https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(lasyawgss13p1xzangon2zz4\)\)/ViewPDF.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(lasyawgss13p1xzangon2zz4))/ViewPDF.aspx))

जल अधिनियम की धारा 25 (1) के तहत] जारी की गई हैं। यह छूट न केवल उद्योगों पर अनुपालन भार को कम करेगी बल्कि अनुमोदनों के दोहराव को कम करके व्यापार करने में आसानी को भी बढ़ावा देगी। उद्योगों की कुछ श्रेणियों को छूट प्रदान करने से पर्यावरण पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना सहमति तंत्र को समाप्त करने के बजाय प्रभावी रूप से दो प्रक्रियाओं को एकीकृत करती है। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी) के पास पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान अपनी शर्तों को प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर होगा जिन्हें पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी शर्तों में शामिल किया जाएगा।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) उद्योगों और अन्य क्षेत्रों को प्रदूषण सूचकांक (पीआई) के आधार पर लाल, नारंगी, हरे और सफेद श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत करता है, जोकि उनके द्वारा हुए जल प्रदूषण, वायु प्रदूषण और खतरनाक अपशिष्ट सृजन संबंधी कार्य निष्पादन पर आधारित होता है। प्रदूषण

सूचकांक (पीआई) वर्गीकरण के आधार पर, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रदूषण सूचकांक लाल (पीआई ≥ 60), नारंगी ($40 < \text{पीआई} < 60$), हरा ($21 < \text{पीआई} \leq 40$) और सफेद (पीआई ≤ 20) हैं। उद्योगों की सफेद श्रेणियों को व्यावहारिक रूप से गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योग माना जाता है और उन्हें स्थापित करने और संचालित करने के लिए सहमति प्राप्त करने से छूट प्रदान की गई है।

(ग) से (ड): इस संशोधन और अधिसूचना का प्रयोजन पर्यावरणीय कानूनों के अंतर्गत कुछ उद्योगों द्वारा अनेक स्तरों पर अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया को रोकना था। यह एक दोहराव था क्योंकि पर्यावरण मंजूरी और सहमति के मानदंड परस्पर व्याप्त थे। हालांकि, यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि स्थापित करने के लिए सहमति की शर्तों को पर्यावरण मंजूरी शर्तों में ही एकीकृत कर दिया जाए जिसके लिए एक मानक संचालन कार्य पद्धति जारी की गई है जो **अनुबंध-III** के रूप में संलग्न है।

अनुपालन भार को कम करने के लिए उद्योगों की कतिपय श्रेणियों को छूट देते समय इस बात का समुचित ध्यान रखा गया है कि पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा की शर्तों से समझौता न किया जाए। इसके लिए विस्तृत मानक संचालन कार्य पद्धति (एसओपी) जारी की गई है। इस एसओपी के तहत, पूरी तरह से छूट प्राप्त इकाइयों को राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी) को स्व-घोषणा के रूप में सूचित करना होगा कि वे सभी प्रचलित नियमों और विनियमों का अनुपालन कर रहे हैं। एसपीसीबी यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि ऐसी छूट प्राप्त इकाइयों द्वारा सूचित किए गए कार्यों के अलावा कोई अन्य कार्यकलाप न किया जाए।

स्थापना के लिए सहमति से छूट के मामले में, स्थापना के लिए सहमति में निर्धारित शर्तों को संबंधित एसपीसीबी द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी शर्तों में एकीकृत किया जाएगा, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उद्योग सभी पर्यावरणीय नियमों और विनियमों का अनुपालन कर रहे हैं। पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया के दौरान एसपीसीबी का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व होगा और वह आवश्यकतानुसार आवश्यक निरीक्षण/मूल्यांकन भी कर सकेगा। सफेद श्रेणियों को छोड़कर अन्य

उद्योगों को संचालन की सहमति की शर्तों से कोई छूट प्रदान नहीं की गई है, जिसे उन्हें अलग से प्राप्त करना होगा।

अनुबंध-III

फा.सं. क्यू-15012/2/2022-सीपीडब्लू-पार्ट (1) /ई-240741

भारत सरकार

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

(सीपी प्रभाग)

दूसरी मंजिल, जल विंग, इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन

जोर बाग रोड, अलीगंज

नई दिल्ली-110003

दिनांक: 14 नवंबर, 2024

विषय: जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 21 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक की अनुप्रयोज्यता से कुछ श्रेणियों के औद्योगिक संयंत्रों को छूट देने के लिए अधिसूचना - मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) जारी करने के संबंध में।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 21 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक की अनुप्रयोज्यता से कुछ श्रेणियों के औद्योगिक संयंत्रों को छूट देने के संबंध में सा.का.नि. 703 (अ) दिनांक 12-11-2024 (प्रतिलिपि संलग्न) तथा सा.का.नि. 702 (अ) दिनांक 12-11-2024 के माध्यम से अधिसूचनाएं प्रकाशित की हैं।

जैसा कि उपरोक्त अधिसूचना में प्रावधान है, उक्त अधिसूचना के कार्यान्वयन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए एक मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) अनुपालन हेतु इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न है।

2. एसओपी सभी संबंधितों को अनुपालन एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु परिचालित किया जाता है।

ह./-

(वेद प्रकाश मिश्रा)
संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार
फ़ोन: 2081 9236
ई-मेल: mishra.vp@gov.in

सेवा में,
प्रभागीय प्रमुख, आईए प्रभाग, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय,
अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
अध्यक्ष, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
अध्यक्ष, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियाँ

[पत्र संख्या क्यू-15012/2/2022-सीपीडब्ल्यू-पार्ट(1) / ई-2407411] दिनांक 14-11-2024 का

अनुलग्नक

जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 और वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के अंतर्गत कुछ श्रेणियों के औद्योगिक संयंत्रों को छूट देने के लिए अधिसूचना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी)

जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 21 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक की अनुप्रोज्यता से कुछ श्रेणियों के औद्योगिक संयंत्रों को छूट देने के संबंध में सा.का.नि. 703 (अ) दिनांक 12-11-2024 तथा सा.का.नि. 702 (अ) दिनांक 12-11-2024 द्वारा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना के परिणामस्वरूप, इन अधिसूचनाओं के कार्यान्वयन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित एसओपी जारी की जाती है:

1. उक्त अधिसूचनाओं की अनुसूची में संलग्न सभी उद्योग/गतिविधियां (क्षेत्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत) जिन्हें उपरोक्त संदर्भित अधिसूचना के अनुसार एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी से सीटीई और सीटीओ प्राप्त करने की अनिवार्य शर्त से छूट दी गई है, नीचे दी गई प्रक्रिया का पालन करेंगे:

- क. इन इकाइयों को अपने संचालन के बारे में एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को स्व-घोषणा के रूप में सूचित करना होगा, तथा सभी प्रचलित नियमों और विनियमों का पालन करना होगा। उन्हें कोई सहमति शुल्क देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
- ख. एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी ऐसे उद्योगों/गतिविधियों की सूची अलग से बनाए रखेंगे, जिसे समय-समय पर अद्यतन किया जाएगा।
- ग. एसपीसीबीएस/पीसीसी यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि ऐसी छूट प्राप्त इकाइयों द्वारा सूचित गतिविधियों के अलावा कोई अन्य गतिविधि नहीं की जाएगी।

2. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 (समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित) के अनुसार पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की आवश्यकता वाली परियोजनाओं/गतिविधियों को अलग से सीटीई प्राप्त करने से छूट दी गई है, उन्हें उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना के अनुसार नीचे दी गई प्रक्रिया का पालन करना होगा:

- क. वे उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी से आवश्यक पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त करेंगे।
- ख. सी.टी.ई. की शर्तों को, आवश्यकतानुसार, ई.सी. की शर्तों में निम्नलिखित तरीके से एकीकृत किया जाएगा:

- i. ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत पर्यावरण मंजूरी जारी करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी परियोजना प्रस्तावक (पीपी) के आवेदन के संबंध में एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी, जैसा भी मामला हो, को सूचित करेगा।
 - ii. संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी मामले की जांच करेगा और अपने द्वारा निर्धारित समय सीमा, जो 30 दिनों से कम नहीं होगी, के भीतर उपर्युक्त सक्षम प्राधिकारी को अपनी टिप्पणियां भेजेगा।
 - iii. यदि आवश्यक हो तो एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी अपनी टिप्पणियाँ भेजने से पहले साइट का निरीक्षण कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, यदि आवश्यक हो तो एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी अतिरिक्त जानकारी के लिए पीपी से प्रश्न भी पूछ सकते हैं। एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने में पीपी द्वारा लिया गया कोई भी समय निर्धारित समय सीमा के अतिरिक्त होगा।
 - iv. पर्यावरण मंजूरी देने वाला प्राधिकारी पर्यावरण मंजूरी जारी करते समय अतिरिक्त शर्तों को शामिल करने के लिए संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी की टिप्पणियों पर विचार करेगा, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी शामिल होगा कि पीपी, पर्यावरण मंजूरी जारी करने के 30 दिनों के भीतर एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को अपेक्षित सीटीई शुल्क का भुगतान करेगा।
 - v. ईसी केवल सीटीई शुल्क के भुगतान के बाद ही चालू होगा। सीटीई शुल्क के भुगतान में 30 दिनों से अधिक की देरी होने पर संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा तय किया गया विलम्ब शुल्क लगाया जा सकता है।
- ग. ऐसे उद्योगों/गतिविधियों को एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी से अलग से सीटीओ प्राप्त करना होगा तथा जहां भी आवश्यक हो, प्रचलित नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार कोई अन्य प्राधिकार/अनुमति प्राप्त करनी होगी।

3. उपर्युक्त पैरा 1 और 2 में शामिल न किए गए उद्योगों/गतिविधियों को प्रचलित नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार सीटीई और सीटीओ तथा अन्य अनुमतियां प्राप्त करना आवश्यक होगा।

ह./-

(वेद प्रकाश मिश्रा)
संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चरणदास महंत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के प्रदूषण की स्थिति से बदतर स्थिति मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र कोरबा की है। वहां एयर क्वालिटी 400 है, जो डेंजर का गंभीर लेवल है। यह पॉवर प्लांट के कारण हो रहा है। इसमें एसीसीएल, बाल्को और एनटीपीसी के वैस्ट प्रोडक्ट हैं और फ्लाई ऐश है। उनसे ब्रिक्स तो बनती हैं, लेकिन कई गुना ज्यादा राखड़ पैदा होती है और उसको हर जगह फेंक दिया जाता है। उसके कारण वहां पर बहुत सारी बीमारियां हो रही हैं और वायु तथा पानी प्रदूषित हो रहा है। वहां पर कोयले का लदान और एनटीपीसी में बिजली आदि का लाभ तो सरकार ले रही है, लेकिन बदले में हमारे यहां की जनता को सिर्फ बीमारी दे रही है, जिसमें अस्थमा, टीबी, बोन टीबी और कैंसर जैसी गंभीर बीमारी है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह से जो हमारे यहां गंभीर समस्या है, यहां तक तक कि वहां ओपीडी में डेली 500 मरीज वायु से प्रदूषित होकर आ रहे हैं, उसके लिए सरकार की क्या सोच और उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या प्लान किया है, ताकि, हमें इस प्रकार की बीमारी और प्रदूषण से निजात मिल सके? धन्यवाद।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक वायु प्रदूषण का विषय है, हमारे यहां लगातार मॉनिटरिंग की जाती है। मॉनिटरिंग करके उसकी पूरी सूचना जनता के बीच में रखी जाती है। शेष कार्रवाई राज्य सरकार को करनी होती है।

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चरणदास महंत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बार-बार यही प्रश्न है। मैं इस प्रश्न के बारे में लोक सभा में कई बार बोल चुकी हूँ। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता के लिए यह सरकार क्या करना चाहती है। यदि कुछ करना चाहती है तो उसके लिए जवाब दे।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के 130 शहरों में नेशनल क्लीन एयर प्रोग्राम चलाया जाता है। उसके अंतर्गत उन जिलों में जहां पर वायु प्रदूषण की समस्या है और 130 शहरों में जहां इस प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं, उनके समाधान के लिए हम वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराते हैं और राज्यों को प्रोत्साहित भी करते हैं। हम सभी जिलों में जहां पर वायु प्रदूषण के अनेकों कारण होते हैं, इंडस्ट्री उसका एक कारण है, व्हीकल पॉल्यूशन, डस्ट और वैस्ट मैनेजमेंट भी उसका कारण है, हम उसकी कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग के लिए भी कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं और जो अच्छा कार्य करते हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र नगीना में गुलदार के हमलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने वन्य जीव प्रबंधन और मानव वन्य जीव संघर्ष पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है? इन निधियों का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया गया है और इनका क्या प्रभाव रहा है? क्या सरकार ने धन के उपयोग की निगरानी के लिए कोई तंत्र स्थापित किया है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आप नए सदस्यों का हौसला बढ़ा रहे हैं, इसलिए आपका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न वायु प्रदूषण के संबंध में है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह एनीमल कॉन्फ्लिक्ट के बारे में पूछा है। उनके क्षेत्र में तेंदुए की समस्या है। वह

मुझ से दो दिन पूर्व भी मिले हैं। यह उनके क्षेत्र की समस्या का विषय है, जो इस प्रश्न के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है। उनके क्षेत्र का विषय इस प्रश्न से अलग है। हम इसको बाहर सुलझाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सब ज्ञानवान मत बनिए। जब बोला है कि स्पीकर गलती नहीं करता है तो नहीं करता है।

डॉ. अमर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी श्री फतेहगढ़ साहिब से शुरू होकर लुधियाना शहर से होता हुआ एक बुड्ढा नाला दरिया है। वह सतलुज दरिया में जाता है। उस नाले में इतना प्रदूषण है कि कैंसर, यूरेनियम, फ्लोराइड और पता नहीं उसमें क्या-क्या मिल रहा है। उसके लिए पंजाब सरकार बहुत सालों से कोशिश कर रही है। क्या केन्द्र सरकार बुड्ढा नाला को साफ और स्वच्छ बनाने की कोशिश करेगी?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने पार्ट बी की एग्जम्प्लस की स्टडी कराई है या नहीं? मंत्री जी आपने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। क्या आप आगे स्टडी कराएंगे?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एयर पॉल्यूशन का विषय है। यह स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न आपके संसदीय क्षेत्र से संबंधित है। उसके लिए आप अतिरिक्त रूप से मिल सकते हैं।

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कागज न होने के कारण वर्षों से खेती कर रहे लोगों को मध्य प्रदेश में वन भूमि के पट्टे नहीं मिले हैं। क्या उनके लिए कुछ सोचा है?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय वन भूमि के पट्टों के संबंध में है। माननीय सदस्या को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा वन भूमि के पट्टे उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं। अगर वह वहां प्रयास करेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मध्य प्रदेश में सबसे बड़ी संख्या में वन भूमि के पट्टे उपलब्ध करवाए गए हैं। इसके बारे में सामने वालों को भी पता होगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्वेश्चन नं. 289, श्री जी. कुमार नायक।

**SHORT-TERM REFINANCE LOANS SANCTIONED BY NABARD IN
KARNATAKA**

***289. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total amount of short-term refinance loans sanctioned by NABARD for Karnataka's seasonal agricultural operations during the last five years, along with the actual amount disbursed each year;

(b) whether the Government has considered Karnataka's recent request for an increase in the sanctioned limit for concessional short-term refinance loans to meet the seasonal agricultural needs of the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for reducing the sanctioned limit for Karnataka's short-term refinance loans in 2024-25 despite the State's large agricultural population and significant arid regions; and

(d) whether the Government is aware of the potential impact of this reduction on Karnataka's farmers including increased financial burden and unrest due to restricted access to affordable credit and if so, the details of measures taken/proposed to be taken to address this issue?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क): राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कर्नाटक को मौसमी कृषि कार्यों के लिए स्वीकृत और संवितरित ऋणों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम संख्या	निधि	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	अल्पावधि सहकारी ग्रामीण ऋण निधि (एसटीसीआरसी)	4200.00	5500.00	5483.90	5550.00	5600.00
2	अतिरिक्त मौसमी कृषि परिचालन (एसएओ)-सहकारिताएं	3149.00	2500.00	5414.00*	4500.00	5200.00
3	अल्पावधि क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक निधि (एसटीआरआरबी)	600.00	700.00	723.00	1100.00	1100.00
4	एसएओ से आरआरबी	50.00	800.00	1250.00*	1200.00	1500.00

* वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान सहकारी समितियों को एसएओ और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को एसएओ के अंतर्गत पहले से शामिल की गई विशेष चलनिधि सुविधा के अंतर्गत पुनर्वित्त प्रदान किया गया। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में सहकारी समितियों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को क्रमशः 1,700 करोड़ रुपये और 500 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ विशेष चलनिधि सुविधा प्रदान की गई।

(ख) से (घ): बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र (पीएसएल) सम्बंधी लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में हुई कमी के आधार पर, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) सहकारी बैंकों को अल्पावधिक सहकारी ग्रामीण ऋण निधि (एसटीसीआरसीएफ) की अल्पावधि (मौसमी कृषि परिचालन) (एसटी) एसएओ) निधि और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) को अल्पावधिक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (पुनर्वित्त) निधि (एसटीआरआरबीएफ) सहित विभिन्न निधियों के अंतर्गत वार्षिक आवंटन करता है। पीएसएल के अंतर्गत होने वाली कमी जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में 2.1 लाख करोड़ रुपये थी वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान घटकर 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गई। इसमें कमी में आई गिरावट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संस्थाओं की मांग, सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं और पिछले वर्षों के दौरान धनराशि के उपयोग को ध्यान में रखते हुए एसटीसीआरसीएफ

सहित विभिन्न निधियों के अंतर्गत आवंटन को युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया था। एसटी (एसएओ) निधियों के आवंटन में की गई कमी के परिणामस्वरूप, नाबार्ड द्वारा कर्नाटक को निधि के आवंटन में कमी की गई है।

पीएसएल में कमी वाली निधि में आई गिरावट इस बात का स्पष्ट संकेत है कि बैंक अधिक दृढ़ता से काम कर रहे हैं और पीएसएल के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों, जिन्हें देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास और समावेशी विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है, को और अधिक ऋण देने में सक्षम हैं। कृषि के लिए दिए गए बुनियादी स्तरीय ऋण (जीएलसी) में कर्नाटक का हिस्सा 2.07 लाख करोड़ रुपए रहा, जिसमें वर्ष 2023-24 में 20% की वर्ष-दर-वर्ष वृद्धि हुई तथा देश के समग्र कृषि ऋण में राज्य का हिस्सा 8% से बढ़कर 8.15% हो गया।

किसानों को किफायती ऋण बिना किसी बाधा के उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, बैंकों द्वारा 3 लाख रुपये तक अल्पावधिक कृषि ऋण 7% के ब्याज दर पर प्रदान किए जाते हैं, ताकि वे बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशकों जैसे कृषि सम्बंधी समग्री खरीदने की अपनी कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें और फसल उत्पादन और संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए नकद राशि का आहरण कर सकें। भारत सरकार संशोधित ब्याज सहायता योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत इन ऋणों का समय पर पुनर्भुगतान करने के लिए किसानों को तत्परता से पुनर्भुगतान करने पर 3% का त्वरित पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआई) भी प्रदान करती है। अतः, किसानों के लिए प्रभावी ब्याज दर 4% हो जाती है।

इसके अलावा, किसानों को समय पर ऋण देने में सहकारी बैंकों को निधियों की किसी प्रकार की कमी न होने देने के लिए, नाबार्ड, बैंक की पात्रता के आधार पर अतिरिक्त एसएओ ऋण सुविधा के अंतर्गत बाजार सम्बद्ध दर पर पुनर्वित्तपोषण भी प्रदान करता है। बैंक भारत सरकार की संशोधित ब्याज सहायता योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत 1.5% की दर से ब्याज सहायता और 3% की दर से पीआरआई का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK : Thank you Sir for the opportunity.

I am glad to hear from the hon. Finance Minister that banks in Karnataka are operating robustly and that the interest subvention is helping reduce farmers' interest burden by three per cent for timely repayments.

I would like to bring to your kind notice that cooperative banks in Karnataka supported by NABARD and the State Government provide around Rs. 25,000 crore in short term loans at zero per cent interest to over 35 lakh farmers annually.

In this connection, my question is this. With the short-term refinance loan limit for Karnataka reduced from Rs. 5600 crore to Rs. 2340 crore, how will the Government ensure that the cooperative banks continue to provide zero per cent interest loan to marginal farmers? Will the Ministry consider alternative mechanisms or additional financial support to prevent these farmers from resorting to high interest rates from private lenders which will severely impact their financial stability?

श्री पंकज चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न में ही कहा कि कर्नाटक में सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2023-24 में कर्नाटक में ग्राउंड लेवल क्रेडिट 2.07 लाख करोड़ परसेंट था। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में करीब 20 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। जहां तक किसी लोन का सवाल है अगर आप देखें, जब से यशस्वी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं, उनका विशेष फोकस खेती-किसानी पर रहा है। वर्ष 2014 में ग्राउंड लेवल क्रेडिट लक्ष्य 8 लाख करोड़ था, वर्ष 2024-25 में वह बढ़ाकर 27.5 लाख करोड़ किया गया है।

श्री जी. कुमार नायक : सर, मेरी आशंका यही है कि राज्य और राष्ट्र के स्तर पर ऊपर-ऊपर देखने से कुछ आंकड़े छिप जाते हैं। Several reports have pointed out that the PSL lending by the commercial banks are more concentrated in the urbanised regions, having higher share of branches compared to the backward and rural areas. Hence, the Rural Cooperative Banks which cater primarily to the farmers' needs need to be provided with greater amount of low-cost funds which now has been reduced due to increase in PSL by commercial banks. I agree with what the hon. Minister has said.

Sir, I would like to know whether the Union Government has analysed the per capita PSL in aspirational districts which tend to have lower PSL credit, particularly, by private sector banks on which the Government seems to be relying now. What steps have been taken by the Government to increase PSL credit in aspirational districts? There are two aspirational districts in my constituency in Karnataka. That is why I have this specific question. What action can be taken to ensure that the aspirational districts do get the credit as desired? It is not enough to look at the national point of view, and the State point of view. Please come down to dry and arid areas of Karnataka, and the aspirational districts of Karnataka.

श्री पंकज चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि किसानों के लिए हमारी सरकार लगातार प्रयास कर रही है और जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न है कि छोटे किसानों को ऋण नहीं मिल रहा है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के खातों की संख्या में पिछले तीन वर्षों से लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। अगर वर्ष 2021-22 में देखें तो 11.67 करोड़ खाते थे, वहीं वह वर्ष 2023-

24 में बढ़कर 13.06 करोड़ खाते हो गए। केवल खातों की बात नहीं है, अगर वर्ष 2021-22 में देखें तो 10.59,976 करोड़ रुपये वितरित किए गए थे, वहीं वर्ष 2023-24 में 14,39,991 करोड़ रुपये के लोन छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्वेश्चन नं. 290, श्री विष्णु दयाल राम।

PROMOTION OF TRIBAL AND ETHNIC TOURISM

***290. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote tribal and ethnic tourism in the State of Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details of the plans and programs implemented including the funds allocated and utilized for promotion of tribal and ethnic tourism in the State;
and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor specifying the challenges or constraints, if any, faced by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

- (a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c): Yes, The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of India including tribal and ethnic tourism in the State of Jharkhand, through various initiatives including promotional events, assistance to State Governments for organizing fairs and festivals, participation in exhibitions, websites, social media etc.

The Ministry extends financial support to State Governments and Union Territories for the promotion and development of tourism under its schemes of Domestic Promotion & Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH), Swadesh Darshan, National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Schemes.

The Ministry under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme has identified 'Chandil' in the State of Jharkhand for development. In addition, Ramrekha Dham has also been sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development scheme, a sub scheme of SD 2.0 for an amount of Rs.25 Crore.

List of Projects Sanctioned under various Schemes in the State of Jharkhand during the last five years is enclosed at **Annexure**.

The Government of India under the guidelines for Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) for Development of Iconic

Tourist Centres has approved Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya, Koderma for an amount of Rs.34.87 Crore in the State of Jharkhand.

The Government has also approved the initiative to develop tribal homestays under Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism as part of ‘Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan’. The said intervention includes development of 1000 homestays with support of upto Rs.5.00 Lakh per unit for new construction, up to Rs.3.00 Lakh for renovation and Rs.5.00 Lakh for village community requirements.

ANNEXURE

List of Projects Sanctioned under various Schemes in the State of Jharkhand during the last five years:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Scheme	Year	Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Swadesh Darshan	2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat under Eco Circuit	3044	2804
PRASHAD	2018-19	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar	3679	3495
Domestic Promotion & Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)	2019-20	Bhairavnath Mahotsav	25	25
		Sharad Mahotsav, Netarhat	25	25

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष जी, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में होम स्टे पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और इस दिशा में भारत सरकार के पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा एक अच्छी पहल की गयी है। ऐसे गांवों में जहां पर्यटन की क्षमता है, करीब एक हजार होम स्टे को विकसित करने के लिए योजना बनायी गयी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड जैसे जनजातीय बाहुल्य राज्य में ऐसे होम स्टे की कितनी संख्या है और उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जनजातीय क्षेत्र के लोगों की आजीविका और उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए एक वृहद योजना जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान के नाम से प्रारम्भ की गयी है। उसी के एक उपांग के रूप में, उसी को सपोर्ट करते हुए टूरिज्म मिनिस्ट्री ने एक हजार होम स्टे बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है, जिसमें पांच लाख रुपये एक नया होम स्टे बनाने के लिए और पांच लाख रुपये एक विलेज कम्युनिटी रिक्वायरमेन्ट के लिए और तीन लाख रुपये अगर कोई होम स्टे किसी अपग्रडेशन के लिए आवश्यक होता है तो उसके लिए देने का हमने प्रावधान किया है। अभी राज्य सरकारों से पूरे प्रस्ताव आ जाने के बाद ही कौन से राज्य में कितने होम स्टे एलोकेट होंगे, उसके बारे में कोई ठोस वक्तव्य मैं यहां दे पाऊंगा।

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम : अध्यक्ष जी, यद्यपि पर्यटन को विकसित करने की प्राथमिक जवाबदेही राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की है, तथापि भारत सरकार के द्वारा 'स्वदेश दर्शन स्कीम' और 'प्रसाद स्कीम' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। झारखण्ड राज्य के इको सर्किट टूरिज्म को विकसित करने के लिए 30.44 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस राशि का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया? क्या पूरी राशि का उपयोग किया गया या नहीं किया गया और अगर

नहीं किया गया तो उसके क्या कारण थे? इस दिशा में पूरी राशि का उपयोग हो, उसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी क्या कार्रवाई करने का प्रस्ताव रखते हैं?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'स्वदेश दर्शन स्कीम' के तहत 'Development of Eco Tourism circuit at Dalma-Betla National Park' के लिए भारत सरकार से जो प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन किया गया था, it was one of the 76 projects sanctioned in total, जिनकी कुल लागत लगभग 5200 करोड़ रुपये एस्टीमेट की गई थी। इसमें से लगभग 4949 करोड़ रुपये रिलीज किए जा चुके हैं। इस पर्टिकुलर प्रोजेक्ट में भी 30 करोड़ 44 लाख रुपये का एस्टीमेटेड प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन किया गया था, जिसमें से 28 करोड़ रुपये अब तक रिलीज किए जा चुके हैं। 76 प्रोजेक्ट्स में से 75 प्रोजेक्ट्स, 100 प्रतिशत फिजिकली कंप्लीट हो चुके हैं, ऐसा राज्यों ने हमें संसूचित किया है। इसके बारे में अगर माननीय सदस्य और भी विस्तार से जानकारी चाहते हैं तो उनका मेरे कार्यालय में स्वागत है। वे कभी भी आ जाएं। हम इसके बारे में बैठकर जो भी जानकारी माननीय सदस्य को चाहिए होगी, उनको उपलब्ध करवा देंगे।

श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र वलसाड में वलसाड, नवसारी और डांग की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में तीथल, नारगोल बीच, उमरगाम बीच, विल्सन हिल्स, सापुतारा और डॉन हिल के साथ-साथ रामायण से जुड़े हुए शबरी धाम और उनाई माता जैसे पवित्र तीर्थ स्थान भी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की इन्हें 'स्वदेश दर्शन योजना' में शामिल करने की कोई योजना है? अगर योजना है तो हमारे क्षेत्र को यह एक नई दिशा देने का काम करेगी।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य का एक बहुत अच्छे प्रस्ताव और बहुत पोटेंशियल वाले क्षेत्र के बारे में ध्यान आकर्षित करवाने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

जैसा कि हम सब की जानकारी में है कि टूरिज्म प्राइमरली स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी है। राज्य सरकार इस पर प्रस्ताव बनाकर भेजे तो निश्चित रूप से तय प्रावधानों के तहत उस पर कार्रवाई करने का प्रयास, जो उपलब्ध संसाधन हैं, उनके तहत करने का प्रयास हम कर सकते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्वेश्चन नं. 291, श्री जी. सेल्वम।

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

***291. †SHRI G. SELVAM:**

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government provides skill development or upskilling programs through Employment Exchanges to enhance employability in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of career counselling services available at Employment Exchanges to guide job seekers and the number of skill development and counselling programs conducted through Employment Exchanges in the last three years;
- (c) the number of job placements facilitated through Employment Exchanges in the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) the details of the comparison of Employment Exchanges' performance in urban and rural areas;
- (e) whether there is a mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of Employment Exchanges, if so, the details thereof;

- (f) the details of the efforts made by the Government to address the regional disparity in access to Employment Exchange services; and
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that marginalised groups, including women and persons with disabilities, benefit from Employment Exchange services?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया):

(क) से (छ): विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (छ): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की नौकरियों, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन रोजगार मेलों की जानकारी, नौकरी खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि सहित करियर से संबंधित सेवाएं डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से प्रदान करने के लिए वन-स्टॉप समाधान है। एनसीएस योजना का एक उद्देश्य रोजगार कार्यालयों को मॉडल करियर केंद्रों (एमसीसी) में रूपांतरित करना है।

नौकरी चाहने वालों की रोजगार क्षमता, डिजिटल और करियर कौशल को बढ़ाने और युवाओं को आवश्यक रोजगार योग्य कौशल की एक श्रृंखला से सशक्त और सुसज्जित करने के लिए, एनसीएस पोर्टल अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऑनलाइन रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि कार्यक्रम, डिजिटल कौशल वृद्धि कार्यक्रम और स्व-गतिशील (सेल्फ-पेस) करियर कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रदान करता है।

इसके अलावा, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर एक मॉड्यूल है जो अनुमोदित करियर परामर्शदाताओं द्वारा करियर परामर्श और मार्गदर्शन सेवाएं प्रदान करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। 15.11.2024 तक लगभग 1150 करियर परामर्शदाताओं को एनसीएस पोर्टल पर शामिल किया गया है। बैंकिंग, वित्त और बीमा,

टेलीकॉम, आईटी-आईटीईएस, खाद्य उद्योग, स्वास्थ्य आदि जैसे 52 क्षेत्रों में 3600 से अधिक प्रकार की नौकरियों की जानकारी भी पोर्टल पर www.ncs.gov.in पर उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

एनसीएस पोर्टल स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) के साथ एकीकृत है जिसे विशेष रूप से नौकरियों और उद्यमशीलता के अवसरों के लिए एक ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण मंच के माध्यम से व्यक्तियों की स्किलिंग, रि-स्किलिंग और अप-स्किलिंग के लिए डिज़ाइन और विकसित किया गया है। एनसीएस पोर्टल को एसआईडीएच के साथ एकीकृत करने से एसआईडीएच पर कुशल नौकरी चाहने वालों (रोजगार/बेरोजगार) के लिए एनसीएस पोर्टल का लाभ उठाने और नौकरी चाहने वालों (रोजगार/बेरोजगार) के लिए एसआईडीएच द्वारा दी जाने वाली कौशल सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ है।

राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत आंकड़ों के आधार पर रोजगार कार्यालयों से संबंधित विभिन्न मापदंडों (नियोक्ता, नौकरी चाहने वाले, रिक्तियां, प्लेसमेंट आदि) पर राज्यवार डेटा रोजगार कार्यालय सांख्यिकी में (<https://dge.gov.in/dge/dge-publications-reports->) पर उपलब्ध है।

मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में दिव्यांगजनों और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के नौकरी चाहने वालों को रोजगार/करियर संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए क्रमशः 24 दिव्यांगजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा केंद्र और 25 अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा केंद्र समर्पित किए हैं। दिव्यांगजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा केंद्र व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, करियर परामर्श, अनौपचारिक व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं, रेफरल सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं और आउटरीच गतिविधियाँ भी संचालित करते हैं, तथा नौकरी चाहने वालों दिव्यांगजनों को व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास की प्रक्रिया में सहायता करते हैं। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा केंद्र (एनसीएससी) शिक्षित अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति

के नौकरी चाहने वालों की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए परामर्श, कोचिंग और प्रशिक्षण जैसे विभिन्न उपाय करते हैं।

एनसीएस पोर्टल महिला उम्मीदवारों के कौशल और रोजगार को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विशेष रूप से महिलाओं पर केंद्रित विभिन्न अवसर और सुविधाएँ भी प्रदान करता है। नौकरी चाहने वाली महिलाओं के लिए विशिष्ट नौकरियों को आसानी से खोजने और आवेदन करने में मदद करने के लिए एनसीएस पोर्टल होम पेज पर “महिलाओं के लिए नौकरियां” प्रदर्शित की जाती हैं। एनसीएस विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के लिए नौकरी मेले और करियर संवर्धन कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।

मंत्रालय ने देश भर में 407 मॉडल करियर केंद्रों (एमसीसी) को मंजूरी दी थी। ये केंद्र स्थानीय युवाओं और अन्य नौकरी चाहने वालों को प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से तथा करियर परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से नौकरी के अवसरों से जोड़ते हैं। इस प्रकार ये मॉडल करियर केंद्र (एमसीसी) राज्यों और अन्य संस्थानों के सहयोग से आउटरीच गतिविधियों के माध्यम से नौकरी चाहने वालों और नियोक्ताओं के लिए रोजगार मेलों के आयोजन, नियोक्ताओं को संगठित करने, स्थानीय स्तर पर करियर परामर्श प्रदान करने आदि के लिए एक केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

SHRI G. SELVAM : Thank you, hon. Speaker Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

How many individuals have benefitted from skill development initiatives conducted through employment exchanges in the last three years?

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल प्रश्न स्किल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि देश में जिस तरह से मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर बढ़ रहा है, सर्विस सेक्टर बढ़ रहा है, उस स्थिति में राज्य सरकार की ओर से, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से नम्बर ऑफ टाइप के इनिशिएटिव्स और आईआईटी के द्वारा उसको ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है।

वर्तमान समय में इस बजट में भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो लाख करोड़ रुपये के खर्च से 4.1 करोड़ जॉब निर्माण का लक्ष्य रखा है। उसमें भी स्किल डेवलपमेंट एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय रखा गया है। स्किल डेवलपमेंट और स्किल एनहांसमेंट के लिए हर सेक्टर में कलस्टर बेस्ड स्किलिंग हो, उसके लिए हब और स्पोक की व्यवस्था के द्वारा, जिस एरिया में जिस टाइप की इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, जिस टाइप की स्किल की आवश्यकता है, वैसा ही सिलेबस बनाकर उनकी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।

SHRI G. SELVAM : Are there any plans to expand the scope of skill development and counselling programmes through employment exchanges in tier-2 and tier-3 cities?

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्किल डेवलपमेंट को रोजगार के साथ जोड़ने के लिए हमने नेशनल करियर सर्विस पोर्टल को इंटीग्रेट किया है। उसमें हमने ई-श्रम पोर्टल को भी इंटीग्रेट किया है। उसमें स्किल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के पोर्टल को भी इंटीग्रेट किया गया है, ताकि जहां जिस टाइप की स्किल वाली मेनपावर उपलब्ध है, उसको इंटीग्रेट करके नेशनल करियर सर्विस पोर्टल के द्वारा एम्प्लॉयर और एम्प्लॉइज को जोड़कर उसको अपने करियर के लिए अपॉर्च्युनिटी मिले, रोजगार के लिए अपॉर्च्युनिटी मिले, उसके लिए प्रयास किया गया है।

12.00 hrs

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री राजीव राय, आप अपनी बात एक सेकेंड में पूछिए, अब बारह बजने वाले हैं।

श्री राजीव राय : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तीन वर्षों में कितने लोगों की कटौती हुई, छंटनी हुई और कितने लोग बेरोजगार हो गए, जिसका डेटा क्या अभी सरकार के पास है और क्या संविदा पर नौकरी करने वालों को स्थायी करने का आपका कोई विचार है?

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रोजगार के साथ जुड़ना और उनके लिए और अच्छी जगहों पर रोजगार की अपॉर्चुनिटी हो, तो वहां माइग्रेट होना, यह स्वभाविक है, लोग जुड़ते भी रहते हैं और कई लोग दूसरे जॉब्स भी ज्वाइन करते रहते हैं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EMPLOYMENT ISSUES IN NARSAPUR AND VEMAGAL INDUSTRIAL AREA

***292. SHRI M. MALLLESH BABU :**

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

- (a) whether employment under different categories are provided at a maximum extent to the outsiders of the districts and State in large and medium scale industries functioning in the Narsapur and Vemagal industrial areas in Kolar Lok Sabha Constituency in spite of the fact that as per Dr. Sarojini Mahishi recommendations, the employment to the local aspirants should be considered on priority upto an extent of 70% and thereafter to others;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether people who are being hired on a contract basis are being terminated after completion of eleven months and such employees are considered neither for regularization nor for continuation; and
- (d) if so, whether the Government intends to frame rules and regulations for welfare of such employees?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF
YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):**

(a) and (b): According to information received from Government of Karnataka, as per Karnataka Industrial Policy 2020-25, mega large and medium scale industries have to provide overall 70% and Group D 100% employment to Kannadigas. Employment provided to Kannadigas in different categories (Group A, B, C and D) in Narasapura and Vemgal Industrial Areas are 87.926% and 79.277%, respectively.

(c) and (d): Further, Government of Karnataka has informed that there are no such cases that have been reported. Under labour Laws, statutory welfare provision are extended to all employees irrespective of their status.

नदी प्रदूषण

*293. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में नदी किनारे स्थित शहरों और औद्योगिक इकाइयों के कारण नदियां प्रदूषित हो रही हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) नदियों में अपशिष्ट/औद्योगिक अपशिष्टों के विसर्जन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं, और
- (ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री

(श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव)

(क) और (ख) नदियों में प्रदूषण का प्रमुख कारक, शहरों/कस्बों से अशोधित या आंशिक रूप से शोधित मल-जल और औद्योगिक बहिःस्रावों के निस्सरण, ठोस अपशिष्ट का अनुचित प्रबंधन, मल-जल/अपशिष्ट शोधन संयंत्रों के संचालन और रखरखाव में समस्याएं, जल मिश्रण की कमी और प्रदूषण के अन्य बिखरे हुए स्रोत हैं।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योग (जीपीआई) को एक ऐसे उद्योग के रूप में परिभाषित किया है जो अपशिष्टों को जल स्रोतों में निस्सरित कर रहा है और (क) खतरनाक पदार्थों (पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के तहत खतरनाक रसायनों का उत्पादन, भंडारण और आयात नियम, 1989 की अनुसूची-I, भाग-II के अंतर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए अनुसार) की हैंडलिंग कर रहा है और/या (ख) 100 किलोग्राम प्रति दिन या उससे अधिक बीओडी भार वाले अपशिष्टों का उत्पादन कर रहा है। एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, देश में कुल 3,519 अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योग हैं। एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी से प्राप्त जीपीआई की राज्य-वार स्थिति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

सीपीसीबी ने (वर्ष 2019 और वर्ष 2021 में निगरानी की गई 603 नदियों) में से 279 नदियों पर 311 प्रदूषित नदी खंडों की पहचान की है। वर्ष 2022 में अभिज्ञात किए गए प्रदूषित नदी खंडों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) सीपीसीबी द्वारा अभिज्ञात किए गए प्रदूषित नदी खंडों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए, संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा गठित "नदी पुनरुद्धार समिति" (आरआरसी) नामक चार सदस्यीय समिति द्वारा कार्य योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं, ताकि सीपीसीबी द्वारा अभिज्ञात किए गए सभी

प्रदूषित नदी खंडों को स्नान के प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयुक्त (अर्थात बीओडी <3 mg/L और एफसी <500 MPN/100 mL) बनाया जा सके।

इन कार्ययोजनाओं में स्रोत नियंत्रण (नगरीय मल-जल प्रबंधन, औद्योगिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन), नदी जलग्रहण/बेसिन प्रबंधन (अच्छी सिंचाई पद्धतियों को अपनाना, शोधित मल-जल का पुनःउपयोग, भूजल पुनर्भरण पहलू), बाढ़ समतल क्षेत्र संरक्षण और उसका प्रबंधन (जैव-विविधता पार्कों की स्थापना, अतिक्रमण हटाना, वर्षा जल संचयन, नदी के दोनों किनारों पर वृक्षारोपण), पारिस्थितिकी/पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह (ई-फ्लो) और वाटरशेड प्रबंधन जैसे पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है। इन कार्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की समीक्षा राज्य स्तर पर आरआरसी द्वारा और केंद्रीय स्तर पर जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित केंद्रीय निगरानी समिति (सीएमसी) द्वारा की जाती है।

नदियों में अपशिष्ट/औद्योगिक बहिःस्रावों को निस्सरित करने से रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उद्योगों से भूमि की सतह पर/जल निकायों में निस्तारित किए जाने वाले बहिःस्रावों, संचालन या प्रक्रियाओं के लिए मानकों का निर्माण करना और अधिसूचना जारी करना; राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) द्वारा संस्थापित/संचालित और नियमित निगरानी के लिए सहमति तंत्र के माध्यम से इन मानकों को लागू करना; जल गुणवत्ता के आकलन के लिए निगरानी नेटवर्क की स्थापना करना; जल निकायों में बहिःस्रावों के सीधे निस्सरण की जांच करने के लिए ऑनलाइन सतत अपशिष्ट निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) की स्थापना करना; स्वच्छतर उत्पादन प्रक्रियाओं को बढ़ावा देना; शहरों में मल-जल शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना; लघु उद्योग इकाइयों के समूह के लिए साझा अपशिष्ट शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी) ने अपने अधीनस्थ स्वायत्त निकाय, भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद (आईसीएफआरई), देहरादून के माध्यम

से वानिकी कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से तेरह प्रमुख नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की है। इन नदियों में झेलम, चिनाब, रावी, ब्यास, सतलुज, यमुना, ब्रह्मपुत्र, लूनी, नर्मदा, गोदावरी, महानदी, कृष्णा और कावेरी शामिल हैं। एमओईएफएंडसीसी द्वारा डीपीआर को जून 2022 में कार्यान्वयन के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने और संधारणीय स्वच्छता प्रदान करने के लिए नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम (एनजीपी) के तहत राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :

- i. अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) का वार्षिक निरीक्षण करना : जीपीआई का निरीक्षण वर्ष 2017 में शुरू हुआ। वर्ष 2024 में, निरीक्षण के 7वें चरण में 4246 अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) की सूची बनाई गई है। अब तक निरीक्षित 2487 जीपीआई में से 1425 जीपीआई मानदंडों का अनुपालन करने वाले हैं, 572 में मानदंडों का अनुपालन नहीं हो रहा है तथा 490 संचालन योग्य नहीं हैं। मानदंडों का अनुपालन नहीं करने वालों (572 जीपीआई) में से 15 जीपीआई को बंद करने का नोटिस जारी किया गया है तथा 557 जीपीआई को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप बीओडी भार वर्ष 2017 में 26 टन प्रति दिन (टीपीडी) से घटकर वर्ष 2022 में 13.73 टीपीडी हो गया है और बहिःस्राव निस्सरण में लगभग 28.6% की कमी आई है, जो वर्ष 2017 में 349 एमएलडी से घटकर वर्ष 2022 में 249.31 एमएलडी हो गया है।
- ii. एनएमसीजी में, गंगा और यमुना नदी पर नदी के जल की गुणवत्ता; मल-जल शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) के निष्पादन आदि की निरंतर निगरानी के लिए एक ऑनलाइन डैशबोर्ड "प्रयाग" शुरू किया गया है;

- iii. गंगा नदी के किनारे बसे पांच राज्यों के 4,507 चिन्हित गांवों में पृथक घरेलू शौचालयों का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। गंगा के किनारे बसे इन सभी गांवों को अब खुले में शौच से मुक्त (ओडीएफ) घोषित कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, अभी तक गंगा नदी के किनारे बसे 3,679 गांवों को ओडीएफ संधारणीयता (ओडीएफ प्लस) प्राप्त करने वाले गांव घोषित किया गया है;
- iv. उत्तर प्रदेश के सात जिलों (मिर्जापुर, बुलन्दशहर, हापुड, बदायूँ, अयोध्या, बिजनौर और प्रतापगढ़) में सात गंगा जैव विविधता पार्क स्थापित किए गए हैं;
- v. आर्द्रभूमि संरक्षण : उत्तर प्रदेश (3), बिहार (1) और झारखंड (1) में 5 प्राथमिकता वाली आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए मंजूरी दी गई है;
- vi. एनएमसीजी ने राज्य वन विभाग के माध्यम से गंगा नदी के मुख्य तट पर वानिकी कार्यकलाप परियोजना लागू की है। लगभग 398 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 33,024 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वनरोपण किया गया है;
- vii. केंद्रीय अन्तर्स्थलीय मात्स्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीआईएफआरआई) द्वारा कार्यान्वित विशेष परियोजना के तहत मत्स्य जैव विविधता और नदीय डॉल्फिन के शिकार आधार को संरक्षित करने और गंगा बेसिन में मछुआरों की आजीविका सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वर्ष 2017 से गंगा में कुल 105 लाख इंडियन मेजर कार्प (आईएमसी) फिंगरलिंग्स को पाला गया है;
- viii. भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान (डब्ल्यूआईआई), देहरादून और राज्य वन विभाग के सहयोग से डॉल्फिन, ऊदबिलाव, हिल्सा, कछुए और घड़ियाल जैसी जलीय प्रजातियों के लिए विज्ञान आधारित प्रजाति पुनःप्राप्ति कार्यक्रम, बचाव और पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम में डॉल्फिन, ऊदबिलाव, हिल्सा, कछुए और अन्य नदी प्रजातियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और इनकी जैव विविधता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार दिखाया है;

- ix. उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एनएमसीजी को उसके निर्धारित कार्यों जैसे (क) मृदा क्षरण को रोकने के लिए वृक्षारोपण; (ख) जन जागरूकता/भागीदारी अभियानों का प्रबंधन; (ग) जैव विविधता संरक्षण के लिए संवेदनशील नदी क्षेत्रों की गश्त; (घ) घाटों की गश्त, आदि को पूरा करने में सहायता करने के लिए गंगा टास्क फोर्स (जीटीएफ) का गठन किया गया था।
- x. गंगा नदी की सफाई और संरक्षण के प्रयासों के प्रति लोगों में जिम्मेदारी और सहभागिता की भावना पैदा करने के लिए व्यापक जन जागरूकता अभियान चलाए गए हैं। इनमें गंगा उत्सव, नदी उत्सव, नियमित सफाई अभियान और वृक्षारोपण अभियान, घाट पर योग, गंगा आरती आदि शामिल हैं। इन प्रयासों को गंगा प्रहरी, गंगा विचार मंच, गंगा दूत आदि जैसे समर्पित गंगा रक्षकों का भी सहयोग प्राप्त है।
- xi. औद्योगिक बहिःस्रावों के प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए, एनएमसीजी ने साझा बहिःस्राव शोधन संयंत्र (सीईटीपी) की 5 औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं अर्थात् जाजमऊ सीईटीपी (20 एमएलडी), बंधर सीईटीपी (4.5 एमएलडी), उन्नाव सीईटीपी (2.65 एमएलडी), मथुरा सीईटीपी (6.25 एमएलडी) और गोरखपुर सीईटीपी (4.5 एमएलडी) को मंजूरी दी है। मथुरा सीईटीपी (6.5 एमएलडी) और जाजमऊ सीईटीपी (20 एमएलडी) परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं।
- (ड) सीपीसीबी, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) के समन्वय में राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनडब्ल्यूएमपी) के तहत 645 नदियों पर 2155 स्थानों सहित 4736 स्थानों पर जलीय संसाधनों की जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी करता है। केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम- प्रदूषण नियंत्रण- पर्यावरण निगरानी कार्यक्रम के तहत संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी और सीपीसीबी के क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय के माध्यम से जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एमओईएफएंडसीसी द्वारा स्वीकृत राशि इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
राशि (करोड़ में)	15.50	12.17	20.58

इसके अलावा, गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम (एनजीपी) के अंतर्गत 6,255 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी) मल-जल शोधन क्षमता के विकास और स्थापना हेतु 32,513 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कुल 203 मल-जल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। 3327 एमएलडी की मल-जल शोधन क्षमता का विकास किया गया है। वर्ष 2021-22 से 15 नवंबर 2024 तक भारत सरकार द्वारा एनएमसीजी को कुल 7921.6 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं और एनजीपी के तहत विभिन्न परियोजनाओं/कार्यकलापों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एनएमसीजी द्वारा विभिन्न एजेंसियों को 7,574.25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित की गई है।

विवरण I

देश में अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) की अनुपालन स्थिति

(एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी से प्राप्त स्थिति)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जीपीआई की संख्या	स्वयं द्वारा बंद किये गये जीपीआई की संख्या	प्रचालनरत जीपीआई की संख्या	पर्यावरणीय मानकों का अनुपालन करने वाले जीपीआई की संख्या	पर्यावरणीय मानकों का अनुपालन नहीं करने वाले जीपीआई की संख्या	पर्यावरणीय मानकों का अनुपालन नहीं करने पर जिन जीपीआई के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है उनकी संख्या		
							कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी	बंद करने का निर्देश जारी	इकाई को पत्र/निर्देश
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	200	3	197	194	3	3	0	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	असम	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
5	बिहार	78	19	59	44	15	15	0	0

6	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	35	6	29	21	8	1	7	0
8	दमन दीव और दादरा नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	दिल्ली	196	34	162	155	7	2	5	0
10	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	गुजरात	25	2	23	20	3	2	0	1
12	हरियाणा	1140	174	966	956	10	5	5	0
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
15	झारखंड	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
16	कर्नाटक	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
17	केरल	23	2	21	19	2	2	0	0
18	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	महाराष्ट्र	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
22	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	मेघालय	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
24	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	नगालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	ओडिशा	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
27	पुदुचेरी	5	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
28	पंजाब	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
29	राजस्थान	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
30	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	तमिलनाडु	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	तेलंगाना	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
33	त्रिपुरा	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1644	410	1234	1179	55	0	55	0
35	उत्तराखंड	67	9	58	57	1	0	1	0
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	56	8	48	48	0	0	0	0
	कुल	3519	669	2850	2746	104	30	73	1

विवरण II

वर्ष 2022 में अभिज्ञात प्रदूषित नदी खंडों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पीआरएस की कुल संख्या
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1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	3
2.	असम	10
3.	बिहार	18
4.	छत्तीसगढ	6
5.	दमन एवं दीव, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	1
6.	दिल्ली	1
7.	गोवा	6
8.	गुजरात	13
9.	हरियाणा	3
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9
11.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	8
12.	झारखंड	9
13.	कर्नाटक	17
14.	केरल	18
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	19
16.	महाराष्ट्र	55
17.	मणिपुर	13
18.	मेघालय	7
19.	मिजोरम	3
20.	नगालैंड	4
21.	ओडिशा	7
22.	पुदुचेरी	3
23.	पंजाब	5
24.	राजस्थान	14
25.	तमिलनाडु	10
26.	तेलंगाना	9
27.	त्रिपुरा	1
28.	उत्तर प्रदेश	17
29.	उत्तराखंड	9
30.	पश्चिम बंगाल	13
कुल योग		311

POLICY TO RECONCILE WORK AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES***294. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:**

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

- (a) whether the Government encourages all States to adopt and implement legislation and policies designed to promote the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities, including increased flexibility in working arrangements to provide care facilities for children and other dependents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government ensures that both women and men have access to maternity or paternity leave, parental leave and other forms of leave and are not discriminated against while availing such benefits; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

(a) to (d): Government has taken measures to promote balance between work and family responsibilities. In 2017, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 was amended which, inter alia, provides for paid maternity leave of 26 weeks for woman employees; 3 months to a woman who legally adopts a child below the age of three months; 12 weeks to a commissioning mother; 6 weeks in case of miscarriage; two

breaks during her daily work schedule for nursing her child until the child reaches fifteen months of age. Every establishment with fifty or more employees must provide a crèche facility, either separately or alongside other common facilities.

In case where the nature of work assigned to a woman is of such nature that she may work from home, the employer may allow her to do so after availing of maternity benefit for such period and on such conditions as the employer and the woman may mutually agree.

These provisions have been incorporated in the Code on Social Security, 2020.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is enforced by the Central Government and State Governments in their respective jurisdiction.

'The Palna' (formerly National Crèche Scheme for children of working mothers), a centrally sponsored scheme is implemented through states/union territories w.e.f. 01.01.2017 to provide crèche/day care facilities to children (in the age group of 6 months to 6 years).

The Government has recently issued an advisory on 31.01.2024, which, inter-alia, requires balance between employment and care responsibilities, viz, every employer should:

- (a) ensure a balance between employment and caregiving responsibilities for both men and women to foster an equitable workplace, including implementing family-friendly measures such as paternity leave, parental leave, family emergency leave and flexible working arrangements.
- (b) take measures that not only encourage women but also men to take up flexible working time arrangements, including teleworking, to participate in care responsibilities.

JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA

***295. SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) sanctioned and made operational since 2014 and district-wise in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) the number of JNVs constructed and shifted to their permanent sites, during the last five years including Maharashtra, year-wise;
- (c) the details of candidates registered, appeared and selected against total number of seats available for admission to Class-VI in JNVs during the last two academic years, JNV-wise;

- (d) the details of the growth in students enrolment in JNVs and the performance of students in board examination, during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise in Himachal Pradesh;
- (e) the achievements of JNV students in competitive examinations and the number of JNV students secured admissions in foreign university/colleges during the last five years, year-wise and district-wise in Himachal Pradesh;
- (f) the guidelines issued by the Government for establishment of JNV along with the steps being taken by the Government to address the infrastructure and demand gap in JNVs;
- (g) whether the Government has any plans to open new JNVs in the Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Mahendergarh districts in Haryana and Thane in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) the details of the problems in JNVs regarding construction of playground, availability of staff and other facilities in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

- (a) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages for opening of a JNV in each district of the country. Total 91 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned since 2014, which includes 28 JNVs sanctioned on 06.12.2024. 66 JNVs have been made operational since the year 2014, which include 10 JNVs

sanctioned before 2014. All the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh State have been covered under the scheme are functioning smoothly.

(b) During last 05 years and the current year, 54 JNVs have been constructed and shifted to their permanent site, including 02 JNVs in Maharashtra State. Year-wise numbers of such JNVs are as under:

Year	No. of JNVs shifted to permanent site
2019-20	02
2020-21	07
2021-22	09
2022-23	16
2023-24	15
2024-25	05

(c) JNV-wise details of candidates registered, appeared and selected against total number of seats available in JNVs for admission to Class VI during the last two academic years 2022-23 and 2023-24 are available at <https://navodaya.gov.in/nvs/en/Admission-JNVST/Admission-Notifications/> link of NVS official website.

d) The State / UT-wise details in students enrolment in JNVs, during the last 05 years, are given in the enclosed **Statement- I**. The district-wise such details in Himachal Pradesh, are as under:

10	Lahaul and Spiti	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
11	Solan	100.00	100.00	98.8	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Una	98.72	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.39	100.00	98.7	100.00	100.00

e) As per information received from NVS, no student of JNVs of Himachal Pradesh has reportedly secured admission in foreign University / Colleges. The year-wise details of achievements of JNV students across the country, including Himachal Pradesh, in competitive examination during the last five years, are as follows:-

Year	JEE Mains			JEE Advanced			NEET		
	Appeared	Qualified	%	Appeared	Qualified	%	Appeared	Qualified	%
2020	8237	3628	44.04	3628	1076	29.66	13332	11027	82.71
2021	10247	4292	41.89	2770	1121	40.47	17520	14025	80.05
2022	7585	4296	56.64	3000	1010	33.67	24807	19352	78.01
2023	11458	4726	41.25	3796	1228	32.30	23360	17809	76.24
2024	12071	4352	36.05	3126	1083	34.64	24529	19813	80.77

(f) and (g) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is

constructed. Sanction and opening of new JNVs depend on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures.

Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts of Haryana and Thane district of Maharashtra have already been covered under the scheme. Newly carved out Charkhi Dadri district of Haryana does not have a JNV. However, the candidates from the newly bifurcated district in which JNV is not sanctioned are permitted to appear for admission to the JNV which is located in the unified undivided old district.

A total number of 620 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been covered under PM SHRI Scheme, which focus on further strengthening the infrastructure and other amenities of the existing schools.

(h) All the JNVs of Himachal Pradesh are functioning at their permanent sites with requisite infrastructure / facilities and staff. To address the geographical constraints, sports infrastructure suitable for hilly terrain, has been provided in all the 12 JNVs of Himachal Pradesh.

STATEMENT I

State-wise details of students enrollment in JNVs during last 05 years

S. No.	State / UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	655	712	782	797	824
2	Andhra Pradesh	6979	7168	7256	6841	6556

3	Arunachal Pradesh	4943	5286	5584	5557	5403
4	Assam	12172	12910	13416	13329	12897
5	Bihar	17618	18610	18869	18124	17302
6	Chandigarh	517	535	543	531	591
7	Chhattisgarh	9645	10529	11475	11673	11841
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1191	1203	1239	1261	1247
9	Delhi	868	923	918	845	726
10	Goa	759	751	782	767	775
11	Gujarat	11448	12854	13652	13783	14257
12	Haryana	9966	10712	11045	10709	10617
13	Himachal Pradesh	5415	5705	5881	5834	5805
14	Jammu and Kashmir	6062	6663	6907	7006	6699
15	Jharkhand	11339	11777	12044	11954	12008
16	Karnataka	13963	14539	15376	14882	14069
17	Kerala	6916	7227	7509	7285	7034
18	Ladakh	935	977	986	900	866
19	Lakshadweep	143	143	176	171	186
20	Madhya Pradesh	25790	26831	27547	27217	26815
21	Maharashtra	15037	15827	16005	15592	15442
22	Manipur	4965	5171	5365	5279	5164
23	Meghalaya	3380	3677	4060	4193	4343
24	Mizoram	1552	1642	1831	1861	1700
25	Nagaland	2178	2363	2552	2579	2502
26	Odisha	14247	14905	15487	15743	15834
27	Puducherry	1600	1763	1932	1807	1695
28	Punjab	10282	11127	11497	11254	10850
29	Rajasthan	16965	18095	18752	18106	17732
30	Sikkim	1514	1620	1672	1548	1338
31	Telangana	4349	4415	4627	4287	4040
32	Tripura	2212	2520	2786	2923	3002
33	Uttar Pradesh	34491	35820	36398	35612	35326
34	Uttarakhand	6075	6265	6406	6250	6185
35	West Bengal	6320	6702	7044	7088	6995
Total		272491	287967	298401	293588	288666

Note: The state of Tamil Nadu has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

STATEMENT II

State-wise performance of JNV students in board examination during the last 05 years

Class X

S. No.	State / UT	Pass %				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	99.92	100.00	99.91	100.00	99.91
3	Arunachal Pradesh	99.13	99.79	99.04	96.12	93.10
4	Assam	98.72	100.00	99.80	98.25	97.12
5	Bihar	97.28	99.96	99.48	99.00	98.81
6	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Chhattisgarh	99.50	99.85	99.38	99.67	99.62
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	87.21	100.00	98.59	97.45	92.04
9	Delhi	99.31	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.15
10	Goa	93.79	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Gujarat	97.69	100.00	99.45	97.82	99.63
12	Haryana	98.17	100.00	99.69	99.87	99.36
13	Himachal Pradesh	99.74	100.00	99.75	100.00	100.00
14	Jammu and Kashmir	99.00	100.00	99.50	98.36	99.06
15	Jharkhand	97.25	100.00	99.17	98.24	98.61
16	Karnataka	99.60	100.00	99.92	100.00	100.00
17	Kerala	99.91	100.00	99.82	100.00	100.00
18	Ladakh	99.13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
19	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	98.85	99.92	99.74	99.17	99.29
21	Maharashtra	99.63	100.00	99.78	99.96	99.84

22	Manipur	99.36	100.00	99.37	99.88	99.87
23	Meghalaya	95.47	100.00	99.28	99.04	93.02
24	Mizoram	98.00	99.93	89.18	99.66	92.16
25	Nagaland	87.86	100.00	96.50	85.80	99.68
26	Odisha	99.28	100.00	99.75	99.96	99.55
27	Puducherry	98.94	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.24
28	Punjab	98.90	100.00	99.70	99.94	99.63
29	Rajasthan	99.36	100.00	99.82	99.42	99.17
30	Sikkim	100.00	100.00	99.33	98.37	98.47
31	Telangana	100.00	100.00	99.72	100.00	100.00
32	Tripura	99.06	100.00	99.75	99.50	98.16
33	Uttar Pradesh	98.71	99.98	99.59	99.35	99.58
34	Uttarakhand	99.16	100.00	99.90	99.61	99.51
35	West Bengal	98.75	100.00	100.00	99.66	99.42

Class – XII

S. No.	State / UT	Pass %				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	100.00	98.85	100.00	100.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	98.89	100.00	99.74	99.87	100.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	99.49	100.00	99.13	98.45	99.50
4	Assam	97.77	99.94	98.69	96.22	97.03
5	Bihar	99.18	99.88	98.99	97.44	98.59
6	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Chhattisgarh	99.47	100.00	99.10	97.79	99.55
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	92.63	100.00	99.43	95.21	98.99

9	Delhi	100.00	100.00	99.32	94.52	96.24
10	Goa	91.94	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.36
11	Gujarat	99.00	99.94	99.30	98.66	99.52
12	Haryana	99.61	99.93	98.78	98.82	99.49
13	Himachal Pradesh	99.85	100.00	99.87	99.73	100.00
14	Jammu and Kashmir	97.25	100.00	99.42	97.35	96.38
15	Jharkhand	97.75	99.93	97.52	94.78	99.36
16	Karnataka	99.76	100.00	98.82	100.00	99.87
17	Kerala	100.00	100.00	99.59	99.91	100.00
18	Ladakh	96.43	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
19	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	99.28	100.00	99.23	97.96	99.03
21	Maharashtra	98.93	99.66	99.59	99.35	99.70
22	Manipur	99.35	100.00	99.74	99.44	99.86
23	Meghalaya	94.08	99.66	98.86	97.96	94.57
24	Mizoram	98.21	100.00	98.77	99.41	99.53
25	Nagaland	97.52	100.00	98.91	93.04	100.00
26	Odisha	99.24	100.00	99.58	95.84	98.46
27	Puducherry	97.89	100.00	97.99	99.24	100.00
28	Punjab	99.10	99.93	98.22	98.16	99.43
29	Rajasthan	99.21	100.00	99.35	98.46	99.63
30	Sikkim	100.00	99.64	100.00	98.55	99.02
31	Telangana	98.96	99.68	99.05	99.26	100.00
32	Tripura	92.79	100.00	98.91	99.22	95.89
33	Uttar Pradesh	97.51	99.79	97.84	94.17	97.85
34	Uttarakhand	98.74	99.78	99.73	98.98	99.54
35	West Bengal	99.42	99.78	98.76	97.00	99.87

Note: The state of Tamil Nadu has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

EDUCATION PROJECTS IN JHARKHAND

*296. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of educational projects being run in Jharkhand, district-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated/released for these projects in Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the total amount of funds spent on Higher Education projects in Jharkhand during the aforesaid period, district-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of such educational projects in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): The government has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), with an outlay of Rs. 12,926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas.

Since inception of the RUSA scheme in 2013, a total of 105 units including 20 units under PM-USHA have been approved under the scheme in Jharkhand. The district-wise details of projects approved are annexed as **Statement**. As against the

approved total central share of Rs. 468.34 crores, an amount of Rs. 276 crores have been released, out of which an amount of Rs. 40.21 crores have been released to Jharkhand since 2021-22 (i.e. 2021-22 to 2024-25 till date).

In addition, Central government provides fund for other Centrally funded Higher Educational Institutions under the Department of Higher Education in the State of Jharkhand and funds released during the last three years and the current year for such institutions are as below:

Name of Institutions	Name of District where located	Funds released (in Rs. crores)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on date)
Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines)	Dhanbad	264.84	316.51	374.19	328.28
National Institute of Technology	Jamshedpur	98.07	120.82	141.18	101.29
Indian Institute of Management	Ranchi	116.68	-	-	-
Indian Institute of Information Technology (PPP)	Ranchi	11.51	18.95	25.00	-
Central University of Jharkhand	Ranchi	68.12	98.70	105.45	60.52
National Institute of Advanced Manufacturing Technology	Ranchi	47.97	54.53	37.00	31.36

(d): Central Government is monitoring for effective implementation of these education projects through regular online/physical review meetings with stakeholders. Implementation and monitoring of projects under RUSA is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments.

STATEMENT**District-wise details of projects approved in Jharkhand under RUSA/PM-USHA**

S. No.	District	Number of Units Approved	Approved Amount (in Rs. crore)	Central Share Approved (in Rs. crore)
1	Bokaro	8	42	25.2
2	Chatra	4	23	13.8
3	Deoghar	4	8	4.8
4	Dhanbad	8	19	11.4
5	Dumka	7	53	31.8
6	East Singhbhum	9	97	58.2
7	Garhwa	3	19	11.4
8	Giridih	5	33	19.8
9	Godda	5	39	23.4
10	Gumla	3	19	11.4
11	Hazaribagh	8	136.79	82.07
12	Jamtara	1	5	3
13	Khunti	1	5	3
14	Koderma	1	2	1.2
15	Latehar	1	12	7.2
16	Lohardaga	1	2	1.2
17	Pakur	2	16	9.6
18	Palamu	3	27	16.2
19	Ramgarh	5	25	15
20	Ranchi	12	98	58.8
21	Sahibganj	3	8	4.8
22	Seraikela kharsawan	2	7	4.2
23	Simdega	2	17	10.2

24	West Singhbhum	4	44	26.4
25	State as a Unit	3	18.67	14.27
	Total	105	775.46	468.34

DECLINE IN NEW SUBSCRIBER OF EPFO

***297. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether as per the report of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the gross new subscriber addition of EPFO has declined by over 4 per cent to 1.09 crore in 2023-24 as compared to a year ago;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such decline;
- (c) whether any specific measures are being taken by the Government to address its impact of economic slowdown and job losses on EPFO membership; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

(a) and (b): The EPFO has been releasing monthly payroll data since the year 2018. The data is released on the 20th of every month and is available in the public domain on EPFO's web portal at <http://www.epfindia.gov.in> >> Payroll Data.

The number of new EPF subscribers added since 2020-21, is as under:

Financial Year	Number of New EPF Subscribers
2020-21	85,48,898
2021-22	1,08,65,063
2022-23	1,14,98,453
2023-24	1,09,93,119
2024-25 (April-Sep 24)	61,46,445

The above table clearly depicts that there has been a consistent addition of over one crore new subscribers in EPFO year on year. While on one hand, the higher number of EPF subscribers in 2022-23 can be attributed to the backlog of registration in EPFO during 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to COVID-19, on the other hand, it shows the recovery of the economic activities in the post-COVID period.

In the current financial year, 56% of the new EPF subscribers of the last financial year i.e. FY 2023-24 have already been added in the 1st six months, thereby showing a robust growth in new EPF subscribers.

(c) and (d): To boost economy and increase employment generation, the Government has announced Employment Linked Incentive Scheme in Union Budget 2024-25, based on enrolment in the EPFO.

EXPANSION OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN RURAL AREAS

***298. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

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

- (a) the details of steps taken by the Government to expand and enhance the reach of skill development programmes, particularly in rural and underserved areas to ensure that the youth are equipped with employable skills;
- (b) the manner in which the Government ensures that the skills imparted through various schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) are aligned with current industry requirements and technological advancements; and
- (c) the details of measures being taken by the Government to encourage more industries to participate in apprenticeship programmes along with the manner in which the Government is facilitating the integration of vocational training into the mainstream education system to promote long-term career opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including rural areas. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry

relevant skills. To expand the reach of skill development programmes, there has been a substantial increase in the number of training centres during the last ten years, as can be seen in the table below :

	Pre-2014	2024-25 *
ITIs (Govt and Pvt)	9,776	15,012
JSSs (NGOs)	234	289
Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)	20	36
PMKVY Centres	--	14,271
NAPS Establishments	6,755 **	48,769

* As on 31.10.2024 ** Figures are for FY 2018-19

Further, the Directorate General of Training (DGT) implemented 'Skill Development in 48 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)' scheme for supporting establishment of 48 ITIs and 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States' scheme for Upgradation of 22 existing ITIs. Under PMKVY, the Government has expanded skill development programs to rural and underserved areas through Skill Hubs. Kaushal Mahotsavs and outreach campaigns ensure widespread awareness and enrolment.

Special provisions have also been made for the training of candidates in the Special Areas like North Eastern States, Hilly States, Districts affected by Left Wing Extremist, etc under the Common Cost Norms for schemes of the Government for skill development.

Accessibility to skill training to the youth including the ones from rural and underserved areas has been substantially facilitated through Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), which is a digital public infrastructure to provide a comprehensive and accessible platform for skill enhancement, offering industry-relevant skill courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support.

(b): To ensure the skills imparted through various scheme of MSDE are aligned with the current industry requirements and technological advancements, the following specific steps have been taken:

(i) Since 2020, National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has approved 4387 new qualifications as per the industry requirements and archived 4419 qualifications which are not relevant.

(ii) 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.

(iii) DGT is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.

(iv) Government of India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in the field of skill development and vocational education and training with twelve countries to align the skilling efforts as per the global requirements.

(v) Under PMKVY, approx 200 new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.

(vi) Director General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE has introduced 29 new age /future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Mechatronics, Internet of Things, Cybersecurity, Semiconductor, etc.

(vii) DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.

(viii) Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, aims to cultivate an industry-ready

workforce for Industry 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

(ix) National Skill Development Corporation under the aegis of MSDE has partnered with a number of international organizations such as AWS, Microsoft, Intel, Redhat, Pearson VUE, Boston Consulting Group (BCG), Cisco Networking Academy for providing digital courses.

(c): MSDE is implementing National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support for payment of stipend to apprentices. Under NAPS, the following measures have been taken to encourage more industries in the apprenticeship programmes:

(i) Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM) is a monthly event of MSDE, organized every month 2nd Monday in 1/3rd districts of each State. Apprenticeship mela serves as a platform between candidates and establishments with respect to apprenticeship opportunity.

(ii) Workshops, seminars, webinars, etc. with the stakeholders to encourage candidates, establishments, industry associations/chambers of commerce, industry clusters with a special focus on participation from Ministry of MSMEs), academic institutions, Skill India training partners, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), ITIs, JSSs, etc.

(iii) MSDE has requested other central ministries/departments to encourage autonomous institutions/ establishments falling under their purview to start engaging apprentices.

(iv) MSDE has initiated engagement with various Industry Associations and Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs) for apprenticeship promotion.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has recommended integration of vocational education into mainstream education in all educational institutions. For integration of vocational education into mainstream education, the following initiatives *inter-alai* have been taken:

(i) Under the vocational education component of Samagra Shiksha scheme, National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant vocational courses are offered to the students from class 9th to 12th in eligible schools. At the Secondary level (Class 9 and 10), vocational modules are offered to the students as an additional subject. At the Senior Secondary level (Class 11 and 12), vocational courses are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject.

(ii) Employability Skills consisting of communication skills, self-management skills, information and communication technology skills, entrepreneurship skills and green skills have been made mandatory part of the vocational courses.

(iii) National Curriculum Framework for School Education, developed in pursuance of National Education Policy 2020, has laid down the objectives of approaches to Vocational Education. One of the objectives is that vocational

capacities, knowledge, and relevant values will be developed for all students, and this will create the possibility of them joining the workforce after school if they choose to.

(iv) PMKVY 4.0 is also being implemented through schools under Skill Hubs initiative, in co-operation with the Department of School Education and Literacy. Skill Hubs Initiative provides blended learning opportunities, creating pathways for long-term career development.

(v) University Grants Commission (UGC) has facilitated Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to offer skill-based programmes as per the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

FOREST AREAS AFFECTED BY POPPY CULTIVATION

***299. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:**

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total areas of reserved forest, protected forest and unclassified forest in the
State of Manipur, district-wise;
- (b) the total area covered by poppy plantation/cultivation in the said State, district-wise;

- (c) the total area of reserved forest, protected forest and unclassified forest in the said State affected by poppy cultivation/plantation; and
- (d) the details of measures taken by the Government to counter the menace of poppy cultivation/plantation in forest areas in Manipur?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV):**

- (a) As reported by the State Government of Manipur, the area under reserved forest, protected forest, unclassified forest & proposed reserved forest and protected area network (wildlife areas) falling in various forest Divisions in the State of Manipur is given in the enclosed **Statement I**.
- (b) As reported by the State Government of Manipur, the district-wise total area under poppy cultivation detected during the year 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement II**.
- (c) As per report received from the State Government of Manipur, the total area of reserved forest, protected forest, unclassified forest & proposed reserved forest and protected area network (wildlife areas) affected by poppy cultivation in the State of Manipur during the year 2023-24 is given in enclosed **Statement III**.
- (d) The Protection and management of forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. To prevent the illegal activities in forest area legal provisions are there in the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Local Forest Acts/Rules. Further, in order to counter the menace of poppy

cultivation/plantation in forest areas in Manipur, various measures are being taken by the Government of Manipur which include destroying of 77.44 square kilometre poppy cultivation by the combined team of Police, Forests, Narcotics and Affairs of Border (NAB), Manipur and Paramilitary Forces and registration of 2,351 number of cases by the Manipur Police during the year 2017 to 2023. Further, arrest of 2,943 persons under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been reported by the State Government of Manipur for various drug related cases including poppy. Forest Department Manipur has registered 43 FIRs against the poppy cultivators. An area of 142 hectares under poppy cultivation has also been rehabilitated by taking up afforestation.

Awareness cum sensitization programmes are also being conducted to educate people on adverse effects of poppy cultivation on environment, socio-economic condition of the people and legal implications.

STATEMENT-I

Details of total areas of reserved forest, protected forest, unclassified forests and proposed reserved forest and protected area network in the state of Manipur- Forest Division wise

(Area in sq km)

S. No.	Name of Forest Division	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest	Protected Area Network	Sub-Total	Unclassified Forest and Proposed Reserved Forest	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6 = (3+4+5)	7	8 = (6+7)
1	Bishnupur	3.05	0.13	41.44	44.62		

2	Central	218.66	-	-	218.66	12145.35			
3	Pherzawl	90.00	-	-	90.00				
4	Churachandpur	188.73	823.64	209.22	1221.59				
5	Jiribam	117.12	-	0.00	117.12				
6	Senapati	7.77	451.28	94.16	553.21				
7	Kangpokpi	99.84	491.26	-	591.10				
8	Chandel	141.86	28.47	-	170.33				
10	Noney	95.27	1431.62	-	1526.89				
11	Tamenglong	-	-	349.53	349.53				
12	Thoubal	20.24	27.73	-	47.97				
13	Ukhrul	0.00	-	105.67	105.67				
14	Tengnoupal	1.27	-	184.80	186.07				
15	Kamjong	-	46.18	3.70	49.88				
	Total	983.81	3300.31	988.52	5272.64			12145.35	17418.00

STATEMENT II

District-wise total area covered under poppy plantation/cultivation in the State of Manipur during the year 2023-24

S.No.	Name of District	Area (in sq km)
1	Chandel	0.91
2	Churachandpur	6.02
3	Kamjong	4.21
4	Kangpokpi	17.49
5	Noney	0.47
6	Senapati	9.44
7	Tamenglong	0.17
8	Tengnoupal	0.50
9	Ukhrul	6.47
10	Imphal East	-
11	Imphal West	-
12	Bishhnupur	-
13	Thoubal	-

14	Pherzawl	-
15	Jiribam	-
16	Kakching	-
	Total	45.68

Source: Manipur State Remote Sensing Application Centre (MARSAC), Manipur

STATEMENT III

Reserved Forest, proposed Reserved Forest, Protected Forest, Protected Areas and Unclassed Forest affected by poppy cultivation/plantation during the year 2023-24

Sl. No.	Name of Forest	Area affected by poppy cultivation (in sq km)
1	Reserved Forest	3.47
2	Proposed Reserved	2.51
3	Protected Forest	19.24
4	Protected Area	0.06
5	Unclassed Forest	20.40
	Total	45.68

Source: Manipur State Remote Sensing Application Centre (MARSAC), Manipur

सांस्कृतिक विकास कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना

***300. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल :**

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में सांस्कृतिक विकास कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रसिद्ध लोक/पारंपरिक और अन्य कलाकारों को संरक्षण और बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी कार्य योजना पर काम कर रही है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ड.) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कलाकारों की प्रतिभा को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना बनाई है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

- (क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने उदयपुर में पश्चिम क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी) की स्थापना की है ताकि इसके सदस्य राज्यों की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को संवर्धित किया जा सके जिनमें दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी अपने सदस्य राज्यों में विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है जिसके लिए उन्हें वार्षिक सहायता अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 2022-23 से 2024-25 तक डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी द्वारा आयोजित महोत्सवों, मेलों और कार्यशालाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम का नाम	स्थल	तारीख	कलाकारों की संख्या	व्यय (लाख रुपये में)
1	ग्रीष्मकालीन शिविर	दमन	23 मई से 6 जून, 2022	04	0.50
2	कथक कार्यशाला	दीव	24 से 28 मई, 2022	02	0.54

3	बालोत्सव रंगमंच कार्यशाला	दमन	23 मई से 9 जून, 2022	02	1.01
4	मिश्रित मीडिया कार्यशाला	दीव	15-19 जून, 2022	01	0.31
5	नारेली पूर्णिमा	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दमन एवं दादरा और नगर हवेली	11-13 अगस्त, 2022	53	3.35
6	पूर्वोत्तर महोत्सव	दीव	11-13 अक्टूबर, 2022	64	7.54
7	देवका सी फ्रंट का उद्घाटन	दमन	25 अप्रैल, 2023	71	3.00
8	चारकोल कार्यशाला	बाल भवन, दीव	18 से 21 जुलाई, 2023	30	0.50
9	स्वतंत्रता दिवस कार्यक्रम	दमन	14-15 अगस्त, 2023	16	0.87
10	मॉनसून महोत्सव	दादरा और नगर हवेली	24-30 अगस्त, 2023	63	4.85
11	नारेली पूर्णिमा	दमन	30 अगस्त से 1 सितम्बर, 2023	70	5.51
12	मेरी माटी मेरा देश	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दमन और दीव	2 से 13 अक्टूबर, 2023	20	1.81
13	चित्रांकन शिविर	दीव	25-31 जुलाई, 2024	12	6.00
14	नारेली पूर्णिमा	दमन	19 अगस्त, 2024	28	1.50

(ग) और (घ): दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लोक/पारंपरिक कलाकारों को उनकी प्रतिभाएं प्रदर्शित करने हेतु डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी द्वारा आयोजित सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों/कार्यकलाओं में शामिल किया जाता है जिसके लिए कलाकारों को मानदेय, दैनिक भत्ता/यात्रा भत्ता, भोजन एवं आवास आदि का भुगतान किया जाता है ताकि वे अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर सकें।

(ङ) और (च): संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों सहित भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को बढ़ावा देने और भारत की छवि को अनुकूल रूप से संवर्धित करने के लिए "वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम" नामक स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जाती है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य भारतीय कला रूपों के अभ्यासरत कलाकारों को "विदेश में भारत महोत्सव" बैनर के अंतर्गत विदेश में प्रस्तुति देने हेतु अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत लोक कला जिसमें लोक/शास्त्रीय/अर्द्धशास्त्रीय संगीत, लोक नृत्य एवं रंगमंच, कठपुतली कला, शास्त्रीय और पारंपरिक नृत्य, प्रयोगात्मक/समकालीन नृत्य, रंगमंच आदि जैसे विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों से जुड़े कलाकार विदेश में आयोजित 'भारत महोत्सव' में प्रस्तुतीकरण देते हैं। इन कलाकारों को प्रतिनियुक्त करने से संबंधित संपूर्ण व्यय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा कलाकारों/समूहों को विभिन्न कला रूपों के तहत पैनलबद्ध किया गया है और विदेश में आयोजित महोत्सवों में प्रस्तुति देने वाले कलाकारों का चयन इसी पैनलबद्ध सूची में से किया जाता है।

SURPLUS LANDS HELD BY PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING (PSUS)

3221. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the surplus lands held by Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) across the country;
- (b) whether the Government has proposed to develop these surplus lands with the help of private players; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of respective Ministries/ Departments. The identification and details of surplus land, if any, and decision regarding potential requirement for expansion, diversification or disposal are made by the boards of the CPSEs. Instructions have been issued to Ministries/ Departments to ensure that CPSEs maintain and update the data of land holdings including the surplus land and to formulate the strategies with respect to optimization of such land.

MINIMUM WAGES TO CONTRACT WORKERS IN CPSUS

3222. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:
SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of contract workers employed in the CPSUs along with details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has data that the contract and casual workers in the CPSUs are paid minimum wages of the respective sectors;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether any mechanism is being developed to collect the details and ensure payment of minimum wages to all the contract and casual workers in all the CPSUs?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

- (a) As per information provided by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the Public Enterprises (PE) Survey 2022-23, the number of casual/ contract workers employed in CPSEs is 6,47,610.
- (b) to (d) CPSEs function under the administrative control of respective Ministries/ Departments. All CPSEs are required to comply with all statutory legislation including Minimum Wages Act.

ESTABLISHMENT OF IIT OR SIMILAR INSTITUTION IN AMRITSAR

3223. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Amritsar's strategic location and potential make it an ideal Place for development as a technology and research hub;
- (b) whether establishing an IIT or a similar institution in this region would significantly enhance education, innovation, and attract talent and investment;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans or proposals to establish such an institution in Amritsar to foster growth in this important area; and
- (d) whether making Amritsar a hub of technology is likely to generate job opportunities and career growth for youth as most of the youth is leaving the country India for studies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (d): National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 envisions multidisciplinary and holistic education cutting across sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities. The policy emphasizes moving towards multidisciplinary educational institutions to enable high-quality cross-disciplinary teaching and research across fields.

Currently, an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) is already operational at Amritsar. Additionally, there are many other Centrally Funded Higher Education institutions in Punjab like Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, National

Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Mohali, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) Mohali, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Ropar, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Bathinda, Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET) Sangrur and a Central University of Punjab.

LEVY OF SERVICE CHARGES BY BANKS ON CREDIT CARDS AT PETROL PUMPS

3224. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that banks levy service charges on the usage of credit/debit cards at petrol pumps;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if no, the reasons therefor signalling out transactions at petrol pumps for such service charges;
- (c) whether levying of such charges by the Banks is not an impediment in achieving the goal of less utilisation of cash in economy and promoting digital transactions; and
- (d) whether the Government has fixed any time line for removal of these service charges and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its Discussion Paper on Charges in Payment Systems dated August 17, 2022 stated that charges for payment services should be reasonable and competitively determined for users while also providing optimal revenue stream for the intermediaries. An effective payment system operation necessitates the proper determination of fees, charges, and prices to guarantee minimal costs for the users while providing suitable returns for the operators. The optimal scenario would involve allowing the market forces to dictate these cost-related structures, taking into account demand, supply, growth and user needs. Thus, the imposition of charges by the banks should not hinder the objective of reducing cash usage in the economy as long as it encourages greater adoption of digital payment channels.

(d) RBI has informed that they have not issued any instructions in this matter.

DEDICATED BANKS FOR MSMEs

3225. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to establish a dedicated bank for direct lending to MSMEs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total credit gap faced by MSMEs in the country during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to transform SIDBI into a full-edged direct lending bank for MSMEs and if so, the timeline for implementation;

(d) the current designated percentage of MSME loans by RBI under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL); and

(e) the details of the loans given by private and public sector banks to MSME's during the last five years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a): Presently, no such proposal is under consideration in this Department.

(b): The report of Expert Committee on MSMEs, headed by Shri U K Sinha, had estimated the credit gap in the MSME sector in 2019 to be Rs. 20-25 lakh crore. Subsequently, various initiatives of the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has facilitated flow of credit to MSME sector. Further, as informed by RBI, the credit outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to MSME sector has increased from Rs. 18.48 lakh crore as on 31.3.2020, to Rs. 31.70 lakh crore as on 31.3.2024.

(c): No such proposal is under consideration. However, SIDBI has direct lending portfolio of Rs.26,826 crore as on 31.03.2024 and it has estimated to grow to Rs. 48,700 crore by FY 2026-27.

(d): As informed by Reserve Bank of India, in terms of master direction on Priority Sector Lending (PSL)- Targets and Classification dated 4.9.2020, all bank loans to

MSMEs conforming to the conditions prescribed therein qualify for classification under priority sector lending. RBI has fixed target of 7.5 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC), or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for lending to Micro Enterprises, under priority sector lending norms.

(e): As informed by RBI, year-wise details of the loans given by private and public sector banks to MSMEs during the last five years are as below:

Credit Outstanding to the MSME sector

(Credit o/s in Rs. Lakh crore)

Bank Group Category	As on FY ended March 2020	As on FY ended March 2021	As on FY ended March 2022	As on FY ended March 2023	As on FY ended March 2024
Private Sector Banks	6.57	7.40	9.39	11.94	14.78
Public Sector Banks	9.45	10.01	9.84	10.72	11.74

Source: RBI

EXEMPTED CATEGORIES OF LAND UNDER FOREST (CONSERVATION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2023

3226. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether under the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023, States land situated within 100 km along the international borders, Line of Control or Line of Actual Control, proposed to be used for construction of strategic linear project for national importance or security;
- (b) whether any Committee has been formed to decide on the bench mark of 100 km, if so, the recommendations of the said Committee;
- (c) whether in context of this Policy has the Government drawn plans to protect the environment of Himalayan States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

- (a) to (d) The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023, passed by the Parliament, inter-alia provided that such forest land, as is situated within a distance of hundred kilometres along international borders or Line of Control or Line of Actual Control, as the case may be, proposed to be used for construction of strategic linear project of national importance and concerning national security, shall not be covered under the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980.

The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act, 2023 has been notified on 04.08.2023 and subsequently enforced by the Central Government w.e.f. 01.12.2023.

The extent of 100 km has been decided in consultation with the ministries and stakeholders concerned. Further, in accordance with the provisions of section 1A(3) of the Adhiniyam, the Central Government has issued guidelines on 29.11.2023 and 24.09.2024 specifying the terms and conditions to be abided by the States and Union territories while considering exemptions provided under section 1A(2) of the Adhiniyam.

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रभार

3227. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) पर प्रतिवर्ष प्रोसेसिंग चार्ज लगाया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड पर क्या-क्या प्रभार लगाए जा रहे हैं और उनका आधार क्या है;
- (ग) क्या कार्ड धारकों से निरीक्षण करने की कोई पुष्टि प्राप्त की जाती है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड पर एक वर्ष में निरीक्षण प्रभार कितनी बार लगाया जाता है;
- (ङ.) किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड पर मासिक/अर्ध-वार्षिक/वार्षिक आधार पर कितनी ब्याज दर ली जा रही है; और
- (च) क्या भूमि का ऑनलाइन खाता प्रमाण किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के लिए वैध है और यदि हां, तो

बडौदा राजस्थान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक द्वारा अधिवक्ता की जांच रिपोर्ट लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के दिनांक 4.7.2018 के परिपत्र के अनुसार, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना (केसीसी) के अंतर्गत दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के लिए प्रोसेसिंग शुल्क, निरीक्षण प्रभारों और अन्य प्रभारों का निर्धारण बैंकों द्वारा अपने बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीतियों के अनुसार किया जाता है। सरकार ने छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की कठिनाई और वित्तीय परेशानी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी बैंकों को 3 लाख रुपये तक के केसीसी ऋणों की प्रोसेसिंग, दस्तावेजीकरण, निरीक्षण और अन्य सभी सेवा प्रभारों को माफ करने के लिए परामर्शिका जारी की है।

(ग) और (घ): बैंकों द्वारा यह सूचित किया जाता है कि बैंकों और केसीसी धारक के बीच प्रलेखों के निष्पादन के भाग के रूप में निरीक्षण करने के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) धारक की अनुमति प्राप्त की जाती है। निरीक्षण प्रभारों की राशि और आवधिकता संबंधी निर्णय संबंधित बैंकों के बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीतियों के अनुसार लिया जाता है।

(ङ): केसीसी योजना के अंतर्गत, 3 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण 7% प्रति वर्ष की रियायती ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जो किसान अपने ऋणों का पुनर्भुगतान तत्परता से करते हैं, वे 3% की ब्याज सहायता का लाभ उठा सकते हैं, जिससे ब्याज दर प्रभावी रूप से कम होकर 4% प्रति वर्ष तक रह जाता है। 3 लाख रुपये से अधिक के ऋण के लिए, ब्याज दरें संबंधित बैंक की बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीतियों के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

(च): नाबार्ड और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अग्रणी बैंकों ने यह सूचित किया है कि केसीसी आवेदनों के लिए डिजिटल रूप से हस्ताक्षरित भू-संपदा संबंधी ऑनलाइन रिकॉर्ड स्वीकार किए जाते हैं। तथापि, भू-

संपदा संबंधी दस्तावेजों की प्रामाणिकता की पुष्टि करने के लिए कानूनी राय ली जाती है, क्योंकि कई राज्यों में भू-संपदा संबंधी रिकॉर्ड का डिजिटलीकरण अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

बड़ौदा राजस्थान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक ने यह सूचित किया है कि कृषि भूमि के स्वामित्व और उस पर कोई सरकारी मांग लंबित न होने से संबंधित प्रमाण पत्र तहसीलदारों से प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। तहसीलदार से प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त न होने के मामले में, पैनल के अधिवक्ता से सर्च रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की जाती है।

INVESTIGATION OF AIRPORTS IN MUMBAI

3228. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of **CORPORATE AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has completed its investigation into the accounts of the two airports in Mumbai and if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the current status in this regard;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to extend the investigation beyond the current two airports to include all six airports despite the objections from the NITI Ayog;
- (c) whether the Government is considering a Joint Parliamentary Committee investigation into the operation and maintenance of these airports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI HARSH MALHOTRA):**

- (a) : Investigation into the affairs of 9 companies of the GVK Group including Navi Mumbai International Airport Private Limited and Mumbai International Airport Limited was ordered on 05.09.2023 under section 210 (1) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) to examine and report on the offences / contraventions of the Act. The investigation is under way.
- (b) : Presently, there is no proposal to extend the scope of the investigation to other companies.
- (c) and (d) : No such information is available with Ministry.

IMPROVE QUALITY EDUCATION IN VIJAYAPURA

3229. SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives taken by the Government to improve education infrastructure in Vijayapura Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka particularly through the scheme Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan(RUSA) schemes; and
- (b) the number of educational institutions in Vijayapura Parliamentary Constituency that have been benefitted from the RUSA Scheme and the total amount of funds provided to these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) and (b): The government has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas.

Since inception of the RUSA scheme in 2013, a total of five units namely two colleges under the component 'Grants to Strengthen Colleges', one college under the component 'Infrastructure Grants to Colleges', one university under the component 'Infrastructure Grants to University', and one project under the component 'Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives' have been approved with an amount of Rs. 42 Crore in Vijayapura Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka.

IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

3230. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some traders are freely engaged in importing restricted/banned hazardous wastes without valid permission;
 - (b) if so, the list of importers of chemical wastes registered with the Government;
- and

- (c) the number of complaints received and action taken against such erring importers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) to (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (HOWM Rules, 2016) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure safe storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner without causing adverse effect to environment and human health.

The HOWM Rules, 2016 allow import of the hazardous wastes listed in Part A of the Schedule III for recycling, recovery, reuse and utilization including co-processing. Import of hazardous waste is not permitted for disposal in India. The import of hazardous waste listed in Part A of the Schedule III is allowed only to actual users with permission from the MoEF and CC and the Directorate General of Foreign Trade license, if applicable.

Any import of hazardous waste without permission of the MoEF and CC in accordance with HOWM Rules, 2016 is treated as illegal and under the Schedule VII of the HOWM Rules, 2016, Ports and Customs Authority are entrusted with the

responsibility of taking action against importer for violations under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 or Customs Act, 1962.

As per the Annual inventory submitted by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), about 5.47 lakhs MT of hazardous wastes was imported by entities located in 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Under the Schedule VII of the HOWM Rules, 2016, the SPCBs/PCCs are entrusted with the duties of grant and renewal of Authorization, Monitoring of compliance of various provisions of these rules and taking action against the violation of these rules amongst other duties.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BIHAR STATE

3231. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI RAMPRIT MANDAL:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government to the State Government of Bihar during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of funds released to the State Government of Bihar during the last three years as per Finance Commission Recommendations and under the Heads of Grants-in-Aid and Special Assistance?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY) :**

(a) and (b): The Union Government provides funds to the State Government of Bihar under various heads such as Tax Devolution, Finance Commission Transfers, Grant-in-Aid for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), Special Assistance (Grant) and Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment. In addition, funds are released in various Central Sector Schemes to be utilized in the State of Bihar. Details of such funds provided/released during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Government of Bihar during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in crore)

Heads	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 30.09.2024)
Tax Devolution	91352.62	95509.85	113604.49	54796.23
Finance Commission Transfers	8116.52	6732.65	7662.52	3583.29

Grant-in-Aid for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	21893.52	25174.75	22991.69	11984.86
Special Assistance (Grant)	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure /Investment	1246.50	8455.85	8814.80	2736.61

Details of funds released in various Central Sector Schemes to be utilized in the State of Bihar

(Rs. in crore)

Heads	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 30.09.2024)
Central Sector Schemes (CS) *	15289.36	18002.26	13020.61	9463.24

*: As per data available in PFMS.

आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के बेरोजगार युवा

3232. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने दादरा और नगर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश के विशेषकर खंडवा और मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के बेरोजगार युवाओं की संख्या का आकलन किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) देश में उच्च बेरोजगारी दर वाले क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा दादरा और नगर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश के विशेषकर खंडवा और मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत बेरोजगार युवाओं को राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कितने रोजगार प्रदान किए गए?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (घ): रोजगार और बेरोजगारी पर आधिकारिक डेटा वार्षिक आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के माध्यम से एकत्र किया जाता है, जो 2017-18 से सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा आयोजित किया जाता है। सर्वेक्षण अवधि हर साल जुलाई से जून तक होती है।

नवीनतम वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, दादरा और नगर हवेली, खंडवा सहित मध्य प्रदेश और मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) में गिरावट का रुझान है।

वर्ष 2023-24 में देश में 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं की सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) 10.2% थी जो वैश्विक स्तर से कम है। 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति पर अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

नवीनतम वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24 में 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति पर रोजगार दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) दादरा और नगर हवेली में 56.9%, मध्य प्रदेश में 56.6% और महाराष्ट्र में 40.1% था।

रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ नियोजनीयता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, भारत सरकार ने देश में रोजगार सृजन के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं।

भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभाग जैसे सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय आदि विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम जैसे प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) आदि लागू कर रहे हैं, जो पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करते हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने बजट 2024-25 में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय परिव्यय के साथ 5 साल की अवधि में 4.1 करोड़ युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, कौशल और अन्य अवसरों की सुविधा के लिए 5 योजनाओं और पहलों संबंधी प्रधानमंत्री पैकेज की घोषणा की।

विवरण

15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार	2023-24
आंध्र प्रदेश	17.5
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.9
असम	14.1
बिहार	9.9
छत्तीसगढ़	6.3
दिल्ली	4.6
गोवा	19.1
गुजरात	3.1
हरियाणा	10.7
हिमाचल प्रदेश	16.3
झारखंड	3.6
कर्नाटक	10.2
केरल	29.9
मध्य प्रदेश	2.6
महाराष्ट्र	10.8
मणिपुर	22.9
मेघालय	14.0
मिजोरम	13.3
नागालैंड	27.4
ओडिशा	11.1
पंजाब	18.8
राजस्थान	12.4
सिक्किम	7.7
तमिलनाडु	15.3
तेलंगाना	16.6

त्रिपुरा	6.8
उत्तराखंड	9.8
उत्तर प्रदेश	9.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	9.0
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	33.6
चंडीगढ़	10.3
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	6.6
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	17.4
लद्दाख	22.2
लक्षद्वीप	36.2
पुडुचेरी	14.6
अखिल भारत	10.2

स्रोत: पीएलएफएस, एमओएसपीआई

संग्रहालय अनुदान योजना

3233. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में संग्रहालयों के विकास और उन्नयन में संग्रहालय अनुदान योजना की क्या भूमिका है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या और कुल जारी की गई निधि कितनी है और सर्वाधिक अनुदान राशि प्राप्त करने वाले शीर्ष दस राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क): संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम की भूमिका निम्नानुसार है:

- (i) केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों, सोसाइटियों, स्वायत्त निकायों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, स्थानीय निकायों और सोसाइटी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत न्यासों द्वारा क्षेत्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर नए संग्रहालयों की स्थापना।
- (ii) केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, सोसाइटियों, स्वायत्त निकायों, स्थानीय निकायों और सोसाइटी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत न्यासों द्वारा क्षेत्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर, मौजूदा संग्रहालयों का सुदृढीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण।
- (iii) देश भर में स्थित संग्रहालयों की कला वस्तुओं के चित्रों/सूचियों को वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उनका डिजिटलीकरण करना।
- (iv) संग्रहालय व्यावसायिकों का क्षमता निर्माण।
- (ख) नए संग्रहालयों की स्थापना/मौजूदा संग्रहालयों के विकास के लिए विगत पांच वर्षों अर्थात 2019-2024 के दौरान जारी की गई निधियां और लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है।

विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम के तहत अधिकतम अनुदान राशि प्राप्त करने वाले शीर्ष दस राज्य निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. मिजोरम
2. मध्य प्रदेश
3. आंध्र प्रदेश
4. नागालैंड
5. उत्तर प्रदेश
6. मणिपुर
7. तमिलनाडु

8. राजस्थान

9. पश्चिम बंगाल

10. गुजरात

विवरण -I

विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम के अंतर्गत नए संग्रहालयों की स्थापना/मौजूदा संग्रहालयों के विकास के लिए जारी की गई निधि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संगठन का नाम	संग्रहालय का प्रकार	वित्तीय वर्ष : 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2023-24
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	पुरातत्व संग्रहालय, इलुरु, पश्चिम गोदावरी जिला पुरातत्व और संग्रहालय विभाग, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	80.00	80.00	-	-	-
2.		बापू संग्रहालय, एम. जी. रोड, विजयवाड़ा, जिला कृष्ण, पुरातत्व और संग्रहालय विभाग, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	160.00	160.00	-	-	-
3.		पद्मश्री कल्लूरी सुब्बाराव मेमोरियल जिला पुरातत्व संग्रहालय अनंतपुर की स्थापना हेतु आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	286.00
4.		आंध्र प्रदेश विज्ञान शहर, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को कैलासगिरि (डोवरी कोंडा), विशाखापत्तनम, आंध्र प्रदेश में नए संग्रहालय की स्थापना के लिए	नया संग्रहालय	-	--	-	187.60	-

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संगठन का नाम	संग्रहालय का प्रकार	वित्तीय वर्ष : 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2023-24
5.		पुरातत्व और संग्रहालय, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को रल्लाबंदी सुब्बा राव पुरातत्व, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला आंध्र प्रदेश के विकास के लिए	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	-	200.00	-
कुल				240.00	240.00	-	387.60	286.00
6.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	सियनिक संग्रहालय, बुई वेलफेयर सोसाइटी, दापोरजियो टाउन, पीओ एवं पीएस दापोरजियो, अपर सुबनसीरी जिला	नया संग्रहालय	68.89	-	-	-	-
7.		सांस्कृतिक कार्य विभाग, अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार, जिला संग्रहालय, जीरो, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के विकास के लिए	नया संग्रहालय	-	--	-	-	360.00
कुल				68.89	-	-	-	360.00
8.	गोवा	म्यूजियम ऑफ क्रिश्चयन आर्ट, एनेक्स कान्वेंट ऑफ सांता मोनिका, ओल्ड गोवा, गोवा	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	100.00	-	-	-
कुल				-	100.00	-	-	-
9.	गुजरात	राजकोट राज्य प्रतिष्ठान, रजित विल्लास पैलेस, पैलेस रोड, राजकोट, गुजरात	नया संग्रहालय	-	250.00	-	125.00	125.00
कुल				-	250.00-	-	125.00	125.00
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	भाषा एवं संस्कृति विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार बैटनी कैसल शिमला हिमाचल प्रदेश के डिजिटलीकरण, डिजाइन, आशोधन, विकास हेतु पहली किस्त	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	--	-	333.87	-
कुल				-	-	-	333.87	-
11.	हरियाणा	एनएसजी वाइव्स वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन (एनडब्ल्यूवाईए), मानेसर, गुडगांव	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	27.734	-	-

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संगठन का नाम	संग्रहालय का प्रकार	वित्तीय वर्ष : 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2023-24
कुल				-	-	27.734	-	-
12.	कर्नाटक	शिवप्पा नायक संग्रहालय एवं अनुसंधान ब्यूरो, श्री बेक्किनाकलमठ, कर्नाटक	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	-	75.00	-
13.		इंडियन म्यूजिक एक्सपीरियंस ट्रस्ट, एमएलआर, कन्वेंशन सेन्टर ब्रिगेड मिलेनियम, जे.पी. नगर बंगलोर	नया संग्रहालय	115.00	-	-	-	-
कुल				115.00	-	-	75.00	-
14.	केरल	गैलेक्सी, करुणासाई रोड, वेल्लानाड, पी.ओ. त्रिवेन्द्रम	नया संग्रहालय	-	50.00	50.00	-	-
कुल				-	50.00	50.00	-	-
15.	लद्दाख	डेसकिड सांस्कृतिक एवं कल्याण सोसाइटी, डेसकिड गोनपा, लद्दाख	नया संग्रहालय	217.52	-	-	108.76	-
कुल				217.52	-	-	108.76	-
16.		गुजरी महल संग्रहालय, ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश (मध्य प्रदेश सरकार)	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	78.00	-	-
17.	मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश विरासत विकास न्यास, पुरातत्व, अभिलेखागार एवं संग्रहालय, मध्य प्रदेश, बाणगंगा रोड भोपाल को स्थानीय पुरातत्व संग्रहालय, सिरोंज, विदिशा में संग्रहालय की स्थापना हेतु	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	-	22.90	-
18.		मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन बोर्ड, मध्य प्रदेश को मोती महल सिटी पैलेस के आधुनिकीकरण/विकास हेतु	संग्रहालयों का आधुनिकीकरण	-	-	-	-	750.00
19.		हरिसिंह गौर विश्वविद्यालय, सागर, मध्य प्रदेश	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	250.00
कुल				-	-	78.00	222.90	1000.00

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संगठन का नाम	संग्रहालय का प्रकार	वित्तीय वर्ष : 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2023-24
20.	महाराष्ट्र	फंड्स एंड प्रोपर्टीज ऑफ द पारसी पंचायत बॉम्बे, ऑफ फ्रामजी दादाभाई अल्पीवाला संग्रहालय, डॉ. दादाभाई नौरोजी रोड, फोर्ट, मुम्बई	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	35.52	-	64.48
21.		सिम्बायोसिस सोसाइटी एफ्रो एशियाई सांस्कृतिक संग्रहालय, पुणे के विकास हेतु सिम्बायोसिस सोसाइटी	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	-	17.80	8.90
कुल				-	-	100.00	17.80	73.38
22.	मणिपुर	राज्य पुरातत्व, मणिपुर सरकार को कांगला किले में तीन दीर्घाएं स्थापित करने हेतु	नया संग्रहालय	217.75	-	-	-	108.87
23.		खोंगजोम समर स्मारक न्यास, खोंगजोम बाजार, खोंगजोम पुलिस थाने के सामने, जिला थूबल, मणिपुर	नया संग्रहालय	-	250.00	-	-	125.00
24.		एनालोन क्रिश्चियन डेवलपमेंट कमेटी (एसीडीसी), चंदेल, मणिपुर को एक नए संग्रहालय की स्थापना हेतु	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	224.58
कुल				217.75	250.00	-	-	458.45
25.	मिजोरम	निदेशक, कला एवं संस्कृति विभाग, चानमारी, आइजोल को लुंगलेई, मिजोरम में जिला संग्रहालय स्थापित करने हेतु	नया संग्रहालय	413.61	-	206.80	-	206.80
26.		चकमा स्वायत्त जिला परिषद, कमलनगर, मिजोरम, कमलनगर को लोंगताई जिले में जनजातीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना हेतु	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	225.00
27.		कला एवं संस्कृति विभाग, मिजोरम सरकार को सियाहा में क्षेत्रीय संग्रहालय स्थापित करने हेतु	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	450.65

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संगठन का नाम	संग्रहालय का प्रकार	वित्तीय वर्ष : 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2023-24
कुल				413.61	-	206.80	-	882.45
28.	नागालैंड	राज्य संग्रहालय, कोहिमा, नागालैंड सरकार	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	373.51	-	-	-	-
29.		कला एवं संस्कृति निदेशालय, कोहिमा, नागालैंड को त्यूसांग टाउन, नागालैंड में चेसोर संग्रहालय स्थापित करने हेतु	नया संग्रहालय	231.80	-	-	-	-
30.		नागा पारंपरिक संग्रहालय, खेल, कोहिमा ग्राम, कोहिमा	नया संग्रहालय	-	25.00	-	-	-
31.		तीसोफेनियू लाइट बीयरर यूथ क्लब सोसाइटी, तीसोफेनियू ग्राम, कोहिमा	नया संग्रहालय	24.83	-	-	-	-
32.		कला एवं संस्कृति निदेशालय, कोहिमा, नागालैंड को त्सारु, त्यूसांग में संग्रहालय स्थापित करने हेतु	नया संग्रहालय	-	306.21	-	-	-
कुल				630.14	331.21	-	-	-
33.	ओडिशा	जे. डी. सेंटर ऑफ आर्ट, वीआईपी कॉलोनी, नयापल्ली, भुवनेश्वर	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	93.24
कुल				-	-	-	-	93.24
34.	पंजाब	पंजाब राज्य नागर विमानन परिषद, पटियाला सिविल एयरोड्रूम, संगरूर रोड, पटियाला, पंजाब	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	250.00	-	-
कुल				-	-	250.00	-	-
35.	राजस्थान	सिटी पैलेस, महाराणा मेवाड़ चैरिटेबल फाउंडेशन, उदयपुर, राजस्थान	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	121.99	-	-	-	-

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संगठन का नाम	संग्रहालय का प्रकार	वित्तीय वर्ष : 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2023-24
36.		राम गोपाल विजयवर्गीय मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, 2564, विजयवर्गीय भवन, चौड़ा रास्ता, जयपुर	नया संग्रहालय	71.09	-	-	-	-
37.		विवेकानंद संग्रहालय, रामकृष्ण मिशन, विवेकानंद स्मृति मंदिर, खेतरी	नया संग्रहालय	12.45	-	-	-	-
38.		वीर शिरोमणि महाराणा प्रताप समिति, उदयपुर	नया संग्रहालय	113.78	-	112.50	-	-
39.		श्री गिरधर स्मारक धर्मार्थ न्यास ट्रस्ट (श्री गिरधर स्मारक ट्रस्ट) किंग्स पैलेस, जैसलमेर किला पैलेस संग्रहालय, जैसलमेर किला, राजस्थान	नया संग्रहालय	-	250.00	-	-	-
40.		महाराजा सवाई मान सिंह II संग्रहालय, सिटी पैलेस, जयपुर राजस्थान	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	200.00
कुल				319.31	250.00	112.50	-	200.00
41.	तमिलनाडु	मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय, जॉर्ज टाउन, चेन्नई	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	19.00	-	-
42.		पुरातत्व विभाग, तमिलनाडु, मदुरई में तिरुमलाई नायक पैलेस स्थल संग्रहालय के विकास हेतु	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	330.88	-	-	-	-
43.		संग्रहालय विभाग, तमिलनाडु सरकार के एगमोर संग्रहालय (प्रतिष्ठित राज्य संग्रहालय, तमिलनाडु) के विकास के लिए	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	541.38	-	-	-
कुल				330.88	541.38	19.00	-	-

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संगठन का नाम	संग्रहालय का प्रकार	वित्तीय वर्ष : 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष: 2023-24
44.	तेलंगाना	सालार जंग संग्रहालय, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद में वीडिएम की स्थापना हेतु	वीईएम	-	-	-	-	33.00
कुल				-	-	-	-	33.00
45.	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुरा पर्यटन विकास निगम, महाराजा बीरेंद्र किशोर माणिक्य संग्रहालय और कुंजाबन महल परिसर की स्थापना हेतु	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	500.00	-	-
कुल				-	-	500.00	-	-
46.	उत्तर प्रदेश	कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड कार्यालय, करियप्पा, शाहजहांपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	नया संग्रहालय	-	98.93	100.03	-	-
47.		इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	10.48
48.		भारत साक्षरता बोर्ड, साक्षरता सदन, कानपुर पुर रोड, लखनऊ	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	250.00	-	-
49.		संग्रहालय निदेशालय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा सीर गोवर्धनपुर, वाराणसी में संत रविदास संग्रहालय की स्थापना	नया संग्रहालय	-	-	-	-	500.00
कुल				-	98.93	350.03	-	510.48
50.	उत्तराखंड	पर्यटन एवं संस्कृति, उत्तरांचल, उत्तराखंड (हिमालयी संग्रहालय, ऋषिकेश)	नया संग्रहालय	244.19	-	-	-	-
51.		वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून, उत्तराखंड	मौजूदा संग्रहालय	31.79	-	39.66	-	-
कुल				275.98	-	39.66	-	-
52.	पश्चिम बंगाल	रामकृष्ण शारदा मिशन, सिस्टर निवेदिता विरासत संग्रहालय,	नया संग्रहालय	121.42	-	-	-	-

1.	कर्नाटक	बासवा समिति, बासवा भवन, श्री बासवेश्वर रोड, बेंगलुरु-560001	संग्रहालय संग्रह का डिजिटलीकरण	-	-	-	12.50	-

हाथी पर्यावास की गणना

3234. श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल :

क्या पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष के पश्चात् हाथियों के पर्यावास की गणना की जाती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो देश में हाथियों के पर्यावास के लिए की गई विगत गणना का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या वर्ष 2022-23 में देश में हाथियों के पर्यावास की गणना शुरू की गई थी; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में कोई रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

- (क) से (घ) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय देश में हाथियों के पर्यावास की गणना नहीं करता है। मंत्रालय देश में हाथियों की आबादी (अनुमानित आबादी) की गणना करता है। पिछली बार वर्ष 2017 में राज्य वन विभागों और संस्थानों के समन्वय से हाथियों की आबादी का अनुमान लगाया गया था। मंत्रालय ने भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान और राज्य वन विभागों के समन्वय से वर्ष 2022-23 में

'अखिल भारतीय समन्वित हाथी संख्या अनुमान' शुरू किया है। ऐसी सभी अनुमान रिपोर्टें पूरी होने के बाद सार्वजनिक की जाती हैं।

GST ON KHADI PRODUCTS

3235. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to waive-off GST on Khadi products priced under one thousand rupees, as Khadi is a part of our country's heritage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to reduce the GST rate for the Khadi products priced above one thousand rupees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a): GST rates are prescribed on the recommendation of GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising of representatives of States/UTs and Centre. There is no such recommendation of the GST Council.

(b): Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) and (d): There is no such recommendation of the GST Council. However, based on the recommendations of GST Council in its 21st meeting held on 9th September 2017, Khadi fabrics, falling under chapters 50 to 55, sold from outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) have been fully exempted from GST. In addition, supply of Khadi yarn falling under chapter 52 is also fully exempt from GST.

GARBAGE MOUNTAIN IN CHANDIGARH

3236. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a mega garbage dump is located in Dadu Majra, Chandigarh, causing severe air and water pollution in multiple sectors of Chandigarh and around 22 adjoining villages;
- (b) whether the Chandigarh Administration/Municipal Corporation has given an undertaking to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) to clear the entire mega garbage dump by the last week of December 2024, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that no substantive steps have been undertaken to wholly or substantially fulfil the undertaking given to the NGT; and;

(d) the details of steps proposed to be taken by the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) to (d): As per information provided by the Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh (MCC), 5 lakh metric tonne of legacy waste has already been bio-remediated from the garbage dump at Dadumajra, Chandigarh, between the years 2019 to 2022. The work was executed by Chandigarh Smart City Limited. Further, as per MCC, the work for bio-remediation of 13.3 lakh cubic metre is scheduled for completion by December, 2024. The MCC has also informed that large number of machines along with transportation machinery have been deployed for bio-remediation of remaining waste by July 2025.

पांडू पिंडारा (जींद) का विकास

3237. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पांडू पिंडारा (जींद) महाभारत काल का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है और यदि हां, तो क्या यह सांस्कृतिक विरासत है और लोगों की इसमें गहरी आस्था है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त स्थान को विकसित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि यह सांस्कृतिक विरासत और लोक आस्था का स्थल है; और
- (ग) क्या उक्त स्थान को किसी मौजूदा योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित किया जा सकता है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

- (क) : पौराणिक कथा के अनुसार, जींद जिले में पांडू पिंडारा की पहचान ऐसी जगह से है जहां पांडवों ने अपने पूर्वजों का पिंड दान किया था। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने इस स्थल पर कोई पुरातात्विक अन्वेषण नहीं किया है।
- (ख) और (ग) : पर्यटन मंत्रालय “तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक धरोहर संवर्धन अभियान” (प्रसाद) के अंतर्गत निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए, महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थस्थलों और धरोहर गंतव्य स्थानों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराता है। प्रसाद स्कीम के अंतर्गत, हरियाणा में “माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहिब गुरुद्वारा का विकास” के लिए 48.53 करोड़ रुपए मंजूर किए हैं।

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON CLIMATE CRISIS

3238. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether international cooperation on clean energy and cooling solutions is a crucial step toward addressing the climate crisis, if so, whether the Quad

Nations (Australia, India, Japan, and the United States) issued the Wilmington Declaration, which underscores the Quad's commitment to sustainable energy solutions and detailed a road map for building resilient and secure global clean energy supply chains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned/spent, including the assistance taken/to be taken from international organisations and other countries in this regard,

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):**

(a) to (c) The Quad countries aim to strengthen cooperation to align policies, incentives, standards, and investments around creating high-quality, diversified clean energy supply chains that enhance collective energy security, create new economic opportunities across the region, and benefit local workers and communities around the world, particularly across the Indo-Pacific.

The Quad Partnership works through policy and public finance to operationalize the commitment to catalysing complementary and high-standard private sector investment in allied and partner clean energy supply chains. Secure and diversified clean energy supply chains are an integral part of achieving the Indo-Pacific's collective energy security, respective climate goals and transition to a net zero future. In 2023, Quad Leaders announced a

Quad Clean Energy Supply Chain Diversification Program which aims to support the development of secure and diversified clean energy supply chains in the Indo-Pacific region.

While there is no Quad Roadmap for building resilient and secure global clean energy supply chains, as part of the Quad Wilmington Declaration, the leaders of India and the U.S. during their bilateral meeting in Wilmington, Delaware, USA on 21st September 2024 welcomed the “U.S.-India Roadmap to Build Safe and Secure Global Clean Energy Supply Chains” to accelerate the expansion of safe and secure clean energy supply chains through U.S. and Indian manufacturing of clean energy technologies and components. Under the Roadmap, U.S. and India have committed to work together to unlock USD 1 billion of multilateral financing to support projects across the clean energy value chain for renewable energy, energy storage, power grid and transmission technologies, high efficiency cooling systems, zero emission vehicles, and other emerging clean technologies.

The Quad Fact Sheet released at the 6th Quad Leaders’ Summit in Wilmington on 21st September 2024 notes the complementary capabilities that the Quad partners share across the battery supply chain, and pledge to focus near-term efforts on strengthening mineral production, recycling, and battery manufacturing across our respective industries. The Declaration also announced an initiative to boost energy efficiency, including the deployment

and manufacturing of affordable, high-efficiency, cooling systems, to enable climate-vulnerable communities to adapt to rising temperatures while simultaneously reducing strain on the electricity grid. India has committed to invest USD 2 million in new solar projects in Fiji, Comoros, Madagascar, and Seychelles. On 26 November 2024, the Project Implementation Agreement was signed between Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and International Solar Alliance (ISA) to execute the projects in these Indo-Pacific countries. The ISA, as the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) would provide programmatic assistance to Comoros, Fiji, Madagascar and Seychelles with financial support from India.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS

3239. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of labour productivity trends during the last five years, sector-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in labour productivity, as per the KLEMS database and if so, the reasons for the decline; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance labour productivity in critical sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (c): The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) provides employment estimates including Labour productivity (LP) at all India level.

As per the latest available data of KLEMS, industries like Hotels and Restaurants, Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear fuel, Post and Telecommunication, Machinery, nec., Wood and Products of wood, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Financial Services, Trade etc. have registered an increase in Labour productivity (LP) in the year 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22.

Government is implementing various skill enhancement schemes like National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Future Skills PRIME etc. The details of various skill enhancement schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is being implemented by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) since 2015 for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-

skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country. Under PMKVY, placement opportunities have been facilitated to STT certified candidates and RPL involves the process of certification of already existing skills. Under the PMKVY scheme, 1.57 crores candidates have been trained as on 31.10.2024.

Further, Government has announced in Budget 2024-25, the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth across the country over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crores.

Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme announced in Budget 2024-25, with an outlay of Rs. 1,07,000 Crores, aims at job creation and formalisation of work force by providing Social Security through EPFO, enhancing employability and incentivizing additional employment generation through incentives to employees and employers.

One part of ELI scheme specially focuses on incentivising employers engaged in manufacturing sector for formalization/creation of jobs. Another part of ELI scheme is for incentivising industry in all sectors, including services.

अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखला

3240. श्री राजकुमार रोत :

क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं की मूल स्थलाकृति की पहचान करने के लिए मई, 2024 में एक समिति के गठन के निर्देश जारी किए थे;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार के पास अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं में अंधाधुंध खनन और पेड़ों की कटाई को रोकने की कोई योजना है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार देश की इस प्राचीनतम पर्वत श्रृंखला का सर्वेक्षण कराकर संरक्षण करने का है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अरावली पर्वतमाला की मूल स्थलाकृति क्या है और इस पर्वतमाला की पहाड़ियों की प्रकृति और ऊंचाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

(क) से (ङ.): भारत के माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने एम.सी. मेहता बनाम भारत संघ और अन्य के मामले में रिट याचिका (सिविल) संख्या 4677/1985 में दिनांक 09.05.2024 के अपने आदेश द्वारा मंत्रालय को अरावली पहाड़ियों और पर्वतमाला की एकरूप परिभाषा तैयार करने के लिए एक समिति गठित करने का निदेश दिया है। उक्त आदेश में भारत के माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निदेशों के अनुसरण में, मंत्रालय ने अरावली पहाड़ियों और पर्वतमाला की एकरूप परिभाषा तैयार करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया था। यह मामला न्यायालय के निर्णयाधीन है।

(च): बांसवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र में बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर प्रमंडल शामिल हैं। बांसवाड़ा प्रमंडल में, अरावली पहाड़ी श्रृंखलाएं घाटोल और गढ़ी पर्वत श्रृंखला में स्थित हैं, जिनकी अधिकतम ऊँचाई 610 मीटर है।

डूंगरपुर प्रमंडल में, अरावली पहाड़ी श्रृंखलाएं सागवाड़ा और आत्रि पर्वत श्रृंखला में स्थित हैं, जिनकी अधिकतम ऊँचाई 572 मीटर है।

ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNIQUE IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

3241. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any Scheme to promote the use of advanced imaging techniques in archaeological research; and
- (b) if so, the details and benefits thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) and (b) No such scheme is available, but advanced techniques such as LiDAR, Ground Penetrating Radar and Photogrammetric surveys are used in archaeological research. These techniques are non destructive and can reveal hidden features in a faster way.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SEBI CHAIRPERSON

3242: DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Government in response to allegations of conflict of interest against the SEBI Chairperson;

(b) whether the allegations were investigated by the authorities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the SEBI Chairperson for not appearing before the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament; and

(d) the manner in which the Government plans to restore trust in the country and ensure effective oversight over SEBI and similar regulatory bodies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (d): Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has adequate internal mechanisms for addressing issues relating to conflict of interest, which include a disclosure framework and provisions for recusal.

The Board of SEBI has adopted a Code on Conflict of Interests for Members of its Board, including the Chairperson, to ensure that the Board conducts itself in a manner that does not compromise its ability to accomplish its mandate or undermine the public confidence in the ability of Member(s) to discharge his responsibilities.

The Committee on Public Accounts considered the request for exemption from personal appearance by the Chairperson, SEBI due to a sudden and unavoidable personal exigency and adjourned the meeting.

LEOPARD ATTACKS

**3243. SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in leopard attacks on humans in recent years;
- (b) if so, the number of incidents of leopard attacks on humans that have been reported in the State of Maharashtra during the last year and the steps taken by the Union Government to address these incidents;
- (c) whether the Government has provided any compensation or assistance to the victims of leopard attacks and their families;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study or assessment to determine the reasons behind the increasing incidents of leopard attacks in the said State and if so, the details thereof;

- (e) the steps proposes by the Government to ensure the conservation and protection of leopard populations while addressing human-wildlife conflict issues; and
- (f) whether the Government is considering to impose restrictions on the reproduction of leopards in the said State to manage their population growth and mitigate human-wildlife conflicts especially involving leopard and if so, the details of the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

- (a) and (b) The management and protection of wildlife including management of human-wildlife conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/ Union Territory Governments. The details regarding the number of attacks by wild animals including leopards on humans are not collated in the Ministry. As per the information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, the details of human deaths due to leopard attacks is as follows:

Year	Number of cases of human deaths
2019-20	07

2020-21	33
2021-22	26
2022-23	18
2023-24	15

The important steps taken by Government of India to manage and mitigate human-animal conflict in the country include:

- i) Ministry has issued holistic advisories and guidelines to the States and Union Territory Governments to deal with human-wildlife conflict situations dated 6.2.2021 and 3.6.2022.
- ii) Species specific guidelines for mitigation of conflicts arising from various wild animals namely Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Snake, Crocodile, Rhesus Macaque, Wild Pig, Bear, Blue Bull and Blackbuck on 21.03.2023.
- iii) Guidelines for cross cutting issues such as cooperation between the forest and media sector; occupational health and safety in the context of human-wildlife conflict mitigation; crowd management in human-wildlife conflict related situations and addressing health emergencies and potential health risks arising out of human-wildlife conflict situations on 21.03.2023.

- iv) Financial assistance is provided by the Ministry to the States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’, ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ for various interventions including animal proof fencing, anti-depredation squads, rapid response teams, ex-gratia relief, technology based animal tracking etc.
- v) Advance technology like radio collaring, E-surveillance are also used in human wildlife conflict mitigation.
- vi) The local communities are involved in conservation measures through eco-development activities, which help the forest departments in protection of wildlife.
- vii) The Ministry provides support to State Governments to organize awareness generation, training and capacity building programmes on human-wildlife conflict.
- viii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides regulatory functions for dealing with human wildlife conflict situations.

- (c) The Ministry has enhanced the amount of ex-gratia relief in case of death or permanent incapacitation due to attacks by wild animals including leopards during December 2023. At present the amount of ex-gratia relief payable under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’, ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ is as follows:

Sl.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
i.	Death or permanent incapacitation	Rs.10.00 lakh
ii.	Grievous injury	Rs.2.00 lakh
iii.	Minor injury	Cost of treatment up to Rs.25,000/-per person
iv.	Loss of property/crops	State/UT government may adhere to the cost norms prescribed by them.

- (d) The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun has undertaken a research project titled 'Understanding Population Dynamics, Space Use, Movement and Diet of Leopards in Junnar Taluka, Maharashtra for Human Leopard Conflict Mitigation' from 2019-20 to 2023-24.
- (e) The important steps taken by the Government for the conservation and protection of leopard populations in the country are as follows:
- i. Leopard is listed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby providing the highest degree of protection to the species.
 - ii. A network of Protected Areas namely viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals including for leopards and their habitats.
 - iii. In order to further strengthen conservation of wildlife, Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) are notified around National Parks and Sanctuaries under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- iv. Financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’, ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ for protection and conservation of wild animals including leopards and their habitats.
- (f) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 under section 11(1)(a) empowers the Chief Wild Life Warden to grant permit to any person to capture, tranquilise or translocate any wild animal listed in Schedule I of the Act including leopards which has become dangerous to human life. The Chief Wild Life Warden may also permit killing of such animal if it cannot be captured, tranquilised or translocated.

TAX EVASION IN OIDAR SERVICES

3244. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) investigation arm DGGI has suggested reciprocal arrangements with foreign Governments for information sharing and enforcement measures and to block websites to prevent tax evasion in OIDAR services like e-gaming and online education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DGGI has noticed entities like online casinos that appear to intentionally avoid tax compliance; and

(d) whether these entities are non-cooperative and hence an information exchange with global law enforcement agencies would help crack down on any evasion?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (d) : No Sir. DGGI does not have any reciprocal arrangements with foreign governments. However, 642 offshore entities providing online money gaming/betting/gambling have been identified till date for investigation.

The offshore online gaming entities which have been found non-responsive and non-cooperative during investigation, have been informed to MeitY for blocking their websites/URLs as per provisions of Section 14A(3) of the IGST Act, 2017.

STATUS OF REGISTRATIONS ON e-SHRAM PORTAL

3245. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details and the status of registration of unorganised workers on the e-Shram portal since its inception, State-wise and gender-wise;

- (b) the timeline for completing the said registration of unorganised workers on the e-Shram Portal;
- (c) whether all the registered workers have an Aadhaar-seeded e-Shram cards and, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the timeline for completing issuance of Aadhaar-seeded e-Shram cards of workers registered on the e-Shram Portal; and
- (e) whether the Government has given a target to each State to complete registration of workers and if so, the criteria used for deciding the target number of registrations on the e-Shram portal for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (e): Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN), against the target of registration of 25 crore unorganised workers on the portal till March, 2025, as on 09.12.2024, over 30.45 crore unorganised workers have been registered on eShram portal.

The State/UT-wise data of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal since its launch is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The targets for registration to each state are based on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18.

STATEMENT

(i) State/UT wise registration of unorganised workers on eShram portal as on 09.12.2024

S. No.	State/UTs	Total Registrations
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32,330
2	Andhra Pradesh	81,31,892
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,97,887
4	Assam	75,72,428
5	Bihar	2,95,72,870
6	Chandigarh	1,85,017
7	Chhattisgarh	85,24,479
8	Delhi	34,57,018
9	Goa	75,479
10	Gujarat	1,18,78,665
11	Haryana	53,51,389
12	Himachal Pradesh	19,81,879
13	Jammu and Kashmir	35,31,501
14	Jharkhand	95,99,240
15	Karnataka	1,03,36,899
16	Kerala	60,05,225
17	Ladakh	33,393
18	Lakshadweep	2,792
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,84,21,762
20	Maharashtra	1,73,05,458

21	Manipur	4,51,694
22	Meghalaya	3,25,860
23	Mizoram	64,942
24	Nagaland	2,31,526
25	Odisha	1,35,32,618
26	Puducherry	1,89,258
27	Punjab	57,67,014
28	Rajasthan	1,42,63,016
29	Sikkim	42,110
30	Tamil Nadu	88,92,235
31	Telangana	44,47,080
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	74,343
33	Tripura	8,84,652
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,37,37,987
35	Uttarakhand	30,53,939
36	West Bengal	2,64,02,829
	Total	30,45,58,706

(ii) Gender wise registration of unorganised workers on eShram portal as on 09.12.2024

- Female - 16,31,70,144
- Male - 14,13,81,321
- Others - 7,241

COVERAGE OF PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

3246. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details on the coverage of PMJJBY in Mysore; and
- (b) the details and the number of policyholders from Mysore who have availed benefits under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

- (a) and (b): PMJJBY is a life insurance scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason at a premium of Rs 436 per annum. All individuals bank/ Post Office account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years are entitled to join the scheme. The risk coverage under PMJJBY is of Rs 2 lakhs.

Details on the coverage of PMJJBY in Mysore is given below:

As on 27.11.2024	PMJJBY		
	Cumulative enrolments	Cumulative No. of Claims Paid	Cumulative Claim Amount paid (In Cr.)
Mysore	5,12,175	3,448	68.96

Source: Banks for Universal Schemes and Insurance Companies for Converged Schemes.

REDUCED GST ON HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM

3247. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a)) whether there is any plan to reinstate or strengthen anti-profiteering measures to ensure that tax benefits are reflected in reduced premiums for health insurance policies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to address the potential revenue loss for States resulting in reduction of GST on health insurance;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures being considered to balance this loss with the need for consumer relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a): GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council, which is a Constitutional body comprising of representatives from States/UTs and Centre.

The issue of GST on life and health insurance was placed before the GST Council in its 54th Meeting held on 09th September, 2024 at New Delhi. After detailed deliberations, the GST Council recommended to constitute a Group of Ministers (GoM) to holistically look into the issues pertaining to GST on life insurance and health insurance. Accordingly, a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health Insurance was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sh. Samrat Chaudhary, Hon'ble Deputy CM, Bihar. The GoM on Life and Health Insurance has not yet submitted its report to the GST Council. In absence of any recommendation of the GST Council, no comments can be offered on tax benefits for health insurance policies.

(b) to (e): Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र (आईजीएनसीए)

3248. श्री नारायण तातू राणे :

क्या **संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र (आईजीएनसीए) की स्थापना के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित उद्देश्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन उद्देश्यों के लिए चयनित राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (घ) आईजीएनसीए को प्रदान किए गए अनुदान का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ड.) विगत पांच वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान किन-किन मदों में अनुदान का उपयोग किया गया है;
- (च) क्या आईजीएनसीए में पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी नहीं हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसका कार्यनिष्पादन प्रभावित हो रहा है;
- (छ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ज) क्या आईजीएनसीए का कार्यनिष्पादन संतोषजनक नहीं है, और
- (झ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

- (क) से (ग): इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र (आईजीएनसीए) की स्थापना भारतीय कलाओं और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को प्रलेखित, परिरक्षित, संरक्षित और प्रसारित करने तथा संस्कृति के विशेषीकृत क्षेत्र में कार्य करने हेतु सक्षम व्यावसायिकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के अधिदेश के साथ, भारत सरकार द्वारा संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत, स्वायत्त निकाय के रूप में की गई थी। आईजीएनसीए अपने 9 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के माध्यम से परिचालन करता है जो शोध के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेषीकृत केन्द्रों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं और जिनका उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है:

क्र. सं.	स्थान	विशेषज्ञता के क्षेत्र
1.	वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)	अगम दर्शन
2.	गुवाहाटी (असम)	पूर्वोत्तर सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र
3.	बेंगलुरु (कर्नाटक)	सभ्यता और मंच कलाएं
4.	रांची (झारखंड)	जनजातीय धरोहर अध्ययन
5.	वडोदरा (गुजरात)	आधुनिक कला
6.	गोवा	अंतर सांस्कृतिक संबंध

7.	त्रिशूर (केरल)	वैदिक परंपरा और मंच प्रस्तुति अध्ययन
8.	पुदुचेरी	पुरातात्विक और पुरालेखीय अध्ययन
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	शिव दर्शन

(घ) से (झ): विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान आईजीएनसीए को प्रदत्त अनुदान का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

2019-20 : 46.40 करोड़

2020-21 : 40.00 करोड़

2021-22 : 53.30 करोड़

2022-23 : 55.05 करोड़

2023-24 : 109.10 करोड़

आईजीएनसीए और संस्कृति मंत्रालय के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, अनुदान के तहत आईजीएनसीए को जारी की गई राशि का पूर्ण उपयोग सांस्कृतिक सूचना विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला, मीडिया केंद्र, प्रकाशन इकाई, शैक्षणिक इकाई और देश भर में इसके 9 क्षेत्रीय केंद्रों के कार्यकरण के लिए किया गया है।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केंद्र (आईजीएनसीए) में पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी हैं और इसका कार्यनिष्पादन संतोषजनक है। आईजीएनसीए ने विगत वर्षों में कई परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया है जैसे नए संसद भवन में कलाकृतियों की स्थापना, भारत मंडपम में नटराज की प्रतिमा की स्थापना, राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय में ट्राइवल वॉल का निर्माण, गुजरात के वडनगर में प्रेरणा स्कूल का विकास, आईटीपीओ, नई दिल्ली में जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन से संबंधित सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन और संपूर्णानंद संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी का डिजिटलीकरण। केन्द्र भारत की कला और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के संबंध में अनुसंधान और प्रकाशन में सतत रूप से कार्यरत है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा व्यय सीएसआर धनराशि

3249. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और विभिन्न औद्योगिक इकाइयों जैसे जीवन बीमा निगम (एलआईसी), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल), भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल), हिंदुस्तान ऑर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (एचओसीएल), एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, नाल्को और कोल इंडिया की सहायक कंपनियों जैसी विभिन्न कॉर्पोरेट कंपनियों द्वारा कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा सहित राज्य-वार कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा राज्य में विभिन्न औद्योगिक इकाइयों द्वारा सीएसआर के तहत कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सीएसआर निधि के तहत किए गए कार्यों की समीक्षा के लिए कोई नीति बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या पीएसयू को नामांकन के आधार पर सीएसआर निधि आवंटित करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट नीति या मानदंड है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में सीएसआर निधि के आवंटन के लिए अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया क्या है और उनके उपयोग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपलब्ध तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सीएसआर पहल के माध्यम से छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में प्रमुख विकासात्मक क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार के पास 2018-2023 की अवधि के दौरान विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में सीएसआर निधि आवंटन के संबंध में कोई आंकड़ा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा):

(क): सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनियों द्वारा वार्षिक रूप से की गई फाइलिंग के आधार पर, विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान पीएसयू और गैर-पीएसयू द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा सहित राज्यवार सीएसआर व्यय क्रमशः **विवरण I** और **II** के रूप में संलग्न है। इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल), भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल), हिंदुस्तान ऑर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (एचओसीएल), एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, एनएएलसीओ और कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय **विवरण III** के रूप में संलग्न है। जीवन बीमा निगम (एलआईसी) द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर व्यय का डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि यह कंपनी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत नहीं है।

(ख): पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनियों द्वारा जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय क्रमशः **विवरण IV** और **V** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) से (ड): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के तहत कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान किया गया है। अधिनियम के तहत, प्रत्येक सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनी को एक सीएसआर समिति का गठन करना अपेक्षित है। समिति सीएसआर नीति तैयार करती है और उसकी सिफारिश करती है और कंपनी का बोर्ड इसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी के सीएसआर

कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाता है, उन पर निर्णय लेता है, उनका क्रियान्वयन करता है और उनकी निगरानी करता है। कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी बोर्ड रिपोर्ट में कंपनी द्वारा कार्यान्वित सीएसआर नीति का प्रकटन करना आवश्यक है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को स्वयं को संतुष्ट करना होता है कि इस प्रकार वितरित राशि का उपयोग उसके द्वारा अनुमोदित उद्देश्यों और तरीके के लिए किया गया है, और मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी या वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति इस आशय का प्रमाण देगा। सीएसआर ढांचा प्रकटीकरण आधारित है और सीएसआर कार्यकलापों पर किए गए व्यय की लेखापरीक्षा कंपनी के सांविधिक लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा की जानी अपेक्षित है। मंत्रालय ने वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से लागू कंपनी (लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट) आदेश, 2020 ("सीएआरओ, 2020") को अधिसूचित किया है, जिसके तहत लेखापरीक्षकों को किसी भी अव्ययित सीएसआर राशि का विवरण देना अपेक्षित है। सरकार इस बारे में कोई निदेश जारी नहीं करती है कि कंपनी किस कार्यकलाप या क्षेत्र में खर्च करेगी।

इस प्रकार, अनिवार्य प्रकटीकरण, सीएसआर समिति और बोर्ड की जवाबदेही, कंपनी के खातों के वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षा के प्रावधान आदि जैसे मौजूदा कानूनी प्रावधानों के साथ-साथ, कारपोरेट गवर्नेंस ढांचा कंपनियों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए गए सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की निगरानी, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए पर्याप्त तंत्र प्रदान करता है।

(च): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत सीएसआर निधि के आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। तथापि, छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में सीएसआर व्यय का ब्योरा क्रमशः **विवरण IV** और **V** में शामिल किया गया है।

विवरण I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक पीएसयू के लिए राज्यवार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.15	0.08	1.28	0.64	1.04
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	59.07	36.04	40.68	52.12	52.10
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.02	6.68	3.54	11.25	7.92
4	असम	166.59	224.21	93.18	231.66	298.05
5	बिहार	32.62	8.56	7.51	43.82	110.07
6	चंडीगढ़	0.17	0.09	0.00	0.29	1.16
7	छत्तीसगढ़	94.41	109.06	186.56	154.45	160.04
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0.38	0.25	1.13	0.92	0.60
9	दमन और दीव	0.10	0.01	-	0.72	0.82
10	दिल्ली	173.63	209.05	45.34	352.99	448.56
11	गोवा	6.76	5.49	5.88	4.22	4.75
12	गुजरात	116.65	99.31	101.12	130.87	121.88
13	हरियाणा	25.28	30.38	15.37	58.08	38.48
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	47.50	39.10	42.04	60.71	55.99
15	जम्मू और कश्मीर	19.87	10.53	21.68	24.69	25.87
16	झारखंड	59.91	92.14	94.87	67.45	114.81
17	कर्नाटक	215.30	216.27	136.34	192.93	164.38
18	केरल	42.77	56.17	28.99	37.43	52.70
19	लेह और लद्दाख	-	-	-	9.54	5.09
20	मध्य प्रदेश	105.04	42.27	134.75	148.80	206.98
21	महाराष्ट्र	111.73	253.55	214.07	323.08	308.46
22	मणिपुर	1.49	4.36	4.10	8.97	12.93
23	मेघालय	3.95	9.09	2.00	1.68	1.78
24	मिजोरम	0.11	0.00	0.02	5.09	9.03
25	नगालैंड	0.11	0.63	0.26	4.25	6.33
26	ओडिशा	541.02	523.08	318.78	397.13	394.72
27	पुदुचेरी	2.37	-	0.02	0.86	2.26
28	पंजाब	5.77	2.77	2.84	7.05	12.59
29	राजस्थान	44.43	23.00	17.12	52.25	55.83
30	सिक्किम	1.29	1.05	8.77	18.77	23.70
31	तमिलनाडु	115.24	128.13	76.88	74.65	102.42

32	तेलंगाना	46.92	51.67	84.38	93.85	80.71
33	त्रिपुरा	20.80	7.49	5.81	10.95	14.44
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	154.29	74.71	124.75	213.91	228.61
35	उत्तराखण्ड	99.81	56.73	50.69	84.49	115.85
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	50.41	41.90	64.95	98.29	138.14
37	समस्त भारत (अन्य केंद्रीकृत निधि)	573.24	459.56	966.21	864.87	399.44
38	समस्त भारत*	1281.23	2479.12	1416.34	526.47	317.25
39	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया*	0.00	7.57	168.04	0.00	0.00
कुल		4224.46	5310.12	4486.27	4370.20	4095.78

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन सेल)

* अन्यत्र कवर नहीं किया गया (एनईसी)

* कंपनियों ने या तो राज्यों के नाम नहीं बताए या एक से अधिक राज्यों का नाम बताया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

विवरण II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक गैर-सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिए राज्यवार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रु. में)						
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.67	1.21	1.58	9.07	1.49
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	606.90	674.19	679.13	604.67	902.52
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.54	11.34	7.04	108.17	5.43
4	असम	43.41	60.79	87.06	174.51	172.19
5	बिहार	105.33	101.92	82.38	122.15	125.29
6	चंडीगढ़	11.29	15.48	13.40	50.59	17.47
7	छत्तीसगढ़	54.94	160.62	139.07	150.84	436.08
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	13.10	18.09	20.85	13.19	13.11
9	दमन और दीव	6.16	9.52	5.25	3.41	8.58
10	दिल्ली	577.22	620.95	679.24	840.94	1014.20
11	गोवा	40.01	38.42	36.04	41.22	53.36
12	गुजरात	965.53	885.05	1360.48	1473.05	1860.38
13	हरियाणा	352.83	507.54	535.49	625.87	661.68
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	31.29	39.68	64.27	79.51	82.52

15	जम्मू और कश्मीर	16.57	14.74	13.88	25.99	45.35
16	झारखंड	49.89	63.08	131.67	125.88	273.32
17	कर्नाटक	1042.38	1231.89	1141.47	1646.80	1820.85
18	केरल	312.01	242.39	261.68	202.30	298.90
19	लक्षद्वीप	0.39	-	0.01	0.45	0.02
20	लेह और लद्दाख	-	-	-	5.29	6.63
21	मध्य प्रदेश	138.50	178.18	240.76	278.88	448.88
22	महाराष्ट्र	3036.00	3099.68	3250.74	5056.99	5186.31
23	मणिपुर	6.33	9.84	6.29	6.64	40.52
24	मेघालय	12.59	8.56	15.63	17.95	19.95
25	मिजोरम	-	0.25	0.95	1.85	1.97
26	नगालैंड	2.02	4.47	3.31	8.21	7.24
27	ओडिशा	156.89	194.31	259.38	273.19	592.98
28	पुदुचेरी	6.78	11.32	12.41	8.45	10.28
29	पंजाब	161.08	186.67	155.61	177.83	234.88
30	राजस्थान	551.06	711.12	652.87	659.57	1046.34
31	सिक्किम	4.58	9.94	8.51	9.47	12.47
32	तमिलनाडु	761.84	944.13	1097.19	1357.41	1456.24
33	तेलंगाना	381.15	394.13	543.33	592.02	925.92
34	त्रिपुरा	2.26	1.91	3.48	4.96	4.82
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	367.02	503.27	782.58	1125.26	923.82
36	उत्तराखंड	72.50	67.97	109.89	143.59	185.26
37	पश्चिम बंगाल	331.82	381.95	406.53	468.91	623.36
38	समस्त भारत*	5162.29	6906.54	6388.69	4996.27	5673.11
39	समस्त भारत (अन्य केंद्रीकृत निधि)	583.62	1331.14	2525.09	754.63	688.29
40	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया*	4.44	13.41	1.43	0.09	10.12
कुल		15993.2 0	19655.7 0	21724.6 8	22246.1 0	25892.1 4

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन सेल)

* अन्यत्र कवर नहीं किया गया (एनईसी)

*कंपनियों ने या तो राज्यों के नाम नहीं बताए या एक से अधिक राज्यों का नाम बताया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

विवरण III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 के लिए सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रु. में)					
कंपनी का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल)	468.15	518.49	445.09	284.03	251.23
भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल)	178.19	345.55	59.02	123.99	107.57
हिंदुस्तान ऑर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (एचओसीएल)	-	-	-	-	-
एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	285.46	304.92	418.87	356.71	319.98
नाल्को	30.35	39.71	35.00	35.56	38.36
कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	27.53	172.31	95.40	77.58	41.70

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन सेल)

विवरण IV

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक छत्तीसगढ़ में जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रु. में)						
क्र.सं.	जिला	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
1	बालोद	-	-	1.63	-	-
2	बलौदा बाजार	-	0.35	0.14	-	-
3	बलरामपुर	-	0.12	0.84	-	-
4	बस्तर	-	0.05	5.11	15.26	12.12
5	बेमेतरा	0.24	-	-	-	-
6	बीजापुर	-	-	1.79	-	-

7	बिलासपुर	1.30	20.82	14.31	16.74	27.99
8	दक्षिण बस्तर दंतेवाड़ा	-	-	12.13	8.77	9.91
9	धमतरी	-	0.75	1.54	1.79	9.07
10	दुर्ग	5.41	16.58	8.26	13.45	10.35
11	गरियाबंद	-	-	0.77	-	-
12	जांजगीर-चंपा	8.33	4.11	1.41	3.72	15.91
13	जशपुर	-	0.22	1.40	2.31	0.27
14	कबीरधाम	-	0.04	1.26	0.77	1.52
15	कोंडागांव	-	-	-	-	3.00
16	कोरबा	2.85	17.05	18.74	18.90	26.78
17	कोरिया	-	0.03	0.94	2.78	2.46
18	महासमुंद	0.27	1.79	-	0.75	0.27
19	नारायणपुर	-	2.20	3.24	-	-
20	रायगढ़	1.18	5.35	6.19	21.05	273.34
21	रायपुर	20.38	103.58	90.80	79.26	89.36
22	राजनंदगांव	2.12	4.82	2.77	7.80	9.08
23	सुकमा	0.35	0.23	1.60	2.49	1.20
24	सुराईपुर	-	1.40	3.67	1.17	-
25	सरगुजा	0.13	0.45	12.70	11.89	6.32
26	उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	-	0.07	1.15	1.02	6.59
27	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया*	106.80	89.68	133.24	95.36	90.59
	कुल	149.35	269.68	325.63	305.29	596.11

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन सेल)

* अन्यत्र कवर नहीं किया गया (एनईसी)

* कंपनियों ने या तो जिलों के नाम नहीं बताए या फिर एक से अधिक जिलों का नाम बताया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

विवरण V

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक ओडिशा में जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रु. में)						
क्र.सं.	ज़िला	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
1	अनुगुल	0.85	2.44	1.13	15.19	44.41

2	बलांगीर	0.97	0.06	10.06	3.69	7.74
3	बालेश्वर	0.43	0.35	0.91	10.85	6.00
4	बारगढ़	0.04	-	-	11.43	5.54
5	भद्रक	0.06	2.68	8.40	3.07	7.77
6	बौध	0.00	-	0.25	0.38	0.31
7	कटक	2.92	5.88	5.67	42.74	36.18
8	देवगढ़	-	2.71	-	7.14	1.42
9	ढेंकानाल	3.81	3.90	3.37	9.00	9.03
10	गजपति	0.06	-	-	7.76	1.15
11	गंजाम	0.83	0.73	13.23	11.65	5.91
12	जगतसिंहपुर	2.18	5.60	5.41	11.55	6.27
13	जाजपुर	14.02	13.76	6.81	11.30	28.07
14	झारसुगुडा	6.01	3.98	6.82	22.15	223.36
15	कालाहांडी	10.26	10.66	8.12	24.84	20.84
16	कंधमाल	0.00	1.12	0.04	2.86	6.14
17	केंद्रापाड़ा	0.24	0.15	0.44	2.11	3.45
18	केंदुझार	0.17	10.44	5.80	21.92	54.45
19	खोरधा	4.92	221.41	112.17	70.34	62.43
20	कोरापुट	2.23	15.13	15.52	17.56	24.77
21	मल्कानगिरी	0.04	0.02	-	0.23	0.12
22	मयूरभंज	0.82	2.30	1.27	5.06	8.25
23	नबरंगपुर	1.98	0.01	0.47	2.52	1.71
24	नयागढ़	-	-	1.69	2.26	0.62
25	नुआपाड़ा	-	0.30	0.44	3.32	0.60
26	पुरी	2.99	12.54	10.54	8.40	12.42
27	रायगढ़	2.26	6.09	5.39	11.86	9.50
28	संबलपुर	0.44	0.41	0.39	14.52	32.85
29	सोनेपुर	-	-	-	-	0.02
30	सुबरनपुर	-	-	-	0.19	-
31	सुंदरगढ़	5.15	15.19	8.42	21.15	112.85
32	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया*	634.23	379.54	345.38	293.30	253.53
कुल		697.91	717.39	578.16	670.32	987.70

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन सेल)

* अन्यत्र कवर नहीं किया गया (एनईसी)

*कंपनियों ने या तो जिलों के नाम नहीं बताए या फिर एक से अधिक जिलों का नाम बताया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

VACANCIES OF TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

3250. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the sanctioned post of teachers in elementary schools and the number of vacancies in such schools;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to fill the vacancies; and
- (c) the timeline fixed by the Government for filling the sanctioned posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (c): Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country comes under the administrative control of States/UTs. The recruitment, service conditions and rational deployment of teachers come under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Further, Recruitment is a continuous process and vacancies get generated due to a number of factors like retirement, resignation, increased requirement of teachers as a result of the enhanced students' strength etc. As reported by the State Governments/Union Territory administrations, for the

Financial Year 2024-25, there are a total of 45,46,395 sanctioned posts at the elementary level of schooling across the country.

The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides financial assistance to the States and UTs to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for various levels of schooling, as per norms prescribed in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as amended from time to time. The progress regarding filling up of teacher vacancies through a competitive selection examination conducted by States/UTs, with due care for consistency and sanctity and after a technology based comprehensive teacher requirement planning and forecasting exercise, is periodically reviewed by the Department of School Education and Literacy with States/UTs.

NUMBER OF SANCTIONED AND FUNCTIONAL DIETs

3251. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the total number of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) sanctioned and functional in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise and district-wise;

- (b) the details of DIETs to be upgraded under the scheme DIETs of Excellence in the country, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the funds sanctioned and disbursed for upgradation of DIETs, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of ICT and technology facilities such as computer labs and smart classrooms established till date under the said scheme for State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) the details and the number of toilet facilities established till date under the said scheme, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) whether the Government is developing the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) as Centres of Excellence and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

- (a): The details of total 613 functional DIETs across the country including 13 DIETs of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** Also please see at <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques>.
- (b) and (c): The Government has decided to develop all functional 613 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) into Centers of Excellence under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha in a phased manner starting from FY 2023-24. Approval for financial assistance as per Samagra Shiksha norms has

been accorded to States/UTs for infrastructural upgradation of 125 DIETs as per details given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Also please see at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

(d) and (e): Based on proposals submitted by States/UTs, ICT facilities (including computer labs and smart classrooms), residential facilities, classrooms, faculty rooms and toilet blocks have been sanctioned for all 125 DIETs approved for the FY 2023-24.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 64.70 Lakhs for development of ICT facilities (computer labs, smart classrooms, audio visual aids and website provision etc.) in each of the DIETs of Srikakulam, Vizianagar and Kurnool. Further, toilet blocks with capacity of 200 female students and one block for CWSN students have been sanctioned for each of the DIETs of Srikulakulam and Kurnool.

(f): As recommended by NEP, 2020, the Government has envisaged every DIET of the country as a Center of excellence having appropriate infrastructure and resource support; ability to empower teachers through continuous professional development; conduct research and develop evidence based practices; support inclusive education; foster collaboration among educational institutions, community organizations, industry, etc.; strengthen institutional linkages with BRCs/CRCs; conduct pre-service and in-service teacher training programme covering all levels of schooling; etc.

Accordingly, the Government has decided to develop all functional 613 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) into Centers of Excellence under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha in a phased manner starting from FY 2023-24.

The important components of upgradation of DIETs under the DIET CoE programme include financial support under Samagra Shiksha for the following: -

- Infrastructural facilities: academic block, library block, computer room, auditoriums, skill labs, balvatika, toilets and hygiene facilities, etc.
- ICT and technology facilities: smart classrooms, internet facilities, digital hardware/software, audio-video aids, etc.
- Safety and security facilities: CCTV surveillance, fire safety measures, first aid facilities, boundary wall, etc.
- Other facilities: furniture, drinking water, green campus, parking, canteen, solar panel, rain water harvesting system, etc.

STATEMENT I

Details of total 613 functional DIETs across the country including 13 DIETs of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Name of the District	Name of the DIET
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1	A and N Islands	South Andaman	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan District Institute of Education and Training
2	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya District	Govt. DIET ,Rayachoty
3	Andhra Pradesh	CHITTOOR	GOVT DIET KARVETINAGAR
4	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASAM	Govt. DIET, MYNAMPADU
5	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR NELLORE	GOVT DIET PALLIPADU
6	Andhra Pradesh	EAST GODAVARI	GOVT. DIET, BOMMURU
7	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai	Govt. DIET, BUKKAPATNAM
8	Andhra Pradesh	VISAKHAPATNAM	GOVT DIET BHEEMUNIPATNAM
9	Andhra Pradesh	KURNOOL	B.THANDRAPADU , KURNOOL
10	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Govt. DIET Vomaravalli
11	Andhra Pradesh	KRISHNA	DIET ANGALURU
12	Andhra Pradesh	VIZIANAGARAM	Govt.DIET, Vizianagaram
13	Andhra Pradesh	GUNTUR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING BOYAPALEM GUNTUR DISTRICT
14	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Dubacherla
15	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	DIET, Khonsa
16	Arunachal Pradesh	UPPER SUBANSIRI	DAPORIJO
17	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	DIET Dirang
18	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	DIET NAHARLAGUN, PAPU NALLA
19	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	DIET,Roing
20	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	DIET Seppa
21	Arunachal Pradesh	EAST SIANG	DIET, PASIGHAT
22	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	District institute of education and training Changlang
23	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	DIET, Yachuli
24	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	DIET Khupa
25	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	DIET Kmki
26	Assam	SONITPUR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, SONITPUR, BISWANATH CHARIALI
27	Assam	Kokrajhar	DIET, Kokrajhar
28	Assam	KAMRUP	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, KAMRUP
29	Assam	Tinsukia	DIET Tinsukia
30	Assam	Dhubri	DIET, Dhubri, GOLakganj

31	Assam	DIBRUGARH	DIET, DIBRUGARH, CHABUA
32	Assam	Nalbari	Nalbari , DIET
33	Assam	Dima Hasao	DIET, Dima Hasao, Kalachand
34	Assam	Golaghat	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, GOLAGHAT, DERGAON
35	Assam	Karimganj	DIET, Karimganj, Kaliganj
36	Assam	Goalpara	DIET Goalpara Dudhnoi
37	Assam	Bongaigaon	DIET, Bongaigaon
38	Assam	Sivasagar	DIET-Sivasagar-Sonari
39	Assam	Barpeta	District Institute of Education and Training , Barpeta, Howly
40	Assam	Hailakandi	Hailakandi
41	Assam	Darrang	DIET Darrang, Dalgaon
42	Assam	MORIGAON	DIET, MORIGAON
43	Assam	Cachar	DIET, Cachar, Udharbond
44	Assam	Lakhimpur	DIET, Lakhimpur, Azad, Assam.
45	Assam	JORHAT	DIET, JORHAT, TITABAR
46	Assam	Dhemaji	DIET Dhemaji
47	Assam	Karbi Anglong	DIET, Karbi Anglong, Diphu
48	Assam	Nagaon	DIET Nagaon
49	Bihar	LAKHISARAI	DIET LAKHISARAI
50	Bihar	DARBHANGA	DIET QUILAGHAT, DARBHANGA
51	Bihar	Madhubani	DIET NARAR
52	Bihar	Siwan	PTEC SIWAN
53	Bihar	Patna	DIET Patna Bikram
54	Bihar	ARARIA	DIET FORBESGANJ
55	Bihar	Nalanda	DIET, Noorsaari, Nalanda
56	Bihar	Saran	DIET , SONPUR, SARAN
57	Bihar	BUXAR	DIET DUMRAON, BUXAR
58	Bihar	PURNIA	DIET, SRINAGAR PURNIA
59	Bihar	MUNGER	DIET PURABSARAI, MUNGER
60	Bihar	BHOJPUR	DIET PIROUTA BHOJPUR
61	Bihar	MUZAFFARPUR	DIET RAMBAGH, MUZAFFARPUR
62	Bihar	East Champaran	Chhatauni Motihari East Champaran
63	Bihar	Bhagalpur	DIET Bhagalpur
64	Bihar	Sitamarhi	DIET Dumra sitamarhi
65	Bihar	BANKA	DIET BANKA

66	Bihar	SIWAN	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING SIWAN
67	Bihar	Sheohar	DIET, Sheohar
68	Bihar	Kishanganj	DIET Kishanganj
69	Bihar	Gaya	District Institute of Education and Training, Panchayati Akhara, Gaya
70	Bihar	West Champaran	District Institute Of Education and Training, Kumarbagh
71	Bihar	Aurangabad	DIET, Tarar, Aurangabad
72	Bihar	Khagaria	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING(DIET) RAMGANJ SANSARPUR KHAGARIA
73	Bihar	KATIHAR	M.G DIET TIKAPATTI KATIHAR
74	Bihar	ROHTAS	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING FAZALGANJ ROHTAS SASARAM
75	Bihar	KAIMUR	DIET, MOHANIA
76	Bihar	Begusarai	Diet begusarai
77	Bihar	Nawada	DIET Nawada
78	Bihar	SAMASTIPUR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PUSA SAMASTIPUR
79	Bihar	MADHEPURA	DIET MADHEPURA
80	Bihar	SHEIKHPURA	DIET, Sheikhpura
81	Bihar	Sitamarhi	DIET Dumra
82	Bihar	Hajipur	DIET Vaishali
83	Chhattisgarh	khairagarg,chhuikhadan,gandai	khairagarh
84	Chhattisgarh	Gaurella Pendra Marwahi	District Institute of Education and Training Pendra
85	Chhattisgarh	KOREA	District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) KOREA CHHATTISGARH
86	Chhattisgarh	KABIRDHAM	DIET- MAHARAJPUR, KABIRDHAM
87	Chhattisgarh	RAIGARH	DHARAMJAIGARH
88	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	DIET DANTEWADA
89	Chhattisgarh	KORBA	District Institutes Of Education and Training Korba
90	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	District Institute of Education and Training, Mahasamund
91	Chhattisgarh	RAIPUR	DIET RAIPUR

92	Chhattisgarh	DHAMTARI	GOVT.DIET NAGARI
93	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Durg
94	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	District Institute of Education and Training
95	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	DIET Jashpur
96	Chhattisgarh	narayanpur	District Institute of Education and Training ,Narayanpur
97	Chhattisgarh	bijapur	District Institutes of Education and Training Bijapur
98	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	Janjgir
99	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	DIET AMBIKAPUR
100	Chhattisgarh	BEMETARA	District institute of education and training bemetara
101	Chhattisgarh	UTTAR BASTAR KANKER	KANKER
102	Delhi	District North East	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING (North East) BHOLA NATH NAGAR, DELHI " 110032
103	Delhi	North west A	Keshav Puram
104	Delhi	CENTRAL	District Institute of Education and Training, Darya Ganj
105	Delhi	Delhi	DIET Pitampura
106	Delhi	New Delhi	District Institute of Education and Training Sector 7, Rama Krishna Puram , New Delhi
107	Delhi	West	DIET-Rajinder Nagar
108	Delhi	South West - B	DIET Ghumanhera New Delhi
109	Delhi	south	DIET, MOTI BAGH,NEW DELHI
110	Delhi	East	DIET KARKARDOOMA DELHI 110092
111	Dnd - Dnh	DAMAN	District institute of education and training Daman
112	Goa	North Goa	District Institute of Education and Training Alto Porvorim Goa
113	Gujarat	PATAN	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, PATAN
114	Gujarat	Surendranagar	District Institute of Education and Training " Surendranagar
115	Gujarat	Bharuch	Bharuch
116	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD	SHREE MAHALAXMI DIET AHMEDABAD RURAL

117	Gujarat	NARMADA	DIET RAJPIPLA
118	Gujarat	Navsari	District Institute Of Education And Training- Navsari
119	Gujarat	BANASKANTHA	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING,PALANPUR
120	Gujarat	Gir somnath	Diet gir somnath
121	Gujarat	JAMNAGAR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, JAMNAGAR
122	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad city
123	Gujarat	Kheda	DIET Kathlal,Dist-Kheda
124	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar
125	Gujarat	Dang	District Institute of Education and Training Waghai
126	Gujarat	GUJARAT	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
127	Gujarat	Porbandar	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, PORBANDAR
128	Gujarat	Rajkot	DIET Rajkot
129	Gujarat	JUNAGADH	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING -JUNAGADH
130	Gujarat	BHAVNAGAR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING,BHAVNAGAR
131	Gujarat	Kachchh	DIET - Bhuj
132	Gujarat	DAHOD	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING DAHOD
133	Gujarat	Valsad	District Institute Of Education and Training Valsad
134	Gujarat	Vadodara	District Institute of Education and Training Vadodara
135	Gujarat	Amreli	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, AMRELI
136	Gujarat	ARAVALLI	DIET - ARAVALLI
137	Gujarat	Surat	DIET SURAT
138	Gujarat	Tapi	Tapi
139	Gujarat	sabarkantha	Diet Idar
140	Gujarat	MAHISAGAR	DIET SANTRAMPUR
141	Gujarat	Panchmahal	Diet panchmahal
142	Gujarat	MEHSANA,GUJARAT	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING,KUKAS,MEHSANA,GUJARAT

143	Haryana	JIND	DIET IKKAS (JIND)
144	Haryana	FATEHABAD	DIET Matana, Fatehabad
145	Haryana	HISAR	DIET MATTARSHYAM HISAR
146	Haryana	Sirsa	DIET Ding sirsa
147	Haryana	Rewari	Hussainpur, Rewari
148	Haryana	ROHTAK	MADINA
149	Haryana	Yamunanagar	DIET Tejli, Yamunanagar
150	Haryana	KURUKSHETRA	DIET PALWAL (KURUKSHETRA)
151	Haryana	Sonipat	Diet Beeswanmeel badhmalik Sonipat
152	Haryana	Panchkula	Panchkula sector 2
153	Haryana	PANIPAT	DIET PANIPAT
154	Haryana	MAHENDER GARH	DIET MAHENDER GARH
155	Haryana	PALWAL	DIET JANAULI PALWAL
156	Haryana	Gurugram	DIET Gurugram
157	Haryana	BHIWANI and CH DADRI	DIET BIRHI KALAN BHIWANI and CH DADRI
158	Haryana	Jhajjar	DIET Machhrauli
159	Haryana	KAITHAL	DIET KAITHAL (4301)
160	Haryana	Faridabad	DIET Pali
161	Haryana	NUH	DIET MALAB NUH
162	Haryana	Ambala	DIET MOHRA AMBALA
163	Haryana	KARNAL	SHAHPUR, Karnal
164	Himachal Pradesh	UNA	DIET UNA AT DEHLAN
165	Himachal Pradesh	SHIMLA	SHAMLAGHAT SHIMLA
166	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	DIET Hamirpur at Gauna Karour
167	Himachal Pradesh	KULLU	DIET Kullu at Jarad
168	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	DIET Solan H.P.
169	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur
170	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	DIET Chamba
171	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	DIET Sirmaur at Nahan
172	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Mandi
173	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	Kinnaur at Reckong Peo
174	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	DIET Kangra at Dharamshala
175	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul Spiti	Tandi
176	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	DIET KUD Udhampur
177	Jammu and Kashmir	JAMMU	DIET JAMMU
178	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	DIET Samba
179	Jammu and Kashmir	RAJOURI	DIET RAJOURI
180	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	DIET Shopian

181	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Basohli
182	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	DIET ANANTNAG
183	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	DIET Doda
184	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	DIET Srinagar
185	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	DIET Banihal (Ramban)
186	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	DIET Sopore
187	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	DIET Beerwah Budgam
188	Jammu and Kashmir	reasi	diet reasi
189	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	DIET Bandipora
190	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	DIET Kishtwar
191	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	DIET-Kulgam
192	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	DIET PAMPORE PULWAMA
193	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	DIET KUPWARA
194	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	DIET Ganderbal
195	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch
196	Jharkhand	LATEHAR	LATEHAR
197	Jharkhand	GARHWA	Diet REHLA GARHWA
198	Jharkhand	DUMKA	DIET DUMKA
199	Jharkhand	GIRIDIH	DIET GIRIDIH
200	Jharkhand	Jamtara	DIET Pabia, Jamtara
201	Jharkhand	BOKARO	DIET PINDRAJORA BOKARO
202	Jharkhand	SIMDEGA	DIET SIMDEGA
203	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	District Institute of Education and Training ,GOVINDPUR
204	Jharkhand	PALAMU	DIET Medininagar ,Palamu
205	Jharkhand	KODERMA	DIET, KODERMA[BEKOBAR]
206	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Chiri
207	Jharkhand	RANCHI	DIET , RATU ,RANCHI
208	Jharkhand	Khunti	DIET Khunti
209	Jharkhand	SERAIKELA-KHARSWAN	DIET, GAMHARIA
210	Jharkhand	GUMLA	GILA SHIKSKA and PARISHIKAN SANSATHAN DIET GUMLA
211	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	DIET CHITARPUR, RAMGARH
212	Jharkhand	Pakur	Diet Pakur
213	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	DIET Chakulia
214	Jharkhand	Chatra	Simariya
215	Jharkhand	Deoghar	DIET Jasidih Deoghar
216	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	DIET BARHAIT
217	Jharkhand	Godda	DIET Gumma, Godda

218	Jharkhand	WEST SINGHBHUM	DIET CHAINPUR
219	Jharkhand	HAZARIBAGH	DIET HAZARIBAGH
220	Karnataka	BAGALKOTE	ILKAL BAGALKOTE
221	Karnataka	BELAGAVI	DIET.(MANNUR)BELAGAVI
222	Karnataka	Yadagiri	Yadagiri
223	Karnataka	Udupi	DIET Udupi
224	Karnataka	KODAGU	District Institute of Education and Training(DIET), Kudige KODAGU district
225	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural District	DIET Bengaluru Rural District
226	Karnataka	Tumakuru	DIET Tumakuru
227	Karnataka	Koppal	District Institute of Education and Training, TBP Munirabad, Dt..Koppal
228	Karnataka	Ramanagara	DIET Ramanagara
229	Karnataka	Shivamogga	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING(DIET) SHIVAMOGGA
230	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	DIET. Kumta
231	Karnataka	DAKSHINA KANNADA	DIET MANGALORE
232	Karnataka	GADAG	DIET GADAG
233	Karnataka	HAVERI	DIET HAVERI
234	Karnataka	Chitradurga	DIET Chitradurga
235	Karnataka	Hassan	District Institute of Education and Training
236	Karnataka	CHIKKABALLAPURA	DIET, CHIKKABALLAPURA
237	Karnataka	kalaburgi	diet kamalapur
238	Karnataka	CHIKKKAMAGALURU	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
239	Karnataka	Kolar	DIET. Kolar
240	Karnataka	Dharwad	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING DHARWAD
241	Karnataka	BANGALORE SOUTH	BANGALORE URBAN (SOUTH)
242	Karnataka	DAVANAGERE	District Institute Of Education And Training.Davanagere
243	Karnataka	MANDYA	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, MANDYA
244	Karnataka	CHAMARAJANAGARA	DIET CHAMARAJANAGARA

245	Karnataka	BIDAR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING (D.I.E.T) NAUBAD BIDAR
246	Karnataka	VIJAYAPUR	DIET VIJAYAPUR
247	Karnataka	MYSORE	MYSORE
248	Karnataka	RAICHUR	DIET YERAMARUS RAICHUR
249	Karnataka	BALLARI	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
250	Kerala	KOZHICODE	DIET KOZHICODE
251	Kerala	Kannur	DIET Kannur
252	Kerala	Malappuram	DIET Malappuram
253	Kerala	Kollam	DIET Kollam
254	Kerala	KASARAGOD	DIET KASARAGOD
255	Kerala	PALAKKAD	DIET PALAKKAD AT ANAKKARA
256	Kerala	Thrissur	DIET Thrissur
257	Kerala	Idukki	DIET, Idukki, Thodupuzha
258	Kerala	Wayanad	DIET Wayanad
259	Kerala	Ernakulam	District Institute of Education and Training, Ernakulam
260	Kerala	KOTTAYAM	DIET KOTTAYAM
261	Kerala	PATHANAMTHITTA	DIET PATHANAMTHITTA@ THIRUVALLA
262	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	DIET Thiruvananthapuram
263	Ladakh	Kargil	DIET Kargil
264	Ladakh	Leh	Leh
265	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	DIET Lakshadweep
266	Madhya Pradesh	HOSHANGABAD	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING
267	Madhya Pradesh	SEHORE	DIET SEHORE
268	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING , SHEOPUR
269	Madhya Pradesh	GWALIOR	District Institute of Education and Training
270	Madhya Pradesh	SEONI	District Institutes of Education and Training Keolari , District - Seoni , Madhya Pradesh
271	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	DIET datia
272	Madhya Pradesh	panna	District Institutes of Education and Training Panna
273	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	DIET Narsinghpur
274	Madhya Pradesh	HARDA	DIET, Bagrul, Distt. Harda

301	Madhya Pradesh	bhopal	bhopal
302	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Diet Alirajpur
303	Madhya Pradesh	tikamgarh	District Institute of Education And Training, Tikamgarh
304	Madhya Pradesh	SATNA	DIET SATNA
305	Madhya Pradesh	BARWANI	District Institute of Education and Training Badwani
306	Madhya Pradesh	DINDORI	DINDORI
307	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	DIET REWA
308	Madhya Pradesh	MANDLA	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING MANDLA
309	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	DIET Vidisha
310	Madhya Pradesh	CHHINDAWRA	District Institute of Education and Training chhindwara
311	Madhya Pradesh	shahdol	District Institute of Education and Training Shahdol
312	Madhya Pradesh	BHIND	DIET BHIND
313	Madhya Pradesh	SINGRAULI	Diet singrauli
314	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Diet Anuppur
315	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	DIET Ashoknagar
316	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	DIET Chandrapur
317	Maharashtra	Gondia	District Institute Of Education and Training, Gondia
318	Maharashtra	Sangli	District Institute of Education and Training, Sangli
319	Maharashtra	Beed	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING, AMBAJOGAI
320	Maharashtra	Raigad	District Institute of Education and Training, Panvel
321	Maharashtra	BULDHANA	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING BULDHANA
322	Maharashtra	Jalna	District Institute of Education and Training, Jalna
323	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati
324	Maharashtra	WARDHA	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING , WARDHA
325	Maharashtra	Satara	District Institutes of Education and Training, Phaltan
326	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	DIET Ratnagiri
327	Maharashtra	Pune	Diet pune

328	Maharashtra	NANDED	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING,NANDED
329	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar
330	Maharashtra	DHULE	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING DHULE
331	Maharashtra	SOLAPUR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING VELAPUR
332	Maharashtra	JALGAON	District Institute Of Education and Training, Jalgaon
333	Maharashtra	NAGPUR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING, RAVI NAGAR, NAGPUR
334	Maharashtra	GADCHIROLI	GADCHIROLI
335	Maharashtra	THANE	D.I.E.T. Rahatoli, Dist.Thane
336	Maharashtra	KOLHAPUR	DIET KOLHAPUR
337	Maharashtra	Bhandara	District Institute of Education and Training Bhandara
338	Maharashtra	Hingoli	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING HINGOLI
339	Maharashtra	Washim	DIET Risod Road Lakhala Washim
340	Maharashtra	Nashik	District Institute of Education and Training, Nashik
341	Maharashtra	AKOLA	District Institute of Education and Training, Akola
342	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	District Institute of Education and Training, Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar
343	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	D.I.E.T. Aurangabad
344	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	DIET OSMANABAD
345	Maharashtra	Parbhani	DIET Parbhani
346	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	district Institute of Education and Training, Sindhudurg
347	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	DIET Yavatmal
348	Maharashtra	Latur	District Institute of Education And Training,Murud,Dist.Latur
349	Manipur	Kakching	DIET Kakching
350	Manipur	Chandel	DIET Hnatham Chandel
351	Manipur	Imphal East	DIET Keikol
352	Manipur	Churachandpur	DIET Churachandpur
353	Manipur	Imphal West	DIET Imphal West
354	Manipur	Bishnupur	DIET Moirang
355	Manipur	Ukhrul	DIET Ukhrul

356	Manipur	Tamenglong	DIET, Tamei
357	Manipur	Senapti	DIET Senapati
358	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	District Institute of Education And Training Nongstoin
359	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	DIET, Tura
360	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Cherrapunjee (Sohra)
361	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	District Institute of Education and Training, Baghmara
362	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi District	District Institute of Education and Training, Nongpoh
363	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	DIET, RESUBELPARA
364	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills District	Thadlaskein
365	Mizoram	Siaha	DIET Saiha
366	Mizoram	Champhai	DIET Champhai
367	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	DIET LAWNGTLAI
368	Mizoram	Lunglei	DIET Lunglei
369	Mizoram	Aizawl	DIET Aizawl
370	Mizoram	Mamit	DIET MAMIT
371	Mizoram	Kolasib	District Institute of Education and Training, Kolasib
372	Mizoram	Serchhip	DIET Serchhip
373	Nagaland	Mon	DIET Mon
374	Nagaland	Mokokchung	DIET Yimyu
375	Nagaland	Tuensang	Tuensang
376	Nagaland	Zunheboto	DIET, Zunheboto
377	Nagaland	Kohima	DIET Chiechama
378	Nagaland	Wokha	DIET Wokha
379	Nagaland	Dimapur	DIET DIMAPUR
380	Nagaland	Phek	DIET,Pfutsero
381	Odisha	SUNDARGARH	DIET,SUNDARGARH AT SANKARA
382	Odisha	Rayagada	DIET,RAYAGADA,At - BissamCuttack
383	Odisha	Kendrapara	DIET, Kendrapara, Balia
384	Odisha	Nayagarh	DIET Nayagarh Rajsunakhala
385	Odisha	Bhadrak	DIET, Bhadrak, Agarpada
386	Odisha	Balasore	DIET Balasore,Remuna
387	Odisha	Nuapada	DIET, Nuapada
388	Odisha	Malkangiri	DIET, Malkangiri, Chitrakonda
389	Odisha	KEONJHAR	DIET,KEONJHAR
390	Odisha	Jharsuguda	DIET Jharsuguda

391	Odisha	Sambalpur	DIET, Sambalpur
392	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	DIET, Jagatsinghpur
393	Odisha	KORAPUT	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, JEYPORE
394	Odisha	DEOGARH	DIET, DEOGARH
395	Odisha	Dhenkanal	DIET Dhenkanal
396	Odisha	Kalahandi	DIET, Kalahandi
397	Odisha	GANJAM	DIET, GANJAM, KHALLIKOTE
398	Odisha	Khordha	District institute of Education and Training, Khordha
399	Odisha	Angul	DIET Angul at Chhendipada
400	Odisha	MAYURBHANJ	DIET, MAYURBHANJ, BARIPADA
401	Odisha	BALANGIR	DIET, BALANGIR
402	Odisha	SONEPUR	DIET, SONEPUR
403	Odisha	Nabarangpur	District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Nabarangpur
404	Odisha	CUTTACK	DIET, CUTTACK, NARSINGHPUR
405	Odisha	KANDHAMAL	DIET, KANDHAMAL, AT- TIKABALI
406	Odisha	BARGARH	DIET BARGARH
407	Odisha	Boudh	DIET, Boudh at Landibandh
408	Odisha	PURI	DIET, PURI
409	Odisha	Gajapati	DIET GAJAPATI
410	Odisha	Jajpur	DIET, JAJPUR, DOLIPUR
411	Puducherry	Puducherry	DIET, Puducherry
412	Punjab	BATHINDA	DIET DEON BATHINDA
413	Punjab	Mansa	DIET AHMEDPUR
414	Punjab	Patiala	DIET Nabha
415	Punjab	SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB	DIET BARKANDI SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB
416	Punjab	Pathankot	DIET Lamini, Pathankot
417	Punjab	AMRITSAR	DIET VERKA
418	Punjab	FARIDKOT	FARIDKOT
419	Punjab	RUPNAGAR	DIET RUPNAGAR
420	Punjab	Kapurthala	DIET Sheikhpur, Kapurthala
421	Punjab	Gurdaspur	DIET Gurdaspur
422	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	DIET Fatehgarh Sahib
423	Punjab	Moga	Moga
424	Punjab	SANGRUR	DIET SANGRUR
425	Punjab	Jalandhar	Rampur Lallian Jalandhar
426	Punjab	Ferozepur	Diet ferozepur

427	Punjab	HOSHAIRPUR	AJJOWAL HOSHAIRPUR
428	Punjab	Ludhiana	District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) Jagraon (Ldh)
429	Rajasthan	CHURU	DIET, CHURU
430	Rajasthan	KOTA	DIET KOTA
431	Rajasthan	BUNDI	DIET BUNDI
432	Rajasthan	ajmer	diet masuda (Ajmer)
433	Rajasthan	Bikaner	District institute for education and training, Bikaner
434	Rajasthan	RAJSAMAND	DIET RAJSAMAND, NATHDWARA
435	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	DIET CHUNAWADH, SRI GANGANAGAR
436	Rajasthan	Jaipur	GONER DIET JAIPUR
437	Rajasthan	JHUNJHUNU	JHUNJHUNU
438	Rajasthan	tonk	DIET TONK
439	Rajasthan	DUNGARPUR	DIET DUNGARPUR
440	Rajasthan	jhalawar	DIET jhalrapatan
441	Rajasthan	CHITTORGARH	DIET CHITTORGARH
442	Rajasthan	dholpur	diet dholpur
443	Rajasthan	PRATAPGARH	DIET PRATAPGARH
444	Rajasthan	BHILWARA	DIET SHAHPURA BHILWARA
445	Rajasthan	Barmer	DIET BARMER
446	Rajasthan	NAGAU	KUCHAMAN CITY
447	Rajasthan	BANSWARA	DIET, Garhi, Banswara
448	Rajasthan	HANUMANGARH	DIET HANUMANGARH
449	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Mount Abu (Sirohi)
450	Rajasthan	ALWAR	DIET ALWAR
451	Rajasthan	KARAULI	KARAULI
452	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	DIET Bharatpur
453	Rajasthan	sikar	District Institute of Education and Training, Sikar
454	Rajasthan	JALORE	JALORE
455	Rajasthan	DAUSA	DIET BASWA (DAUSA)
456	Rajasthan	Udaipur	DIET udaipur
457	Rajasthan	baran	baran
458	Rajasthan	SAWAIMADHOPUR	SAWAIMADHOPUR
459	Rajasthan	Pali	District Institute of Education and Training, Pali

460	Rajasthan	JODHPUR	District Institute of Education and Training DIET JODHPUR
461	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	DIRT JAISALMER
462	Sikkim	GANGTOK	DIET GANGTOK
463	Sikkim	Namchi District, South	Namchi, Kazitar, South Sikkim
464	Sikkim	GYALSHING	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, GYALSHING
465	Tamil Nadu	DHARMAPURI	DIET, DHARMAPURI
466	Tamil Nadu	SALEM	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, UTHAMACHOLAPURAM, SLAEM-10.
467	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Keelapaluvur
468	Tamil Nadu	THANJAVUR	ADUTHURAI
469	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	KOTAGIRI
470	Tamil Nadu	NAMAKKAL	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING , NAMAKKAL
471	Tamil Nadu	RANIPET	DIET RANIPET
472	Tamil Nadu	PERAMBALUR	DIET PADALUR
473	Tamil Nadu	THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT	DIET TIRUR, TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT
474	Tamil Nadu	MADURAI	T.KALLUPATTI
475	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	District Institute of Education and Training, Palayampatti
476	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	Kalayarkoil
477	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	DIET, MANNARGUDI
478	Tamil Nadu	ERODE	DIET - PERUNDURAI
479	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	DIET, Triplicane, Chennai -5
480	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	DIET Theroor
481	Tamil Nadu	THENI	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINIG, UTHAMAPALAYAM, THENI DT
482	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai
483	Tamil Nadu	VILLUPURAM	DIET, G. ARIYUR
484	Tamil Nadu	TIRUVANNAMALAI	KILPENNATHUR
485	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Vadalur
486	Tamil Nadu	kanchipuram	District institute of education and training
487	Tamil Nadu	KARUR	DIET, MAYANUR
488	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	Vanaramutti

489	Tamil Nadu	KRISHNAGIRI	KRISHNAGIRI
490	Tamil Nadu	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	KUMULUR
491	Tamil Nadu	DINDIGUL	ODDANCHATRAM, PALANI ROAD, DINDIGUL
492	Tamil Nadu	RAMANATHAPURAM	MANJUR
493	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	DIET, Munanjipatti
494	Tamil Nadu	COIMBATORE	DIET COIMBATORE
495	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Kurukkathi
496	Tamil Nadu	TIRUPPUR	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING ,TIRUMOORTHY NAGAR.
497	Telangana	Mahabubnagar	Govt.DIET.Mahabubnagar
498	Telangana	Rangareddy	Govt. DIET Rangareddy At Vikarabad
499	Telangana	Nizamabad	DIET Nizamabad
500	Telangana	KHAMMAM	GOVT. DIET KHAMMAM
501	Telangana	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
502	Telangana	Medak	Govt DIET Medak at Haveli Ghanpur
503	Telangana	hyderabad	GOVT DIET HYDERABAD
504	Telangana	Adilabad	Govt DIET Adilabad
505	Telangana	Hanumakonda	Govt. DIET, Warangal
506	Telangana	NALGONDA	GOVT.DIET NALGONDA
507	Tripura	Dhalai district	DIET, Kamalpur, Dhalai district, Tripura
508	Tripura	West Trippura	Agartala
509	Tripura	Unakoti	DIET, KAILASHAHAR
510	Tripura	Gomati District	D.I.E.T.,Kakraban, Gomati District
511	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Jila Shiksha Avam Prashikshan Sansthan Baraut Janpad Baghpat
512	Uttar Pradesh	BALRAMPUR	DIET BALRAMPUR
513	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	Kushinagar
514	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	District Institute of Education and Training, Khairabad - Sitapur
515	Uttar Pradesh	aligarh	District Institution of Education Training, Madrak,Aligarh
516	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Diet Etawah
517	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	DIET UNNAO
518	Uttar Pradesh	SONBHADRA	SONBHADRA
519	Uttar Pradesh	KAUSHAMBI	DIET, MANJHANPUR, KAUSHAMBI
520	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Diet hardoi

521	Uttar Pradesh	VARANASI	SARNATH VARANASI
522	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	DIET Muzaffarnagar
523	Uttar Pradesh	MAHARAJGANJ	DIET MAHARAJGANJ
524	Uttar Pradesh	AMBDEDKAR NAGAR	District Institute of Education and Training Alapur, Ambedkar Nagar
525	Uttar Pradesh	JALAUN	DIET - PINDARI
526	Uttar Pradesh	MAINPURI	BHOGAON MAINPURI
527	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	District Institute of Education and Training, Rampur
528	Uttar Pradesh	bijnor	district institute of education and training
529	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	DIET Rajlami Farrukhabad
530	Uttar Pradesh	PILIBHIT	BISALPUR-PILIBHIT
531	Uttar Pradesh	shahjahanpur	DIET, Dadraul, Shahjhanpur
532	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Ganeshpur_Barabanki
533	Uttar Pradesh	HATHRAS	DIET HATHRAS
534	Uttar Pradesh	LALITPUR	DIET LALITPUR
535	Uttar Pradesh	MAU	IMILIYA MAU
536	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	District Institute of Education and Training, Ajitmal, Auraiya
537	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	D.I.E.T Raebareli
538	Uttar Pradesh	SIDDHARTHANAGAR	DIET BANSI SIDDHARTHANAGAR
539	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur kheri	D.I.E.T. Lakhimpur Kheri
540	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	DIET Shivrampur, Chitrakoot
541	Uttar Pradesh	JAUNPUR	DIET JAUNPUR
542	Uttar Pradesh	KANPUR DEHAT	KANPUR DEHAT
543	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	DIET AYODHYA
544	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Zila shiksha evam prasikshan sansthan rampur karkhana deoria
545	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	DIET Budaun
546	Uttar Pradesh	BAREILLY	DIET FARIDPUR , BAREILLY
547	Uttar Pradesh	BANDA	DIET BANDA
548	Uttar Pradesh	MORADABAD	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, MORADABAD
549	Uttar Pradesh	AGRA	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING AGRA
550	Uttar Pradesh	JHANSI	DIET BARUASAGAR JHANSI
551	Uttar Pradesh	BAHRAICH	Bahraich
552	Uttar Pradesh	kannauj	DIET KANNAUJ

583	Uttarakhand	NAINITAL	DIET BHIMTAL, NAINITAL
584	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	DIET Tehri Garhwal, New Tehri
585	Uttarakhand	dehradun	diet dehradun
586	Uttarakhand	BAGESHWAR	District Institute of Education and Training, DIET Bageshwar Uttarakhand PIN 263642
587	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	DIET Barkot , Uttarkashi
588	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	DIET Rudraprayag Ratura
589	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	DIET PITHORAGARH,Didihat
590	Uttarakhand	U S Nagar	D.I.E.T. U S Nagar
591	Uttarakhand	Champawat	DIET Lohaghat(Champawat)
592	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	DIET CHARIGAON
593	Uttarakhand	Almora	Almora
594	West Bengal	PURBA MEDINIPUR	DIET, PURBA MEDINIPUR
595	West Bengal	North 24 parganas	DIET, North 24 Parganas, Banipur
596	West Bengal	BIRBHUM	DIET, BIRBHUM
597	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	DIET, South 24 Parganas
598	West Bengal	PURBA BARDHAMAN	DIET-BURDWAN
599	West Bengal	HOWRAH	DIET HOWRAH
600	West Bengal	Coochbehar	DIET COOCHBEHAR
601	West Bengal	Kolkata	DIET, Kolkata
602	West Bengal	DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	DIET DAKSHIN DINAJPUR
603	West Bengal	MALDA	DIET, MALDA
604	West Bengal	ALIPURDUAR	DIET, ALIPURDUAR
605	West Bengal	JHARGRAM	DIET JHARGRAM
606	West Bengal	Hooghly	DIET, Hooghly
607	West Bengal	Nadia	Prajananda Govt. PTTI Cum DIET , Nadia
608	West Bengal	MURSHIDABAD	DIET MURSHIDABAD
609	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	DIET, Uttar Dinajpur
610	West Bengal	BANKURA	DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION and TRAINING (DIET), BANKURA
611	West Bengal	Purulia	DIET,PURULIA
612	West Bengal	Darjeeling	DIET DARJEELING
613	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	DIET, Jalpaiguri, Belakoba

STATEMENT-II

Financial assistance as per Samagra Shiksha norms accorded to States/UTs for infrastructural upgradation of 125 DIETs

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	Financial Year 2023-24	
		Budget approved	Funds released
1	AandN Islands	842.95	210.65
2	Andhra Pradesh	2496.23	748.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2158.09	1942.28
4	Assam	2885.64	1298.54
5	Bihar	5015.31	1504.60
6	Chhattisgarh	2475.08	1113.78
7	Delhi	1486.00	229.90
8	Goa	1085.15	325.54
9	Gujarat	2175.03	326.25
10	Haryana	714.07	214.22
11	Himachal Pradesh	1629.22	1466.30
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1655.04	803.91
13	Jharkhand	3372.68	592.92
14	Karnataka	5051.02	1515.75
15	Kerala	2144.00	0
16	Ladakh	910.32	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	3483.40	182.00
18	Maharashtra	3995.42	2397.25
19	Manipur	975.90	658.73
20	Meghalaya	681.50	306.68
21	Mizoram	1843.11	1244.10
22	Nagaland	2150.20	1451.39
23	Odisha	9777.14	4997.08
24	Puducherry	470.18	130.70
25	Punjab	1647.07	0
26	Rajasthan	4427.64	1328.29

27	Sikkim	1020.23	459.11
28	Tamil Nadu	4914.10	354.27
29	Telangana	2046.40	613.92
30	Tripura	942.00	847.80
31	Uttar Pradesh	10373.96	1556.10
32	Uttarakhand	3862.66	1738.20
33	West Bengal	3613.44	0
	Total	92320.18	30559.13

TRAINING PROVIDERS REGISTERED UNDER PMKVY 4.0

3252. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the current implementation status of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of training providers registered under PMKVY 4.0 in Andhra Pradesh, including the number of youth trained this year, district-wise;
- (c) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) established in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

- (d) the operational status of the PMKKs in Andhra Pradesh including two PMKKs in Visakhapatnam, including their training capacity and the number of youth trained to till date;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to set targets for Andhra University (AU), Skill Development Institutes (SDI) and Marine Institutes under the Skill Hubs initiative to train youth under PMKVY 4.0; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

- (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, for imparting skill development training across the country including Andhra Pradesh through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Under PMKVY 4.0, 57838 candidates have been trained/ oriented in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.10.2024.

- (b) Under PMKVY 4.0, district wise details of training providers registered and no. of candidates trained/ oriented in Andhra Pradesh during FY 2023-24 is as under:

District	No. of Training Providers registered	No. of candidates trained/oriented during FY 2023-24
Alluri Sitharama Raju	1	0
Anakapalli	2	294
Ananthapuramu	22	1,590
Annamayya	5	295
Bapatla	3	0
Chittoor	21	2,168
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	0	0
East Godavari	15	1,812
Eluru	4	277
Guntur	25	2,613
Kakinada	4	94
Krishna	19	2,630
Kurnool	22	2,389
Nandyal	3	0
NTR	1	96
Palnadu	2	60
Parvathipuram Manyam	1	102
Prakasam	20	2,286
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	28	3,034
Sri Sathya Sai	4	49
Srikakulam	17	1,307
Tirupati	4	266
Visakhapatnam	35	4,339
Vizianagaram	21	1,546
West Godavari	18	2,399
Y.S.R.	22	2,775
Total	319	32,421

(c) Under PMKVY, 23 PMKKs were established in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh. District-wise details in this regard are as under:

Districts	No. of PMKKs Established
Ananthapuramu	2
Chittoor	2
East Godavari	3
Guntur	2
Y.S.R.	1
Krishna	2
Kurnool	1
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1
Prakasam	2
Srikakulam	2
Visakhapatnam	2
Vizianagaram	1
West Godavari	2
Total	23

(d) Under PMKVY, out of 23 PMKKs established in Andhra Pradesh, 11 are operational as on 31.10.2024. The two PMKKs established in Vishakapatnam are not operational.

As on 31.10.2024, 35887 candidates have been trained/oriented under PMKVY in 11 operational PMKKs in Andhra Pradesh.

Under PMKVY 4.0, the maximum batch size for commencement of training is 30.

(e) and (f) PMKVY 4.0 is a demand driven scheme. Under PMKVY, training centres are empanelled through the process of accreditation and affiliation through online

portal Skill India Digital Hub. Proposals received from various institutes are examined as per PMKVY 4.0 guidelines and targets are allocated thereof.

Details of candidates trained under PMKVY 4.0 in Skill Development Institute and Andhra University as on 31.10.2024 is as under:-

TP Name	TC Name	Enrolled	Trained / Oriented
Skill Development Institute (SDI) Visakhapatnam	SDI, Visakhapatnam - Anakapalle	119	95
Skill Development Institute (SDI) Visakhapatnam	SDI Visakhapatnam	2380	1,482
Andhra University Incubation Council	AU APSSDC Siemens Centre Of Excellence	855	349
Total		3,354	1,926

Currently, there is no proposal under consideration for training through Marine Institutes under PMKVY 4.0.

PROPOSAL FOR SETTING UP AN ESIC HOSPITAL IN JHARSUGUDA, ODISHA

3253. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing demand for the establishment of an Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Hospital in Jharsuguda, Odisha, considering its prominence as a hub of industries and the increasing population of industrial workers in the region;

- (b)if so, the steps taken by the Government to address this demand;
- (c)whether any proposal for such a hospital has been submitted to the Government and if so, the details thereof, including the status of approval;
- (d)the timeline, if any, proposed for the establishment of the hospital; and
- (e)the measures being taken by the Government to improve access to ESIC healthcare facilities for industrial workers in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (e): Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has accorded "in-principle" approval for setting up of 100 -bedded ESI hospital at Jharsuguda in Odisha on 11.07.2022. Lease deed has been executed on 22.10.2024 for acquisition of land for the construction of ESI hospital.

The major steps taken by the Government to improve access to ESIC healthcare facilities for workers in Odisha includes operation of 53 ESIS dispensaries, 4 ESIS Hospitals, 2 ESIC hospitals, empanelment of 12 Hospitals / Nursing Homes and 13 Super speciality hospitals. "In-principle" approval for setting up of 06 new ESI hospitals in Odisha, one each at at Paradeep, Berhampur, Balasore, Jharsuguda, Duburi and Andharua has also been accorded.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES IN BIHAR**3254. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:****SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of Central Universities in the States particularly in Bihar is very less;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has any plan to establish Central Universities in every State in proportion to its population and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating for establishing a Central University in Bihar particularly in Sasaram Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (d) if so, the details and location thereof along with the time by which the said university is likely to be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

(a) to (d): Presently, there are 48 Central Universities under the administrative control of Ministry of Education. Apart from this, various Ministries have also established their domain specific Central University. Bihar already has four Central Universities namely Central University of South Bihar, Gaya; Mahatama Gandhi Central University, Motihari; Nalanda University, Nalanda and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur. The Central Universities are

envisaged to function more as pace setter institutions to provide academic leadership to other institutions in the region; not necessarily in proportion to population or as per regional aspiration. There is at least one Central University in all the states except Goa. Following 12th Five year plan (2012-17), the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion was to be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. Moreover, 'Education' being a concurrent subject, the State Governments are also taking various initiatives to provide greater access to higher education in their respective States. However, the PM Package for Bihar, 2015 inter-alia provides for establishment of a new Central university near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to establish a Central University in Sasaram Parliamentary constituency.

झारखंड को निधियों का आवंटन

3255. श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या कोयले से राजस्व के रूप में अर्जित कर में झारखंड राज्य सरकार की हिस्सेदारी 1 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ रु. वर्षों से सरकार के पास लंबित है और उसे झारखंड को अंतरित नहीं किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसके कारण क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार राज्यों को धन आवंटन में भेदभाव कर रही है;

- (घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) क्या राज्य धन की कमी के कारण विकास योजनाओं को गति देने में असमर्थ है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर धनराशि जारी करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): जी नहीं। कोयले से प्राप्त 1 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए के राजस्व के रूप में अर्जित कर में झारखंड सरकार का कोई हिस्सा वर्षों से सरकार के पास लंबित नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ): जी नहीं।

(ङ) और (च): केन्द्र सरकार विभिन्न शीर्षों जैसे कर अंतरण, केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के लिए सहायता अनुदान, वित्त आयोग अंतरण, पूंजीगत व्यय/निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के लिए स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्यों को निधियां उपलब्ध कराती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, निधियाँ झारखंड राज्य में विभिन्न केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों में प्रयुक्त किए जाने के लिए जारी की जाती हैं। निधियाँ वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों, स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों, निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने और पहले जारी की गयी निधियों के उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के आधार पर जारी की जाती हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपलब्ध कराई गयी/जारी की गयी निधियों का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केंद्र सरकार द्वारा झारखंड राज्य को अंतरित निधियों का ब्योरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

शीर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
कर अंतरण	27734.64	31404.12	37352.35

केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के लिए सहायता अनुदान	9626.26	11172.22	11754.97
वित्त आयोग अंतरण	2318.80	1826.59	2378.28
पूंजीगत व्यय/निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के लिए स्कीम	246.00	2964.32	4580.61

झारखंड राज्य में विभिन्न केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों में प्रयुक्त किए जाने के लिए जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण

(करोड़ रु. में)

शीर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमें (सीएस)*	2190.16	1987.80	2000.48

*: पीएफएमएस में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार

TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHERS

3256. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

SHRI VIVEK THAKUR:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- the initiatives undertaken by the Government for training and professional development of teachers in schools;
- the number of teacher training programmes conducted under these initiatives, including those by National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT) in the last three years;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to assess the impact of these training programmes on the quality of education being delivered in schools, if so, the details

thereof;

(d) whether any programme for teachers training is being implemented by National Council for Teacher Education(NCTE) after the implementation of New Education Policy, 2020, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to enhance the teachers training programmes to align with the NEP, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (e): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 states that "Teachers truly shape the future of our children - and, therefore, the future of our nation. The motivation and empowerment of teachers is required to ensure the best possible future for our children and our nation". NEP 2020 envisage that teachers are to be given continuous opportunities for self-improvement and to learn the latest innovations and advances in their professions. These are offered in multiple modes, including in the form of local, regional, state, national, and international workshops as well as online teacher development modules. Platforms (especially online platforms) are to be developed so that teachers may share ideas and best

practices. Each teacher is expected to participate in at least 50 hours of CPD (continuous Professional Development) opportunities every year for their own professional development, driven by their own interests.

In order to provide continuous professional development opportunities to the teachers' initiatives like NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) program by National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT) are implemented by the Department. It aligns with NEP's focus on enhancing teacher competency, fostering innovative pedagogical practices, and integrating technology into education. NISHTHA plays a pivotal role in improving teaching quality, fostering equity, and achieving the NEP's goal of creating a vibrant, inclusive, and future-ready education system.

Number of teachers trained under different NISHTHA programmes conducted by NCERT in the last three years is as under:

Programme	Launched in	No. of certification
NISHTHA (Elementary) Face to Face	August 2019	17,73,312
NISHTHA Elementary Online	October 2020	22,64,564
NISHTHA Secondary Online	July 2021	7,64,278
NISHTHA FLN Online	September 2021	13,59,065
NISHTHA ECCE online	July 2022	1,55,821

In addition, NCERT conducted several trainings to develop competencies of teachers and teacher educators:

- i. Since 2020, around 1146 sessions have been conducted till date as part of webinar orientation of various stakeholders on digital tools, integration of ICT in teaching, learning and assessment, cyber safety etc. (<https://ciet.ncert.gov.in/webinar>).
- ii. Around 7,73,176 learners have been benefitted during 2021-24 from the online training series on 'NEP 2020 on ET and ICT' and 'Development of e-content'. (<https://ciet.ncert.gov.in/wandt>).
- iii. During 2024-25, around 1,48,837 learners have benefitted from around 13 online trainings and a micro course of 5 hours for certification on varied courses elevating teaching learning dynamics conducted through DIKSHA.
- iv. Since October 2021, Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET-NCERT) is organizing an online training on Cyber safety and security every month. Around 3,83,348 learners have benefitted from these online training on Cyber Safety and training.
- v. During 2024-25, around 2,19,670 learners have benefitted from around 13 online trainings on Cyber Safety and Security and a micro course of 5 hours for certification conducted through DIKSHA

- vi. As per NEP 2020, Continuous professional development courses for teachers, teacher educators and other stakeholders are offered through DIKSHA by NCERT (<https://ciet.ncert.gov.in/onlinecourses>).

For pre-service training programmes, Norms and Standards for Integrated Teacher Education Program (ITEP), a four-year undergraduate course designed to prepare teachers comprehensively for the demands of the 21st century has been notified by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) on 26th October 2021. As outlined in NEP 2020, ITEP is a pioneering initiative that combines education with a specific discipline and stage-specific specialization. This dual major programme spans four years and is structured to cater to different school stages: foundational, preparatory, middle, and secondary. The ITEP Curriculum Framework and stage-specific syllabi is aligned with NEP 2020, National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) and National Credit Framework (NCrF) and emphasizes on 21st-century skills and abilities.

National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) and the National Mission for Mentoring (NMM) have been developed to support the professional development of teachers. The NPST outlines the competencies required for effective teaching at different career stages. The NMM focuses on creating a robust network of mentors to provide professional and personal support to teachers. NPST guiding Document and NMM Bluebook have been shared with States/UTs for wider dissemination.

Further, under the integrated centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme for implementing the different interventions/ components of the scheme, including teacher training as also for physical upgradation of all 613 functional DIETs in the country in a phased manner in order to strengthen the in-service training imparted by DIETs.

सहारा इंडिया में फंसा हुआ पैसा

3257 श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या गरीबों के करोड़ों रुपए सहारा इंडिया फाइनेंस में फंसे हुए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने एक पोर्टल खोला था और निवेशकों को सहारा इंडिया में जमा अपना पैसा वापस पाने के लिए उक्त पोर्ट पर आवेदन करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया था;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो कितने निवेशकों को उनका पैसा वापस मिला;
- (घ) क्या सरकार या सेबी की बाकी लोगों को पैसा लौटाने की कोई योजना है; और
- (ङ) शेष निवेशकों को उनका पैसा कब तक वापस मिलने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी)

(क) से (ङ): माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 31.08.2012 के आदेश के अनुसरण में, सहारा इंडिया रियल एस्टेट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एसआईआरईसीएल), सहारा हाउसिंग इन्वेस्टमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एसएचआईसीएल) और उनके प्रमोटरों और निदेशकों को आदेश की तारीख से तीन महीने की अवधि के भीतर भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (सेबी) के पास कुल 25,781.37 करोड़ रुपये

की राशि जमा करने का निर्देश दिया गया था। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा पारित विभिन्न आदेशों और सेबी के दिनांक 13.02.2013 के कुर्की आदेशों के अनुसार, दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक सेबी के पास कुल 15,775.50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जमा की गई।

माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने सेबी को यह भी निर्देश दिया कि वह एसआईआईसीएल और एसएचआईसीएल के बॉन्डधारकों को भुगतान के साक्ष्य के रूप में प्रासंगिक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने और एसआईआईसीएल और एसएचआईसीएल द्वारा प्रस्तुत अभिलेखों का प्रतिपरीक्षण करने के उपरांत ब्याज सहित राशि वापस करे। तदनुसार, सेबी ने विभिन्न प्रेस विज्ञप्तियों और विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से धन वापसी के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा नियुक्त न्यायमूर्ति (सेवानिवृत्त) श्री बी.एन. अग्रवाल द्वारा दी गई सलाह और प्राप्त आवेदनों के सत्यापन के आधार पर, सेबी ने 17,526 पात्र बॉन्डधारकों को कुल 138.07 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की वापस लौटाई है।

सेबी ने इस मामले में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के पास आगे के निर्देश प्राप्त करने के लिए दिनांक 21.12.2021 को एक अंतर्वर्ती आवेदन दायर किया है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 05.09.2024 के आदेश के तहत यह निर्देश दिया है कि शेष मूल राशि 9 महीने की अवधि के भीतर सेबी के पास जमा कर दी जानी चाहिए। इसके अलावा, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने मुंबई के वसोवा में एक जमीन के टुकड़े के लिए विकास समझौता करने हेतु दो कंपनियों के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया और समझौते के लिए अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने और ऐसे आवेदन के साथ 1000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जमा करने के लिए 4 सप्ताह की अवधि का अंतिम अवसर दिया।

सेबी ने दिनांक 31.10.2018 को अपने आदेश में सहारा इंडिया कमर्शियल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एसआईसीसीएल) और उसके निदेशकों को अपने बॉन्डधारकों को एकत्रित धन वापस करने का निर्देश दिया। यह मामला माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष न्यायनिर्णयाधीन है।

RAMAYANA CIRCUIT

3258. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any tourism initiative named as the Ramayana Circuit;
- (b) if so, the details of the cities being included thereof;
- (c) the details of States and UTs that are included in the said initiative;
- (d) whether the State of Bihar has also been the core component of the said initiative, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to include the Thawe Peeth of District Gopalganj of Bihar in the Ramayana Circuit, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) for development of tourism facilities/amenities. This assistance is provided to the SGs/UTs in line with the scheme guidelines, availability of funds etc. Ministry of Tourism as part of Swadesh Darshan scheme

sanctioned 76 projects in the country under identified thematic circuits including 2 projects in Ramayana Circuit theme, as per the details given below:-

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Theme/Year of Sanction	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21

Ministry of Tourism under SD sanctioned 5 projects in Bihar, as per the details given below:-

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Theme/ Year of Sanction	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Tirthankar Circuit/ 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
2.	Spiritual Circuit/ 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
3.	Buddhist Circuit/ 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
4.	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
5.	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55

Under PRASHAD scheme, Ministry has sanctioned 02 Projects in the State of Bihar as per the details given below:-

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	2015-16	Development at Patna Sahib	29.62
2.	2014-15	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple	3.63

The Ministry has recently revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and has identified 57 destinations in the country for development under SD 2.0 including 'Gaya' and 'Nalanda' in Bihar. Further under 'Challenge Based Destination Development' (CBDD), a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0, the Ministry has identified 42 destinations in the country for development including 'Bhagalpur' and 'Saran District (Sonepur Fair)' in culture and heritage category in Bihar.

As of now, there is no proposal in prescribed format to include Thawe Peeth of District Gopalganj of Bihar for inclusion in Ramayana Circuit.

In addition to the above initiatives, Government of India on receipt of the project proposals from the State Governments under 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25 (SASCI)', has recently sanctioned 40 tourism related projects in the country including 2 projects in Bihar as per details given below:

S. No.	Project Name	Cost (Amount in ₹ Crore)	Sanction Year
1.	Development of Matsyagandha Lake, Saharsa	97.61	2024-25
2.	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub	49.51	2024-25

DUMMY SCHOOL AFFILIATED WITH CBSE

3259. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to identify the instances of dummy schools and student enrollment therein, if so, the details of the findings and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (b) the specific measures taken by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to prevent the operation of dummy schools along with penalties imposed and the number of schools derecognized thereof;
- (c) the details and the number of schools affiliated with CBSE at present along with the number of new affiliations granted during the last three years, State-wise and district-wise in Himachal Pradesh;
- (d) the details of parameters being used by CBSE to affiliate schools in Mountains and hilly regions;

- (e) whether any initiatives have been taken by the Government to enhance CBSE's global presence and recognition, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to increase student enrollment in CBSE schools, particularly in rural and underserved areas along with the outcomes achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) : Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliates only those schools who fulfill all the conditions laid down in Affiliation Bye Laws of the Board. A few schools were not following Examination and Affiliation Bye Laws of the Board and were sponsoring students (for Board examination) who were not attending regular classes from the school. Clause 14.2.3 of the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board stipulates that “No affiliated school shall present the candidates to the Board’s examination who are enrolled in an unaffiliated School/Branch.” Clause 14.2.4 of the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board provides that “No affiliated school shall present the candidates to the Board’s examination who are on its roll but have not attended the school regularly or do not meet the requirement of minimum attendance for appearance in the Board’s examination”. Therefore, registration/ List of Candidates (LoC) data of students of classes IX, X, XI and XII of various schools

were analyzed by CBSE and abnormalities in the data of a few schools were found. Hence, on 03.09.2024, surprise inspection of 27 CBSE affiliated schools had been conducted by CBSE. As reported by the inspection Committee, these schools were involved in the practice of sponsoring dummy/non attending students.

After issuing Show Cause Notices to these schools and considering their replies which were not found satisfactory, action against all these schools have been taken by the Board in accordance with the provision of Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board, which included disaffiliation of 21 schools (enclosed as **Statement I**) and down gradation of 06 schools (enclosed as **Statement II**).

(c) : 30395 schools are affiliated with CBSE as on 11.12.2024. New affiliation granted during the last three years: State-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement III** and New affiliation granted during the last three years in Himachal Pradesh: District-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement IV**.

(d) : Clause 3.4.2 and 3.7 of Affiliation Bye Laws of the Board gives special concession in land provisions to schools situated in hilly areas/ hill stations while granting affiliation with the Board.

(e) : To enhance CBSE's global presence, the Board has made special provisions in respect of the foreign schools seeking affiliation with the Board stipulated in Clause 2.5 of Affiliation Bye Laws of the Board. Further, vide Circular No.17/2024 dated 19.11.2024, the Board has extended the facility of SARAS Portal to the schools established in foreign countries to apply for affiliation, upgrading of

affiliation level, extension of affiliation, change of school/ trust name, shifting of school etc. throughout the year. A new CBSE Regional Office has been established in Dubai by the Board to support CBSE affiliated foreign schools in middle east.

(f) : The Board is opening 06 new Regional Offices and 06 Sub-Regional Offices as an outreach for the stakeholders and to give thrust towards further affiliation of schools with the Board which will eventually lead to rise in enrolment in CBSE affiliated schools.

STATEMENT I

LIST OF DISAFFILIATED SCHOOLS

S.No.	Affiliation Number	School Name	Address
1.	2730840	Khemo Devi Public School	Khasra No. 33/4, Street No Safiabad Road, Village Near Bharat Gas Agency, Narela, Delhi-110040
2.	2730752	The Vivekanand School	Shiv Mandir Colony Narela Delhi-110040
3.	2730631	Sant Gyaneshwar Model School	Lakhmi Enclave, Extened Lal Dora, Alipur, Delhi - 110036
4.	2730551	P D Model Secondary School	88, Paschimi Friends Enclave Sector-6, Sultanpuri Road, 110041

5.	2730705	Sidhartha Public School	Tatesar Extn., Kanjhawal, North West Delhi - 110081
6.	2730792	Rahul Public School	D-16, Rajiv Nagar Extn., Delhi - 110086
7.	1730430	Prince Uch Madhyamik Vidyalaya	Palwas Road, Sikar, Rajasthan 332001
8.	2730694	Bharti Vidya Niketan Public School	A-26, Ranjeet Vihar, Chander Vihar, West Delhi, Delhi-110041
9.	2730719	U.S.M. Public Sec.School	Veena Eclave Nangloi Delhi - 110041
10.	2730728	R.D. International School	297, Nangli Vihar Extn., Baprola, New Delhi - 110043
11.	2730638	Heera Lal Public School	Bhagya Vihar, Jain Colony, Madanpur Dabas, North West Delhi, 110081
12.	2730851	B.R. International School	Main Qutabgarh Road, Mungeshpur, Delhi - 110039
13.	1730790	Lord Buddha Public School	IPD-08 Institutional Area ,Riico Ranpur Kota, Rajasthan 325003
14.	2730723	S.G.N. Public School	H - 243, Kunwar Singh Nagar, Nangloi, Delhi - 110041
15.	2730503	M D Memorial Public School	Friends Enclave Sultanpuri Indrajkeel Nangloi Delhi
16.	1730726	LBS Convent School	IPD-2 Riico Institutional Area Ranpur Kota, Rajasthan 325003
17.	2730767	Hansraj Model School	B-220, Ramesh Enclave Opp. R.K. Plaza, Rohini Sector-21, Delhi, 110086
18.	1730536	Shiv Jyoti Convent Senior Secondary School	Rathkankara, Kota, Rajasthan, 324010

19.	1730262	Vidya Bharti Public School	Todi Nagar, Sikar Rajasthan, 332001
20.	2730619	K.R.D. International School	Vill. & Post Office Issa Pur, Main Dhansa Road, New Delhi-110073
21.	2730681	M.R. Bharti Model Sr. Sec. School	K-53/15, Friends Colony, Mundka, 110041

STATEMENT II

LIST OF DOWNGRADED SCHOOLS

Sl.no	Affiliation no.	School name	Address
1	2730229	Adarsh Jain Dharmic Shiksha Sadan	Thana Road Najafgarh New Delhi, 110043
2	2730772	B.S. International School	Plot No. 26, Dalip Vihar, Nilothi Extn., Delhi - 110041
3	2730293	Bharat Mata Saraswati Bal Mandir	Bawana Road Narela Delhi, 110040
4	2730493	Ch Baldev Singh Model School	Baldev Park Main Mukankipur Road Kirari Extn, Distt North West Delhi, Delhi, 110041
5	2730695	Dhruva Public School	G - 11, Jai Vihar, New Delhi - 110043
6	2730406	Naveen Public School	Village Nithari Nangloi Delhi- 110041

STATEMENT III**TOTAL NO. OF CBSE AFFILIATED SCHOOLS W.E.F 01.01.2022 TO 11.12.2024 (STATE-WISE)**

State / UT	Number of Affiliation Granted
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	3
ANDHRA PRADESH	1095
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	18
ASSAM	43
BIHAR	161
CHANDIGARH	4
CHATTISGARH	63
DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI	10
DAMAN & DIU	8
DELHI	49
GOA	1
GUJARAT	68
HARYANA	326
HIMACHAL PRADESH	32
JAMMU & KASHMIR	20
JHARKHAND	150
KARNATAKA	325
KERALA	51
LADAKH	123
MADHYA PRADESH	128
MAHARASHTRA	265
MANIPUR	27
MEGHALAYA	5
NAGALAND	3
ODISHA	179
PUDUCHERRY	134

PUNJAB	120
RAJASTHAN	103
SIKKIM	8
TAMILNADU	262
TELANGANA	107
TRIPURA	34
UTTAR PRADESH	428
UTTARAKHAND	46
WEST BENGAL	82
Grand Total	4481

STATEMENT IV

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AFFILIATED WITH CBSE IN HIMACHAL PRADESH W.E.F 01.01.2022 TO 11.12.2024

District of Himachal Pradesh	Number of Affiliation Granted
BILASPUR	4
CHAMBA	2
HAMIRPUR	3
KANGRA	8
MANDI	2
SHIMLA	2

SIRMAUR	3
SOLAN	6
UNA	2
Grand Total	32

FALL IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES AND RUPEE DEPRECIATION

3260. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether foreign exchange reserve of the country recently logged its sharpest weekly fall on record;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the persistent outflows from Indian equities have also kept the rupee under pressure; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b) For the week ended November 15, 2024, the Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER) decreased by 2.63% vis-à-vis the previous week. However, in percentage terms, the highest decline till date in the last 20 years was observed in the week ended October 24, 2008, with FER declining by 5.65% over the previous week.

The level of FER during November are given below:

As on (Week ending)	FER position (US\$ billion)
November 01, 2024	682.13
November 08, 2024	675.65
November 15, 2024	657.89
November 22, 2024	656.58
November 29, 2024	658.09
Source: RBI	

As is evident from the data, the week of 29 November, 2024 has witnessed an upward movement in the level of FER over the previous week.

(c) and (d) The value of the Indian Rupee (INR) is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. Apart from capital flows (which include equity flows as well), the factors that influence the exchange rate of INR include movement in Dollar index, level of interest rates, movement in crude prices, current account deficit, etc. Further, RBI intervenes in the forex market to curb undue volatility in INR.

प्रदूषित क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं

3261. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान :

क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का प्रदूषण फैलाने वाली कंपनियों और कारखानों के आसपास रहने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने और उन्हें प्रदूषण संबंधी बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की जांच के लिए कोई दल तैनात किया है;
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष रूप से ऐसी कंपनियों के नजदीक स्थित गांवों में औषधालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (छ) ऐसे औषधालयों के कब तक खोले जाने की संभावना है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

(क) से (छ): भारत सरकार ने प्रदूषण को कम करने तथा स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974, वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 को अधिनियमित किया है। इन अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों के तहत केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रदूषण समितियों (पीसीसी) द्वारा पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न नियमों और निदेशों को लागू किया जाता है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएण्डसीसी) ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-I के अंतर्गत "विभिन्न उद्योगों से पर्यावरण प्रदूषक तत्वों के उत्सर्जन या निस्सरण के लिए मानक" अधिसूचित किए हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-VI के अंतर्गत यथा अधिसूचित सामान्य मानक उन क्षेत्रों में लागू होते हैं, जहाँ औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी उक्त मानकों के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करती हैं। सीपीसीबी ने अधिक प्रदूषण की संभावना वाले उद्योगों की सभी 17 श्रेणियों और साझा अपशिष्ट शोधन केन्द्रों को स्व-नियामक तंत्र और प्रदूषण के स्तरों की निरंतर निगरानी के माध्यम से निगरानी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने और प्रभावी रूप से मानकों का अनुपालन करने के लिए ऑनलाइन सतत बहिःस्राव/उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) को स्थापित करने का निदेश दिया है। ओसीईएमएस के माध्यम से उद्योगों के बहिःस्राव और उत्सर्जन से उत्पन्न पर्यावरण प्रदूषण तत्वों के रियल – टाइम मान के संबंध में प्राप्त डेटा को 24x7 आधार पर सीपीसीबी और संबंधित एसपीसीबी / पीसीसी को ऑनलाइन प्रेषित किया जाता है। केंद्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर द्वारा डेटा को प्रोसेस किया जाता है और यदि प्रदूषक तत्व के मापदंड का मान निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय मानकों से अधिक है, तो एक स्वचालित एसएमएस अलर्ट सृजित होता है और उसे औद्योगिक इकाई, एसपीसीबी और सीपीसीबी को भेजा जाता है, ताकि उद्योग द्वारा तुरंत सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जा सकें और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी/सीपीसीबी द्वारा उचित कार्रवाई की जा सके।

मूल आवेदन संख्या 60/2021 के मामले में माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के दिनांक 11.06.2021 के निदेशों के अनुपालन में एमओईएफएण्डसीसी और सीपीसीबी द्वारा "खतरनाक रसायनों के निर्माण, भंडारण और आयात (एमएसआईएचसी) नियम, 1989 के अंतर्गत आने वाले अलग-अलग रासायनिक भण्डारों और उद्योगों के संबंध में रसायन सुरक्षा के लिए एकीकृत निर्देशन रूपरेखा" तैयार किया गया है। यह रूपरेखा प्रदूषण पैदा करने वाले कारखानों या खतरनाक रसायनों के बिखराव/रिसाव तथा खतरनाक रसायनों के रख-रखाव के कारण होने वाली आगजनी, विस्फोट या अन्य घटनाओं जैसी दुर्घटनाजनक

परिस्थितियों को कवर करता है और 'भारतीय मानक, IS:14489:2018 व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य संवीक्षा संबंधी व्यवहार संहिता' के अनुपालन में सुरक्षा जांच करने के संबंध में औद्योगिक इकाइयों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है। औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाओं और रासायनिक आपात स्थितियों को रोकने के लिए, एमएसआईएचसी नियम, 1989 में उद्योगों द्वारा सुरक्षा जांच करने, ऑन-साइट आपातकालीन योजनाएँ तैयार करने, जिला प्राधिकारियों द्वारा ऑफ-साइट आपातकालीन योजनाएँ तैयार करने और इन तैयारियों का आकलन करने के लिए मॉक ड्रिल करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। एमएसआईएचसी नियम, 1989 और बृहत औद्योगिक दुर्घटना जोखिम नियंत्रण नियम संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षक (सीआईएफ)/औद्योगिक सुरक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य निदेशक (डीआईएसएच) द्वारा लागू किए जाते हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के तहत पंजीकृत कारखानों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों की व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 भी अधिनियमित किया है। इस अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत कारखानों के कब्जेदारों और प्रबंधकों को अधिनियम और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के प्रावधानों का पालन करना अपेक्षित है। उल्लंघनों के किसी भी मामले में, राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षक/औद्योगिक सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य निदेशालय को कारखानों के कब्जेदार और प्रबंधक के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई आरंभ करने का अधिकार है।

ASSESSMENT OF HOME BASED WORKERS

3262. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has an official assessment of home based workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and gender-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has collected the data of home based workers of textiles, leather, handicrafts, etc., if so, the details thereof, sector-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to enact a law on home based workers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, now subsumed in the Code on Social Security, 2020, provides for social security to unorganized workers including homebased workers. In the Code on Social Security, 2020 the Central and State Government are mandated to formulate suitable social security and welfare schemes for unorganized workers.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched eShram portal, on 26th August, 2021, for registration of unorganised workers, including domestic workers, on eShram portal. It also allows an unorganised worker to register on the portal on a self-declaration basis. The main objective of the eShram portal is to create a national database of unorganized workers, including homebased workers,

seeded with Aadhaar, and facilitate registration under existing Social Security and Welfare Schemes to such workers. As on 11.12.2024, 30.45 crores workers have registered on this portal including 2.89 crores Domestic and Household Workers.

**CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF BONDED
LABOURERS-2021**

**3263. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

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

- (a) the details of the measures that have been implemented by the Government to ensure effective execution of the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers-2021 during the last three years;
- (b) the manner in which the performance of this revamped scheme been evaluated by the Government after post-implementation and key findings that have emerged;
- (c) the details of the specific assistance provided by the Government to special categories of beneficiaries, including women, children, and persons with disabilities under the said scheme;
- (d) the details of number of bonded labourers rehabilitated since the scheme's inception and the financial allocation made for their rehabilitation; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to enhance awareness and collaboration among State Governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders in eradicating bonded labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (e): Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2021 for identification and release of bonded labourer. It is a demand driven scheme where funds are re-imbursed to concerned States/UTs governments on receipt of proposal from them. The scheme provides inter-alia the following:

- immediate financial assistance amounting up to Rs. 30,000/- for each case of rehabilitation.
- rehabilitation assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh (for adult men), Rs. 2.00 lakh (for special category labourers) and Rs. 3.00 lakh (bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization) to each rescued bonded labourers based on their category and level of exploitation.
- financial assistance of Rs. 4.50 lakh per district to the states for conducting survey once in every three years per sensitive district, Rs. 1.50 lakh for

evaluatory studies (maximum of five evaluatory studies per year) and Rs. 10 lakhs per state per annum for awareness generation.

The Institute of Human Development carried out third party evaluation of the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in FY 2020-21 to evaluate efficacy of the scheme. On the basis of suggestions/recommendation contained in the Evaluation Report, the scheme was revamped in January, 2022 and henceforth is known as Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2021.

Since inception of the Scheme, a total 2,96,795 number of bonded labourers have been rehabilitated and Rs. 105.58 crores has been reimbursed towards their rehabilitation.

PENSION SCHEME FOR EMPLOYEES OF JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

3264. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) covered under any pension schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plans to start new JNVs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) The New Pension Scheme (now National Pension System) (NPS), which was introduced for the Central Government employees w.e.f. 1.1.2004, was made applicable to the regular employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) w.e.f. 1.4.2009. Those employees who had joined NVS on regular basis before 1.4.2009 were given an option to continue with the existing **Contributory Provident Fund (CPF)** scheme or to join the NPS. The staff of the NVS are already entitled to benefits of either the CPF scheme or the NPS having regard to the option exercised by them.

(c) and (d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. With sanctioning of 62 new JNVs in November 2016, all 638 districts (as on 31st May, 2014) of the States/UTs which have accepted the scheme, other than 6 districts with 100% urban population, have been covered under this scheme. Further, 28 new JNVs have also been sanctioned on 06.12.2024 in uncovered districts of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of

the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new JNVs depend on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures.

निर्यातकों पर प्रतिपूरक शुल्क

3265. श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) निर्यातकों पर प्रतिपूरक शुल्क लगाने की प्रणाली का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश से निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लागू प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं को यूरोपीय संघ द्वारा राजसहायता माना जाता है;

(ग) क्या वैश्विक नियमों के कारण निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करने में कठिनाई होती है; और

(घ) क्या इसके समाधान के लिए कोई उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (पंकज चौधरी)

(क) "निर्यातकों पर प्रतिपूरक शुल्क" शब्द स्पष्ट नहीं है। सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की दूसरी अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट दरों पर निर्यात पर सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अंतर्गत शुल्क लगाया जाता है।

(ख) जीएसटी के अंतर्गत निर्यात शून्य दर पर है और कुछ मामलों में जहां एकीकृत कर के भुगतान पर निर्यात किया जाता है, ऐसे भुगतान किए गए कर की वापसी का दावा किया जा सकता है।

ड्यूटी ड्रॉबैक, आरओडीटीईपी और आरओएससीटीएल जैसी कुछ योजनाएं हैं, जो निर्यात से संबंधित योजनाएं हैं, जो भारत से निर्यात पर केंद्रीय, राज्य और स्थानीय शुल्कों, करों और उगाही पर छूट प्रदान करती हैं।

चूंकि ये योजनाएं केवल शुल्कों, करों और उगाही की छूट प्रदान करती हैं, इसलिए इन्हें सब्सिडी नहीं माना जा सकता है।

(ग) डब्ल्यूटीओ करार में व्यापार पर वैश्विक नियम शामिल हैं। ये नियम सीमित अपवादों के साथ सभी सदस्यों पर समान रूप से लागू होते हैं। इसलिए, इन वैश्विक नियमों का पालन किए जाने पर, निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करने में कठिनाइयों का कारण नहीं माना जा सकता है।

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर के अनुसार प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

BUDGET ALLOCATED TO EDUCATION

3266. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of GDP allocated to education in the current fiscal year;
- (b) the specific areas where the funds are allocated, such as primary, secondary, higher education, vocational training and research;
- (c) the details of the Government schemes/programmes funded from the allocated fund specifically those aimed towards improving access, quality and inclusivity in education within Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve 6 percent of GDP allocation for education?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

(a) and (b) As per the latest “Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education”, the total expenditure on education (i.e., Central Government and States/UTs - Education Departments as well as all other Departments) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), for the year 2021-22(BE), is 4.12%. The combined Expenditure on Education of State/UTs and Centre in various sector is given as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Expenditure on Education (States/UTs and Centre)
1	Elementary Education	4,19,104
2	Secondary Education	2,45,043
3	University and Higher Education	1,22,468
4	Adult Education	944
5	Technical Education	1,79,618
Total		9,67,177

(c) Ministry of Education has been implementing various education schemes for improving access towards quality and inclusivity in education, such as Samagra

Shiksha Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN), Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), etc.

Further, Government is implementing various Scholarships and Fellowships for providing financial assistance to students of SC/ST/OBC and Minorities, details of which are available in the following websites:

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Website links
1.	Department of Higher Education	https://www.education.gov.in/scholarships_education_loan
2.	University Grants Commission	https://frg.ugc.ac.in
3.	All India Council for Technical Education	https://www.aicte-india.org/bureaus/rifd/Scholarship-Schemes
4.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	https://socialjustice.gov.in/scheme-cat
5.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	https://tribal.nic.in/ScholarshiP.aspx
6.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	https://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/show_content.php?!ang=1andlevel=2andls_id=669andlid=825

(d) In order to attain the goal of education with excellence and the corresponding multitude of benefits to this Nation and its economy, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 unequivocally endorses and envisions a substantial increase in public investment in education by both the Central government and all State

Governments. The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.

As per NEP, 2020, implementation of the Policy requires multiple initiatives and actions, which will have to be taken by multiple bodies in a synchronized and systematic manner. Therefore, the implementation of this Policy will be led by various bodies including Ministry of Education, State Governments, education-related Ministries, State Departments of Education, Regulatory bodies etc.

In this regard, the Central Government has increased Budget allocation of Ministry of Education (MoE) from Rs. 93,224 Crore for the year 2021-22 to Rs. 1,04,278 Crore for the year 2022-23 to Rs. 1,12,899 Crore for the year 2023-24 and Rs. 1,21,118 Crores in the year 2024-25 for various activities of the Ministry.

SKILL GAP ANALYSIS

3267. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey regarding the issue of skill supply, demand and the gap over the last five years across the country including Eluru District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes undertaken by the Government to address the skill gap issue in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total funding allocated and utilised to tackle the skill gap issue in the country over the last five years in a scheme-wise and State-wise manner, including Eluru District of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the total number of beneficiaries of schemes as identified above over the last five years across the country, State-wise including Eluru District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) whether the Government has considered public-private partnerships and CSR drive to set up skill development centres to tackle the skill gap issue across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a)and(b): National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has formed 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors. These SSCs are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards. SSCs conduct the skill gap studies by time to time which provide information on the skills needed. Such studies guide the interventions of the Government for preparing the workforce as per the industry needs. Further, District Skill Committees (DSCs), set up across all States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh, are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning for skill

development and implementation at the grassroots level. The DSDPs identify sectors with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for Skill Training. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors. For Andhra Pradesh, DSDPs for the year 2024-25 have been received for all districts including Eluru.

Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , MSDE delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including state of Andhra Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

(c): Funds are not released directly to the districts under any schemes of MSDE. Under PMKVY and JSS schemes, funds are released to the implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under NAPS, stipend support is released to beneficiaries through DBT. Day to day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/ UT Administration. The State/UT- wise details of funds released for implementation of

PMKVY, JSS and NAPS during the last five years up to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

(d): State-wise details of number of candidates trained during the last five years up to 2023-24 under various schemes of MDSE are given in the enclosed **Statement II**. The details of number of candidates trained enrolled in the Eluru district of Andhra Pradesh, during the same period, are given as under:

PMKVY	JSS	NAPS	CTS
315	-	24	8,558*

** candidates enrolled*

(e): Yes Sir. Under NAPS, apprentices are engaged by establishments, including private sector establishments. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) in collaboration with industries to provide training to ITI students in real industrial environment. DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. Further, Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) has been established in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at Ahmedabad and Mumbai with an aim to cultivate an industry-ready workforce for emerging economic opportunities. Also, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the

aegis of MSDE, actively engages with industries to form partnerships with diverse stakeholders, including corporates, foundations, government entities, and community-based organizations within the broader Skill India Mission. This synergy provides a single-window facilitation system, offering a unique platform for industry players to collaborate on skilling, reskilling, and upskilling initiatives.

STATEMENT I

State/UT- wise details of funds released for implementation of skill development schemes during last five years up to 2023-24:

(a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Rs. in Crore						
SI No	State	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.88	1.15	0.59	0.075	0.03
2	Andhra Pradesh	42.46	34.04	9.55	3.16	35.71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9.56	14.46	10.11	1.49	5.35
4	Assam	59.83	75.20	53.46	11.01	43.28
5	Bihar	92.36	62.41	55.8	15.82	31.97
6	Chandigarh	2.47	0.91	0.49	0.26	0.61
7	Chhattisgarh	27.90	7.19	3.98	2.48	13.02
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	2.32	0.33	0.18	0.01	0.26
9	Delhi	39.43	48.63	3.52	3.6	12.63
10	Goa	0.58	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.24
11	Gujarat	47.55	27.01	9.04	3.36	16.29

12	Haryana	63.39	35.57	8.66	3.93	26.91
13	Himachal Pradesh	29.13	14.05	5.44	2.81	9.41
14	Jammu and Kashmir	43.88	35.83	16.52	16.79	34.91
15	Jharkhand	30.63	10.86	9.45	4.95	13.31
16	Karnataka	52.51	45.28	11.69	3.48	18.39
17	Kerala	17.35	11.11	6.63	4.64	11.23
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	117.53	63.67	45.04	19.24	51.25
20	Maharashtra	180.21	104.65	25.46	7.1	43.21
21	Manipur	10.53	18.30	7.62	2.06	7.05
22	Meghalaya	9.31	5.31	2.92	0.45	2.96
23	Mizoram	5.62	5.74	3.1	0.81	3.06
24	Nagaland	3.37	3.18	1.74	3.09	3.88
25	Odisha	78.97	44.02	14.5	5.41	20.22
26	Puducherry	2.50	2.68	1.27	0.49	2.67
27	Punjab	61.10	29.93	10.9	5.19	27.27
28	Rajasthan	101.76	68.14	35.3	10.4	63.46
29	Sikkim	3.78	3.31	1.65	0.85	3.15
30	Tamil Nadu	47.15	31.66	11.04	5.4	41.52
31	Telangana	41.36	24.13	9.38	3.66	24.48
32	Tripura	9.77	21.57	8.52	1.6	5.72
33	Uttar Pradesh	214.61	133.05	66.65	19.08	97.6
34	Uttarakhand	28.98	12.74	6.72	4.79	13.75
35	West Bengal	70.65	31.49	18.36	6.11	25.1
36	Ladakh	-	0.12	0.26	0.337	1.02

(b) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)

Rs. in Crore					
States	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar	-	3.12	0.45	0.50	0.50
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	-	3.03	3.31	3.36

Arunachal	0.50	2.46	-	-	-
Assam	2.47	5.34	2.91	2.74	2.74
Bihar	6.19	0.49	9.25	11.90	11.69
Chandigarh	0.51	3.07	0.42	0.52	0.56
Chattisgarh	3.42	0.48	6.70	7.61	7.34
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.48	-	0.82	0.95	0.96
Delhi	-	1.48	-	-	-
Goa	1.50	0.50	1.44	1.68	1.68
Gujarat	0.50	5.00	0.48	0.56	0.55
Haryana	4.83	2.50	5.12	4.79	4.48
Himachal Pradesh	2.50	0.76	2.45	2.15	2.20
Jammu Kashmir	0.25	0.88	4.77	5.71	5.72
Jharkhand	0.96	1.30	1.15	0.13	0.25
Karnataka	1.44	4.38	5.32	5.72	6.31
Kerala	4.30	4.37	5.60	6.51	6.63
Ladakh	4.41	-	4.17	5.01	5.04
Lakshadweep	-	-	0.57	0.46	0.25
Madhya Pradesh	-	12.87	0.20	0.50	0.46
Maharashtra	13.58	9.78	14.28	14.94	15.03
Manipur	10.39	1.50	10.17	11.31	11.46
Meghalaya	1.50	-	1.94	2.23	2.18
Mizoram	-	-	0.20	0.50	0.50
Nagaland	-	0.50	0.45	0.56	0.52
Odisha	0.50	8.01	0.95	0.64	0.63
Punjab	8.16	0.97	13.23	15.38	15.19
Rajasthan	1.00	2.51	0.75	1.05	0.99
Tamil Nadu	2.49	3.36	4.06	4.29	4.52
Telangana	3.92	2.93	3.19	4.06	4.32
Tripura	3.18	0.48	2.74	3.20	3.24
Uttar Pradesh	0.46	22.05	0.84	1.07	1.02
Uttarakhand	22.84	2.72	22.99	25.79	26.03
West Bengal	2.95	3.87	3.46	4.64	4.34

(c) National Apprentice Promotion Scheme (NAPS)

Rs. In Crore						
Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.680	5.638	1.960	9.287	3.206
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	Assam	3.920	2.955	5.100	1.680	0.002
5	Bihar	0.000	1.156	1.020	0.228	1.415
6	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.390	1.000	2.177	1.181
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.000
9	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	Delhi	5.680	7.261	7.550	1.606	3.497
11	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.230
12	Gujarat	1.000	28.962	14.050	27.298	28.988
13	Haryana	0.950	6.049	1.190	4.244	10.115
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.210	0.628	0.650	0.777	0.464
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.208	0.170	0.062	0.000
16	Jharkhand	0.000	0.510	0.850	0.080	3.080
17	Karnataka	0.066	2.492	6.020	9.448	3.450
18	Kerala	0.000	0.944	10.100	4.907	6.140
19	Ladakh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
21	Madhya Pradesh	8.129	2.377	10.400	1.698	1.598
22	Maharashtra	2.250	6.230	5.720	9.515	17.064
23	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
27	Odisha	0.250	2.340	3.950	0.674	3.455

28	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.000
29	Punjab	0.074	0.528	0.800	0.813	2.345
30	Rajasthan	0.005	0.997	2.500	2.097	0.777
31	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.352	0.000
32	Tamil Nadu	8.435	7.897	6.590	19.512	6.483
33	Telangana	3.500	5.493	5.280	4.146	6.929
34	Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35	Uttar Pradesh	2.000	4.305	7.500	4.343	2.443
36	Uttarakhand	0.006	4.623	1.700	1.577	0.442
37	West Bengal	5.112	2.801	4.500	1.982	0.145

STATEMENT II

Details of candidates trained state-wise including states of Andhra Pradesh during last five years up to 2023-24:

(a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1259	1464	613	310	648
Andhra Pradesh	105667	66404	13199	5798	32421
Arunachal Pradesh	15700	51991	8884	667	4152
Assam	198896	362506	24517	8721	38189
Bihar	191902	96288	47643	12213	23583
Chandigarh	9507	3834	893	491	319
Chhattisgarh	46548	16151	9495	4356	8367
Delhi	146205	55121	19965	2262	10686
Goa	4300	1709	604	176	183
Gujarat	155195	48489	35001	6503	19975
Haryana	175386	54719	18191	8963	27365
Himachal Pradesh	48870	15612	8724	3539	5348

Jammu And Kashmir	122659	58927	21339	7352	28875
Jharkhand	120103	15452	34233	5302	8796
Karnataka	165247	53066	23153	8410	13025
Kerala	78523	31077	12968	5673	8802
Ladakh	1937	181	731	246	445
Lakshadweep	60	90	120	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	223483	95403	46659	21345	34833
Maharashtra	637002	148352	39864	14913	35257
Manipur	28962	34540	6424	1146	2879
Meghalaya	11999	17769	3406	1245	2502
Mizoram	10837	11433	4742	1162	3533
Nagaland	17364	14399	4184	1803	3830
Odisha	239050	68828	12645	12116	21428
Puducherry	7172	3241	1622	689	1556
Punjab	97681	57054	18539	7568	11816
Rajasthan	446900	97822	38511	9232	23551
Sikkim	5123	3634	1322	381	2802
Tamil Nadu	185108	72404	29057	8029	34507
Telangana	108145	33999	13107	8040	15390
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	5338	222	252	31	301
Tripura	50388	46676	4490	1608	5081
Uttar Pradesh	656829	239286	69015	25568	71530
Uttarakhand	68250	29412	10522	2942	11584
West Bengal	177880	53221	31406	12370	25766

(b) Jan Shikshan Sansthan(JSS)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	900	1800	1800
Andhra Pradesh	10901	8580	11699	16200	10800
Arunachal Pradesh	570	0	0	0	0
Assam	9243	8883	9139	12600	9000
Bihar	22708	16314	28769	56594	37786

Chandigarh	1836	1120	1600	2700	1800
Chhattisgarh	13483	10480	18151	37777	23376
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1558	897	2379	3255	3179
Delhi	5487	4940	5440	8099	5398
Goa	1741	1664	1740	2700	1800
Gujarat	18640	16840	19228	23917	14160
Haryana	9002	8705	8939	10728	7181
Himachal Pradesh	1400	1504	8424	28244	18630
Jammu And Kashmir	3429	3554	2396	500	1020
Jharkhand	5383	4424	9964	25220	22439
Karnataka	16201	15525	18735	31492	21532
Kerala	16247	13900	16148	24300	16198
Ladakh	0	0	0	600	212
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1481	1772
Madhya Pradesh	50449	45501	52222	70259	49089
Maharashtra	38023	35102	38479	52934	37273
Manipur	5387	5327	6285	10278	7197
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1660	1800
Mizoram	0	0	900	2472	1800
Nagaland	1800	1800	1812	1999	2631
Odisha	30677	25820	40635	71765	50828
Punjab	3434	1607	3567	4138	3560
Rajasthan	9069	9493	12443	20651	14831
Tamil Nadu	14244	11727	14045	19784	14780
Telangana	12452	8497	10398	15639	10300
Tripura	1631	1101	2610	5397	3600
Uttar Pradesh	85436	77335	88648	122510	84573
Uttarakhand	10776	8800	12433	20687	14393
West Bengal	14125	10356	13868	17904	12599

(c) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme(NAPS)

States/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	9	41	48

Andhra Pradesh	3860	4394	15722	16203	21701
Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	18	42	65
Assam	2204	2452	14006	9661	8173
Bihar	1155	1237	6476	5543	5317
Chandigarh	346	280	813	671	1227
Chhattisgarh	5637	1653	2660	4881	5259
Delhi	4937	7784	17799	15818	15956
Goa	1720	2032	3432	4406	11882
Gujarat	45107	56911	69567	76226	83955
Haryana	18920	31853	42343	62865	66720
Himachal Pradesh	1898	1767	5669	6825	10212
Jammu And Kashmir	304	260	832	989	859
Jharkhand	2133	5034	8258	9152	11882
Karnataka	13764	17276	42084	58523	78456
Kerala	3899	6426	8975	11275	13104
Ladakh	0	6	18	28	66
Lakshadweep	0	18	4	9	6
Madhya Pradesh	6942	9522	17093	21205	22707
Maharashtra	36617	71475	146865	185999	263245
Manipur	16	11	90	32	18
Meghalaya	51	105	117	181	212
Mizoram	4	1	4	4	12
Nagaland	14	1	27	22	15
Odisha	3391	3681	8296	10458	10755
Puducherry	481	299	1090	1343	2469
Punjab	2856	4459	11659	15361	14761
Rajasthan	4073	6417	9473	15204	18230
Sikkim	128	162	308	202	298
Tamil Nadu	13602	24912	49929	72311	101553
Telangana	9654	13996	38454	31821	37774
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	97	597	1282	1006	2878
Tripura	437	255	244	368	383
Uttar Pradesh	12584	19955	38039	56946	71504
Uttarakhand	2489	4360	9986	16436	21058
West Bengal	6149	7370	18791	26109	29538

(d) Craftsmen Training Scheme (candidates enrolled)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	441	619	531	450	481
Andhra Pradesh	56264	49142	45612	48110	50568
Arunachal Pradesh	564	577	497	674	735
Assam	2965	3210	3500	3548	5325
Bihar	112408	105030	110399	90377	125577
Chandigarh	968	831	910	907	1083
Chhattisgarh	21831	19571	22320	20816	24226
Delhi	9757	8672	8774	9261	10266
Goa	1727	1742	2080	2126	2256
Gujarat	69531	85391	81236	84648	98454
Haryana	53251	54275	49032	45161	54944
Himachal Pradesh	22203	17923	20332	22691	23437
Jammu And Kashmir	4396	7545	8062	8130	8504
Jharkhand	33463	25626	29760	35573	40103
Karnataka	73714	54244	66238	73019	78663
Kerala	35201	31632	35493	34741	33222
Ladakh	151	118	171	326	368
Lakshadweep	246	435	374	303	360
Madhya Pradesh	73278	71096	63306	69194	73223
Maharashtra	110734	102680	112997	121884	128333
Manipur	80	82	108	668	812
Meghalaya	512	514	508	738	714
Mizoram	274	242	256	334	396
Nagaland	228	222	186	267	240
Odisha	49043	49694	57401	54005	65801
Puducherry	789	687	689	737	796
Punjab	39747	47590	39992	39986	43994
Rajasthan	136224	101614	95342	99263	109595
Sikkim	207	260	181	424	312
Tamil Nadu	35024	27315	28496	35078	41168
Telangana	32775	29468	27183	26480	29557
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	319	318	443	666	908
Tripura	1497	2043	1603	2470	2462

Uttar Pradesh	336119	279998	273714	269106	333601
Uttarakhand	11052	8344	8918	10807	11542
West Bengal	32506	30696	29207	37711	44221

TRANSFORMING INDIA AS BIGGEST TOURIST HUB

3268. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that India is currently only the 22nd most visited nation in the world; and
- (b) if so, the details of the steps that are proposed to be taken by the Government to make India the biggest tourist hub in the world?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) and (b): According to the UNWTO Barometer (May 2024), India was ranked 24th globally in terms of International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in 2023*. During this period, India recorded 18.89 million ITAs, marking a significant increase from 14.33 million in 2022, reflecting a robust growth rate of 31.9%.

* The ranking for 2023 is provisional due to missing data from some countries.

Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to make India the biggest tourist hub in the world as under:

- The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country.
- Ministry of Tourism through its various campaigns and events promotes various tourism destinations and products of India in domestic and international markets. Some of the initiatives are Dekho Apna Desh campaign, Chalo India campaign, International Tourism Mart, Bharat Parv.
- The Incredible India Content Hub was launched which is a comprehensive digital repository, featuring a rich collection of high-quality images, films, brochures, and newsletters related to tourism in India. Promotions are also carried out through the web-site – www.incredibleindia.org and social media handles of the Ministry.

- Thematic tourism like wellness tourism, culinary tourism, rural, eco-tourism, etc. amongst other niche subjects are promoted so as to expand the scope of tourism into other sectors as well.
- Enhance the overall quality and visitor experience through initiatives focused on capacity building, skill development such as 'Capacity Building for Service Providers' 'Incredible India Tourist Facilitator' (IITF), 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi'.
- For improving air connectivity to important tourist destinations, Ministry of Tourism has collaborated with Ministry of Civil Aviation under their RCS-UDAN Scheme. As on date, 53 tourism routes have been operationalized.
- e-Visa scheme is now available to 168 countries and it is available for 7 sub-categories:
 - i. e-Tourist Visa
 - ii. e-Business Visa
 - iii. e-Medical Visa
 - iv. e-Conference Visa
 - v. e-Medical Attendant Visa
 - vi. e-Ayush Visa

vii. e-Ayush Attendant Visa

**DELAY IN COMPLETION OF ESIC HOSPITAL, SHIVAMOGGA IN
KARNATAKA**

3269. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the reasons for the delay in completing the ESIC hospital in Shivamogga, which was sanctioned in 2019 and began construction in April 2021 with a 15-month timeline;
- (b) the details of steps being taken by the Government to expedite the completion of said hospital to ensure timely healthcare access for workers and residents in the region;
- (c) whether the Government has set a revised timeline for the completion of said hospital and any measures taken to avoid further delays so that the hospital can become operational for the benefit of the people of Shivamogga and surrounding areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): The construction of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospital in Shivamogga was delayed mainly because of Covid pandemic restrictions, hard rock strata on the site which needs to be removed by controlled blasting, delay in obtaining No Objection Certificate from the local authorities for conducting "Controlled Blasting Operations", etc.

The construction work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) on deposit work basis. The physical progress is 52%. ESIC has been conducting periodical meetings with CPWD for speedy execution of works.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF BLOCKCHAIN BASED TECHNOLOGIES

3270. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has conducted or plans to conduct any studies/surveys on the Environmental Impact of blockchain based technologies, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) Whether the Government has undertaken or planning to undertake any plans/initiatives to regulate carbon emissions from such blockchain based technology, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (c) Whether the Government has any mechanism in place to monitor the carbon emissions from blockchain based technology, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) and (b) : At present there is no proposal to conduct any studies/surveys on the Environmental Impact of block chain-based technologies in the Ministry. Blockchain technology relies on data centers that consume significant amounts of energy. To address carbon emissions in such energy-intensive sectors, the Government of India has launched several initiatives under the ***National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency*** (NMEEE), which includes:

Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT): Focuses on reducing Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) in industries.

Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE): Promotes the use of energy-efficient appliances.

Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP): Connects financial institutions and project developers to support energy efficiency projects.

Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED): Develops financial tools to encourage energy efficiency.

Additionally, the government has actively promoted renewable energy, leading to rapid growth in non-fossil fuel-based energy sources.

(c): India being Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) submits National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to UNFCCC on a periodic basis. As part of these reports, National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory is prepared based on relevant Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. There is no 'Blockchain technology' category/sub-category under these IPCC guidelines. However, greenhouse gas emissions from energy intensive processes are estimated under the Energy sectors.

PEOPLE TRAINED UNDER SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3271.SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) the total number of people trained under the Skill India Programme since its inception within Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the number of training centers set up under the Skill India Programme within Tamil Nadu, and the specific focus areas or industries for which skills are being imparted;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of training and ensure industry-relevant certifications for the beneficiaries of the programme;

- (d) whether there are any specific measures to enhance the participation of women, differently-abled persons and other marginalized groups in the Skill India Programme and if so, details thereof;
- (e) the challenges faced in implementing the Skill India Programme at the grassroots level, particularly in remote and rural areas; and
- (f) whether the Government has set any targets for the future expansion of the programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

The total number of Training Centres (TCs) under the schemes of MSDE in the State of Tamil Nadu and candidates trained in those TCs are as under:

Scheme	Training Centres	Candidates trained
PMKVY	453	8,52,858
JSS	9	81,838
NAPS	2724*	3,21,896
CTS (ITIs)	504^	2,10,015

**Under NAPS scheme, the data is for number of establishments.*

^Under CTS scheme, the data pertains to total number of ITIs including both government and private.

Under PMKVY 4.0, the most popular five Job Roles in Tamil Nadu are Sewing Machine Operator, Emergency Medical Technician (Basic), Traditional Hand Embroider, Telecom Technician and Additive Manufacturing . Under JSS, most popular Job Roles in Tamil Nadu are Assistant Dress Maker, Assistant Hand Embroider, Beauty Care Assistant, Domestic Care Attendant and Helper Electrical Technician.

(c) to (f): The training under the skill development programmes through schemes mentioned above is provided to all the sections of the society including women, differently-abled persons and other marginalized groups. Training centres are set up on need basis. To encourage participation of women, differently-abled persons and other marginalized groups in the Skill development Programmes, special provisions have been made in the Common Cost Norms (CCN), in terms of reimbursement of boarding and lodging and conveyance costs. Under CCN, specific provisions have also been made to encourage participation of candidates

living in Special Areas, such as NE States and Hilly States. Under PMKVY, training programs in sectors like Electronics, Retail, Healthcare, Beauty and Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women. Also, projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities for rural women to participate and benefit from skill development scheme. Further, there are 324 ITIs and 19 National Skill Training Institutes for women. Under the JSS scheme, focus is being given to women and other vulnerable sections by giving age relaxations and since July 2018, coverage of women beneficiaries under the scheme has been around 82% of the total beneficiaries.

KEY CHALLENGES IN MAINTENANCE OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

3272. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of key challenges in the development and maintenance of sports infrastructure across the country, especially in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that there is a disparity in the quality of sports infrastructure between urban and rural area of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

(a) to (e) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including development and maintenance of sports infrastructure across the country, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The sports infrastructure present in various parts of the country are under the jurisdiction of the respective bodies/Department of State/UT Governments. The information about them is maintained by the respective State/UT. Further, the Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, under which financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure is provided, are demand-driven schemes. The proposals received from the State/UT Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial assistance, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under these schemes. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF, across the country, including in rural areas, are available in public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>.

NCERT NEW TEXTBOOKS**3273. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:****SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:****SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:****SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has removed and added many chapters in the text books and if so, the rationale behind it;

(b) whether it is being done on the recommendations of any Committee, if so, the composition and mandate of the committee;

(c) whether NCERT is preparing new textbooks as per National Curriculum Framework (NCF) for School Education 2023 for new academic year;

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

(e) whether the State Governments have been advised to adopt the NCF for school education developed by the NCERT; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) During the Pandemic – COVID-19 situation, students across the stages of school education have struggled a lot to continue their learning through online and other modes. The concerns related to curriculum load including the content load spread over syllabi and textbooks have been raised from different corners. Parliament Standing Committee has also raised the concern about the content overload in the textbooks. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 also states, “The reduction in content and increased flexibility of school curriculum - and the renewed emphasis on constructive rather than rote learning - must be accompanied by parallel changes in school textbooks”. In view of facilitating speedy recovery in their learning continuous and compensating time loss, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) took a step towards the rationalization of textbooks, as per extant procedures, across the stages and subject areas and rationalized/updated the content of textbooks across the grades and subjects in the year 2021-22. These textbooks are continued from 2022-23 sessions onwards. Some updates have also been included in these textbooks in the year 2023-24 on account of evolution of knowledge, facts and their interpretations.

(c) and (d) Yes, As a follow up of National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS), 2022, NCERT has developed new Textbooks for Grade 1 and 2, which have already been introduced from 2023-24. NCERT has also developed new textbooks for Grades 3 and 6 as a follow-up of the National Curriculum

Framework for School Education (NCF-SE), 2023, which have been introduced from 2024-25.

(e) and (f) The NEP, 2020 in its para 4.32 states that, “States will prepare their own curricula (which may be based on the NCFSE prepared by NCERT to the extent possible) and prepare textbooks (which may be based on the NCERT textbook materials to the extent possible), incorporating State flavor and material as needed. While doing so, it must be borne in mind that NCERT curriculum would be taken as the nationally acceptable criterion”.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

3274. **SHRI A. RAJA:**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken under various schemes for implementation for the education to children with disabilities (CwD) in the country;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government for improvement of school infrastructure including funding for updating school infrastructure to make it inclusive/disability-friendly;
- (c) whether any survey conducted to know the percentage of retention of CwD children in various schools in the country, State-wise, since many such children drop out because of lack of disability-friendly infrastructure, including washrooms in schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the procedure being followed by the Government to monitor the retention of CwD in different schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (e) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education has launched Samagra Shiksha Scheme, an overarching programme for the school education sector. There is a dedicated component of Inclusive Education under Samagra Shiksha for the education of Children with Special Needs (CwSN). It covers all CwSN with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the schedule of disabilities of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016. Through this component, CwSN are provided support via specific student-oriented interventions such as identification and assessment camps, provision of aids, appliances and assistive devices, transportation, scribe and escort allowance support, Braille books and large print books, stipend for girls with special needs and teaching-learning materials etc. in order to appropriately address their unique educational requirements in general schools. Further, individualized support is also provided through therapeutic interventions at the block level.

Samagra Shiksha scheme has provisions for creation of differently-abled friendly infrastructure such as Ramps, Ramps with Handrails, and CwSN friendly toilets for barrier free access to schools for all children. As per UDISE+ 2021-22,

there are 10,69,795 schools having ramps, 7,40,395 schools having ramps with handrails and 4,01,487 schools with CwSN friendly toilets for CwSN across the country. An amount of Rs.239.16 lakh for Ramps and Rs.8962.07 lakh for disabled friendly toilets has been approved through the PAB for the year 2024-25.

Further, Government has notified the Accessibility Code for Educational Institutions on January 10th, 2024 and the same has been notified in the Rules of RPwD Act 2016 on 20th June, 2024. The Code examines the physical barriers and information and communication barriers of access to school facilities for CwSN. It provides child friendly standards with cost effective solutions for existing buildings, along with elements to make new buildings compliant with national accessibility standards.

In addition, Government is taking numerous initiatives for the education of CwSN which include:

- (i) A dedicated channel for the hearing impaired has been launched under PM e-Vidya initiative on 6th December, 2024. The PM e-Vidya 24*7 DTH Channel No.31 telecasts learning content in Indian Sign Language (ISL) for the benefit of the hearing impaired.
- (ii) NCERT textbooks are being converted into ISL, glossary words in psychology, history, geography, economics have been produced and are being continually disseminated through DIKSHA portal and PM e-Vidya DTH TV Channels, on regular basis to ensure coherent access of these e-

Contents. A 10,500 words ISL dictionary developed in collaboration with ISLRTC uploaded on DIKSHA.

- (iii) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts **live interaction series, titled, “Teaching Learning Interventions for Inclusive Classrooms”**. Each episode is of half hour duration, focusing on promoting inclusive pedagogy practices, by considering one class, one subject and one-chapter from textbooks, with mandatory ISL interpreter.
- (iv) To promote and support inclusive education for all, NIOS has been working with the philosophy of reaching the unreached and pursuing various proactive measures. Learning materials such as Talking Books for learners with blindness and low vision, a subject-specific terminological dictionary in Indian Sign Language, and learning materials in video format in Indian Sign Language for deaf and hard of hearing learners. These are available on YouTube channel of NIOS and Gyanamrit.
- (v) NIOS is the first board in the country to offer ISL as a first language subject to deaf learners. The use of sign language as a subject (first language) will enable easy knowledge acquisition and comprehension. Provision of ‘On-Demand Examinations’ that give the learners a scope to appear in particular subjects' examinations as per their convenience.

- (vi) NIOS provides 'Examination at Home' that institutes exceptional case to case provision of conducting examinations at home for severely disabled learners. Such flexibility brings in reasonable exemptions during examinations that provide general and specific provisions for learners with a disability.
- (vii) Several exemptions/concessions are provided to CwSN such as facility of Scribe and compensatory time, appointment of Scribe and related instructions, fee and special exemptions like exemption from third language, flexibility in choosing subjects, alternate questions /Separate Question etc.
- (viii) Under the Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to the voluntary Organisations for running various projects for the welfare/empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including Special School for the Children with Visual, Hearing and Intellectual disability including children with Cerebral Palsy etc., aimed at enabling them to maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.
- (ix) Financial assistance for tuition fee reimbursement to 100% Deaf (without cochlear implant) and 100% Blind students enrolled in Classes 9 to 12 for pursuing STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects is being provided through National Institutes and Composite Regional Centres under the DEPwD. The extent of financial assistance is limited to Rs. 1.5 Lakh per student or actual whichever is less.

With a view to monitor CwD and facilitate early screening and intervention, the Government through NCERT has developed 'PRASHAST' (Pre-Assessment Holistic Screening Tool); a mobile app to digitally screen students for possible disabilities at school level. It is available in 23 languages (English and 22 languages included in the VIII Schedule of our constitution) for easy access by teachers, special educators and school heads. Till date about 10 lakh plus users have registered on the App. The Checklist under the App helps in the early screening of children with disabilities, who are then taken for assessment and certification of the disability, which enables the schools to provide individualized education plan/therapy/ learning assistance through special educators depending on the type and level of disability.

CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SOUTH INDIA

3275. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is providing adequate funds for the conservation, preservation and protection of ancient monuments in South India;
- (b) if so, the details of the ancient temples belonging to Pallavas, Imperial Cholas, Medieval Pandyas, Cheras, Nayak dynasties during the last five years monument and dynasty-wise;

- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the digital mapping of these ancient protected monuments and temples;
- (d) whether the Government has constituted any expert committee with regards to the introduction and usage of latest digital twin technologies and for the allocation of funds; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

- (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government is providing adequate funds for the conservation, preservation and protection of ancient monuments/sites across the country including South India irrespective of dynasty, age or otherwise. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon during the last five years, is given as under:-

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2019-20	435.61	435.39
2.	2020-21	260.90	260.83
3.	2021-22	270.00	269.57
4.	2022-23	392.71	391.93
5.	2023-24	443.53	443.53

- (c) ASI came up with a user friendly mobile application namely “Indian Heritage App” having a comprehensive database of all protected monuments of national importance as a single access platform for Indian heritage and cultural edifices having information on vital aspects with textual content added by interactive digital maps.
- (d) and (e) No, Sir. No such committee has been constituted by the Ministry.

UNCLAIMED FUNDS HELD BY LIC

3276. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of unclaimed funds held by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that a significant number of policyholders or their nominees do not claim maturity benefits, death benefits and other payouts leading to the accumulation of unclaimed funds;
- (c) if so, the details of quantum of funds that remain unclaimed due to non-settlement of maturity, death or other benefits, year-wise;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken to identify and contact policyholders or their nominees to ensure rightful claim of these funds; and

(e) whether the Government has taken measures to raise awareness about unclaimed funds and simplify the claim process particularly for policyholders of rural and semi-urban areas?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (e): The total amount of unclaimed fund in respect of outstanding death and maturity claims furnished by LIC for last five years is as under:-

Years	Total Unclaimed and outstanding Maturity Claims		Total Unclaimed Death Claims	
	Number	Amount (Cr.)	Number	Amount (Cr.)
2023-24	3,72,282	880.93	10	0.14
2022-23	3,73,329	815.04	31	0.81
2021-22	3,24,813	897.1	24	0.24
2020-21	3,13,117	652.95	35	0.43
2019-20	2,43,790	480.78	89	2.02

In order to reduce the Unclaimed and Outstanding Claims following steps are undertaken:

- i. Outstanding amounts lying in unclaimed accounts are settled in favour of respective policyholders or claimants upon receipt of claim request. Further, as per the provisions of Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Rules, 2016 notified by the Government of India and a Master Circular dated 25.7.2017 issued by

the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, all insurers, including LIC, who have unclaimed amounts of policyholders for a period of more than 10 years are required to transfer the same with interest to the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund every year. Further, even after transfer of the unclaimed amounts to the Fund, a policyholder or claimant continues to be eligible to claim the unclaimed amounts under their respective policies for a period of up to 25 years.

- ii. Reminder letters are sent thorough ordinary/ speed post as well as through email where available and also SMS are sent where mobile numbers are available.
- iii. Both print media and digital media advertisement are given apart from radio jingles for policyholders to claim their due amounts.
- iv. Unclaimed claim data (list of policies) and list of requirements are placed on LIC's website (www.licindia.in) from where the policyholders can check and claim the amount.
- v. LIC officials visit the residence of the policyholders for requirements and settlement of the unclaimed amounts.
- vi. Policy service camps (campaigns) are organized in residential localities in various cities.
- vii. Facility of online registration of NEFT details is made available through LIC's portal.

- viii. A facility of anywhere submission of NEFT and claim requirements is provided to the policyholders for their convenience.
- ix. Claim settlement process is simplified and only valid NEFT is required to settle the claim. Continuous follow up is made with the policyholders through agents and Development officers to comply with the requirement and claim the amounts.
- x. Services of credit bureau agencies are utilised to get the latest contact details of the policyholders.
- xi. Division/branches arrange Policy Service Camps (Campaigns) in housing societies and prime areas in various cities.

INTEGRATION OF GATI SHAKTI PORTAL WITH e-SHRAM PORTAL

3277. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering integrating the Gati Shakti portal with the e-Shram database, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the specific steps being taken by the Government to ensure a seamless integration of the Gati Shakti portal with the e-Shram database, and the timeline fixed for the integration;

- (c) the manner in which the integration of the above said two platforms benefit stakeholders, particularly in terms of improving the logistics sector and providing better welfare services to workers in the unorganised sector;
- (d) the measures being put in place by the Government to protect data privacy and ensure the security of personal information during the integration process; and
- (e) the manner in which the integration is going to improve coordination between Central and State agencies in delivering welfare schemes, employment opportunities, and infrastructure projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) nationwide on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) verified and seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) and eShram card.

The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan entails creation of a common umbrella platform of infrastructure projects, pertaining to various Ministries/ Departments, incorporated with a comprehensive database, for efficient planning and implementation, on a real-time basis. Uploading of data (geo-coordinates of

projects) by Ministries/ Departments on the National Master Plan portal is intended to reduce duplication of efforts and promote adoption of integrated approach for planning of projects and their synchronised implementation.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is integrating eShram portal with the Gati Shakti National Master Plan, for leveraging the synergies between the two platforms, for enhanced planning and decision-making.

Data sharing guidelines have been shared with Central Ministries/ Departments and States / UTs to ensure data privacy and the security of personal information.

PENSIONARY BENEFITS TO RETIRED MEMBERS OF EPFO

3278. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to extend the pensionary benefits to retired members of EPFO;
- (b) whether the Government has provided any comprehensive guidelines for simplification of procedure regarding settlement of Pension Claims through any manual to the functionaries of EPFO; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure continuity of relief/benefit allowed under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a): EPS 95 provides comprehensive benefits covering a broad spectrum of contingencies, which ensures social security protection during old age of the Members and their families.

Further, EPFO has started an initiative termed as PRAYAAS with an aim of handling over PPOs to members of EPS, 1995 on the day of superannuation.

A monthly initiative at the district level all over the country is taken up every month under Nidhi Apke Nikat (NAN) 2.0 program, where the benefits of the scheme are explained to the stakeholders through direct interactions.

(b): Yes, updated manuals one in respect of EPS, 1995 and other related to EDLI, 1976 was unveiled by Hon'ble HLEM on 15.11.2024. The same were ratified /approved in the 236th meeting of CBT held on 30.11.2024. The updated manuals will help Field Offices in proper discharge of their duties in a structured manner.

(c): The relief benefit under EDLI Scheme 1976 has been further extended by the Central Government vide G.S.R 715(E) dated 18.11.2024 for providing the minimum assurance benefits of Rs 2.5 lakh and maximum benefits of Rs 7 lakh, with effect from 28-04-2024.

**ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN SOCIAL SECTOR THROUGH CSR
INITIATIVES IN KARNATAKA**

3279. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

Will the Minister of **CORPORATE AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of organizations working in social sectors through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives in Karnataka;
- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized by such organizations during the last five years, in Karnataka, including the Haveri district;
- (c) whether the Government has evaluated or made an impact assessment of the CSR-funded projects implemented by organizations in Karnataka and if so, the details and the findings thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure transparency and accountability in the utilization of CSR funds; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND
HIGHWAYS (SHRI HARSH MALHOTRA):**

- (a): The term as 'organization' has not been provided under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Legal Framework. However, the details of number of companies and amount spent by them under CSR in the state of Karnataka for the

last five financial years(FYs) i.e. from 2018-19 to 2022-23 is enclosed as **Statement I.**

(b):There is no provision of sanction and allocation of CSR funds under CSR legal framework. However, on the basis of the filings made by the companies in the MCA21 registry, the district wise CSR expenditure in Karnataka for the last five financial years(FYs) i.e 2018-19 to 2022-23 is enclosed as **Statement II.** The details of CSR spent on Haveri district is included in the enclosed **Statement II.**

(c) to (e): The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report and the Board of the company has to satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilised for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it, and the Chief Financial Officer or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect. The CSR Committee shall formulate and recommend to the Board, an annual action plans in pursuance of CSR policy, which includes the modalities of utilization for funds, monitoring and reporting mechanism for the projects or programs and details of need and impact assessment, if any, for the projects undertaken by the company. The details of CSR activities, Impact Assessment etc. are required to be reported by the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including annual action plan on CSR which is part of the Company's Board Report. CSR mandated companies who have their websites are required to make disclosures such as composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by Board on their website. The

CSR framework is disclosure based and expenditure on CSR activities is required to be audited by the statutory auditors of the company. The Ministry has notified the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, ("CARO, 2020") applicable from FY 2021-22 which requires auditors to state details of any unspent CSR amount. Thus, the corporate governance framework along with the existing legal provisions such as mandatory disclosures, accountability of the CSR Committee and the Board, provisions for statutory audit of accounts of the company etc. provide adequate mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability.

STATEMENT I

Number of companies and amount spent by them on CSR in the state of Karnataka from FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23					
Financial year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Number of companies	1968	1988	1911	1800	2156
Amount spent in Rs. Cr.	1257.69	1448.16	1277.81	1839.73	1985.23

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT II

District wise CSR expenditure in Karnataka from FY 2018-19 to 2022-23 (Amount in Rs. Cr.)						
S.No.	District	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1.	Bagalkote	0.28	2.92	0.64	5.64	4.50

2.	Ballari	8.21	13.59	14.87	28.79	189.49
3.	Belagavi	2.30	8.72	8.09	16.47	18.61
4.	Bengaluru Rural	17.59	17.15	20.05	120.57	161.08
5.	Bengaluru Urban	11.60	30.46	77.41	1074.13	7.37
6.	Bidar	0.05	0.32	0.69	2.26	6.56
7.	Chamarajanagar	-	0.76	2.61	4.14	8.46
8.	Chikkaballapur	1.37	3.89	12.24	1.70	0.21
9.	Chikkamagaluru	0.64	3.04	1.76	7.66	9.90
10.	Chitradurga	17.50	3.90	10.24	11.39	5.30
11.	Dakshina Kannada	51.76	82.53	44.67	33.41	39.04
12.	Davanagere	0.09	1.66	1.46	3.68	4.34
13.	Dharwad	4.79	26.19	27.03	41.46	19.92
14.	Gadag	0.40	0.79	2.19	1.48	4.51
15.	Hassan	0.21	1.24	1.47	4.92	2.12
16.	Haveri	0.60	1.34	0.91	8.60	11.22
17.	Kalaburagi	0.41	0.12	2.25	18.91	14.14
18.	Kodagu	2.78	2.10	3.75	20.62	8.58
19.	Kolar	9.86	17.54	11.35	14.14	24.50
20.	Koppal	1.29	0.47	2.01	4.32	4.67
21.	Mandya	0.25	0.48	2.22	6.64	6.17
22.	Mysuru	7.33	27.18	20.51	50.41	49.03
23.	Raichur	4.99	4.51	4.51	18.04	9.86
24.	Ramanagara	15.23	20.55	33.90	4.05	0.14
25.	Shivamogga	4.03	7.27	8.45	6.81	4.57
26.	Tumakuru	4.39	8.76	3.96	14.56	18.00
27.	Udupi	10.50	17.59	4.60	20.10	23.39
28.	Uttara Kannada	9.62	4.84	5.07	11.46	11.02
29.	Vijayanagar	-	0.50	-	0.00	1.30
30.	Vijayapura	0.00	0.20	1.26	1.12	5.03
31.	Yadgir	0.03	1.58	0.97	2.83	-
32.	PAN India*	-	-	-	0.01	-
33.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	1069.57	1135.95	946.65	279.41	1312.18
Total		1257.69	1448.16	1277.81	1839.73	1985.23

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of districts or indicated more than one district where projects were undertaken.

POLLUTION IN BUDHA NULLAH, PUNJAB

3280. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the 14-km-long Buddha Nullah in Ludhiana, carrying domestic and industrial waste, discharges into the Sutlej at Walipur, and the river water is used for drinking purposes by thousands of families in the Malwa region;
- (b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of reports indicating that despite being treated by Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), the discharge from several dyeing units remains highly toxic and non-compliant with environmental norms;
- (c) whether it is true that, contrary to the conditions of the Environmental Clearance (EC), three CETPs are reportedly discharging treated effluent into Buddha Nullah, violating the stipulated disposal conditions;
- (d) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) followed up on its August 12, 2024 directions to the Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) regarding extreme water pollution in Buddha Nullah;

- (e) if so, the details thereof, including action against dyeing units and environmental compensation;
- (f) whether any Action-Taken Report has been submitted in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure compliance with environmental norms and prevent further pollution of Buddha Nullah and the Sutlej River?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) to (g): Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has carried out inspection and monitoring of four (04) Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETPs) located in Ludhiana to verify the compliance of discharge norms during April 22nd -23rd, 2024. It was observed that out of 04 CETPs, 01 CETP of 500 KLD, at Plot No. D-260-261, Phase-VIII, Focal Point, Ludhiana has installed Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and remaining following three (03) CETPs were found exceeding the discharge standards.

Sr. No.	1	2	3
CETP designed capacity with	CETP 40 MLD (Focal point	CETP 50 MLD Tajpur Road,	CETP 15 MLD, Bahadur Ke Road,

location	Module) Tajpur Road Near Central Jail, Ludhiana (Punjab)	Near Central Jail, Ludhiana Punjab.	District Ludhiana (Punjab).
Industrial Area	Dyeing Industrial Area Focal Point (Phase 1 to Phase 8)	Dyeing industries Tajpur Road Ludhiana	Textile and Knitwear Dyeing units Industrial Zone Bahadur Ke Road, Ludhiana
Treatment system of CETP	Physico- chemical followed by biological (SBR) process	Physico- chemical followed by biological (SBR) process	Physico-chemical followed by biological (SBR) process
Status of operation during inspection	Operational	Operational	Operational
OCEMS Installed	Yes	Yes	Yes
Compliance Status	Non- compliance w.r.t BOD, COD and Chloride, sulphide parameters.	Non- compliance w.r.t BOD, COD and chloride parameters.	Non- compliance w.r.t BOD, COD, Chloride and Sulphide.
Final discharge	Buddha Nallah	Buddha Nallah	Buddha Nallah

CPCB, in exercise of powers conferred under section 18 (I) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and control of

pollution) Act, 1981, issued directions dated 12.08.2024 to Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) to take appropriate action including imposing Environmental Compensation (EC). The copy of the direction dated 12.08.2024 is enclosed as **Statement** .



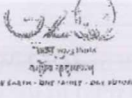
Further, the measures taken by the Government for prevention and control of water pollution, inter-alia, include the following:

- Govt. of India enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection of environment including water bodies.
- The Central and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Pollution Committees (PCCS) are implementing the provisions of both the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution of aquatic resources.
- SPCBs / PCCs have been directed under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to direct concerned agencies in the State/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.
- Regulation of industrial Pollution is implemented through various provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 under Consent mechanism by the respective SPCB / PCC.

- Government of India stipulated General discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 with an aim to prevent pollution in the water bodies.
- The Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) are installed by 17 categories of industries and Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) in the country as per directives issued by CPCB. This initiative provides real-time information on effluent quality, enabling the identification of non-complying units and the implementation of corrective actions.
- CPCB is also periodically issuing directions to all the concerned departments in the States for management of sewage and waste water in accordance with the provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and for ensuring proper operation of existing STPs, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and industrial pollution control, under Section 18 (1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as well as under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- CPCB has prepared guidelines for conservation and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in feasible industrial sectors, along with guidelines for the utilization of treated effluent in irrigation. Treated wastewater can be reused in various industrial sectors to reduce dependency on freshwater, enhance sustainability, and promote effective water resource management.

- For rejuvenation of Polluted River Stretches (PRS) identified in 2018, action plans have been prepared by River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) constituted by the respective State Government/ UT Administration, under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/ Union Territory for bringing all the polluted river stretches identified by CPCB fit for bathing purposes (i.e. BOD < 3 mg/L and FC < 500 MPN/100 mL).
- Prepared action plans covers aspects such as Source control (Municipal sewage management, Industrial pollution control, Waste management), River catchment/Basin Management (Adoption of good irrigation practices, Utilization of treated sewage, Ground water recharge aspects), Flood Plain Zone protection and its management (Setting up of bio-diversity parks, Removal of encroachments, Rain water harvesting, Plantation on both sides of the river), Ecological/Environmental Flow (E-Flow) and Watershed management.

विवरण I

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

Speed Post

CPCR/PC-VI/CETP-Ludhiana/ 343 Dated 12.08.2024

To

The Member Secretary
Punjab Pollution Control Board
Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road
Patiala Punjab

Subject: Directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding non-compliance status of four CETPs namely A. 40 MLD CETP- near Central Jail, Tajpur Road (Focal Point Module), Ludhiana, Punjab, B. 50 MLD CETP Tajpur-Rabon Road Cluster, Ludhiana, near Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana, Punjab; C. 15 MLD CETP- Bahadurke Road, Ludhiana, Punjab and D. 500 KLD CETP, Plot No. D-260-261, Phase-VI1, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab.

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), (or Pollution Control Committee for Union Territories) constituted under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams and wells located in the State and to secure the execution thereof; and

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), constituted under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs/PCCs; and

WHEREAS, amongst others, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), is to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the State; and

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110032
दूरभाष/Tel: 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाइट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

WHEREAS, there is a need to inculcate the habit of self-monitoring within the CETPs for complying with the prescribed standards and this can be achieved by installing Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS); and

WHEREAS, four CETPs namely (i) CETP - 40 MLD near Central Jail, Tajpur Road (Focal Point Module), Ludhiana, Punjab, (ii) CETP - 50 MLD Tajpur-Rahon Road Cluster, Ludhiana, near Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana, Punjab, (iii) CETP - 15 MLD Bahadurke Road, Ludhiana, Punjab and (iv) CETP - 500 KLD CETP, Plot No. D-260-261, Phase-VIII, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab were inspected by CPCB officials along with officials of Punjab PCB during 22.04.2024 and 23.04.2024 based on the communication of the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) with CPCB. Following major observations were made:

A. CETP - 40 MLD, near Central Jail, Tajpur Road (Focal Point Module), Ludhiana, Punjab (herein after referred as CETP):

- I. During the visit on 22.04.2024, the CETP was found operational with the flow rate of 29 MLD. The CETP receives effluent through dedicated underground pipeline and the treatment is based on Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) technology. It was informed that the CETP is discharging the treated effluent into Budha Nallah (which meets River Sutlej) through underground pipeline from CETP. However, as per the Environmental Clearance (EC) issued by MoEF&CC to the CETP dated 03.05.2013, "the treated wastewater will be used for irrigation" and it is also mentioned in the special terms & conditions that, "There shall be no discharge into Budha Nallah".
- II. The consent under the Air Act, 1981 is valid upto 29.12.2024 and the Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 is valid upto 19.12.2024 for the operation of 40 MLD CETP. However, the consent under the Water Act, 1974 was valid till 15.05.2023. The CETP has applied for renewal of consent to PPCB on 07.09.2023.
- III. It was reported that 72 Dyeing and Printing units have obtained membership from CETP. It was also informed by the CETP operator that inlet norms for CETP is not prescribed in the consent.
- IV. Grab samples were collected from the CETP during monitoring. The analysis result of samples collected from CETP outlet reveals that BOD:54 mg/l (Standard: 30 mg/l), COD:262 mg/l (Standard:250 mg/l), Chloride:2284 mg/l (Standard: 1000 mg/l) and Sulphide:2.4 mg/L (Standard: 2 mg/l) exceeds the notified effluent discharge standards for CETP. Remaining monitored parameters are within the prescribed standards.

- V. Grab sample were also collected from the Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) tank for MLSS & MLVSS. The analysis result reveals that the concentration of MLSS: 4661 mg/l (Designed range: 5000-7000 mg/l) and concentration of MLVSS: 3000 mg/l (Designed range: 3500-4200 mg/l) are less than the designed range, which indicates the poor operation of the SBR.
- VI. The CETP has installed Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) at the final outlet of treated effluent for the parameters- pH, TSS, COD, BOD with connectivity to PPCB & CPCB servers. During the visit, the OCEMS was found operational and variation in OCEMS reading compared with the monitored results was also reported which indicates the improper working / validation / calibration of OCEMS system.
- VII. The CETP has provided sludge storage facility and obtained membership from M/s Re-sustainability Limited (M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Limited). The CETP had disposed 3517.235 MT sludge (as per the log book records) during the year 2023-24.
- B. CETP - 50 MLD, Tajpur-Rahon Road Cluster, Ludhiana, near Central Jail, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana, Punjab.**
- I. During the visit on 22.04.2024, the CETP was found operational with the flow rate of 46 MLD. The CETP receives effluent through dedicated underground pipeline and the treatment is based on Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) technology. It was informed that as per the consent, the CETP is permitted to discharge the treated effluent into Budha Nallah (which meets River Sutlej) through underground pipeline from CETP. However, as per the EC issued by MoEF&CC to the CETP dated 03.05.2013, "the treated wastewater will be used for irrigation" and it is also mentioned in the special terms & conditions that, "There shall be no discharge into Budha Nallah".
- II. The consent under the Air Act, 1981 is valid upto 31.03.2026 for the operation of 50 MLD CETP. However, the Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 was valid till 04.12.2023 and the consent under the Water Act, 1974 was valid till 22.08.2023. The CETP has applied for renewal of consent and authorization to PPCB on 31.08.2023.
- III. It was reported that 110 Dyeing and Printing units have obtained membership from CETP. It was also informed by the CETP operator that inlet norms for CETP is not prescribed in the consent.
- IV. Grab samples were collected from the CETP during monitoring. The analysis result of samples collected from CETP outlet reveals that BOD: 128 mg/l (Standard: 30

mg/l), COD: 382 mg/l (Standard: 250 mg/l) and Chloride: 1713 mg/l (Standard: 1000 mg/l) exceeds the notified effluent discharge standards for CETP. Remaining monitored parameters are within the prescribed standards.

- V. Grab sample were also collected from the Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) tank for MLSS & MLVSS. The analysis result reveals that the concentration of MLSS: 300 mg/l (Designed value: 5000 mg/l) and concentration of MLVSS: 215 mg/l (Designed value: 4000 mg/l) are less than the designed values, which indicates the poor operation of the SBR.
- VI. The CETP has installed Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) at the final outlet of treated wastewater for the parameters- pH, TSS, COD, BOD with connectivity to PPCB & CPCB servers. During the visit, the OCEMS was found operational and variation in OCEMS reading compared with the monitored results was also reported which indicates the improper working / validation / calibration of OCEMS system.
- VII. During the visit, it was observed that the CETP has provided sludge storage facility and obtained membership from M/s Re-sustainability Limited (M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Limited) for disposal of sludge. The CETP had disposed 1597.20 MT sludge during the year 2023-24 through TSD and further, as per log book records, about 173 MT was stored in the premises.

C. CETP - 15 MLD CETP- Bahadurke Road, Ludhiana, Punjab.

- I. During the visit on 22.04.2024, the CETP was found operational with the flow rate of 11.26 MLD. The CETP receives effluent through dedicated underground pipeline and the treatment is based on Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) technology. It was informed that the CETP is discharging the treated effluent into Budha Nallah (which meets River Sutlej) through underground pipeline from the CETP. However, as per EC issued by MoEF&CC on 08.12.2014, the CETP is required to establish a Zero Liquid Discharge system.
- II. The consent under the Air Act, 1981 is valid upto 31.03.2025 for the operation of 15 MLD CETP. However, the consent under the Water Act, 1974 was valid till 04.01.2023 and the Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 was valid till 04.10.2022 for which the CETP has applied for renewal to PPCB.
- III. It was reported that 36 Dyeing/Printing/washing units have obtained membership from CETP and connected to the CETP at the time of visit. It was also informed by the CETP operator that inlet norms for CETP is not prescribed in the consent.

- IV. Grab samples were collected from the CETP during monitoring. The analysis results of sample collected from CETP outlet reveals that BOD: 243 mg/l (Standard: 30 mg/l), COD: 587 mg/l (Standard: 250 mg/l), Chloride: 1904 mg/l (Standard: 1000 mg/l) and Sulphide: 16 mg/l (Standard: 2 mg/l) exceeds the notified effluent discharge standards for CETP. Remaining monitored parameters are within the prescribed standards.
- V. Grab samples were collected from the Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) tank for MLSS & MLVSS. The sample analysis results reveals that the concentration of MLSS: 2639 mg/l (Designed value: 4840 mg/l) and concentration MLVSS: 1179 mg/l (Designed value: 3872 mg/l) are less than the designed values, which indicates the poor operation of the SBR.
- VI. The CETP has installed Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) at the final outlet of treated effluent for the parameters- pH, TSS, COD, BOD with connectivity to PPCB & CPCB servers. During the visit, the OCEMS was found operational and variation in OCEMS reading compared with the monitored results was also reported which indicates the improper working / validation / calibration of OCEMS system.
- VII. During the visit, it was observed that the CETP has provided sludge storage facility and obtained membership from M/s Re-sustainability Limited (M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Limited) for disposal of sludge. The CETP had disposed 602.685 MT sludge during the period of 02.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, through TSDF.
- D. CETP - 500 KLD CETP, Plot No. D-260-261, Phase-VIII, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab.**
- I. During the visit on 23.04.2024, the CETP was found operational with the flow rate of 450 KLD. It is informed that the CETP receives effluent through dedicated tankers from member units through vehicles (56 in number) equipped with GPS system for carrying effluent. The CETP comprised of physico-chemical process followed by filtration, two stage Reverse Osmosis (RO) followed by evaporator to achieve ZLD as per the consent and EC condition.
- II. The Air consent is valid upto 30.06.2028 and the Water consent is valid upto 30.06.2027 for the operation of 500 KLD CETP. However, the Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 was valid till 16.06.2021. It was informed that the CETP has applied for renewal of authorization to PPCB on 01.10.2021.
- III. It was reported that 1613 Electroplating industries / Metal Surface Treatment units have obtained membership from CETP and connected to the CETP at the time of

visit. It was also informed by the CETP operator that inlet norms for CETP is not prescribed in the consent.

- IV. On the day of visit, it was observed that the flow meters are installed at RO Feed, RO Reject, Evaporators Vessels feed and Evaporator concentrate. It was reported that the CETP have not installed differential pressure gauge system at Cation-Anion and Carbon filter systems which can be used to indicate the choking/sealing of filtration system.
- V. During the visit, grab samples were collected from the RO outlet of CETP. The analysis result reveals that treated effluent is complying with the notified discharge standards. Discharge of effluent from the CETP premises was not observed during visit. It is reported that treated effluent (RO Permeate and Condensate) is used for cooling tower makeup water, plantation, gardening, watering to MC parks, DC office, NH-95, construction work. The CETP has also made agreement with M/s Vardhman Special Steels Limited C-58, Focal point Phase-3, Ludhiana, to take 100 KLD treated effluent through tankers for using in different purpose as per requirement. Furthermore, the CETP operator has maintained the records of the treated effluent taken by the users for gardening, construction activities & industrial use and others. The CETP has established an Environmental laboratory.
- VI. The CETP has installed OCEMS (Electromagnetic flow meter, PTZ camera) at the final outlet / RO permeate which is connected to CPCB/PPCB portal in compliance of CPCB directions.
- VII. The CETP has installed 05 KLD STP with Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) for treatment of domestic wastewater.

AND, NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of powers conferred under section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981, Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) is hereby directed to take appropriate action including imposing environmental compensation and to ensure that CETPs are operated ensuring.


- a. Operation/augmentation of the treatment system, appropriately, so as to meet the prescribed discharge standards and to comply with the disposal condition mentioned in the Environmental clearance by MoEF & CC dated 03.05.2013 and 08.12.2014 in the aforesaid 40 MLD, 50 MLD and 15 MLD CETPs. Further, to stop discharging of treated effluent into Buddha Nallah from the 50 MLD CETP, 40 MLD CETP and 15 MLD CETPs.

- b. With valid consent under the Water Act-1974/ Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 from PPCB and comply with all the conditions mentioned thereof.
- c. Undertaking regular calibration, maintenance and validation of the OCEMS analysers as per standard operating procedures/recommendations of the suppliers, so as to ensure generation of continuous & reliable data.

Further, PPCB is also hereby directed:

- a. To prescribe disposal condition to respective CETPs in accordance with the Environmental clearance by MoEF&CC dated 03.05.2013 and 08.12.2014.
- b. To prescribe the inlet standard for CETP in accordance to the CETP notification dated 01.01.2016.
- c. To regularly undertake verification of member industries of the CETP for ensuring proper operation of PETP/ETP by individual member industry.

The action taken by PPCB be intimated to CPCB within 15 days of receipt of these directions.

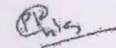

(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary

Copy to:

1. **The Chairman** : for information, please.
Punjab Pollution Control Board
Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road
Patiala Punjab
2. **The Additional Secretary (CP Division)** : for information, please.
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate
Change,
Prithvi Wing, 2nd Floor, Indira Paryavaran
Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road,
New Delhi-110 003.

3. **The Regional Director (Chandigarh)** : for follow-up, please.
Central Pollution Control Board
BSNL Telephone Exchange, 2nd Floor
Sector - 49C, Chandigarh - 160047
4. **Divisional Head, WQM-I,** : for information, please.
CPCB, Delhi
5. **Divisional Head, IPC-VI,** : for information, please.
CPCB, Delhi
6. **Divisional Head, IT** : for uploading on CPCB
CPCB, Delhi website, please.


(Bharat Kumar Sharma)



ok

PAY RELATED COURT CASES

3281: SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- a) the policy of Government in respect of extending benefits to similarly placed applicants in pay related court cases dismissed by Apex court in SLP and Review petition;
- b) whether Review petition No.11687/2024 in SLP 18423-18429/2023 filed by the Government in the case of Neeraj Kumar Srivastava and Ors. Vs. UoI and Ors. has been dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, if so, the details thereof;
- c) whether the Government has rejected the proposal to extend the benefits to similarly placed applicants while accepting that no more judicial avenues are left to the Government in the above case; and
- d) whether by not implementing the judgement in above case to similarly placed applicants, the Government is encouraging such applicants to take shelter of various Tribunals, High Court and Apex Court across the country and to file cases similar to the one already settled by Hon'ble Apex Court thereby increasing the number of cases in courts and wasting the valuable time of the Hon'ble Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

- (a) Orders of the Apex Court are implemented as per the directions of the court.

(b) Yes sir, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Order dated 18th July, 2024 dismissed the review petition No. 11687/2024 in SLP No. 18423-18429/2023.

(c) and (d) The directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 18423-18429/2023 have been agreed for implementation.

वृक्षों की जियो टैगिंग

3282. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार वनों के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए वृक्षारोपण अभियान के दौरान लगाए गए वृक्षों की जियो टैगिंग कर रही है अथवा करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भीलवाड़ा जिला और उदयपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान में वनों के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का भीलवाड़ा जिला और उदयपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान में वनों के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए एनजीओ के माध्यम से वृक्षारोपण को बढ़ावा देने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

(क) से (ड) वनों के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए, यह मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), नगर वन योजना आदि के माध्यम से वनरोपण गतिविधियों को चलाने के लिए सहायता देता है। इसके अलावा, प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण निधि का उपयोग करके भी बड़े पैमाने पर वनरोपण गतिविधियाँ चलाई जाती हैं।

राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, हरियालो राजस्थान अभियान (मानसून 2024) के दौरान विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों और व्यक्तियों आदि द्वारा 1,03,22,335 एकल वृक्षों और ब्लॉक वृक्षारोपण में 1,99,65,445 वृक्षों को जियोटैग किया गया। विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भीलवाड़ा जिले और उदयपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान वन विभाग द्वारा किए गए वृक्षारोपण का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण I** में दिया गया है।

यह मंत्रालय राजस्थान राज्य सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को स्थानीय समुदायों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, स्थानीय निकायों आदि को शामिल करते हुए वृक्षारोपण करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है।

विवरण I

विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भीलवाड़ा जिले और उदयपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान वन विभाग द्वारा किए गए वृक्षारोपण का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिला	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	लगाए गए पेड़ों की संख्या (लाख में)	वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	लगाए गए पेड़ों की संख्या (लाख में)	वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	लगाए गए पेड़ों की संख्या (लाख में)	वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	लगाए गए पेड़ों की संख्या (लाख में)	वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर)	लगाए गए पेड़ों की संख्या (लाख में)
1.	अजमेर	250.00	1.05	670.70	2.70	656.07	1.87	1550.00	3.55	2360.11	5.77
2.	अलवर	919.51	4.91	592.00	2.19	1396.00	4.53	2450.00	5.65	3600.00	7.55
3.	बांसवाड़ा	1500.00	5.23	782.36	2.53	1248.98	4.01	1717.00	5.38	1500.00	3.90
4.	बारां	222.00	0.94	590.48	3.16	950.00	2.80	1950.00	4.80	2075.86	6.42
5.	बाड़मेर	485.00	2.47	291.27	1.71	408.80	1.78	625.00	3.75	2931.00	14.32

6.	भरतपुर	200.00	0.40	556.32	1.74	500.97	1.00	925.00	2.15	800.00	1.60
7.	भीलवाड़ा	440.00	1.60	656.00	2.18	952.00	2.41	1750.00	4.73	1670.00	3.44
8.	बीकानेर	571.43	3.95	1085.36	6.20	439.55	3.03	1822.21	11.64	3383.95	19.91
9.	बूंदी	220.00	0.78	544.52	2.11	652.14	1.63	1530.00	4.43	3161.66	7.19
10.	चित्तौड़गढ़	574.22	1.40	905.68	2.53	2083.48	4.57	1600.00	5.46	2929.93	9.94
11.	चुरू	509.00	1.77	586.00	2.32	428.00	1.84	391.00	1.68	870.00	1.34
12.	दौसा	400.00	1.10	350.00	1.15	1096.48	3.12	1375.00	5.50	900.00	4.87
13.	धौलपुर	450.00	1.01	623.00	2.50	840.00	2.25	1290.00	3.18	3100.00	7.09
14.	झुंजरपुर	800.00	3.10	662.53	2.19	863.87	2.54	1260.00	3.27	1543.68	3.11
15.	श्रीगंगानगर	283.33	1.98	442.03	3.02	333.69	2.33	1190.72	7.59	2707.00	16.62
16.	हनुमानगढ़	608.33	4.48	510.66	3.54	1050.34	6.38	1578.35	9.25	3170.85	15.86
17.	जयपुर	1320.90	5.88	1211.28	3.72	1850.00	4.75	2800.00	6.95	2369.13	6.38
18.	जैसलमेर	1437.83	9.31	1350.36	9.26	1420.00	8.27	2696.00	16.38	4196.21	25.17
19.	जालौर	550.00	2.55	562.48	1.59	657.00	1.49	1072.00	3.07	1300.00	4.10
20.	झालावाड़	682.02	4.93	753.55	5.23	781.21	2.47	1325.00	3.05	3078.12	10.66
21.	झुंझुनूं	1145.00	5.30	837.00	3.27	1415.52	5.22	1510.00	9.96	970.00	5.60
22.	जोधपुर	96.00	0.38	87.71	0.49	485.00	1.25	411.08	1.98	602.00	3.65
23.	करौली	308.00	1.16	722.42	2.18	750.00	1.65	650.00	1.72	2541.70	6.06
24.	कोटा	500.00	1.30	735.00	1.98	1250.00	2.98	2136.00	5.58	2521.66	6.03
25.	नागौर	108.41	0.62	866.35	4.51	890.00	3.58	2175.00	8.37	2620.00	10.79
26.	पाली	300.00	1.00	450.00	1.02	1050.00	2.25	724.71	1.48	1535.00	3.05
27.	प्रतापगढ़	1127.47	5.44	650.00	2.05	1700.00	4.75	2727.86	7.01	3508.95	11.58
28.	राजसमंद	1000.00	1.00	350.00	0.62	445.00	0.89	400.00	1.10	1100.00	2.50
29.	सवाई माधोपुर	210.00	0.43	603.43	1.54	1093.00	2.97	1000.00	2.00	1925.97	3.86
30.	सीकर	775.49	3.20	1138.11	5.21	1251.88	4.12	2420.00	10.92	2150.00	9.25
31.	सिरोही	350.00	1.00	587.05	1.87	326.34	0.81	825.00	1.95	1038.51	2.56
32.	टोंक	200.00	0.40	886.15	2.46	720.00	2.10	1915.00	5.20	2147.87	7.05
33.	उदयपुर	1285.83	4.72	1821.06	7.19	3756.34	9.33	7040.00	17.17	6676.18	16.53
	कुल	19829.8	84.8	23460.9	96.0	33741.7	105.0	54831.9	185.9	76985.3	263.7

ईएसआईसी द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ

3283. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार संगठित क्षेत्र के बेरोजगार कामगारों को कोई राहत/लाभ प्रदान करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या सरकार का ईएसआईसी लाभार्थियों को स्थायी निःशक्तता और आश्रित लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए मुजावजा देने के संबंध में सीपीआई आधारित मुद्रास्फीति का विचार है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) मध्य प्रदेश में ईएसआईसी सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने वाले कर्मचारियों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (छ) मध्य प्रदेश में ईएसआईसी अस्पतालों की कुल संख्या कितनी है/इनकी संरचना और भविष्य की रूपरेखा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (छ): कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित जिलों में 10 या इससे अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले कारखानों/प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इसे मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों में कार्यान्वित किया गया है। कारखानों/प्रतिष्ठानों के वे कर्मचारी जो ₹ 21000/- प्रति माह (₹ 25,000/- निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के लिए) तक वेतन प्राप्त करते हैं ईएसआई अधिनियम के अंतर्गत कवर किए जाते हैं और और लाभ प्राप्त करने के पात्र होते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में दिनांक **31.3.2024** तक की स्थिति के अनुसार बीमित व्यक्तियों की जिला-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, ईएसआईसी संगठित क्षेत्र के बेरोजगार कामगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता प्रदान करने के लिए राजीव गांधी श्रमिक कल्याण योजना (आरजीएसकेवाई) और अटल बीमित व्यक्ति

कल्याण योजना (एबीवीकेवाई) का कार्यान्वयन करता है। आरजीएसकेवाई के अंतर्गत, उन बीमित व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा लाभ और बेरोजगारी भत्ता प्रदान किया जाता है जो कारखाने के बंद होने, छंटनी या गैर-रोजगार चोट के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली **50%** निःशक्तता (17.01.2008 से 40% निःशक्तता) के कारण बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं। योजना के तहत, 0-12 महीने के दौरान बीमित व्यक्ति के वेतन का 50% और 13-24 महीनों के दौरान वेतन का **25%** बेरोजगारी भत्ता प्रदान किया जाता है। एबीवीकेवाई के तहत, योजना की कुछ शर्तों के अधीन बेरोजगारी के मामले में बीमित व्यक्ति की मजदूरी के **50%** पर **90** दिनों तक का एकमुश्त राहत भुगतान किया जाता है। ईएसआई निगम ने योजना को दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक बढ़ा दिया है। ईएसआई निगम ने दिनांक 01.08.2022 से स्थायी निःशक्तता लाभ (पीडीबी) और आश्रितों के लाभ (डीबी) दरों को भी उन मामलों में बढ़ाया है जहां रोजगार की चोटों के परिणामस्वरूप निःशक्तता अथवा मृत्यु दिनांक 31.12.2021 को या उससे पहले हुई थी।

मध्य प्रदेश में, इस समय, 07 कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल कार्यशील हैं, जिनमें से 02 कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं। ईएसआईसी ने ईएसआई लाभार्थियों की चिकित्सा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में 03 नए अस्पतालों की स्थापना के लिए भी "सैद्धांतिक" अनुमोदन दिया है।

विवरण

दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक मध्य प्रदेश में जिलेवार बीमित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या

जिले का नाम	बीमित व्यक्तियों की संख्या
आगर	731
अलीराजपुर	1105
अशोक नगर	881
बड़वानी	829
भिण्ड	22
बुरहानपुर	7095

दतिया	11
देवास	45676
धार	157743
गुना	4964
ग्वालियर	69910
इन्दौर	363178
झाबुआ	825
खंडवा (पूर्व निमाड़)	3240
खरगौन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	17550
मंदसौर	11364
मोरेना	9004
नीमच	4277
रतलाम	22082
शाजापुर	1917
श्योपुर	1859
शिवपुरी	730
उज्जैन	28921
अनूपपुर	321
बालाघाट	2321
बैतूल	854
भोपाल	231368
छतरपुर	1176
छिंदवारा	3839
दमोह	1060
डिंडौरी	544
हरदा	771
होशंगाबाद	10224
जबलपुर	58225
कटनी	10073
मंडला	387
नरसिंहपुर	1365

पन्ना	418
रायसेन	52716
राजगढ़	585
रीवा	8564
सागर	24747
सतना	25381
सीहोर	6843
सिवनी	788
शहडोल	5174
सीधी	727
सिंगरौली	10261
टीकमगढ़	1242
उमरिया	220
विदिशा	1534

पूँजीगत व्यय हेतु मानदण्ड

3284. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा 500 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक के पूँजीगत व्यय हेतु मानदण्डों में छूट देने के लिए कौन से विशिष्ट परिवर्तन लागू किए गए हैं और सरकारी व्यय पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या इस छूट का उद्देश्य चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए 11.11 ट्रिलियन रुपए के पूँजीगत व्यय लक्ष्य के कार्यान्वयन को सुगम बनाना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या अनुपालन उपाय विद्यमान हैं कि सभी व्यय एकल नोडल एजेंसी (एसएनए) और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) द्वारा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): वित्त मंत्रालय ने नकद प्रबंधन दिशानिर्देशों से संबंधित अपने दिनांक 2 सितम्बर, 2024 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के तहत, समग्र बजट के अंतर्गत विभागों/मंत्रालयों को प्रचालनात्मक लचीलापन प्रदान करने हेतु \geq ₹500 करोड़ की राशि जारी करने के लिए शर्त में छूट प्रदान की है। नकद प्रबंधन दिशानिर्देशों से संबंधित छूट एसएनए/सीएनए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन के अध्यक्षीन है। इस संबंध में कार्यालय ज्ञापन निम्नलिखित लिंक पर भी उपलब्ध है:

<https://dea.gov.in/budgetdivision/cash-management-guidelines>

DISTRESS MIGRATION

3285. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has details of people moving from One State to other States during the last 40 years and many of them driven by distress and desperation and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether distress migration usually occurs in conditions where the individual or household is left with no viable means to maintain a life with dignity other than to migrate and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether some State Governments have set up special task forces to look into distress migration, which is defined by the World Bank as involuntary movement due to poverty or disasters and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the task forces aim to provide recommendations and targeted intervention measures, including infrastructure improvement and department-specific schemes in this regard and its effect on economy also and the corrective steps being taken/results yielded area-wise including drought areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): As per the Census 2011 conducted by the Government of India, the total number of persons who moved for work and employment were 4.14 crore. The migration takes place for various reasons. Migration of workers from one state to another state is continuous process and dynamic in nature.

In order to safeguard the interest of the migrant workers, the Central Government had enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. This Act has now been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020. The OSH Code provides for decent working conditions, grievance redressal mechanism, toll free helpline, and social security for workers including migrant workers.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also launched the eShram– “One-Stop-Solution” on 21st October 2024. eShram– “One-Stop-Solution” entails integration of different Social Security/ Welfare schemes in single portal i.e., eShram. This enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them, through eShram. So far, twelve (12) Social Security/ Welfare Schemes have been integrated/ mapped with eShram, which includes: - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Social Assistance Programme (Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), etc.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

3286. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) की स्थापना करने के लिए पात्रता/मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का राज्य-वार विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में पात्र छात्रों को प्रवेश देते समय आरक्षण नीति का अनुपालन किया जा रहा है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के प्रतिभाशाली बच्चे बिना किसी नुकसान के प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में सक्षम हों?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक साझा कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराने के लिए खोले गए हैं। नए केवि खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल होगी। प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अध्यक्षीन होते हैं।

- नए केवि खोलने के लिए विस्तृत मानदंड केविसं की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट <https://kvsangathan.nic.in/en/norms-for-opening-new-kvs/> पर उपलब्ध हैं।
- (ख) केवि से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान नए केविसं खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कुल 84 व्यवहार्य प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में 12 प्रस्ताव शामिल हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न हैं।
- (ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 12 नए केवि खोलने की मंजूरी/अनुमोदन दिया गया है।
- (घ) से (च) केवि का एक विशिष्ट स्वरूप है और इनकी स्थापना मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्धसैन्य कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित स्थानांतरित होने वाले केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है, जिसके तहत पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक सामान्य कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। केविसं कक्षा-1 में नए प्रवेश में 25% आरक्षण देकर हाशिए पर पड़े समुदायों, समाज के वंचित वर्गों और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान कर रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (गैर-क्रीमी लेयर) को भी आरक्षण दिया जा रहा है तथा प्रवेश स्तर पर दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए भी क्षैतिज रूप से सीटें आरक्षित की गई हैं। केवि देश भर में अपने सभी छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं, भले ही वे ग्रामीण/दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों से हों।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नए केवि खोलने के लिए प्राप्त 84 व्यवहार्य प्रस्तावों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं	राज्य का नाम	प्रस्ताव
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	08
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8	झारखंड	01
9	कर्नाटक	03
10	केरल	01
11	मध्य प्रदेश	12
12	महाराष्ट्र	02
13	ओडिशा	06
14	राजस्थान	06
15	तमिलनाडु	03
16	त्रिपुरा	02
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	08
18	उत्तराखंड	04
	कुल	84

छत्तीसगढ़ में वन्यजीव संरक्षण

3287. श्री भोजराज नाग:

क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण के लिए कोई विशेष अभियान या योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) उक्त राज्य में कितने अभयारण्य हैं तथा पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त अभयारण्यों पर व्यय की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या उक्त राज्य में हाथियों के संरक्षण के लिए अभयारण्य स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

- (क) से (ग) वन्यजीवों का संरक्षण और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी होती है। मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना, 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का समेकित विकास' के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य वन्यजीवों का संरक्षण और सुरक्षा तथा उनके पर्यावास में सुधार करना है। उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में 11 अभयारण्य और 3 राष्ट्रीय उद्यान हैं।
- पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 'केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना - वन्यजीव आवासों का समेकित विकास' के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास	बाघ परियोजना	हाथी परियोजना
2019-20	310.03	358.53	-
2020-21	104.36	471.16	-

2021-22	274.59	355.85	24.78
2022-23	104.46	82.88	-
2023-24	116.25	*292.855	

* केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना- हाथी परियोजना और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना-बाघ परियोजना को एक ही विलय कर दिया गया है और अब इसे केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना बाघ एवं हाथी परियोजना के नाम से जाना जाता है।

- (घ) वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र किसी क्षेत्र को अभयारण्य घोषित कर सकते हैं, यदि इसे वन्यजीव या उसके पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा, प्रसार या विकास के उद्देश्य से पर्याप्त पारिस्थितिक, जीव-जंतु, पुष्प, भू-आकृति विज्ञान, प्राकृतिक या प्राणि विज्ञान संबंधी महत्व का माना जाता हो।

खेल अवसंरचना का विकास

3288. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

क्या युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संपूर्ण देश में खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार में खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के संबंध में कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए तथा उनकी स्वीकृति की स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) देश भर में विशेष रूप से बिहार में स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की जिलावार तथा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया):

(क) से (घ) : 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, देश भर में खेल अवसंरचनाओं के विकास सहित खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इसके अलावा, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ), जिनके तहत, खेल अवसंरचनाओं के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, मांग-आधारित स्कीमे हैं। इन स्कीमों के तहत पात्र संस्थाओं से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता हेतु उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। बिहार राज्य सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के तहत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण सार्वजनिक डोमेन में मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.htm> पर उपलब्ध है।

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN CHARTERED FINANCIAL ANALYST PROGRAMME

3289. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian students currently enrolled in the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) programme offered by the CFA Institute, USA and the number of such students have successfully obtained the CFA designation to date;
- (b) whether the Government officially recognize the CFA qualification offered by the CFA Institute, USA and whether there are any specific regulatory provisions related to the recognition of this degree in the country;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the high fees associated with pursuing the CFA programme for Indian nationals and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address this issue or provide financial support to students; and
- (d) whether there are any equivalent or alternative programmes that offer a similar level of financial analysis and investment management education in the country and the initiatives taken/to be taken to promote such programs within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education have intimated that they have no information in this regard.

The Ministry of External Affairs has also intimated that this information is not available with them. However, as per information available at US Department of

Homeland security, the number of Indian Students undergoing higher studies in the US is 2,55,443 (as of November, 2024).

Further, the Government vide notification dated 13.03.1995 had decided that those foreign qualifications which are recognized/equated by Association of India Universities (AIU) are treated as recognized for the purpose of employment to posts and services under the Central Government. In this regard, AIU has informed that Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) being a professional qualification does not come under the purview of AIU which draws equivalence of foreign academic qualifications with corresponding Indian qualifications.

LEVY AND UTILISATION OF CESS

3290. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the various types of cess being levied by the Government on different commodities and services, the purpose of each of the cess being levied and the system of disbursement of funds thus collected;
- (b) the amount of funds collected against each of the cess during the last five years, cess and year-wise;
- (c) the amount of funds disbursed to each of the designated agency/ body during the last five last years, cess and year-wise; and

(d) the amount left undisbursed and detailed reasons therefor in case of any delays in disbursement of funds to any of the agency/body during the last five years, cess and year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) and (b) : The list of major cesses being levied including details of year-wise collections therein is given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

The purpose of these cesses, inter- alia, includes:

- i. to finance education, health, and social security
- ii. to finance the health infrastructure, agriculture infrastructure, and other development expenditure,
- iii. National Disaster Response Fund. and
- iv. to provide for compensation to the States for the loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax.

(c) and (d): Details of expenditure being made in various Schemes through major Reserve Funds during the last 5 years are enclosed as **Statement II**.

The proceeds from the cesses collected are deposited in Consolidated Fund of India in terms of the Article 266 of the Constitution of India. The proceeds, being the resources of the Union Government, are predominantly utilized towards various

schemes of the Government of India through various Reserve Funds. Taking into account the receipts and utilization of different cesses in the previous years, the additional transfer to reserve funds is also made towards making good the shortfall, if any, from Union Government's own resources and borrowings.

STATEMENT I

Details of Major Cesses accounted during last 5 years									
(Rs. In Crore)									
Sl. No.	Name of the levy and tax receipt heads	Actuals 2018-19	Actuals 2019-20	Actuals 2020-21	Actuals 2021-22	Actuals 2022-23	Revised 2023-24	Budget 2024-25	
CESSES IN OPERATION:									
1	AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE and DEVELOPMENT CESS	...	...	...	76950.68	74142.03	79910.00	83850.00	
2	CESS ON CRUDE OIL	17814.23	14062.49	10894.44	19353.84	21497.14	18500.00	19410.00	
3	CESSSES ON EXPORTS	1690.23	5759.14	9214.64	1457.10	852.44	1560.00	2000.00	
4	GOODS and SERVICES TAX COMPENSATION CESS	95080.71	95553.09	85191.91	104768.66	125862.41	145000.00	151009.00	
5	HEALTH CESS	...	...	-13.52	31.02	24.01	30.00	30.00	
6	HEALTH and EDUCATION CESS	41177.44	39131.10	35821.55	52732.33	61809.29	73000.00	83000.00	
7	NATIONAL CALAMITY CONTINGENT DUTY	1797.80	2380.44	5098.81	6138.30	7168.30	8800.00	9460.00	
8	ROAD AND INFRASTRUCTURE CESS*	110847.16	122424.32	235782.55	195986.96	59234.95	44300.00	46530.00	
A.		Grand Total (1 to 8)	268407.57	279310.58	381990.38	457418.89	350590.57	371100.00	395289.00
CESSSES NOT IN OPERATION:									
9	PRIMARY EDUCATION CESS	97.40	81.48	61.85	15.44	3.18	...	...
10	SECONDARY and HIGHER EDUCATION CESS	34.24	27.97	11.42	2.50	1.45	...	...
11	CLEAN ENERGY CESS	4.88	24.56	0.01	23.86	19.75	...	...
12	KRISH KALYAN CESS	168.89	40.12	10.61	7.24	6.02	...	...
13	SWACHH BHARAT CESS	216.40	46.63	17.34	9.63	7.98	...	...
14	INFRASTRUCTURE CESS	6.36	0.94	-0.07	...	...	...	...
15	OTHER CESSSES COLLECTED UNDER UNION EXCISE DUTIES	-7.84	21.79	0.74	-0.02	0.41	...	...
16	CESSSES UNDER OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	52.10	25.84	23.59	19.20	-141.83	...	...
B.		Grand Total (9 to 16)	572.43	269.33	125.49	77.85	-103.04	...	...
Grand Total (A+B)		268980.00	279579.91	382115.87	457496.74	350487.53	371100.00	395289.00	
* Includes additional duty of excise on petrol and diesel, which were known as 'road cess' before introduction of 'road and infrastructure cess'.									

STATEMENT II**Utilization of Cess proceeds through Major Reserve funds (Cess transferd to the Reserve Funds)**

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Fund	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 BE
1	Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund*	...	...	...	...	...	129534.90	116308.70
2	Prarambik Shiksha Kosh	25227.90	26848.35	30168.34	31788.25	38000.00	38000.00	43000.00
3	Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh#	...	14460.25	20561.27	25000.00	14250.00	37833.33	29763.13
4	GST Compensation Fund	54275.00	153910.29	106317.00	110795.47	163506.29	145000.00	150000.00
5	Central Road and Infrastructure Fund	62879.64	90252.40	182363.47	251738.18	239646.25	44300.00	37500.00
6	National Disaster Response Fund/ National Calamity Contingency Fund**	2500.00	2480.00	5820.00	6134.60	8000.49	8800.00	9460.00
7	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi#	...	...	20000.00	21498.72	18339.27	9869.87	14757.68
	Grand Total	144882.54	287951.29	365230.08	446955.22	481742.30	413338.10	400789.51

* Expenditure towards various scheme was being made directly through budgetary support before operationalisation of the fund in 2023-24.

Reserve Funds viz Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh and Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi has been operationalised from 2022-23. The utilisation from 2019-20 to 2021-22 are as per Revised Estimate (RE) for the respective year(s).

** Amount for both the funds has been taken together

झारखंड में रोजगार मेले**3291. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:**

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान झारखंड में कितने रोजगार मेले आयोजित किए गए;

- (ख) उक्त रोजगार मेलों से कितने अभ्यर्थी लाभान्वित हुए;
- (ग) वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान हजारीबाग में रोजगार मेले के आयोजन के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (घ) राज्य सरकारों/मंत्रालयों/विभागों आदि द्वारा नियमित रूप से विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रोजगार मेले आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, झारखंड राज्य (हजारीबाग सहित) के राज्य रोजगार कार्यालयों/मॉडल करियर केंद्रों द्वारा आयोजित रोजगार मेलों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

2023-24	रोजागर मेलों की संख्या	भाग लेने वाले नियोक्ता	रोजगार चाहने वाले प्रतिभागी	अनंतिम रूप से चयनित रोजगार चाहने वाले
झारखंड	459	1923	51,495	22,827

यह रोजगार मेले युवाओं के लिए रोजगार संवर्धन और स्वरोजगार सृजन के अवसरों के लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

BUDGET GRANT PROVIDED UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

3292. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether budget grant is provided by the Union Government to the State Governments under the Khelo India Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the budget grant provided to various States under the Khelo India Scheme during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

(a) to (c) Funds are released Scheme-wise and not State-wise under the Schemes of this Ministry. Details of funds released under Khelo India Scheme across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra, during the last five years and the current year are as under:

Year	Funds released (in ₹ Crore)
2019-20	575.52
2020-21	338.06
2021-22	764.29
2022-23	596.39
2023-24	872.20
2024-25	422.37

(as on 30.11.2024)

वनस्पतियों और जीव-जंतुओं का अवैध व्यापार

3293. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में वन्य जीव-जंतुओं और वनस्पतियों के अवैध व्यापार में वृद्धि हुई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में वन्य जीव-जंतुओं और वनस्पतियों के अवैध व्यापार की घटनाएं सरकार के संज्ञान में आईं, तथा उक्त व्यापार का मूल्य कितना है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) देश में वन्य जीव-जंतुओं और वनस्पतियों के अवैध व्यापार पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इस संबंध में क्या संस्थागत परिवर्तन किए गए हैं; और
- (ङ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में की गई गिरफ्तारियों और जब्त की गई संपत्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

- (क)से (ग) वन्य जीव अपराध नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के पास उपलब्ध रिकार्डों तथा राज्य कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए और उपलब्ध कराए गए मामलों के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हुए वन्य जीव के अवैध व्यापार के मामलों की संख्या में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(घ) अवैध वन्य जीव व्यापार पर नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए महत्वपूर्ण कदम निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. वन्य जीवों के बेहतर संरक्षण के लिए वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 में समय-समय पर संशोधन किया गया है।
- ii. वन्य जीव और इनके उत्पादों के अवैध व्यापार पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए वन्य जीव अपराध नियंत्रण ब्यूरो की स्थापना की गई है।
- iii. वन्य जीव अपराध नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, इंटरपोल के समन्वय में वैश्विक संचालन में अपनी भागीदारी निभाता है।
- iv. वन्य जीव अपराध नियंत्रण ब्यूरो, वन्य जीवन अपराध से निपटने के लिए राज्य पुलिस और वन विभाग के अधिकारियों सहित प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के लिए संवेदनशीलता और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।
- v. भारत वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों से संबंधित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार संबंधी अभिसमय (सीआईटीईएस) का एक हस्ताक्षरकर्ता देश है, जो वन्य जीव और उसके संबद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार को नियंत्रित करता है।
- vi. सीआईटीईएस के प्रावधानों को वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 में शामिल किया गया है।
- vii. वन्यजीवों और उनके पर्यावासों के बेहतर संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए 'केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना- वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का समेकित विकास' के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
- viii. बाघों और उनके पर्यावासों के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण की स्थापना की गई है।

- (ड) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अवैध वन्यजीव व्यापार के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों में की गई गिरफ्तारियों की जानकारी वन्य जीव अपराध नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के पास उपलब्ध है, जो संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है। इसके अलावा, अवैध वन्यजीव व्यापार के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जब्त की गई संपत्तियों का ब्यौरा मंत्रालय के स्तर पर संकलित नहीं किया जाता है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वन्यजीव अपराध नियंत्रण ब्यूरो के पास यथा उपलब्ध अवैध वन्यजीव व्यापार के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों में की गई गिरफ्तारियों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	गिरफ्तार आरोपियों की संख्या		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	12	-	2
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	1
3	असम	38	31	19
4	बिहार	13	5	11
5	छत्तीसगढ़	15	19	10
6	दिल्ली	13	8	4
7	गोवा	-	-	3
8	गुजरात	2	15	15

9	हरियाणा	5	1	-
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7	3	1
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	-	1	7
12	झारखंड	2	9	5
13	कर्नाटक	8	21	-
14	केरल	20	3	14
15	मध्य प्रदेश	46	40	31
16	महाराष्ट्र	38	18	15
17	मणिपुर	-	5	1
18	मेघालय	4	3	-
19	मिजोरम	-	-	2
20	नगालैंड	-	2	-
21	ओडिशा	25	30	19
22	पंजाब	2	1	-
23	राजस्थान	12	10	7
24	तमिलनाडु	30	40	29
25	तेलंगाना	3	4	1
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	45	22	24
27	उत्तराखंड	4	10	17
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	49	28	38

STUDY ON WESTERN GHATS

3294. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted or proposed to conduct a study on retention capacity of the Western Ghats; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) and (b) In order to protect the fragile ecosystem as well as the rich biodiversity of the Western Ghats regions and by considering its ecological significance, this Ministry has re-published the draft notification on 31.07.2024 related to the Ecologically Sensitive Area of Western Ghats with an area of 56,825.7 sq. km. spread across six States, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

In order to address the issues raised by the respective State Governments, a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry to examine the suggestions of all the State Governments and stakeholders in a holistic manner, keeping in view the conservation aspects of the fragile and pristine ecosystem, and the rights, privileges, needs and developmental aspirations of the region. The suggestions of the State Governments are deliberated by the Committee on merits, before finalization of the draft notification.

FUNDS FOR LABOUR WELFARE SCHEMES

3295. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated under various labour welfare schemes such as the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) and Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) to Telangana over the last five years;
- (b) the details of the utilization of above-mentioned funds by the State of Telangana, district-wise particularly in Nizamabad district; and
- (c) the number of workers benefiting from these schemes in the State of Telangana, particularly workers belong to informal and unorganized sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) and (b): The details of year-wise funds paid to Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme in Telangana is annexed. Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) implemented following labour welfare schemes during the last five years:

- i) Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) during 01.10.2020 to 31.03.2022. Benefits for registered employees were continued for 2 years from registration i.e. till 31.03.2024.
- ii) Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna (PMRPY) during 01.4.2016 to 31.03.2019. Benefits for registered employees were continued for 3 years from date of joining i.e. till 31.03.2022.

iii) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) during March 2020 to August 2020.

These schemes were demand-driven and hence there was no state-wise allocation of funds. However, the details of benefits given in Telangana during last five years is annexed as **Statement**.

(c): ESIC provides Social Security to the employees working in organized sectors (factories / establishments with 10 or more employees) only in the districts notified by the Central Government. The ABRY, PMRPY and PMGKY schemes are also applicable for establishments and employees registered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952.

STATEMENT

Details of expenditure under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme in Telangana during 2019-20 to 2023-24

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	On Account Payment (OAP)*	Utilization / Expenditure	Expenditure in operation of hospital by ESIC
2019-20	215.92	211.33	282.38
2020-21	266.48	225.15	372.25
2021-22	348.95	225.15	479.41
2022-23	252.94	367.19	463.89
2023-24	251.80	313.41	428.97

Source: Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Corporation

* Funds under OAP paid to State ESI Scheme, hence, district wise details are not available.

Details of expenditure under ABRY scheme in Telangana State during last five years

District	Amount of Benefit (In Rs.)			
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Adilabad	6,15,665	1,02,83,630	1,40,92,628	53,91,202
Hyderabad	6,95,38,145	91,45,75,220	99,72,25,162	23,85,81,286
Karimnagar	25,82,187	3,57,30,423	3,90,76,528	1,09,05,432
Khammam	30,01,343	3,22,32,727	4,27,24,189	1,52,70,652
Mahabubnagar	30,37,348	5,03,79,456	5,80,77,387	1,57,50,828
Medak	1,88,95,817	16,30,81,945	14,83,36,266	3,11,15,720
Nalgonda	32,13,789	3,16,33,196	4,75,77,708	1,94,42,520
Nizamabad	7,75,203	1,74,99,621	2,20,25,296	63,15,127
Ranga reddy	2,96,00,093	35,95,57,619	37,65,34,051	9,03,33,402
Warangal urban	22,71,769	3,30,30,298	3,82,29,482	1,24,34,902

Source: Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)

Details of expenditure under PMGKY scheme in Telangana State during last five years

District	Amount (in Rs.)
Adilabad	3,86,80,368
Hyderabad	40,59,97,079

Karimnagar	6,92,80,356
Khammam	3,52,38,492
Mahbubnagar	4,39,17,547
Medak	10,09,97,925
Nalgonda	5,66,69,397
Nizamabad	3,74,49,542
Rangareddi	17,14,50,355
Warangal	6,70,39,694

Source: Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)

Details of expenditure under PMRPY scheme in Telangana State during last five years

District	Amount in Rs.		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Adilabad	92,94,590	45,86,206	11,67,195
Hyderabad	1,09,99,69,185	42,00,97,828	8,95,41,864
Karimnagar	2,98,75,785	125,72,132	32,32,087
Khammam	2,86,71,476	1,53,66,480	40,46,674
Mahabubnagar	5,16,97,367	1,63,48,258	44,05,567
Medak	8,46,22,218	3,56,46,421	80,73,489
Nalgonda	2,69,54,378	1,39,76,255	32,95,592
Nizamabad	9,64,15,242	2,29,96,819	1,07,24,384

Ranga reddy	20,49,63,371	8,37,73,402	2,24,70,365
Warangal urban	4,65,07,705	2,14,93,268	61,96,906

Source: Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)

SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED UNDER UDISE+

3296. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new schools established since 2014;
- (b) whether the Government has any data on the number of new schools established in the country since 2014-15 in UDISE+; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof management-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (c): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education provided by all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+, management-wise number of schools established from the year 2014-15 to 2021-22 are given below:

Year	Number of Schools Established				
	Government	Government Aided	Private Unaided	Others	Total
2014-15 to 2021-22	21,627	262	75,280	9,337	1,06,506

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

3297. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the financial challenges related to funding higher education across various levels in the country, particularly in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for such oversight;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to enhance the financial sustainability and affordability of higher education to ensure equitable access to all students, especially in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether the Government plans to increase public expenditure on higher education to address funding issues within the sector across the country and particularly in Rajasthan and if so, the details of the proposed increase and if not, the reasons for maintaining the current expenditure levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (c) Education, being in the concurrent list, is the joint responsibility of both Central and State Governments. Government of India is committed towards

improving the access, equity and quality in Higher Education. A number of Schemes have been implemented in Higher Education. Under PM USHA, financial assistance is provided to selected public funded universities and colleges of the States/UTs Government for improving quality of education. PM Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana provides financial assistance to meritorious students from economically weaker section. PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme, which has been launched recently, seeks to provide financial support to meritorious students so that financial constraints do not prevent any youth of India from pursuing quality higher education. Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up to substantially increase funding for creating quality infrastructure in Higher Educational institution of Ministry of Education.

There has been a consistent increase in the Budget Allocation in Higher Education during last five years.

(Rs. in Crore)

FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25
32,900	36031.57	40828.35	44744.48	47619.77

There has been an overall increase of Rs. 2875.29 crore in the budget allocation of the Department of Higher Education in the FY: 2024-25 compared to FY: 2023-24.

A total of Rs. 556.86 crore has been released in FY 2024-25 till 30.11.2024 to three Centrally Funded Higher Education Institutions in Rajasthan, namely IIT

Jodhpur, MNIT Jaipur and CU Rajasthan. Further, Rs. 535.99 crore was provided for setting-up of IIM Udaipur and IIIT Kota in the state of Rajasthan.

COMPUTER LABS FOR CONDUCTING NATIONAL TESTS BY UGC/UPSC

3298. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of computer labs exists/to be established for conducting National Examinations/tests by UGC/UPSC, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal/scheme to set up computer labs for this purpose; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (c): The National Testing Agency (NTA) has been set up as a specialised body to conduct examinations for entrance to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Since its inception in 2018, NTA has conducted over 240 examinations involving over 5.4 crore candidates. The exams have been conducted in both Pen and Paper Test (PPT) and Computer Based Test (CBT) mode.

The CBT centres for the conduct of examinations by NTA are primarily provided by the Examination Delivery Agency. Whenever there is a shortfall of computer nodes in a particular city, wherever possible Higher Education Institutions and AICTE affiliated institutions are requested to provide their premises for conduct of examinations. The Ministry of Education has also requested State Governments/UT Administrations for their support in setting up secured Computer Based Test (CBT) centres in State Government Institutions.

DIGITAL TRANSACTION INTERFACE PLATFORMS

3299. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of transactions in the country has increased to manifold during the last three years;
- (b) the number of interface platforms available to the customers and the number of transactions during the last three year; and
- (c) whether other countries are also using these modes of payments and if so, the details thereof along with the financial benefits received by the Government authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) and (b) The Digital payment transactions have significantly increased in last few years. The mode-wise details of digital payments transactions during the last three financial years is attached as **Statement I**.

(c) The Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been taking up various initiatives to expand the global reach of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and the RuPay Card network. These efforts include interlinking the fast payment systems on intra-operable basis as well as provisioning of payments acceptance infrastructure in other countries. Presently, UPI is live in 7 countries (UAE, Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore, Mauritius, France, and Sri Lanka), and RuPay Cards acceptance is live in 6 countries (Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore, UAE, Mauritius, and Maldives). Such facility will not only enable real-time and cost effective cross-border payments but also benefit Indian tourists and students to make seamless payments abroad.

STATEMENT I

The mode-wise details of digital payments transactions during the last three financial years

Digital Payments	FY 2023-24		FY 2022-23		FY 2021-22	
	Volume (lakh)	Value (₹ crore)	Volume (lakh)	Value (₹ crore)	Volume (lakh)	Value (₹ crore)
Credit Transfers - RTGS	2,700	17,08,86,670	2,426	14,99,46,286	2,078	12,86,57,516
AePS (Fund Transfers)	4	261	6	356	10	575
APBS	25,888	3,90,743	17,834	2,47,535	12,573	1,33,345
IMPS	60,053	64,95,652	56,533	55,85,441	46,625	41,71,037
NACH	32,653	32,03,873	32,760	28,22,034	29,513	23,08,326
NEFT	72,640	3,91,36,014	52,847	3,37,19,541	40,407	2,87,25,463
UPI+USSD	13,11,295	1,99,95,086	8,37,144	1,39,14,932	4,59,561	84,15,900
BHIM Aadhaar Pay	194	6,112	214	6,791	228	6,113
NETC (linked to bank account)	1,629	2,777	1,626	2,601	1,207	1,689
Credit Cards	35,610	18,31,134	29,145	14,32,255	22,399	9,71,638
Debit Cards	22,860	5,92,429	34,179	7,19,989	39,384	7,30,213
Prepaid Payment Instruments	78,775	2,83,048	74,667	2,87,111	65,783	2,79,416
Total	16,44,302	24,28,23,799	11,39,382	20,86,84,872	7,19,768	17,44,01,233

RISING AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND ITS IMPACT

3300. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the increase in agricultural employment by 3.6 percentage points to 46.1%, as reported in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24;
- (b) if so, the details of the assessment, including the rise in agricultural employment, Statewise;

- (c) if not, the reasons for not conducting the assessment;
- (d) whether the Government has identified the factors driving the shift back to agriculture and the impact on productivity and income levels; and
- (e) the details of measures taken/to be taken to address the shift and facilitate a transition towards higher productivity sectors such as manufacturing and services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (e): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the percentage distribution of workers in usual status in agriculture sector was 45.5%, 45.8% and 46.1% during the years 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively.

The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) provides employment estimates including Labour productivity (LP) at all India level.

As per the latest available data of KLEMS, industries like Hotels and Restaurants, Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear fuel, Post and Telecommunication, Machinery, Wood and Products of wood, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply etc., have registered an increase in Labour productivity (LP) in the year 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country.

The various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Production Linked Incentive (PLI), Make in India, Startup India, Standup India etc., which, along with increase in capital expenditure, seeks to boost employment creation. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Government is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/

schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Further, Government has announced in Budget 2024-25, Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs.2 lakh crores. It includes, the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme announced in Budget 2024-25, with an outlay of Rs 1,07,000 Crores, which aims at job creation and formalization of work force by providing Social Security through EPFO, enhancing employability and incentivizing additional employment generation through incentives to employees and employers.

One part of ELI scheme specially focuses on incentivizing employers engaged in manufacturing sector for formalization/creation of jobs. Another part of ELI scheme is for incentivizing industry in all sectors, including services.

PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

3301. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether any discussions were held recently with representative bodies of commerce and industry regarding workers' participation in management in the industrial sector;
- (b) if so, the outcome of those discussions;
- (c) whether any seminars were also organised in this regard; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to introduce any legislation on the subject, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): Ministry of Labour and Employment regularly interacts with representative bodies of employees, employers and industry associations. During the meetings, various issues are deliberated including industrial relations and workers' participation in management.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has provisions for constitution of Works Committee and Grievance Redressal Committee to promote amity and good relations for resolution of disputes between the employer and workmen.

The Industrial Relations Code 2020 also has provisions for constitution of bipartite committees and negotiating union or negotiating council.

ONE NATION ONE SUBSCRIPTION

3302. SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has approved 'One Nation One Subscription' Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the features of the scheme and the amount allocated for the purpose;
- (c) whether it is proposed to expand the scheme countrywide in the near future;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (e): The Government has approved the One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) Scheme. The scheme provides access to scholarly research articles and journal publications to all Higher Educational Institutions under the management of the Central and State Governments and all Research and Development Institutions under the Central Government for the calendar years 2025, 2026 and 2027. More than 13,000 scholarly journals published by 30 reputed publishers have been included in ONOS and ₹5999.87 Crore has been allocated for subscription of these journals in these three years.

FALL IN URBAN DEMAND FOR FMCG

3303 SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- a) whether the urban demand for Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) has fallen leading to low sector growth from 10.1% in Q1 FY24 to just 2.8% in Q1 FY25 (in one year), if so, the steps taken to spur consumption;
- b) whether the decreased urban demand is caused due to high inflation including food inflation, stagnant growth of real wages and high interest rates as pointed out by experts, if so, the details of recent policy decisions taken for a course correction; and
- c) whether the Government has taken note of statements by various FMCG heads that it is the result of the vanishing 'middle-class syndrome'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): There are many high frequency indicators on consumption, investment and other economic variables published by private agencies. The Government takes note of such information. However, as per the consolidated information provided by the National Statistical Office about the components of gross domestic product, the private final consumption expenditure at constant prices achieved a

growth of 7.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2024-25 as compared to 5.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2023-24. The National Accounts Statistics does not give any separate information on fast-moving consumer goods.

The latest data from the periodic labour force survey (PLFS) shows that the growth in average wage/salary earnings per person at current weekly status exceeded the retail inflation rate in 2023-24. While the policy repo rate remains unchanged since February 2023, the retail inflation rate declined to 4.8 per cent in 2024-25 (April-October) compared to 5.4 per cent in 2023-24.

The government's focus on skilling, employment generation, targeted provision of free food grains and measures to control inflation and to promote economic growth are likely to improve household income and consumption.

(c): Non-governmental sources make their own assessments of trends in economic variables. However, the Government does not have any information on vanishing 'middle class syndrome'.

**FACULTY RECRUITMENT FOR PWD-GENERAL CATEGORY AS PER RPWD
ACT, 2016**

3304. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any IITs, IISc, IISERs, IIMs, NITs, IESTs, ISI, IIITs, or other Government funded institutions have conducted recruitment for Assistant Professors, Associate Professors, and Professors for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)-General categories as per the Right of Person with Disability (RPwD) Act, 2016 and if so, the details of the applications received and selected candidates;
- (b) whether any results for PwD-General Category has not been declared for over a year, if so, the expected date of declaration of results and the reasons for the delay;
- (c) whether institutions have submitted roster-wise faculty vacancies under the disability category to the Government;
- (d) the details of institutions which have followed the Government specified qualifications and provide equal opportunity to PwD candidates; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken any action to ensure equal opportunities for PwD candidates without age discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

- (a) to (e) The Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under Ministry of Education including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Indian

Institute of Management (IIMs), National Institute of Technology (NITs), Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), etc. are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts/ Statutes/ Ordinances/ Regulations made thereunder. As autonomous institutions, faculty recruitment is done within the institutions itself, in accordance with their Acts and Regulations and in accordance with Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019 and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. The recruitment powers vest with the respective Board of Governors (BoGs)/Executive Committee/Board of Management and no active role of the Ministry is involved therein.

Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in terms of the Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 under the aegis of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to promotion, retirement, resignation, death, opening of new institutions, schemes or projects, and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength and expansion of capacity in existing institutions.

Ministry of Education had exhorted all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode. The CHEIs undertook special recruitment drives to fill the vacancies including of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward

Classes (OBCs). From September 2022, all CHEIs have undertaken Mission Mode recruitment drive to fill the vacancies including those of SC, ST, OBC and PwD. Up to 29.10.2024, a total number of 25,777 posts have been filled up by all CHEIs in Mission Mode, out of which 15,139 were faculty including 256 PwD.

ISI has also undertaken Mission Mode recruitment drive to fill the vacancies including those of SC, ST, OBC and PwD and filled up a total number of 80 posts including 18 faculty, up to 29.10.2024.

The faculty recruitment processes are carried out by the CHEIs by inviting applications in a transparent manner, as part of a multi-step and robust screening process. The Acts and Statutes of various institutions specify the composition of selection committees, authorities responsible for recruitment of various levels of faculty, provision of independent subject experts and Visitor's nominees etc. so as to ensure transparency and academic rigour in recruitments. UGC has launched a common portal 'CU-CHAYAN' for faculty recruitment, making provision for listing of vacancies/ advertisements/ jobs across all Central Universities, thus making the entire recruitment process more transparent and accessible.

GST EXEMPTION ON INSURANCE PREMIUM FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

3305. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the GST Council's stance on taxing health and life insurance premiums;
- (b) the impact of the proposed rate rejig on over 100 items on consumers and businesses;
- (c) the estimated revenue loss from exempting term-life insurance and senior citizens' health insurance from GST;
- (d) the manner in which the Government would compensate for the potential revenue loss;
- (e) whether the GST rate on health insurance is reduced or exempted for certain categories like senior citizens;
- (f) the manner in which the proposed tax tweaks on wristwatches and shoes affects domestic manufacturers;
- (g) the time by which the GST Council's decisions are likely to be implemented;
- (h) the timeline for submitting the Group of Ministers' reports;
- (i) the basis on which the additional revenue of Rs. 22,000 crore is allocated; and
- (j) whether the Government would reconsider the GST rates on food items like parotta etc. considering manufacturers concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a): GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council, which is a Constitutional body comprising of representatives from States/UTs and Centre.

At present, GST on health insurance services is levied at standard rate, i.e., 18 per cent. Specific health insurance schemes catering to the needs of differently abled and economically weaker sections of the society, such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Universal Health Insurance Scheme, Jan Arogya Bima Policy, Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme are exempt from GST.

GST on life insurance services is also levied at standard rate, i.e. 18 per cent.

Rule 32(4) of the CGST Rules, 2017 provides for the valuation to be adopted in the case of life insurance business. The premium paid in life insurance policies represents two portions – risk coverage and savings. GST is only on the risk portion of the premium and not on the savings portion, as detailed below:

Circumstance	Valuation of taxable service
Policies where amount of investment/ saving is intimated to policyholder at the time of supply of service	Gross premium charged reduced by amount allocated for investment/ saving as intimated
Term life insurance policies (with only risk element)	Full value

Single premium annuity policies other than above	10% of single premium charged (Effective rate becomes 1.8%)
In all other cases	25% of the premium in first year (Effective rate is 4.5%) and 12.5% of the premium in subsequent years (Effective rate is 2.25%)

Life insurance services provided under specific schemes such as Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandan Yojana, etc are exempt from GST.

Furthermore, all the fully government sponsored insurance schemes, such as Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, are also exempt from GST.

The issue of GST on life and health insurance was placed before the GST Council in its 54th Meeting held on 09th September, 2024 at New Delhi. After detailed deliberations, the GST Council recommended to constitute a Group of Ministers (GoM) to holistically look into the issues pertaining to GST on life insurance and health insurance. Accordingly, a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Life and Health Insurance was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sh. Samrat Chaudhary, Hon'ble Deputy CM, Bihar. The GoM on Life and Health Insurance has not yet submitted its report to the GST Council.

(b): The GST Council in its 45th Meeting held on 17th September, 2021 had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Rate Rationalization. The GoM on Rate Rationalization has not yet submitted its report to the GST Council.

(c): Revenue loss depends on the GST rate reduction or exemption. In absence of any recommendation for reduced rate or exemption, no estimate can be made for the revenue loss.

(d): Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

(e): Details provided in reply to part (a) above.

(f): Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

(g): Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

(h): In the 54th GST Council Meeting held on 09th September, 2024, the Council had asked the GoM on Life and Health Insurance to submit the report by end of October 2024.

In the 47th GST Council Meeting held on 28th June, 2022, the GoM on Rate Rationalization had sought extension of three months for completing deliberations on remaining Terms of Reference and submission of final report.

(i): Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

(j): GST rates are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council, which is a Constitutional body comprising of representatives from States/UTs and Centre. No such recommendation of the GST Council has been received.

माउंट आबू में पर्यटन का विकास

3306. श्री लुम्बा राम:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या वर्तमान में पर्यटक हिल स्टेशन माउंट आबू तक पहुंचने के लिए केवल एक ही सड़क है जो आबू रोड से माउंट आबू तक जाती है;
- (ख) क्या बरसात के मौसम में इस पहाड़ी सड़क पर दुर्घटनाओं और भूस्खलन के कारण सड़क पर यातायात रुक जाता है और संपर्क बाधित हो जाता है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का माउंट आबू में पर्यटन के विकास और पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए गुलाबगंज से माउंट आबू तक 23 किमी लंबी सड़क बनाने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन गंतव्य का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' की योजनाओं के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर, उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे पर्यटन विकास संबंधी प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। सड़कों का निर्माण इन योजनाओं के कार्य क्षेत्र के तहत नहीं आता है।

राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वर्तमान में पर्यटक हिल स्टेशन माउंट आबू तक पहुंचने के लिए सिर्फ एक सड़क मार्ग है, जो कि आबू रोड से माउंट आबू तक जाती है और बरसात के मौसम में

कभी-कभी इस पहाड़ी सड़क पर दुर्घटनाओं और भूस्खलन के कारण यातायात अवरुद्ध हो जाता है और संपर्क बाधित हो जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि आबू रोड से माउंट आबू तक जाने वाली सड़क, राज्य की सड़क है और यह उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं आता है।

SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

3307. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of persons selected for scholarship under the Khelo India Scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the number of persons benefited under the 'Khelo India Centres and Sports Academies' component of Khelo India during the said period, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the funding details of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned so far under the Khelo India scheme, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(a) and (b) Year-wise and State/UT-wise number of Khelo India Athletes selected for scholarship and benefited under the 'Khelo India Centres and Sports Academies' component of Khelo India Scheme during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

(c) The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboard at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

STATEMENT I

Year-wise and State/UT-wise number of Khelo India Athletes selected for scholarship and benefited under the 'Khelo India Centres and Sports Academies' component of Khelo India Scheme during the last three years

S. No.	State / UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	3	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	43	55	49
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9	11	14
4	Assam	54	43	39
5	Bihar	8	9	14
6	Chandigarh	39	40	30
7	Chhattisgarh	44	35	45
8	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	2	3
9	Delhi	212	199	163
10	Goa	16	18	10
11	Gujarat	67	81	65
12	Haryana	392	432	467
13	Himachal Pradesh	33	34	28
14	Jammu and Kashmir	30	20	19
15	Jharkhand	24	40	47
16	Karnataka	144	136	138

17	Kerala	109	103	108
18	Ladakh	0	1	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	109	100	114
21	Maharashtra	415	365	347
22	Manipur	189	126	105
23	Meghalaya	13	3	2
24	Mizoram	25	28	15
25	Nagaland	0	1	1
26	Odisha	66	57	70
27	Puducherry	6	7	7
28	Punjab	161	179	169
29	Rajasthan	108	81	105
30	Sikkim	6	2	1
31	Tamil Nadu	101	167	173
32	Telangana	55	51	59
33	Tripura	11	8	5
34	Uttar Pradesh	186	191	186
35	Uttarakhand	53	40	32
36	West Bengal	81	91	118
	Total	2816	2759	2752

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NAGALAND

3308. SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey the unemployment in Nagaland surged by over 65% in 2023-24;

- (b) if so, whether the Government has identified the factors contributing to this significant increase in unemployment in the State, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is considering initiating employment generation programmes to alleviate the unemployment crisis in the said State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for the state of Nagaland, indicating employment, for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 32.8% in 2017-18 to 68.1% in 2023-24. During the same period, Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 21.4 % to 7.1%.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of Government and is a multi-stakeholder initiative. Accordingly, the various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Production Linked Incentive (PLI) etc., which, along with increase in capital expenditure, seeks to boost employment creation. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Further, Government has announced in Budget 2024-25, Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs.2 lakh crores. It includes, the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme announced in Budget 2024-25, with an outlay of Rs 1,07,000 Crores, which aims at job creation and formalisation of work force by providing Social Security through EPFO, enhancing employability and incentivizing additional employment generation through incentives to employees and employers.

OBJECTIVES OF STARS PROJECT

3309. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the key objective of Strengthening Teaching - Learning and Results for State (STARS) Project;
- (b) the details of the implementation of the project;
- (c) the manner in which it aims to enhance school education in the identified States with the support of World Bank and State contribution;
- (d) the States covered under the STARS scheme and the quality interventions made there under; and
- (e) the details of the progress made under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b): Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) Program is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme in six states namely Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Kerala over a period of 5 years, i.e., from F.Y. 2020-21 to F.Y. 2024-25. The project envisages improving student outcomes in the selected States and the governance of school education the selected States. The targeted beneficiaries of

the project are the children from the age of 3 to 18 years (pre-school to class XII) Education institutions and Teachers. While role of Central Government is to provide policy guidelines, release Central Share as per norms of the Scheme and overall monitoring of the Scheme. States are responsible for actual implementation of the Scheme, provide their share of funds for the Scheme and own and monitor its implementation on ground. With a view to help the States in effective implementation, guidelines have been devised for implementing various interventions of the Scheme. In addition, Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) have been devised for every component. Review meetings are held by Union Ministry of Education with the States from time to time to monitor and review implementation of the Scheme. Further, the Scheme has an inbuilt monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure effective implementation of interventions viz. Joint Review Mission (JRM) of the World Bank with the objective of reviewing status of progress and implementation. Other mechanisms for effective implementation include Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Audit Mechanism.

(c): The STARS project aims to enhance educational service delivery by focusing on these successful practices and implementing reforms through improved decentralized management and planning. It strengthens the early education, learning assessments, classroom instruction, and teacher development while facilitating transitions to higher education and strengthening governance. STARS aims to strengthen governance and management practices with focus on

decentralized academic planning, rigorous teacher training, effective incentives for teachers, and comprehensive school readiness programs.

The STARS project leverages India's government structure to enhance state capabilities, while the balance will tilt significantly toward support to states, select components of the transformational National Education Policy 2020 and Samagra Shiksha scheme support at the government level. The project's support is structured as a hybrid operation, comprising both a Program for Results (PforR) component to facilitate state-level reforms and a technical assistance component. The PforR mechanism require states to meet Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs) aimed at improving early childhood education and increasing secondary education completion rates. Additionally, a State Incentive Grant (SIG) scorecard incentivize states to enhance educational service delivery and prioritize specific state needs, ultimately aimed at driving better learning outcomes across the country. The program offers flexibility to the six states to choose from among, and within, a set of five sub-components depending on their state-specific context, reform agenda, and needs. The state component aims to strengthen early childhood education, improve learning assessment systems, enhance teacher performance and classroom practice, strengthen the school-to-work/higher education transition, and improve governance and decentralized management.

(d): The STARS project has introduced several impactful quality interventions aimed at improving educational outcomes across the six STARS states. These

initiatives focus on data-driven decision-making, career guidance, creative learning, early childhood education, and support for children with special needs.

One of the interventions is the command and control centre unit known as Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK), a data-driven tool designed to assist educational stakeholders in making informed decisions. By collecting and analyzing educational data, the VSK helps track progress, identify trends, and make evidence-based decisions that drive improvements in educational outcomes. The project also supports academic support and career guidance to students from low-income families and vulnerable backgrounds, helping them secure places in reputed higher education institutions. Complementing this, creative corners have been established in classrooms to foster creativity and interdisciplinary learning. These spaces integrate subjects such as science, math, and social studies, encouraging students to develop essential life skills through hands-on activities. Furthermore, for students with special needs, the PRASHAST app facilitates early identification through universal screening, allowing timely support for children who require special attention. This initiative is complemented by extensive training for educators, ensuring that they are equipped to identify and support children with learning disabilities.

To ensure school readiness, a School Readiness Program has been implemented, providing resources, health checks, and developmental assessments to prepare

children for grade 1. This initiative ensures that children are well-equipped academically and socially as they begin their formal education journey. Additionally, for early childhood education, Foundation Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) model schools have been strengthened through detailed guidelines that enhance the quality of education at the foundational level. These guidelines have been successfully implemented across a significant number of schools, emphasizing the importance of foundational skills for future academic success. Finally, the events like seminars, conferences and workshops, encourages young minds to tackle real-world challenges in fields like agriculture, education, and healthcare. This initiative provides students with an opportunity to develop innovative solutions and present them at a state-level event, promoting creativity and problem-solving.

There are workshops and trainings under STARS project play a pivotal role in enhancing teacher training and capacity building, bridging the gap between education and school-to-work transition. These workshops provide educators with modern pedagogical tools, exposure to innovative teaching methods. By focusing on experiential learning and outcome-based education, teachers are better equipped to guide the students towards holistic development and skill acquisition. Together, these initiatives under the STARS project represent a comprehensive approach to improving the quality of education, supporting both students and educators, and fostering a conducive learning environment.

(e): Total Approvals and Expenditure Status under the STARS project (till F.Y. 2024-25)

(Rs in crore)

State Name	Total Central Releases	Total State Releases	Total Releases	Expenditure*	% Expenditure of Total Releases
C1	C2	C3	C4 = C2+C3	C5	C6 = C5/C4*100
Himachal Pradesh	393.67	43.74	437.41	343.86	78.61 %
Kerala	292.54	195.03	487.57	356.24	73.06 %
Madhya Pradesh	169.28	112.85	282.13	252.82	89.61 %
Maharashtra	303.86	202.57	506.43	393.59	77.74 %
Odisha	432.17	288.11	720.28	520.14	72.21 %
Rajasthan	393.73	262.49	656.22	512.93	78.16 %
Total	1985.25	1104.79	3090.04	2379.58	77.01 %

* Approvals and Expenditure incurred by states include both central as well as state share

FINANCIAL OUTFLOW BY STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

3310. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to address the significant financial outflow of approximately \$70 billion by Indian students studying abroad by 2025, particularly about educational opportunities available within the country;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plan to leverage its relationship with Canada to create more educational partnerships and opportunities for Indian students, thereby reducing the need for them to pursue studies abroad;
- (c) whether the Government is taking measures to enhance the quality of higher education in the country with regard to fund outflow by Indian students in other countries, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessments on the opportunity costs associated with this financial outflow, particularly in terms of lost potential economic contributions from these students if they were educated in the country;
- and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (e): Studies abroad are a matter of individual will and choice. Government of India has taken comprehensive action to ensure availability of high-quality education at every level in India. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was

framed and approved by the Government of India to transform and improve the quality of education in the country. The key aspects of NEP 2020 include, moving towards multidisciplinary and holistic education, institutional autonomy, promotion of quality research through establishment of National Research Foundation, skill development, continuous professional development of teachers, integration of technology, internationalisation of higher education, multidisciplinary curricula, engaging pedagogy, blended assessment and promotion of Indian languages and Indian Knowledge Systems.

Government of India has undertaken several initiatives to ensure availability of quality education in the higher education domain through infrastructure upgradation of the institutions, accreditation of institutions and courses, promotion of research and innovation and augmenting the digital initiatives. Some of the initiatives are:

- Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)/ Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) scheme provides financial support to State Governments under three components, (i) Enhancing quality and excellence in select state universities, (ii) Infrastructure grants to universities, and (iii) multi-disciplinary education and research universities (MERU).
- PM VidyaLaxmi Scheme aims to provide support to any student getting admission in quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs).

- Promotion of accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) through **National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)** to ensure quality education.
- To assess the qualitative competence of the programs offered by educational institution from diploma level to post-graduate level by **National Board of Accreditation (NBA)**.
- Established **8 Research Parks** at premier institutions to serve as hubs for innovation, knowledge creation and have research collaboration with top-rated industries, to enable entrepreneurship and incubation of students and building strong academic linkages.
- Established Anusandhan National Research Foundation which aims to seed, grow and promote research and development (RandD) and foster a culture of research and innovation throughout India's universities, colleges, research institutions, and RandD laboratories.
- **Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)** to encourage research collaboration between top Indian Institutes with the premier foreign institutes;
- **One Nation, One Subscription** initiative to provide centralized access to high-quality academic resources, research papers, and journals to students, researchers, and educators across the country;

- To ensure high quality educational content to every learner through **SWAYAM, SWAYAM Plus etc:**
- Establishment of three AI Centres of Excellence (CoE) focused on Healthcare, Agriculture, and Sustainable Cities.

Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has also taken several initiatives to enhance the quality of education, including financial support to HEIs. Some of the important initiatives are **regulations for setting up and operation of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India (FHEIs)**, Academic collaboration for **Joint/Dual/Twinning degree programmes**, Guidelines for **Internship/Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Program**, establishment of **Research and Development Cells in HEIs**, promoted the concept of **Professor of Practice**, **Accessibility guidelines and standards for Higher Educational Institutions and Universities**, started **UTSAH Portal** (Undertaking Transformative Strategies and Actions in Higher Education) to track achievements of NEP 2020, **issued Curriculum and Guidelines on Life Skills** (Jeevan Kaushal) 2.0, **Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Programme**, etc.

As informed by Ministry of External Affairs, Cooperation in the field of education between India and Canada is facilitated through various mechanisms, including Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), individual partnerships between

educational and research institutions, student and teacher exchanges, among other initiatives.

'Study in India' (SII) program is a flagship initiative launched in 2018 to promote Indian education and making India as a preferred destination for Higher Education. Third party assessment was done in 2020 encompassing areas like Quality of Education in India, Gaining International Exposure, High reputation and fame/Ranking of the Institution and Value of the course and availability of specific course. Subsequently, SII Program was revamped and continued for the period 2021-2026. Further, to facilitate seamless movement of foreign students to India, Study in India (SII) portal <https://studyinindia.gov.in> was launched on 3rd August 2023.

किसी जिले में एक से अधिक केवी की स्थापना

3311. श्री इमरान मसूद:
श्री के. गोपीनाथ:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) किसी जिले या संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवी) स्थापित किए जाने के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं;

(ख) क्या एक ही जिले या संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक से अधिक केवी स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सहारनपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में केवी खोलने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या केवी में विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश के लिए कोई संसद सदस्य कोटा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार की योजना होसूर, बंगलुरु में तमिल, तेलुगु और अंग्रेजी भाषाओं के साथ नया केवी खोलने का है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

(क) और (ख): केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्धसैनिक बलों के कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित स्थानांतरित होने वाले केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं, ताकि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक सामान्य कार्यक्रम संचालित किया जा सके। नए केवि खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/ राज्य सरकारों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) के प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार नए केवि की स्थापना के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता हो। प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अध्यक्षीन होते हैं। केवि राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ जिला/ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मानदंडों पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, सहारनपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र में नया केवि खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में स्वीकृत कक्षा क्षमता से अधिक विवेकाधीन कोटे में वृद्धि के कारण केवि में प्रवेश प्रक्रिया का प्रबंधन जटिल हो गया था और छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) में वृद्धि के कारण लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे थे। परिणामस्वरूप, इसे तर्कसंगत बनाने और वांछित शिक्षण परिणाम प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से, माननीय संसद सदस्यों, विद्यालय प्रबंधन समिति के अध्यक्ष, केविसं के कर्मचारियों के पोते-पोतियों और सेवानिवृत्त केविसं कर्मचारियों के बच्चों आदि के लिए कई विवेकाधीन कोटे समाप्त कर दिए गए हैं।

(ड) और (च): केविसं से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, होसुर में नया केवि खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

किसान क्रेडिट ऋण के लिए विधिक रिपोर्ट की बाध्यता

3312. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि बैंकों से किसान क्रेडिट ऋण लेने वाले किसानों के लिए बैंकों ने अधिवक्ताओं के माध्यम से विधिक रिपोर्ट अधिदेश दिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कार्रवाई किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसी कार्रवाई के क्या तर्क हैं जबकि किसानों की भूमि से संबंधित पूरा डेटा ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध है;
- (ग) बैंकों द्वारा ऐसा कोई नियम न होने के बावजूद भी ऋण देते समय ऐसी रिपोर्ट की माँग किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है कि बैंकों द्वारा विधिक रिपोर्ट की माँग किए जाने के कारण किसानों को वित्तीय हानि होती है;

- (ड.) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा बैंको की ऐसी बाध्यता को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;
और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (च): किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) योजना के अंतर्गत 1.6 लाख रुपये तक की राशि का संपार्श्विक मुक्त अल्पावधि फसल ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है और इस सीमा तक केसीसी ऋण लेने के लिए किसी भी कानूनी रिपोर्ट की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। तत्पश्चात् आरबीआई ने विकासात्मक और विनियामकीय नीतियों के संबंध में दिनांक 6.12.2024 के अपने वक्तव्य के माध्यम से केसीसी ऋण के अंतर्गत संपार्श्विक मुक्त ऋण की सीमा को बढ़ाकर 2 लाख रुपये कर दिया है। इसके अलावा, वित्तीय सेवाएँ विभाग ने बैंक को 3 लाख रुपये तक के केसीसी ऋण के लिए प्रोसेसिंग, दस्तावेजीकरण, निरीक्षण और अन्य सेवा प्रभागों से छूट देने का सलाह दिया है।

संपार्श्विक मुक्त सीमा से अधिक राशि के किसान क्रेडिट ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए भूमि अभिलेख दस्तावेजों की प्रामाणिकता की पुष्टि करने के लिए विधिक राय ली जाती है। विधिक रिपोर्ट मुख्यतया निम्नांकित सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ली जाती है:-

- (i) आवेदकों का सही और यथार्थ स्वामित्व।
- (ii) भूमि का ऋण-भार से मुक्त होना।
- (iii) भूमि पर कोई वाद-विवाद/ स्थगन आदेश।
- (iv) भूमि पर उधारकर्ता का वास्तविक कब्जा।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्मार्ट क्लासरूम

3313. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश विशेष रूप से भिंड जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्मार्ट कक्षाओं से सुसज्जित स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा स्मार्ट कक्षाओं हेतु स्कूलों के चयन के लिए अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया/मानदंड क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की स्थापना के लिए चिह्नित किए गए सरकारी स्कूलों की सूची क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्कूलवार कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में 2,041 स्कूल स्मार्ट कक्षाओं से सुसज्जित हुए हैं और भिंड जिले में 22 स्कूलों में स्मार्ट कक्षाएं स्थापित की गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 से समग्र शिक्षा - स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। यह स्कूल शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए प्री-स्कूल से बारहवीं कक्षा तक का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम है और इसका उद्देश्य स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर समावेशी और समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।

समग्र शिक्षा के स्मार्ट कक्षा घटक में छठी से बारहवीं कक्षा तक के सभी सरकारी और सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल शामिल हैं। इस घटक के तहत स्कूलों में स्मार्ट कक्षाएं स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

प्रदान की जाती है जिसमें इंटरैक्टिव डिजिटल बोर्ड/डिस्प्ले यूनिट, ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम (ओएस), एलसीडी/एलईडी/प्लाज्मा स्क्रीन, प्रिंटर, स्कैनर, लैपटॉप/टैबलेट/डेस्कटॉप आदि शामिल हैं।

आर्थिक प्रावधान: स्मार्ट कक्षाओं (प्रति स्कूल 2 स्मार्ट कक्षाएं) के लिए गैर-आवर्ती अनुदान 2.40 लाख रुपये और आवर्ती अनुदान 38000 रुपये (ई-कॉन्टेंट और डिजिटल संसाधन, बिजली के प्रभार सहित) है।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना- समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत डिजिटल पहल घटक के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराती है। तथापि, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अतिरिक्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, भिंड जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की स्थापना के लिए चिन्हित किए गए सरकारी स्कूलों और सरकार द्वारा खर्च की गई राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

भिंड जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्मार्ट क्लासरूम की स्थापना के लिए चिन्हित सरकारी स्कूलों और सरकार द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	स्कूल का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	वार्षिक व्यय (लाख में)
1	राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय कचनावकलां	2021-22	2.4
2	राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय मेहगांव	2021-22	2.4
3	राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय नुन्हद	2021-22	2.4

4	राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय सरसाई	2021-22	2.4
5	राजकीय उच्चतर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय बिलाओ	2021-22	2.4
6	राजकीय उच्चतर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय लहरोली	2021-22	2.4
7	राजकीय उच्चतर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय नुन्हाटा (हवलदार सिंह का पुरा)	2021-22	2.4
8	राजकीय उच्चतर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय चंदूपुरा	2021-22	2.4
9	राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय रहवलिउबारी	2021-22	2.4
10	राजकीय उच्चतर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय जामसाड़ा	2021-22	2.4
11	राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय प्रतापपुरा	2021-22	2.4
12	राजकीय उच्चतर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय चौमोहो	2021-22	2.4
13	राजकीय उच्चतर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय शेरपुर	2021-22	2.4

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) INFLOW

3314. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of Foreign Direct Investment in the country during the last ten years, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Eluru district and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) the details of the countries which have invested through Foreign Direct Investments in the country and particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last ten years, sector-wise;

- (c) the details of the proposed, under construction and completed projects fully funded by foreign direct investment in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Eluru district in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase Foreign Direct Investment in the country during the last ten years, if so, the details thereof especially in electronic components, textile manufacturing and healthcare services?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

- (a) Total FDI inflow includes equity inflow, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re-invested earnings and other capital. Country/Sector/State/District –wise data is maintained only for equity component of FDI inflow. The total FDI inflow in India during April, 2014 to September, 2024 is USD 709.8 Billion. Further, the state and the district-wise data is maintained with effect from October, 2019. Accordingly, the state-wise FDI equity inflow in the country and district-wise details of FDI equity inflow in Andhra Pradesh reported during October, 2019 to September, 2024 are enclosed as **Statement I** and **Statement II** respectively.
- (b) The country-wise and the sector-wise details of FDI equity inflow in the country during April, 2014 to September, 2024 and in Andhra Pradesh

reported during October, 2019 to September, 2024 are enclosed as **Statement III, Statement IV, Statement V** and **Statement VI** respectively.

- (c) Project based data of Foreign Direct Investment is not maintained.
- (d) To promote Foreign Direct Investment, the Government has put in place an investor friendly policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. More than 90% of FDI inflow is received under the automatic route. India continues to open up its economy to global investors by raising FDI limits, removing regulatory barriers, developing infrastructure and improving business environment. Subject to the provisions of FDI policy, foreign investment in manufacturing sector is under automatic route. Brief of FDI reforms from 2014 is enclosed as **Statement VII**.

STATEMENT I

STATE-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOW IN INDIA (From October 2019 to September 2024)

Sr. No.	State Name	Amount of FDI Equity Inflow (in USD Million)
1	MAHARASHTRA	82,638.08
2	KARNATAKA	54,573.73
3	GUJARAT	43,149.95
4	DELHI	34,920.48
5	TAMIL NADU	12,560.52
6	HARYANA	11,042.92

7	TELANGANA	9,314.00
8	JHARKHAND	2,667.10
9	RAJASTHAN	2,492.33
10	WEST BENGAL	1,723.00
11	UTTAR PRADESH	1,700.63
12	KERALA	1,288.93
13	PUNJAB	1,197.93
14	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,085.59
15	MADHYA PRADESH	594.29
16	HIMACHAL PRADESH	298.31
17	BIHAR	215.57
18	UTTARAKHAND	209.97
19	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	179.29
20	GOA	174.79
21	ODISHA	172.32
22	CHANDIGARH	111.00
23	CHHATTISGARH	92.26
24	PUDUCHERRY	68.35
25	State Not Indicated	32.93
26	ASSAM	22.68
27	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7.03
28	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1.23
29	TRIPURA	1.23
30	MEGHALAYA	1.17
31	LADAKH	0.22
32	NAGALAND	0.06
33	MANIPUR	0.0006
	Gross-Total	262,537.90

STATEMENT II

DISTRICT-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOW IN ANDHRA PRADESH (From October 2019 to September 2024):

Sr. No.	District Name	Amount of FDI Equity Inflow (in USD Million)
1	ANANTAPPUR	75.22
2	CHITTOOR	446.35
3	CUDDAPAH	0.05
4	EAST GODAVARI	9.57
5	WEST GODAVARI	0.44
6	GUNTUR	11.64
7	KRISHNA	148.04
8	KURNOOL	0.03
9	NELLORE	184.34
10	PRAKASAM	0.18
11	SRIKAKULAM	0.001
12	VISAKHAPATNAM	209.06
13	VIZIANAGARAM	0.68
	Total	1,085.59

STATEMENT III

COUNTRY-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOW IN INDIA (From April 2014 to September 2024):

Sr. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of FDI Equity Inflow (in USD million)
1	Singapore	142,028.65

2	Mauritius	98,662.95
3	U.S.A	55,842.40
4	Netherland	41,027.27
5	Japan	26,849.01
6	UAE	19,297.00
7	Cayman Islands	14,498.94
8	United Kingdom	14,395.78
9	Germany	8,373.20
10	Switzerland	8,017.88
11	France	7,484.79
12	Cyprus	6,811.95
13	South Korea	4,948.38
14	Luxembourg	4,016.98
15	Canada	3,617.92
16	Hong Kong	3,557.86
17	Saudi Arabia	3,186.77
18	Belgium	3,178.50
19	Spain	2,437.89
20	Italy	2,149.32
21	China	2,103.60

22	British Virginia	1,610.79
23	Sweden	1,563.31
24	Qatar	1,499.01
25	Thailand	1,278.86
26	Ireland	1,246.79
27	Denmark	988.83
28	Taiwan	947.34
29	Australia	907.70
30	Bermuda	896.23
31	Russia	814.79
32	Norway	702.98
33	Malaysia	600.36
34	IFSC, India	586.34
35	Virgin Islands(US)	529.67
36	Philippines	464.71
37	Austria	458.25
38	South Africa	396.26
39	Finland	282.45
40	Mexico	256.49
41	Israel	250.98

42	Oman	242.50
43	Guernsey	235.12
44	Bahrain	154.41
45	Turkey	153.00
46	JERSEY	144.19
47	Poland	109.59
48	Portugal	98.76
49	Liechtenstein	96.42
50	Czech Republic	88.07
51	Seychelles	77.10
52	Samoa	76.96
53	Kuwait	71.73
54	Sri Lanka	68.23
55	Panama	57.00
56	Cambodia	50.48
57	Indonesia	47.20
58	New Zealand	45.40
59	Brunei Darussalam	39.10
60	Brazil	30.05
61	Channel Islands	27.18

62	Bahamas	26.11
63	Chile	23.22
64	Slovakia	18.93
65	Greece	18.29
66	Belarus	16.72
67	Country Details Awaited	15.84
68	Hungary	15.82
69	MOZAMBIQUE	15.67
70	Malta	15.52
71	Bulgaria	14.61
72	Vietnam	12.45
73	Korea(North)	11.56
74	Barbados	11.08
75	Colombia	10.07
76	St Vincent	10.06
77	Kenya	9.39
78	Uganda	9.39
79	Botswana	9.19
80	Ukraine	8.86
81	Egypt	8.41

82	Iceland	8.26
83	Romania	6.91
84	Maldives	6.47
85	Nigeria	5.64
86	East Africa	5.60
87	Nepal	4.93
88	MARSHALL ISLANDS	4.80
89	Morocco	4.36
90	Estonia	3.74
91	Peru	3.62
92	Monaco	3.49
93	Slovenia	3.40
94	St Lucia	3.15
95	Jordan	3.14
96	AZERBAIJAN	2.91
97	Georgia	2.86
98	Lebanon	2.81
99	Gibraltar	2.68
100	Afghanistan	2.54
101	State of Palestine	2.41

102	Vanuatu	2.26
103	Tanzania	2.08
104	Uruguay	1.86
105	Belize	1.85
106	Ghana	1.72
107	TAJIKISTAN	1.37
108	Lithuania	1.26
109	Trinidad and Tobago	1.24
110	Kazakhstan	1.17
111	Malawi	1.17
112	Iran	0.89
113	West Indies	0.88
114	Algeria	0.79
115	Swaziland	0.74
116	Latvia	0.73
117	Tunisia	0.64
118	West Africa	0.56
119	BENIN	0.55
120	Serbia	0.54
121	Togo Republic	0.32

122	Jamaica	0.29
123	Liberia	0.28
124	VATICAN CITY	0.27
125	GABON	0.26
126	Croatia	0.25
127	Honduras	0.25
128	SURINAME	0.21
129	Zambia	0.20
130	Argentina	0.19
131	Anguilla	0.16
132	MAURITANIA	0.16
133	St Kitts and Nevis	0.13
134	Sierra Leone	0.11
135	Costa Rica	0.11
136	Cook Island	0.09
137	Iraq	0.08
138	Zimbabwe	0.08
139	Yemen	0.07
140	Turks and Caicos Islands	0.07
141	Angola	0.07

142	Myanmar	0.06
143	Djibouti	0.05
144	Bangladesh	0.05
145	COTE DIVOIRE	0.05
146	Fiji Island	0.04
147	Congo (DR)	0.04
148	Moldova	0.03
149	Cape Verde	0.01
150	Puerto Rico	0.01
151	Niue Island	0.01
152	Armenia	0.008
153	Venezuela	0.005
154	ETHIOPIA	0.005
155	SAN MARINO	0.003
156	DOMINICAN REP	0.003
157	TURKMENISTAN	0.002
158	Syria	0.002
159	Sudan	0.001
160	SAN TOME AND PRINCIPE	0.001
161	ECUADOR	0.001

162	NRI ***	0.0007
163	Kyrgyzstan	0.0007
164	SENEGAL	0.0006
165	MACEDONIA	0.0005
166	Rwanda	0.0004
167	Mali Republic	0.00001
	Gross-Total	491,072.92

STATEMENT IV

SECTOR-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOW IN INDIA (From April 2014 to September 2024):

Sr. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Equity Inflow (in USD million)
1	Computer Software and Hardware	94,259.83
2	Services Sector (fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/business, Outsourcing, Randd, Courier, Tech. Testing And Analysis, Other)	75,728.36
3	Trading	40,819.12
4	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	32,666.60
5	Automobile Industry	27,399.58
6	Telecommunications	25,832.84
7	Non-conventional Energy	16,978.20
8	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	13,205.71

9	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	11,450.38
10	Hotel and Tourism	11,006.32
11	Power	10,659.37
12	Metallurgical Industries	9,987.97
13	Electrical Equipment's	9,548.95
14	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	8,914.80
15	Education	8,678.56
16	Consultancy Services	7,831.07
17	Information and Broadcasting (including Print Media)	7,702.05
18	Food Processing Industries	7,161.96
19	Miscellaneous Industries	5,839.52
20	Sea Transport	5,391.67
21	Cement And Gypsum Products	5,033.07
22	Retail Trading	4,630.91
23	Industrial Machinery	4,443.09
24	Electronics	4,342.45
25	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Construction-development Projects	3,457.33
26	Air Transport (including Air Freight)	3,437.22
27	Textiles (including Dyed, printed)	3,140.43
28	Medical And Surgical Appliances	2,957.98
29	Petroleum and Natural Gas	2,705.42
30	Fermentation Industries	2,537.46
31	Mining	2,497.99
32	Printing of Books (including Litho Printing Industry)	2,168.58
33	Rubber Goods	2,139.44
34	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	2,063.19

35	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	1,918.25
36	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	1,745.90
37	Agriculture Services	1,407.58
38	Agricultural Machinery	1,401.51
39	Glass	947.23
40	Railway Related Components	920.94
41	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	888.91
42	Paper And Pulp (including Paper Products)	848.14
43	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	698.52
44	Machine Tools	568.34
45	Fertilizers	418.59
46	Earth-moving Machinery	384.69
47	Ceramics	358.42
48	Scientific Instruments	328.38
49	Boilers And Steam Generating Plants	315.07
50	Glue And Gelatin	236.26
51	Commercial, Office and Household Equipment's	214.62
52	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	201.91
53	Sugar	193.22
54	Timber Products	174.81
55	Tea And Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	155.65
56	Dye-stuffs	85.21
57	Industrial Instruments	22.52
58	Defence Industries	16.80
59	Ports	1.90
60	Coir	1.36
61	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.75
	Gross-Total	4,91,072.92

STATEMENT V**COUNTRY-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOW IN ANDHRA PRADESH (From October 2019 to September 2024):**

Sr. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of FDI Equity Inflow (in USD Million)
1	Singapore	321.28
2	Japan	286.32
3	Mauritius	98.57
4	South Korea	92.31
5	U.S.A	72.99
6	Taiwan	66.15
7	Netherland	21.89
8	Luxembourg	17.71
9	Germany	16.45
10	Italy	12.59
11	China	11.09
12	UAE	9.46
13	British Virginia	9.06
14	Austria	8.86
15	Hong Kong	7.77
16	Russia	6.18
17	Samoa	5.03
18	France	4.86
19	Belgium	3.43
20	Switzerland	3.34
21	United Kingdom	2.83
22	Oman	2.32
23	Australia	1.18

24	Norway	1.03
25	Kenya	0.68
26	Sweden	0.60
27	Cayman Islands	0.49
28	Bahrain	0.45
29	Thailand	0.37
30	Cyprus	0.12
31	Canada	0.07
32	Mexico	0.03
33	Israel	0.03
34	Sri Lanka	0.03
35	Tanzania	0.02
36	Indonesia	0.001
37	Turkey	0.001
38	Denmark	0.001
39	Armenia	0.001
40	Malaysia	0.001
41	Spain	0.00001
	Gross-Total	1,085.59

STATEMENT VI

SECTOR-WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOW IN ANDHRA PRADESH (From October 2019 to September 2024):

Sr. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Equity Inflow (in USD Million)
1	Industrial Machinery	243.58
2	Metallurgical Industries	138.75

3	Electronics	112.53
4	Consultancy Services	88.23
5	Automobile Industry	78.64
6	Services Sector (fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/business, Outsourcing, Randd, Courier, Tech. Testing And Analysis, Other)	71.64
7	Electrical Equipments	56.44
8	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	47.96
9	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	43.37
10	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	31.01
11	Ceramics	22.63
12	Information and Broadcasting (including Print Media)	17.71
13	Food Processing Industries	17.47
14	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	16.84
15	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	16.58
16	Computer Software and Hardware	14.77
17	Textiles (including Dyed,printed)	14.36
18	Agriculture Services	7.92
19	Trading	7.02
20	Medical And Surgical Appliances	6.54
21	Miscellaneous Industries	6.35
22	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	4.73
23	Tea And Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	3.97
24	Paper And Pulp (including Paper Products)	3.10
25	Non-conventional Energy	2.43
26	Rubber Goods	2.29
27	Sea Transport	1.44
28	Education	1.43

29	Hotel and Tourism	1.33
30	Defence Industries	0.98
31	Mining	0.70
32	Glass	0.57
33	Machine Tools	0.53
34	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	0.52
35	Air Transport (including Air Freight)	0.40
36	Timber Products	0.33
37	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	0.28
38	Retail Trading	0.15
39	Cement And Gypsum Products	0.08
40	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	0.02
41	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure And Construction-development Projects	0.001
42	Telecommunications	0.001
43	Printing of Books (including Litho Printing Industry)	0.00003
44	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	0.00001
	Gross-Total	1,085.59

STATEMENT VII

Brief of FDI reforms since 2014:

2014

- i. Increased FDI cap in Defence sector from 26% to 49%
- ii. 100% FDI under automatic route permitted in Railway infra projects

- iii. FDI conditions eased in Construction-Development Sector

2015

- i. Carve out created to allow 100% FDI under automatic route in manufacture of medical devices
- ii. FDI limit in insurance sector raised from 26% to 49%
- iii. Opened up Pension sector for FDI. Upto 26% under automatic route and upto 49% in Government route
- iv. Composite caps introduced under FDI Policy to provide for other forms of foreign investment
- v. “Warrants” included as capital instruments
- vi. 100% FDI permitted in White Label ATM operations
- vii. FDI Policy liberalized/ simplified in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Broadcasting Services, Civil Aviation, Construction Development, Credit Information Companies, Defence, Duty free shops, Limited Liability Partnership (LLPs), Manufacturing, Mining, Single Brand Retail Trading, Wholesale trading.

2016

- i. FDI up to 49% permitted under automatic route in Insurance Sector.

- ii. FDI up to 49% permitted under automatic route in Pension Sector.
- iii. Guidelines issued on FDI in e-Commerce.
- iv. FDI up to 100% permitted under automatic route in Asset Reconstruction Companies.
- v. Conditions eased in Aquaculture, apiculture, etc.
- vi. FDI up to 100% permitted under automatic route in Regulated Financial Services and under approval in Unregulated/partially regulated financial services.

2017

- i. FDI conditions reviewed in infrastructure companies in Securities Market.

2018

- i. FDI Policy reviewed under various Sectors. FDI up to 100% under automatic route permitted in Single Brand Retail Trading.
- ii. Clarity provided on FDI in e-Commerce Sector.

2019

- i. 100% FDI under automatic route permitted for sale of **coal** and other coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure like coal washery, crushing etc.

- ii. In **Manufacturing** sector, 100% FDI under automatic route allowed in contract manufacturing on Principal to Principal or Principal to Agent basis.
- iii. **Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT)**- Local Sourcing norms eased in SBRT Sector.
- iv. In **digital media**, 26% FDI has been permitted under government route for uploading/ streaming of News and Current Affairs. Earlier 49% in TV channels and 26% Print media already allowed.

2020

- i. 100% FDI permitted in Insurance Intermediaries like insurance brokers, consultants, TPAs, Surveyors and Loss Assessors etc. 49% FDI allowed for insurance companies through automatic route.
- ii. FDI in Air Transport Service permitted up to 100% under automatic route by NRIs. For others the cap for automatic remains at 49% under automatic route and 100% via Government route.
- iii. Press Note-3 of 2020 notified in respect of Investment from Countries sharing Land Borders with India
- iv. FDI in defence sector has been allowed up to 74% through automatic route (from earlier 49%) for companies seeking new industrial licenses. FDI beyond 74% and up to 100% permitted under Government route.

2021

- i. FDI in Insurance Companies increased from 49% to 74% under the automatic route and foreign ownership and control allowed with safeguards.
- ii. Investment by NRI(s) on non- repatriation basis are deemed to be domestic investments at par with residents.
- iii. FDI up to 100% under automatic route permitted in PSUs of PNG sector, where Government has accorded an 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment.
- iv. 100% FDI in Telecom Sector allowed under Automatic Route.

2022

- i. 20% FDI allowed in Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) under automatic route.

2024

- i. FDI Policy liberalized in Space Sector.

PROMOTION OF HIGH-DEMAND AND NON-TRADITIONAL CAREERS**3315. SHRI RAJU BISTA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to promote high-demand and non- traditional careers and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has planned/initiated policies for empowering adolescent girls and women for high-demand and non-traditional careers and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to study the impact of such policies;
- (c) the details of the new infrastructural development projects carried out by the Government during the last five years for promotion of skill training institutes;
- (d) the amount of budget utilized for carrying out the infrastructural developmental projects in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Uttar Dinajpur districts; and
- (e) the data on the number of the National Skills Training Institutes currently operational in the country along with the infrastructural standing of such institutes globally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan

Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society including women, across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

PMKVY 4.0 offers training in various high demand and non-traditional sectors like information technology, healthcare, renewable energy, and logistics. In collaboration with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), the high-growth industries have been identified and sector-specific skill programs have been designed, ensuring their relevance for economy. Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.

Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE has also introduced 29 new age /future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Mechatronics, Internet of Things, Cybersecurity, Semiconductor, etc.

(b) To encourage participation of women in skill development programs, special provisions have been made for meeting expenditure on conveyance and boarding and lodging. Further, PMKVY 4.0 prioritizes and provides special focus to projects

that emphasize women as primary beneficiaries. Training programs in sectors like Electronics, Retail, Healthcare, Beauty and Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women. Special projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities for rural women to participate and benefit from skill development schemes. This inclusive approach ensures significant representation and benefit for women in skill training programs across the country. Under JSS Scheme, the focus is being given to women and other vulnerable sections. Women constitute more than 80% of beneficiaries under JSS.

Also, there are 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTI) and more than 300 ITIs exclusively for women. Government of India approved 30% reservation of seats for women candidates in all ITIs (Govt. and Private) in all courses and these seats could be filled based on the general reservation policy of each respective State/UTs.

As per the evaluation study of PMKVY by NITI Aayog, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers. The evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries who got

employment or were self-employed after the JSS training. The study finds that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (out of which 6.7% are self-employed). Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries.

(c): The skill training centres are set up as per the need basis by MSDE. Details of skill training centres under the schemes of MSDE are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): Funds are not released directly to the districts under above mentioned schemes. Under PMKVY and JSS schemes, funds are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under JSS scheme, funds are released directly to Non-Governmental Organizations. Under NAPS, the establishments are incentivized by way of stipend support. Day to day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/ UT Administration.

(e): At present, there are 33 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) including 19 NSTI (Women) running across the country. Under Craft Instructor Training

Scheme (CITS), comprehensive training is provided in both hands-on skills and training methodology to the instructor trainees to make them conversant with techniques of transferring hands-on skills and train skilled manpower. NSTIs are premier institutions in India for training of trainers for the skill development programs.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of skill training institutes established/engaged under schemes of MSDE

State/UT	PMKVY Centres	JSS Centres	NAPS Establishments	ITI	
				Govt. ITIs	Pvt. ITIs
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	1	15	3	1
Andhra Pradesh	405	6	1,097	85	437
Arunachal Pradesh	85	0	22	7	0
Assam	811	6	923	31	16
Bihar	588	21	505	150	1,231
Chandigarh	9	1	153	2	0
Chhattisgarh	196	14	303	120	112
Delhi	204	3	5,768	18	36
Goa	8	1	473	11	2
Gujarat	367	8	12,040	278	233
Haryana	597	2	5,689	160	227
Himachal Pradesh	198	11	703	128	145
Jammu And Kashmir	650	1	517	49	1
Jharkhand	237	13	418	77	274

Karnataka	425	12	2,260	275	1,230
Kerala	138	9	1,796	149	315
Ladakh	11	0	16	3	0
Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	1,465	29	1,078	195	826
Maharashtra	659	21	8,639	422	625
Manipur	161	4	22	10	0
Meghalaya	97	1	36	7	1
Mizoram	96	1	19	3	0
Nagaland	89	1	20	9	0
Odisha	304	29	707	75	451
Puducherry	19	0	232	8	7
Punjab	603	2	882	116	234
Rajasthan	1,565	9	921	184	1,420
Sikkim	37	0	67	4	0
Tamil Nadu	552	9	2,724	93	411
Telangana	143	6	1,243	66	237
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	9	2	123	4	0
Tripura	148	2	95	20	2
Uttar Pradesh	2,838	47	6,171	292	2,990
Uttarakhand	224	8	696	104	80
West Bengal	325	8	1,244	168	141

STUDY ON THE SOURCES OF LOANS IN RURAL AREAS

3316. DR. SHASHI THAROOR :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any recent study on the sources of loans in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to conduct NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey-2.0 (NAFIS-2.0);
- (d) if so, the current status of NAFIS-2.0;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to promote the use of institutional loans instead of non-institutional ones in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (f): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has conducted NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS 2021-22) with the aim to collect primary data on livelihood and financial inclusion aspects of rural households. It offers a comprehensive analysis of critical areas such as income, savings, credit, insurance, pension, remittances, and financial literacy. The report of NAFIS 2021-22 was released on 09 October 2024.

Government has taken various steps to promote the use of institutional loans which *inter-alia* includes:

- (i) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was launched in 1998 with the objective to provide institutional credit to farmers in hassle free manner. The KCC product allowed farmers the required financial liquidity and enabled them to avail credit as and when needed. The facility of KCC has also been extended to animal husbandry and fisheries farmers in year 2019 to help them meet their working capital needs. As on 30 September 2024, banks have issued 7.72 crores KCC with outstanding amount of ₹9.99 lakh crore including allied activities.
- (ii) Ghar-Ghar KCC Abhiyaan campaign has been launched to achieve universal financial inclusion, ensuring that every farmer has unhindered access to credit facilities that drive their agricultural pursuits. This campaign plays a pivotal role in reaching out to non-KCC account holder PM KISAN beneficiaries and fostering the saturation of KCC Accounts among eligible PM Kisan beneficiary farmers.
- (iii) The limit for collateral free agricultural loans has been raised from ₹ 1.6 lakhs to ₹ 2 lakhs, vide Reserve Bank of India Circular FIDD.CO.FSD.BC.No. 10/05.05.010/2024-25 dated December 06, 2024 (copy enclosed) issued to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (including RRBs and SFBs), StCBs and DCCBs.
- (iv) Government of India launched a Central Sector Scheme "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs)" to transform small holding-based farming into a viable agri-business enterprise and to increase the net income of farmers.

(v) The Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) and Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been launched to provide sustainable credit to rural households and to provide collateral-free loans to tenant/ landless farmers respectively.

(vi) The Government has formulated the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines according to which banks have to provide 18% of their total loans to agriculture and allied sector with a sub target of 10% fixed for small and marginal farmers.

(vii) The Government has been fixing annual targets for Ground Level Agriculture Credit. Further, in order to ensure increased credit flow to animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries activities, the Government also provides a sub-target for these activities. For FY 2024-25, a sub-target of Rs. 4.20 lakh crore has been fixed for these activities within the overall agri credit target of Rs. 27.50 lakh crore.

(viii) In terms of RBI Circular dated 26.08.2008, banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of 'no dues' certificate for small loans upto ₹ 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share croppers and the like and instead obtain self-declaration from the borrower. In order to overcome the problem faced by the banks in lending to landless laborers, share-croppers and oral lessees due to the absence of documents verifying their identity and status, banks have been advised to accept certificates provided by local administration/ Panchayati Raj Institutions regarding the cultivation of crops in case of loans to landless laborers, share-croppers and oral lessees.

किसानों को वितरित ऋण

3317. श्री अरूण कुमार सागर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय, निजी और सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश के किसानों को बांटे गए ऋणों का और उन पर ली जाने वाली ब्याज दर का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) माफ किए गए ऋण और इसके अंतर्गत किसानों को प्रदान की गई सरकारी सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, सहकारी बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) द्वारा संवितरित किए गए कृषि ऋण का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

किसानों को किफायती ऋण तक निर्बाध पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशकों जैसे कृषि निवेशों की खरीद के लिए किसानों की कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और फसल उत्पादन और संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए नकदी निकालने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा 7% ब्याज दर पर किसानों को 3 लाख रुपये तक का अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है। भारत सरकार संशोधित ब्याज सहायता योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत ऋणों के समय पर पुनर्भुगतान के लिए किसानों को 3% का त्वरित पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआई) भी प्रदान करती है। अतः किसानों के लिए प्रभावी ब्याज दर 4% है। उपर्युक्त 3 लाख रुपए के लिए ब्याज दर बैंकों द्वारा वाणिज्यिक आधार पर निधियों की सीमांत लागत आधारित उधार दर (एमसीएलआर), जोखिम प्रीमियम आदि के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है।

पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई किसान ऋण माफी योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, सहकारी बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) द्वारा संवितरित किए गए कृषि ऋण का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं	राज्य	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22			वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23			वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24		
		वाणिज्यिक बैंक	सहकारी बैंक	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	वाणिज्यिक बैंक	सहकारी बैंक	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	वाणिज्यिक बैंक	सहकारी बैंक	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	299	11	-	390	12	-	428	9	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,57,530	17,496	31,134	1,85,157	17,223	36,807	2,41,636	15,564	43,297
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	103	21	14	624	2	11	843	72	35
4	असम	7,923	30	1,361	7,015	57	1,990	9,180	73	2,311
5	बिहार	28,176	40,819	18,093	29,759	8,979	14,257	39,426	7,080	23,816
6	चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1,229	0.10	-	1,635	0.15	-	1,938	-	-
7	छत्तीसगढ़	15,544	2,940	841	20,682	6,595	1,989	23,870	8,089	1,879
8	दिल्ली	18,148	0.02	-	19,350	0.08	-	24,157	-	-
9	डीएनएचडीडी*	233	-	-	342	-	-	393	-	-
10	गोवा	1,436	38	-	1,751	153	-	2,397	31	-
11	गुजरात	77,391	19,103	6,624	91,572	20,974	7,984	1,09,269	22,398	9,493
12	हरियाणा	44,974	12,408	9,690	57,955	12,954	10,896	64,440	12,741.86	12,214.60
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,895	2,203	1,427	6,711	2,621	1,670	6,910	2,702.71	2,015.07
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	13,472	6	806	12,062	7	1,083	11,641	11.90	970.71
15	झारखंड	8,326	14	1,461	10,454	17	1,700	20,662	13	1,435
16	कर्नाटक	1,02,755	20,354	16,294	1,30,345	22,203	19,922	1,60,838	23,451	23,327
17	केरल	91,422	8,464	14,272	1,16,430	7,403	16,402	1,37,727	4,651	18,090
18	लद्दाख	336	-	5	327	-	7	344	0.25	7
19	लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	14	-	-	23	-	-	62	-	-
20	मध्य प्रदेश	65,842	16,848	5,602	75,266	18,461	6,350	89,597	19,883	6,917
21	महाराष्ट्र	98,441	20,298	3,454	1,19,929	25,382	5,221	1,37,124	26,070	5,353
22	मणिपुर	366	12	21	577	24	45	601	14	34
23	मेघालय	198	21	53	299	35	70	345	50	84
24	मिजोरम	77	12	212	110	14	185	142	20	265
25	नागालैंड	241	33	7	295	39	6	366	37	8
26	ओडिशा	23,766	16,104	2,108	28,154	16,728	2,867	38,119	18,651	3,595
27	पुदुचेरी	3,489	2	895	4,440	1	1,132	5,687	1	1,377
28	पंजाब	56,971	10,668	6,799	72,937	10,743	7,119	75,221	10,475.31	9,991.03
29	राजस्थान	82,809	18,532	17,816	99,340	20,102	22,171	1,08,462	22,722.15	22,408.58
30	सिक्किम	214	6	-	325	16	-	392	13	-
31	तमिलनाडु	2,94,535	14,030	16,908	3,34,295	20,932	20,520	4,06,309	19,977	26,098
32	तेलंगाना	69,402	7,837	11,344	85,968	8,252	15,578	1,17,697	8,179	13,827
33	त्रिपुरा	2,672	28	460	965	124	580	1,201	831	143
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	84,212	7,804	30,152	1,04,708	8,901	37,843	1,15,783	10,711	44,896
35	उत्तराखंड	7,494	1,656	234	9,134	1,815	294	10,486	1,768	420
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	51,035	5,421	6,094	47,203	5,580	7,586	60,054	5,717	8,571

* दादर और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव
स्रोत: नाबार्ड

सीएसआर के अंतर्गत बलिया में विकास कार्यों के लिए प्रयुक्त निधि

3318. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सीएसआर के अंतर्गत विकास कार्यों हेतु निधि का आवंटन करने के लिए वर्तमान मानदंड और नियम क्या हैं;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले गांवों और कस्बों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कंपनियों ने विकास कार्य किए हैं और सीएसआर के अंतर्गत निधि का उपयोग किया गया है;

(ग) तत्संबंधी कंपनीवार, राशिवार और कार्य श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) बलिया संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत उक्त अवधि के दौरान तेल निकालने, अनुसंधान, गैस, सौर और पवन ऊर्जा सहित अन्य क्रियाकलापों में नियोजित कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर के अंतर्गत अपने लाभ से कितनी राशि व्यय करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) उक्त कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर क्रियाकलापों के लिए निर्धारित राशि पर प्राप्त ब्याज से व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा):

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत सीएसआर निधियों के आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए कानूनी ढांचा कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014

के तहत प्रदान किया गया है। अधिनियम की धारा 135 में यह अधिदेश दिया गया है कि तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 500 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक की निवल संपत्ति, या 1000 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का टर्नओवर या 5 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का शुद्ध लाभ रखने वाली प्रत्येक कंपनी को कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति के अनुसार तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में किए गए कंपनी के औसत शुद्ध लाभ का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत सीएसआर पर खर्च करना अनिवार्य है। अधिनियम की अनुसूची-VII में पात्र सीएसआर कार्यकलापों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है।

सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनियों का बोर्ड कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम 2014 को पूर्ण करने के अध्यक्षीन अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII के तहत निर्दिष्ट कोई भी कार्यकलाप प्रारंभ कर सकता है। सीएसआर ढांचा प्रकटीकरण आधारित है और सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनियों को एमसीए 21 रजिस्ट्री में वार्षिक रूप से सीएसआर कार्यकलापों का ब्यौरा फ़ाइल करना अपेक्षित है।

(ख) से (ड): मंत्रालय सीएसआर व्यय के शहर-वार और ग्राम-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखता है। कंपनी-वार, राज्य-वार, जिला-वार, विकास क्षेत्र-वार और कंपनी द्वारा कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं सहित, एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा फाइल किए गए सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े www.csr.gov.in पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं। तथापि, एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा की गई फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2020-21, 2021-22 और 2022-23 के लिए बलिया जिले में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

**बलिया जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय
(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)**

विकास क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
सशस्त्र बल, वीरांगनाएं, युद्ध विधवाएं/आश्रित	..	0.08	..
शिक्षा	..	0.08	0.81
पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	..	..	0.003
स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	..	0.54	0.04
गरीबी, भूखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	..	0.001	0.08
ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	0.05	..	..
स्वच्छ पेयजल	0.07	..	0.09
कुल	0.12	0.71	1.02

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF CRUISE BHARAT MISSION

3319. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific measures proposed to be implemented by the Government to ensure that the Cruise Bharat Mission promotes sustainable tourism practices and minimizes environmental degradation;

- (b) the details of environmental assessments conducted to evaluate the potential impacts of increased cruise tourism on marine ecosystems under Cruise Bharat Mission;
- (c) the mechanism in place to ensure that the Cruise Bharat Mission balance tourism growth with environmental sustainability; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to regulate the environmental impact of cruise operations in compliance with existing environmental laws under Cruise Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) to (d) The Cruise Bharat Mission was launched by Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways on 30th September, 2024. The mission seeks to increase the number of sea cruise tourists to 10 lakh by 2029. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not received any proposals under the Bharat Cruise Mission till date. All proposals for grant of Environmental and CRZ Clearance are examined as per due procedure prescribed under EIA Notification 2006 and CRZ Notification 2011/2019.

e-SHRAM PORTAL

3320. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on the number of informal workers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of informal workers registered on the e-SHRAM portal as on date;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the challenges faced by workers in terms of language and technological barriers in the registration process for e-SHRAM;
- (e) if so, whether the Government has any plans to simplify the registration process to make the portal more accessible to informal workers across the country; and
- (f) whether the Government has conducted any training workshops for officers in Common Service Centres to assist workers in registering on the platform, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (f): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) nationwide on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. As on 09th December 2024, over 30.45 crore unorganised workers have been

registered on eShram portal. State/ UT wise detail of registration of unorganised workers on eShram portal is annexed as **Statement**.

eShram registration portal is available in multiple languages. Ministry has taken steps such as registration camps and awareness drives to raise awareness and to expedite the registration on eShram portal. These camps are organised by Ministry from time to time in coordination with Common Service Centre (CSC) and Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (DTNBWED). Social media campaigns are also being used to spread awareness among workers to register on eShram. State Seva Kendras (SSKs) were on boarded to facilitate assisted mode registrations of unorganised workers. eShram is on boarded on Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG app) to increase reach among workers and provide registration/update facility at the convenience of their mobile phones.

STATEMENT

(i) State/UT wise registration of unorganised workers on eShram portal as on 09.12.2024

S.No.	State/UTs	Total Registrations
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32,330
2	Andhra Pradesh	81,31,892
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,97,887
4	Assam	75,72,428

5	Bihar	2,95,72,870
6	Chandigarh	1,85,017
7	Chhattisgarh	85,24,479
8	Delhi	34,57,018
9	Goa	75,479
10	Gujarat	1,18,78,665
11	Haryana	53,51,389
12	Himachal Pradesh	19,81,879
13	Jammu and Kashmir	35,31,501
14	Jharkhand	95,99,240
15	Karnataka	1,03,36,899
16	Kerala	60,05,225
17	Ladakh	33,393
18	Lakshadweep	2,792
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,84,21,762
20	Maharashtra	1,73,05,458
21	Manipur	4,51,694
22	Meghalaya	3,25,860
23	Mizoram	64,942
24	Nagaland	2,31,526
25	Odisha	1,35,32,618
26	Puducherry	1,89,258
27	Punjab	57,67,014
28	Rajasthan	1,42,63,016
29	Sikkim	42,110
30	Tamil Nadu	88,92,235
31	Telangana	44,47,080
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	74,343
33	Tripura	8,84,652
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,37,37,987
35	Uttarakhand	30,53,939

36	West Bengal	2,64,02,829
	Total	30,45,58,706

पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय

3321. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों (जेएनवी) को पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत लाने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत कवर किए गए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों की विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत जेएनवी को चरण-वार कितना बजट स्वीकृत किया गया है;

(ङ.) पीएम-श्री योजना के आरंभ के बाद से जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों में हुए सुधार का विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) पीएम-श्री योजना के अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने और जेएनवी में शिक्षा के मानकों में सुधार करने की कितनी संभावना है;

(छ) क्या सरकार ने जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों में शैक्षणिक और गैर-शैक्षणिक पदों की रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;

(ज) यदि हां, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान की गई कुल भर्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(झ) दादरा और नगर हवेली में पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत सरकार द्वारा चिह्नित स्कूलों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

(क) से (ग) नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 620 जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) को शामिल किया गया है। पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल जनवि की राज्यवार, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में संख्या **विवरण -I** में दी गई है।

पीएम श्री स्कूल केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को मजबूत करके चरणबद्ध तरीके से स्थापित किए जाते रहे हैं। इन स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करना और समय के साथ अनुकरणीय स्कूल के रूप में उभरना, साथ ही पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व भी प्रदान करना है। वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में एक समतामूलक, समावेशी और आनंदमय स्कूली वातावरण में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करने में नेतृत्व प्रदान करते हैं, जो बच्चों की विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं और विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखता है और उन्हें एनईपी 2020 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार स्वयं की अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाता है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत, केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को मजबूत करके 14500 से अधिक पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है, जिनमें से चयन के चौथे चरण तक 12,084 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है।

पीएम श्री योजना की प्रमुख विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

1. गुणवत्ता और नवाचार (शिक्षण संवर्द्धन कार्यक्रम, समग्र प्रगति कार्ड, अभिनव शिक्षाशास्त्र, बैंगलेस दिन, स्थानीय कारीगरों के साथ इंटरनशिप, क्षमता निर्माण आदि)।
2. शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम के तहत लाभार्थी उन्मुख अधिकार।
3. वार्षिक स्कूल अनुदान (समग्र स्कूल अनुदान, पुस्तकालय अनुदान, खेल अनुदान)।
4. बालवाटिका और आधारभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान सहित प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा।
5. लड़कियों और विशेष जरूरतों वाले बच्चों (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन) के लिए सुरक्षित और उचित बुनियादी ढांचे के प्रावधान सहित समानता और समावेशन।
6. छात्रों को दिए जाने वाले विषयों के चयन में लचीलेपन को प्रोत्साहित करना।
7. शिक्षकों और छात्रों के बीच भाषा संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करने के लिए तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप का उपयोग करके शिक्षण के माध्यम के रूप में मातृभाषा को प्रोत्साहित करना।
8. डिजिटल शिक्षाशास्त्र का उपयोग करने के लिए आईसीटी, स्मार्ट क्लासरूम और डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी।
9. मौजूदा बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करना।

10. व्यावसायिक हस्तक्षेप और विशेष रूप से स्थानीय उद्योग के साथ इंटरनशिप/उद्यमिता के अवसरों को बढ़ाना। विकासात्मक परियोजनाओं/निकटवर्ती उद्योग के साथ कौशल अनुकूलन करना और तदनुसार पाठ्यक्रम/पाठ्यचर्या विकसित करना।
- (घ) पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) को स्वीकृत चरणवार बजट इस प्रकार है

राशि (रुपए करोड़ में)

चरण	नविस को चरणबद्ध तरीके से स्वीकृत बजट
I	487.71
II	315.54
III	24.73

(ड) और (च) पीएम श्री योजना के उद्देश्यों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले जनवि द्वारा काफी हद तक प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। छत्तीसगढ़ के जनवि सहित सभी पीएम श्री जनवि में हुए सुधार इस प्रकार हैं:

- स्मार्ट कक्षाओं और आईसीटी अवसंरचना का उन्नयन
- खेल सुविधाओं का विकास
- प्रायोगिक शिक्षण के लिए प्रायोगिक किट (विज्ञान और गणित किट) की उपलब्धता
- सभी जनवि में अटल टिकरिंग लैब की स्थापना

- स्वास्थ्य शिविरों का आयोजन
- व्यावसायिक/कौशल शिक्षा
- बैंगलेस दिवस गतिविधियाँ
- एक्सपोजर विजिट
- विज्ञान/गणित सर्कल
- प्रधानाचार्यों और शिक्षकों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम
- लड़कियों के लिए आत्मरक्षा प्रशिक्षण
- विशेषज्ञों द्वारा मार्गदर्शन और कैरियर मार्गदर्शन सत्र
- सभी जनवि में स्थानीय कारीगरों/विशेषज्ञ कलाकारों के साथ कला और शिक्षा कार्यक्रम।
- योग/खेल प्रशिक्षकों को शामिल करना

(छ) और (ज) शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों की रिक्तियां सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, पदोन्नति और नए स्ट्रीम के उन्नयन/मंजूरी के साथ-साथ छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता उत्पन्न होती हैं। रिक्तियों को भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और प्रासंगिक भर्ती नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार रिक्तियों को भरने का प्रयास किया जाता है। नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) द्वारा बाधारहित शिक्षण-अधिगम प्रक्रिया सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अस्थायी अवधि के लिए अनुबंध के आधार पर शिक्षकों को भी नियुक्त किया जाता है। नविस में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किए गए शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण पदों की सीधी भर्ती का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	सीधे भर्ती किये गये शिक्षण पदों की संख्या	सीधे भर्ती किये गये गैर-शिक्षण पदों की संख्या
2019-20	2653	259
2021-22	--	1925
2022-23	2200	--

(झ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादर एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव में पीएम श्री स्कूलों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार

है:

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	पीएम श्री स्कूल का नाम
1.	दीव	सरकारी प्राथमिक विद्यालय (जीपीएस), अंग्रेजी माध्यम, घोघला
2.		जीपीएस नंबर 4, वनकबारा
3.		जनवि, दीव
4.	दमन	सरकारी उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय (जीयूपीएस), रिंगनवाड़ा ई/एम
5.		जीपीएस, खारीवाड़ी (जीएम/ईएम)
6.		जनवि, दमन
7.	दादर और नगर हवेली	सी.पी.एस., दपाड़ा
8.		जनवि, सिलवासा

विवरण ।

पीएम श्री जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों की राज्यवार सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के नाम	पीएम श्री के अंतर्गत शामिल जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	2
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	15
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14
4	असम	27
5	बिहार	38
6	चंडीगढ़	1
7	छत्तीसगढ़	27
8	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	3
9	दिल्ली	2
10	गोवा	2
11	गुजरात	33
12	हरियाणा	21
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15
15	झारखंड	25
16	कर्नाटक	30
17	केरल	14

18	लद्दाख	2
19	लक्षद्वीप	1
20	मध्य प्रदेश	53
21	महाराष्ट्र	34
22	मणिपुर	10
23	मेघालय	7
24	मिजोरम	8
25	नागालैंड	10
26	ओडिशा	31
27	पुदुचेरी	4
28	पंजाब	23
29	राजस्थान	35
30	सिक्किम	4
31	तेलंगाना	9
32	त्रिपुरा	6
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	75
34	उत्तराखंड	13
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	14
कुल		620

OBJECTIVES OF JAN SAMARTH PORTAL

3322. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Jan Samarth Portal launched to directly connect the beneficiaries to the lenders;
- (b) the objectives and components under the same; and
- (c) the details of the progress made in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a): Jan Samarth Portal was launched on 06.06.2022 to provide a common platform for availing loan under credit-linked Government schemes. Since its launch 15 credit-linked Government Schemes catering to agriculture, renewable energy, business activity, livelihood and education, etc. are made available on the portal.

(b): The Core objectives of Jan Samarth portal are to promote inclusive growth and development of various sectors by guiding and providing them the right type of Government benefits through simple and easy digital processes. The portal uses cutting-edge technologies and smart analytics to provide intuitive guidance to beneficiaries for checking subsidy eligibility and auto recommendation system offers best suitable schemes as per beneficiary's requirements and credentials.

The components of the “Jan Samarth” Portal are as under:

- i. It connects various stakeholders such as beneficiaries, financial institutions, Central/State Government Agencies, and Nodal Agencies on a common platform.
- ii. The portal is available in 8 different languages and more than 200 Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) have been onboarded on the portal.
- iii. The portal is integrated with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), National E-Governance Services Ltd (NeSL), Goods and Service Tax (GST), Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and Local Government Directory (LGD) etc. for seamlessly authenticating data.

(c): The State/UT-wise details of progress made are given in the enclosed **Statement** (till 5th Dec 2024 since inception).

STATEMENT

State/UT wise number of applications sourced through Jan Samarth Portal

Sr. No.	State/UT	Applications Sourced (as on 05.12.2024)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,208
2	Andhra Pradesh	45,869
3	Arunachal Pradesh	938

4	Assam	54,375
5	Bihar	61,833
6	Chandigarh	3,234
7	Chhattisgarh	12,723
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	330
9	Delhi	17,006
10	Goa	1,168
11	Gujarat	54,898
12	Haryana	21,081
13	Himachal Pradesh	4,418
14	Jammu and Kashmir	2,512
15	Jharkhand	25,725
16	Karnataka	86,102
17	Kerala	93,693
18	Ladakh	10
19	Lakshadweep	64
20	Madhya Pradesh	50,802
21	Maharashtra	1,32,271
22	Manipur	4,704
23	Meghalaya	2,846

24	Mizoram	1,737
25	Nagaland	3,093
26	Odisha	49,074
27	Puducherry	1,631
28	Punjab	20,300
29	Rajasthan	44,934
30	Sikkim	418
31	Tamil Nadu	79,737
32	Telangana	26,763
33	Tripura	4,653
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,37,104
35	Uttarakhand	12,649
36	West Bengal	53,421
Grand Total		11,13,324

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

3323. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of unemployed youth in the country, if so, the details thereof, especially from Gadchiroli Lok Sabha constituency in Maharashtra;

- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the unemployment rate amongst youth in the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that large number of people today are shifting from agriculture to service sectors, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if so, whether any scientific study has been conducted in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the labourers migrating from Gadchiroli Lok Sabha constituency to other regions of the country for work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (e): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017- 18. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years in the country has decreased from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24. During the same period, Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years for Maharashtra has decreased from 15.0% to 10.8%.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of Government and is a multi-stakeholder initiative. Accordingly, various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India are implementing different employment generation schemes/ programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Production Linked Incentive (PLI) etc., which, along with increase in capital expenditure, seeks to boost employment creation. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Government is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Government announced in the Budget 2024-25, the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore.

The Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme announced in Budget 2024-25, with an outlay of Rs 1,07,000 Crores, aims at job creation and formalisation of work force by providing Social Security through EPFO, enhancing employability and incentivizing additional employment generation through incentives to employees and employers.

As per the Census 2011 conducted by the Government of India, the total number of persons who moved for work and employment were 4.14 crore. The migration takes place for various reasons. Migration of workers from one state to another state is continuous process and dynamic in nature.

DISINVESTMENT TARGETS

3324. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of disinvestment targets set and achieved by the Government during the last five financial years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to disinvest any profit making PSUs to achieve its disinvestment targets for the financial year 2024-25; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has any plans to reconsider its decision to disinvest any profit making PSUs?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a): The details of Revised Estimates (RE) and actual disinvestment proceeds from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Realisation
2019-20	65,000	50,300
2020-21	32,000	32,886
2021-22	78,000	13,534
2022-23	50,000	35,294
2023-24	There is no specific estimate for disinvestment receipts at RE stage	16,507
2024-25	There is no specific estimate for	8,625 (as on 10.12.2024)

	disinvestment receipts at BE stage.	
--	--	--

Separate disinvestment target/estimate has been discontinued since the RE stage of FY 2023-24. During FY 2023-24, Rs.51,000 crore was estimated for disinvestment and Rs. 10,000 crore for other capital receipts at BE stage. However, at the RE stage Rs. 30,000 crore was kept under “Miscellaneous Capital Receipts - Receipts” at the RE stage which accounted for the receipts under erstwhile categories of disinvestment and other capital receipts such as asset monetization. During FY 2024-25, there is no specific estimate/target for disinvestment receipts. So far, Government has realised Rs. 8,625 crore through various minority stake sale disinvestment transactions during the current financial year.

(b) and (c): Government carries out disinvestment through (i) minority stake sale and (ii) strategic disinvestment of CPSEs. Minority stake sale in CPSEs without transfer of management control is implemented through various SEBI-approved methods such as Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of shares etc., in order to unlock the value, promote public ownership, meet the minimum public shareholding norms of SEBI and for ensuring higher degree of accountability. Strategic Disinvestment implies entire or substantial sale of Government shareholding of a CPSE along with transfer of management control.

In case of Privatization, which is a sub-set of strategic disinvestment, the Government equity in CPSE and its management control is transferred to a private strategic buyer(s) and in other cases of strategic disinvestment, the Govt. equity is transferred to another CPSE along with control.

The policy on strategic disinvestment/privatization is based on the economic principle that Government should discontinue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices. Profitability/loss is not among the relevant criteria for privatization/strategic disinvestment.

Disinvestment is an ongoing process, and execution/completion of specific transactions hinges upon market conditions, domestic and global economic outlook, geopolitical factors, investor interest and administrative feasibility. The Government, since 2016, has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 36 cases of PSEs and/or Subsidiaries/ Units/ Joint Ventures of PSEs/ Bank. Out of the 36 cases, 33 cases are being handled by DIPAM and 3 cases are being handled by the respective Administrative Ministry/Department. Out of the 33 cases being handled by DIPAM, strategic disinvestment transactions have been completed in 10 cases (8 transactions are in CPSE to

CPSE space while Air India and NINL have been privatized); 5 PSEs are under consideration for closure; 1 case held up due to litigation and 1 case is under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) in NCLT and 2 transactions found not feasible. Out of remaining 14 transactions, EoI has not been issued or transactions have been called off after issuance of EoI/RFP in case of 6 PSEs and 8 transactions are at various stages of the Strategic Disinvestment process. Details are given at enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

List of PSEs and/or Subsidiaries/ Units/ Joint Ventures of PSEs and Bank for which Government has given ‘in-principle’ approval for strategic disinvestment since 2016.

1. Ongoing Transactions being processed by DIPAM wherein EoI has been issued:

S.No.	Name of PSE
1.	BEML Limited
2.	The Shipping Corporation of India Limited
3.	HLL Lifecare Limited
4.	Project and Development India Limited
5.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (subsidiary) #
6.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited
7.	NMDC Steel Limited (NSL)
8.	IDBI Bank.

Strategic buyer selected and Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) has been signed between M/s. Konoike Transport Co. Ltd, M/s MSTC Ltd and M/s FSNL Ltd. Transaction moved to concluding stage.

2. Transactions where EoI has not been issued or transactions called off after issuance of EoI/RFP:

9.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited)
10.	Pawan Hans Limited
11.	Central Electronics Limited (CEL)
12.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati Steel Plant - units of Steel Authority of India Limited
13.	Container Corporation of India Limited
14.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.

3. Transactions being processed by respective Administrative Ministries:

S.No.	Name of PSE
15.	Various Units of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited
16.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited
17.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited

4. Transactions halted as the PSEs recommended / approved for closure; or any other reason:

S.No.	Name of PSE
18.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited (subsidiary) *

19.	Scooters India Limited ^
20.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited *
21.	Hindustan Prefab Limited**
22.	Units of Cement Corporation of India Limited (Nayagaon Unit) #

*Government approved for closure of the Company.

^ Company has been delisted from stock exchanges

** CPSE is under closure.

Transaction not feasible and the mines are being returned to the State Governments.

5. Transactions held up due to litigation:

S.No.	Name of PSE
23.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited

6. Under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) in NCLT :

S.No.	Name of PSE
24.	Hindustan Newsprint Limited (subsidiary)**

** In January, 2021 National Company Law Tribunal approved a 146-crore bid of the Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA), Government of Kerala to acquire Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. HNL was renamed as Kerala Paper Products Limited (KPPL) in 2021.

7. Transactions not feasible:

S.No.	Name of PSE
25.	Engineering Project (India) Limited
26.	Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited

8. Transactions Completed:

S.No.	Name of PSE
27.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
28.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
29.	HSCC(India) Limited
30.	National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC)
31.	Dredging Corporation of India Limited (DCIL)
32.	THDC India Limited (THDC)
33.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)
34.	Kamrajar Port Limited
35.	Air India ^^
36.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL)

^^ Subsidiaries which are now with AIAHL are still to be divested

INTERNET FACILITY IN SCHOOLS

3325. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and percentage of Government and private schools having access of internet connectivity, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to train teachers in effectively utilisation of digital tools to ensure quality education delivery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a): The State/UT wise details of the total number and percentage of Government and private schools having internet connection are given at enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched a National Mission to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA – National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in 2019-20. NISHTHA is a capacity building programme for "Improving Quality of School Education through Integrated Teacher Training".

In order to provide continuous learning opportunities to the teachers, NISHTHA online was launched using DIKSHA platform in October 2020. Teachers were oriented on various aspects related to Learning Outcomes, Competency Based Learning and Testing, ICT in teaching-learning including Artificial Intelligence et al.

STATEMENT

The State/UT wise details of the total number and percentage of Government and private schools having internet connection

State/UTs Name	Government Management			Private Management		
	Total Schools	Schools having Internet Connections	Percentage	Total Schools	Schools having Internet Connections	Percentage
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	342	133	38.89	72	52	72.22
Andhra Pradesh	45137	20313	45.00	15058	13560	90.05
Arunachal Pradesh	2985	458	15.34	503	284	56.46
Assam	45490	4680	10.29	5852	1945	33.24
Bihar	75558	4421	5.85	8097	3493	43.14
Chandigarh	123	123	100.00	76	76	100.00
Chhattisgarh	48743	16469	33.79	7063	4066	57.57
DND – DNH	388	194	50.00	63	61	96.83
Delhi	2762	2762	100.00	2610	2610	100.00
Goa	814	299	36.73	139	121	87.05
Gujarat	34699	32681	94.18	13559	12153	89.63
Haryana	14562	4345	29.84	8261	7160	86.67
Himachal Pradesh	15380	4175	27.15	2646	2040	77.10
Jammu and Kashmir	23173	5169	22.31	5526	3345	60.53
Jharkhand	35840	12052	33.63	1559	1153	73.96
Karnataka	49679	5308	10.68	19650	14145	71.98
Kerala	5010	4738	94.57	3164	3010	95.13
Ladakh	838	342	40.81	112	63	56.25
Lakshadweep	38	37	97.37	0	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	92695	16469	17.77	30345	17339	57.14
Maharashtra	65639	18540	28.25	19268	16542	85.85
Manipur	2889	340	11.77	1010	617	61.09
Meghalaya	7783	1111	14.27	2120	488	23.02
Mizoram	2563	153	5.97	1034	114	11.03
Nagaland	1960	850	43.37	757	532	70.28
Odisha	49072	3970	8.09	6104	3717	60.89
Puducherry	422	422	100.00	281	271	96.44
Punjab	19259	9013	46.80	7978	7026	88.07
Rajasthan	68948	36889	53.50	34826	26170	75.15
Sikkim	864	231	26.74	376	195	51.86
Tamil Nādu	37636	9292	24.69	12396	9323	75.21
Telangana	30023	2772	9.23	12193	6917	56.73
Tripura	4262	682	16.00	363	175	48.21
Uttar Pradesh	137024	12074	8.81	97808	35701	36.50
Uttarakhand	16484	2575	15.62	5225	3245	62.11

West Bengal	83302	12918	15.51	9750	2565	26.31
INDIA	1022386	247000	24.16	335844	200274	59.63
Source: UDISE+ 2021-22						

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT

3326. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the compliance of Kerala with the branding guidelines for CSS schemes as a prerequisite for releasing funds under Part I of the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment for FY 2024-25;
- (b) the steps being taken to expedite the release of the first installment of Rs. 1059 crore allocated under Part I of the Scheme for FY 2024-25 to Kerala, considering the submission of the consolidated project list with an outlay of Rs. 1546.92 crore;
- (c) whether delays in branding compliance and related procedural requirements for CSS schemes have caused disruption in fund disbursement and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to streamline the process to prevent such delays in the future; and

(e) the status of Kerala's consolidated list of capital projects with an outlay of Rs. 1546.92 crore and the manner in which compliance with the scheme's requirements impact future installments under the CAPEX Scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY) :**

(a) to (e): Yes sir. As per guidelines of the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI), the State Government of Kerala has submitted an Undertaking/Self-declaration regarding compliance of branding guidelines for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government of India has approved Special Assistance (Loan) of Rs. 1059 crore to Kerala under Part-I of SASCI 2024-25 for the capital projects posed by State Government of Kerala out of projects of Rs. 1546.92 crore submitted by the State as per the order of priority indicated by the State. Further, 1st installment of Rs. 497.20 crore after deducting unutilized amount of Rs. 201.74 crore of SASCI 2022-23 and SASCI 2023-24 from 66 percent of the approved amount (i.e. Rs. 698.94 crore) has been released to the State Government. In addition, the Government of India has also approved capital investment of Rs. 486.70 crore and released Rs. 335.80 crore under other parts of the Scheme.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और एनपीएस

3327. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार बढ़ती महंगाई के दृष्टिगत न्यूनतम पेंशन राशि बढ़ाने का है, जैसाकि वर्तमान में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के अंतर्गत न्यूनतम पेंशन के रूप में मात्र एक हजार रुपये का प्रावधान है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितनी वृद्धि की जाएगी और ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ग) सरकार के पास भविष्य निधि और पेंशन के रूप में जमा की गई ऐसी कुल राशि कितनी है जिस पर कर्मचारियों द्वारा कोई दावा नहीं किया गया है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार की योजना कर्मचारियों को वह राशि लौटाने की है;
- (ङ.) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में पेंशनभोगियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने का है;
- (च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (छ) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को एनपीएस के अंतर्गत शामिल करने संबंधी मानदंडों में ढील देने का है; और
- (ज) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

- (क) और (ख): न्यूनतम पेंशन में वृद्धि के संबंध में, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना 1995 एक स्व-वित्तपोषित योजना है जिसमें नियोक्ता वेतन के @ 8.33 प्रतिशत और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वेतन के 1.16 प्रतिशत का अंशदान किया जाता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सभी लाभों का भुगतान इस संचयी

निधि में से किया जाता है। निधि का मूल्यांकन वार्षिक रूप से किया जाता है और अतिरिक्त राहत का भुगतान तब किया जाता है यदि निधि से ऐसा करने की स्थिति हो। केंद्र सरकार ने व्यापक मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करके न्यूनतम पेंशन को बढ़ाकर 1000 रुपये प्रति माह कर दिया है, हालांकि इस तरह के बजटीय समर्थन के लिए योजना में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

(ग): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (ईपीएफ) में कोई भी बिना दावे वाले खाते नहीं हैं। तथापि, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के पैरा 72(6) के अनुसार कतिपय खातों को निष्क्रिय खातों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

ऐसे सभी निष्क्रिय खातों के निश्चित दावेदार हैं और जब कभी ऐसा कोई सदस्य ईपीएफओ में दावा करता है तो जांच के बाद उसका निपटान किया जाता है।

दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के तहत निष्क्रिय खातों में रखी कुल राशि 8,505.23 करोड़ रुपये है।

(घ): पिछले 3 वर्षों में, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने निष्क्रिय खातों के 7,576 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के सदस्यों के दावों का निपटान किया है।

(ड.) और (च): ईपीएस, 1995 के अंतर्गत कामगारों की मासिक पेंशन को जीवनयापन लागत सूचकांक के साथ जोड़ने की मांग पर ईपीएस, 1995 के पूर्ण मूल्यांकन और समीक्षा के लिए वर्ष 2018 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा गठित उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त निगरानी समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था और कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 1995 जैसी स्व-वित्त पोषित योजना के मामले में इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया था।

(छ) और (ज): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 16 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत आने वाला कोई भी प्रतिष्ठान, राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एनपीएस) सहित प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य योजना का विकल्प चुन सकता है।

कंपनियों के पंजीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने की पहल

3328. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितनी कंपनियां पंजीकृत की गई हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कंपनी पंजीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट नीतियां या पहल कार्यान्वित की गई हैं; और

(ग) राजस्थान में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पंजीकृत कंपनियों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है?

कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा):

(क) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 30.11.2024 तक पंजीकृत कंपनियों की कुल संख्या 112962 है।

(ख) कंपनियों के पंजीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहल इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया को केंद्रीकृत करने के लिए कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचना सा.का.नि. 99(अ) के तहत 22.01.2016 को केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी) की स्थापना की गई थी।

(ii) कई पहलों के माध्यम से व्यवसाय शुरू करने की लागत में काफी कमी आई है, जिनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं: -

(क) 15,00,000 रुपये तक की अधिकृत पूंजी वाली सभी कंपनियों को शून्य शुल्क पर निगमित किया जाता है।

(ख) पैन एवं टैन आवेदनों को स्पाइस (कंपनी के निगमन के लिए वेब प्ररूप) + एमओए (ई-मेमोरेण्डम ऑफ एसोसिएशन) + एओए (ई-आर्टिकल्स ऑफ एसोसिएशन) के साथ एकीकरण करना तथा डीआईएन का आवंटन स्पाइस में एकीकृत करना, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ), कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम (ईएसआईसी), व्यावसायिक कर पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र (पीटीआरसी), व्यावसायिक कर नामांकन प्रमाणपत्र (पीटीईसी), दुकानें एवं स्थापना अधिनियम, जीएसटीआईएन, के साथ पंजीकरण ने लागत, समय और प्रक्रियाओं को कम कर दिया है।

(ग) कंपनी (निगमन) नियम 2014 के नियम 38(2) में प्रावधान है कि तीन निदेशकों तक निदेशक पहचान संख्या के आवंटन, नाम का आरक्षण, कंपनी का निगमन और प्रस्तावित एकल व्यक्ति कंपनी, निजी कंपनी, सार्वजनिक कंपनी और कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 8 के अंतर्गत आने वाली कंपनी के निदेशकों की नियुक्ति के लिए एकल स्पाइस+ प्ररूप का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

(iii) वर्ष 2020 में कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 में संशोधन किए गए ताकि व्यापार करने में आसानी हो, अपराधों का डीक्रिमिनलाइजेशन और अनुपालन अपेक्षाओं में सुधार किया जा सके, विशेष रूप से लघु कंपनियों, एकल व्यक्ति कंपनियों, स्टार्ट-अप और निर्माता कंपनियों के लिए।

(iv) निजी कंपनियों, सरकारी कंपनियों, धर्मार्थ कंपनियों, निधि कंपनियों और आईएफएससी (गिफ्ट सिटी) कंपनियों को कंपनी अधिनियम के विभिन्न प्रावधानों से छूट प्रदान की गई है।

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों (अर्थात् 1.4.2021 से 31.3.2024 तक) के दौरान राजस्थान में पंजीकृत कम्पनियों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	जिला	विगत तीन वर्षों में पंजीकृत कम्पनियों की संख्या
1	अजमेर	508
2	अलवर	349
3	अनूपगढ़	71
4	बालोतरा	68
5	बांसवाड़ा	102
6	बरन	91
7	बाड़मेर	82
8	ब्यावर	136
9	भरतपुर	123
10	भीलवाड़ा	328
11	बीकानेर	490
12	बूंदी	123
13	चित्तौड़गढ़	240
14	चुरू	212
15	दौसा	121
16	डीग	99
17	धौलपुर	92

18	डीडवाना-कुचामन	182
19	डूडू	85
20	डूंगरपुर	76
21	गंगानगर	348
22	गंगापुरसिटी	63
23	हनुमानगढ़	136
24	जयपुर	8299
25	जयपुर (ग्रामीण)	736
26	जैसलमेर	58
27	जालौर	33
28	झालावाड़	98
29	झुंझुनू	256
30	जोधपुर	542
31	जोधपुर (ग्रामीण)	397
32	करौली	46
33	केकड़ी	85
34	खैरथल-तिजारा	437
35	कोटा	663
36	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	280
37	नागौर	92
38	नीम का थाना	124
39	पाली	176
40	फलौदी	249
41	प्रतापगढ़	56
42	राजसमंद	594
43	सलुम्बर	244
44	सांचोर	32
45	सवाई माधोपुर	58
46	शाहपुरा	234
47	सीकर	352
48	सिरोही	104

49	टोंक	91
50	उदयपुर	595
	कुल	19056

PROPOSAL ON ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

3329. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted a revised proposal on 02.11.2024 recommending the declaration of 98 villages spread across 29 talukas in 12 districts as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA), if so, provide the details of such proposal;
- (b) whether the proposal includes any digital maps or geospatial data such as KML files, if so, the details thereof to ensure clarity on the demarcation of the proposed ESA regions;
- (c) the details of any additional correspondence, reports, or clarifications from Kerala regarding this proposal;
- (d) whether the Government intends to make these documents, including the geospatial data, available for public consultation and feedback;
- (e) the current status of examining and processing this proposal by the Government and the timeline for its final decision;

- (f) whether the Government has considered Kerala's achievements in forest conservation and its participatory management model as a basis for modifying the draft ESA notification and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the mechanisms planned to ensure that ESA notifications balance ecological sensitivity with the socio-economic realities of densely populated States like Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) to (c) In order to protect the rich biodiversity of Western Ghats region, this Ministry has re-published the draft notification on Ecologically Sensitive Area of Western Ghats, vide S.O. 3060(E) dated 31.07.2024 with an area of 56,825.7 sq. km. spread across six States, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, based on the report submitted by the High Level Working Group (HLWG).

The Ministry had called for the final information/suggestions or objections on the draft notification dated 31.07.2024. The State Government of Kerala, after verification of the suggestions received from its Local Self Government Departments has submitted the Ecologically Sensitive Area, comprising of 8590.69 sq. km. in 98 villages.

(d) to (g) In order to address the issues raised by the respective State Governments, the Ministry has constituted a Committee to examine the suggestions of all the State Governments in a holistic manner, keeping in view the conservation aspects of the ecologically fragile pristine ecosystem, and the rights, privileges, needs and developmental aspirations of the region. The concerns/suggestions of the State Governments, including Kerala are deliberated by the Committee on merits, before finalization of the draft notification.

CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

3330. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the Periodic Labour Force Survey by Labour Bureau for the period between July 2023 and June 2024, it has been revealed that there is no major change in the unemployment rate, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that according to the above, the manufacturing sector shows no growth in giving jobs compared with the last years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the views of the experts on unemployment is like a grim scenario, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also true that the grim situation has been reflected in the number of new subscribers of the provident fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (e): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 6.0% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24. Also, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 46.8% in 2017-18 to 58.2% in 2023-24.

As per the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) latest KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) data, employment in economic activities in the country, including in the manufacturing sector, increased to 64.33 crore in year 2023-24 compared to 47.5 crore in 2017-18.

Further, more than 7 crore net subscribers have joined Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) between September 2017 and September

2024 indicating increase in formalization of the job market. Also, more than 1.31 crore net subscribers have joined EPFO during 2023-24.

EXAMS CONDUCTED BY NTA

3331. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exams conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA) during the last five years; and

(b) the details of work awarded to different agencies in accordance with the terms and conditions as specified in the Work Order/Agreement/Tender Document during the last five years by NTA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a): The National Testing Agency (NTA) has been set up as a specialised body to conduct examinations for entrance to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The details of examinations conducted during the last five years is enclosed as **Statement**.

(b) : Considering the sensitivity involved in competitive examinations, various operational and security measures are undertaken for their smooth and fair

conduct. Such measures involve engagement of specialized agencies for providing services like capturing of Biometric, Frisking, CCTV surveillance, Data Analytics with a view to identify potential impersonation, exam delivery etc.

STATEMENT

Details of examinations conducted during the last five years:

Year	Mode of Examinations	No. of Examinations	No. of Registered/ Scheduled Candidates
2019	CBT	22	53,52,852
	Pen and Paper	1	15,29,246
	Total	23	68,82,098
2020	CBT	23	42,44,102
	IBT	9	25,973
	Pen and Paper	3	16,09,863
	Total	35	58,79,938
2021	CBT	33	52,06,556
	CBT + Hybrid + Pen and Paper	1	15,416
	IBT	7	3,18,914
	Pen and Paper	3	17,71,503
	RP-OBT	1	16,021
	Total	45	73,28,410

2022	CBT	33	75,49,697
	CBT + Hybrid + Pen and Paper	2	1,32,836
	IBT	6	2,43,363
	Pen and Paper	3	31,47,410
	Total	44	1,10,73,306
2023	CBT	57	96,69,432
	Pen and Paper	6	36,73,820
	English Shorthand Test + Typing	3	8,289
	Total	66	1,33,51,541
2024	CBT	12	33,40,785
	CBT + Hybrid + Pen and Paper	4	14,70,086
	English Shorthand Test	2	3,779
	Interview + Pen and Paper (Descriptive) + Typing Test	7	23,007
	Pen and Paper	3	37,21,438
	RP-OBT	1	18,910
	Total	29	85,78,005
	GRAND TOTAL		242	5,30,93,298

FACULTY POST OF “RABINDRA CHAIR” IN DELHI UNIVERSITY**3332. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any faculty post in Delhi University in the name of 'Rabindra Chair'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the above said post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) and (b): University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous organization established under an Act of Parliament and governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes and the Ordinances made there-under. All administrative and academic decisions are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies, such as Executive Council, Academic Council and Court. The University of Delhi has informed that no such faculty post exists in the University in the name of 'Rabindra Chair'.

PROGRESS OF MSSC SCHEME IN REMOTE AND TRIBAL AREAS**3333. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:****DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the data regarding the number of accounts opened under the MSSC, disaggregated by State, rural-urban classification and outreach in remote and tribal areas; and
- (b) the specific steps taken to ensure widespread awareness and accessibility of the scheme for women without access to formal banking?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

- (a) The total number of women beneficiaries under Mahila Samman Savings Certificate Scheme (MSSC) as on 31.10.2024 is 43,30,121. The State-wise details of total number of accounts opened under Mahila Samman Savings Certificate Scheme (MSSC) till 31.10.2024 is enclosed as **Statement**.
- (b) MSSC is a voluntary savings scheme operated through Department of Post and Banks and account may be opened by a woman for herself, or by the guardian on behalf of a minor girl, across the country including remote and tribal areas on or before 31st March 2025. MSSC is being given due audio, video electronic and print media publicity. Campaigns to open accounts are also launched from time to time for information of the public by agencies.

<u>STATEMENT</u>		
State wise number of accounts opened under MSSC till 31.10.2024		
S.No.	Name of the State	Accounts opened since inception of the scheme
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	984
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	211016
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1663
4	ASSAM	64060
5	BIHAR	74019
6	CHANDIGARH	9728
7	CHHATTISGARH	66656
8	DELHI	109687
9	GOA	12061
10	GUJARAT	155267
11	HARYANA	106274
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	143704
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	23060
14	JHARKHAND	41702
15	KARNATAKA	293007
16	KERALA	114534
17	LADAKH	584
18	LAKSHADWEEP	49
19	MADHYA PRADESH	139506
20	MAHARASHTRA	746223
21	MANIPUR	1774
22	MEGHALAYA	3125
23	MIZORAM	2239
24	NAGALAND	1950
25	ODISHA	416989
26	PUDUCHERRY	7474
27	PUNJAB	90048

28	RAJASTHAN	222169
29	SIKKIM	1282
30	TAMIL NADU	547675
31	TELANGANA	107199
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1519
33	TRIPURA	10454
34	UTTAR PRADESH	269532
35	UTTARAKHAND	78131
36	WEST BENGAL	254777
Total		4330121

एनआईओएस की परीक्षा में नकल

3334. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) की बोर्ड परीक्षाओं में नकल को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देशभर में ऐसी कितनी घटनाएं प्रकाश में आई हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) : परीक्षाओं की शुचिता बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) निम्नलिखित एहतियाती कदम उठाता है:

- (i) एनआईओएस लोक परीक्षाओं के लिए परीक्षा केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए स्कूलों से ऑनलाइन आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। ऑनलाइन पोर्टल एक महीने की अवधि के लिए खुला रखा जाता है। एनआईओएस के क्षेत्रीय केंद्रों और एनआईओएस मुख्यालयों (समाचार पत्रों, प्रिंट, डिजिटल, सोशल मीडिया में विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से) द्वारा व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है ताकि स्कूलों/कॉलेजों को एनआईओएस के परीक्षा केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करने हेतु ऑनलाइन आवेदन करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जा सके। एनआईओएस के अनुरोध पर, केविएस, एनविएस और सीबीएसई जैसे संस्थान राज्यों में अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को परिपत्र/आदेश जारी करते हैं और अपने स्कूलों को एनआईओएस लोक परीक्षाओं के लिए परीक्षा केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए आवेदन करने का निर्देश देते हैं।
- (ii) क्षेत्रीय केंद्र पर परीक्षा केंद्र निर्धारण समिति ऑनलाइन पंजीकृत स्कूलों/कॉलेजों में से जिलेवार स्कूलों/कॉलेजों के नामों की सिफारिश करती है, जिन्हें परीक्षा केंद्र के रूप में निर्धारित किया जाता है, जिसे उसके बाद निदेशक (मूल्यांकन), एनआईओएस द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाता है। परीक्षा केंद्र के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित स्कूलों/संस्थानों को निर्धारित करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।
- (iii) प्राथमिकता केन्द्र सरकार के स्कूलों/संस्थानों, राज्य सरकार के स्कूलों/संस्थानों, सीबीएसई से संबद्ध प्रतिष्ठित स्कूलों और अन्य स्कूलों/संस्थानों के क्रम में दी जाती है। एनआईओएस परीक्षाओं के लिए परीक्षा केंद्र निर्धारण मानदंड के दिशा-निर्देशों को परीक्षा एवं प्रमाणन 2012 को नियंत्रित करने वाले परीक्षा उपनियमों में इस आशय से संशोधित किया गया है।

- (iv) निर्धारित परीक्षा केंद्रों के केंद्र अधीक्षकों को परीक्षाओं के सुचारु संचालन के संबंध में नियमित रूप से जानकारी दी जाती है तथा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि सैद्धांतिक परीक्षाओं के लिए केंद्र अधीक्षकों के लिए दिशानिर्देशों का अक्षरशः पालन किया जाए।
- (v) एनआईओएस सभी मुख्य सचिवों, डीएम और एसपी से परीक्षाओं के सुचारु संचालन में सहयोग का अनुरोध करता है। राज्य/जिला प्रशासन उड़न दस्ते नियुक्त करता है और परीक्षाओं के सुचारु संचालन की निगरानी करता है।
- (vi) एनआईओएस पर्यवेक्षकों और उड़नदस्तों की नियुक्ति भी करता है और परीक्षाओं के सुचारु संचालन की निगरानी करता है।
- (vii) जिन परीक्षा केन्द्रों के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उनका विशेष मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, नकल और सामूहिक नकल के मामलों की पहचान की जाती है तथा एनआईओएस की परीक्षा और प्रमाणन 2012 को नियंत्रित करने वाले उपनियमों के अनुसार अनुचित साधन समिति द्वारा उचित दंड लगाया जाता है। एनआईओएस की परीक्षा एवं प्रमाणन 2012 को नियंत्रित करने वाले उपनियमों में संशोधन किया गया है, ताकि गलती करने वाले संस्थानों/स्कूलों को एनआईओएस का परीक्षा केंद्र बनने से स्थायी रूप से रोका जा सके।

अनुचित साधन (यूएफएम) मामलों के तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं:

परीक्षा वर्ष	अप्रैल में आयोजित परीक्षा	अक्टूबर में आयोजित परीक्षा
2022	7138	9051
2023	17196	1479
2024	929	परिणाम घोषित नहीं किया गया

पीएसबी का औसत ऋण-जमा अनुपात

3335. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों का औसत ऋण-जमा अनुपात (सीडीआर) कितना रहा है; और
- (ख) ऋण आवंटन में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): दिनांक 31.3.2024, 30.6.2024 और 30.9.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों का ऋण-जमा (सीडी) अनुपात क्रमशः 75.8%, 76.5% और 76.5% हैं।

इसके अलावा, आरबीआई ने बैंकों को भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों/क्षेत्रों के बीच के अनुपात में व्यापक विषमता न होने देने को सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी है ताकि ऋण प्रदान करने में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन कम-से-कम हो और बैंक ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अपनी शाखाओं के कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा कर सके तथा ऋण प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा सके। जिला के अग्रणी बैंक सीडी अनुपात के कम होने की समस्या से संबंधित सभी पहलुओं पर बैंको के साथ और साथ ही जिला परामर्शदात्री समिति (डीसीसी) फोरम में विचार-विमर्श कर सकते हैं। डीसीसी की विशेष उप-समितियाँ (एसएससी) को 40% से कम सीडी अनुपात वाले जिले में सीडी अनुपात को बढ़ाने के लिए निगरानी योग्य कार्य योजना तैयार करनी चाहिए और इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की रिपोर्ट तिमाही आधार पर डीसीसी के समक्ष और उनके द्वारा राज्य स्तरीय संयोजक को प्रस्तुत करनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीडी अनुपात बढ़ाने के लिए बैंक द्वारा कई कदम उठाए गए हैं जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऋण आउटरीच योजनाओं पर

सक्रियतापूर्वक कार्य करना, क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट उधार देना, सामुदायिक सहभागिता, सरलीकृत ऋण आवेदन प्रक्रिया, रणनीतिक साझेदारी, सरकारी निकायों के साथ सहयोग शामिल हैं।

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP, 2024

3336. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the implementation of the New National Education Policy (NEP), 2024, including achievements and areas where progress has been delayed;
- (b) the challenges encountered in integrating the 5+3+3+4 education structure; and
- (c) the steps undertaken by the Government to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the policy reforms along with any recent assessment reports on their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

- (a): A number of transformative changes have taken place both in school and higher education after announcement of National Education Policy (NEP 2020). In School Education several initiatives have been taken such as alignment of Samagra Shiksha with the recommendation of the NEP; National Initiative for

Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) for ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2; Vidya-Pravesh Guidelines for Three-month Play-based School Preparation Module; PM e-VIDYA to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable coherent multi-mode access to education; DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) as One Nation One Digital Platform having e-Books and e-Contents; launch of National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) and Jadui Pitara for play-based learning teaching material tailored for children between the age group of 3 to 8 years; National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) to address the entire educational journey upto secondary stage. PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development); NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) Elementary, Secondary, FLN and ECCE; Vidya Samiksha Kendra; Integrated Teacher Education Programme; National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST); National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) for creating a unifying national digital infrastructure to energise and catalyse the education ecosystem, implementation of a scheme "New India Literacy Programme or ULLAS" targeting all nonliterate age 15 years and above, etc.

PM SHRI Scheme has been launched with an aim to develop more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood, showcasing all the initiatives of NEP 2020.

(b): NEP 2020 envisages modification of the extant 10+2 structure in school education with a new pedagogical and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4 covering ages 3-18. Accordingly, the curricular and pedagogical structure and the curricular framework for school education is to be guided by a 5+3+3+4 design, consisting of the Foundational Stage (3 years of Anganwadi/preschool + 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2; both together covering ages 3-8), Preparatory Stage (Grades 3-5, covering ages 8-11), Middle Stage (Grades 6-8, covering ages 11-14), and Secondary Stage (Grades 9-12 in two phases, i.e., 9 and 10 in the first and 11 and 12 in the second, covering ages 14-18).

Additionally, the National Curriculum Framework for the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) has been launched by the Department of School Education and Literacy. These are the first ever integrated Curriculum Frameworks for children between ages 3-18 in India and it is a direct outcome of the 5+3+3+4 'curricular and pedagogical' structure that NEP 2020 has come out with for School Education. Based on these National Curriculum Frameworks, textbooks for classes 1,2, 3 and 6 have also been prepared.

Further, Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and major responsibility of implementation of NEP 2020 following prescribed norms and standards falls under the domain of the States and UT Governments.

(c): To create awareness and discuss innovative ideas for NEP implementation, a series of workshops / consultation-cum-review meetings have been held with States/UTs, Educational Institutions, other stakeholders from time to time. Implementation of NEP 2020 was discussed in National Education Ministers' Conference held in June 2022; National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in June 2022 and December 2023; 7th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held in August 2022; Akhil Bharatiya Shiksha Samagam 2022, 2023 and 2024, 9th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held on 27th July 2024. There has been wide publicity with a positive and encouraging response from stakeholders on NEP 2020.

NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. It also envisions operationalization of the entire policy in the decade of 2030-40, following which another comprehensive review will be undertaken. Education being in the concurrent list of Constitution, Centre and States are equally responsible for providing quality education to all. Accordingly, Ministry of Education, State Governments, education-related Ministries, the regulatory and implementing bodies of school and higher education such as University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Central Board of Secondary Education, Universities/Colleges/Schools

etc. have taken several initiatives for implementation of NEP 2020. Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the NEP is an ongoing process.

SKILL HUB ESTABLISHED UNDER PMKVY 4.0

3337. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the total number of skill hubs established since the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 till date;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State/UT-wise and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details regarding the total number of trainers and infrastructure such as classroom and labs available in skill hubs, State/UT-wise and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the details regarding the total training target allotted and achieved by skill hubs, along with the funds allocated and disbursed to skill hubs, year-wise, State/UT-wise and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) Yes Sir. Under PMKVY 4.0, as on 31.10.2024, 6,835 Skill Hubs have been set up and imparted training across the country.

(b) The financial year-wise, State/UT-wise and district-wise numbers of Skill Hubs operational under PMKVY 4.0 is available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/lok-sabha>.

(c) The Skill Hubs are set up in the available infrastructure of the educational institutions. The number of trainers and infrastructure (classrooms and labs) of Skill Hubs are standardized and are as per guidelines of PMKVY 4.0. The extant provisions on pre-requisites for training in Skill Hubs such as infrastructure (including labs) and trainers is given in Chapter VI of PMKVY 4.0 guidelines which are available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-11/PMKVY%204.0%20Guidelines.pdf>

(d) As Skill Hubs are set up in the available infrastructure of the educational institutions, no separate fund has been allocated for the establishment of the Skill Hubs under PMKVY. Only the cost of skill training is being reimbursed to these Skill Hubs as per the extant provisions of the scheme guidelines.

The financial year-wise, State/UT-wise and district-wise number of candidates trained in Skill Hubs and corresponding disbursed funds under PMKVY

4.0, as on 31.10.2024, are available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/lok-sabha>.

NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS

3338. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that the National Sports Federations (NSFs) should work in an efficient and transparent way; and
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

(a) and (b) The Government recognizes National Sports Federations (NSFs) at the national level for promotion and development of sports. The Government has laid down criteria for grant of recognition of NSFs in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 ("Sports Code"). The Sports Code has been operational since 31.01.2011 and ensures transparency and accountability in the functioning of NSFs for healthy development of sports. As per the Sports Code, NSFs are required to follow democratic and healthy management practices which require them to ensure greater accountability and transparency at all levels; adopt impartial and transparent selection procedures; adhere to age and tenure restrictions of office

bearers; adopt and follow the basic universal principles of good governance in sports; adopt proper accounting procedures at all levels; prevent age fraud and sexual harassment of women; comply with the provisions of the Right to Information Act 2005; and hold elections as per model election guidelines issued by the Government.

The Government insists on observance of the provisions of the Sports Code by the NSFs to maintain their recognition on year-to-year basis. Wherever any such violations are noticed, necessary action including suspension, non-renewal of annual recognition and withdrawal of recognition is taken.

PRADHAN MANTRI ROJGAR YOJANA

3339. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE :

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to increase awareness of the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana among potential beneficiaries, particularly in rural areas;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is ensuring that training programmes under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana are aligned with current market demands to enhance employability;
- (c) whether there is an action plan in place for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the details of steps being taken by the Government to simplify the application process and minimize bureaucratic delays for applicants under the scheme; and
- (e) the measures being implemented by the Government to address funding limitations and inadequate infrastructure to support consistent project execution and effective skill development under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (e): Government of India, through Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, has introduced the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in 2008-09 by merging the then existing employment generation programmes namely Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY). Ministry of MSME is implementing PMEGP for assisting entrepreneurs in setting up of new enterprises in the non-farm sector. It aims to provide employment opportunities to traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth at their doorstep.

The initiatives taken by Government to increase awareness of PMEGP to support growth, development and sustenance of micro-enterprises throughout the country, including rural areas, include awareness programs in States/UTs, including backward and under-performing areas, aspirational districts, Northeastern Region etc., through print and electronic media, organising webinars on various activities and radio jingles in regional languages, etc.

The steps taken by the Government to simplify the application process and minimize bureaucratic delays for applicants under PMEGP are dedicated online portal for receiving and processing of application, offline medium allowed for the prospective beneficiaries in rural areas, applications in 11 regional languages through offline mode, to provide handholding support and inclusion of applicants from Aspirational districts and transgenders under Special Category eligible for higher subsidy.

All bank loans to MSMEs qualify for classification under Priority Sector Lending, Scheduled Commercial Banks have been mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹10 lakh extended to units in micro and small enterprises (MSE) and for loans up to ₹25 lakh to units in the MSE borrowers, banks are advised that the timelines for credit decisions shall not be more than 14 working days.

प्रवासी पक्षी

3340. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में विशेषकर शीतकाल के दौरान आने वाले विभिन्न प्रवासी पक्षियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या पिछले कुछ दशकों के दौरान प्रवासी पक्षियों की संख्या में कमी आई है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) उक्त प्रवासी पक्षियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं;
और
- (ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ आबंटित/उपयोग की गई निधि का स्थान-वार और राजस्थान सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

(क) भारत बड़ी संख्या में प्रवासी पक्षियों का एक महत्वपूर्ण पर्यावास स्थान है। भारत आने वाले प्रवासी पक्षियों में बत्तख, गीज़, वेडर, सारस, क्रेन, सफेद बगुला/बगुला, फ्लेमिंगों, रैप्टर, क्रेन, पेलिकन, गल्स, आदि की विभिन्न प्रजातियाँ शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रवासी पक्षियों की विभिन्न प्रजातियों की संख्या का आकलन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नहीं किया गया है। हालाँकि कई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रवासी प्रजातियों की संख्या का आकलन करते हैं।

(घ) प्रवासी पक्षियों के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए महत्वपूर्ण उपाय हैं:

- i. प्रवासी पक्षियों के कई महत्वपूर्ण पर्यावासों को वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अंतर्गत संरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है।
- ii. भारत में पाई जाने वाली दुर्लभ एवं संकटग्रस्त प्रवासी पक्षी प्रजातियों, जैसे ब्लैक नेकड क्रेन, ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड, बार हेडेड गीज़, हिमालयन ग्रिफ़ॉन, आदि को वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची-I में रखा गया है, जिससे उन्हें उच्चतम सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है।
- iii. प्रवासी पक्षियों सहित वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण को और भी मजबूत करने के लिए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत कई राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभयारण्यों के आसपास के पारिस्थितिकी-संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों (ईएसजेड) को अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- iv. 'गंभीर रूप से संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों और उनके पर्यावासों को बचाने के "बहाली कार्यक्रम" नामक एक विशिष्ट घटक को 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों के विकास' की चल रही केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना में शामिल किया गया है।
- v. 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों के विकास' की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
- vi. भारत वन्य प्राणियों की प्रवासी प्रजातियों के संरक्षण संबंधी कन्वेंशन सीएमएस) का एक हस्ताक्षरकर्ता देश है।
- vii. मंत्रालय ने देश में सभी आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण के लिए आर्द्रभूमि (संरक्षण और प्रबंधन) नियम, 2017 भी अधिसूचित किया है।
- viii. भारत आर्द्रभूमि सम्मेलन का एक हस्ताक्षरकर्ता देश है और वर्तमान में भारत में 85 आर्द्रभूमियों को 'रामसर स्थलों' के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

(ड)पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों- वन्यजीव पर्यावास विकास और बाघ एवं हाथी परियोजना के तहत प्रवासी पक्षियों सहित वन्यजीवों और उनके पर्यावासों के संरक्षण के लिए राजस्थान सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्योरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण I** और **विवरण II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण I

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सीएसएस-वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

(₹ लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (दिनांक 10.12.202 तक)
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप	132.64	0	135.77	25.125	0	0
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	512.69	312.5865	419.80617	276.44062	672.462	696.546
3	असम	164.26	0	0	209.1464	565.10763	1234.4652
4	बिहार	148.142	205.1644	410.85952	0	336.37223	0
5	चंडीगढ़	0	25.16	0	21.6241	16.498	0
6	छत्तीसगढ़	310.0318	104.35936	274.5903	104.457	116.24868	135.58248
7	गोवा	111.654	0	0	0	50.10	66.44425
8	गुजरात	0	124.5849	0	200.01	206.99	0
9	हरियाणा	237.6078	18.2212	127.331	30.1575	167.85	116.4861
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	375.76554	187.63518	197.09452	114.3205	94.15328	172.31067
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	80.62863	0	0	69.57972	73.97099
12	झारखंड	93.96	198.2265	79.53315	0	14.91025	71.93619
13	कर्नाटक	739.046	586.126341	1256.59314	291.71146	581.52346	800.8205
14	केरल	845.026	731.2845	295.7737	224.4735	921.0361	909.63915

15	मध्य प्रदेश	629.266	801.60127	389.34906	265.5508	471.81959	486.77709
16	महाराष्ट्र	715.781	146.08135	0	350.3879	554.69645	622.0670
17	मणिपुर	396.455	241.11948.	142.50646	180.64379	231.72407	261.70605
18	मेघालय	238.839	263.50463	530.51253	0	243.56611	389.5938
19	मिजोरम	431.79	339.60855	198.9678	190.1977	304.207	344.3258
20	नागालैंड	953.69	260.00105	342.0315	725.6565	1306.3275	1044.063
21	ओडिशा	701.504	694.18819	726.80273	967.4976	1005.08612	882.50229
22	राजस्थान	741.315	309.12634	1007.64845	86.78886	0	0
23	सिक्किम	557.355	349.623	182.97174	239.66048	187.03237	221.17
24	तमिलनाडु	409.505	334.0354	390.75715	132.95205	373.8902	661.78722
25	तेलंगाना	0	36.59304	0	0	0	0
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	426.251	312.9244	169.06261	266.7472	290.64425	393.86725
27	उत्तराखंड	1401.19	441.61031	226.34415	212.9662	498.497	652.2470665
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	891.073	710.61953	757.25599	201.30866	385.29988	0
29	पुद्दुचेरी	0	0	0	0	5.22	0
30	लक्षद्वीप	193.272	462.859	462.086	269.9055	124.655	217.185
31	त्रिपुरा	90.317	260.679	0	0	186.05514	0
32	लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0	223.17292	31.95	61.11591	0.06	0
	सकल योग	12448.4264	8761.32971	8755.59767	5648.84523	9981.61203	10455.4930965

विवरण II

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सीएसएस- बाघ और हाथी परियोजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

(₹ लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	2024-25 (11/12/2024 तक)
		बाघ परियोजना	हाथी परियोजना	बाघ परियोजना	हाथी परियोजना	* बाघ और हाथी परियोजना	* बाघ और हाथी परियोजना
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	292.11	20.5565	0.00	0.00	149.421	365.13

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	869.08	157.7615	0.00	26.8875	1119.9145	629.112
3	असम	1476.75	126.716	336.22	167.4	2619.3078	2043.60467
4	बिहार	552.72	-	0.00	0.00	308.9825	126.14526
5	छत्तीसगढ़	355.85	24.785	82.88	0.00	292.855	181.581
6	हरियाणा	0.00	4.2345	0.00	17.4	26.1	20.40
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.61	0.00
8	झारखंड	195.06	86.682	17.26	78.05	405.785	363.778
9	कर्नाटक	2956.70	261.195	235.24	97.8453	2613.0834	783.0747
10	केरल	868.78	580.96765	417.59	270.09	996.22425	221.36725
11	मध्य प्रदेश	3523.52	12.613	1172.51	11.388	4303.794	2213.976
12	महाराष्ट्र	2991.06	-	0.00	28.524	2614.4517	1726.12193
13	मणिपुर	0.00	5.40	0.00	0.00	14.121	14.625
14	मेघालय	0.00	141.75	0.00	32.14	65.25	29.70
15	मिजोरम	374.13	-	0.00	0.00	144	247.917
16	नागालैंड	0.00	279.759	0.00	235.575	337.77	231.1425
17	ओडिशा	1056.86	567.045	190.27	212.7695	1012.5876	563.401
18	राजस्थान	841.05	15.18	0.00	6.18609	968.3004	228.47223
19	तमिलनाडु	1576.22	181.8464	0.00	85.9405	2547.9665	1450.52652
20	तेलंगाना	543.26	-	0.00	0	323.308	291.682
21	त्रिपुरा	-	-	0.00	7.36516	27.0855	10.99296
22	उत्तराखंड	1463.71	244.12375	0.00	18.7415	1495.5241	1207.53

23	उत्तर प्रदेश	1304.85	45.993	0.00	9.858	1031.9767	1381.2537
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	708.28	87.8717	0.00	30.05	522.58101	425.94994
		21949.99	2844.48	2451.97	1336.211	23960	14757.48

* केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम- हाथी परियोजना और केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम बाघ परियोजना को आपस में मिला दिया गया है और अब इसे केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम बाघ और हाथी परियोजना के रूप में जाना जाता है।

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS IN HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

3341. SHRI A. MANI:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current teacher-student ratio in Higher and Technical Education Institutions and the manner in which it is compared to global standards;
- (b) the manner in which the shortage of teachers has affected the quality of education and research in higher and technical education institutions;
- (c) whether shortage of teachers has impacted the accreditation or ranking of institutions at the national or international level, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has introduced any incentives to attract qualified professionals to teaching positions in higher and technical education institutions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (d) The Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under Ministry of Education are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts/ Statutes/ Ordinances/ Regulations made thereunder. These institutions follow specific faculty student ratio as per relevant regulations and their statutes. The ideal faculty student ratio for IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs/ IISc/ SPAs has been envisaged as 1:10 and for IIITs/ NITs/ IEST/ other Centrally funded institutions has been envisaged as 1:12. There is no uniform faculty student ratio being followed across CUs, which follow faculty student ratio as approved by their respective statutory bodies. As autonomous institutions, faculty recruitment is done within the institutions itself, in accordance with their Acts and Regulations. The recruitment powers vests with the respective Board of Governors (BoGs)/Executive Committee/Board of Management and no active role of the Ministry is involved therein.

Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to promotion, retirement, resignation, death, opening of new institutions, schemes or projects, and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength and expansion of capacity in existing institutions.

The faculty recruitment processes are carried out by the CHEIs by inviting applications in a transparent manner, as part of a multi-step and robust screening process. The Acts and Statutes of various institutions specify, the composition of

selection committees, authorities responsible for recruitment of various levels of faculty, provision of independent subject experts and Visitor's nominees etc. so as to ensure transparency and academic rigour in recruitments. UGC has launched a common portal 'CU-CHAYAN' for faculty recruitment, making provision for listing of vacancies/ advertisements/ jobs across all Central Universities, thus making the entire recruitment process more transparent and accessible.

Ministry of Education had exhorted all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode. The CHEIs undertake special recruitment drives to fill the vacancies including those of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). From September 2022, the CHEIs have also undertaken Mission Mode recruitment drive to fill the vacancies including those of SC, ST and OBC. Up to 29.10.2024, a total number of 25,777 posts have been filled up including 15,139 faculty positions, in Mission Mode by all CHEIs.

The induction of talented faculty in institutions not only ensures the delivery of quality education but also translates into the improvement of NIRF/QS Ranking of the CHEIs. In QS Ranking, India's performance since 2014 has seen a 360% increase in terms of number of institutions ranked amongst over 1,500 universities, from 10 in 2014 to 46 in 2024, as per recent 2025 edition of QS World University Rankings.

The National Education Policy 2020 seeks to transform higher education by focusing on skill-based education to meet the needs of the industry and the

economy. Further, the NEP also recommends integrating vocational education with general education and strengthening industry-academia collaboration in CHEIs. Towards this end, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken a new initiative to bring the industry and other professional expertise into the academic institutions through “Professor of Practice”. UGC has framed Guidelines for engaging Professor of Practice in Universities and Colleges on 30.09.2022. In order to bring in distinguished experts from various fields of engineering, science, technology, entrepreneurship etc. and to develop courses and curriculum to meet the industry and societal needs and to enable the CHEIs to work with industry experts on joint research project, concept of Professor of Practice has been adopted, and thereby provide exposure and mentorship to students by domain experts.

ईपीएस-95 के अंतर्गत पेंशन

3342. श्री विजय बघेल:

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के 4 नवम्बर, 2022 के उस आदेश को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसमें ईपीएस-95 पेंशन गणना के लिए 15000 रुपये की वेतन सीमा को समाप्त कर दिया गया था और दुर्ग लोक सभा क्षेत्र में भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के पूर्व कर्मचारियों से संबंधित मामलों के लिए अंतिम वेतन को आधार बनाया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन, रायपुर कार्यालय ने इन कर्मचारियों से उनके पिछले वेतन के आधार पर अंतर राशि के रूप में 15 से 30 लाख रुपये वसूल कर लिए और लगभग एक माह बाद उक्त अंतर की राशि लौटाते हुए बाद में उनकी पेंशन देने से मना कर दिया है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क): माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 2019 के एसएलपी संख्या 8658-8659 में पारित दिनांक 04.11.2022 के निर्णय के कार्यान्वयन में, ईपीएफओ द्वारा एक ऑनलाइन सुविधा प्रदान की गई थी, जिसमें आवेदकों द्वारा विकल्प/ संयुक्त विकल्पों के सत्यापन के लिए कुल 17.49 लाख आवेदन सफलतापूर्वक प्रस्तुत किए गए थे।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र एक भविष्य निधि (पीएफ) से छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान है। इसलिए, इसके कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त आवेदनों की जांच पीएफ ट्रस्ट के नियमों को विचार में रखते हुए की जानी है और निर्णय लिया जाना है।

(ख) और (ग): आवेदकों से प्राप्त सभी गलत राशि ईपीएफओ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, रायपुर द्वारा ब्याज सहित वापस कर दी गई है। आवेदक भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के पीएफ ट्रस्ट के सदस्य थे, जहां वेतन सीमा से अधिक पेंशन निधि में अंशदान की अनुमति नहीं थी। तदनुसार, पेंशन निधि में सदस्यों का अंशदान वेतन सीमा तक सीमित कर दिया गया था।

ठेका और नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के अधिकार

3343. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकारी संगठनों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों और अन्य संगठनों में ठेका और नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त संगठनों में ठेका और नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या श्रम कानूनों का पूर्ण अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन संगठनों में नियमित निगरानी की जाती है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए;
- (ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान श्रम कानूनों के उल्लंघन के संबंध में ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और
- (च) उक्त श्रमिकों को स्थायी रोजगार प्रदान करने और उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या नीति यां या योजनाएं प्रस्तावित की गई हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (च): नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर संबंधित प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा सीधे नियुक्त किया जाता है, और उनका आंकड़ा इन संगठनों द्वारा सुरक्षित रखा जाता है।

अनुबंध श्रम (विनियमन और उन्मूलन) अधिनियम, 1970 के तहत लाइसेंस और पंजीकरण के आधार पर, 2023-24 में, 34,33,685 अनुबंध कर्मचारी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र में लगे हुए थे।

सरकार ने संगठित और असंगठित दोनों क्षेत्रों के श्रमिकों को कल्याणकारी लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए अधिनियम बनाए हैं, जैसे पात्रता के आधार पर, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948; कर्मचारी

भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम 1952; कर्मचारी प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923; प्रसूति प्रसूविधा अधिनियम, 1961; उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, 1972; असंगठित श्रमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2008। प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबीपीएमजेएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) और प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाइएम) आदि शामिल हैं।

मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केंद्रीय) के नेतृत्व में केंद्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध मशीनरी (सीआईआरएम), नियमित निरीक्षणों के माध्यम से केंद्रीय क्षेत्र में श्रम कानूनों को लागू करती है और उल्लंघन पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई करती है।

कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) ने नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों/कर्मचारियों को अस्थायी दर्जा देने और बाद में नियमित करने के लिए 10.09.1993 को एक बारगी योजना अधिसूचित की थी।

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATE OF SC/ST/OBC GIRLS

3344. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of current enrollment rate of SC/ST/OBC girls at primary level education especially in NCT of Delhi;
- (b) whether any progress has been made by the Government to increase the enrollment rate of such students; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government for the upliftment of such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education provided by all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+, social category wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls at primary level education in Delhi and all India for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 is given below:

Social category	2021-22		2020-21	
	All India	Delhi	All India	Delhi
All category	104.8	120.1	104.5	119.5
Scheduled Castes (SC)	114.9	63.3	115.3	62.0
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	106.7	-*	106.6	-*

* As per Census 2011, there is no ST population reported in Delhi. As a result, there is no projected population for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22. So, GER has not been reported.

(b) and (c): Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education is implementing the scheme of Samagra Shiksha for universalization of quality education throughout the country in coordination with the States and UTs including NCT of Delhi. Bridging gender and social gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the Samagra Shiksha. Under Samagra Shiksha,

various facilities are being provided for promoting girls education. These include opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State, free uniform and textbooks to girls up to Class VIII, provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools, provision of self-defence training to girls from classes VI to XII, stipend to CWSN girls from class I to Class XII, among others, special State specific projects for equity such as life skills, awareness programmes, incinerators, sanitary pad vending machines etc., and vocationalization of secondary education.

In addition, to increase the enrolment of Girls at all levels of school education, under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the Educationally Backward Blocks where rural female literacy rate is below the national average. KGBVs are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL).

WORK DONE UNDER SKILL INDIA MISSION

**3345. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:**

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

(a) the details of the work done and funds allocated under 'Skill India' scheme during the last five years in the country, State/UT-wise and district-wise including Gujarat and Telangana;

(b) the number of people trained and given employment through the above said scheme in the country, State/UT-wise, district-wise and year-wise including Gujarat and Telangana;

(c) the details of the work proposed in such districts under 'Skill India' scheme and the time by which these will be completed;

(d) whether there is any mechanism to assess the success rate for getting skill training by youths; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (c): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including in states of Gujarat and Telangana. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

Funds are not released directly to the districts under above mentioned schemes. Under PMKVY and JSS schemes, funds are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under JSS scheme, funds are released directly to Non-Governmental Organizations. Under NAPS, the establishments are incentivized by way of stipend support. Day to day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/ UT Administration.

State-wise details of funds released for implementation of PMKVY, JSS and NAPS, including states of Gujarat and Telangana, during last five years up to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

State-wise details of number of candidates trained under schemes of MSDE during the last five years i.e. up to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement II**.

District-wise details of number of candidates trained under schemes of MSDE in the state of Gujarat and Telangana during the last five years i.e. up to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement III**.

(d)and(e): Impact of schemes for skill development are assessed through their third party independent evaluation. MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part

time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

As regards other schemes of MSDE, third party evaluation reports have mentioned about success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained under different schemes. The brief details of same are as given below:

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries have got employment or were self-employed after the JSS training. The report has further observed that usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The study also affirmed that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment.

ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT

method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

STATEMENT I

State-wise details of funds released, including for States of Gujarat and Telangana during last five years up to 2023-24:

(a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:

Rs. in Crore						
SI No	State	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.88	1.15	0.59	0.075	0.03
2	Andhra Pradesh	42.46	34.04	9.55	3.16	35.71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9.56	14.46	10.11	1.49	5.35
4	Assam	59.83	75.20	53.46	11.01	43.28
5	Bihar	92.36	62.41	55.8	15.82	31.97
6	Chandigarh	2.47	0.91	0.49	0.26	0.61
7	Chhattisgarh	27.90	7.19	3.98	2.48	13.02
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2.32	0.33	0.18	0.01	0.26
9	Delhi	39.43	48.63	3.52	3.6	12.63
10	Goa	0.58	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.24
11	Gujarat	47.55	27.01	9.04	3.36	16.29
12	Haryana	63.39	35.57	8.66	3.93	26.91
13	Himachal Pradesh	29.13	14.05	5.44	2.81	9.41
14	Jammu and Kashmir	43.88	35.83	16.52	16.79	34.91
15	Jharkhand	30.63	10.86	9.45	4.95	13.31
16	Karnataka	52.51	45.28	11.69	3.48	18.39
17	Kerala	17.35	11.11	6.63	4.64	11.23
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	117.53	63.67	45.04	19.24	51.25
20	Maharashtra	180.21	104.65	25.46	7.1	43.21
21	Manipur	10.53	18.30	7.62	2.06	7.05

22	Meghalaya	9.31	5.31	2.92	0.45	2.96
23	Mizoram	5.62	5.74	3.1	0.81	3.06
24	Nagaland	3.37	3.18	1.74	3.09	3.88
25	Odisha	78.97	44.02	14.5	5.41	20.22
26	Puducherry	2.50	2.68	1.27	0.49	2.67
27	Punjab	61.10	29.93	10.9	5.19	27.27
28	Rajasthan	101.76	68.14	35.3	10.4	63.46
29	Sikkim	3.78	3.31	1.65	0.85	3.15
30	Tamil Nadu	47.15	31.66	11.04	5.4	41.52
31	Telangana	41.36	24.13	9.38	3.66	24.48
32	Tripura	9.77	21.57	8.52	1.6	5.72
33	Uttar Pradesh	214.61	133.05	66.65	19.08	97.6
34	Uttarakhand	28.98	12.74	6.72	4.79	13.75
35	West Bengal	70.65	31.49	18.36	6.11	25.1
36	Ladakh	-	0.12	0.26	0.337	1.02

(b) Jan Shikshan Sansthan:

Rs. in Crore					
States	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar	-	3.12	0.45	0.50	0.50
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	-	3.03	3.31	3.36
Arunachal	0.50	2.46	-	-	-
Assam	2.47	5.34	2.91	2.74	2.74
Bihar	6.19	0.49	9.25	11.90	11.69
Chandigarh	0.51	3.07	0.42	0.52	0.56
Chhattisgarh	3.42	0.48	6.70	7.61	7.34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.48	-	0.82	0.95	0.96
Delhi	-	1.48	-	-	-
Goa	1.50	0.50	1.44	1.68	1.68
Gujarat	0.50	5.00	0.48	0.56	0.55
Haryana	4.83	2.50	5.12	4.79	4.48

Himachal Pradesh	2.50	0.76	2.45	2.15	2.20
Jammu Kashmir	0.25	0.88	4.77	5.71	5.72
Jharkhand	0.96	1.30	1.15	0.13	0.25
Karnataka	1.44	4.38	5.32	5.72	6.31
Kerala	4.30	4.37	5.60	6.51	6.63
Ladakh	4.41	-	4.17	5.01	5.04
Lakshadweep	-	-	0.57	0.46	0.25
Madhya Pradesh	-	12.87	0.20	0.50	0.46
Maharashtra	13.58	9.78	14.28	14.94	15.03
Manipur	10.39	1.50	10.17	11.31	11.46
Meghalaya	1.50	-	1.94	2.23	2.18
Mizoram	-	-	0.20	0.50	0.50
Nagaland	-	0.50	0.45	0.56	0.52
Odisha	0.50	8.01	0.95	0.64	0.63
Punjab	8.16	0.97	13.23	15.38	15.19
Rajasthan	1.00	2.51	0.75	1.05	0.99
Tamil Nadu	2.49	3.36	4.06	4.29	4.52
Telangana	3.92	2.93	3.19	4.06	4.32
Tripura	3.18	0.48	2.74	3.20	3.24
Uttar Pradesh	0.46	22.05	0.84	1.07	1.02
Uttarakhand	22.84	2.72	22.99	25.79	26.03

(c) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

Rs. In Crore					
Name of the State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Andhra Pradesh	2.680	5.638	1.960	9.287	3.206
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Assam	3.920	2.955	5.100	1.680	0.002
Bihar	0.000	1.156	1.020	0.228	1.415
Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.390	1.000	2.177	1.181

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.000
Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Delhi	5.680	7.261	7.550	1.606	3.497
Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.230
Gujarat	1.000	28.962	14.050	27.298	28.988
Haryana	0.950	6.049	1.190	4.244	10.115
Himachal Pradesh	0.210	0.628	0.650	0.777	0.464
Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.208	0.170	0.062	0.000
Jharkhand	0.000	0.510	0.850	0.080	3.080
Karnataka	0.066	2.492	6.020	9.448	3.450
Kerala	0.000	0.944	10.100	4.907	6.140
Ladakh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Madhya Pradesh	8.129	2.377	10.400	1.698	1.598
Maharashtra	2.250	6.230	5.720	9.515	17.064
Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Odisha	0.250	2.340	3.950	0.674	3.455
Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.000
Punjab	0.074	0.528	0.800	0.813	2.345
Rajasthan	0.005	0.997	2.500	2.097	0.777
Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.352	0.000
Tamil Nadu	8.435	7.897	6.590	19.512	6.483
Telangana	3.500	5.493	5.280	4.146	6.929
Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Uttar Pradesh	2.000	4.305	7.500	4.343	2.443
Uttarakhand	0.006	4.623	1.700	1.577	0.442
West Bengal	5.112	2.801	4.500	1.982	0.145

STATEMENT II

Details of number of candidates trained under schemes of MSDE, state-wise including states of Gujarat and Telangana during last five years i.e. up to 2023-24:

(a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar	1259	1464	613	310	648
Andhra Pradesh	105667	66404	13199	5798	32421
Arunachal Pradesh	15700	51991	8884	667	4152
Assam	198896	362506	24517	8721	38189
Bihar	191902	96288	47643	12213	23583
Chandigarh	9507	3834	893	491	319
Chhattisgarh	46548	16151	9495	4356	8367
Delhi	146205	55121	19965	2262	10686
Goa	4300	1709	604	176	183
Gujarat	155195	48489	35001	6503	19975
Haryana	175386	54719	18191	8963	27365
Himachal Pradesh	48870	15612	8724	3539	5348
Jammu And Kashmir	122659	58927	21339	7352	28875
Jharkhand	120103	15452	34233	5302	8796
Karnataka	165247	53066	23153	8410	13025
Kerala	78523	31077	12968	5673	8802
Ladakh	1937	181	731	246	445
Lakshadweep	60	90	120	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	223483	95403	46659	21345	34833
Maharashtra	637002	148352	39864	14913	35257
Manipur	28962	34540	6424	1146	2879
Meghalaya	11999	17769	3406	1245	2502
Mizoram	10837	11433	4742	1162	3533
Nagaland	17364	14399	4184	1803	3830
Odisha	239050	68828	12645	12116	21428

Puducherry	7172	3241	1622	689	1556
Punjab	97681	57054	18539	7568	11816
Rajasthan	446900	97822	38511	9232	23551
Sikkim	5123	3634	1322	381	2802
Tamil Nadu	185108	72404	29057	8029	34507
Telangana	108145	33999	13107	8040	15390
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	5338	222	252	31	301
Tripura	50388	46676	4490	1608	5081
Uttar Pradesh	656829	239286	69015	25568	71530
Uttarakhand	68250	29412	10522	2942	11584
West Bengal	177880	53221	31406	12370	25766

(b) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme

States/UTs	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	900	1800	1800
Andhra Pradesh	10901	8580	11699	16200	10800
Arunachal Pradesh	570	0	0	0	0
Assam	9243	8883	9139	12600	9000
Bihar	22708	16314	28769	56594	37786
Chandigarh	1836	1120	1600	2700	1800
Chhattisgarh	13483	10480	18151	37777	23376
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1558	897	2379	3255	3179
Delhi	5487	4940	5440	8099	5398
Goa	1741	1664	1740	2700	1800
Gujarat	18640	16840	19228	23917	14160
Haryana	9002	8705	8939	10728	7181
Himachal Pradesh	1400	1504	8424	28244	18630

Jammu And Kashmir	3429	3554	2396	500	1020
Jharkhand	5383	4424	9964	25220	22439
Karnataka	16201	15525	18735	31492	21532
Kerala	16247	13900	16148	24300	16198
Ladakh	0	0	0	600	212
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1481	1772
Madhya Pradesh	50449	45501	52222	70259	49089
Maharashtra	38023	35102	38479	52934	37273
Manipur	5387	5327	6285	10278	7197
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1660	1800
Mizoram	0	0	900	2472	1800
Nagaland	1800	1800	1812	1999	2631
Odisha	30677	25820	40635	71765	50828
Punjab	3434	1607	3567	4138	3560
Rajasthan	9069	9493	12443	20651	14831
Tamil Nadu	14244	11727	14045	19784	14780
Telangana	12452	8497	10398	15639	10300
Tripura	1631	1101	2610	5397	3600
Uttar Pradesh	85436	77335	88648	122510	84573
Uttarakhand	10776	8800	12433	20687	14393
West Bengal	14125	10356	13868	17904	12599

(c) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)

States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	9	41	48
Andhra Pradesh	3860	4394	15722	16203	21701
Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	18	42	65
Assam	2204	2452	14006	9661	8173
Bihar	1155	1237	6476	5543	5317
Chandigarh	346	280	813	671	1227
Chhattisgarh	5637	1653	2660	4881	5259

Delhi	4937	7784	17799	15818	15956
Goa	1720	2032	3432	4406	11882
Gujarat	45107	56911	69567	76226	83955
Haryana	18920	31853	42343	62865	66720
Himachal Pradesh	1898	1767	5669	6825	10212
Jammu and Kashmir	304	260	832	989	859
Jharkhand	2133	5034	8258	9152	11882
Karnataka	13764	17276	42084	58523	78456
Kerala	3899	6426	8975	11275	13104
Ladakh	0	6	18	28	66
Lakshadweep	0	18	4	9	6
Madhya Pradesh	6942	9522	17093	21205	22707
Maharashtra	36617	71475	146865	185999	263245
Manipur	16	11	90	32	18
Meghalaya	51	105	117	181	212
Mizoram	4	1	4	4	12
Nagaland	14	1	27	22	15
Odisha	3391	3681	8296	10458	10755
Puducherry	481	299	1090	1343	2469
Punjab	2856	4459	11659	15361	14761
Rajasthan	4073	6417	9473	15204	18230
Sikkim	128	162	308	202	298
Tamil Nadu	13602	24912	49929	72311	101553
Telangana	9654	13996	38454	31821	37774
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	97	597	1282	1006	2878
Tripura	437	255	244	368	383
Uttar Pradesh	12584	19955	38039	56946	71504
Uttarakhand	2489	4360	9986	16436	21058
West Bengal	6149	7370	18791	26109	29538

(d) Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)

States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	441	619	531	450	481
Andhra Pradesh	56264	49142	45612	48110	50568
Arunachal Pradesh	564	577	497	674	735
Assam	2965	3210	3500	3548	5325
Bihar	112408	105030	110399	90377	125577
Chandigarh	968	831	910	907	1083
Chhattisgarh	21831	19571	22320	20816	24226
Delhi	9757	8672	8774	9261	10266
Goa	1727	1742	2080	2126	2256
Gujarat	69531	85391	81236	84648	98454
Haryana	53251	54275	49032	45161	54944
Himachal Pradesh	22203	17923	20332	22691	23437
Jammu And Kashmir	4396	7545	8062	8130	8504
Jharkhand	33463	25626	29760	35573	40103
Karnataka	73714	54244	66238	73019	78663
Kerala	35201	31632	35493	34741	33222
Ladakh	151	118	171	326	368
Lakshadweep	246	435	374	303	360
Madhya Pradesh	73278	71096	63306	69194	73223
Maharashtra	110734	102680	112997	121884	128333
Manipur	80	82	108	668	812
Meghalaya	512	514	508	738	714
Mizoram	274	242	256	334	396
Nagaland	228	222	186	267	240
Odisha	49043	49694	57401	54005	65801
Puducherry	789	687	689	737	796
Punjab	39747	47590	39992	39986	43994
Rajasthan	136224	101614	95342	99263	109595
Sikkim	207	260	181	424	312
Tamil Nadu	35024	27315	28496	35078	41168

Telangana	32775	29468	27183	26480	29557
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	319	318	443	666	908
Tripura	1497	2043	1603	2470	2462
Uttar Pradesh	336119	279998	273714	269106	333601
Uttarakhand	11052	8344	8918	10807	11542
West Bengal	32506	30696	29207	37711	44221

STATEMENT III

District-wise details of number of candidates trained under schemes of MSDE in the state of Gujarat and Telangana during the last five years i.e. up to 2023-24

(a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana(PMKVY):

State : Gujarat					
Name of the District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Ahmadabad	25,222	6,700	3,610	553	1,588
Amreli	1,055	418	357	72	738
Anand	5,174	778	543	320	313
Arvalli	123	634	-	20	171
Banas Kantha	4,345	1,821	4,386	102	592
Bharuch	2,673	725	521	378	79
Bhavnagar	6,828	1,087	561	60	467
Botad	1,629	1,663	405	147	373
Chhotaudepur	1,470	580	200	240	524
Dang	876	139	281	163	75
Devbhumi Dwarka	511	619	304	8	--
Dohad	602	165	173	180	201
Gandhinagar	4,012	782	1,721	400	601
Gir Somnath	1,345	2,370	385	--	96

Jamnagar	7,334	1,406	1,393	406	709
Junagadh	3,508	1,038	766	394	621
Kachchh	5,154	5,528	1,544	389	309
Kheda	3,541	559	574	49	89
Mahesana	5,272	673	2,566	95	2,201
Mahisagar	893	445	260	111	441
Morbi	1,984	937	320	20	218
Narmada	449	270	314	230	550
Navsari	2,608	69	348	318	437
Panch Mahals	2,850	1,347	279	240	454
Patan	957	647	1,080	148	1,882
Porbandar	759	291	180	32	--
Rajkot	10,169	4,184	808	238	80
Sabar Kantha	2,493	1,074	445	54	493
Surat	37,455	5,920	8,018	487	4,808
Surendranagar	2,360	1,445	200		101
Tapi	873	539	387	236	533
Vadodara	8,911	3,059	1,529	170	126
Valsad	1,760	577	543	243	199

State: Telangana					
Name of the District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Adilabad	3,077	485	345	91	82
Bhadradi Kothagudem	2,803	1,590	301	389	763
Hyderabad	29,715	11,360	1,799	495	3,442
Jagitial	1,464	412	419	417	600
Jangoan	729	390	551	197	468
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	154	431	150	559	--
Jogulamba Gadwal	1,385	516	370	95	452
Kamareddy	335	226	51	63	-
Karimnagar	4,452	1,885	642	499	480
Khammam	3,712	1,123	398	99	145

Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	131	20	516	270	449
Mahabubabad	1,368	460	--	45	--
Mahabubnagar	2,255	895	281	294	687
Mancherial	811	598	400	266	608
Medak	3,332	566	610	217	180
Medchal Malkajgiri	4,677	314	62		254
Mulugu	--	--	--	69	-
Nagarkurnool	1,470	887	450	301	456
Nalgonda	7,010	1,519	620	161	272
Nirmal	856	1,002	534	426	566
Nizamabad	2,082	1,040	518	133	510
Peddapalli	1,192	351	460	316	466
Rajanna Sircilla	2,407	851	522	490	499
Ranga Reddy	19,281	1,610	1,057	583	1,261
Sangareddy	2,283	773	222	80	209
Siddipet	810	120	143	49	--
Suryapet	1,229	585	478	283	600
Vikarabad	810	743	180	280	199
Wanaparthy	609	478	260	160	510
Warangal Rural	708	459	207	300	919
Warangal Urban	3,100	1,299	241	53	128
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	3,898	1,011	320	360	235

(b) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme

State: Gujarat					
Name of the District	FY 2019-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 2023-24
Ahmadabad	480	680	1560	2497	--
Banas kantha	1860	1400	1549	--	--
Bharuch	1600	1460	1800	2540	1560
Gandhinagar	1840	1720	1800	2700	1800
Kachchh	1800	1760	1800	2700	1800
Mahesana	1800	1620	1800	2700	1800

Patan	1800	1780	1800	2680	1800
Sabar kantha	1800	1600	1799	2700	1800
Surat	1900	1740	1800	2700	1800
Vadodara	1940	1700	1720	--	--
Valsad	1820	1380	1800	2700	1800

State: Telangana					
Name of the District	FY 2019-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 2023-24
Adilabad	1815	1660	1800	2700	1800
Hanumakonda	1802	1800	1798	2580	1440
Hyderabad	1696	700	1400	2700	1800
Khammam	1820	1820	1800	2700	1800
Mahabubnagar	1727	1520	1800	2700	1800
Nalgonda	1797	--	--	--	--
Ranga Reddy	1795	997	1800	2259	1660

(c) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

State: Gujarat					
Name of the District	FY 2019-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 2023-24
Ahmedabad	839	10,064	8,828	8,986	12,791
Amreli	151	879	908	816	620
Anand	86	1,012	759	883	1,164
Arvalli	33	313	285	354	289
Banas Kantha	103	909	865	898	931
Bharuch	380	3,338	2,827	3,376	3,839
Bhavnagar	144	1,151	1,084	1,092	1,435
Botad	10	147	190	231	261
Chhotaudepur	15	35	71	146	125
Dahod	43	169	291	324	511
Dangs	-	92	67	46	37
Devbhumi Dwarka	104	375	385	392	565

Gandhinagar	149	2,125	2,124	1,748	1,923
Gir Somnath	53	250	498	396	420
Jamnagar	86	1,055	842	638	769
Junagadh	48	784	761	826	808
Kachchh	46	1,432	1,972	1,493	1,733
Kheda	62	903	1,091	1,045	1,060
Mahesana	229	1,634	1,660	1,724	2,015
Mahisagar	12	145	189	170	209
Morbi	21	580	1,028	677	654
Narmada	4	48	73	87	42
Navsari	18	640	440	561	920
Panch Mahals	112	1,500	1,732	1,143	1,609
Patan	99	438	457	481	538
Porbandar	15	415	559	380	248
Rajkot	582	3,173	2,738	3,133	2,826
Sabar Kantha	79	969	1,016	982	1,020
Surat	1,103	3,550	3,299	3,802	4,666
Surendranagar	54	563	623	685	643
Tapi	169	338	580	436	451
Vadodara	845	4,046	5,544	5,196	5,970
Valsad	382	3,343	3,978	2,955	3,290

State: Telangana					
Name of the District	FY 2019-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 2023-24
Adilabad	98	290	38	173	86
BhadradriKothagudem	33	29	94	494	656
Hanumakonda	50	20	163	216	388
Hyderabad	1,245	5,175	6,497	9,358	11,352
Jagitial	-	12	2	5	2
Jangoan	-	-	-	-	2
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	-	1	1	112	124
Jogulamba Gadwal	-	4	-	6	-

Kamareddy	1	6	2	8	8
Karimnagar	33	338	153	165	197
Khammam	99	293	132	236	128
Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	7	20	41	45	100
Mahabubabad	-	-	-	1	5
Mahabubnagar	194	96	64	71	135
Mancherial	92	60	85	350	332
Medak	94	387	323	292	413
MedchalMalkajgiri	583	985	1,152	1,237	2,827
Mulugu	-	-	-	2	-
Nagarkurnool	-	-	-	-	43
Nalgonda	39	28	117	89	155
Nirmal	-	1	1	-	-
Nizamabad	-	21	61	127	104
Peddapalli	125	66	33	489	540
Rajanna Sircilla	-	-	-	-	1
Ranga Reddy	255	1,157	1,330	2,530	2,403
Sangareddy	168	690	776	964	1,539
Siddipet	-	8	40	19	156
Suryapet	-	-	7	2	53
Vikarabad	8	1	2	54	32
Wanaparthy	-	20	2	2	11
Warangal	-	2	18	43	153
YadadriBhuvanagiri	-	2	1	-	-

(d) Craftsmen Training Scheme

State: Gujarat					
Districts	Session 2019	Session 2020	Session 2021	Session 2022	Session 2023
Ahmadabad	5,044	6,849	6,223	6,726	7,805
Amreli	1,132	1,823	1,750	1,650	2,234
Anand	2,501	2,512	2,684	2,789	3,408
Arvalli	2,490	3,110	2,939	3,099	3,794

Banas Kantha	2,860	3,964	3,414	4,022	4,414
Bharuch	2,326	2,545	2,621	3,029	3,025
Bhavnagar	2,106	2,670	2,336	2,282	3,157
Botad	423	607	482	586	798
Chhotaudepur	786	942	903	975	1,311
Dang	208	342	329	400	460
Devbhumi Dwarka	594	708	758	801	770
Dohad	3,867	4,994	4,386	4,575	5,119
Gandhinagar	1,869	2,236	1,922	2,054	2,624
Gir Somnath	1,028	1,343	1,026	1,052	1,166
Jamnagar	1,502	1,749	1,895	1,800	2,240
Junagadh	2,302	2,578	2,176	2,344	2,729
Kachchh	1,315	2,546	2,256	2,629	2,589
Kheda	2,906	3,036	3,025	3,330	3,765
Mahesana	3,749	4,551	4,591	4,592	5,820
Mahisagar	1,643	1,767	1,937	1,543	1,945
Morbi	579	681	571	671	659
Narmada	306	661	732	760	896
Navsari	3,065	3,542	3,223	3,695	3,899
Panch Mahals	4,586	5,695	4,982	5,226	5,786
Patan	1,794	2,427	2,389	2,421	2,755
Porbandar	538	604	522	473	597
Rajkot	2,195	2,344	2,422	2,477	3,007
Sabar Kantha	2,109	2,930	2,555	2,782	3,260
Surat	4,087	4,068	4,231	3,876	4,555
Surendranagar	1,884	2,528	2,540	2,544	2,786
Tapi	1,275	1,661	1,624	1,562	1,862
Vadodara	4,855	5,416	5,602	5,574	6,262
Valsad	1,607	1,962	2,190	2,309	2,957

State: Telangana					
District	Session 2019	session 2020	session 2021	session 2022	session 2023

Adilabad	425	437	500	423	518
Bhadradi Kothagudem	3290	2873	2854	2437	2726
Hanumakonda	1805	1667	1450	1414	1572
Hyderabad	2480	2200	2182	2027	2688
Jagitial	261	264	246	245	269
Jangoan	959	768	843	722	600
Jayashankar Bhoopalpally	83	80	83	83	81
Jogulamba Gadwal	797	715	657	664	748
Kamareddy	366	344	341	389	332
Karimnagar	1097	829	680	608	749
Khammam	1047	936	788	723	822
Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	100	102	79	48	87
Mahabubabad	837	653	621	612	647
Mahabubnagar	1067	1036	1051	1026	1216
Mancherial	1015	1059	994	799	1044
Medak	858	740	573	709	742
Medchal Malkajgiri	2021	1651	1654	1764	1882
Mulugu	163	134	115	125	117
Nagarkurnool	750	764	634	677	731
Nalgonda	1681	1379	1427	1241	1578
Narayanpet	365	335	307	364	364
Nirmal	302	364	362	276	356
Nizamabad	1349	1210	974	920	1003
Peddapalli	1227	1178	1122	1094	1031
Rajanna Sircilla	416	320	275	308	340
Ranga Reddy	2145	1772	1509	1556	1550
Sangareddy	2351	2080	1907	1988	2114
Siddipet	1141	1124	918	903	1008
Suryapet	189	240	238	173	222
Vikarabad	329	435	293	432	433
Wanaparthy	363	350	343	337	369
Warangal	398	293	267	420	625
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1098	1136	896	973	993

DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

3346. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government intends to convert the 'National Coastal Zone Management Authority' (NCZMA) into a full-time permanent body responsible for setting up regulations for conservation of coastal zones;
- (b) whether the Government plans to set up a mechanism to ensure free and fair public hearings for projects in Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZs);
- (c) whether the Government intends to evolve a mechanism to enforce post-clearance follow-ups and monitoring in coordination with State Coastal Zone Management Authorities (SCZMAs) and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government intends to create a dedicated institute for research in ecology of coastal areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

- (a) The National Coastal Management Authority (NCZMA) is a permanent institutional arrangement comprising 25 Members including Chairman and Member Secretary, out of which 23 Members are Ex-Officio Members.

(b) In accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) is publicised widely, inviting suggestions and objections and a public hearing on the draft CZMP is also conducted at the district level by the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority, prior to its final approval by the MoEFCC. The projects in CRZ areas are approved in accordance with the provisions of CZMPs and separate Public hearing for each individual project is not required.

(c) The Ministry, *vide* notifications dated 30th September 2022, empowered State Coastal Zone Management Authorities (SCZMAs) under Section 5, Section 10 and Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 to enforce and monitor the provisions of the CRZ Notifications. The monitoring is thus done in co-ordination with SCZMAs. Further, the EC / CRZ clearance makes it mandatory for the Project Proponents to submit compliance status of the conditions to the concerned Regional Offices of the Ministry. The project proponents are required to take Consent to Establish / Consent to Operate approvals under the Air and Water Act from the respective State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees, before commencement of the operation.

(d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has established the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) to support the protection, conservation, rehabilitation, management and policy advice of the coast. In addition, there are other institutes of repute dedicated for coastal research and

ecology like National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) etc.

USE OF IEPF FUND FOR CSR ACTIVITIES

3347. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of **CORPORATE AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the unclaimed dividend, interest on bonds and other unclaimed investments are estimated to be about Rs. 5,500 crores at the end of 2022-23 and if so, the current status thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that this money has been tripled during the last 5-6 years in the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF); and
- (c) if so, whether the Government is planning to spend this money for the welfare programmes or CSR activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI HARSH MALHOTRA):

(a) and (b): At the end of Financial Year (FY) 2022-23, the unclaimed dividend, interest on bonds and other unclaimed investments with Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) was ₹ 5,714.51 crores. Further, the unclaimed amount in the IEPF at the end of

FY 2023-24 is ₹ 8237.20 crores (unaudited figure). The unclaimed amount in IEPF in FY 2019-20 was ₹4310.36 Cr.

(c): There is no provision under the Companies Act, 2013 to spend the amount from the IEPF on welfare programmes or CSR activities. The amount under IEPF is utilised for all the purposes mentioned in Section 125(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

STATUS OF PM-KAUSHAL KENDRAS

3348. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) whether there is a PM-Kaushal Kendra (PM-KK) in Bapatla district of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of districts with a functional PM-KK, State/UTwise;
- (c) the number of people skilled and employed sector-wise, in PM-KKs across the country since the inception of the scheme, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh, especially for Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (d) the fund allocation and utilisation for PM-KKs during the last ten years, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh, especially for Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Currently, there is one Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) operational in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh. The training number of Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency is captured under Prakasam district. The State/UT wise and district wise details of functional PMKKs are placed at enclosed **STATEMENT I**, which are available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha>.

(c) Under PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus was to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. The State-wise and sector wise, number of candidates trained and reported placed in PMKKs under PMKVY Scheme since 2016-17 to 31.10.2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement II**, which are available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha>. The district wise, parliamentary constituency wise and sector wise number of candidates trained and reported placed in PMKK under PMKVY since 2016-17 to 07.11.2024 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, especially for Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency, is given in the enclosed **Statement III**, which

are available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha>.

(d) The State wise and District wise details of fund utilized by PMKKs under PMKVY since 2016-17 to 31.10.2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement IV**, which are available on Ministry's website at <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha>.

TRAINING IN ITIs THROUGH STRIVE PROJECT

3349. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA

Will the Minister of **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP** be pleased to State

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) that have been modernised under the Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project, particularly in the State of Odisha;

(b) the total funds allocated for the project in the financial year 2024-25;

(c) the number of students trained through Virtual Reality (VR) programmes in ITIs as part of the said initiative; and

(d) the specific sectors and trades that have benefited most from the integration of advanced technologies like VR in ITI training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) Sir, Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship implemented the Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project, which was a Government of India project with the assistance of World Bank. The objective was to strengthen, upgrade and enhance the learning infrastructure in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

Under STRIVE project, a total of 500 ITIs (which include 467 Government ITIs and 33 Private ITIs) were selected for upgradation in the country and in the State of Odisha total 27 ITIs were selected for the upgradation. List of selected ITIs is enclosed as **Statement** .

(b) The funds of Rs. 773 Crore was released to States/UTs/National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI) etc. and the total funds of Rs. 711 Crore utilized under the STRIVE project. The STRIVE project closed on 31 May 2024. The total funds of Rs. 5.05 Crore were allocated for the STRIVE project in the financial year 2024-25.

(c) Under the STRIVE project, Virtual Reality (VR) based content provided to 05 selected Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (ITI Ambernath,

Maharashtra, ITI Bhubaneswar, Odisha, ITI Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, ITI Nagaon, Assam and ITI Aliganj Uttar Pradesh) on a pilot basis. As of now, total 371 students have been trained under the pilot.

(d) Under this pilot, the Virtual Reality (VR) based content was provided for the 04 trades namely Fitter, Welder, Electrician and Motor Mechanic Vehicle.

STATEMENT

Details of the ITIs selected under STRIVE :

S.No.	State	ITI Type	ITI Name	District
1.	Odisha	Govt.	Gopa Bandhu Govt. Industrial Training Institute	Koraput
2.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Hinjlicut	Ganjam
3.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Barbil	Kendujhar
4.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Rourkela	Sundargarh
5.	Odisha	Govt.	Madhusudan Industrial Training Institute	Cuttack
6.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Bhubaneswar	Khordha
7.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Phulbani	Kandhamal
8.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute	Balasore
9.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Berhampur	Ganjam
10.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi
11.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute	Cuttack
12.	Odisha	Govt.	Technical Training Institute, Takatpur	Mayurbhanj
13.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Bolangir	Balangir
14.	Odisha	Pvt.	Sai Private Industrial Training Institute, Bellaguntha	Ganjam
15.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute	Dhenkanal
16.	Odisha	Pvt.	Dalmia Private Industrial Training Institute	Sundargarh
17.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Talcher	Anugul
18.	Odisha	Govt.	State Institute of Plumbing Technology, Pattamundai	Kendrapara
19.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute	Rayagada
20.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Hiraakud	Sambalpur
21.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Purushottampur	Ganjam
22.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute	Puri

23.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Umerkote	Nabarangapur
24.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute	Malkangiri
25.	Odisha	Govt.	Gandhamardan Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Bolangir	Balangir
26.	Odisha	Govt.	Purna Chandra ITI, Baripada	Mayurbhanj
27.	Odisha	Govt.	Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Chatrapur	Ganjam

नए स्टेडियमों का निर्माण

3350. श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खंडवा जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश में, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र में राज्य, जिला और पंचायत स्तर पर नए स्टेडियम बनाने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विशेषकर जनजातीय समुदायों के लोगों में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

(ग) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान खंडवा जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश में, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा मुंबई सहित महाराष्ट्र में राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार कितने नए स्टेडियम स्थापित किए गए हैं?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया):

(क) से (ग) 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, देश भर के जनजातीय समुदायों के बीच खेलों के संवर्धन के लिए नए स्टेडियम स्थापित करने सहित खेल अवसंरचनाओं के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व

मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों का है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इसके अलावा, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के माध्यम से खेल अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ये मांग आधारित स्कीमें हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों और अन्य पात्र निकायों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता हेतु उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के तहत मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र सहित देश भर में स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना जनजातीय समुदायों के लोगों सहित समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

RATIONALE BEHIND CURRICULUM REVISION

3351. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to address the underinvestment in public education, given that expenditure remains far below the 6% GDP target set by the National Education Policy 2020;

(b) the rationale behind curriculum revisions that reportedly erase significant historical events and contributions of minorities and the manner in which these changes align with the principles of inclusivity and diversity in education; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that religious freedom and the Right to Education are not compromised in the light of controversies such as the Hijab Ban in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) unequivocally endorses and envisions a substantial increase in public investment in education by both the Central Government and all State Governments to reach 6% of GDP. As far as Ministry of Education is concerned, there has been increase in budget allocation from Rs. 93,224 crore (2021-22) to Rs.1,21,118 crore (2024-25), which is around 30% increase. As per latest "Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2019-20 to 2021-22", total expenditure on education (including all Central Ministries and all States/UTs) as percentage of GDP stands at 4.12% (for the year 2021-22).

(b) and (c) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and schools, other than those established, owned or controlled by the Central Government, or the administrator of the Union territory, having no legislature, are

under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Thus, the concerned State Government is the appropriate Government for the implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in that State.

The rationale behind rationalisation of content of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks was Covid-19 Pandemic Situation, in which students across the stages of schools education had struggled a lot to continue their learning though online and other modes. Consequently, learning of children got affected and time loss took place. Concerns related to curriculum and content load across syllabi and textbooks had been raised by different stakeholders. Conducting discussions with external experts following criteria for rationalization of the content was finalized by the NCERT:

- Overlapping with similar content included in other subject areas in the same class
- Similar content included in the lower or higher class in the same subject
- Difficulty level
- Content, which is easily accessible to students without much interventions from teachers and can be learned by children through self-learning or peer-learning
- Content, which is irrelevant in the present context.

While rationalising the content learning outcomes including including inclusivity and diversity were not compromised.

The NEP 2020 brought out by the Govt. of India clearly states on its page no. 10-: One of the primary goals of schooling system must be to ensure that children are enrolled in and are attending school. Through initiatives such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (now the Samagra Shiksha) and Right to Education Act, India has made remarkable strides in recent years in attaining near universal enrolment in elementary education.

It further states that a concerted national effort will be made to ensure universal access and afford opportunity to all children of the country to obtain quality holistic education-including vocational education – from pre-school to Grade 12.

As per Rule 9(3) of the RTE Rules, 2010, the appropriate Government or the local authority shall ensure that no child is subjected to caste, class, religious or gender abuse in the school.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

3352. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether the higher working age population which India is going to have in the coming years will automatically boost economic fortunes;

- (b) whether for economic boost, the population has to be gainfully employed;
- (c) the manner in which the Government looks at the gender divide in labour force participation where female labour force participation is nearly 30% less than the male labour force participation; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to bring down this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): The official data source on Employment and Unemployment is Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 46.8% in 2017-18 to 58.2% in 2023-24.

Further, the estimated female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24 whereas the estimated LFPR for male has increased from 75.8% in 2017-18 to 78.8% in 2023-24. The data indicates that female LFPR has increased by 18.4 percent points as compared to 3 percent points for male LFPR during 2017-18 to 2023-24.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of Government. Government has taken various initiatives/measures to boost employment opportunities in the country, including for women like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Production Linked Incentive, etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Government is also implementing women centric schemes such as Mission Shakti, Namu Drone Didi, Lakhpati Didi, Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN), SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research), etc. for improving the employability of women.

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 provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers, such as paid maternity leave, child care leave, creche facility, equal wages etc.

Further, the Union Budget (2024-25) announced setting up of working women hostels in collaboration with industry, and establishing creches, for increasing participation of women in the workforce.

In addition, the Ministry of Labour and Employment in January, 2024 issued an “Advisory for Employers to Promote Women Workforce Participation”. This advisory inter-alia mentions the need for balance between employment and care responsibilities for both men and women including family friendly measures such as paternity leave, parental leave, family emergency leave and flexible working arrangements.

WITHDRAWAL OF LICENCES OF NBFCs BY RBI

3353. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for deposits of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) not covered by the Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC);
- (b) the number of licences of NBFCs that have been withdrawn by Reserve Bank of India during the last ten years along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of NBFCs which are deposit taking NBFCs;
- (d) the total money lost by the public due to bankruptcy of NBFCs; and

(e) whether many borrowers of the NBFCs are harassed by the recovery agents of NBFCs and if so, the steps taken by the Government and RBI to prevent the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a): The Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) is governed by “The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961”. The DICGC protects the deposits of insured banks in terms of section 2(i) of the DICGC Act, 1961. The insured banks are the banks registered with the DICGC, which include commercial banks {public sector banks, private sector banks, foreign banks, small finance banks, payment banks, regional rural banks, and local area banks} and co-operative banks {primary (urban) co-operative banks, state co-operative banks, and district central co-operative banks}.

(b): As on 30.06.2024, There are 5728 Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) and Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) whose Certificate of Registration (CoR) has been cancelled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(c): As on 30.06.2024, 25 Deposits taking NBFCs are registered with RBI.

(d) and (e): Complaints received regarding harassment of borrowers by recovery agents are taken up with the Supervised Entities (SEs) for immediate action by RBI.

RBI has also issued the circular on 'Guidelines on Fair Practices Code for Lenders' dated 05.05.2003. The guidelines provide for informing borrowers of comprehensive information about the fees/charges, etc. Moreover, the guidelines direct lenders to release all securities on receiving payment of loan or realisation of loan and non-interference in the affairs of the borrowers by lenders. For recovery of loans, the guidelines prescribe that the lenders should not resort to undue harassment viz. persistently bothering the borrowers at odd hours, use of muscle power for recovery of loans, etc

Further, compliance to RBI guidelines issued to Regulated Entities (REs) is examined during their Supervisory Assessment and any non-compliance observed is taken up with the REs for the rectification apart from initiating supervisory/enforcement action against the REs, as per regulations and law.

DECRIMINALIZATION OF MINOR OFFENCES IN DIRECT TAXES

3354. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken measures for decriminalization of minor offences in direct tax matters to facilitate ease of doing business, particularly for medium and small businesses;

- (b) if so, the list of recent initiatives taken by the tax administration in this regard; and
- (c) the measures undertaken by the Government to improve litigation management in direct tax matters?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') has been amended to decriminalise Section 276A (entailing imprisonment of minimum six months extending up to two years) relating to failure of liquidator to give notice of his appointment to the Jurisdictional Assessing Officer within 30 days or failure to set aside notified amount from, or part with, any of the assets of company under liquidation. The Finance Act, 2023, with effect from 01.04.2023, has introduced a sunset clause in section 276A of the Act, which prescribes that no fresh proceedings shall be initiated under section 276A on or after 01.04.2023.

Under clause (a) of section 276B of the Act, a deductor was liable to be prosecuted if payment of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) to the credit of the Central government was made beyond the prescribed due date. The provision has now been amended by Finance Act (No. 2), 2024 with effect from 01.10.2024, which prohibits prosecution proceedings against the deductor, if

the TDS deducted is paid to the government's credit, on or before the due date prescribed for filing of the TDS statement for relevant quarter.

Further, CBDT has issued revised guidelines for compounding of offences under section 279(2) of the Act on 17.10.2024, wherein several simplification measures have been taken which, inter-alia, include making offences under section 275A and 275B of the Act compoundable, removing limitations on occasions and time to file compounding applications, abolishing interest chargeable on delayed payment of compounding charges, reducing compounding charges for various offences, removing separate compounding charge from co-accused, etc.

(c) The Government has undertaken several measures to improve litigation management in direct tax matters which, inter-alia, include:

- i. Creation of 100 new posts of Joint Commissioner (Appeals), which are currently fully operational.
- ii. Notification of e-Dispute Resolution Scheme, 2022 (e-DRS) by CBDT, to enable delivery of quick and effective dispute resolution to small taxpayers.
- iii. Upward revision of monetary limits for filing appeals before the ITAT, High Court and Supreme Court to Rs. 60 lakh, Rs.2 crore and Rs.5 crore respectively.
- iv. Administrative measures by CBDT such as identification of old and high

demand appeals for early disposal, augmentation of manpower through assignment of additional charges, etc.

- v. Notification of Vivad se Vishwas Scheme, 2024 to reduce litigation and develop trust amongst tax payers.
- vi. Empowering Commissioner (Appeals) to set aside ex-parte assessment orders, vide Finance Act (No. 2), 2024.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

3355. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO

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

- (a) the progress of infrastructure projects such as new ITIs, polytechnics and Vishwakarma Centres in Odisha;
- (b) whether the Government monitors the implementation of State-level skill initiatives;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance industry-specific training in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) The Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is responsible for running the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) implemented mainly through the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The ITIs and Polytechnics are under the administrative and financial control of the respective State Governments.

The DGT, however, provided financial assistance under the scheme of “Skill Development in 48 Districts Affected by Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)” for establishment of ITIs and “Scheme of Polytechnics” for establishment of polytechnics across the country including the state of Odisha. The details of progress under the schemes mentioned above is placed at **Statement I**.

PM-Vishwakarma scheme is implemented as a Central Sector Scheme with funding support for imparting training. There is no provision for creating new infrastructure under the Vishwakarma scheme. The existing training infrastructure of MSDE (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), ITIs, Industry Clusters, other centers, etc.), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) ecosystem (such as MSME Technology Centres, ITIs, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), etc.), and the facilities of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) are being used for conducting both Basic as well as Advanced Training.

There are a total of 82 active training centres in Odisha under the PM Vishwakarma scheme. The district wise breakup of these same is provided at

Statement II.

(b) and (c) Vocational education is a matter on the concurrent list, and state governments, from time to time, run their own state-level skill initiatives.

(d) To provide industry-specific training, government has taken following steps:

1) 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards. NSDC, under the Market led program, also provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.

2) Employability Skills including communication skills, self-management skills, information and communication technology skills, entrepreneurship skills and greenskills have been made mandatory part of the vocational courses.

3) The Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) is implemented through a country-wide network of ITIs and is responsible for providing a steady stream of skilled manpower for the industries.

Under CTS, training is imparted in 166 National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned courses (trades). The course curriculum is updated regularly to incorporate the latest technological equipment and industry

requirements. Also, to cater the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies, DGT has developed 29 New-Age courses in areas such as Drone Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, and Internet of Things (IoT) etc.

4) Dual System of Training (DST) and Flexi MoU Schemes have been introduced by DGT wherein a large portion of training is 'hands on' and is provided in the industry itself.

In the DST framework, On-the-Job Training (OJT) for a period of 6 to 12 months is imparted within industries itself for CTS courses of 1- and 2-years duration. This immersive approach integrates theoretical learning from ITIs with practical, hands- on experience gained in the industry. Thirty-two ITIs in the state of Odisha are operating under DST, and 1,438 trainees were trained under DST in 2023.

In the Flexi MoU scheme, complete training is imparted in the premises of the partner institute which are either the Industries or Skill Universities. The training courses are customized and tailored to the industry's needs to ensure that the training aligns precisely with the skill sets required within that industry. In the state of Odisha, the Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha, has signed an MoU under the Flexi MoU scheme, and a total of 5,393 students have been enrolled for training.

5) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, 4.0 (PMKVY), a special focus has been given on imparting training in futuristic and new-age courses. As on

date, around 6,033 candidates have been enrolled under the scheme in job roles such as Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing), AI - Data Engineer, AI - Machine Learning Engineer, Application Developer - Web and Mobile, Cloud Administrator, Battery System Repair Technician, Drone Service Technician, Electric Vehicle Service Technician, Solar LED Technician, Solar Pump Technician, Technician 5G - Active Network Installation, IoT - Software Analysis, VLSI Design Engineer etc. in the State of Odisha.

STATEMENT I

Status of new ITIs established under the Scheme “Skill Development in 48 Districts Affected by LWE” in State of Odisha

Central Share (Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	District	Funds allocated	Funds released	Construction Status
1.	Gajapati	3.99	3.99	Completed
2.	Malkangiri	3.99	3.99	Completed
3.	Rayagada	3.99	3.99	Completed
4.	Deogarh	3.99	3.99	Completed
5.	Sambalpur	3.99	3.99	Completed
6.	Koraput	5.51	4.34	Completed
	Total	25.46	24.29	

Status of new Polytechnics established under “Scheme of Polytechnics” in State of Odisha

Sl. No.	District	Funds allocated (In Rs. crore)	Funds released (In Rs. crore)	Construction Status
1.	Angul	12.30	12.30	Completed
2.	Balasore	12.30	12.30	Completed
3.	Bargarh	12.30	12.30	Completed
4.	Bhadrak	12.30	12.30	Completed
5.	Bolangir	12.30	12.30	Completed
6.	Boudh	12.30	12.30	Completed
7.	Debagarh	12.30	12.30	Completed
8.	Gajapati	12.30	12.30	Completed
9.	Jagatsinghpur	12.30	12.30	Completed

10.	Jajpur	12.30	12.30	Completed
11.	Kalahandi	12.30	12.30	Completed
12.	Kendrapara	12.30	12.30	Completed
13.	Khandamal	12.30	12.30	Completed
14.	Koraput	12.30	12.30	Completed
15.	Malkangiri	12.30	12.30	Completed
16.	Mayurbhanj	12.30	12.30	Completed
17.	Nabarangapur	12.30	12.30	Completed
18.	Nayagarh	12.30	12.30	Completed
19.	Nuapada	12.30	12.30	Completed
20.	Puri	12.30	12.30	Completed
21.	Sambalpur	12.30	12.30	Completed
22.	Sonepur	12.30	12.30	Completed
	Total	270.60	270.60	

STATEMENT II

Progress of 'PM Vishwakarma' in Odisha. The district wise breakup of 82 active training centre in Odisha under PM Vishwakarma scheme.

S.No.	District	No training centers
1.	Anugul	1
2.	Balangir	4
3.	Baleshwar	6
4.	Bargarh	3
5.	Bhadrak	3
6.	Boudh	1
7.	Cuttack	16
8.	Deogarh	1

9.	Dhenkanal	3
10.	Ganjam	6
11.	Jagatsinghapur	1
12.	Jajapur	1
13.	Kalahandi	2
14.	Kandhamal	1
15.	Kendrapara	1
16.	Kendujhar	1
17.	Khordha	5
18.	Koraput	3
19.	Malkangiri	2
20.	Mayurbhanj	2
21.	Nabarangpur	1
22.	Nayagarh	4
23.	Nuapada	2
24.	Puri	7
25.	Rayagada	2
26.	Sambalpur	1
27.	Sonepur	1
28.	Sundargarh	1
Grand total		82

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION REFORMS

3356. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

the details of employment generation reforms during the last decade and their outcomes in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of Government and is a continuous and dynamic process. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country including the State of Gujarat. The details of these employment generation schemes/ programmes may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes. These inter-alia include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme), Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY), etc.

As a part of legislative reforms, the existing 29 Acts in the central sphere have been subsumed in the four Codes. All Codes have been passed by the

Parliament and notified, viz, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.

These Codes aim to catalyze creation of employment opportunities while ensuring safety, health and social security of every worker; by promoting ease of doing business through simplification; rationalization and reduction in compliance burden; raising thresholds for factory license; contract labour license; prior permission for retrenchment, lay-off and closure and certification of standing orders, etc.

Further, Government has also announced in the Budget 2024-25, the Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore. It includes the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme with an outlay of Rs 1,07,000 Crores, aiming at job creation and formalisation of work force by providing Social Security through EPFO, enhancing employability and incentivizing additional employment generation through incentives to employees and employers.

FUNDS FOR RESEARCH IN BASIC SCIENCE IN HEIS

3357. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any specific schemes to facilitate research in basic science in higher education institutes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the amount of research grants made available for tribal students during the last five years; and
- (c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in higher education institutions established in Sikkim by availing research fellowship during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (c): Recognising research as a core requisite for quality education, National Education Policy (NEP 2020) exhorts Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) to focus on research and innovation by setting up start-up incubation centres; technology development centres; centres in frontier areas of research; greater industry-academic linkages; and interdisciplinary research including humanities and social sciences research.

Government has taken several steps for promoting quality of research in various fields including basic sciences. Some of the key programmes for promotion of research ecosystem in the country includes- Prime Minister's Research Fellowships (PMRF), Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY), Scheme for promotion of Research and

Academic Collaboration (SPARC), Scheme for Transformational and Advanced Research in Sciences (STARS) etc. by Ministry of Education; INSPIRE Fellowship and INSPIRE Fellowship components of "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) by Department of Science and Technology; Biotechnology Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development (Bio- RIDE) by Department of Biotechnology etc.

Further, "Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023" was notified to establish the Anusandhan National Research Foundation. Anusandhan National Research Foundation, an apex body has been envisaged to provide high-level strategic direction for research, innovation and entrepreneurship in the fields of natural sciences including mathematical sciences, engineering and technology, environmental and earth sciences, health and agriculture. It also seeks to promote scientific and technological interfaces of humanities and social sciences. Total estimated cost of Anusandhan National Research Foundation for five years is Rs. 50,000 crores.

For imparting education and research in the areas of basic sciences, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) have been envisaged and established as premier institutes across the country. As on date, 7 IISERs are functioning across the country. Further, Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru is a premier Institute, which imparts world-class higher education in science and engineering.

In the state of Sikkim, National Institute of Technology (NIT) and a Central University i.e. Sikkim University is established by the Government of India. The amount of fellowships and research grants are disbursed to all the eligible students, including that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as per the norms of the respective schemes.

दो पालियों में चल रहे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

3358. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में दो पालियों की कक्षाएं चल रही हैं; और

(ख) क्या देश में और अधिक लोगों की केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अपने बच्चों का प्रवेश प्राप्त करने की इच्छा को पूरा करने के संबंध में सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) (केवि) मुख्यतः एक पाली में चल रहे हैं। वर्तमान में 70 केवि दो पालियों में चल रहे हैं।

(ख) वर्तमान में देश भर में 1253 केवि कार्यात्मक हैं। नये केवि का खोला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केवि पूरे देश में शिक्षण का समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करके मुख्य रूप से रक्षा एवं अर्धसैन्य कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं।

दिसंबर 2024 में, भारत सरकार ने 85 नए केवि और एक मौजूदा केवि के विस्तार को मंजूरी दी है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य अधिकाधिक बच्चों को समायोजित करना तथा केवि में शिक्षा तक पहुंच बढ़ाना है।

NEW TRANSFER CERTIFICATE POLICY IN KVs

3359. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has observed that the new transfer certificate policy offered to students in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) largely affects the children and their parents in case of mid-term transfers, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details on the rationale behind such transfer certificate policy for children;
- (c) whether the new policy affects a large number of employees of Central Government, Defence and Paramilitary Forces who are frequently transferred and needs their wards to be moved to a school close to their place of posting; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (d) As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), children admitted in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are transferred from one KV to another KV when their parents get transferred/shifted. However, in case, the class strength is more than 50, the admission of the child on KV Transfer Certificate is considered under due process either in the desired KV or nearby KV. The ward(s)

of transferable Central Government, Defence and Paramilitary Force employees who are frequently transferred are being accommodated in desired KV or nearby KV.

महिलाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा संचालित पाठ्यक्रम

3360. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या राष्ट्रीय महिला कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, जयपुर द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम संचालित किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) राजस्थान में उक्त पाठ्यक्रमों के लाभार्थियों का अब तक जिला-वार, वर्ष-वार और श्रेणी-वार जैसे सामान्य, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों से प्रशिक्षित की गई महिलाओं की जिला-वार और श्रेणी-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या

है ?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) 33 राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एनएसटीआइज) संचालित करता है जिनमें से 14 सामान्य एनएसटीआइज हैं तथा 19 विशेषकर महिलाओं के लिए हैं। एनएसटीआइज मुख्य रूप से शिल्प अनुदेशक प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीआईटीएस) के

अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। सीआईटीएस के अंतर्गत अनुदेशक प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को कौशल और प्रशिक्षण दोनों पद्धति में व्यापक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। एनएसटीआइज स्थानीय प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत पाठ्यक्रम भी प्रदान करते हैं। एनएसटीआई (महिला), जयपुर में वर्तमान में छह सीआईटीएस और सात सीटीएस व्यवसाय संचालित किए जा रहे हैं। एनएसटीआई (डब्ल्यू), जयपुर में वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए स्वीकृत सीटों और प्रवेशों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान के रूप में, एनएसटीआई (डब्ल्यू), जयपुर समय-समय पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी आरक्षण नीति और अन्य दिशा-निदेशों का अनुपालन करता है। परिणास्वरूप, संस्थान देश भर के अभ्यर्थियों को अपनी प्रवेश प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने की अनुमति देता है। शैक्षणिक सत्र 2016-17 से, एनएसटीआई (डब्ल्यू), जयपुर ने कुल 3,685 प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया है जिनमें से 1,962 राजस्थान के मूल निवासी हैं। राजस्थान राज्य से नामांकित इन 1,962 प्रशिक्षणार्थियों का जिला-वार, वर्ष-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) एनएसटीआई (डब्ल्यू), जयपुर में प्रशिक्षित राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों की महिला प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या का जिला-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण I

राजस्थान राज्य में महिलाओं के लिए एनएसटीआई, जयपुर के माध्यम से चलाए जा रहे पाठ्यक्रमों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	सीआईटीएस व्यवसाय(यों)	इकाई(यों) की संख्या	स्वीकृत सीट	प्रवेश (सत्र 2024-25)
1	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन	01	25	25
2	कॉस्मेटोलॉजी	03	75	75
3	ड्रेस मेकिंग	03	75	53
4	फैशन डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी	01	25	25
5	कार्यालय प्रबंधन (अंग्रेजी)	01	25	15
6	सचिवीय अभ्यास (हिंदी)	02	50	50
कुल		11	275	243

क्र. सं.	सीआईटीएस व्यवसाय(यों)	इकाई(यों) की संख्या	स्वीकृत सीट	प्रवेश (सत्र 2024-25)
1	कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और प्रोग्रामिंग सहायक	01	24	24
2	कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर और प्रोग्रामिंग सहायक	01	24	24
3	कॉस्मेटोलॉजी	02	48	48
4	ड्रेस मेकिंग	02	40	40
5	फैशन डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी	01	20	20
6	इंटीरियर डिजाइन और साज-सज्जा	01	24	20
7	आशुलिपिक और सचिवीय सहायक (हिंदी)	01	24	24
कुल		09	204	200

क्र. सं.	जिला	राजस्थान राज्य में एनएसटीआई (डब्ल्यू), जयपुर में जिला-वार, वर्ष-वार और श्रेणी-वार प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या																																			
		2016-17				2017-18				2018-19				2019-20				2020-21				2021-22				2022-23				2023-24				2024-25			
		सा मा न्य	ओ बी सी	एस सी	एस टी	सा मा न्य	ओ बी सी	एस सी	एस टी	सा मा न्य	ओ बी सी	एस सी	एस टी	सा मा न्य	ओ बी सी	ए स सी	ए स टी	सा मा न्य	ओ बी सी	ए स सी	ए स टी	सा मा न्य	ओ बी सी	एस सी	एस टी	सा मा न्य	ओ बी सी	ए स सी	एस टी	सा मा न्य	ओ बी सी	एस सी	एस टी				
सकल योग		288				320				248				196				131				185				198				192				204			

**PROMOTION OF YOUTH PROGRAMMES AND SPORTS IN
BIHAR**

3361. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to promote the youth programmes and sports in Bihar particularly in Bhagalpur Parliamentary Constituency during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (d) the funds allocated to State against each proposal during each of the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF
YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):**

- (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements various Schemes to promote the youth programmes and sports throughout India. These programmes are not State/UT specific.

The schemes under the Department of Youth Affairs are:

(i) Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is an umbrella scheme under which the following 7 sub-schemes have been merged:

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.
2. National Youth Corps.
3. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development.
4. International Cooperation.
5. Youth Hostels.
6. Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations.
7. National Young Leaders Programme.

(ii) National Service Scheme (NSS)

(iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

(iv) Recently, an overarching enabling mechanism- Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), an autonomous body under the Department of Youth Affairs has been established, which is powered by technology, for youth development and youth led development through 'Kartavya Bodh' and 'Seva Bhaav', during the Amrit Kaal. This mechanism would provide equitable access to opportunities for youth to actualize their aspirations and build an Amrit Bharat by 2047. As on 12.12.2024, total of 1851

Volunteering Opportunities and 32 Experiential Learning Programmes has been launched in Bihar. In Bhagalpur, total of 88 Volunteering Opportunities and 1 Experiential Learning Programme has been launched by MY Bharat.

The schemes under the Department of Sports to promote Sports are:

(i) The Khelo India Scheme was launched on 14th October 2017, with a view to achieve the twin objectives of mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports. The Khelo India Scheme comprises of the following 5 components:

- Creation and upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- Sports Competitions and Talent Development
- Khelo India Centres (KICs) and Sports Academies
- Fit India Movement
- Promotion of Inclusiveness through Sports

In addition, various events to promote Sports in the country such as Annual Sports Competitions, events like marathons, cyclothons, and the Fit India Freedom Run under the Fit India Movement and Sports and various Khelo India Women's League under Sports for Women initiative are conducted.

(b) to (d) No proposal has been received from the State Government

so far. The funds are allocated by the Ministry scheme-wise and not State/UT- wise.

FUNDS FOR CHENNAI METRO PROJECT

3362. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- a) whether funds for the Chennai Metro Project were directly deposited into Chennai Metro's account, bypassing the Tamil Nadu Government;
- b) the rationale behind the Government's decision to directly deposit funds into Chennai Metro's account, rather than routing them through the Tamil Nadu Government;
- c) the specific provisions or laws which allow the Union Government to directly deposit funds into Chennai Metro's account;
- d) the total amount of funds deposited directly into Chennai Metro's account and the breakdown of those funds;
- e) whether the Tamil Nadu Government was consulted or informed about the Union Government's decision to directly deposit funds into Chennai Metro's account; and
- f) the measures taken to ensure transparency and accountability in the utilization of funds deposited directly into Chennai Metro's account?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (e): Chennai Metro Rail project is implemented as a 50:50 Joint Venture project of the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu through a Special Purpose Vehicle i.e. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) having equal equity participation of both the Governments. The fund transfer from Central and State Government takes place as per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between both the Governments and CMRL. The total amount of funds disbursed to the implementing agency i.e. CMRL along with the breakup thereof is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Project	Pass Through Assistance	Equity Capital	Subordinate Debt
Chennai Metro Phase-I	8,646.00	3,125.78	730.00
Chennai Metro Phase-I Extension	2,141.00	508.00	205.00
TOTAL	10,787.00	3,633.78	935.00

(f) CMRL is a Government Company having equal representation of the Central and the State Government officials in Board of Directors. The fund utilization

towards implementation of the project is done in fair and transparent manner in accordance with the extant rules/guidelines.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES UNDER RUSA

**3363. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented the Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in mission mode to fund the State Universities and colleges to achieve the goal of equity, access and excellence;
- (b) if so, the objectives of the scheme;
- (c) the details of the financial assistance provided to States/UTs under the RUSA scheme during the last three years and the current year, particularly to the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the proposals submitted by the State Governments, particularly Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for improving access to higher education in unserved and under-served districts; and

(e) the extent to which the above scheme is helpful in improving equality in access to higher education for people belonging to socially deprived communities and promoting inclusion of women, minorities, SC/ST/OBCs and Divyangjan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a)and(b): The government has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas.

The scheme envisages improvement in access, equity, and excellence in State Higher Education system through support under various components, viz., Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU), Grants to Strengthen Universities (GSU), Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC), New Model Degree Colleges (NMDC) and Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives (GIEI). In the first and second meetings of Project Approval Board for PM-USHA, 440 units have been approved in various States /UTs with a total amount of Rs. 5613.12 Crore under various components.

(c): Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 908.86 Crore has been released to the States/UTs during the last three years (i.e., 2021-22 to 2023-24) and the current

year, including the release of an amount of Rs. 153.57 Crore to the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(d): Under PM-USHA, a total of 681, 131 and 142 proposals have been received under various components from the States Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, respectively. Out of these proposals, 162 units have been approved for an amount of Rs. 2374.75 Crore for these states in the first and second meetings of Project Approval Board for PM-USHA.

(e): Under PM-USHA, priority is given to Focus Districts. The focus districts are identified by the concerned States/ UTs based on various criteria including low Gross Enrolment Ratio, Gender Parity, population proportion and enrolment proportion for females, transgenders, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, Aspirational/ Border Area/ Left Wing Extremism prone district, etc.

'NEW PAN CARD'

3364. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale behind the introduction of a new PAN Card when the existing PAN card already contains a QR code for verification;

- (b) whether the Government has considered the financial burden the new PAN card might impose on economically weaker sections of society;
- (c) if so, the measures being taken to ensure that poor individuals can obtain the new PAN card without difficulty or additional cost;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any cost-benefit analysis of introducing the new PAN card;
- (e) the estimated expenditure involved in implementing the new PAN card system;
- (f) whether the Government plans to address concerns about the wastage of public money and provide alternatives to avoid redundant expenses;
- (g) whether the Government has made any consultations with stakeholders to assess the practicality of implementing the new PAN card system; and
- (h) the steps proposed to ensure a seamless transition for citizens holding the current PAN cards?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) PAN 2.0 Project is an e-Governance project of Income Tax Department (ITD) for re-engineering the business processes of taxpayer registration services. Under this project, ITD is consolidating all processes related to PAN/TAN services leveraging latest technologies. The PAN 2.0 Project focuses on process simplification enhancing the overall experience for taxpayers by ensuring faster

service delivery, effective grievance redressal, and better protection of sensitive data. Further, the QR code is not a new feature and it has been incorporated in the PAN cards since 2017-18. The same will be continued under PAN 2.0 project with enhancements (dynamic QR code which will display latest data present in PAN database).

(b) Since the existing PAN holders are neither required to apply for new PAN nor obtain a new PAN card under PAN 2.0, there will not be any financial burden on PAN holders including economically weaker sections of society.

(c) The existing PAN holders are not required to obtain new PAN card under PAN 2.0 project. After the commencement of PAN 2.0 project, processing of prospective request received for allotment/updation of PAN and issuance of e-PAN thereof will be done at **free of cost**. Only in case, where the PAN applicant opts for physical PAN card, payment needs to be made.

(d) Existing PANs/PAN cards will remain valid under PAN 2.0 which is a project to re-engineer the PAN/TAN processes of Income Tax Department (hereinafter 'ITD'). Under PAN 2.0, no new PAN card has been introduced to replace the existing cards. Further, the estimated cost and expected benefits of such process re-engineering were analyzed and the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared thereon has been appraised and recommended by Public Investment Board (PIB) and further supported by the Department of Expenditure (DoE).

(e) Under PAN 2.0, no new PAN card has been introduced to replace the existing cards. The estimated cost of the PAN 2.0 project is Rs. 1435 Crores.

(f) PAN 2.0 project is about re-engineering of business processes related to PAN/TAN services for prospective allotments/updates and no new PAN card has been proposed in the place of already issued PAN cards. The upgradation is in the interest of improved taxpayer services and there is no wastage of public money. Hence, no redundant expenses are involved in this project.

(g) Yes sir. For PAN 2.0 project, consultations were held with the field formation of ITD, UIDAI, SEBI, RBI, MCA, GSTN etc. Further, the project has been evaluated by the Standing Technical Committee (STC) and appraised and endorsed by Empowered Technology Group (ETG) of Govt. of India.

(h) The existing PAN cards held by the citizens will continue to be valid. Hence, there is no requirement of transition for citizens from the current/existing PAN card.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES BY DTNBWED

3365. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the details of the total number of training programmes conducted by the G. Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (DTNBWED);

- (b) the details of participants in the above-said programmes categorized by organized and unorganized sectors;
- (c) the impact of these training initiatives on improving the skill levels of workers;
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure greater participation from unorganized sector workers in future programmes; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to expand the reach of Shramik Chaupals to more regions and increase their frequency and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) and (e): DTNBWED has organized 421 training programmes for organized sector and 5,163 for unorganized sector during the Year 2024-25 (up to November, 2024), in which 8916 and 3,43,295 workers have participated respectively.

The impact of these training initiatives is improvement in skill levels of workers, including increased job-specific competencies etc.

The major initiatives to increase participation from unorganized sector workers include 'Awareness cum Registration Camps' at Village/Panchayat/Block Level, and 'Shramik Chaupal' at Shramik Basti/Shramik Chauraha.

DTNBWED has increased its target of Shramik Chaupal programme from 5400 to 7146 for the Financial Year, 2024-25 across the country.

AFFORESTATION PROGRAMMES UNDER GREEN CREDIT PROGRAMME**3366. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:**

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken afforestation or biodiversity conservation projects in North Bengal particularly in Jalpaiguri, under the Green India Mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps being taken to mitigate the recurring human-wildlife conflicts in forested areas of Jalpaiguri; and
- (c) whether the adequate compensation has been provided to affected families, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring, and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change by undertaking plantation activities in the forest and non-forest areas. GIM activities in the State of West Bengal were started in the FY 2019-20. GIM follows landscape approach and as per the approved perspective plan of West Bengal the activities

are being taken up in five landscapes/districts namely Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Purulia and Paschim Medinipur. So far, a sum of Rs. 10.95 crores have been released to the State of West Bengal for creation of plantation/eco-restoration under Green India Mission.

(b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued holistic advisories/ guidelines to the States and Union Territories on 6th February 2021 and 3rd June, 2022. The Ministry has also issued species-specific guidelines to deal with human-wildlife conflict situations.

(c) Ministry provides financial assistance to States/UTs for conservation of wildlife and its habitats under the Centrally Sponsored schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’, ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’. The activities supported under the scheme include construction/erection of physical barrier such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent of wild animals into crop fields. The Ministry has enhanced ex-gratia payment for human casualties due to human-wildlife conflict from Rs. 5.0 lakh to Rs. 10.0 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat.

A network of Protected Areas namely viz., National Park, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitat have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.

In accordance with provisions contained under Section 33 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Ministry has issued guidelines for the process of management planning for Protected Areas and other process of management planning for Protected Areas and other landscape elements.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON NEW EDUCATION POLICY

3367. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government and State Governments have allocated special budgets or have increased the budgetary provision for the implementation of NEP in schools and colleges across the country;
- (b) the fund allocated by the Government for schools run by the Government and State Governments for the implementation of NEP during the last two years and the current year along with the amount spent;
- (c) the fund allocated for higher education institutes run by the State Governments for the implementation of NEP during the last two years and the current year along with the amount spent; and
- (d) the status of implementation of NEP in schools and colleges, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b): The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha along with other Centrally Sponsored Schemes of this Department has been completely aligned with NEP 2020 and the budget is allocated to States/UTs under the same.

The Samagra Shiksha scheme, launched in 2018, is an integrated scheme for school education. To implement the NEP 2020, Samagra Shiksha scheme was revamped with new interventions such as Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Support for NIPUN Bharat, Quality and Innovation at all levels, Equity and Inclusion, Vocational Education, ICT and Digital Initiatives etc. were incorporated in the scheme and it was aligned to the NEP 2020.

The funds allocated by the Government under Samagra Shiksha during the last two years and the current year is as below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Funds Allocated as Central Share
2022-23	44493.94
2023-24	44813.41

2024-25	45830.21
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PM SHRI scheme, yet another initiative, was launched in September 2022 with an aim to showcase all the components of the National Education Policy 2020 and to also provide guidance to other schools around them as well as become the benchmark schools for the neighbourhood. PM-SHRI supplements the efforts of Samagra Shiksha. These schools showcase the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time.

The funds allocated by the Government under PM-SHRI since 2023-24 is as below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Funds Allocated as Central Share
2023-24	2520.46
2024-25	5921.71

(c): Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) as Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) in June 2023 with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 Crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to the needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at funding specific State Government Universities and Colleges, including in the rural areas, so as to improve their quality by ensuring their conformity to

prescribed norms and standards. Under the Scheme, during the last two years, an amount Rs. 540.56 Crore has been released to the States/ UTs. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 119.17 Crore has been released so far.

(d): As per NEP 2020, implementation of the Policy requires multiple initiatives and actions, which are to be taken up in a synchronized and systematic manner, by multiple bodies including Ministry of Education, CAGE, State/UT Governments, education-related Ministries, State Departments of Education, Boards, NTA, the regulatory bodies of school and higher education, NCERT, SCERTs, schools and HEIs. The policy provides different timelines for important themes/sub-sets as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. Accordingly, this Ministry has communicated to all States/UT Governments for taking steps for implementation of NEP 2020 in letter and spirit.

A number of transformative changes have taken place both in school and higher education after announcement of National Education Policy (NEP 2020). In School Education several initiatives have been taken such as PM SHRI (PM Schools for Rising India) for upgradation of schools; Samagra Shiksha for providing quality education with an inclusive and equitable classroom environment for all children; National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) for ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3; Vidya-Pravesh–Guidelines for Three-month Play-based School Preparation Module; PM e-VIDYA to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air

education to enable coherent multi-mode access to education; DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) as One Nation One Digital Platform having e-Books and e-Contents; launch of National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF FS) and Jadui Pitara for play-based learning teaching material tailored for children between the age group of 3 to 8 years; PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development); NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0; Vidya Samiksha Kendra; Integrated Teacher Education Programme; National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST); National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) for creating a unifying national digital infrastructure to energise and catalyse the education ecosystem, implementation of a scheme “New India Literacy Programme or ULLAS” targeting all non-literates age 15 years and above, etc.

Further, in pursuance of the goals and objectives of the NEP 2020 and to assist States, UTs and other organisations in this task, the Department of School Education and Literacy has developed an indicative and suggestive NEP Implementation Plan for School Education, ‘Students’ and ‘Teachers’ Holistic Advancement through Quality Education (SARTHAQ)’.

In Higher Education, various initiatives / reforms have been carried out such as National Credit Framework (NCrF); National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF); Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate

Programme; Multiple Entry and Exit in Academic Programme offered by Higher Education Institutions; Transforming HEIs into multidisciplinary Institutions; pursuing two Academic Programme simultaneously; Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR ID) of individual student which will act as lifelong identity to track their educational journey and achievements from, pre-primary to higher education; introduction of PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme to provide financial support to meritorious students inter-alia enabling collateral free, guarantor free loan through a simple, transparent, student-friendly and entirely digital application process; revised regulation of ODL / Online Education; permitting up to 40% credits in regular courses using SWAYAM platform; launch of new SWAYAM Plus portal with aim to enhance skill and upskilling and reskilling of existing manpower employed in different sectors; Integration of technology in administration of HEIs from admission to grant of degree through SAMARTH; guidelines on Professor of Practice to enable HEIs to work with industry experts; guidelines for supernumerary seats for admitting students from abroad in Indian HEIs and permitting HEIs for two admission cycles in an academic year; Academic collaboration between Indian and Foreign HEIs to offer Twinning, Joint Degree and Dual Degree Programmes; Regulation for permitting Foreign HEIs to setup campuses in India; enhanced reputation of the Indian HEIs in international ranking; embedding of Indian Knowledge system in the education etc.

महाराष्ट्र के पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों को आवंटित सीएसआर निधि

3368. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची सात (धारा 135) के तहत प्रदान की जाती है और क्या पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों को उक्त निधि के आवंटन में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है;

(ख) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और देश के राज्यों, जिलों और इलाकों को सीएसआर फंड प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत आकांक्षी जिलों के विकास के लिए चिह्नित सीएसआर निधि की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के सभी आकांक्षी जिलों को जिला-वार और वर्ष-वार प्रदान की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जिला धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद) और महाराष्ट्र के परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को प्रदान की गई कुल धनराशि कितनी है और उक्त निधि से किए गए विकास कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) आकांक्षी जिलों की स्थिति पर सीधा प्रभाव डालने वाली विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत किए जा रहे कार्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा):

(क) और (ख): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के तहत कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान किया गया है। अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII उन कार्यकलापों की पात्र सूची को इंगित करती है जो सीएसआर के तहत कंपनियों द्वारा प्रारंभ की जा सकती हैं। अधिनियम की धारा 135 प्रत्येक कंपनी को, जिसकी तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान निवल संपत्ति 500 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है, या टर्नओवर 1000 करोड़ रुपये या उससे है, या 5 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का निवल लाभ है, कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति के अनुसार, तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में कंपनी के औसत निवल लाभ का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत व्यय सीएसआर पर करना अधिदेशित करती है। प्रत्येक सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनी को तीन या अधिक निदेशकों वाली एक सीएसआर समिति गठित करनी होती है जिनमें से कम से कम एक निदेशक, स्वतंत्र निदेशक होगा। धारा 135 (9) में यह प्रावधान है कि 50 लाख रुपये से नीचे की सीएसआर बाध्यता वाली कंपनियों को सीएसआर समिति गठित करने से छूट दी गई है। कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 135 (3) और (4), कंपनी की सीएसआर समिति और बोर्ड को अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में सूचीबद्ध मदों के लिए अपने कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि के वितरण के संबंध में निर्णय लेने का अधिकार देती है। समिति सीएसआर नीति तैयार करती है और उसकी सिफारिश करती है तथा कंपनी का बोर्ड इसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाता है, उन पर निर्णय लेता है, उन्हें क्रियान्वित करता है और निगरानी करता है। चूंकि सीएसआर कार्यकलाप का प्रारंभ, उसका प्रबंधन और उसकी निगरानी एक कारपोरेट द्वारा की जाती है, इसलिए सरकार किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र या कार्यकलाप में व्यय करने के संबंध में कंपनियों को विशिष्ट निर्देश जारी नहीं करती है।

(ग): विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान सभी आकांक्षी जिलों में कंपनियों द्वारा व्यय की गई कुल सीएसआर निधि का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण I** में दिया गया है।

(घ): विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के सभी आकांक्षी जिलों में कंपनियों द्वारा किया गया सीएसआर व्यय का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(ङ): विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष) अर्थात् 2018-19 से 2022-23 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद) और परभणी जिलों में कंपनियों द्वारा विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्योरा क्रमशः **विवरण -III** और **IV** में दिया गया है।

(च): अधिनियम के तहत, ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिसका आकांक्षी जिलों की स्थिति पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता हो। तथापि, कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के नियम 8 में यह प्रावधान है कि प्रत्येक सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनी, जिसका तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में औसत सीएसआर दायित्व 10 करोड़ रुपए या उससे अधिक है, को एक स्वतंत्र एजेंसी के माध्यम से अपनी उन सीएसआर परियोजनाओं का प्रभाव आकलन कराना होगा, जिनका परिव्यय एक करोड़ रुपए या उससे अधिक है तथा जो प्रभाव अध्ययन शुरू करने से कम से कम एक वर्ष पहले पूरी हो चुकी हों।

विवरण I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक आकांक्षी जिलों पर कुल सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)					
विवरण	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्त वर्ष 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23
कुल	282.61	345.39	651.43	1046.43	1402.89

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन सेल)

विवरण II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 के लिए महाराष्ट्र में आकांक्षी जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)					
जिला	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
उस्मानाबाद (धाराशिव)	3.75	2.66	7.37	12.88	25.17
गडचिरोली	1.98	1.38	9.32	18.09	14.55
नंदुरबार	4.06	8.71	23.27	24.92	30.37
वाशिम	-	0.48	1.87	7.02	4.97
कुल	9.78	13.22	41.83	62.91	75.07

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन सेल)

विवरण III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद) में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ में)						
क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
1	पशु कल्याण	0.02	-	-	0.01	-
2	कला और संस्कृति	-	0.01	-	-	-
3	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	-	-	-	-	1.52
4	शिक्षा	1.67	1.37	2.59	1.13	1.64
5	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	-	0.37	0.05	2.48	3.04
6	लैंगिक समानता	0.04	-	0.52	-	-
7	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	0.92	0.26	0.78	2.88	1.61
8	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	-	-	0.11	2.80	2.43

9	गरीबी, भुखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	-	-	0.01	0.03	-
10	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएँ	0.02	-	1.50	2.14	14.31
11	सुरक्षित पेयजल	-	0.15	0.17	-	-
12	स्वच्छता	-	-	0.13	-	-
13	अनाथालय की स्थापना	0.003	0.01	-	-	-
14	विशेष शिक्षा	0.21	-	-	0.10	-
15	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	-	-	0.12	-	0.08
16	व्यावसायिक कौशल	0.16	-	0.44	1.32	0.00
17	महिला सशक्तिकरण	0.73	0.49	0.95	-	0.54
	कुल	3.75	2.66	7.37	12.88	25.17

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन सेल)

विवरण IV

वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक महाराष्ट्र के परभणी जिले में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय					
विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
पशु कल्याण	-	-	-	-	0.033
प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	-	-	-	-	1.195
शिक्षा	0.008	0.148	0.388	0.178	0.579
स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	-	0.004	-	0.053	0.232
आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	-	-	-	-	0.700
गरीबी, भुखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	-	-	-	1.136	0.553
ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएँ	-	-	-	0.010	0.133
विशेष शिक्षा	0.001	-	-	-	-
खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	-	-	-	-	0.010

महिला सशक्तिकरण	-	-	-	-	0.126
कुल	0.009	0.152	0.388	1.378	3.562

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डेटा प्रबंधन सेल)

EMPLOYMENT-LINKED INCENTIVE (ELI) SCHEME

3369. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the details of roadmap for achieving the target of creating two crore jobs by the Government within two years through the ELI scheme;
- (b) the details of the specific sectors that have been identified by the Government as priority areas for the ELI schemes;
- (c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to ensure workers in the target sectors have the necessary skills and training to meet the demands of the industry;
- (d) the details of the initiatives likely to be taken by the Government to ensure that women benefit from the ELI scheme and participate in the workforce; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government would ensure that the benefits of the ELI scheme reach all regions of the country, including rural and remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): Employment Linked Incentive Scheme has been announced in the Union Budget 2024-25 as part of “Prime Minister’s Package on Employment and Skilling” with a total outlay of Rs. 1,07,000/- Cr to stimulate employment generation, enhance employability and ensure social security to the workforce. The Scheme incentivizes employers and employees and focuses on First Time employees in all formal sectors.

Part–A: The Scheme is expected to benefit 2.1 crore youth.

Part-B: The scheme is expected to benefit 30 lakh youth entering employment, and their employers.

Part-C: The scheme is expected to incentivize additional employment of 50 lakh persons.

The scheme is open to all establishments in the formal sector, which are registered/ will be registered with EPFO during the scheme enrollment period.

The ELI Scheme is a gender neutral scheme.

(e):The Ministry has conducted multiple stakeholder meetings to apprise about the scheme and seek suggestions on effective design of the proposed scheme, at different regional levels. An effective outreach strategy has been planned.

पंचायत युवा क्रीडा और खेल अभियान का कार्यान्वयन

†3370. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

क्या युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पंचायत युवा क्रीड़ा और खेल अभियान (पायका) को एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्यान्वित कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कच्छ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत भुज, अबडासा, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार जिलों में बुनियादी खेल अवसंरचना और खेल उपस्कर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए गांवों अथवा पंचायतों की पहचान की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया):

(क) जी नहीं। पंचायत युवा क्रीड़ा और खेल अभियान (पीवाईकेकेए) की स्कीम वर्ष 2008-09 से 2013-14 तक कार्यान्वित थी।

(ख) से (घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटक केंद्र

3371. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटक केंद्र बनाने की कोई योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पर्यटन संबंधी कार्यकलापों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए धनराशि जारी करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क) से (घ): देश में पर्यटन का विकास एवं संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप परियोजना प्रस्ताव के प्राप्त होने, संबंधित योजनाओं के तहत निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के आधार पर पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए अपनी 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक योजनाओं के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रयासों को सम्पूरित करता है। स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत मंत्रालय ने हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में 1 परियोजना को मंजूरी प्रदान की, जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	हिमालय परिपथ: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास	68.34

मंत्रालय ने अब देश में स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी2.0) के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है और एसडी2.0 के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में विकास के लिए एक गंतव्य के रूप में 'पोंग बांध' को चिह्नित किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त,

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) के तहत विकास के लिए 'संस्कृति और विरासत श्रेणी में काजा' और 'वाइब्रेंट विलेज श्रेणी में 'रक्छम, छितकुल' का चयन किया है।

सहकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कारोबार में विविधता लाना

3372. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सहकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कारोबार में विविधता लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या उक्त बैंकों को वाणिज्यिक अचल संपत्ति ऋण और आवासीय ऋण देने की अनुमति दी गई है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सहकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को क्या लाभ मिलने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): सरकार ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कारोबार में विविधता लाने के लिए विभिन्न पहल की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- (i) सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के ऋण गारंटी निधि न्याय (सीजीटीएमएसई) ने 03 फरवरी 2022 को राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (एसटीसीबी) और जिला मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बैंकों (डीसीसीबी) को सदस्य ऋणदात्री संस्थाओं (एमएलआई) के रूप में अधिसूचित किया है, जिसने सहकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को एमएसएमई क्षेत्र को ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रोत्साहन किया है।

(ii) आरबीआई द्वारा दिनांक 08 जून 2022 की अधिसूचना के तहत राज्य सहकारी बैंकों(एसटीसीबी), जिला सहकारी बैंकों(डीसीसीबी) और शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (यूसीबी) द्वारा दिए जाने वाले आवास ऋण की सीमा में वृद्धि की गई है।

(iii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों(एसटीसीबी), जिला सहकारी बैंकों(डीसीसीबी) को विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं जैसेकि कृषि अवसंरचना निधि(एआईएफ), पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना, पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रोसेसिंग उद्यमों के औपचारिकरण(पीएमएफएमई) सम्बंधी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पात्र वित्तीय संस्थाएं बनाई गई हैं ताकि अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों में ऋण की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाया जा सके।

(iv) प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समिति (पीएसीएस) को डेयरी, मत्स्यपालन, फूलों की खेती, गोदामों की स्थापना, खाद्यान्न, उर्वरक, बीज आदि खरीदने सहित 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों को आरम्भ करके अपनी व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों में विविधता लाने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए आदर्श उप नियम तैयार किए गए हैं।

(ख) से (घ) प्राथमिक (शहरी) सहकारी बैंकों और ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों (राज्य सहकारी बैंकों), दोनों को समग्र आवास वित्त सीमा के भीतर वाणिज्यिक रियल एस्टेट रिजिडेंसियल हाउसिंग (सीआरई-आरएच) सम्बंधी ऋण देने की अनुमति दी गई है। इससे सहकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के लिए अपने विशाल शाखा नेटवर्क के माध्यम से लोगों को किफायती आवास प्रदान करके आवास क्षेत्र के लिए ऋण देने का दायरा बढ़ गया है।

REVISIONS OF EMPLOYEE PENSION SCHEME, 1995

3373. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

- (a) whether it is fact that the Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) 1995 is a social security scheme that provides pension benefits to eligible employees in the organized sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposal to increase the pension during the last ten years, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the demand to increase the pension is raised by several unions and they are agitating, if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether any Committee has been formed or is being formed by the Government in order to resolve the issues pertaining to this issue, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): The Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is a 'Defined Contribution-Defined Benefit' Social Security Scheme. The corpus of the Employees' Pension Fund is made up of (i) contribution by the employer @ 8.33 per cent of wages; and (ii) contribution from Central Government through budgetary support @ 1.16 per cent of wages, up to an amount of Rs.15,000/- per month. The fund is valued annually as mandated under paragraph 32 of the EPS, 1995.

The Government, for the first time, in the year 2014, provided a minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month to the pensioners under the EPS, 1995 by providing budgetary support, which was in addition to the budgetary support of 1.16% of wages provided annually towards EPS to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

A monthly initiative at the district level all over the country is taken up every month under Nidhi Apke Nikat 2.0 program where the benefits of the scheme are explained to the stakeholders through direct interactions.

EPFO has also started an initiative termed as PRAYAAS with an aim of handling over PPOs to members of EPS, 1995 on the day of superannuation. Informative messages through audio visual means are regularly posted in the social media including YouTube, X and Facebook for easy understanding of benefits of the scheme.

चाय बागानों के मालिकों द्वारा ईपीएफ योगदान जमा न करना

3374. श्री मनोज तिग्गा:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल में चाय बागान कामगारों का एक बड़ा कर्मीबल है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के अंतर्गत कितने कामगार पंजीकृत हैं;

- (ग) क्या सरकार को, चाय बागान के मालिकों द्वारा कामगारों के वेतन से काट लिए गए उनके कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अंशदान के जमा न होने के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ङ) कामगारों का कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अंशदान जमा न करने वाली संस्थाओं और कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) ऐसे मामलों की जांच हेतु मौजूद तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (छ) पीड़ित कामगारों को किस प्रकार राहत प्रदान किया जाने की संभावना है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारानन्दलाजे):

(क) और (ख): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) के साथ पंजीकृत चाय बागान कामगारों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

प्रतिष्ठान की संख्या	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
940	6,79,230

(ग) और (घ): अंशदान जमा न कराने के संबंध में प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध पिछले तीन वर्षों में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

धारा 7 ए के तहत किया गया मूल्यांकन	दर्ज अभियोजन मामले	आईपीसी की धारा 406/409 एवं भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 के तहत दर्ज की गई प्राथमिकी

45	11	33
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(ड): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (ईपीएफ एवं एमपी अधिनियम) तथा इसके अंतर्गत बनाई गई योजनाओं की विभिन्न धाराओं के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कामगारों का ईपीएफ अंशदान जमा न करने वाली संस्थाओं एवं कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(च): ईपीएफ एवं एमपी अधिनियम की धारा 13 के तहत नियुक्त निरीक्षक (प्रवर्तन अधिकारी) मामलों की जांच करता है और यदि चूक पाई जाती है, तो अधिनियम की प्रयोज्यता या बकाया राशि के आकलन, जैसा भी मामला हो, के बारे में निर्णय लेने के लिए धारा 7क के तहत जांच शुरू की जाती है।

(छ): ईपीएफ एवं एमपी अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार चूक की स्थिति में जब नियोक्ता से वसूला जाता है तो कर्मचारियों के सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ का देय हिस्सा सदस्यों के खाते में जमा कर दिया जाता है।

ईपीएस, 1995

3375. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) ईपीएस, 95 पेंशनभोगियों को पेंशन देने की नीति और मानदंड क्या है और क्या इन्हें संशोधित करने का कोई निर्णय लिया गया है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में ईपीएस, 95 पेंशनभोगियों के मामलों की कोई जांच अथवा समीक्षा की गई है;

- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ऐसे कुल कितने मामले हैं;
- (घ) ईपीएस,95 पेंशनभोगियों को संशोधित पेंशन कब से जारी किए जाने की संभावना है और देश के सभी राज्यों विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में इससे कितने पेंशनभोगियों के लाभान्वित होने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के संदर्भ में संशोधित ईपीएस-95 योजना के लाभार्थियों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (ङ.) ईपीएस 95 आकस्मिकताओं के व्यापक स्पेक्ट्रम को कवर करते हुए व्यापक लाभ प्रदान करती है, जो सदस्यों और उनके परिवारों की वृद्धावस्था के दौरान सामाजिक सुरक्षा संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करता है।

एक ईपीएस का सदस्य निम्नलिखित मानदंडों को पूरा करने पर ईपीएस के तहत सेवानिवृत्ति के लिए पात्र हो जाता है:

(i) न्यूनतम 10 वर्ष की पात्र सेवा; और

(ii) 58 वर्ष की आयु होने पर।

58 वर्ष पूरा करने से पहले रोजगार की समाप्ति पर, एक सदस्य प्रारंभिक पेंशन का विकल्प चुन सकता है। ऐसी प्रारंभिक पेंशन का लाभ 50 वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने के बाद ही लिया जा सकता है, बशर्ते पेंशन को 58 वर्ष से कम होने वाले प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए 4% की दर से कम किया जाता है।

तथापि, कम से कम एक माह के अंशदान वाले सदस्य की अशक्तता अथवा मृत्यु के मामले में पेंशन पात्रता के लिए ऐसा कोई आयु अथवा न्यूनतम पात्रता सेवा मानदंड लागू नहीं होगा।

केंद्र सरकार सदस्य/विकलांग सदस्य/विधवा/नामिती/आश्रित माता-पिता पेंशनभोगियों को 1,000 रुपये प्रति माह की न्यूनतम पेंशन प्रदान कर रही है; अनाथ पेंशनरों के लिए 750/रुपये प्रति माह और बच्चों के लिए 250/-रुपये प्रति माह की पेंशन 01.09.2014 से प्रभावी है।

बेरोजगारी के मुद्दे

3376. श्री जिया उर रहमान:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में बेरोजगारी की दर बढ़ रही है और युवाओं को रोजगार पाने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या 'मेक इन इंडिया' और 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया' जैसी सरकारी योजनाओं का जमीनी स्तर पर प्रभाव बहुत सीमित प्रतीत हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अब तक रोजगार के कितने अवसर सृजित किए गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार के पास भविष्य में युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए कोई ठोस रणनीति है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या नीतियां अपनाई गई हैं; और
- (च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (घ): रोजगार और बेरोजगारी पर आधिकारिक डेटा वार्षिक आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के माध्यम से एकत्र किया जाता है, जो सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा 2017-18 से आयोजित किया जाता है। सर्वेक्षण की अवधि हर साल जुलाई से जून तक होती है।

नवीनतम वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति पर अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) 2017-18 में 17.8% से घटकर 2023-24 में 10.2% हो गई है।

रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, भारत सरकार ने देश में रोजगार सृजन के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं।

भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभाग जैसे सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय आदि विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों जैसे प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) आदि को लागू कर रहे हैं जो पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

निवेश को सुविधाजनक बनाने, नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने, सर्वोत्तम श्रेणी की बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण करने और भारत को विनिर्माण, डिजाइन और नवाचार का केंद्र बनाने के लिए 25 सितंबर, 2014 को 'मेक इन इंडिया' पहल शुरू की गई थी। यह भारत के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने और वैश्विक मंच पर इसकी औद्योगिक क्षमता को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए अद्वितीय 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' पहलों में से एक है। देश में घरेलू और प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों और विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों के माध्यम से निवेश आउटरीच किया जा रहा है। अब, 27 क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए "मेक इन इंडिया 2.0" चरण का कार्यक्रम महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों और नए जोश के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है, जिससे वैश्विक विनिर्माण परिदृश्य में एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में भारत की स्थिति मजबूत हो रही है।

सरकार ने नवाचार, स्टार्टअप को बढ़ावा देने और देश के स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक मजबूत इकोसिस्टम बनाने के उद्देश्य से 16 जनवरी 2016 को स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल शुरू की थी। उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) ने 30 जून 2024 तक 1,40,803 इकाइयों को स्टार्टअप के रूप में मान्यता दी है।

सरकार ने बजट 2024-25 में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय परिव्यय के साथ 5 वर्ष की अवधि में 4.1 करोड़ युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, कौशल और अन्य अवसरों की सुविधा के लिए 5 योजनाओं और पहलों संबंधी प्रधान मंत्री पैकेज की घोषणा की।

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY) FOR TRIBALS OF ASSAM

3377. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of tribal households in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam that have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY);
- (b) the benefits that tribal communities have derived from PMJDY;
- (c) whether any specific challenges faced/are being faced in implementing PMJDY in these regions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the way by which these are addressed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

- (a) to (d) Total number of accounts opened by Banks under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) along with the deposits in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam are as under:

Districts	Karbi Anglong	Dima Hasao
Total no of PMJDY accounts	3,00,711	60,718
Deposit in PMJDY Accounts (in Rs. Crore)	97.5	37.89

PMJDY has played a pivotal role in integrating unbanked population, including tribals into the national financial landscape. PMJDY account holders enjoy a wide range of benefits which, *inter-alia*, are as under:

- i. One Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) account is opened for an unbanked person without any minimum balance requirement;
- ii. Account can be opened at any Bank branch or banking outlet manned by a Business Correspondent (BC);
- iii. There is no charge for opening these accounts;
- iv. A free RuPay debit card with an inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakh (1 lakh for accounts opened before 28.8.2018) is given to the PMJDY account holders;
- v. Eligible PMJDY account holders can avail overdraft facility upto Rs.10,000;
- vi. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under different Government schemes can be received by eligible beneficiaries in their Jan-Dhan accounts.

The Government strives to overcome challenges faced in implementation of PMJDY by strengthening the banking infrastructure and addressing other issues through various measures which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- i. Discussions on ongoing issues, including regional ones, in the Quarterly SLBC meetings;
- ii. Setting up of brick and mortar bank branches in unbanked villages with population more than 3000;
- iii. Deployment of Business Correspondents (BCs) in villages with no banking outlet within the radius of 5 KM;

- iv. Financial Literacy Programmes are being conducted by Financial Literacy Counsellors and organisations working as Centres for Financial literacy (CFL).

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH TRAINING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

**3378. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:
SHRI RAKESH RATHOR:**

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

- (a) the number of youth provided/being provided employment by the Government through the training centres and skill development centres operating in the country;
- (b) the number of youth provided employment through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and skill development centres operating in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the number of students trained in ITI and skill development centres in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years along with the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment and skilling opportunities for youths of the country and the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the Short Term Training component of PMKVY in the first three versions, which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 up to FY 2021-22. The number of candidates reported placed across the country and the State of Uttar Pradesh in these three versions of PMKVY are 24,37,887 and 3,38,882 respectively. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is on empowering our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like skill India digital hub also gives this opportunity.

As regards other schemes of MSDE, third party evaluation reports have mentioned about their success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained. The brief details of same are as given below:

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries who have got employment or are self-employed after the JSS training. Considering 79% women representation, 50.5% of the rural share, 73.4% change in the employment for enhanced livelihood, 89.1% change in the average income of each beneficiary, 85.7% mobilization of beneficiaries by JSS, the report has further observed that usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The study also affirmed that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment which is in tune with Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (wage+self, out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

(c) The number of the candidates trained under schemes of MSDE in Sitapur district during the last three years is as below:

Name of the Scheme	Number of trained Candidates in Sitapur District		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
PMKVY	563	156	736
NAPS	82	137	177
CTS (Enrolments)	1998	2099	2374

At present, there is no active JSS in Sitapur District.

(d) In order to meet skilling requirement for future workforce, improve the quality of skilling, to align the training programs to market needs and improve the employability of trainees, following specific steps have been taken by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE):

i. The training programs offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.

- ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0. Under CTS also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.
- iv. The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupation, 2015, of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.
- v. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.
- vi. DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network (erstwhile Quest Alliance), Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

- vii Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.
- viii. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.
- ix. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programs is promoted.
- x. Implementation of Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) scheme, a World Bank assisted project launched with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeships.
- xi. Trainings of Trainers through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).
- xii. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal has been established as a Digital Public Infrastructure for skilling, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems.
- xiii. Government of India has signed Memorandum of Understanding / Memorandum of Cooperation in the field of skill development and vocational education and training with twelve countries.
- xiv. Government of India has announced setting up of 30 Skill India International Centers for catering to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

3379. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the total Revenue Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India as a percentage of the total expenditure and the various contributing factors to it, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Revenue Expenditure in the country has seen an increasing trend, if so, the various steps being taken by the Government to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

- (a) Yes Sir. The Government has the data regarding the total Revenue Expenditure.

The required details are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Description	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1.	General Services	12,28,160	14,29,783	16,15,729
2.	Social Services	1,60,539	2,54,697	1,99,992
3.	Economic Services	10,98,109	8,79,389	9,66,073
4.	Grant in Aid and Contributions	5,96,711	6,37,058	6,71,338
5.	Revenue Expenditure (1 to 4)	30,83,519	32,00,926	34,53,132
6.	Total Expenditure	35,09,836	37,93,801	41,93,157

7.	Revenue Expenditure as percentage of Total Expenditure	87.9%	84.4%	82.4%
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Note: Numbers have been rounded off.

(b) No Sir. The Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Total Expenditure has been on a declining trend since FY 2020-21 (Sr.No. 7 of the table above).

ऐतिहासिक स्थलों का संरक्षण

3380. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) ऐतिहासिक स्थलों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और देश में इन स्थलों का रखरखाव किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को उस्मानाबाद संसदीय क्षेत्र में बौद्ध, जैन और हिंदू गुफाओं जैसे ऐतिहासिक स्थलों की सुरक्षा के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (घ) लातूर जिले की औसा तहसील में स्थित खरोसा गुफाओं सहित उक्त ऐतिहासिक स्थलों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ङ) विशेष कर त्रिविक्रम मंदिर, खुदाई में मिले बुद्ध विहार के अवशेष और महाराष्ट्र के प्राचीन वाणिज्यिक केंद्र टेर (टैगर) शहर में स्थित रामलिंग अप्पा लामतुरे संग्रहालय के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) पर्यटन स्थलों की सूची में उस्मानाबाद जिले के ऐतिहासिक स्थलों की स्थिति क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण 3698 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/ स्थलों की देखभाल और रख-रखाव करता है। केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/ स्थलों का संरक्षण और रख-रखाव भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा स्मारक/स्थल की आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है और वे भली-भांति परिरक्षित हैं।

(ख) और (ग): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ): महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधीन 286 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक/स्थल हैं। तथापि, लातूर जिले के औसा तहसील में स्थित खरोसा गुफाओं सहित उक्त गुफाएं भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के संरक्षणाधीन नहीं हैं।

(ङ): त्रिविक्रम मंदिर, खुदाई में मिले बुद्ध विहार के अवशेष और टेर (टैगर) शहर में स्थित रामलिंग अप्पा लामतुरे संग्रहालय, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं हैं। तथापि, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थित भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों के संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और विकास के लिए आवंटित निधियां नीचे दी गई हैं;

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	आवंटन
1	2021-22	24.50
2	2022-23	39.05
3	2023-24	52.54

(च): उस्मानाबाद जिले में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधिकार क्षेत्र में कोई स्मारक/स्थल नहीं है।

CULTURAL MAPPING UNDER NMCM**3381. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the number of villages and artists that have been mapped to date along with percentage of the original target has been achieved since the launch of the National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) in 2017.

(b) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for the delay in achieving the goal of mapping 5,000 villages by 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of amount of fund that have been utilized so far out of 89 crore allocated to NMCM along with the breakdown of funds spent on mapping, outreach and the development of cultural database;

(e) the details of key findings of the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar survey, and the manner in which this data has been utilized to preserve the cultural identity of local communities; and

(f) the details of numbers of artisans and craftsmen that have received direct benefits through the cultural mapping initiative since its inception?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) So far, 4.5 lakh villages have been mapped and uploaded on the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) Web Portal (<https://mgmd.gov.in/>) which is 69% of the original target 6.5 lakh villages.

(b) No Sir, there has been no delay in achieving the goal of mapping 5,000 villages by 2022 since more than 5000 villages were mapped by 2022.

(c) Not applicable in view of Para (b) above.

(d) The funds utilized for NMCM from Financial Year 2020-21 to 2024-25 is Rs. 75.48 Crore.

(e) Through MGMD portal, the mission covers wide range of cultural elements, including oral traditions, beliefs, customs, historical significance, art forms, traditional food, prominent artists, fairs and festivals, traditional dress, ornaments and local landmarks.

NMCM aims to preserve and promote India's rich cultural heritage, the Ministry of Culture has setup the National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) implemented by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA).

(f) Not applicable as there is no provision of direct benefits for artisans and craftsmen.

UPGRADATION OF ESIC FACILITIES

3382. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

- (a) whether the existing ESIC facilities being provided to the beneficiaries of the scheme have been upgraded, if so, the details thereof and the estimated impact thereon;
- (b) whether the Government has approved new ESIC projects; and
- (c) if so, the number of new Jobs are expected to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

- (a): The major steps taken by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to upgrade and improve the facilities provided to its beneficiaries are as under:
- i) ESIC has collaborated with Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY) to provide secondary and tertiary care medical services to ESI beneficiaries through PMJAY empanelled hospitals in the country at places where ESI medical services are not adequately available.
- ii) Rates of benefits have been enhanced for Permanent Disablement Benefit (PDB) / Dependents' Benefits (DB) Beneficiaries.
- iii) A new scheme has been approved to cater medical care [including Super Specialty Treatment (SST)] for superannuated beneficiaries who have contributed in ESIC but went out of coverage before superannuation.

iv) Online module has been launched for updation / editing the particulars of Insured Persons (IPs) and their family details.

v) Aadhar based authentication of Insured Persons and their family members on voluntary basis has been adopted for providing social security benefits, including medical and cash benefits to beneficiaries.

vi) For providing hassle-free services to Insured Persons (IPs)/Insured Women (IW), an online portal/facility has been started for submission of cash benefit claim under ESI scheme.

The above upgradation will help to cater medical needs of ESI beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently.

(b) and (c): Setting up of ESI hospitals / dispensaries is a continuous process. ESI Corporation accords approval for setting up of new ESI Hospitals / dispensaries based on certain norms / Insured Person (IP) population criteria within a particular area. In ESIC hospitals, vacancies are created as per HR Norms based on the bed strength of the hospital.

SET UP OF SMART CLASSES IN KVs AND JNVs

3383. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MEENA:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Smart Classes setup in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), State-wise, district-wise in Telangana and Rajasthan;
- (b) the funds allocated for setting up such smart classes during the last five years, State-wise, especially in Rajasthan;
- (c) the number of KVs and JNVs equipped with smart classroom systems in Rajasthan, particularly in Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts;
- (d) whether the Government has evaluated the benefits of these equipments for students and their requirements in school, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) The State-wise and district-wise details of Smart Classes setup in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), in Telangana and Rajasthan are given इन थे enclosed **Statement I** and **Statement II** respectively.

(b) The budgetary support is provided to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) every year as Grants-in-aid under three distinct Heads of Account viz. Salaries, General and Creation of Capital Assets for opening and functioning of KVs and JNVs. Funds are not allocated to KVS and NVS

State/UT-wise. The funds allocated to KVS and NVS during the last five financial years and current year are as under: -

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds Allocated to KVS	Funds Allocated to NVS
2019-20	6331.40	3387.60
2020-21	6437.68	3480.00
2021-22	6800.00	3740.00
2022-23	7461.25	4920.30
2023-24	8500.00	5470.00
2024-25 (BE)	9302.67	5800.00

(c) As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), 77 KVs and 35 JNVs are equipped with Smart Classroom Systems in Rajasthan including all the KVs and JNVs in Tonk (03 KVs and 01 JNV) and Sawai Madhopur (01 KV and 01 JNV) districts.

(d) and (e) The equipment of smart classes (e-classrooms) is being used in KVs and JNVs to make education more interactive and engaging as per National Education Policy-2020. Setting up of smart classes in KVs and JNVs is a continuous process which depends upon various factors such as opening of new schools, addition of higher classes, availability of funds, availability of Internet connectivity etc.

STATEMENT I**DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF KVs EQUIPPED WITH THE SMART CLASSES (E-CLASSROOMS) IN THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN AND TELANGANA**

Sl. No.	Name of District in Rajasthan having KV (s)	Number of Smart Classes	Sl. No.	Name of District in Telangana having KV (s)	Number of Smart Classes
1.	Ajmer	54	1	Medchal-Malkajgiri	244
2.	Alwar	17	2	Hyderabad	103
3.	Sri Ganganagar	108	3	Ranga Reddy	41
4.	Baran	30	4	Peddapalli	19
5.	TONK	27	5	Sangareddy	16
6.	Banswara	16	6	Hanamakonda	11
7.	Bharatpur	14	7	Khammam	12
8.	Bhilwara	15	8	Mahabubnagar	20
9.	Bikaner	68	9	Adilabad	07
10.	Churu	14	10	Nalgonda	25
11.	Jaisalmer	67	11	Karimnagar	05
12.	Jaipur	100	12	Mahabubabad	07
13.	Barmer	60	13	Nizamabad	15
14.	Jhalawar	16	14	Rajanna Sircilla	01
15.	Jhunjhunu	28	15	Mancherial	03
16.	Jodhpur	82	16	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	02
17.	Kota	16	17	Siddipet	02
18.	Sirohi	09	TOTAL		533
19.	Sikar	15			
20.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	15			
21.	Udaipur	55			
22.	Gangapur City	17			
23.	Karauli	16			
24.	Dungarpur	05			
25.	Chittorgarh	05			
26.	Rajsamand	03			
27.	Jalore	03			
28.	Bundi	12			
29.	Dausa	03			
30.	Hanumangarh	02			

31.	Nagaur	06
32.	Dholpur	04
33.	Pali	01
34.	Pratapgarh	01
TOTAL		904

STATEMENT II

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF JNVs EQUIPPED WITH THE SMART CLASSES (E-CLASSROOMS) IN THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN AND TELANGANA

Sl. No.	Name of District in Rajasthan having JNV (s)	Number of Smart Classes	Sl. No	Name of District in Telangana having JNV (s)	number of Smart Classes
1.	Ajmer	03	1	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	05
2.	Alwar	13	2	Karimnagar	03
3.	Banswara	14	3	Khammam	04
4.	Baran	03	4	Nagar Kurnool (Earlier Mahabubnagar)	04
5.	Barmer	03	5	Siddipet (Earlier Medak)	02
6.	Bharatpur	04	6	Nalgonda	04
7.	Bhilwara	05	7	Kamareddy (Earlier Nizamabad)	04
8.	Bikaner	03	8	Ranga Reddy	04
9.	Bundi	04	9	Warangal	03
10.	Chittorgarh	04	TOTAL		33
11.	Churu	14			
12.	Dausa	03			
13.	Dholpur	04			
14.	Dungarpur	04			
15.	Hanumangarh	04			
16.	Jaipur	03			
17.	Jaisalmer	04			
18.	Jalore	02			

19.	Jhalawar	04
20.	Jhunjhunu	03
21.	Jodhpur	02
22.	Karauli	04
23.	Kota	03
24.	Nagaur	04
25.	Pali	04
26.	Pratapgarh	03
27.	Rajsamand	03
28.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	14
29.	Sikar	03
30.	Sirohi	04
31.	Sri Ganganagar	06
32.	TONK	14
33.	Udaipur	04
TOTAL		169

राज्य सरकारों पर ऋणभार

3384. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सम्पूर्ण देश में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों पर राज्य-वार कितना ऋण है;
- (ख) क्या अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों का ऋणभार उनके सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के लगभग 32 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया है और ऋण पर भुगतान किए जाने वाले ब्याज के रूप में राज्यों को 13-15 प्रतिशत का भार वहन करना होगा;
- (ग) क्या सरकार राज्यों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की 'राज्य वित्त: 2023-24 के बजट का अध्ययन' शीर्षक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, राज्यों की कुल बकाया देयताओं और जीएसडीपी अनुपात पर ऋण (मार्च-2024, बजट अनुमान (ब.अ.) के अंत तक) का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -1** पर दिया गया है। रिपोर्ट में दिए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24 (ब.अ.) के लिए राज्य सरकारों की कुल बकाया देयताओं के ब्याज भुगतान के अनुपात की सीमा 4.21 प्रतिशत से 7.01 प्रतिशत तक है।

(ग) और (घ): केन्द्र सरकार कर अंतरण, राजस्व घाटा अनुदान सहित वित्त आयोग अंतरण, पूंजीगत व्यय/निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के लिए स्कीम शीर्षों के अंतर्गत राज्यों को निधियां उपलब्ध कराती है। इन शीर्षों के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को अंतरित की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण I

कुल बकाया देयताओं और जीएसडीपी अनुपात पर ऋण (मार्च-2024, बजट अनुमान (ब.अ.) के अंत तक) ;राज्यवार आंकड़ों को दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	कुल बकाया देयताएं (करोड़ रु. में)	जीएसडीपी अनुपात पर ऋण (प्रतिशत में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4,85,491	33.5
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	21,654	50.4
3	असम	1,50,900	26.6
4	बिहार	3,19,618	37.0
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1,22,164	24.0
6	गोवा	34,758	38.3
7	गुजरात	4,67,464	18.2
8	हरियाणा	3,36,253	29.9
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	94,992	44.2
10	झारखंड	1,31,456	30.1

11	कर्नाटक	5,97,618	22.7
12	केरल	4,29,271	36.9
13	मध्य प्रदेश	4,18,056	28.7
14	महाराष्ट्र	7,22,887	18.6
15	मणिपुर	19,246	39.5
16	मेघालय	20,030	42.1
17	मिजोरम	14,039	36.2
18	नागालैंड	18,166	44.3
19	ओडिशा	1,20,987	13.9
20	पंजाब	3,51,130	47.6
21	राजस्थान	5,62,495	35.7
22	सिक्किम	15,530	31.0
23	तमिलनाडु	8,34,544	31.0
24	तेलंगाना	3,89,673	27.8
25	त्रिपुरा	26,506	32.0
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	7,69,245	28.6
27	उत्तराखंड	89,466	26.9
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,58,426	38.3

स्रोत: राज्य वित्त: 2023-24 के बजट का अध्ययन, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

विवरण II

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को जारी की गई निधियों का स्कीम-वार विवरण

(करोड़ रु. में)

शीर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (10.12.2024 तक)
कर अंतरण	8,82,903.79	9,48,405.82	11,29,493.71	9,01,149.51
वित्त आयोग अंतरण	2,14,777.05	1,74,284.53	1,49,391.05	71,612.08
पूँजीगत व्यय/निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के लिए स्कीम	14,185.78	81,195.35	1,09,554.30	63,699.61

अज/अजजा/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के छात्रों में अधिगम स्तर

3385. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को समाचार पत्र में हाल ही में प्रकाशित उस रिपोर्ट की जानकारी है जिसमें यह खुलासा किया गया है कि पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित कुछ राज्यों में 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक ग्रामीण छात्र ग्रेड-स्तर के प्रश्नों का भी उत्तर देने में असमर्थ हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न शैक्षणिक योजनाओं और पहलों के बावजूद ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कम अधिगम परिणामों के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के छात्रों के अधिगम स्तर की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(घ) विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण, पाठ्यक्रम संवर्धन और अवसंरचना विकास सहित शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने और समाज के वंचित वर्ग के बच्चों के नामांकन हेतु क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं कि ग्रामीण छात्र आगामी पांच वर्षों में ग्रेड-अनुकूल अधिगम स्तर प्राप्त कर सकें?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क): एनएस-2017 और एनएस-2021 की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित ग्रामीण छात्रों का अधिगम स्तर संलग्न **विवरण I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): शिक्षा मंत्रालय शिक्षा प्रणाली की स्थिति के एक संकेतक के रूप में बच्चों की प्रगति और अधिगम क्षमताओं का आकलन करने और विभिन्न स्तरों पर सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई हेतु उचित कदम उठाने के लिए तीन वर्ष के अंतराल पर कक्षा 3, 5, 8 और 10 में नमूना आधारित राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (एनएएस) का एक रोलिंग कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। एनएएस का अंतिम राउंड दिनांक 04.12.2024 को आयोजित किया गया था और उसकी रिपोर्ट प्रतीक्षित है। वर्ष 2017 और वर्ष 2021 में किए गए राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण ने शहरी और ग्रामीण स्कूलों के बीच उपलब्धियों के स्तर में कोई महत्वपूर्ण अंतर नहीं दर्शाया है।

(ग): सामाजिक समूह (एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी) के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश के छात्रों के ग्रेड-वार, विषय-वार प्रदर्शन की तुलना करने वाले एनएएस 2017 और एनएएस 2021 के परिणाम संलग्न **विवरण II** में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और केंद्र ग्रामीण, वंचित और अल्पसुविधा प्राप्त छात्रों सहित देश के छात्रों की शैक्षिक स्थिति के उत्थान का प्रयास करते हैं। मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। एनईपी 2020 का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि कोई भी छात्र जन्म या पृष्ठभूमि के आधार पर अधिगम और उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने का अवसर न खोए। इसमें सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) के सरोकारों को ध्यान में रखा गया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भौगोलिक पहचान वाले जैसे गांवों, छोटे शहरों, आकांक्षी जिलों और अन्य श्रेणियों के छात्र शामिल हैं। इस नीति का उद्देश्य पहुंच, भागीदारी और अधिगम परिणामों में सामाजिक श्रेणी के अंतर को पाटना है।

समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न पहलों जैसे कि नई शैक्षणिक और पाठ्यचर्या संरचना की शुरुआत, प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा, बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान तथा छात्र विकास के लिए परिवर्तनकारी मूल्यांकन, अनुभवात्मक और योग्यता आधारित अधिगम, शिक्षकों और स्कूल प्रमुखों को सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण का आयोजन, अनुकूल शिक्षण वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रत्येक स्कूल को समग्र स्कूल अनुदान, पुस्तकालय, खेल और शारीरिक गतिविधियों हेतु अनुदान, राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान, आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल के लिए सहायता, स्कूल नेतृत्व विकास कार्यक्रम, शैक्षणिक रूप से कमजोर छात्रों के लिए सुधारात्मक शिक्षण आदि हेतु सहायता प्रदान करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार पर केंद्रित है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन्हें सतत अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए।

राष्ट्रीय बोध पठन एवं संख्याज्ञान दक्षता पहल (निपुण भारत) दिनांक 5 जुलाई 2021 को शुरू की गई थी, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि देश का प्रत्येक बच्चा वर्ष 2026-27 तक ग्रेड 3 के अंत तक आवश्यक रूप से बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान प्राप्त कर ले। यह मिशन 5+3+3+4 शैक्षणिक संरचना के स्कूल निरंतरता के प्रथम 5 वर्षों को कवर करता है, जिसमें 3 प्री-स्कूल वर्ष भी शामिल हैं।

शिक्षकों को सतत अधिगम के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए दीक्षा (डिजिटल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर नॉलेज शेयरिंग) प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करके अक्टूबर 2020 में निष्ठा (स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों के समग्र विकास हेतु राष्ट्रीय पहल) प्लेटफॉर्म को लॉन्च किया गया ताकि प्राथमिक

शिक्षकों तक पहुंच बनाई जा सके और इसका विस्तार सभी स्तर के शिक्षकों तक किया जा सके। इसमें बातचीत के लिए कई दृष्टिकोण जैसे कि वीडियो के साथ-साथ टेक्स्ट मॉड्यूल शामिल हैं। इस सभी सामग्री को बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान (एफएलएन) के विकासात्मक लक्ष्यों और अधिगम परिणामों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है।

आंगनवाड़ियों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) शिक्षकों का प्रारंभिक कैडर तैयार करने के लिए जुलाई, 2022 में निष्ठा-ईसीसीई और एफएलएन का शुभारंभ किया गया। इसका उद्देश्य बच्चों के समग्र विकास के लिए विकासात्मक रूप से उपयुक्त शिक्षाशास्त्र के संबंध में मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों को जागरूक बनाना है, जो बुनियादी स्तर पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा को बढ़ाने में योगदान देगा। ये आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं और प्री-स्कूल शिक्षकों दोनों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

एनईपी 2020 में इन संस्थानों की क्षमता और कार्य संस्कृति में बदलाव लाने और उन्हें उत्कृष्टता के जीवंत संस्थानों के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए डीआईईटी पर पुनः बल देने की बात की गई है। समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अगले पांच वर्षों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से देश के सभी 613 कार्यात्मक डीआईईटी के वास्तविक उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 92,320.18 लाख रुपये के अनुमानित बजट के साथ 125 डाइट को मंजूरी दी गई थी।

केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से पीएम श्री (पीएम स्कूल्स फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया) योजना दिनांक 7 सितंबर 2022 को शुरू की गई थी। इन स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करना है और समय के साथ उदाहरणपरक स्कूल के रूप में उभरना है, तथा पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ

राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करके 14500 से अधिक पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है, जिनमें से अब तक 12,084 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया जा चुका है।

प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को नया रूप दिया गया है और सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में कक्षा 1 से 8 तक के छात्रों के अतिरिक्त बालवाटिका के छात्रों को भी इसमें शामिल किया गया है। यह स्कूल पोषण उद्यान (एसएनजी) की स्थापना और 'तिथि भोजन' के माध्यम से सामुदायिक भागीदारी को सुदृढ़ करने को प्रोत्साहित करती है।

विवरण I

एनएएस 2017 और एनएएस 2021 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर छात्रों के ग्रेड-वार और विषय-वार प्रदर्शन की तुलना संबंधी डेटा

राष्ट्रीय स्तर:

ग्रेड 3				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	68	67	62	61
गणित	64	64	58	56
ईवीएस	65	65	58	56
ग्रेड 5				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	58	59	55	56
गणित	55	52	44	43
ईवीएस	57	56	49	48
ग्रेड 8				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	

	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	57	57	50	58
गणित	43	39	36	37
विज्ञान	45	41	38	42
सामाजिक विज्ञान	45	42	39	40

एनएएस 2017 और एनएएस 2021 में पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश से स्थान के अनुसार छात्रों के ग्रेड-वार और विषय-वार प्रदर्शन की तुलना संबंधी डेटा

पंजाब:

ग्रेड 3				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	64	62	76	73
गणित	56	56	72	69
ईवीएस	58	56	70	69
ग्रेड 5				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	53	54	70	68
गणित	47	46	58	56
ईवीएस	51	51	61	58
ग्रेड 8				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	54	55	66	68
गणित	31	32	50	49
विज्ञान	37	36	50	50
सामाजिक विज्ञान	35	34	50	48

उत्तर प्रदेश:

ग्रेड 3				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	58	54	58	56
गणित	59	60	54	51
ईवीएस	56	54	55	52
ग्रेड 5				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	51	50	52	52
गणित	51	50	42	39
ईवीएस	53	52	47	44
ग्रेड 8				
विषय	एनएएस 2017		एनएएस 2021	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
भाषा	53	50	46	52
गणित	41	34	33	33
विज्ञान	43	35	35	37
सामाजिक विज्ञान	43	36	36	36

विवरण II

एनएएस 2017 और एनएएस 2021 में सामाजिक समूह द्वारा छात्रों के ग्रेड-वार और विषय-वार प्रदर्शन की तुलना संबंधी डेटा

राष्ट्रीय स्तर:

ग्रेड 3						
विषय	एनएएस 2017			एनएएस 2021		
	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी

भाषा	67	66	68	62	61	62
गणित	64	62	65	57	55	57
ईवीएस	64	63	66	58	57	57
ग्रेड 5						
विषय	एनएएस 2017			एनएएस 2021		
	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी
भाषा	57	55	60	54	53	54
गणित	53	51	56	43	41	43
ईवीएस	56	55	58	48	47	48
ग्रेड 8						
विषय	एनएएस 2017			एनएएस 2021		
	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी
भाषा	55	53	58	49	47	51
गणित	40	40	44	35	33	35
विज्ञान	43	43	46	37	36	38
सामाजिक विज्ञान	42	43	45	38	37	39

उत्तर प्रदेश (सामाजिक समूह द्वारा):

ग्रेड 3						
विषय	एनएएस 2017			एनएएस 2021		
	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी
भाषा	59	57	57	57	58	58
गणित	59	57	59	53	52	54
ईवीएस	56	55	55	54	53	54
ग्रेड 5						
विषय	एनएएस 2017			एनएएस 2021		
	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी
भाषा	51	42	52	51	51	52
गणित	50	41	51	41	40	41
ईवीएस	53	43	54	46	45	46
ग्रेड 8						

विषय	एनएएस 2017			एनएएस 2021		
	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी
भाषा	53	49	54	44	43	46
गणित	41	36	41	32	32	33
विज्ञान	42	38	42	34	34	35
सामाजिक विज्ञान	42	38	42	35	34	36

LINKING OF UPI WITH FAST PAYMENT SYSTEMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

3386. DR. MALLU RAVI:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or the Government is planning to connect the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) with fast payment systems in other countries to facilitate cross-border payments;
- (b) if so, the way by which these initiatives are likely to benefit individuals and the financial sector in terms of payment convenience;
- (c) whether linking UPI with fast payment systems abroad is expected to strengthen the country's remittance economy; and
- (d) if so, the specifics of this impact?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been working towards linking Unified Payments Interface (UPI) with the Fast Payment Systems (FPSs) of other countries to facilitate cross-border payments. Such facility has already been made live with Singapore w.e.f. February, 2023. This has helped Indian customers to send and receive money directly through UPI which in turn brings down the average cost of these cross-border remittances from Singapore to India and vice-versa.

Interlinking of UPI with fast payment systems of other countries may aid in strengthening the remittance economy of India. It provides a 24x7 real-time, transparent, accessible, and cost-effective mobile app-based alternative for making remittance payments to India, thereby enhancing the convenience compared to the traditional modes of making remittance payments.

INSURANCE SCHEME FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

3387. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- a) The number of insurance schemes which are currently available to senior citizens in the private insurance market and the key features of these schemes;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the affordability of private insurance schemes for senior citizens, particularly for those in lower-income groups;

(c) whether the Government has established guidelines for private insurers to ensure fair coverage and premium rates for senior citizens and the enforcement mechanisms in place;

(d) the measures being taken to address complaints related to denial of claims or unfair terms for senior citizens by private insurance companies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (d): Insurance sector regulator the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has issued IRDAI (Insurance Products) Regulations, 2024 and Master Circular on IRDAI (Insurance Products) Regulations 2024-Health Insurance, containing provisions to ensure that insurers make available products / add-ons / riders to provide wider choice to the policyholders / prospects catering to all ages. These two documents direct that insurers shall allow for customization of products by customer by providing the flexibility to choose products / add-ons / riders as per his/her specific needs.

In compliance with the above, insurers are offering various health products that are offering coverage to all age groups including senior citizens. The list of some of these products along with major feature is given at the enclosed **Statement**.

Regulatory norms are in place to provide framework for designing and pricing of insurance products with particular focus on appropriateness and fairness. IRDAI

(Insurance Products) Regulations, 2024, inter-alia, mandate insurers to ensure that the premium rates are fair and not excessive, inadequate, unfairly discriminatory and provide value for money. Further, the said regulation requires that all the risks relevant to the products are appropriately considered in the pricing.

Both offsite supervision on an ongoing basis and periodical supervision of insurers are carried out by IRDAI to ensure compliance with the extant laws and regulations.

Various channels are available for grievance redressal which include Bima Bharosa portal, which is an integrated grievance management system and a centralized repository for industry-wide grievance data. Policyholders can also lodge their complaints by sending an email to complaints@irdai.gov.in. The Insurance Ombudsman, is an alternate grievance redressal platform to resolve grievances of aggrieved policyholders against insurers and intermediaries in a speedy and cost-effective manner. They have 17 offices in the country. Insurers must comply with the Ombudsman's decision within 30 days, or face a penalty of ₹5,000 per day of delay.

For protecting policyholders' interests, IRDAI has issued Regulation on Protection of Policyholders' Interests and Allied Matters, 2024 and Master Circular thereon.

Further, for addressing the grievances of senior citizens, IRDAI has stipulated that all insurers shall establish a separate channel to address the health insurance

related claims and grievances of senior citizens. The details of such channel shall be available in the website of the insurers.

STATEMENT

List of the health products offering coverage to all age groups including senior citizens

S.no	Insurer	Name of the Product	Major feature
1.	Star Health & Allied Insurance Co..Ltd.	Senior Citizens Red Carpet Health Insurance policy	Health Indemnity based policy
2.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Senior Citizen Health Insurance Policy	Health Indemnity based policy
3.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	CSC - Senior Citizen Health Insurance Policy	Health Indemnity based policy
4.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	POS - Senior Citizen Health Insurance Policy	Health Indemnity based policy
5.	New India Assurance Co Ltd	Senior Citizen Mediclaim Policy- Entry age (60-80 Y)	Health Indemnity based policy
6.	New India Assurance Co Ltd	New India Sixty Plus Mediclaim Policy Entry age (60-80 Y)	Health Indemnity based policy
7.	Magma HDI General Insurance Co Ltd	OneHealth Senior	Health Indemnity based policy
8.	Tata AIA Life Insurance Co Ltd	Tata AIA Life Insurance Smart Health Shield Plan	Benefit based
9.	ICICI LOMBARD General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Golden Shield	Health Indemnity based policy

10.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	National Senior Citizen	Health Indemnity based policy
11.	Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd	Senior First	Health Indemnity based policy
12.	Future Generali India Insurance Company Limited	Future Varishta Bima	Health Indemnity based policy
13.	Bajaj Allianz Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd	Silver Health	Health Indemnity based policy
14.	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Optima Senior	Health Indemnity based policy

INTERNATIONALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

3388. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has plan to internationalisation higher education by bringing foreign campuses to India to combat brain drain; and
- (b) the manner in which the Government reduce the cost of higher education in the country to curb the migration of students seeking education abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

- (a) and (b): The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) was framed and approved by the Government of India to transform and improve the quality of education in the

country. One of the key aspects of NEP 2020 is “Internationalisation of Education”, which aims to promote and share best academic and research practices through interactions among diverse education systems. In alignment with the vision of NEP 2020, University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued “UGC (Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India) Regulations 2023” to facilitate the establishment of branch campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) in India.

International Financial Services Centres Authority (Setting up and Operation of International Branch Campuses and Offshore Education Centres) Regulations, 2022 have been issued to facilitate the establishment of campuses of world-class foreign universities in GIFT City, Gujarat.

Government of India has undertaken several initiatives to ensure availability as well as affordability of quality education in the higher education domain through infrastructure upgradation of the institutions, accreditation of institutions and courses, promotion of research and innovation and augmenting the digital initiatives. Some of the initiatives are:

- Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)/Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) scheme provides financial support to State Governments under three components, (i) Enhancing quality and excellence

in select state universities, (ii) Infrastructure grants to universities, and (iii) multi-disciplinary education and research universities (MERU).

- Promotion of accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) through **National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)** to ensure quality education.
- To assess the qualitative competence of the programs offered by educational institution from diploma level to post-graduate level by **National Board of Accreditation (NBA)**.
- Ministry of Education, Government of India is implementing three component schemes under the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana namely (i) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship (CSSS) for College and University Students; (ii) Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh (SSS for JandK and Ladakh); and (iii) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS).
- PM VidyaLaxmi Scheme aims to provide support to any student getting admission in quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs).
- To ensure availability of high quality educational content to every learner, several courses are being offered through **SWAYAM** and **SWAYAM Plus**.

- **One Nation, One Subscription** initiative to provide centralized access to high-quality academic resources, research papers, and journals to students, researchers, and educators across the country;
- **8 Research Parks** at premier institutions have been established to serve as hubs for innovation, knowledge creation and have research collaboration with top-rated industries, to enable entrepreneurship and incubation of students and building strong academic linkages.
- Establishment of Anusandhan National Research Foundation which aims to seed, grow and promote research and development (RandD) and foster a culture of research and innovation throughout India's universities, colleges, research institutions, and R and D laboratories.

विद्यालयों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा हेतु आधुनिक अवसंरचना

3389. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों, विशेषकर श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों, में सरकारी विद्यालयों और सरकारी सहायताप्राप्त विद्यालयों में बच्चों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु आधुनिक अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं और आधुनिक शिक्षण उपकरणों की अनुपलब्धता के बारे में अवगत है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा वर्षा ऋतु में जलभराव से ग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की पहुँच को सुकर बनाने हेतु सड़क निर्माण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना-समग्र शिक्षा कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना को अब राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है और इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुलभ हो, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए।

समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत, मौजूदा स्कूल बुनियादी ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं के सृजन और संवर्धन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। स्कूलों में अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता प्रत्येक वर्ष संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकता और प्राथमिकता पर निर्भर करते हुए वृद्धिशील आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है और यह उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में परिलक्षित होती है। इसके बाद विभाग में परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानकों, पूर्व में स्वीकृत कार्यों की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति तथा बजटीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) के रूप में शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस (यू-डाइज्ज+) का अनुरक्षण करता है। यूडाइज्ज+ सभी राज्यों और

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में शैक्षिक और डिजिटल अवसंरचनात्मक ढांचे की सुविधाओं सहित विभिन्न शैक्षिक संकेतकों संबंधी सभी स्कूलों (सरकारी, सहायता प्राप्त और निजी) से वार्षिक रूप से जानकारी एकत्र करता है।

यूडाइज़+ 2021-22 के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विशेष रूप से श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिले में शैक्षिक बुनियादी ढांचे की उपलब्धता का प्रतिशत निम्नानुसार है:

अवसंरचनात्मक ढांचे वाले स्कूलों का प्रतिशत																		
	बिजली		पेयजल		बालिका शौचालय		बालक शौचालय		हैंडवाश		खेल का मैदान		पुस्तकालय		रैम्पस		हैंडरेल	
	जी	जीए	जी	जीए	जी	जीए	जी	जीए	जी	जीए	जी	जीए	जी	जीए	जी	जीए	जी	जीए
उत्तर प्रदेश	85.1	84.9	99.2	99.4	98.3	98.4	97.6	97.4	95.8	91.8	73.7	88.6	96.3	71.0	84.4	56.6	66.2	33.5
बलरामपुर	80.6	84.8	98.3	100.0	98.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	96.7	93.9	68.0	93.9	98.5	87.9	87.5	75.8	68.0	54.5
श्रावस्ती	93.6	94.7	99.5	100.0	99.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	96.1	94.7	68.4	100.0	95.0	89.5	78.3	57.9	57.4	36.8
जी – सरकारी स्कूल, जीए – सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल, स्रोत- यूडाइज़+2021-22																		

इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों के परिषदीय प्राथमिक/उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों हेतु सुविधाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

	टेबलेट की संख्या (प्राथमिक स्कूल)	स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की संख्या (उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल)	ब्लॉक संसाधन केन्द्रों में आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,09,863	18,381	880
श्रावस्ती	1,722	197	05
बलरामपुर	3,005	247	10

इसके अलावा, शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में एक विषय है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं, जो निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत समुचित सरकार हैं, और आरटीई

अधिनियम, 2009 की अनुसूची में निर्धारित मानदंडों और संबंधित राज्य आरटीई नियमों के अनुसार स्कूलों में अवसंरचनात्मक ढाँचा प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी और अधिदेश रखते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें स्कूलों तक पहुँच को आसान बनाने और उन सभी अवसंरचनात्मक ढाँचे संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए भी जिम्मेदार हैं जो छात्रों की स्कूलों तक पहुँच को बाधित/प्रतिबंधित कर सकती हैं।

NUMBER OF SEATS FOR Ph.D

3390. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Ph.D seats available across the country and whether the Government has any data on the enrollment of Ph.D students, State-wise;
- (b) the current expenditure on research in social sciences and the manner in which it is compared with expenditure on research in other fields;
- (c) the average stipend provided to Ph.D students across the country and the manner in which it is compared with the stipend offered to Ph.D scholars in developed countries like the United States, Germany and China; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to increase the number of Ph.D seats, particularly in under-represented fields like social sciences and improve financial support for scholars to promote high-quality research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE),2022-23(Provisional), the total enrolment in Ph.D is 2.33 lakh. The State-wise Enrolment of Ph.D students is available at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques .

(b) The details of grants released by the University Grants Commission (UGC) on research including, Social Sciences, for the year 2023-24 is given as under:

S.No.	Particulars	2023-24(in Rs. Lakh)
1	Special Assistance Programme (SAP)	215.98
2	Basic Scientific Research	5177.50
3	University and Colleges with Potential for Excellence *	1659.16
4	Research Scientists	120.52
5	Minor and Major Research Project (Science and Humanities)	114.18
6	Junior and Senior Research Fellowship	164420.47
7	Post Doctoral Fellowship for women	73.00
8	Research Awards to Teachers	25.85
9	Research Workshops, Seminars and Conferences	0.00
10	Emeritus Fellowship for Superannuated Teachers	246.85
Total		172053.51
* Part of grants was used for research.		

S.No.	Particulars	2023-24(in Rs. Lakh)

(c) and (d) The UGC provides non-NET fellowships to M.Phil/Ph.D. students who have not qualified NET and are not receiving financial assistance from any other source. Ph.D. students receive stipend of Rs. 8000/- per month under the non-NET fellowship scheme. During the financial year 2023-24, UGC-funded Central Universities utilized an amount of Rs. 122.95 cr. approximately for providing non-NET fellowships.

As per AISHE 2022-23 (provisional), the total PhD enrolment is 2.33 lakh which is around 10% more than the Ph.D enrolment of 2.12 lakh in 2021-22. Total Ph.D. enrolment has nearly doubled in 2022-23 (2.33 lakh) from 2014-15 (1.17 lakh).

एमएसई क्षेत्र में आर्थिक गतिविधियां

3391. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार आर्थिक वृद्धि और स्थिरता के लिए निवेश कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों में आर्थिक गतिविधि बढ़ा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण और शहरी स्तर पर तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): सरकार आर्थिक विकास और स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठा रही है। पूंजीगत व्यय और अवसंरचना निर्माण, क्रमिक राजकोषीय समेकन और मूल्य स्थिरता पर सरकार का ध्यान आर्थिक विकास और मैक्रो इकॉनॉमिक स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देता है। केन्द्रीय बजट 2024-25 में रोजगार, कौशल विकास, नवाचार, कृषि में समुत्थानशीलता समावेशी मानव संसाधन विकास, ऊर्जा संक्रमण और सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के लिए सहायता पर केन्द्रीय बजट द्वारा दिए गए बल से भी विकास को गति मिलने की संभावना है।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार ने सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के विकास के लिए कई पहलें की हैं। अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र संबंधी ऋण के तहत लाभ उपलब्ध कराने के लिए औपचारिक दायरे में लाने हेतु उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म को 11.1.2023 में शुरू किया गया था। दिनांक 17.09.2023 को शुरू की गई पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना, 18 व्यवसायों के कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों जो अपने हाथों और उपकरणों से काम करते हैं, को एंड-टू-एंड सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के तहत ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में दिनांक 11.12.2024 तक पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 20.41 लाख और 5.47 लाख है। सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों को खरीद, भुगतान और शिकायत निवारण सहित ई-गवर्नेंस को सुविधाजनक बनाने के उद्देश्य से की गई पहलों और सहायता तथा ऐसे उद्यमों की क्रेडिट गारंटी के संबंध में पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए लक्षित उपायों से भी लाभ मिलता है।

ICT LABS, SMART CLASSROOMS AND DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT

3392. MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in Government/Aided Schools since its inception; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the digital divide due to lack of connectivity and to provide the same during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a): 1,42,745 ICT Labs and 1,30,536 Smart Classrooms have been approved in the Government and Government Aided Schools since its inception.

(b): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Samagra Shiksha – an Integrated Scheme for School Education from 2018-19. For internet connectivity, an advisory has been issued by the Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India to all the States and UTs to enter into an MoU/ Agreement with BSNL and provide FTTH Internet connection to all the Government Schools which have computing devices.

To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020, a comprehensive initiative called PM e-VIDYA is in place which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education, with a target to benefit nearly

25 crore school going children across the country. The key components of this initiative are DIKSHA - the nation's digital infrastructure, 200 PM e-VIDYA DTH TV Channels to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages for classes 1-12, ePathshala initiative to disseminate Digital Books and eContents, a vertical on Virtual Labs created on DIKSHA platform where 280 Virtual Labs for Science and Mathematics for subjects Class 6th to 12th have been made available.

The above digital initiatives of Department of School Education and Literacy especially "ICT and Smart Classroom component" provide basic infrastructure to the students and transform the classroom into tech-driven class. The students increase engagement with multimedia content and interactive activities, while availing wider range of resources. This fosters deeper understanding, collaboration, and digital literacy for students, enriching their overall educational experience.

SASCI SCHEME

3393. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features and objectives of the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investments (SASCI) Scheme; and
- (b) the specific details of financial assistance provided under the SASCI Scheme till now?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism issued operational guidelines for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' with the objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale. Salient features of this endeavour include developing end to end tourist experience, funding support to the shortlisted proposals, strengthening all points of the tourist value chain, harnessing quality expertise for design and development, sustainable operations and maintenance etc. The projects have been shortlisted based on the project proposals submitted by the concerned State Governments, its examination on the prescribed parameters, regional distribution etc. The project will be implemented and managed by the concerned State Governments. A total number of 40 tourism related projects have been sanctioned in this scheme by Ministry of Finance across 23 States of the country for an amount of Rs.3295.76 Crore, details of which is annexed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

List of SASCI Projects:-

S. No.	State	Project Name	Cost (in ₹ Crore)
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1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Gandikota - Enriching the Fort and Gorge Experience	77.91
		2. Akhanda Godavari: (Havelock Bridge and Pushkar Ghat), Rajamahendravaram	94.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3. Siang Adventure and Eco-Retreat, Pasighat	46.48
3.	Assam	4. Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden, Guwahati	97.12
		5. Beautification of Rang Ghar at Sivasagar	94.76
4.	Bihar	6. Development of Matsyagandha Lake, Saharsa	97.61
		7. Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub	49.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	8. Development of Chitrotpala Film City	95.79
		9. Development of Tribal and Cultural Convention Centre	51.87
6.	Goa	10. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum, Ponda	97.46
		11. Proposed Townsquare, Povorim	90.74
7.	Gujarat	12. Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar), Porbandar	99.50
		13. Tented City and Convention Centre, Dhordo	51.56
8.	Jharkhand	14. Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya, Koderma	34.87
9.	Karnataka	15. Ecotourism and Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni, Bengaluru	99.17
		16. Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda, Belgavi	100.00

10.	Kerala	17. Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub, Kollam	59.71
		18. Sargaalaya: Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible	95.34
11.	Madhya Pradesh	19. Orchha A Medieval Splendour	99.92
		20. International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38
12.	Maharashtra	21. Ex-INS Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and Submarine Tourism, Sindhudurg	46.91
		22. Development of "RAM-KAL PATH" at Nashik	99.14
13.	Manipur	23. Loktak Lake Experience	89.48
14.	Meghalaya	24. MICE Infrastructure at Mawkhanu, Shillong	99.27
		25. Re-development of Umiam Lake, Shillong	99.27
15.	Odisha	26. Development of Hirakud	99.90
		27. Development of Satkosia	99.99
16.	Punjab	28. Development of Heritage Street, SBS Nagar	53.45
17.	Rajasthan	29. Development at Amber-Nahargarh and surrounding Area, Jaipur	49.31
		30. Development at Jal Mahal, Jaipur	96.61
18.	Sikkim	31. Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang, Namchi	97.37
		32. Border Experience, Nathula	68.19
19.	Tamil Nadu	33. Nandavanam Heritage Park at Mamallapuram	99.67
		34. Garden of flowers at Devala, Ooty	70.23
20.	Telangana	35. Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit	73.74

		36. Somasilla Wellness and Spiritual Retreat Nallamala	68.10
21.	Tripura	37. 51 Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar, Gomati	97.70
22.	Uttar Pradesh	38. Development of Bateshwar, District- Agra	74.05
		39. Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development, Shrawasti	80.24
23.	Uttarakhand	40. Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station	100.00
TOTAL			3295.76

REVISION OF B.Ed COURSES

3394. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has revised the duration of B.Ed courses from 2 years to 4 years as per New Education Policy;
- (b) if so, the details and the status of B.Ed colleges who are conducting the 2 years course as of now;
- (c) whether the Government has made NAAC compulsory for colleges to start/run B.Ed courses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b): In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Education Policy, 2020, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has notified four (04) year Integrated Teacher Education Program (ITEP). The ITEP, as notified on 26 October 2021, is a 4 Year dual-major holistic undergraduate degree offering B.A. B.Ed./ B. Sc. B. Ed. and B.Com. B.Ed. This course aims to prepare teachers comprehensively for the 4 stages of the new school structure i.e. Foundational, Preparatory, Middle and Secondary (5+3+3+4) as per demands of the 21st century. NCTE has not put any bar on the regular B.Ed courses being offered by recognized teacher education institutions (TEIs) across the country. The details of B.Ed colleges conducting the 2 year course are available in the enclosed **Statement I** at <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques>.

(c) and (d): NAAC has not been made compulsory to start/run B.Ed courses. However, the pilot phase of ITEP was introduced in NAAC 'A' accredited select eminent Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) across the country. The details of HEIs running ITEP pilot are given in the enclosed **Statement II** at <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques>.

WASTE TO ENERGY PLANTS

3395. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Waste to Energy Plants operational in the country along with the number of new plants that have acquired No Objection Certificates, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government regularly tracks the pollution levels of these plants and if any plant is currently emitting pollution higher than permitted levels, if so, the details thereof, plant-wise;
- (c) the action taken by the Government against such plants, including monetary penalties and other punishments, plant-wise;
- (d) whether there are guidelines for areas for dumping ash and other effluents and whether the Government prohibits such areas near human-inhabited areas, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any studies after the year 2020 on the pollution levels or Environmental Impact of these plants;
- (f) whether the Government has ensured that new plants fulfil all criteria regarding pollution standards, such as, distance from residential areas and disposal of effluents; and

- (g) whether awareness is provided about the plants' potential harm to the workers and residents and if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government to mitigate such harm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a): As per the Annual Report on implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, for the year 2021-22 submitted by 36 SPCBs/PCCs to Central Pollution Control Board, there are thirteen waste-to-energy plants operational in India (Andhra Pradesh – 2, Delhi-2, Goa-1, Haryana-1, Madhya Pradesh-1, Maharashtra -1, Telangana – 1, Uttar Pradesh-3, West Bengal-1).

(b) and (c): As per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee are mandated to monitor environmental standards prescribed in the rules and adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule I and Schedule II for waste processing and disposal sites including waste to energy plants. As per available information, the concerned SPCBs/PCCs, as required, have undertaken monitoring of waste to energy plants under their jurisdiction. To check the environmental compliance of the WTE plants in Delhi, CPCB, in association with the concerned SPCB/PCC inspected three Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants namely M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management

Company Limited, M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., M/s East Delhi Waste Processing Company Ltd. Due to the observed violations by M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Limited, Environmental Compensation (EC) of Rs 5 Lakhs was imposed on the proponent by DPCC for not meeting the prescribed standard as per the joint/monitoring dated 21-22 sept, 2020.

(d) to (g): Schedule II of the Solid Waste Management Rules, prescribes standards of processing and treatment of solid waste including standards for emission from incinerators / thermal technologies in solid waste treatment and disposal facilities. The standards include air emission standards. It has been mandated that if the concentration of toxic metals in incineration ash exceeds the limits specified in the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time, the ash is sent to the hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility. As per Solid Waste Management Rules, the local body or an operator of facility or an agency designated by them proposing to set up waste to energy plant of more than five tones per day processing capacity shall submit an application in Form-I to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, for authorisation.

Further, all waste processing plants including waste to energy plants are mandated to submit annual reports to the concerned local bodies with regard to their operation. Also, concerned SPCBs/PCCs are mandated to provide details of the status of operation of waste to energy plants, their power generation along with

remarks of the concerned SPCBs/PCCs, as part of their annual report under Solid Waste Management Rules to CPCB.

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN HIGHER EDUCATION

3396. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States are unable to achieve even 20 per cent of the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education and the GER for girls is also worse in these States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for very poor GER in higher education even after 77 years of Independence; and

(d) the corrective steps/action being taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (d) As per AISHE 2022-23(provisional), National Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 29.5. There are only four States with GER of less than 20. The State-wise total and female GER, is available at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques Education being in the Concurrent List, enhancing the quality of education is the

responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. Various schemes/ projects/ programmes run by the Ministry have been aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. This policy aims at bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes, including providing greater access to women. The Central Government has taken various measures to promote higher education among the students across the nation including women, such as fee reductions, establishment of more institutes, scholarships, priority access to national level scholarships to aid students with poor financial backgrounds to pursue their education.

Government is implementing various Scholarships and Fellowships for providing financial assistance to students of SC/ST/OBC and Minorities, details of which are available in the following websites:

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Website links
1.	Department of Higher Education	https://www.education.gov.in/scholarships_education_loan
2.	University Grants Commission	https://frg.ugc.ac.in
3.	All India Council for Technical Education	https://www.aicte-india.org/bureaus/rifd/Scholarship-Schemes
4.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	https://socialjustice.gov.in/scheme-cat

5.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	https://tribal.nic.in/ScholarshiP.aspx
6.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	https://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/show_content.php?lang=1andlevel=2andls_id=669andlid=825

Education is in Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the Higher Education Institutions are in the domain of the respective States. The States and Centre endeavour to uplift the educational status of the students of the country, especially the disadvantaged communities. Government has taken various measures to increase the GER in Higher Education, which inter-alia include: -

i. As per the reservation policy of Government of India, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 was notified in January, 2007, wherein it has been stipulated that 15% of seats are reserved for SC students, 7.5% for ST students, and 27% seats for OBC students in admission in Central Educational Institutions. Instructions have also been issued to the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that reservation-related provisions of the Act passed by Parliament are implemented by all educational institutions in letter and spirit.

ii. Opening of more HEIs:- The number of Universities/University level Institutions registered under AISHE have increased to 1213 in 2022-23 (Provisional) from 760 in 2014-15 and number of Colleges have increased to 46,624 in 2022-23 (Provisional) from 38,498 in 2014-15.

- iii. Implementing various Scholarship and Fellowship schemes for providing financial assistance to students, including for SC/ST/OBC and Minority students and underserved regions.
- iv. Allowing well performing HEIs (based on NAAC and NIRF ranking) by University Grants Commission (UGC) to offer full Open Distance Learning/Online Programmes based on quality parameters.
- v. Providing much-needed flexibility and appropriate Exit as well Re-entry options in the Higher Education system, to facilitate students to choose their learning trajectory.
- vi. Providing anytime, anywhere learning opportunities for all learners through Study Webs for Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) platform, which provides high quality structured online courses in multiple disciplines.
- vii. Conducting JEE, NEET (UG) and Common University Entrance Test (CUET) Exams in 13 languages, to facilitate students and making available Text Books in Indian Languages to facilitate students, particularly from vernacular/rural background.

As per National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, aims at increasing the higher education GER to 50% by 2035. Initiatives of the Government has resulted in increase of GER to 29.5 in 2022-23 (Provisional) from 23.7 in 2014-15.

शिक्षकों एवं प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के वेतन निर्धारण के संबंध में यूजीसी दिशानिर्देश

3397. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने सातवें वेतन आयोग में की गई सिफारिशों के क्रम में विश्वविद्यालयों एवं महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों एवं प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों (रजिस्ट्रार, सहायक रजिस्ट्रार, परीक्षा नियंत्रक आदि के वेतन निर्धारण के संबंध में सभी राज्यों को कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा शिक्षकों एवं उक्त प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के संबंध में अध्यादेश जारी करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यूजीसी द्वारा अनुशंसित वेतनमान के अनुसार वेतन निर्धारण का लाभ राजस्थान राज्य के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों को पहले ही प्रदान किया जा चुका है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के संबंध में इसे लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विश्वविद्यालयों में कार्यरत उक्त प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को वेतन एवं पदोन्नति के अवसर प्रदान करने के संबंध में अध्यादेश जारी करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क) से (च): शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण इसकी गुणवत्ता बढ़ाना केंद्र और राज्य दोनों सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। केंद्र सरकार ने केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों और उसके अंतर्गत आने वाले कॉलेजों

तथा उन समविश्वविद्यालय संस्थानों जिनके रखरखाव का व्यय यूजीसी द्वारा वहन किया जाता है जैसा कि यूजीसी को मंत्रालय में दिनांक 02.11.17 और 08.11.2017 के पत्रों के माध्यम से सूचित किया गया था, में 7वें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया है। यूजीसी ने आगे दिनांक 31.01.2018 को सभी राज्य सरकारों को सूचित किया कि राज्य सरकारें राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों के लिए भारत सरकार की उपर्युक्त योजना को अंगीकृत करने के लिए कार्रवाई कर सकती हैं। उक्त पत्र [https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/8887925 UGC-letter-to-State-Govt-reg-pay-revision-7CPC.pdf](https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/8887925%20UGC-letter-to-State-Govt-reg-pay-revision-7CPC.pdf) पर उपलब्ध हैं।

राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि संबंधित विश्वविद्यालयों ने यूजीसी द्वारा अनुशंसित वेतनमान के अनुसार वेतन निर्धारण का लाभ प्रदान कर दिया है।

EMPLOYEE STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION (ESIC)

3398. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) the number of Employees State Insurance Corporation hospitals recognized or approved by the Government during the last 10 years and the current status thereof State-wise including Malda;
- (b) the details of time limit set by the Government to complete the process of recognizing or approving the Hospitals of Employees State Insurance Corporation; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that workers in all the States of the country including West Bengal get all the facilities in the Employees State Insurance Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (c): Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) provides comprehensive medical care in the form of medical attendance, treatment, drugs and dressings, specialist consultation and hospitalization to Insured Persons and their families through network of 165 ESI hospitals and 1590 dispensaries across the country. Besides, tie-up arrangements have also been made with public / private hospitals for providing cashless in-patient medical services to ESI beneficiaries, in case, ESI hospital or in-house medical services in a particular hospital is not available. ESIC also collaborated with Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) to provide secondary and tertiary care medical services to ESI beneficiaries through PMJAY empaneled hospitals in the country.

ESIC also set up new ESI hospitals and dispensaries across the country. Approval to the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospital is an ongoing process, which depends, inter-alia, the requests received from respective State Governments, allotment of suitable land by State Government, finalization of concept plan, cost estimation, etc. ESIC has approved 97 new ESI hospitals across

the country during last ten years. The state-wise, details are annexed as **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State-wise number of approved ESI Hospitals during the last Ten years

Sl. No.	District	Location	No. of beds sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh			
1	Guntur	Guntur	100
2	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	100
3	Ananthpur	Penukonda	100
4	Vishakapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	400
5	Sri Potti Sriramulu (Nellore)	Sri City, Nellore	100
6	Sri Potti Sriramulu (Nellore)	Nellore	100
7	Vishakapatnam	Atchyutapuram	30
8	Kurnool	Kurnool	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
9	Srikakulam	Srikakulam	30
Bihar			
10	Begusarai	Begusarai	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
11	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	100
12	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
Chhattisgarh			
13	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	100

Delhi			
14	North Delhi	Narela	80
Goa			
15	North Goa	Mulgaon Goa	150
Gujarat			
16	Ahmedabad	Sanand	350 (upgradable to 500 beds)
17	Bhavnagar	Alang*	50
18	Panchmahal	Halol	100
19	Vadodara	Savli	100
Haryana			
20	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	100
21	Rewari	Bawal	100
22	Gurgaon	Manesar	500
23	Hissar	Hissar	100
24	Sonipat	Sonepat	150
25	Ambala	Ambala	100
26	Rohtak	Rohtak	100
27	Karnal	Karnal	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
Himachal Pradesh			
28	Sirmaur	Kala Amb	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
29	Una	Una	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
Jammu and Kashmir			
30	Badgam	Ompura, Srinagar	100
Jharkhand			
31	Deoghar	Deoghar	100
32	Bokaro	Bokaro	100

Karnataka			
33	Shimoga	Shivamoga	100
34	Kolar	Narsapura	100
35	Ramanagar	Haroholli	100
36	Bellary	Bellary	100
37	Tumkur	Tumkur	100
38	Udupi	Udupi	100
Kerala			
39	Idukki	Idukki	100
Leh (UT)			
40	Leh	Leh	30
Madhya Pradesh			
41	Dhar	Pithampur	100
42	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	100
43	Satna	Satna	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
Maharashtra			
44	Palghar	Palghar	150
45	Satara	Satara	100
46	Raigad	Pen	200
47	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	100
48	Pune	Chakan	350
49	Raigad	Panvel	100
50	Pune	Baramati	100
51	Aurangabad	Shendra	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
52	Nashik	Sinnar	100
53	Aurangabad	Waluj	200
54	Chandrapur	Ballarpur	30 (extendable to 100 beds)

55	Amravati	Amrawati	100
56	Sangli	Sangli	100
57	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	100
58	Wardha	Wardha	30
59	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	30
60	Raigad	Karjat	30
61	Raigad	Khopoli	30
Odisha			
62	Khurdha	ESIC SS hospital, Jagannath Prasad	150 (upgradable to 250 beds)
63	Jajpur	Duburi	100
64	Jagatsinghpur	Paradeep	100 (upgradable to 150 beds)
65	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	100
66	Balasore	Balasore	100 (upgradable to 150 beds)
67	Ganjam	Berhampur	100
Punjab			
68	SAS Nagar (Mohali)	SAS Nagar, Lalru	100
69	Malerkotla	Malerkotla	150
70	Patiala	Rajpura	30 (extendable to 100 beds)
Rajasthan			
71	Kotputli-Behror/Rath	Neemrana	150
72	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
73	Ajmer	Kishangarh-Ajmer	100
Sikkim			
74	East Sikkim	Rangpo	100
Tamil Nadu			

75	Dindigul	Dindigul	100
76	Tirupattur	Vaniyamvadi	100
77	Kanyakumari	Kanyakumari	100
78	Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu	100
79	Erode	Erode	100
Telangana			
80	Peddapalli	Ramagundam	100
81	Mehabubnagar	Mehabubnagar	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
82	Ranga Reddy	Shamshabad	100
Tripura			
83	West Tripura	Shyamlibazaar, Agartala	100
Uttar Pradesh			
84	Meerut	Meerut	100
85	Firozabad	Firozabad	30
86	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
87	Amroha	Gajraula	30
88	Moradabad	Moradabad	100
89	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	100
90	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	30
91	Gautambudhnagar	Greater Noida	350
92	Ayodhya	Janpad	30 (upgradable to 100 beds)
Uttarakhand			
93	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur	30
94	Haridwar	Sidkul area Haridwar	300
West Bengal			
95	Darjeeling	Siliguri	100

96	North 24 Pargana	Garshyamnagar	100
97	Paschim Midnapore	Kharagpur	100

Source: ESI Corporation

* Project cancelled on 07.08.2024.

NATIONAL TEACHERS AWARD

3399. SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of National Teachers Award; and
- (b) the number of teachers from different departments are conferred National Teachers Award, 2024?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

- a) The objectives of National Teachers Awards are to celebrate the unique contribution of some of the finest teachers/faculty members/trainers in the country and to honour them who through their commitment and industry have not only improved the quality education but also enriched the lives of their students.
- b) Following are the number of teachers from different departments who are conferred National Teachers Award 2024:-

Department of School Education and Literacy	-	50
Department of Higher Education	-	16

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship - 16

Total - 82

LABOUR INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGIES

3400. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for equipping labour intensive technologies in both the formal and informal sectors to expand job opportunities in rural and urban areas; and
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government for expanding the services sector to generate more jobs for skilled workers so as to improve their societal standards of living?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) and (b): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of Government. Various steps to expand job opportunities (including rural and urban areas) through different employment generation schemes/ programmes have been taken, such as: Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Standup India, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Production Linked Incentive (PLI), Make in India, Startup India etc., which, along with increase in capital expenditure, seeks to boost employment creation, increase production and productivity. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/doge/schemes_programmes.

Government is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) for its part has initiated 'Future Skills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Further, Government has announced in Budget 2024-25, Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs.2 lakh crores. It includes, the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme announced in Budget 2024-25, with an outlay of Rs 1,07,000 Crores, which aims at job creation and formalization of work force by providing Social Security through EPFO, enhancing employability and incentivizing additional employment generation through incentives to employees and employers.

One part of ELI scheme specially focuses on incentivizing employers engaged in manufacturing sector for formalization/creation of jobs. Another part of ELI scheme is for incentivizing industry in all sectors, including services.

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO MMTTP IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3401. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP) from 2023, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details and the total number of Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centers established in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total number of faculties trained under the MMTTP especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to assess the skill and knowledge of the trained faculties under the MMTTP; and

(e) if so, the details there of particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) to (c): 136 Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Centres (MMTTCs) have been identified throughout the country since re-launch of the Malaviya Mission Teachers Training Programme (MMTTP) on 05.09.2023. Out of total 136 MMTTCs, 4 MMTTCs are established in Andhra Pradesh- National Sanskrit University, Tirupati (Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Tirupati), Andhra University, Sri Venkateswara University and IIM Vishakhapatnam.

Rs. 54.43 crore (Rs. 22.5 crore in FY 2023-24 and Rs. 31.93 crore in FY 2024-25) have been released to all MMTTCs out of which Rs. 72.19 lakh were released to MMTTCs located in Andhra Pradesh.

Around 1.73 lakh faculty have benefitted under different components of the scheme which includes 2759 beneficiaries from centers in Andhra Pradesh. The center wise

detail of number of faculty benefitted from different programs is available on MMTTP Portal at <https://mmc.ugc.ac.in/Uploads/Status%20of%20136%20MMTTCs%20as%20on%2021.11.2024.pdf>.

Apart from invitation of applications on UGC portal, nominations are also invited from HEIs for other programs like Academic Leadership Program, Capacity Building Program on Specific Learning Disabilities and Capacity Building for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience and Wellbeing in HEIs etc. In Academic Leadership Program, 57 VCs/Directors/Heads of Universities/Institutions have been trained so far which includes 3 Heads of institutions located in Andhra Pradesh. In Capacity Building Program on Specific Learning Disabilities, total 432 faculty of 27 HEIs have been trained in Cycle I and around 370 faculty of 33 HEIs have been trained in Cycle II so far which includes 48 faculty from institutions of Andhra Pradesh. In Capacity Building for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience and Wellbeing in HEIs, around 1024 faculty members from 113 HEIs have been trained so far which includes 39 faculties from institutions of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e): To assess and review the progress of the scheme, meeting of Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under the Scheme is conducted at regular interval. Since re-launch of the scheme, 2 meetings of PAB have been held so far.

In these meetings, objective, mode of programs, modalities, targeted beneficiaries, physical and financial targets, outcomes, etc. are discussed and reviewed. As part of outreach activities, Zone wise Regional Workshop are also organised to review the progress of the program, evaluate outcomes, and share the best practices adopted by Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centers (MMTTCs). In this regard, Regional Workshop of MMTTCs of Southern Zone was organized on 18-19 October 2024 at IIITDM Kancheepuram.

HOSPITAL PROJECTS OF ESIC

3402. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

- (a) the details of the ESIC hospitals that have been upgraded or started during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the new ESIC Hospital projects under construction;
- (c) the details of the new ESIC Hospital projects at pre construction stage across the country;
- (d) the details of the ESIC Hospitals under the process of Modernisation, Upgradation and Renovation;
- (e) the details of the ESIC hospital projects that are completed till date; and

(f) the details of the ESIC hospital sanctioned two years back in the Palghar District of Maharashtra along with the status of this hospital and fund sanctioned till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a): The detail of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals that have been upgraded or started during 2021-22 to 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement I** and **Statement II** respectively.

(b) and (c): The detail of the new ESIC Hospital projects under construction and pre-construction is given in the enclosed **Statement III** and **Statement IV** respectively.

(d) and (e): 165 number of hospitals are functional under ESI Scheme out of which 59 are directly run by ESI Corporation and remaining are run by States. The details of the ESIC Hospitals undertaken for modernization, upgradation and renovation is given in the enclosed **Statement V**.

(f): Based on certain norms / Insured Person (IP) population criteria, ESI Corporation has accorded "in-principle" approval for setting up of 150-bedded ESI hospital at Palghar in Maharashtra in July 2022. The project is at land acquisition stage. Fund will be allocated after acquisition of land, identification of agency, etc.

STATEMENT I**Details of ESI hospitals that have been upgraded during 2021-22 to 2023-24**

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	No. of Beds	
		From	To
1.	ESIC Hospital and Medical College, Beltola, Assam	50	85
2.	ESIC Hospital and Medical College, Bihta, Bihar	330	420
3.	ESIC Hospital, Faridabad, Haryana	650	1150
4.	ESIC Hospital and Medical College, Gulbarga, Karnataka	470	630
5.	ESIC Hospital, Udyogmandal, Kerala	100	150
6.	ESIC Hospital, Bibvewadi, Maharashtra	100	120
7.	ESIC Hospital Rourkela, Odisha	75	150
8.	ESIC Hospital and Medical College Alwar, Rajasthan, Rajasthan	330	420
9.	ESIC Hospital and Medical College KK Nagar, Tamil Nadu	550	1000
10.	ESIC Hospital and Medical College Sanath Nagar, Telangana	558	1000

STATEMENT II**Details of ESI hospitals that have been started during 2021-22 to 2023-24**

S. No.	Name of hospital	No. of sanctioned beds
1.	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	100
2.	Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	100
3.	Bhillai, Chhattisgarh	200
4.	Angul, Odisha	100
5.	Bikaner, Rajasthan	30 (Upgradable to 100 beds)
6.	Tirupur, Tamil Nadu	100

STATEMENT III**Details of ongoing hospital construction projects of ESIC**

Sl. No.	Project Name	No. of beds
1	Doddaballapur, Karnataka	100
2	Siliguri, West Bengal.	100
3	Haldia, West Bengal	100
4	Kala Amb, Himachal Pradesh	30 (upgradable to 100)
5	Bawal, Haryana	100
6	Bahadurgarh, Haryana	100
7	Haridwar (Uttarakhand)	300+ 50 SST
8	Ompura, Jammu and Kashmir	100
9	Shivamogga, Karnataka	100
10	Vizianagram, Andhra Pradesh	100

11	Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	100
12	Butibori, Nagpur, Maharashtra.	200
13	Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu	100
14	Sheelanagar, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	350+ 50 SST
15	Sanand, Gujarat	350 (upgradable to 500)
16	Shahjahanpur, U.P.	30 (upgradable to 100)

STATEMENT IV

Details of ESIC Hospitals at pre construction stage across the country

S. No.	Project Name	Category
1	Duburi, Odisha	100 Beds Hospital
2	Atchutapuram (A.P)	30 Beds Hospital
3	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	100 Beds Hospital
4	Narela (Delhi)	50 Beds Hospital
5	Bommasandra, Karnataka	200 Beds Hospital
6	Harohalli, Karnataka	100 Beds Hospital
7	Narsarpura, Karnataka	100 Beds Hospital
8	Pithampur, Madhya Pradesh.	100 Beds Hospital
9	Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	100 Beds Hospital
10	Hubli , Karnataka	50 to 100 Beds Hospital
11	Manesar, (Gurugram, Haryana)	500 Beds Hospital
12	Rohtak, Haryana	100 beds Hospital
13	Ladakh	30 beds Hospital
14	Rajpura, Punjab	30 bedded (Extendable to 100 beds) hospital
15	Ramagundam, Telangana.	100 beds Hospital
16	Agartala, Tripura	100 beds Hospital
17	Udupi, Karnataka	100 beds Hospital

18	Idukki, Kerala	100 beds Hospital
19	Malerkotla, Punjab	150 beds Hospital
20	North Goa	150 beds Hospital
21	Jharsuguda, Odisha	100 beds Hospital
22	Mamring, Rangpo, Sikkim.	100 beds Hospital
23	Bellary, Karnataka	100 Beds Hospital
24	Bhubaneshwar, Odisha.	100 beds +50 SST beds
25	Garshyamnagar, West Bengal	100 Beds Hospital
26	Chittorgarh Rajasthan.	30 Upgradable to 100 beds

STATEMENT V

Details of ESIC hospital projects taken up for reconstruction/modernization / upgradation

Sl. No.	Project Name	Category
1.	Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra	Construction of 100 bedded hospital and 32 nos. residential quarters
2.	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Renovation of ESIC Hospital and Staff Quarters
3.	Bibewadi, Pune, Maharashtra.	Construction of 200 bedded (Upgradable upto 500 bedded including 50 beds of SST) ESIC Hospital
4.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh.	Construction of 300 bedded upgradable to 500 bedded ESI Hospital
5.	Surat Gujarat	Construction of 200 bedded (Up-gradable to 300 bedded) ESI Hospital
6.	Rajamahendravaram, Andhra Pradesh.	Construction of 100 Bedded ESI Hospital
7.	Davangere, Karnataka.	Construction of ESI Hospital

8.	Sanath Nagar, Telangana	Construction of 200 bedded OPD Block at ESI Hospital
9.	Beltola, Assam	Construction of 200 bedded ESI Hospital
10.	Asansol, West Bengal.	Construction of 100 to 150 bed ESI Hospital
11.	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Construction of 200 bedded ESI Hospital
12.	Tinsukia, Assam	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital
13.	Kalol, Gujarat	Demolition, construction and upgradation of ESI Hospital from 50 beds to 150 beds.
14.	Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.	Construction of 100 Bedded ESI Hospital
15.	Joka, West Bengal	Renovation of Auditorium
16.	Faridabad, Haryana.	Enhancement of bed strength from 650 to 1150 beds of ESIC Medical College and Hospital
17.	K.K.Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	Establishment of Oncology at Medical College and Hospital
18.	Rourkela, Odisha	Enhancement of bed strength from 75 to 150 beds of ESI hospital
19.	Belgavi, Karnataka	Construction of 100 bedded Hospital
20.	Gunadala, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	Demolition and reconstruction of 110 bed ESI Hospital
21.	Ernakulam, Kerala	Construction of ESI Hospital
22.	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Construction of ESI Hospital,
23.	Basaidarapur, New Delhi	Construction of Dental college (new building) in campus of ESIC Hospital and PGIMSR
24.	Hubli, Karnataka.	Enhancement of bed strength from 50 to 100 beds of ESI Hospital
25.	Asramam, Kerala	Vertical extension of ESIC super Specialty Hospital

FUNDS NOT RELEASED UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN**3403. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has not released shares of State Governments under Samagra Siksha Abhiyan(SSA) during last few years on the plea that these States have not signed MoU for Prime Minister School for Rising India(PM SHRI) schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount withheld, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government would release the funds under SSA to these States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and timeline therefor; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for punishing the children of these States in the name of PM SHRI schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b): The Samagra Shiksha scheme, launched in 2018, is an integrated scheme for school education. To implement the NEP 2020, Samagra Shiksha scheme was revamped with new interventions such as Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Support for NIPUN Bharat, Quality and Innovation at all levels, Equity and Inclusion, Vocational Education, ICT and Digital Initiatives etc. were incorporated in the scheme and it was aligned to the NEP 2020.

PM SHRI scheme, yet another initiative, was launched in September 2022 with an aim to showcase all the components of the National Education Policy 2020 and to also provide guidance to other schools around them as well as become the benchmark schools for the neighbourhood. PM-SHRI supplements the efforts of Samagra Shiksha. These schools showcase the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time.

States and UTs are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEandL), Ministry of Education, Government of India, for implementation of PM SHRI scheme. Out of 36 States/UTs, 33 States/UTs have signed the MoU so far. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are yet to be onboarded.

(c) to (e): The funds under the scheme of Samagra Shiksha are released based on the fulfillment of certain conditions prescribed by Ministry of Finance, such as pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate State share, audited accounts, statement cumulative State share, statement on outstanding advances, up-to date expenditure statement, furnishing of information as prescribed in the Manual on Financial Management and Procurement and audited utilization certificate of previous year. The details of the Central Share released to States/UTs under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of actual Central Share releases during the last three years in respect of Samagra Shiksha:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	A and N	31.52	56.51	55.28
2	Andhra	683.01	1503.59	1289.41
3	Arunachal	279.96	252.29	475.04
4	Assam	1561.56	2080.86	1810.48
5	Bihar	3406.08	3554.59	4241.73
6	Chandigarh	108.04	109.79	116.36
7	Chhattisgarh	332.37	828.00	776.59
8	DNH and	20.92	64.67	41.30
9	Delhi	145.88	221.94	146.09
10	Goa	11.02	29.86	18.66
11	Gujarat	893.76	1321.25	1132.53
12	Haryana	517.09	670.21	578.80
13	Himachal	319.10	551.60	485.97
14	Jammu and	873.99	364.97	865.44
15	Jharkhand	858.97	1154.52	1104.93
16	Karnataka	474.52	861.52	828.09
17	Kerala	225.13	178.16	141.66
18	Ladakh	57.18	14.89	52.23
19	Lakshadweep	2.16	4.33	1.00
20	Madhya	2292.80	1939.29	2981.51
21	Maharashtra	693.03	900.00	1001.19
22	Manipur	182.50	404.76	257.22
23	Meghalaya	271.71	375.15	394.18
24	Mizoram	179.68	142.68	274.14
25	Nagaland	137.34	281.04	231.25
26	Odisha	1238.07	1836.67	1236.61
27	Puducherry	13.98	15.28	12.47
28	Punjab	501.27	605.05	331.12
29	Rajasthan	2405.82	2138.61	3202.89
30	Sikkim	100.12	107.19	132.61
31	Tamil Nadu	1598.82	2107.23	1876.16
32	Telangana	553.28	1142.51	920.13
33	Tripura	226.93	286.73	341.33
34	Uttar Pradesh	2044.97	3819.75	4276.45

35	Uttarakhand	320.84	704.39	440.57
36	West Bengal	1309.74	1522.04	311.29
	Total	24873.18	32151.94	32382.70

उत्तर प्रदेश में नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय

3404. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश में नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) प्रस्तावित केंद्रीय विद्यालय कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के अम्बेडकर नगर जिले में केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त केंद्रीय विद्यालयों के कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ) नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केवि मुख्य रूप से पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केवि खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य

क्षेत्र(यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिनमें मानदंडों के अनुसार नए केवि की स्थापना के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता होगी। ये प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अध्यक्षीन होते हैं। केवि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मानदंडों के आधार पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं।

दिसंबर 2024 में, भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 05 नए केवि अर्थात् पयागपुर, जिला जौनपुर, महाराजगंज, जिला महाराजगंज, बिजनौर, जिला बिजनौर, चांदपुर, जिला अयोध्या और कन्नौज, जिला कन्नौज सहित 85 नए केवि को अनुमोदित किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केविसं से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से उत्तर प्रदेश में नए केवि खोलने के लिए 04 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले में नए केवि खोलने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

नए केवि खोलने के लिए प्रायोजक प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच/प्रक्रिया की जाती है, तथा उसके बाद विद्यमान प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी का अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाता है।

बाघ का हमला

3405. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे :

क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिरडी संसदीय क्षेत्र में बाघ के हमले के कारण लोगों के बीच भय का माहौल है तथा ऐसी घटनाएं लगातार बढ़ रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में उक्त हमलों में घायल/मृत लोगों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बाघ के हमले की समस्या के समाधान तथा स्थानीय लोगों को इससे राहत प्रदान करने के लिए बाघ को पकड़ने तथा उसे राज्य के चंद्रपुर जिले में ताडोबा अंधारी बाघ अभयारण्य क्षेत्र या किसी अन्य बाघ अभयारण्य में छोड़ने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है अथवा उठाने का विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कीर्ति वर्धन सिंह):

(क) राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, मानव-वन्यजीव के बीच अप्रिय घटनाओं की बारंबारता को नियंत्रित किया गया है तथा कुछ क्षेत्रों में इन घटनाओं में हुई मामूली वृद्धि, इधर-उधर विचरण करते हुए वन्य जीवों के साथ आकस्मिक मुठभेड़ों के कारण हुई है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024 (30.6.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार) के दौरान बाघों के कारण होने वाली मानव मृत्यु का ब्यौरा (बाघ रिजर्व-वार/डिवीजन-वार) निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	राज्य	बाघ रिजर्व/डिवीजन	मानव मृत्यु की संख्या
1	महाराष्ट्र	गडचिरोली	3
		अलापल्ली	2
		सेंट्रल चंदा	1
		ब्रम्हपुरी	4
		बल्हारशाह	3
		नागपुर टीआर डिवीजन	1
		भंडारा	1
		बीओआर	1

	सह्याद्री	0
	मेलघाट	0
	पेंच	2
	नवेगांव नागजीरा	0
	तडोबा अंधारी	4
	कुल	22

(ख) और (ग); महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से मानव-वन्यजीव के बीच अप्रिय घटनाओं के प्रबंधन के लिए निम्नलिखित तीन-आयामी कार्यनीति का समर्थन किया है:-

- (i) **सामग्री एवं संभार तंत्र संबंधी सहयोग :** वर्तमान में संचालित केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम-बाघ परियोजना के माध्यम से स्रोत क्षेत्रों से बाहर आने वाले बाघों से निपटने हेतु बाघ रिजर्वों को अवसंरचना और सामग्री की दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। बाघ रिजर्वों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38v के तहत अधिदेशित समावेशी बाघ संरक्षण योजना (टीसीपी) के अंतर्गत प्रतिवर्ष एक वार्षिक प्रचालन योजना (एपीओ) के माध्यम से इस वित्तीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया जाता है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, आमतौर पर अनुग्रह राशि और मुआवजे के भुगतान, मानव-पशु संघर्ष के संबंध में आम जनता को जागरूक बनाने, उनका मार्गदर्शन करने एवं उन्हें परामर्श देने हेतु आवधिक जागरूकता अभियानों, विभिन्न प्रकार के संचार माध्यमों से सूचना के प्रसार, स्थिरीकरण उपकरण एवं दवाइयों की खरीद, संघर्ष की घटनाओं से निपटने हेतु वन कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण आदि जैसे कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता की मांग की जाती है।

- (ii) **पर्यावास के अंतर्गत कार्यकलापों को सीमित करना** : किसी बाघ रिजर्व में बाघों की वहन क्षमता के आधार पर, एक समावेशी बाघ संरक्षण योजना(टीसीपी) के माध्यम से पर्यावास के अंतर्गत कार्यकलापों को सीमित किया जाता है। बाघों की संख्या वहन क्षमता के स्तरों पर होने के मामले में यह सलाह दी जाती है कि पर्यावास के अंतर्गत कार्यकलापों को सीमित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि बाघों सहित अन्य वन्यजीवों का अधिक संख्या में पर्यावास से बहिर्गमन को रोका जा सके जिससे मानव-पशु संघर्ष में कमी लाई जा सके। इसके अलावा, बाघ रिजर्वों के आस-पास के बफर क्षेत्रों में पर्यावास के अंतर्गत कार्यकलापों को इस प्रकार सीमित किया जाता है कि वे प्रमुख/महत्वपूर्ण बाघ पर्यावास क्षेत्रों की तुलना में इष्टतम स्तर से कम हो और अन्य समृद्ध पर्यावास क्षेत्रों तक ही बाघों के आवागमन में सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु उचित हो।
- (iii) **मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी)** : मानव-पशु संघर्ष से निपटने हेतु राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण ने निम्नलिखित तीन एसओपी जारी की हैं जो पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं :
- मानव बहुल भू-क्षेत्रों में बाघों के भटक जाने के कारण उत्पन्न आपातकाल की स्थिति से निपटना
 - बाघों द्वारा मवेशियों पर हमले की घटनाओं से निपटना
 - स्रोत क्षेत्रों से बाघों के पुनर्वास के लिए भू-दृश्य स्तर पर सक्रिय प्रबंधन करना।

इन तीन मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, संघर्ष में कमी लाने हेतु पर्यावासों से बाहर आने वाले बाघों को प्रबंधित करने, मवेशियों के मारे जाने को प्रबंधित करने के साथ-साथ समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में संघर्ष रोकने हेतु बाघों को स्रोत क्षेत्रों से बाघों की कम संख्या घनत्व वाले क्षेत्रों में विस्थापित करने संबंधी मुद्दे शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, बाघ संरक्षण योजनाओं के अनुसार, वन्यजीव पर्यावास की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने हेतु आवश्यकता आधारित और स्थल-विशिष्ट प्रबंधन कार्यकलाप किए जाते हैं जिसके लिए विद्यमान केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम- वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास के तहत निधि प्रदान की जाती है।

सीएसआर को सुकर बनाने के लिए योजनाएं

3406. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) को सुकर बनाने के लिए कोई योजनाएं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजनाओं की मुख्य विशेषताएं और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों में सीएसआर के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों में सीएसआर के अंतर्गत जारी की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा):

(क) से (घ): पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों में कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) को सुकर बनाने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है और इसके अतिरिक्त सीएसआर के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है। तथापि, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची-VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के अंतर्गत कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए विधिक ढांचा उपलब्ध कराया गया है। विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2020-21 से 2022-

23 के लिए आकांक्षी जिलों में सीएसआर के तहत खर्च की गई राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 के लिए आकांक्षी जिलों में सीएसआर व्यय			
वित्तीय वर्ष	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
राशि करोड़ रुपये में	651.43	1046.43	1402.89

(31.03.2024 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के प्रभाव की समाजिक संपरीक्षा

3407. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का साझारखंड में कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप जनजातीय युवाओं की जीवन शैली में आए सुधार का सामाजिक संपरीक्षा करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ऐसा कब तक कराए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

- (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार के कुशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न स्कीमों अर्थात् प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के

अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से झारखंड राज्य के जनजाति युवाओं सहित देश भर के समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशल-उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उन्हें उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से युक्त करना है।

एमएसडीई के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों का सामाजिक लेखा-परीक्षण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। हालाँकि, एमएसडीई की योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन स्वतंत्र एजेंसियों द्वारा किया गया है और मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट में उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति या आजीविका में सुधार के संदर्भ में उनकी सफलता का उल्लेख किया गया है। योजना-वार संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

पीएमकेवीवाई: अक्तूबर, 2020 में पीएमकेवीवाई के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94 प्रतिशत नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अधिक उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक नियोजित किए गए और आरपीएल घटक के तहत उन्मुख उम्मीदवारों में से 52 प्रतिशत को उच्च वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अपने गैर-प्रमाणित साथियों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

जेएसएस: 2020 में जेएसएस योजना के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि इस योजना ने उन लाभार्थियों की घरेलू आय को लगभग दोगुना करने में मदद की है, जिन्हें जेएसएस प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार मिला है या वे स्व-रोजगार हैं। 79% महिला प्रतिनिधित्व, 50.5% ग्रामीण हिस्सा, बेहतर आजीविका के लिए रोजगार में 73.4% बदलाव, प्रत्येक लाभार्थी की औसत आय में 89.1% बदलाव, जेएसएस द्वारा लाभार्थियों का 85.7% जुटाव, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है कि योजना की उपयोगिता इस तथ्य से और भी स्पष्ट होगी कि 77.05% लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं ने अपना व्यवसाय बदल लिया है। अध्ययन ने यह भी पुष्टि की कि योजना में कौशल का ध्यान स्व-रोजगार पर है जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के अनुरूप है।

आईटीआई : एमएसडीई द्वारा वर्ष 2018 में प्रकाशित आईटीआई स्नातकों के ट्रेसर अध्ययन की अंतिम रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया है कि कुल आईटीआई उत्तीर्णों में से 63.5% को रोजगार (वेतन+स्व, जिनमें से 6.7% स्व-रोजगार में हैं) मिला।

एनएपीएस: वर्ष 2021 में आयोजित एनएपीएस के तृतीय पक्ष के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि इस योजना ने विभिन्न उद्योगों में शिक्षुओं की भागीदारी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि के साथ, संरचित ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके युवाओं की नियोजनीयता को सफलतापूर्वक बढ़ाया है। योजना के नए चरण में, शिक्षुओं के बैंक खातों में सीधे सरकार के हिस्से को स्थानांतरित करने के लिए डीबीटी पद्धति को अपनाया गया है, क्योंकि रिपोर्ट में सुव्यवस्थित प्रतिपूर्ति प्रक्रिया की सिफारिश की गई थी।

PROPOSALS RECEIVED UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

3408. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal under Khelo India scheme for having athletic tracks, swimming pools, etc. for Hanumangarh District of Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status in this regard; and
- (c) the status of appointment of coaches in Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres in Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One project, namely, Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, was sanctioned under the Khelo India Scheme in financial year 2019-20 at a cost of ₹ 3.99 crore, which has been completed.

(c) There are no Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres in Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan. However, 12 coaches have been posted in other operational SAI centres in different districts of Rajasthan.

FINANCIAL AID FOR ARUNACHAL PRADESH

3409. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State of Arunachal Pradesh does not receive any External Financial Aids from World Bank, Asian Development Bank, JICA etc, for development of the State;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to extend the External Financial Aid from such international bodies to the State of Arunachal Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to provide special funding in lieu of External Financial Aid to the State of Arunachal Pradesh for poverty alleviation, education, sanitation, health and infrastructure; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to take up this issue with the External Aided banks to provide finance to the State of Arunachal Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (d): Although Arunachal Pradesh has from time to time benefitted from external financing from multilateral institutions such as the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), both part of the World Bank Group, as well as from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the development of the State is largely carried out through domestic budgetary sources. In fact, external financing from multilateral or bilateral institutions constitutes only a fraction of the resources used for infrastructure development in States and Union Territories (UTs). To assist the States in boosting capital expenditure, which has a higher multiplier effect and enhances the productive capacity of the economy, the Ministry of Finance has designed and implemented schemes for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment annually since 2020-21. Under these schemes, financial assistance in the form of a 50-year interest-free loan is provided to the States. Details of financial assistance extended to Arunachal Pradesh under these schemes, year wise are provided below: -

(In INR Crore)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	232.97	371.19	1564.10	2363.42

TIMELY ISSUE OF PENSION PAYMENT ORDER**3410. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

- (a) whether pensioners are facing difficulties in getting timely pension when they retire and settle in their home town;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation and ensure timely issue of pension;
- (c) whether any new system is proposed to be launched by the Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the benefit for pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a): Significant improvement has been made in the system to ensure timely settlement of all pension cases including cases where the retired members shift to a different location.

(b) to (d): A Centralized Pension Payment System (CPPS) has been approved which provides for crediting the pension directly to the bank account of the pensioner regardless of the jurisdiction under which he / she retires.

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAMEWORK FOR GIG AND PLATFORM WORKERS**3411. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

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

- (a) the details of the specific action taken by the Government to establish a robust social security framework for gig and platform workers following the recent meeting with aggregators;
- (b) the details of timeline set for onboarding gig and platform workers onto the e-Shram portal along with measures which will be implemented to ensure compliance from aggregators;
- (c) whether the Government plans to encourage aggregators to actively participate in listing job vacancies on the National Career Service (NCS) portal to enhance employment opportunities for gig workers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) to (d): Gig workers, platform workers and provisions related to the same have been defined for the first time in the Code on Social Security, 2020, which has been enacted by the Parliament.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code also provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance the welfare scheme.

An advisory has also been issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to platform aggregators to register themselves and platform workers engaged with them on the e-Shram portal. This will facilitate the platform workers to get easy access to the social security benefits

The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships, etc. The NCS portal brings all the jobseekers and employers on a single platform for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner.

The employers can post vacancies including jobs for gig workers on NCS Portal. As on 15.11.2024, 36.23 lakh active employers and 11.82 lakh active vacancies were registered on NCS portal.

IMPLEMENTATION OF KHELO INDIA PROGRAMME IN KARNATAKA**3412. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has successfully implemented the Khelo India programme for sports development in the State of Karnataka; and
- (b) if so, the details of sports infrastructure created and utilized under the programme along with the details of funds sanctioned and utilized in this regard, district-wise, particularly in Davanagere district?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) District-wise details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in the State of Karnataka, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. The responsibility of utilization of these sports infrastructure rests with the grantee.

SPORTS TRAINING CENTRES**3413. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:**

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to reach to rural youth and implement the Khelo India Scheme in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of sports training centers established in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency under the Khelo India Scheme along with the number of youths that have benefited therefrom;
- (c) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the development of sports infrastructure in Kandhamal and if so, the details and present status thereof;
- (d) the manner in which the Khelo India Scheme helps to identify and nurture sports talent in Kandhamal, particularly in disciplines such as athletics and wrestling; and
- (e) the total number of youths from Kandhamal that have been awarded sports scholarships under the Khelo India Scheme along with the details of their selection process?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 'Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports' was launched in 2016-17 with the twin objective of mass participation and promotion of excellence across the country, including in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency. State-wise details of Khelo India Athletes, Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies under the Khelo India Scheme across the country, including

in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency, are available in the public domain at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

(c) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including development of sports infrastructure across the country, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. Further, under the Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, financial assistance has been provided for development of sports infrastructure across the country, including in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF, across the country, including in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency, are available in public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>.

(d) and (e) Under the component, "Sports Competition and Talent Development" of the Khelo India Scheme, talented sportspersons nationwide, including in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency, are identified as a Khelo India Athlete (KIA). Selection of these athletes is based on their outstanding performance in events such as the Khelo India Games, National Championships, and through open and transparent selection trials organized by the relevant National Sports Federations and the School Games Federation of India. Further, Under the

component “Khelo India Centres and Sports Academies” of Khelo India Scheme, the identified talents are given option to join the accredited Khelo India academies and also provided financial assistance of Rs. 6.28 Lakh per annum [including Rs 1.20 Lakh as Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA)] towards training expenses, coaching, competitions exposure, education, equipment support, scientific support etc. State-wise details of Khelo India Athletes under the Khelo India Scheme across the country, including in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency, are available in the public domain at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

CORAL BLEACHING

3414. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the recent widespread coral bleaching in Union Territory of Lakshadweep as reported by the ICAR Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to monitor, manage and mitigate the effects of marine heat waves and coral bleaching, and if any emergency response measures are in place to protect vulnerable marine eco-system, if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government is working on long term strategies to address sea level rise and climate-induced heat stress, in Lakshadweep; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):

(a) and (b): Indian Council of Agriculture Research - Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CMFRI) has reported widespread coral bleaching in Lakshadweep.

The Fourth Global Coral Bleaching Event (GCBE4) reported to occur during period, beginning of 2023 till mid May 2024, has affected the coral reef in Lakshadweep. As informed by Department of Environment and Forest, Lakshadweep Administration, three islands namely Kadmat, Kavaratti and Kiltan has experienced about 98% of coral bleaching during GCBE4.

Coral mass bleaching is a natural phenomenon across the global waters due to increase in Sea Surface Temperature (SST). Corals have great resilience power to recover to some extent depending upon the restoration of the normal sea condition. Since it is a global phenomenon, various strategies are adopted depending on local conditions to reduce climate change impacts.

Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) - a scientific and research organisation under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) INCOIS provides

operational services including monitoring of sea surface temperatures (SSTs), marine heatwave events and other oceanic variables. By utilizing satellite data, buoys, and oceanographic models, INCOIS identifies anomalies and disseminates Marine Heatwave Alerts to coastal states and relevant stakeholders. These alerts highlight coral regions impacted by bleaching due to thermal stress. INCOIS also routinely inform the distribution and hotspots of marine heatwaves in the Indian Ocean. These assessments include their potential impact on ecosystems such as coral reefs. This information supports experts in understanding the implications for various marine ecosystems and mariculture activities. Further, INCOIS has collaborated with academic institutions and conducted detailed studies on the spatiotemporal variability of environmental parameters and their impact on the coral ecosystems of the Lakshadweep Islands.

Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) monitors coral reefs through coral restoration, coral transplantation, research on the reproductive biology of scleractinian corals, and studies of bleaching-resistant corals and zooxanthellae. The study includes assessment of scope and consequences of coral bleaching incidents. ZSI has recorded the significant effects of bleaching on hard coral species within Indian waters through extensive surveys, research, and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping. ZSI comprehend the resilience of various coral species and provides critical insights for the formulation of effective conservation strategies and timely interventions by utilizing advanced climatic modelling techniques. ZSI is

working in collaborations with state agencies to oversee the health of coral reefs in all the reef areas of India.

ICAR-CMFRI actively undertakes studies to understand the ecological changes affecting coral reefs and has a comprehensive national project aimed at investigating the resilience potential of various coral reefs in India

Coral Reef Health Report Card of Kadmat Island of Lakshadweep has been prepared by National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai which provides comprehensive assessment of health of coral reefs.

Department of Environment and Forest of Lakshadweep Administration monitors the health and resilience of corals in collaboration with ZSI and is working on Coral Transplantation activities at Kavaratti Lagoon enhanced coral reef cover and biodiversity in the shallow reefs.

The Coral Reef Monitoring Robot (C-Bot), developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) - National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), is employed to gather precise data regarding coral ecosystems. This robot features underwater imaging and geo-referencing capabilities, which are vital for continuous monitoring and validation of satellite data, thereby ensuring accurate evaluations of reef health.

(c) and (d): The sea level rise and climate induced heat stress are global phenomenon. The measures taken by Government to safeguard from the impact of sea level rise and climate induced heat stress are as follow:

1. Important regulatory provision includes:

- The Island Coastal Regulation Zone (ICRZ) notification of 2019 under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, stipulated provisions to manage and regulate developmental activities in coastal areas. The Integrated Island Management Plan mandates a 20-meter No Development Zone (NDZ) from the high tide line (HTL) for all islands in Lakshadweep, which helps minimize the impact of human activities on coastal ecosystems, thereby reducing vulnerability to sea level rise.
- Corals and coral reefs are classified as Coastal Regulation Zone - IA area under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011 and 2019 promulgated under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notifications regulate human activities affecting coral reefs.
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, provides legal protections for corals.

2. Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which provides the overarching framework for climate actions in close collaboration with the States/UTs on long-term strategies to address sea-level rise and climate induced stress. All State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) are encouraged to prepare their own State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with strategies of NAPCC. Thirty-four States and Union Territory (UTs), including Lakshadweep, have prepared their respective SAPCC.

3. The Lakshadweep SAPCC inter-alia provides action plan including those for management of sea level rise and heat stress. Some of the activities included in their SAPCC are as follows:

- Systematic, long-term monitoring of coastal erosion and shoreline changes;
- Preparation or revision of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan to promote conservation of ecosystems like sand dunes and mangroves while regulating unsustainable interventions.
- Adoption of a mix of natural and physical methods for erosion control, such as creating a green coastal wall using indigenous vegetation;
- Establishment of ring bunds or similar physical barriers wherever necessary;
- Capacity building among local communities and staff on coastal protection strategies and enforcement of regulations.
- Development of climate-resilient agronomic practices and crop diversification to ensure food and economic security.
- Strategies to address heat stress in livestock and mitigate impacts on fish stocks affected by temperature variations.
- Climate proofing of infrastructure and energy systems, ensuring resilience to extreme climatic conditions.
- Education and awareness programs to promote sustainable resource management and heat adaptation strategies.

- Incorporating climate risk assessments into disaster preparedness plans to reduce vulnerabilities related to extreme heat events.
- Lakshadweep administration is making investments in Coral Transplantation to restore damaged reefs through the transplantation of heat-resistant coral species, artificial reef installation to promote coral growth and create habitats for marine organisms, and expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to safeguard biodiversity and mitigate overfishing to avoid any compromise to the integrity of reef ecosystems.

APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMMES

3415. SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR :

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

(a) the details of the Government apprenticeship programmes and the number of trainees expenditure incurred during the last five years, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government recognizes in-house apprenticeship in industrial settings as the most effective training method;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives undertaken by the Government for youth skill upgradation;

(d) whether the apprenticeships under the Act can start at 14, while employability requires age above 18+; and

(e) If so, the manner in which the Government plans to address this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

a) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) on 19th August 2016. In continuation, NAPS is extended as NAPS-2 from 2022-23 to 2025-26. Similarly, Ministry of Education, Department of Higher Education is implementing National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) since 1973. The scheme continues to get extended since its inception with the Government further approving its continuation for the period starting 2021-22 till 2025-26. Thus, the Government of India is implementing two flagship Central Sector apprenticeship schemes operated under the aegis of Apprentices Act, 1961 and Apprenticeship Rules, 1992.

Department of Higher Education (DHE), Ministry of Education (MoE) through NATS offers apprenticeship to all Graduates and Diploma holders without any relevant prior work experience for a duration of 6 months to one year. MSDE administers apprenticeship programme for the rest of the categories of apprentices. Graduates and diploma holders are also permitted to undergo apprenticeship training under Optional trades of MSDE.

Both the schemes are Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes whereby the government share of stipend is transferred directly to the bank account of the apprentices. The Government share of stipend under NAPS is maximum Rs 1,500/- per month per apprentice and under NATS, it is maximum Rs 4,500/- per month per apprentice. The establishments are obligated to pay the balance of the prescribed stipend to the apprentices.

The details of the number of trainees under NAPS and NATS over the past five years, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement** and scheme-wise expenditure during the last five years is given below:

Figures in Rs in Crores

FY	NAPS	NATS
FY 19-20	47.27	167.05
FY 20-21	107.55	175.00
FY 21-22	239.50	96.75
FY 22-23	335.50	400.00
FY 23-24	632.82	460.00
Grand Total	1362.64	1298.80

b) Apprenticeship training blends theoretical education with practical, on-the-job training. It helps youth acquire industry-specific skills that make them employable, enhancing their career prospects in both traditional and emerging sectors. Apprenticeship pathway allows young people to gain experience while

earning a stipend, making it an attractive alternative to conventional education for many.

c) Various initiatives which provide channel for youth skill upgradation :

- **Leveraging Technology and Innovation:** Two portals viz. www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in for NAPS and <https://nats.education.gov.in/> for NATS acts as a key platform for managing apprenticeship training. The portal facilitates registration of both apprentices and employers, end-to-end management of apprenticeship training including payment of stipend through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- **Awareness and Capacity Building:** Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela (PMNAM) is a monthly event of MSDE launched as per the directions of the Hon'ble Minister (MSDE), and is organized every month 2nd Monday in 1/3rd districts of each State. Apprenticeship mela serves as a platform between candidates and establishments with respect to apprenticeship opportunity. In addition, Department of Higher Education (DHE), Ministry of Education is actively involved in promoting apprenticeship training in the country.
- Recognizing the fact that apprenticeship has a significant role to play in linking higher education with the requirements of the industry, University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated the "Guidelines for Higher

Education Institutions to offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme" in all disciplines as specified under the UGC Act.

- With the announcement on Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/Diploma Programme in Union Budget 2020-21, to improve employability of students, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the regulatory authority of the courses in Engineering and Technology through detailed deliberation and discussion has formulated Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/Diploma Program for technical education to enhance the employability factor of technical students through work integrated technical degree/diploma program. Ministry of Education, AICTE and Boards of Apprenticeship / Practical Training (BOATs / BOPT) have decided to promote AEDP in all AICTE approved institutions.

(d) and (e) In the country, the minimum age for employment varies based on the type of work and the specific sector including hazardous area. Most of the Statute in the Country, prohibits the employment of Children below the age of 14 years in any form of work. The Apprentices Act, 1961 has adequately taken note of the above under Section (3) of the Act. Thus, a person shall not be qualified for being engaged as an apprentice if the age is less than fourteen years and for apprenticeship training related to hazardous industries no person less than eighteen years of age can be engaged as an apprentice. Thus, apprenticeship training in the country is structured to provide training for those including aged 14-

18 that align with industry needs which prepares individuals for a formal employment.

STATEMENT

The number of apprentices engaged under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) ,State-wise, in the last five years is given below:

State/UTs	FY-19-20	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	Nil	3	9	41	48
Andhra Pradesh	3,860	4,394	15,722	16,203	21,701
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	3	18	42	65
Assam	2,204	2,452	14,006	9,661	8,173
Bihar	1,155	1,237	6,476	5,543	5,317
Chandigarh	346	280	813	671	1,227
Chhattisgarh	5,637	1,653	2,660	4,881	5,259
Delhi	4,937	7,784	17,799	15,818	15,956
Goa	1,720	2,032	3,432	4,406	11,882
Gujarat	45,107	56,911	69,567	76,226	83,955
Haryana	18,920	31,853	42,343	62,865	66,720
Himachal Pradesh	1,898	1,767	5,669	6,825	10,212
Jammu And Kashmir	304	260	832	989	859
Jharkhand	2,133	5,034	8,258	9,152	11,882
Karnataka	13,764	17,276	42,084	58,523	78,456
Kerala	3,899	6,426	8,975	11,275	13,104
Ladakh	Nil	6	18	28	66
Lakshadweep	Nil	18	4	9	6
Madhya Pradesh	6,942	9,522	17,093	21,205	22,707
Maharashtra	36,617	71,475	1,46,865	1,85,999	2,63,245
Manipur	16	11	90	32	18
Meghalaya	51	105	117	181	212
Mizoram	4	1	4	4	12
Nagaland	14	1	27	22	15
Odisha	3,391	3,681	8,296	10,458	10,755

State/UTs	FY-19-20	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24
Puducherry	481	299	1,090	1,343	2,469
Punjab	2,856	4,459	11,659	15,361	14,761
Rajasthan	4,073	6,417	9,473	15,204	18,230
Sikkim	128	162	308	202	298
Tamil Nadu	13,602	24,912	49,929	72,311	1,01,553
Telangana	9,654	13,996	38,454	31,821	37,774
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	97	597	1,282	1,006	2,878
Tripura	437	255	244	368	383
Uttar Pradesh	12,584	19,955	38,039	56,946	71,504
Uttarakhand	2,489	4,360	9,986	16,436	21,058
West Bengal	6,149	7,370	18,791	26,109	29,538
Grand Total	2,05,469	3,06,967	5,90,432	7,38,166	9,32,298

The number of State wise apprentices engaged under National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) is given below:

State	FY 2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar Island	12	15	20	32	19
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	3,138	3,165	4,793	12,706	9,565
Arunachal Pradesh	63	71	93	71	15
Assam	858	738	1,279	1,967	1,380
Bihar	1,534	932	914	4,621	7,112
Chandigarh	55	46	49	270	800
Chhattisgarh	501	1,656	1,050	2,535	847
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	140	110	119	186	215
Delhi	1,280	1,381	2,029	3,257	6,499
Goa	455	342	529	766	798
Gujarat	4,893	3,888	4,824	8,278	9,516
Haryana	2,809	3,569	4,252	16,275	25,691
Himachal Pradesh	334	385	527	486	1,106

State	FY 2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
JandK and Ladakh	25	19	29	158	272
Jharkhand	7,115	5,187	2,800	3,751	3,387
Karnataka	5,928	4,112	6,402	10,314	11,113
Kerala and Lakshadweep	3,290	2,361	2,555	8,145	8,478
Madhya Pradesh	1,586	923	1,191	2,278	2,239
Maharashtra	21,854	23,515	34,539	55,664	50,048
Manipur	20	30	33	29	3
Meghalaya	25	22	31	29	67
Mizoram	24	6	28	43	33
Nagaland	1	2	3	4	10
Odisha	10,222	8,972	21,798	34,938	15,538
Puducherry	107	186	304	718	422
Punjab	495	328	390	480	2,614
Rajasthan	452	647	945	4,492	7,467
Sikkim	212	239	475	405	601
Tamil Nadu	27,250	24,732	33,332	45,967	28,453
Tripura	30	45	120	189	141
Uttar Pradesh	4,284	3,410	6,734	16,846	11,587
Uttarakhand	564	452	696	3,084	1,779
West Bengal	8,846	8,172	15,629	29,250	49,890
Grand Total	1,08,402	99,658	1,48,512	2,68,234	2,57,705

CAMPS DESIGNED TO IMPART POSITIVITY AMONG STUDENTS

3416. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government and other organisations including NGOs are hosting any online camps designed to “impart positivity” for teenagers particularly for girl students;

- (b) whether such programmes are designed and aims to impart the tools to build confidence, and deepen focus on academics and personal growth;
- (c) whether modules of such camps are centred on transforming the exam experience for students with emphasis on healthy study habits, anxiety and stress management and other modules delve into study strategies and on “positive mind mastery” covering techniques on revision efficiency, improving memory, as well as gratitude practices and goal setting, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of fund allocated and spent in this regard till date; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government and the outcome in this regard, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (e): Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and a majority of schools are under the administrative control of the respective State Government/UT administration. Schools play a significant role in nurturing holistic development of students including their mental health and well-being, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 takes a holistic view about the mental well-being of children and their nourishment which is required for optimal learning.

Further, as per the perspective of NEP 2020, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed and launched National Curriculum

Framework for the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE). Both the NCFs integrate the mental well-being of students in different aspects such as syllabi development, development of content in learning and teaching material, pedagogical practices etc. The framework also lays emphasis on the role of all stakeholders, teachers, school functionaries, parents and community members to ensure that every student is provided with mental and emotional support. In addition to this, NCERT has started 'NCERT Counselling Services for School Children' in April 2020 to help school students across the country share their concerns. This service is provided free of charge by about 270 counsellors across different regions of the country.

Under the aegis of the School Health Program under Ayushman Bharat, NCERT has developed a comprehensive package titled "Training and Resource Material: Health and Wellness of School-going Children". A specific module has been included on "Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health", which has activities related to the mental health and well-being of students and teachers.

NCERT has issued Mental health Guidelines in 2022 which presents a comprehensive approach to promote mental health in schools by implementing age and gender-specific programs within a trustworthy environment, where students feel safe to confide. It includes training teachers to identify early signs of issues like anxiety, low moods, or learning disabilities and addressing bullying or harassment promptly.

For mental health and wellbeing of students, the Government (Ministry of Education) has launched an initiative called “**Manodarpan**”, under ‘Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan’ on 21st July, 2020, with the aim to provide psychosocial support to students, their families and teachers across the country, for mental health and well-being. A National toll-free tele-helpline (844-844-0632) for reaching out to students from schools, colleges and universities across the country seeking support on mental health concerns and other psychosocial issues. The services offered on the helpline are free of cost.

Mental Health Week and International Mental Health Day celebrations are encouraged in schools across the country every year since 2020. The aim is to build awareness and enhance sensitivity towards mental health and well-being among students through participation in experiential activities. Recently, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education has organized a national online workshop on Mental Health and Cyber Security for the engagement of youth on World Mental Health Day i.e. 10th October, 2024.

Besides the above, the Government (M/o Health and Family Welfare) has launched a "National Tele Mental Health Program" (NTMHP) on 10th October 2022, to improve access to quality mental health counselling and care services in the country. As on 22.11.2024, 36 States/ UTs have set up 53 Tele MANAS Cells and have started tele mental health services. More than 15,95,000 calls have been handled on the helpline number.

EDUCATIONAL KITS BY CBSE**3417. SHRI K. GOPINATH:**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Educational kits provided by the CBSE are being distributed by the authorities on time to Schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of kits distributed to the schools during last three years and current year;
- (d) whether any criteria has been adopted by the Government to monitor the quality of kits supplied to schools and teachers etc. and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the educational kits developed by the design authority are inspected by the final authority and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether any final authority being designated to monitor the quality of Educational kits being provided to the students and schools and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (g) : Central Board of Secondary Education does not distribute Educational Kits to schools. However, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is responsible for augmenting improvement in teaching-learning in the field of school education supporting print media through hand-on experience by design, development and prototype production of school equipment in the form of kits.

VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS (VDA) REGULATION

3418. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for the Virtual Digital Assets (VDA) industry in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is preparing a Discussion Paper to outline its stance on Virtual Digital Asset (VDA) regulation;
- (c) if so, the current status of the said Discussion Paper and the expected timeline for its release;
- (d) the details of the specific measures being considered to balance innovation and investor protection in the VDA industry;

(e) whether the Government has conducted consultations with stakeholders in the VDA sector to address regulatory challenges, and if so, the number of consultations held classified, year-wise; and

(f) the details of the timeline anticipated for the introduction of regulatory guidelines for the VDA industry in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) to (f): Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any comprehensive regulatory framework on the subject can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evaluation of common taxonomy and standards. Notwithstanding that, government vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 has brought VDAs under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to bring the transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of PMLA. Further, Income from these assets is taxed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and different aspects of the VDA sector are regulated under the Information Technology Act, 2000, and the Companies Act, 2013. Further, during India's Presidency of the G20 last year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Financial Stability Board (FSB) Synthesis Paper, along with the 'G20 Roadmap on Crypto Assets,' was adopted. This Synthesis Paper

provides a coordinated and comprehensive policy and regulatory framework for crypto assets, addressing the full range of risks, including those specific to emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs). All jurisdictions, including India, are expected to evaluate their country-specific characteristics and risks, and engage with standard-setting bodies and the G20 to appropriately consider any necessary measures for crypto assets. A part of such a process may involve the publication of a Discussion Paper to obtain feedback on the stance or various stances under consideration by jurisdictions. However, there is no specific timeline for any step in the process, including the publication of the Discussion Paper, as it may only be published after such stance or stances are determined based on the evaluated risks. Further, the need to balance investor protection and innovation must be assessed in light of the broader objective of protecting the Indian economy from the risks posed by the VDA sector while maintaining the financial and monetary stability of the economy. Moreover, due to the cross-border and digital nature of this sector, investor protection measures can only mitigate certain risks to a limited extent and cannot entirely eliminate them. Further, government has undertaken formal and informal consultation with stakeholders including industry and with relevant international organizations from time to time on policy formulation of crypto assets. There is, however, no timeline anticipated for introduction of comprehensive regulatory guidelines for VDA industry in India.

पीएसबी/नाबार्ड द्वारा कृषि ऋणों पर ब्याज दर में कमी

3419. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों/राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिए जाने वाले कृषि ऋणों पर ब्याज दर में कमी की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा इन दिशानिर्देश के उल्लंघन के मामलों की सूचना मिली है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) :

(क)से (घ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने विनियामकीय संस्थाओं (आरई) द्वारा स्वीकृत अग्रिमों पर ब्याज दर को अविनियमित कर दिया है और ये ब्याज दरें बैंकों द्वारा उनके संबंधित निदेशक मंडल के अनुमोदन से प्रयोज्य विनियामकीय दिशानिर्देशों के अध्यक्षीन निर्धारित की जाती है। तथापि, किसानों को 7 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की घटी हुई ब्याज दर पर कृषि ऋण की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार द्वारा 3.00 लाख रुपये तक का अल्पावधि फसल ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए ब्याज सहायता योजना (किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना) कार्यान्वित की गई है। यह योजना बैंकों को अपने स्वयं के संसाधनों के उपयोग पर 1.5% प्रति वर्ष की ब्याज सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, ऋण के

त्वरित पुनर्भुगतान के लिए किसानों को 3% का अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है, जिससे ब्याज की प्रभावी दर घटकर 4% तक रह जाती है। इन दिशा-निर्देशों के उल्लंघन की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

PRESERVATION OF FORTS BY ASI

3420. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes documentation of the forts under its maintenance on regular basis to ascertain erosion, if any, in their condition due to manmade or natural factors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the protected forts in the State of Maharashtra are in a good state of preservation as a result of timely conservation measures taken by ASI;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of the measures that are to be proposed by ASI to

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) and (b)	There are 3698 Centrally Protected Monuments (CPMs) including forts under the care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) with adequate documentation. Monitoring of Monuments is done on regular basis by Technical officers of ASI to ascertain any deterioration or erosion caused due to manmade or natural factors and conservation work of the monuments are taken up as per the National Policy for Conservation.
(c) and (d)	There are 47 forts protected by ASI in the State of Maharashtra and all are in a good state of preservation.
(e)	All necessary conservation, preservation and development works are taken up as per the need of the Monuments/sites and availability of resources. Further, ASI provides basic facilities like toilet block, pathways, drinking water facility, illumination, Cultural Notice Boards, various publication and brochures and QR code based information to attract tourists and other interested persons.

ANNUAL BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION SCHEMES

3421. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual budget allocations and the actual expenditure incurred under specific higher education schemes, namely, UGC Major Research Projects, UGC Minor Research Projects, RUSA, IMPRESS and IMPRINT during the last five years;
- (b) the annual expenditure on higher education as a whole during the last five years and the percentages of the Central budgets in terms of GDP, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of specific plans of the Government to improve higher education in the country particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a): The Annual Budget allocations and the actual expenditure incurred under specific higher education schemes during last 5 years and 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): As per the “Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2019-20 to 2021-22”, Public Expenditure (Centre and States) on Education in India is 4.12% of GDP in 2021-22, which has grown from 3.84% in 2013-14. The Expenditure on Education by Centre and % of GDP share as per “Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education” is given below:

Year	At Centre level	
	Expenditure on Education (in Rs. Crore)	Expenditure on Education as % of GDP
2017-18	1,68,322	1.09
2018-19	1,82,139	0.96
2019-20	2,02,991	1.01
2020-21(RE)	2,06,973	1.04
2021-22(BE)	2,38,469	1.02

(c): A number of transformative changes have taken place in higher education after announcement of NEP 2020. In Higher Education, various initiatives / reforms have been carried out such as National Credit Framework (NCrF) and National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) in conjunction with guidelines/regulations like Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programme; Multiple Entry and Exit in Academic Programme offered by Higher Education Institutions; Transforming HEIs into multi-disciplinary Institutions; pursuing two Academic Programme simultaneously; Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR ID) of individual student which will act as lifelong identity to track their educational journey and achievements from, pre-primary to higher education; revised regulation of ODL / Online Education; permitting up to 40% credits in regular courses using SWAYAM platform; launch of new SWAYAM Plus portal with aim to enhance skill and upskilling and reskilling of existing manpower employed in different sectors; Integration of technology in administration of HEIs from admission

to grant of degree through SAMARTH; permitting HEIs for two admission cycles in an academic year; enhanced reputation of the Indian HEIs in international ranking.

The government has launched the third phase of RUSA in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 Crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. Under the Scheme, during the last five years, Rs. 36.24 Crore has been released to Gujarat.

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) makes provisions to ensure full access, equality, and inclusiveness. Since education is a subject in the Concurrent List, the implementation of NEP 2020 is a joint responsibility of the central and state governments. The government is committed to providing quality education to all.

STATEMENT

Details of the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates/Final Grant and Actual Expenditure in last 5 years and 2024-25 (In Rs. Crores)																
Name of scheme/Budget Line	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25
	B.E.	RE/FG	Actuals	B.E.	RE/FG	Actuals	B.E.	RE/FG	Actuals	B.E.	RE/FG	Actuals	B.E.	RE/FG	Actuals	BE 2024-25
RUSA	2100.00	1380.00	1277.82	300.00	166.00	165.20	3000.00	363.06	242.34	2042.95	360.67	360.51	1500.00	500.00	186.06	
PM- USHA																1814.94
IMPRINT	80.00	53.00	47.20	50.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	3.54	3.54	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	1.00		10.00
IMPRESS	75.00	25.50	18.75	0.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	23.00	0.00	17.26	0.25	0.09				
UGC Major Research Projects		3.11	3.11		0.20	0.20		1.35	1.35		0.94	0.94		1.13	1.13	
UGC Minor Research Projects		2.64	2.64		0.08	0.08		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.0050	0.0050	

**KUMBAKONAM MAHAMAGAM FESTIVAL AS NATIONAL CULTURAL
EVENT**

3422. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has declared the famed KumbakonamMahamagam festival as a National Cultural Event in view of the fact that it is called Kumbh

Mela of the South, and 50 lakh devotees are expected to take part in 2028 and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether any special cultural promotion of this once-in-12 year temple festival will be made through central agencies, and special budget be allocated for KumbakonamMahamagam to be held in 2028 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether special package, special teams and special promos be done by the Government for the KumbakonamMahamagam to be held in 2028, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (c) Kumbakonam Kumbha Mela is actually known as the Mahamaham festival connected with Vishnu temples and is held every 12 years in Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu. It's a significant Hindu pilgrimage and bathing festival, attracting millions of devotees, particularly from South India.

The Mahamaham festival has been described as the "Tamil Kumbh Mela" due to its similarities with the Kumbh Mela held in North India. Kumbakonam festival is a distinct event with its own unique traditions and cultural significance.

Government of India has set up South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC) at Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu) to promote the rich cultural heritage of its member States

including Tamil Nadu. SZCC organizes various cultural activities and programmes in its member States for which annual grant-in-aid is provided to them.

RECOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES

3423. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of the recent recovery of 297 antiquities from the US;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any measures to safeguard India's cultural heritage and prevent illicit trafficking; and
- (c) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

- (a) The objects have already been handed over to the office of Indian Consulate General of India, New York. The sanction order has been issued for the transportation of 297 antiquities from the US to India.
- (b) and (c) Archaeological Survey of India is committed to the protection of monuments, sites and antiquities under its jurisdiction. Besides regular watch and ward staff of Archaeological Survey of India, Private Security

Guards and Central Industrial Security Force have been deployed as per requirement. Whenever any theft of antiquity is reported, FIR is lodged in concerned police station and 'Look Out Notice' is issued to law enforcement agencies including Custom Exit Channels to keep vigil to trace stolen antiquity and prevent its illegal export

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PROMOTION OF RURAL HOMESTAYS

3424. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the objectives and budget allocation for the National Strategy for Promotion of Rural Homestays particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of total number of rural homestays that have been developed under the said strategy in the past;
- (c) the details of the impact on rural tourism and local economies that has been observed due to the said strategy, supported by relevant data;
- (d) whether the Government has also planned to launch a scheme for the benefits of local rural cafés, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to develop rural tourism in Rajahmundry Parliamentary Constituency?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (e): The objectives of the National Strategy for Promotion of Rural Homestays are as follows:

- (i) To cater to the increasing needs of visitors for experiential tourism.
- (ii) To create entrepreneurial and job opportunities in rural areas.
- (iii) To promote sustainable, responsible and inclusive tourism through the promotion of rural homestays.
- (iv) To promote rural art and craft, culture, eco-tourism and other forms of nature tourism.

The expenditure for activities pertaining to the National Strategy for Promotion of Rural Homestays is met from the existing budget/schemes of the Ministry. No separate funds have been allocated for the same.

Ministry of Tourism has identified Rural Circuit as one of the thematic circuits under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The projects/proposals for development of tourism related infrastructure, including rural tourism, are identified for development under the circuit as per guidelines in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives. As part of on-going activities; promotion of Rural Homestays and Rural

Tourism is also taken up. The Ministry of Tourism also regularly promotes various tourism destinations and products of rural tourism through its website and social media promotions.

The Government has approved the initiative to develop tribal home-stays under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, as part of 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan'. The said intervention includes development of 1000 homestays with support of upto Rs.5 Lakh per unit (for new construction), up to Rs.3 Lakh (renovation) and Rs.5 Lakh for village community requirement.

मैथिली और मगधी भाषाएं

3425. श्री विवेक ठाकुर :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार के पास मैथिली और मगधी भाषाओं को प्राचीन भाषा घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित है या विचाराधीन है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

- (क) और (ख): मैथिली और मगधी भाषाओं को प्राचीन भाषा घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है। किसी भाषा को प्राचीन भाषा घोषित करने के लिए निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, संबंधित राज्य सरकार की ओर से अनुशंसाओं सहित एक विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत

किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है जिसकी पात्रता का मूल्यांकन करने हेतु भाषायी विशेषज्ञ समिति के समक्ष रखा जाता है।

पूजा सामग्री के अवशेषों का निपटारा

3426. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या लोग पूजा समारोह के बाद पूजा सामग्री के अवशेष या अपशिष्ट को कूड़े में नहीं फेंकते हैं तथा उसे निकटवर्ती जल निकायों में डाल देते हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास पूजा सामग्री अवशेष और राख के निपटान के लिए कोई योजना है, ताकि लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाएं आहत न हों; और
- (ग) क्या नदियों और जल निकायों के किनारे मूर्तियों के विसर्जन के लिए अलग से घाट बनाने की कोई योजना है, ताकि जल निकायों/नदियों को प्रदूषित होने से बचाया जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

- (क) से (ग): जी, हां। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन ने राज्य सरकारों/गंगा नदी वाले राज्यों के प्राधिकरणों और अन्य सभी राज्यों को समय-समय पर निदेश जारी किए हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ गणेश चतुर्थी, दुर्गा पूजा, दीपावली (लक्ष्मी पूजा/काली पूजा), छठ पूजा (सूर्य षष्ठी), विश्वकर्मा पूजा आदि जैसे आगामी महोत्सवों के दौरान ऐसी मूर्तियां, पूजा सामग्री और धार्मिक चढ़ावे की अन्य वस्तुओं को नदियों, झीलों, तालाबों, कुओं आदि जैसे जल निकायों में प्रवाहित करने पर रोक लगाई गई है। नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अनेक घाटों का निर्माण

किया गया है। तथापि, मूर्तियों को विसर्जित करने के लिए अलग से किसी घाट का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। गंगा और इसकी उप नदियों में पूजा के चढ़ावे और मूर्ति विसर्जन सहित अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों के निपटान के संबंध में जनता में व्यावहारिक परिवर्तनों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु गंगा प्रहरी, गंगा दूत और गंगा मित्र के स्वेच्छाकर्मी संकाय के माध्यम से नियमित सार्वजनिक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं। व्यावहारिक परिवर्तन संबंधी पहलों को उत्तर प्रदेश में मौजूद गंगा कार्य बल (जीटीएफ) के माध्यम से भी संबलित किया जाता है जो प्रदूषण फैलाने वाली प्रथाओं का समाधान करने और संवहनीय व्यवहार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों, संवेदनशील नदी क्षेत्रों की गश्त लगाने और घाटों की निगरानी करने जैसे कार्यकलाप करता है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन पार्क की स्थापना

3427. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा बिहार राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बिहार के ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन शहर नालंदा के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्यटक पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क) से (ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय संवर्धनात्मक कार्यक्रमों, मेलों एवं महोत्सवों के आयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता आदि सहित विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में भारत का समग्र रूप से संवर्धन करता है। मंत्रालय अपनी वेबसाइट और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से बिहार के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का भी प्रचार करता है।

यह मंत्रालय आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार (डीपीपीएच), स्वदेश दर्शन, तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मिशन और पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों की सहायता नामक अपनी योजनाओं के तहत पर्यटन के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए बिहार सहित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने देश में स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और स्थानीय निकायों की साझेदारी से पर्यटन स्थलों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए एक मजबूत फ्रेमवर्क तैयार करने के मिशन के साथ अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है। इस योजना के तहत बिहार में गया और नालंदा को विकास के लिए चुना गया है।

बिहार राज्य में डीपीपीएच, स्वदेश दर्शन, प्रशाद, पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों की सहायता नामक योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार राज्य में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

(करोड़ रु. में)

योजना	वर्ष	परियोजना	स्वीकृत राशि
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स्वदेश दर्शन	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भितिहरवा - चंद्रहिया - तुरकौलिया का विकास	44.27
	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55
	मार्गस्थ सुविधाएं 2018-19	सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वाराणसी-गया; कुशीनगर-गया-कुशीनगर में मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	15.07
प्रशाद	2015-16	पटना साहिब में विकास	41.54
	2014-15	विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	3.63
आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार (डीपीपीएच)	2019-20	सोनपुर मेला	25.00
		राजगीर महोत्सव	25.00
पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों की सहायता	2024	बक्सर, बिहार में एकवा स्क्रीन प्रोजेक्शन और साउंड शो के साथ 3डी मैपिंग और राम रेखा घाट, बिहार में डायनामिक लाइटिंग और मोटिफ	5.99

TOURISM IMPROVEMENT IN RAMESHWARAM TEMPLE AREA

3428. SHRI NAVASKANI K:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes any special plan to improve tourism in the surrounding areas of Rameshwaram temple where lakhs of people from all over the country visit every day, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to develop the beautiful beaches in Ramanathapuram district and make them to attract tourist, if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) whether the Government has any plans to develop the historic Dhanushkodi area, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism through the ongoing schemes of “Swadesh Darshan” and “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)” and “Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development” complements the efforts of the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) by extending financial assistance to SGs/UTs/Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development at various tourism destinations in the country including Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme has sanctioned a project under coastal circuit namely 'Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)' at the cost of Rs.73.13 Crore.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for ‘Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)’, a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0. This sub-scheme aims for holistic development of destination to enhance tourist experience and the Ministry has identified 42 destinations under CBDD in the country including 'Rameswaram Island' and 'Thanjavur' in Tamil Nadu.

TOURISM PROMOTION IN BUNDELKHAND REGION**3429. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any comprehensive plan to leverage Bundelkhand's cultural and historical assets to boost tourism, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to improve connectivity, provide better facilities for tourists, and organize cultural events to attract domestic and international visitors, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any strategy to promote Bundelkhand as a key destination for heritage tourism, particularly emphasizing its Jain temples and forts, while ensuring the preservation of these historical treasures, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the manner in which the tourism sector can be integrated with local industries to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for the people of Bundelkhand region?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (d): The Ministry promotes various tourist destinations and products in the country including Cultural and Heritage Tourism in the Bundelkhand region. Promotion is done through various initiatives including promotional events,

assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, organizing fairs and festivals, participation in exhibitions, website and social media.

The Ministry had set up the "Incredible India" exhibition for the International delegates of 46th Session of World Heritage Committee Meeting, at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi in July 2024.

Ministry of Tourism through its domestic tourism offices undertakes various activities such as Webinars, Quiz, Seminars, Tourism Promotional Events, Fam tours, Heritage walks etc. across country for promotion of Cultural and Heritage Tourism.

Ministry of Tourism launched Dekho Apna Desh People's Choice poll which aim to engage with citizens to identify most preferred tourist attractions across 5 tourism categories - Spiritual, Nature and Wildlife, Adventure, Cultural and Heritage.

The Ministry of Tourism is providing financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies under the 'Swadesh Darshan', 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' Schemes for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities.

The Ministry of Tourism has recently revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and

responsible tourism destinations, following a destination and tourism centric approach.

Under 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI)' Government of India has recently sanctioned 40 Projects in the country for Rs.3295.76 Crore.

Ministry of Tourism has also been providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of Uttar Pradesh for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events under its Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) Scheme.

Details of funds sanctioned under the aforesaid schemes for the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh including the Bundelkhand region is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Ministry of Tourism coordinated with Ministry of Civil Aviation under their Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS-Udan) and sharing the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) amount for 53 tourism routes identified for this purpose.

Ministry of Railways have issued 'Bharat Gaurav Trains' policy in November 2021 with the objective to showcase India's rich cultural heritage and world through Bharat Gaurav Trains. Damoh and Chitrakoot are covered in some of the tour itineraries of Bharat Gaurav Trains. In addition, tourist trains like Maharajas' Express and Deccan Odyssey attract inbound tourists from all over the world and cover places like Khajuraho and Orchha in some of their itineraries.

Further, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes the conservation, preservation including maintenance of all the 7 Centrally Protected Monuments in Bundelkhand region and they are in good state of preservation. Apart from this, ASI has also made its protected monuments visitor friendly and provided all possible public facilities to attract them. Public amenities are available in most of the protected monuments of ASI.

Regarding preservation of the protected monuments, the work of conservation is being done on a regular basis by ASI. All protected monuments including Jain temples and forts are regularly inspected by the archaeological team consisting of archaeologists, archaeological engineers, conservation assistants and other field experts. The team always keeps a proper vigil towards the conservation of the monuments and as per the requirement the team identifies the conservation work of the monuments and undertakes conservation and preservation works as per the Archaeological norms and GFR guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of “Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)” conducts short term skill certification training programmes through various institutes across the country in order to capitalize the vast tourism potential to the fullest and provide professional expertise to the local populace for fresh as well as existing service providers thus making the locals more employable.

STATEMENT**Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa- Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- BhedaGhat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, andKapilwastu	87.89
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh- Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur- Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki- Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-	67.51

		2016-17	Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal(Fatehpur)- MahuarshaheedSthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri- Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30

Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cos (in Rs. crore)	Date of Sanction
1	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73	29-02-2024
2	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	05-03-2024
3	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	13.02	05-03-2024
4	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	15.94	05-03-2024

Details of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

State/UT	S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (in Rs. crore)	District
Madhya Pradesh	1	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99	Annupur
	2	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93	Khandwa
Uttar Pradesh	3	Development of Varanasi –Phase –I	2015-16	18.73	Varanasi
	4	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98	Mathura
	5	Development of River Cruise Tourism at Varanasi	2017-18	9.02	Varanasi
	6	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36	Mathura
	7	Development of Varanasi – Phase II	2017-18	44.60	Varanasi
	8	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59	Mathura

Details of Projects sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development

S. No	Name of State	Year	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned (in Lakh)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2020-21	Tourism Infrastructure at Beltaal Lake, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh by ITDC.	ITDC	2315.30
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	Joint Development of Agra Cantt. Railway Station	M/o Railways	505.00
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	Joint Development of Rai-Bareilly Railway Station	M/o Railways	444.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	<p>Illumination of three monuments in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dashashwamedh Ghat to Darbanga Ghat (stretch of 300 m) 2. Tulsi Manas Mandir 3. Sarnath Museum 	CPWD	293.55
5.	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath Chaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkan in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras).	ITDC	512.43

Details of Projects sanctioned under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI)'

S. No.	State	Project Name	Approved Cost (in Rs. crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha A Medieval Splendour	99.92
2.	Madhya Pradesh	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Bateshwar, District- Agra	74.05
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development, Shrawasti	80.24

List of fairs and festivals and events supported under Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) scheme in last five years is as under:

Name of State	Year	Name of Fairs and Festivals	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. Lakh)
Madhya Pradesh	2014-15	Fairs, Festivals and events	33.00
	2015-16	Fairs and festivals	19.00
	2016-17	Pachmarhi Utsav, Pachmarhi and Jal Mahotsav , Hanuwantiya	22.00
		World Tourism Day Celebration (ii) SharadUtsav, Bhedaghat (Jabalpur) and (iii) Mandu Utsav	20.00
	2017-18	(i) Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia (ii) Khajuraho Dance Festival	50.00
		2018-19	Pachmarhi Utsav and Jal Mahotsav	35.00
	Khajuraho Dance Festival		15.00
	2019-20	Pachmarhi Utsav, Pachmarhi	10.00

		Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	15.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	25.00
	2020-21	Baiga Olympics	20.00
	2021-22	Pachmarhi Utsav, Pachmarhi	10.00
		Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00
	2022-23	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25.00
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00
	2023-24	JalMahotsav, Hanuwantia	22.12
		Narmada Mahotsav	10.00
		Gandhi Sagar Floating Festival	35.00
Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi	25.00
		Shilpotsav, Noida	30.00
	2017-18	Shilpotsav, Noida	25.00
		Organizing a two day seminar on Cultural/ Tourism Development at Naimisharanya, Sitapur	25.00
	2018-19	Shilpotsav, Noida	30.00
		Taj Mahotsav	25.00
		Ganga Mahotsav	25.00
	2019-20	Ganga Mahotsav-Varanasi	15.00
		Deepotsav, Ayodhya	25.00
		Taj Mahotsav, Agra	10.00
	2022-23	Firozabad Mahotsav	25.00
	2023-24	Firozabad Mahotsav	25.00
		Hathras Mahotsav	25.00

प्रसाद योजना में मंदिरों को शामिल करना

3430. श्री परिमल शुक्लबैद्य:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) असम में तीर्थयात्रा पुनरुद्धार और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक किन-किन धार्मिक स्थलों को शामिल किया गया है;
- (ख) क्या सिलचर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित ऐतिहासिक भुबन तीर्थ, मां कच्चाखंती मंदिर और सिद्धेश्वर मंदिर को उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त धार्मिक स्थलों को उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने की संभावना है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क): पर्यटन मंत्रालय, तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के तहत चिह्नित तीर्थ और विरासत गंतव्यों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय ने 29.80 करोड़ रुपए की लागत असम में 'कामाख्या मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास' नामक एक परियोजना स्वीकृत की है।

(ख) और (ग): प्रशाद योजना के तहत तीर्थस्थलों को योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप और राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के परामर्श से चिह्नित/चयनित किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

सिलचर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भुबन तीर्थ, मां कच्चाखंती मंदिर और सिद्धेश्वर मंदिर संबंधी प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं हैं।

TOURISM POTENTIAL OF MADAGADHA KERE

3431. SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the tourism potential of Madagadha Kere, which combines natural beauty with ecological and cultural significance;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to include Madagadha Kere in its rural and eco-tourism promotion initiatives under centrally sponsored schemes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government is likely to consider funding the development of essential amenities such as seating areas, guided tours, eco-friendly accommodations, and cultural promotion programmes to boost sustainable tourism and benefit the local community and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) to (c): Development and promotion of tourism in the country is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTs). The Ministry of Tourism complements the efforts of SGs/UTs by providing financial assistance to them under its 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' for development of tourism amenities on receipt of project proposals

from SGs/UTs in line with the relevant scheme guidelines, availability of funds under relevant schemes etc. The Ministry has now revamped the 'Swadesh Darshan' scheme as 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0)', with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country.

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 and PRASHAD in the State of Karnataka is as under:-

Scheme Name: SD 2.0

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Project	Cost (In ₹ Crore)
1	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30
2	Mysuru	"Tonga ride Heritage experience zone"	4.12
3	Mysuru	"Ecological Experience Zone"	18.36

Scheme: PRASHAD

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (₹ in Crore)
1	'Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple'	2023-24	45.71

Presently there is no proposal under consideration for sanctioning tourism development works at Madagadha Kere under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes of the Ministry. However, Government of India has recently sanctioned 2 projects viz. 'Ecotourism and Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate'

Tataganj, Bengaluru for Rs.99.17 Crore and 'Development of Savadatti Yallammadudda, Belgavi' for Rs.100 Crore in Karnataka.

The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities regularly promotes various tourist destinations and products of the country including rural and eco-tourism destinations. These promotional activities are undertaken through various mediums such as websites, social media campaigns, events etc. in domestic and international markets.

झारखंड के धनबाद हेतु सांस्कृतिक योजनाएं

3432. श्री दुलू महतो :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) झारखंड की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार की कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम हैं और इस संबंध में विशेषकर धनबाद में क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का झारखंड में स्थानीय कला और हस्तशिल्प को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजनाएं तैयार करने का विचार है ताकि विशेषकर धनबाद के कलाकारों को आर्थिक सहायता मिल सके;
- (ग) झारखंड की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण के लिए राज्य सरकार और स्थानीय प्रशासन किस प्रकार समन्वय करते हैं;
- (घ) धनबाद में यह समन्वय किस प्रकार कार्य कर रहा है; और
- (ड.) क्या सरकार झारखंड की स्थानीय कलाओं और हस्तशिल्पों को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विपणन योजना आरंभ कर रही है अथवा चला रही है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क) और (ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय झारखण्ड राज्य सहित पूरे देश में सभी राज्यों की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण के लिए विभिन्न केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों का संचालन करता है। इनमें से कई स्कीमों में देश की कला, संस्कृति और मूर्त/अमूर्त विरासत के संवर्धन और संरक्षण के लिए पात्र सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करती है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण I** पर दिया गया है।

झारखण्ड राज्य में विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत संगठनों/व्यक्तियों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण II** पर दिया गया है।

विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) का कार्यालय "राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम [एनएचडीपी]" "समग्र हस्तशिल्प क्लस्टर विकास स्कीम [सीएचसीडीएस]" का कार्यान्वयन करता है और विपणन, कौशल विकास, क्लस्टर विकास, उत्पादक कंपनियों के गठन, कारीगरों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ, अवसंरचनात्मक और तकनीकी सहायता, अनुसंधान, विकास सहायता आदि के माध्यम से संपूर्ण सहायता भी प्रदान करता है जिसका लाभ झारखण्ड राज्य सहित देश भर के कारीगरों को प्राप्त होता है।

(ग) और (घ): भारत सरकार ने पूर्वी क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (ईजेडसीसी), कोलकाता की स्थापना की है, जो झारखण्ड राज्य सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों की सांस्कृतिक विरासत का संरक्षण करता है। ईजेडसीसी, कोलकाता द्वारा वर्ष भर झारखण्ड सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों के स्थानीय प्रशासन के समन्वय से कई सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। ईजेडसीसी, कोलकाता द्वारा वर्ष 2023 और 2024 में झारखण्ड के स्थानीय प्रशासन के सहयोग से आयोजित किए गए सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों/कार्यकलापों की सूची निम्नानुसार है :

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम का नाम	तारीख	स्थान
1.	अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस- योग फॉर वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् के लिए योग	21 जून, 2023	साउथ रेलवे कॉलोनी, ग्राउंड, रांची झारखण्ड
2.	शास्त्रीय नृत्य और संगीत महोत्सव	3 जुलाई, 2023	परिणय वाटिका देवघर, झारखण्ड
3.	लोक महोत्सव	3-4 सितंबर, 2023	रशिक नगर, ग्राम पंचायत ग्राउंड, पूर्वी सिंहभूम, झारखण्ड
4.	अमृत कलश यात्रा	28 सितंबर से 13 अक्टूबर, 2023	झारखण्ड (100 स्थानों में)
5.	कथक नृत्य पर तीन दिवसीय कार्यशाला	5-7 नवंबर, 2023	पात्रा गांव, दुमका जिला, झारखण्ड
6.	सारंगी बादन लोक संगीत - गुरु शिष्य परंपरा	अप्रैल 2023 – मार्च 2024	रांची झारखण्ड
7.	शिकारी नृत्य – लोक नृत्य – गुरु शिष्य परंपरा	अप्रैल 2023 – मार्च 2024	सरायकेला खरसावां झारखण्ड

इसके अतिरिक्त, झारखण्ड की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ईजेडसीसी द्वारा निम्नलिखित वृत्तचित्र बनाए गए हैं :

क्र. सं.	वृत्तचित्र का नाम
i.	नटुआ
ii.	झारखण्ड के लोक नृत्य
iii.	संथाल कठपुतली कला
iv.	सोहराई खोवर

(ड.): संस्कृति मंत्रालय विश्व पटल पर झारखण्ड राज्य सहित भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देने और भारत की छवि को अनुकूल रूप से संवर्धित करने के लिए “वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम” नामक स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन करता है। स्कीम के तहत विदेश में ‘भारत महोत्सव’ में लोक/शास्त्रीय/अर्द्ध शास्त्रीय संगीत, लोक नृत्य और रंगमंच, कठपुतली कला सहित लोक कला, शास्त्रीय और पारंपरिक नृत्य, प्रयोगात्मक/समकालीन नृत्य, थिएटर आदि जैसे विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों से कलाकार प्रस्तुती देते हैं। संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न कला रूपों के अंतर्गत कलाकारों/समूहों को पैनलबद्ध किया है और विदेश में महोत्सवों में प्रस्तुति देने के लिए इस पैनलबद्ध सूची से कलाकारों का चयन किया जाता है।

विवरण ।

झारखंड राज्य सहित देश के सभी राज्यों की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण के लिए विभिन्न केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों का ब्यौरा

1. गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य नाट्य समूहों, रंगमंच समूहों, संगीत मंडलियों, बाल रंगमंच आदि जैसे मंचकला कार्यकलापों की सभी शैलियों तथा गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के अनुरूप नियमित आधार पर कलाकारों को उनके संबंधित गुरु द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अनुसार, रंगमंच क्षेत्र में 1 गुरु और अधिकतम 18 शिष्यों को सहायता और संगीत तथा नृत्य के क्षेत्र में 01 गुरु और अधिकतम 10 शिष्यों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। गुरु के लिए सहायता की राशि 15000/- रु. प्रति माह है और शिष्य के लिए यह राशि 2000-10000/- रुपये प्रति माह (कलाकार की आयु पर निर्भर) है।

2. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता स्कीम: इस स्कीम के निम्नलिखित उप घटक हैं :

i. राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य पूरे देश में कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रतिष्ठित सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को बढ़ावा देना और सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह अनुदान उन संगठनों को दिया जाता है जिनका एक सुगठित प्रबंधन निकाय हो, जो भारत में पंजीकृत हों, जो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रचालन करते हुए राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हों और जिनके पास पर्याप्त कार्यबल हो और जिन्होंने विगत पांच वर्षों में से 3 वर्षों के दौरान सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का व्यय किया हो। इस स्कीम के तहत सहायता की राशि 1 करोड़ रुपये तक है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 5 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

ii. सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान (सीएफपीजी)

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/सोसाइटियों/न्यासों/विश्वविद्यालयों आदि को संगोष्ठियां, सम्मेलन, शोध कार्य, कार्यशालाएं, महोत्सव, प्रदर्शनियां, विचार-गोष्ठियां, नृत्य निर्माण, नाटक-रंगमंच, संगीत आदि की तैयारी के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। सीएफपीजी के अंतर्गत 5 लाख रुपये का अधिकतम अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष परिस्थितियों में 20.00 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iii. हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य दृश्य-श्रव्य कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से शोध, प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रचार-प्रसार द्वारा हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देना एवं परिरक्षित करना है। हिमालयी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने

वाले राज्यों अर्थात जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। किसी संगठन के लिए निधियन की राशि प्रति वर्ष 10.00 लाख रुपये होती है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 30.00 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iv. बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति एवं परंपरा के प्रसार और वैज्ञानिक विकास तथा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में शोध में कार्यरत बौद्ध मठों सहित, स्वैच्छिक बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत किसी संगठन को 30.00 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक निधियन प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 1.00 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

v. स्टूडियो थियेटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों आदि को सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना के सृजन (अर्थात स्टूडियो थियेटर, सभागार, अभ्यास कक्ष, क्लासरूम आदि) और वैद्युत, वातानुकूलन, ध्वनिकी, प्रकाश एवं ध्वनि प्रणालियों आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के प्रावधान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत महानगरों में 50 लाख रुपये तक की राशि और अन्य शहरों में 25 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकतम अनुदान राशि प्रदान की जाती है।

vi संबद्ध सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य सभी पात्र संगठनों को संबद्ध सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए दृश्य-श्रव्य अनुभव को संवर्धित करने हेतु परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि खुले/बंद क्षेत्रों/स्थानों पर नियमित आधार पर एवं महोत्सवों के दौरान लाइव प्रस्तुतियों का प्रत्यक्ष

अनुभव प्रदान किया जा सके। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत, लागू शुल्कों एवं करों तथा प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण (ओ एंड एम) सहित सहायता की अधिकतम राशि 5 वर्षों के लिए निम्नानुसार होगी- (i) ऑडियो : 1.00 करोड़ रुपये; (ii) ऑडियो + वीडियो : 1.50 करोड़ रुपये।

vii. स्थानीय महोत्सव और मेले

इस योजना का उद्देश्य संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित 'राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सवों' के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है।

3. टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य मंच प्रस्तुतियों (नृत्य, नाटक और संगीत) प्रदर्शनियों, संगोष्ठियों, साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों, ग्रीन रूम आदि के लिए सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना युक्त सभागार जैसे नए बड़े सांस्कृतिक स्थानों के सृजन के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों, केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों/निकायों, नगर निगमों आदि को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह स्कीम घटक मौजूदा सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं (रबीन्द्र भवन, रंगशालाएं) आदि के जीर्णोद्धार, नवीकरण, विस्तार कार्य, परिवर्तन, स्तरोन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत किसी परियोजना के लिए आमतौर पर अधिकतम 15 करोड़ रुपये तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का 90 प्रतिशत होगी और कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का शेष 10 प्रतिशत प्राप्तकर्ता राज्य सरकार/एनजीओ द्वारा या पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं हेतु संबंधित संगठन द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य की हिस्सेदारी (समतुल्य हिस्सेदारी) का अनुपात 60:40 है।

4. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति एवं अध्येतावृत्ति की स्कीम : इस स्कीम में निम्नलिखित तीन (03) घटक हैं:

i. संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम

विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में 25 से 40 वर्ष (कनिष्ठ) के आयु वर्ग और 40 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों (वरिष्ठ) को प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 10,000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह और 20,000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह की 400 तक अध्येतावृत्तियां (200 कनिष्ठ और 200 वरिष्ठ) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

ii विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति की स्कीम

प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में 400 तक छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 18 से 25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के उत्कृष्ट प्रतिभावान युवा कलाकारों को भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत; भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य, रंगमंच, मूक अभिनय, दृश्य कला, लोक, पारंपरिक और स्वदेशी कलाओं तथा सुगम शास्त्रीय संगीत आदि के क्षेत्र में भारत में उन्नत प्रशिक्षण के लिए 2 वर्षों के लिए 5000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह छात्रवृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

iii. सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य विद्वानों/शिक्षाविदों को इन संस्थाओं के साथ आपसी हित की परियोजनाओं पर संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाओं और देश में चिन्हित अन्य सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते हुए संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाना और सशक्त बनाना है। इसके अंतर्गत अधिकतम दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 15 तक अध्येतावृत्तियां (80,000/-रुपये प्रतिमाह +

आकस्मिक भत्ता) और 25 तक छात्रवृत्तियां (50,000/-रु. प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति चार (04) बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

5. वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य 60 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु तथा 72,000/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष से कम वार्षिक आय वाले उन वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों को 6000/- रुपये प्रति माह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है जिन्होंने कला, साहित्य आदि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया हो। लाभार्थी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर, यह वित्तीय सहायता उनके पति/पत्नी को अंतरित की जाएगी।

विवरण II

झारखंड राज्य में विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत संगठनों/व्यक्तियों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

सांस्कृतिक समारोह एवं निर्माण अनुदान

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	झारखंड के जिले का नाम	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		संगठनों की सं.	जारी निधि	संगठनों की सं.	जारी निधि	संगठनों की सं.	जारी निधि
1	बोकारो	0	0	1	2.62	1	0.87
2	धनबाद	0	0	2	1.50	2	2.19
3	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	2	5.25	3	3.87	0	0
4	गुमला	0	0	0	0	1	4.00
5	सरायकेला खरसावां	2	4.50	4	3.64	3	1.69
6	सिमडेगा	0	0	1	2.63	0	0
7	रांची	2	1.62	0	0	0	0
कुल		6	11.37	11	14.26	7	8.75

संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	झारखंड के जिले का नाम	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि
1	बोकारो	02	3.60	-	-	03	5.40
2	देवघर	02	3.60	-	-	-	-
3	धनबाद	01	1.20	-	-	-	-
4	दुमका	-	-	-	-	01	1.20
5	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	02	3.60	-	-	03	3.00
6	गुमला	01	0.60	-	-	-	-
7	हजारीबाग	-	-	-	-	01	1.20
8	कोडरमा	-	-	-	-	01	0.60
9	रांची	07	8.40	-	-	07	9.60
10	सरायकेला	08	15.00	02	1.20	08	9.60
कुल		23	36.00	2	1.20	24	30.6

विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति की स्कीम

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	झारखंड के जिले का नाम	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि
1	धनबाद	03	0.90	05	1.50	10	3.00
2	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	-	-	-	-	02	0.60
3	गोड्डा	-	-	-	-	01	0.30
4	पलामु	-	-	-	-	01	0.30

5	रामगढ़	03	0.90	01	0.30	-	-
6	रांची	-	-	-	-	02	0.60
7	सिमडेगा	-	-	02	0.60	07	2.10
8	पश्चिम सिंहभूम	02	0.60	-	-	01	0.30
कुल		08	2.40	08	2.40	24	7.20

गुरु शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	झारखंड के जिले का नाम	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
1	बोकारो	1	8.58	1	10.56	4	23.48
2	रांची	1	12.96	8	47.70	7	53.14
3	गुमला	0	0.00	2	5.40	2	8.46
4	सिमडेगा	0	0.00	2	5.52	3	12.48
5	सरायकेला	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.08
कुल		02	21.54	13	69.18	18	100.64

वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि	लाभार्थियों की सं.	जारी निधि
1	झारखंड	5	3.00	7	3.59	4	3.88

TOURIST SPOTS IN KORAPUT, ODISHA

3433. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of tourist spots identified in the State of Odisha for attracting international tourists; and
- (b) the number of the such spots that are in undivided Koraput (Now Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur districts)?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) and (b): Development and promotion of various tourism destinations is primarily done by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTs). However, the Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) provides financial assistance to SGs/UTs for development of tourism infrastructure at various tourist locations/ destinations. This financial assistance is provided on receipt of the project proposals, its synergy with the relevant scheme guidelines, availability of budget etc.

The Ministry of Tourism has now revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and has shortlisted 'Koraput' and 'Debrigarh along with special attraction of Khinda village' in Odisha. In addition, the Ministry has also

identified 'Chausath Yogini Temple' (Balangir District) and 'Maa Kichakeswari Temple' (Mayurbhanj District) in Odisha under PRASHAD scheme.

On receipt of the project proposals from the State Governments under 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25 (SASCI)', Government has recently sanctioned 40 projects in the country including 2 projects 'Development of Hirakud' for Rs.99.90 Crore and 'Development of Satkosia' for Rs.99.99 Crore in the state of Odisha.

Ministry of Tourism holistically promotes various tourist destinations and products on the country including Odisha in domestic as well as international markets through various mediums such as website, social media promotions, events etc.

Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes in Odisha are annexed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of the project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme in the State of Odisha is as under:

Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in Crore)
Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82

The details of the project sanctioned under PRASHAD scheme in the State of Odisha is as under:

Sanction Year	Project Name	Approved Cost (₹ in Crore)
2014-15	Infrastructure Development at Puri	50.00

The details of the project sanctioned under SASCI scheme in the State of Odisha is as under:

S. No.	Project Name	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Sanction Year
1.	Development of Hirakud	99.90	2024-25
2.	Development of Satkosia	99.99	2024-25

HERITAGE TOURISM PROMOTION

3434. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes and programmes of the Government to enhance/promote heritage tourism in the country;

- (b) the details of the achievements in terms of tourism activities during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government and its departments have undertaken any capacity-building and training initiatives for the stakeholders associated with tourism; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a): The Ministry promotes various tourist destinations and products including Heritage Tourism in the country through various initiatives including promotional events, assistance to State Governments/UT administrations, organizing fairs and festivals, participation in exhibitions, website and social media.

The Ministry had set up the "Incredible India" exhibition for the International delegates of 46th Session of World Heritage Committee Meeting, at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi in July 2024. In addition, during the event Heritage walks for the delegates were also organised.

Ministry of Tourism also organised 12th International Tourism Mart in Kaziranga, Assam, one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. The delegates also visited Charaideo Moidams, Rangghar, Sivasagar during the event.

Ministry of Tourism through its domestic tourism offices undertakes various activities such as Webinars, Quiz, Seminars, Tourism Promotional Events, Fam tours, Heritage walks etc. across country for promotion of Heritage Tourism.

Ministry of Tourism has launched Dekho Apna Desh People's Choice poll which aim to engage with citizens to identify most preferred tourist attractions across 5 tourism categories - Spiritual, Nature and Wildlife, Adventure, Cultural and Heritage.

The Ministry of Tourism is also promoting heritage tourism by providing financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies under the 'Swadesh Darshan', 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' Schemes for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to the visitors.

(b): Details of some of the achievements in terms of tourism activities during the last three years is below:-

- The Ministry of Tourism launched its Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15 under which financial assistance is provided to the States/UT Administrations/Central Agencies etc. for development of Tourism Infrastructure in the country. Since its inception in 2014-15 till 2018-19, a total

number of 76 projects, have been sanctioned in the country for a revised sanction amount of Rs.5287.90 Crore. Out of these 76 projects, 75 projects are reported physically complete.

- The Ministry of Tourism has revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme in the form of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the mission to create a robust framework for integrated development of tourism destinations. In consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and in line with the scheme guidelines, 34 projects in the country have been sanctioned for development under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 at a total cost of Rs.793.20 Crore.
- The 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD) has been launched by the Ministry of Tourism as a Central Sector Scheme with the objective of integrated development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations. Since its launch in January 2015 and as on date the Ministry has sanctioned 48 projects in the country with approved cost of Rs.1646.99 Crore. 23 projects are reported physically complete.
- Under 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI)' Government of India has recently sanctioned 40 Projects in the country for Rs.3295.76 Crore.

- Launched Dekho Apna Desh Campaign to promote lesser known destinations, keep connected with stakeholders and encourage citizens to travel within the country.
- Launch of 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi' initiative.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of “Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)” conducts short term skill certification training programmes through various institutes across the country in order to capitalize the vast tourism potential to the fullest and provide professional expertise to the local populace for fresh as well as existing service providers thus making the locals more employable.

The various training programmes conducted under the CBSP scheme includes Hunar Se Rozgar Tak (Capacity Building), Skill Testing and Certification (Re-Skilling), Entrepreneurship Programme, Tourism Awareness Programme etc. The detail of candidates trained under the CBSP scheme in the country during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year (FY)	Number of persons trained
2021-22	22034
2022-23	21641
2023-24	24153
2024-25*	30230*

* Provisional figures for the FY 2024-25

To enhance the overall experience of tourists by making available a pool of local, trained professionals at tourist sites across the country, Ministry launched the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme – a Pan-India online learning program.

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA

3435. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is giving special focus for promoting tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the works executed by the Government in the State of Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of the extent and scope of tourism that are being contemplated by the Government in Maharashtra;
- (d) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expand the tourism industry in coastal and urban areas of Maharashtra?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (e): Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, as a tourist destination, through various initiatives including promotional events, assistance to State Governments for organizing fairs and festivals, etc. The Ministry also promotes various tourist destinations and products including Maharashtra through its website and social media.

Ministry extends financial support to State Governments and Union Territories for promotion and development of Coastal and Urban tourism including Maharashtra under its schemes of Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH), Swadesh Darshan, National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Schemes.

The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD, Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Schemes in the State of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Ministry has revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme in the form of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the mission to create a robust framework for integrated development of tourism destinations in partnership with the States/UTs for promoting sustainable and responsible tourism in the country. Under this scheme, Sindhudurg in Maharashtra has been selected for development.

STATEMENT

Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan in the State of Maharashtra:

(₹ in Lakh)

State	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised*
Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareswar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Mitbhav	1906	1810	1761
Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	4547	4319	3204

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD scheme for the state of Maharashtra:

State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned	Released
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			Cost (₹ in Lakh)	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	42.18	29.93

List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development:

Name of State	Year	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned (₹ in Lakh)	Amount Released (₹ in Lakh)
Maharashtra	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	Mumbai Port trust	1500	1500
Maharashtra	2017-18	Up-gradation/modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	Mumbai Port Trust	1250	1250

Name of State	Year	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned (₹ in Lakh)	Amount Released (₹ in Lakh)
Maharashtra	2021-22	Upgradation/Modernization to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Mumbai Port Trust	3750	3600

TOURISM PROJECTS IN KERALA

3436. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of tourism projects allotted to the State of Kerala by the Government during the last five years, projects and locations-wise;
- (b) the details of current status of each of these projects along with stages of development and any delays or challenges faced;
- (c) the total funds allocated for tourism development in the State of Kerala and the manner in which these funds have been utilized so far;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans for new tourism infrastructure projects, such as resorts, eco-tourism facilities, heritage sites in the said State and if so, the details thereof;

- (e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote the said State as a top tourist destination, particularly focusing on sustainable and responsible tourism;
- (f) the manner in which the Government is collaborating with the Kerala State Government and local stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of these projects; and
- (g) the status of upcoming tourism projects planned for Kerala, along with the timelines for their commencement and completion?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (g): Development and promotion of tourism in the country is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTs).

The Ministry of Tourism complements the efforts of SGs/UTs by providing financial assistance under its 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' for development of tourism amenities on receipt of project proposals in line with the relevant scheme guidelines, availability of funds under relevant schemes etc. Under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes, the Ministry sanctioned 5 projects and 1 project respectively in the State of Kerala.

The Ministry has now revamped the 'Swadesh Darshan' scheme as 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country and has sanctioned 1 Project in the State of Kerala under SD2.0. Ministry of Tourism under its another central sector scheme of 'Assistance to Central Agencies' has also sanctioned 6 Projects in the State of Kerala.

On receipt of the project proposals from the State Governments under 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25 (SASCI)', Government of India has recently sanctioned 40 projects in the country including 2 projects in Kerala.

The funds in respect of the sanctioned projects are released/ authorized in instalments as per scheme guidelines and the same is utilized by the concerned implementing agency. In order to mitigate the issues and expedite implementation of the projects, Ministry of Tourism from time to time reviews progress of sanction projects with the State Governments/UTs/Implementing Agencies.

Ministry of Tourism holistically promotes various tourist destinations and products of the country including Kerala for sustainable and responsible development of tourism. These promotional activities are undertaken through various endeavours of the Ministry which include promotion in domestic and international markets, social media handles, website, events etc.

The details of the projects sanctioned in Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD, SD2.0, Assistance to Central Agencies and SASCI along with Status in the State of Kerala is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of Tourism Projects in the State of Kerala:-

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme in the State of Kerala:-

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released /Authorised	Physical Status
1.	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon-Thekkady	64.08	64.08	Complete
2.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39	Complete
3.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura	78.08	73.77	Complete
4.	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar	57.35	45.88	Complete

		Cruise Tourism Project			
5.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42	42.01	Under Implementation (Ministry of Tourism has requested concerned to expedite project implementation)

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme in the State of Kerala:-

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Crore)	Status
1.	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	2023-24	13.92	Sanctioned (Experience to be developed within one year of award of work.)

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Kerala:-

(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost	Amount Released	Physical Status
1.	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19	45.19	Complete

List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development in the State of Kerala:-

S. No.	Sanction Year	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned (₹ in Crore)	Amount Released (₹ in Crore)	Physical Status
1.	2016-17	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	9.01	8.26	Complete
2.	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births and Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	Cochin Port Trust	21.41	19.13	Complete
3.	2016-17	Project for Upgradation of Golf Course at	Sports Authori	24.65	12.32	Complete

		SAI Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India	ty of India			
4.	2018-19	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	Cochin Port Trust	1.21	1.14	Complete
5.	2018-19	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin Port Trust Walkway	Cochin Port Trust	4.66	4.66	Complete
6.	2019-20	Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	Cochin Port Trust	10.29	8.89	Complete

List of sanctioned projects under SASCI Scheme in the State of Kerala:-

S. No.	Project Name	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Sanction Year	Status
1.	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub, Kollam	59.71	2024-25	Sanctioned (To be developed and completed within maximum of two (2) year's period.)

S. No.	Project Name	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Sanction Year	Status
2.	Sargaalaya: Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible	95.34	2024-25	Sanctioned (To be developed and completed within maximum of two (2) year's period.)

महाराष्ट्र में केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं

3437. डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गत दस वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं का वर्ष/योजना/जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक योजना के लिए आवंटित, स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का वर्ष/योजना/जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन के विकास एवं संवर्धन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन की है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन', 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मिशन और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों की सहायता' की योजनाओं के तहत देश में विभिन्न पर्यटन गंतव्यों पर पर्यटन संबंधी

अवसंरचना और सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

मंत्रालय ने गंतव्य केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए स्थाई एवं जिम्मेदारीयुक्त गंतव्य विकास के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी2.0) के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है।

व्यय विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय की पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) नामक योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास हेतु प्रचालनात्मक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए। दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप, भारत सरकार ने देश भर के 23 राज्यों में कम ज्ञात पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए 3295.76 करोड़ रु. की 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी प्रदान की है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी की गई राशि*	उपयोग की गई राशि
1.	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (समुद्र तट और क्रीक), मितभव तटीय परिपथ का विकास	19.06	18.10	17.61
2.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी- अडासा- धापेवाड़ा- पारदसिंघा- तेलनखंडी- गिराड का विकास	45.47	43.19	32.04

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के लिए टीएसए मॉडल I के माध्यम से सीएनए को प्राधिकार की राशि शामिल है।

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण

क्र. सं.	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	अनुमोदित लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	स्वीकृति की तिथि
1	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम पार्क- चरण 3	76.22	21-09-2024

प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	अनुमोदित लागत	जारी की गई राशि	भौतिक प्रगति%	वित्तीय प्रगति %	जिला
1	त्र्यंबकेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	42.18	29.93	93	57	नासिक

पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों की सहायता योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(लाख रु. में)

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	एजेंसी	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी की गई राशि
1.	2016-17	पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में कानोजी आंग्रे लाइटहाउस के विकास के लिए मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1500.00	1500.00
2.	2016-17	नांदेड़ रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास	रेल मंत्रालय	518.00	259.00
3.	2017-18	इंदिरा डॉक, मुंबई में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1250.00	1250.00
4.	2017-18	औरंगाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास	रेल मंत्रालय	571.00	285.00
5.	2021-22	इंदिरा डॉक, मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	3750.00	3000.00

एसएससीआई योजना के तहत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का विवरण

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमोदित लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	एक्स-आईएनएस गुलदार अंडरवाटर संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम रीफ और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन, सिंधुदुर्ग	46.91
2.	नासिक में "राम-कल पथ" का विकास	99.14

PREVENTION OF OVER-TOURISM IN SENSITIVE AREAS

3438. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is engaging with indigenous and local communities for eco-tourism projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any measures in place to prevent over-tourism in sensitive areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of tourism in the country is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTs). The Ministry of Tourism complements the development

efforts by providing financial assistance under its 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' for development of tourism amenities. This assistance is provided on receipt of project proposals from SGs/UTs in line with the relevant scheme guidelines, availability of funds under relevant schemes etc. The Ministry has now revamped the 'Swadesh Darshan' Scheme as 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0)', with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country.

The scheme guidelines of Swadesh Darshan emphasis on development of sustainable and responsible tourism at the core of future development and encourage adoption of principles of sustainable tourism which encourages the State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure due consultation with local communities and stakeholders while preparing the projects for development of destinations.

The Ministry of Tourism is also encouraging the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to explore the possibilities of promoting alternate destinations in order to decongest existing destinations as a sustainable tourism measure. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has envisaged 'Travel for LiFE (TFL)', a program for tourism sector under 'Mission LiFE', to create awareness about sustainable tourism and to nudge the tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable practices synchronous with nature. The Ministry of Tourism has also

formulated 'National Strategy on Sustainable Tourism' and 'National Strategy on Eco-Tourism' with the vision to position India as a preferred destination for sustainable and responsible tourism and eco-tourism globally.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION BY ASI

3439. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has made any archaeological exploration or expedition to identify and record ancient early historic and medieval inscriptions, prehistoric rock paintings, rock engravings in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and specific plans envisaged and the measures taken by the Government for restoration and preservation of depleted ancient valuables in these protected monuments/sites in the country, including in the State of Odisha and particularly in Kendujhar district;
- (c) the details of broader strategy to safeguard and conserve ancient scriptures including temples in the State of Odisha;
- (d) whether several ancient/historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains are under encroachment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) regularly conducts archaeological explorations in the country to identify and record the archaeological remains.

(b) and (c) The ASI maintains monuments under its protection. This includes routine conservation, restoration and protection works to ensure the longevity and integrity of these cultural heritage sites of India including Paintings on the rock locally known as Ravana Chhaya and other ancient monuments and remains in Sitabhanji and Daguapasi villages in Kendujhar district of state of Odisha.

(d) and (e) Information on encroachment in monuments and sites and action taken by the ASI in the state of Odisha is given at enclosed **Statement**.

To deal with cases of encroachment in monuments of National importance, ASI files complaints with the police, issues show-cause notices to defaulters for removal of encroachments and issues demolition orders if encroachments are not removed.

STATEMENT

LIST OF PROTECTED MONUMENT AND PROTECTED AREA UNDER ENCROACHMENT IN THE STATE OF ODISHA

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument and site	Locality	District	Nature of encroachment	Action taken for removal
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1.	Churanga Garh Fort locally known as Sarangarh	Dadhapatan a (Churangarh)	Cuttack and Khurda	Within Protected, Prohibited and regulated Area by State Government and Public by construction of Modern buildings	Letter to District Collector and Show cause notice to concerned
2.	Ruins of Buddhist temples and images	Nalitgiri (Lalitigiri)	Cuttack	Within Protected, prohibited Zone by Public by construction of Modern buildings and Temple	Letter to District Collector
3.	Ruined Fortress	Chaudwar (Agrahat, Bandalas, Chattisa, Govindjew Patna)	Cuttack	Within Protected Prohibited and regulated Area by State Government and Public by construction of Modern buildings	Letter to District Collector and Show cause notice to concerned
4.	Old hill containing many valuable sculptures and images	Ratnagiri	Jajpur	Within Protected, Prohibited and Regulated Zone by Public by construction of Modern buildings	Stop notice to concerned
5.	Khandagiri and Udaigiri Caves	Bhubanesw ar	Bhubanesw ar	Construction within protected area	The notices issued to the encroachers

6.	Sisupalgarh	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Construction within protected area	The notices issued to the encroachers
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UPGRADATION OF GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS

3440. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps being taken by the Government for encouraging tourism in districts of the State of Odisha;
- (b) the details of the schemes undertaken by the Government to upgrade the tourism Government bungalows in districts and the funds allocated for these upgradations; and
- (c) the details of areas in Odisha wherein the Government is likely to allocate funds for development, along with the details of the sanctioned funds?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a): While, development and promotion of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Ministry of Tourism has taken the following steps to encourage tourism in the country including the State of Odisha:-

- The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country.
- Revamped Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible destinations following a destination centric approach.
- Under the Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the operational guidelines for Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale were issued by the Ministry of Tourism. In line with the guidelines, Government of India has approved 40 Projects worth Rs.3295.76 Crore for development of lesser-known Tourism sites in 23 States, across the country.
- Ministry of Tourism has also been providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events under its Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) Scheme.

- Ministry of Tourism promotes tourism in India through various initiatives including events, social media and campaigns.
- Information on tourist destinations in the country is promoted through the Incredible India Digital Portal. Also, Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India Content Hub on the revamped Incredible India digital portal (www.incredibleindia.gov.in). The Incredible India Content Hub is aimed to be a comprehensive digital repository of high-quality images, films, brochures and newsletters which can be easily accessed by the industry stakeholders (travel media, tour operators, travel agents) across the globe, required to amplify Incredible India in all their marketing and promotional efforts.
- Ministry is conducting Programmes under the 'Capacity Building for Service Providers' (CBSP) Scheme to train and upgrade manpower to provide better service standards.
- To enhance the overall experience of tourists by making available a pool of local, trained professionals at tourist sites across the country, Ministry launched the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme – a Pan-India online learning program.
- The Ministry of Tourism launched a National responsible tourism initiative by the name of Paryatan Mitra/Paryatan Didi.

- Ministry of Tourism is working very closely with Ministry of Civil Aviation for improving the air connectivity to important tourist destination and to lesser known/new destinations with high potential. It has coordinated with Ministry of Civil Aviation under their Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS-Udan) and sharing the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) amount for 53 tourism routes identified for this purpose.

Further, Indian Railways have issued 'Bharat Gaurav Trains' policy in November 2021 with an objective to showcase India's rich cultural heritage and magnificent historical places to the people of India and the worlds through Bharat Gaurav Trains. The pilgrimage destinations such as Puri, Bhubaneswar and Konark in Odisha are covered in some of the tour itineraries of Bharat Gaurav Trains.

(b): Ministry of Tourism does not have any scheme for upgradation of tourism Government bungalows.

(c): Details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for development of tourism related infrastructure in the State of Odisha is given at enclosed **Statement**. Proposals are received from States/UTs from time to time for seeking financial assistance under the various schemes of the Ministry of Tourism. These proposals are extended for projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated provisions and availability of funds.

STATEMENT**Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. crore)
1.	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82

Details of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost in Rs. crore
1.	Infrastructure Development at Puri	2014-15	50.00

Details of projects sanctioned under 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' Scheme

Year	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released (in Rs. Lakh)
2016-17	Joint Development of Puri Railway Station	M/o Railways	615.00	615.00

Details of projects sanctioned under the Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme

S. No.	Project Name	Approved Cost (in Rs. crore)
1.	Development of Hirakud	99.90
2.	Development of Satkosia	99.99

STATE ASSESSMENT AND RANKING ON RURAL TOURISM

3441. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken the State Assessment and Ranking on Rural Tourism as mentioned in the National Strategy and Roadmap for Development of Rural Tourism in India and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve digital infrastructure in tea estates in the State of Assam for tourism and the funds disbursed towards achieving the same; and
- (c) the details of the number of familiarisation tours that have been conducted to tea estates in the State of Assam as mentioned in the said Strategy?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (c): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including rural tourism, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of Assam. Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a destination and tourist-centric approach. The central financial assistance is being extended according to guidelines and based on proposals/detailed project reports received from the States and UT Governments.

During the recently concluded 12th edition of the International Tourism Mart held at Kaziranga, Assam the Ministry of Tourism organized technical tours and familiarization trips for international participants, domestic buyers and sellers and other tourism stakeholders to various tourist destinations including tea estates of Assam.

GUMTI OF SHAIKH ALI IN DEFENCE COLONY**3442. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:**

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not declaring Gumti of Shaikh Ali in Defence Colony as monument of National Importance;
- (b) the details of the legal basis on which the Defence Colony Welfare association is using the Gumti as office;
- (c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken any action against the Defence colony welfare association for using the Gumti as office without any legal basis; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (d): The matter is *subjudice*.

ELIGIBILITY CONDITION FOR GETTING CSR FUNDS

**3443. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:
SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPSUs have imposed very strict eligibility conditions to comply with such as AAA Ratings for getting CSR funds from such CPSUs and as a result only few have access to CSR funds and most of the CSR funds are being utilised only in constituencies of Union Ministers and Members of the ruling dispensation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):**

(a) and (b) : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of corporates including Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), are governed in terms of provisions of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. In terms of these provisions, CSR Committee of the Board shall inter alia formulate and recommend the CSR policy to the Board and monitor the CSR policy of the company from time to time. These provisions also provide that CSR policy includes guiding principles for selection, implementation and monitoring of activities as well as formulation of annual action plan and the manner of execution of such projects or programmes.

FUNDS FOR SCHEMES IN KERALA

3444. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the funds allotted by the Government to the State of Kerala under its various schemes during the period 2019-20 to 2023-24 is higher as compared to the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details of the allotment of funds under various schemes of the Government from 2019-20 to 2023-24, year wise;
- (c) whether the Government has approved any special schemes for promotion of culture for the State of Kerala from 2019 to 2024; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof during the period 2019-2024, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) and (b): Funds are not released to States/UTs by Ministry of Culture directly. However, details of funds released by the Ministry of Culture under various schemes for the state of Kerala during the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Details of funds released by the Ministry of Culture under various schemes for the state of Kerala during the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. N.	Name of Scheme	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Museum Grant Scheme (MGS)	-	50.00	50.00	-	-
2	Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS)	417.17	293.60	345.35	375.36	485.62
3	Development of Libraries	82.77	43.43	76.49	46.95	18.72
4	National Mission on Libraries (NML)	9.86	34.78	-	14.08	34.12
5	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)	115.20	90.60	81.12	264.44	318.06
6	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	-	-	-	-	18.75
7	Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres	-	-	-	1.40	-
8	Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG)	28.00	37.03	57.52	48.38	40.27
9	Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture	98.40	52.20	68.40	85.20	54.00

S. N.	Name of Scheme	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
10	Award of Scholarships to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields	15.60	27.30	22.20	6.00	21.30

MUSEUM GRANT SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3445. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the proposals received from Andhra Pradesh under the Museum Grant Scheme across its different components, along with the current status of each proposal, district-wise;
- (b) the details of the projects approved under the said Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, including the funds allocated, released, utilized, and the current status of these projects;
- (c) whether any Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) has submitted proposals for grants under the said Scheme as per the revised guidelines, especially for the Andhra Pradesh State and if so, the details of such proposals; and
- (d) the details of any museums in the said State that are planned or proposed to be upgraded as Virtual Experiential Museums (VEM) under the revised guidelines, including their current status and funding allocation?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

- (a) 09 (nine) proposals received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under Museum Grant Scheme in different components in the last three years – 2021-22 to 2023-24. The details of the proposals are given in the enclosed **Statement I.**
- (b) 03 (three) proposals were approved and funds released in the last three years under the Museum Grant Scheme – 2021-22 to 2023-24. The details of the approved proposals are given in the enclosed **Statement II.**
- (c) No
- (d) There is no proposal for upgradation of museums as Virtual Experiential Museums (VEM) under the revised guidelines of Museum Grant Scheme.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the proposal received from Andhra Pradesh under the Museum Grant Scheme

Sl. No.	District	Name of Organization	Department/	Component	Remark/Status
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1.	Kurnool	Dept. of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh for Construction of new Building and Display works with advance digital interactive display technologies of District Archaeology Museum, Kurnool Town, Kurnool District.	Development of Museum	The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and certain shortcomings have been found. Clarifications have been sought on 01.02.2024 on project components, which has still not received.
2.	Guntur	Dept. of Archaeology & Museums Government of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Baudhasri Archaeological Museum, Guntur Town, Guntur District.	Development of Museum	The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and certain shortcomings have been found. Clarifications have been sought on 02.05.2024 on project components, which has still not received.
3.	Anantapur	Sant Sree Sevalal Maharaj Charitable Trust for Construction and Development of the Sant Sree Sevalal Maharaj Heritage Museum, Sevagad, Anantapuramu,	Setting up of Museum	The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and certain shortcomings have been found. Clarifications have been sought on 21.05.2024 on project components, which has still not received.
4.	Anantapur	Sant Sree Sevalal Maharaj Charitable Trust, for Setting up Museum/Design Development of the Banjara Community Museum, Sevagad, Anantapuramu,	Setting up of Museum	The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and certain shortcomings have been found. Clarifications have been sought on 11.07.2024 on project components, Reply has been received on 12.08.2024.
5.	Kakinada	Department of Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra	Development of Museum	The proposal was received and approved by Expert

		Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Development works of Andhra Sahitya Parishath Government Museum, Kakinada Town, Kakinada District.		Committee. An amount of Rs.10.00 Crore was approved for the project proposal.
6.	Visakhapatnam	Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Establishment of New Museum at Kaila s giri (Dovari Konda), Visakhapatnam.	Setting up of Museum	Proposal was received and approved by Expert Committee. An amount of Rs.3.752 Crore was approved and an amount of Rs.1.876.00 crore has been released for the project
7.	East Godavari	Department of Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh for Development of Rallabandi Subba Rao Archaeology, East Godavari District.	Development of Museum	Proposal was received and approved by Expert Committee. An amount of Rs.4.00 Crore was approved, and an amount of Rs.2.00 Crore has been released for the project.
8.	Anantapur	Dept. of Archaeology & Museums Government of Andhra Pradesh for Construction of new museum building, planning, concept and design development of Bhuvana Vijiyam Museum at Penukonda.	Development of Museum	The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and certain shortcomings have been found. Clarifications have been sought on 28.12.2022 on project components, which has still not received.
9.	Vijayangaram	Dept. of Archaeology & Museums Government of Andhra Pradesh for Setting up of the Toy Museum in the Vijayanagaram Town & District, Andhra Pradesh	Development of Museum	The proposal was not received as per the Museum Grant Scheme guidelines. The project proponent has been advised to submit the as per the prescribed format.

STATEMENT-II**Details of the proposal approved project from Andhra Pradesh under the Museum Grant Scheme****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No	District	Name of Department/ Organization	Component	Approved sanctioned amount	Fund released during the last three years	Current Status
1.	Visakhapatnam	Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Establishment of New Museum at Kailasgiri (Dovari Konda), Visakhapatnam.	Setting up of New Museum	375.20	187.60	Ongoing project
2.	Godavari	Department of Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh for Development of Rallabandi Subba Rao Archaeology East Godavari District.	Development of existing Museum	400.00	200.00	Ongoing project
3.	Kakinada	Department of Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Development works of Andhra Sahitya Parishath Government Museum, Kakinada Town, Kakinada District.	Development of Museum	1000.00	-	The proposal was approved by Expert Committee on 27.02.2024.

**SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE PROMOTION OF ART AND
CULTURE**

3446. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Promotion of Art and Culture during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of funds given to each State under each component of the said scheme;
- (c) the criteria for selecting beneficiaries under the said scheme;
- (d) whether the support includes financial assistance for medical treatment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) and (b): Ministry of Culture implements a Central Sector Scheme by the name of 'Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture' to provide financial assistance to cultural organizations working in the field of Promotion of Art and Culture across the country. This scheme has eight sub-components, the brief of which is given in the enclosed **Statement I**. Under the scheme, there is no provision for State/ UT-wise funds allocation and financial assistance is released directly to the approved organizations. The state-wise, year-wise details of number of

organizations supported and amount disbursed under these schemes during last three years is as given in the enclosed **Statement II**.

(c): The broad criteria for selecting beneficiaries for under the scheme is as under:

- i) The organization must be registered as a society under the societies Registration Act 1860 or as a public trust under Indian Trust Act, 1882 and shall have been functioning for a period of at least three years.
- ii) The organization must be registered on NGO Darpan Portal of NITI Aayog.
- iii) The organization must have pre-dominant cultural profile.
- iv) The organization must have submitted audit statements of last three years.
- v) The organization must have filed Income Tax returns during the last three years.

Application(s)/ proposal(s) found complete in all respect are placed before the Expert /Steering Committee, duly constituted for each scheme component by the Ministry, for its evaluation and recommendations on case-to-case basis on the merit of the proposal.

(d): The scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture does not include financial assistance for medical treatment.

(e): Does not arise.

STATEMENT I

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION OF ART AND CULTURE: This scheme has following sub-components:

i. Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence

To promote and support cultural organisations with national presence involved in promotion of art and culture throughout the country, this grant is given to such organisations that have a properly constituted managing body, registered in India; having a pan-India character with national presence in its operation; adequate working strength; and have spent 1 crore or more during 3 of the last 5 years on cultural activities. The quantum of grant under this scheme is Rs. 1 crore which can be increased to Rs. 5 crore in exceptional cases.

ii. Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG)

The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support to NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities etc. for Seminars, Conference, Research, Workshops, Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc. The maximum grants provided under CFPG is Rs.5 Lakh for an organization which can be increased to Rs. 20.00 lakhs in exceptional cases

iii. Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas

The objective of this scheme component is to promote and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas through research, training and dissemination through audio visual programmes. The financial support is provided to the organizations in the States falling under the Himalayan Region i.e. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. The quantum of funding is Rs. 10.00 lakhs per year for an organization which can be increased to Rs. 30.00 lakhs in exceptional cases.

iv. Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Organization

Under this scheme component financial assistance is provided to the voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan organizations including Monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Cultural and tradition and research in related fields. The quantum of funding under scheme component is Rs. 30.00 lakhs per year for an organization which can be increased to 1.00 crore in exceptional cases

v. Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres

The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support to NGO, Trust, Societies, Govt. Sponsored bodies, University, College etc. for creation of Cultural infrastructure (i.e. studio theatre, auditorium, rehearsal hall, classroom etc.) and provision of facilities like electrical, air conditioning, acoustics, light and sound systems etc. Under this scheme component, the maximum amount

of grant is up to Rs.50 Lakh in metro cities and up to Rs.25 Lakh in non- metro cities.

vi. Financial Assistance for Allied Cultural Activities

The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial assistance to all eligible organizations for creation of assets for enhancing the audio-visual spectacle for allied cultural activities to give firsthand experience of live performances on regular basis and during festivals in open/closed areas/spaces. Maximum assistance under the scheme component, including applicable duties and taxes and also Operation and Maintenance (OandM) costing for five years, will be as under: - (i) Audio: Rs.1.00 crore; (ii) Audio+Video: Rs.1.50 crore.

vii. Intangible Cultural Heritage:

This scheme was launched by the Ministry of Culture in 2013 for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage and diverse cultural traditions of the country with the objective of reinvigorating and revitalizing various institutions, groups, NGOs, etc. so that they may engage in activities/projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage of India.

viii. Domestic Festivals and Fairs

The objective of this scheme is to provide assistance for holding the 'Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs' organized by Ministry of Culture. Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) are conducted through Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) where a large number of artists from all over the country are engaged to showcase

their talents. From November, 2015 onwards, fourteen (14) RSMs have been organized by Ministry of Culture in the country. During last three years, Rs. 38.67 Cr. has been released under this scheme.

STATEMENT II

Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence including RK Mission

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year					
		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		No. of Orgs.	Amount (Rs)	No. of Orgs.	Amount (Rs)	No. of Orgs. authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal (Rs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	22.5	1	7.50
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	22.50
3.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	15.00
4.	Delhi	1	5.99	7	241.25	11	276.25
5.	Karnataka	0	0	1	22.5	-	-
6.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	1	18.75
7.	Maharashtra	0	0	-	-	1	15.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0.59	-	-
9.	Odisha	0	0	-	-	1	8.75
10.	Puducherry	0	0	1	3.75	-	-
11.	Rajasthan	1	5	1	37.5	1	26.25
12.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	2	41.25
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1	12.5	2	93.75	1	22.50
14.	West Bengal (NP)	2	6.75	-	-	2	37.50

15.	RK Mission, West Bengal	1	728	1	738.56	1	766.50
Total		6	758.24	15	1160.4	24	1257.75

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

Cultural Function and Production Grant

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year					
		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24	
		No. of Orgs.	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs.	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs. authorized	Amount released (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54	66.67	65	62.85	83	80.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.25	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	25	34.66	48	96.21	68	114.11
4.	Bihar	67	95.26	123	203.20	126	161.00
5.	Chandigarh	4	8.25	01	0.50	3	21.69
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	13.03	03	5.50	4	7.50
7.	Delhi	119	263.42	167	408.06	204	370.03
8.	Goa	2	3.75	01	0.625	1	1.50
9.	Gujarat	11	19.12	17	23.40	16	12.34
10.	Haryana	24	42.43	28	62.59	36	74.72
11.	Himachal Pradesh	14	21.91	08	11.00	15	25.75
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	43.63	52	50.33	49	33.76
13.	Jharkhand	6	11.37	11	14.26	7	8.00
14.	Karnataka	203	284.60	218	349.42	221	208.22
15.	Kerala	28	57.52	30	48.38	30	40.27
16.	Madhya Pradesh	94	200.12	141	264.90	161	155.17
17.	Maharashtra	27	63.63	56	104.12	34	29.64
18.	Manipur	93	115.04	162	196.17	237	249.25
19.	Mizoram	2	1.50	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	2	2.25	5	4.62	4	1.35
21.	Odisha	149	182.99	180	296.88	168	269.71

22.	Pondicherry	1	3.00	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	13	22.21	12	23.27	11	22.65
24.	Rajasthan	33	63.81	48	81.16	57	46.28
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	3.75
26.	Tamil Nadu	21	34.84	15	18.87	11	10.73
27.	Telangana	9	13.87	16	16.87	16	9.61
28.	Tripura	5	5.75	16	16.15	23	24.94
29.	Uttarakhand	16	14.78	24	28.11	31	21.91
30.	Uttar Pradesh	235	274.55	278	343.33	268	244.07
31.	West Bengal	310	364.14	410	544.44	357	206.86
Total		1615	2330.35	2135	3275.215	2242	2455.51

Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year					
		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		No. of Orgs.	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs.	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs. authorized	Amount released/ authorized for withdrawal (Rs.)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	103.5	41	117.95	32	77.00
2.	Sikkim	06	16.50	04	10.00	3	11.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	37	90.25	42	98.52	40	97.50
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	73.25	69	117.02	24	37.52
5.	Ladakh	06	18.00	11	34.00	2	5.50
6.	Uttarakhand	79	171.97	58	91.24	48	64.00
Total		203	473.47	225	468.73	149	292.52

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central

Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year					
		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		No. of Orgs.	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs.	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs. authorized	Amount released/authorized for or withdrawal (Rs.)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	394.06	57	518.1	50	392.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	5.45	2	8	10	9.18
3.	Assam	7	22.49	9	30	15	72.00
4.	Bihar	2	7.5	2	8.5	2	8.50
5.	Chandigarh	10	69.5	7	49.5	4	40.00
6.	NCT of Delhi	4	31.76	6	44.47	2	9.45
7.	Himachal Pradesh	81	375.5	78	550.9	31	167.63
8.	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	1	7.5	6	23.5	4	20.00
9.	UT of Ladakh	89	523.0	45	319.62	44	246.42
10.	Karnataka	38	212.59	33	272.8	11	62.78
11.	Kerala	0	0	1	13.5	0	0
12.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	5	29	4	30.00
14.	Maharashtra	3	15	11	38.25	14	41.00
15.	Manipur	0	0	2	5.5	3	9.50
16.	Orissa	0	0	1	5	2	12.00
17.	Punjab	0	0	2	8.5	2	10.00
18.	Sikkim	2	37.5	0	0	12	89.93
19.	Tripura	10	82.91	7	37.5	7	41.50
20.	Tamil Nadu	1	5	0	0	2	10.00
21.	Telangana	0	0	2	22.5	3	30.00
22.	Uttarakhand	34	310.8	26	252.4	5	35.50

28.	Uttar Pradesh	19	110.3	27	195.28	11	44.15
29.	West Bengal	12	40.22	72	168	92	175.51
Total		366	2251.08	401	2600.82	330	1557.36

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

Building Grants including Studio Theatre Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year					
		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		No. of Orgs /State Govt.	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs /State Govt.	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Orgs /State Govt. authorized	Amount released/ authorized for withdrawal (Rs.)
1.	Assam	2	10.3	1	5.4	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	1	0.6	1	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	7.5	0	0
4.	Delhi	1	10.25	0	0	2	11.20
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	20.82	1	12.79	1	6
6.	Karnataka	6	49.8	3	26.4	1	25
7.	Kerala	0	0	1	1.4	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	4	1	3	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	2	5.4	0	0	2	8
10.	Manipur	2	11.93	4	15.98	6	35.23
11.	Odisha	1	4	0	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	1	1.2	0	0	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	7.5	1	2
14.	Telangana	0	0	1	4.29	0	0
15.	West Bengal	3	15.35	5	34.62	1	15

TOTAL	22	133.05	20	119.48	15	108.43
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* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

KEEZHADI EXCAVATION REPORTS

3447. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the time by which the Keezhadi Phase-I and Phase-II excavation reports would be published and released for public;
- (b) the details of the reasons for the delay in publishing of reports of excavations that were done in the year of 2015 and 2016; and
- (c) the details of the archaeological excavations done by the Government across the country during the last ten years and the date on which the reports of such excavations were published?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

- (a) and (b) Excavations unearth a variety of remains of different materials and periods which require detailed scientific study and analysis in different

laboratories which often takes time. Report on the excavations conducted in 2015 and 2016 at Keezhadi was submitted last year. For publication of report, due process involving thorough examination by experts besides the process laid down by the Government is followed.

(c)The details of the archaeological excavations done by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) across the country during the last ten years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Excavations were conducted at 70 sites by different field offices of ASI. Some of these excavations are taken up on a large scale and span many years. Periodical reports are submitted soon after the completion of a season's work. Final report on excavations at Saluvankuppam, Suabarei, Burzohom, Paithan, Kalibangan, Lalitgiri, Dhalewan, Adam, and Hulas, where detailed study and scientific analysis of excavated materials were completed, have been published during this period.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF EXCAVATIONS CARRIED OUT BY ASI FROM 2014-15 to 2023-24:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year	Name of Site
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2018-19 and 2019-20	Gottiprolu, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore

2.	Assam	2022-23	Gorakshana Mound, Gaurisagar, Sibsagar
3.	Bihar	2016-17	Rukministhan, Nalanda
		2016-17	Papur, Siwan
		2016-17 to 2018-19	Uren, Lakhisarai
		2018-19	Kesariya, East Champaran
		2021-22	Kurisarai, Gaya
		2023-24	Buddhist stupa, Kesariya, East Champaran
		2023-24	Jangalasthan ka Tila, Bhagalpur
		2023-24	Ajatshatru ka Qila Maidan/ New Rajgriha
4.	Delhi	2017-18, 2019-20, and 2022-23	Purana Qila, Delhi
5.	Goa	2022-23 and 2023-24	St. Augustine Tower, Old Goa
6.	Gujarat	2014-15 to 2021-22	Vadnagar, Mehsana
		2018-19	Taranga, Mehsana
		2018-19	Gunja, Mehsana
		2021-22 to 2022-23	Vihar, Gandhinagar
		2023-24	Sarwal, Patan
7.	Haryana	2018-19 and 2020-21 to 2022-23	Rakhigarhi
		2018-19 to 2020-21	Theed Mound, Sirsa

		2022-23 and 2023-24	Kaserua Khera, Palwal
		2023-24	Kushan Stupa known as Jarasandha Ka Qila, Asandh
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2020-21	Tibba Taliana, Jinder Mehl Village
9.	Jharkhand	2019-20 to 2021-22	Sitagarha, Hazaribagh
		2022-23	Obra, Chatra
		2023-24	Palace and temple complex at Navratangarh, Gumla
10.	Karnataka	2020-21	Halebidu, Hassan
		2021-22 and 2022-23	Pan Supari Bazar, Kamalapura
11.	Kerala	2023-24	Pattanam, Ernakulam
12.	Ladakh	2015-16	Choskor, Gangles
		2015-16	Saser, Nubra, Indian Side of Karakoram, Leh
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2019-20 and 2020-21	Eran, Sagar
		2020-21 and 2021-22	Tewar, Jabalpur
		2022-23	Group of temples Bateswar, Morena
		2022-23	Man Singh Palace, Gwalior Fort, Gwalior
		2023-24	Bhimbetka, Raisen
		2023-24	Nachna Kuthara, Panna

14.	Maharashtra	2014-15	Kayar, Yavatmal
		2017-18	Riti-Rajna, Nagpur
		2017-18	Raigad Fort, Raigarh
		2018-19	Phubgaon, Amaravati
		2019-20 and 2020-21	Mahurjhari, Nagpur
		2021-22 to 2023-24	Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad
15.	Mizoram	2017-18 and 2018-19	Vangchhia
16.	Odisha	2014-15 and 2015-16	Suabarei, Puri
		2017-18	Jharhiamba, Angul
		2017-18	Bharati Huda, Cuttack
		2018-19	Asurgarh, Kalahandi
		2019-20 and 2020-21	Lagundi Hills, Jajpur
		2021-22	Sari Deul, Bhubaneswar
		2021-22 to 2023-24	Nara Huda, Khurda
		2022-23	Parabhadi (Sukhuapada), Cuttack
		2023-24	Barabati Fort, Cuttack
17.	Rajasthan	2014-15 to 2016-17	Binjore
		2019-20 and 2020-21	Kalibanga, Hanumangarh
		2022-23	Ojiyana, Bhilwara
		2022-23	Bewan, Neem ka Thana
		2023-24	Bahaj, Deeg
18	Tamil Nadu	2014-15 to 2016-17	Keeladi, Sivaganga

		2017-18	Kodumanal, Erode
		2021-22 and 2022-23	Adichanallur and cluster of sites, Thoothukudi
		2022-23 and 2023-24	Vadakupattu, Kanchipuram
19.	Telangana	2018-19	Janampet, Badrari Kothagudam
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	In and around Shahi Fort, Jaunpur, Jaunpur
		2017-18	Barnawa
		2017-18 and 2018-19	Sinauli
		2018-19	Erich
		2021-22	(Ultakhera) Hastinapur
		2021-22	Barnauli ki Dhai, Mathura
21.	West Bengal	2022-23	Dum Dum Mound, North 24 Parganas
		2022-23	Bharatpur, Purba Bardhaman

PROMOTION OF TOURISM AT KHAJURAHO GROUP OF TEMPLES

3448. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is cognizant that Khajuraho group of temple has immense historical, cultural and tourism importance world over and these

- group of temples are also designated as UNESCO World Heritage site, which also happens to be in close proximity to famous Panna tiger reserve;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has any special plans to promote tourism in this region, considering the high potential of tourism on one hand and developmental needs in this under– developed region;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (d): Yes Sir, Khajuraho group of temple has immense historical, cultural and tourism importance and is recognized as UNESCO World Heritage site.

The development and promotion of tourism destinations and products are primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTs). However, the Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing schemes of “Swadesh Darshan” and “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)” and “Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development” complements the efforts of the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) by extending financial assistance to SGs/UTs/Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development at various tourism destinations in the country including Madhya Pradesh.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned four projects in Madhya Pradesh including a project under the heritage circuit “Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu” and a project under the Wildlife Circuit “Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench”. The details of which are as under:

(in Rs. crore)

Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Physical Status
Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10	Complete
Heritage Circuit*	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	Complete

Under the Heritage Circuit* mentioned above a Convention Centre has been sanctioned at Khajuraho at a cost of Rs.34.99 Crore.

The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including Madhya Pradesh through promotional activities, events, website, social media promotions etc.

CRUISE TOURISM PROMOTION

3449. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any specific plans or policies to promote cruise tourism in the country, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to develop cruise terminals and allied infrastructure at major ports and tourist destinations across the country;
- (c) whether the Government is collaborating with private stakeholders or international cruise operators to enhance India's presence in global cruise tourism and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the potential regions identified for cruise tourism development, including initiatives to promote coastal cities like Mangaluru as cruise tourism hubs; and
- (e) the details of the number of tourists and revenue generated from cruise tourism during the last five years and the projected growth for the next decade?

**THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):**

(a) to (e): A Task Force on Cruise Tourism has been formed jointly by the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Shipping with representatives of all major ports and stakeholders for coordinated efforts to create an enabling ecosystem for the development of Cruise Tourism in India.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the Central Government Agencies for development of tourism, including Cruise Tourism and Cruising along rivers on receipt of complete proposals under the Scheme of 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' and under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, The details of projects sanctioned is given in the enclosed **Statement I** and **Statement II**.

Cruise Bharat Mission has been launched on 30th September, 2024 with the aim to provide whole of government approach by involving various Central and State Government agencies. Currently, Six Major Ports have cruise Terminals these are Vishakhapatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh, Mormugao Port in Goa, New Mangalore Port in Karnataka, Cochin Port in Kerala, Mumbai Port in Maharashtra and Chennai Port in Tamil Nadu.

The footfall in Major Ports for the last 5 years i.e 1st April, 2019 till 31st March, 2024 is as below:

Year	Number of Passengers
2019-2020	4,74,999
2020-2021	593

2021-2022	1,35,919
2022-2023	4,26,842
2023-2024	4,71,685
Total	15,10,038

STATEMENT I

List of Projects sanctioned for infrastructure development at Ports and Waterways under the scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Year	Name of Projects	Implementing Agency	Amount sanctioned
1	Tamil Nadu	2012-13	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port.	Chennai Port Trust	1724.66
2	Goa	2014-15	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust	Mormugao Port trust	879.04
3	Kerala	2016-17	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	901.00
4	Kerala	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births and Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	Cochin Port Trust	2141.00

5	Maharashtra	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	Mumbai Port trust	1500.00
6	Maharashtra	2017-18	Up-gradation /modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	Mumbai Port Trust	1250.00
7	Goa	2018-19	Improvement of immigration facility and deepening of existing cruise berth at Mormougao	Mormugao Port trust	1316.40
8	Kerala	2018-19	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	Cochin Port Trust	120.79
9	Kerala	2018-19	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin Port Trust Walkway	Cochin Port Trust	466.47
10	Andhra Pradesh	2018-19	Construction of Cruise-cum-Coastal Cargo Terminal at Channel berth area in Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	3850.00

11	Kerala	2019-20	CFA for Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	Cochin Port Trust	1029.70
12.	Goa	2021-22	Creation of facilities for International and Domestic Cruise Vessels at Mormugao Port, Goa by Mormugao Port Trust (MPT)	Mormugao Port Trust	5000.00
13.	Maharashtra	2021-22	Upgradation/Modernisation to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Mumbai Port Trust	3750.00
Total					23929.06

STATEMENT II

List of Projects sanctioned for Coastal Circuit and Cruise Project under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Name of State	Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	Development of Circuit at Kakinada -	67.83

			Hope Island – Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi -Aduru - S Yanam - Kotipally	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Nellore, Pulikat Lake, Ubblamadugu water falls, Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary, Mypadu Beach, Ramatheertham	49.55
3.	Puducherry	2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet, Arikamedu China Veerampattinam, Chunnabmar, Nallavadu, Manapet, Kalapet, French Quarter, Tamil Quarter and Yanam	58.44
4.	West Bengal	2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhilai-Henry Island	67.99
5.	Maharashtra	2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit (Shiroda Beach, Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Devgad (Fort and Beach), Mitbhav, Tondavali, Mocehmad and Nivati Fort).	19.06

6.	Goa	2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail.	97.65
7.	Odisha	2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara.	70.82
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair.	27.57
9.	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Chennai- Mamamallapuram- Rameshwaram- Kulasekaranpattinam- Kanyakumari	73.13
10.	Goa	2017-18	Development of Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula - Colva -Benaulim	99.35
11.	Kerala	2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
	Total			688.74

राजस्थान में सांस्कृतिक संगठन

3450. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) राजस्थान में सरकार के अधीन कितने सांस्कृतिक संगठन कार्यरत हैं और प्रत्येक संगठन द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में प्रत्येक संगठन/गैर-सरकारी संगठन को स्वीकृत और जारी की गई कुल धनराशि का जिलावार, योजनावार और मदवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) उक्त संगठनों/गैर-सरकारी संगठनों में से प्रत्येक द्वारा अब तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत):

- (क): संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्त संगठन, पश्चिम क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी) लोक/पारंपरिक कलाओं के परिरक्षण, संवर्धन और प्रसार के लिए कार्य कर रहा है।
- (ख) और (ग): विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के संगठनों/गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) हेतु जारी निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

विवरण

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के संगठनों/गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) हेतु जारी निधियों का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	जिला	संगठन का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम					
1	उदयपुर	वीर शिरोमणी महाराणा प्रताप समिति, उदयपुर	112.50	-	-
2	जयपुर	महाराजा सवाई मान सिंह II संग्रहालय, सिटी पैलेस, जयपुर	-	-	200.00
विज्ञान की संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु स्कीम (एसपीओसीएस)					
3	अजमेर	विज्ञान केन्द्र	-	-	150
4	बीकानेर		-	100	-
5	कोटा		-	-	150
6		डिजिटल तारामंडल	-	-	60
7	जयपुर	नवाचार केन्द्र	-	-	35.73
8	जोधपुर		13.99	29.05	12.58
9	उदयपुर		39.92	28.39	1.93
राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय मिशन (एनएमएल)					
10	कोटा	राजकीय सार्वजनिक मंडल पुस्तकालय	4.34	-	-
सांस्कृतिक समारोह एवं निर्माण अनुदान (सीएफपीजी)					
11	अलवर	-	6.00	4.12	7.00
12	बांसवाड़ा		-	1.12	0.37
13	बाड़मेर		3.00	9.72	4.62
14	भरतपुर		6.94	5.67	1.25
15	बीकानेर		2.25	1.50	4.09
16	गंगानगर		7.00	0.75	-
17	जयपुर		35.25	51.91	57.86
18	झुनझुनु		-	-	0.84
19	जोधपुर		3.37	6.37	6.25

गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा का संवर्धन (रेपर्टरी अनुदान), राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठन, स्टूडियो थिएटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान और टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) का निर्माण की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में वित्तीय सहायता

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	स्कीम का नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	गुरु शिष्य परंपरा (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)	57.12	95.2	123.52
2.	राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता	5.00	37.5	26.25
3.	स्टूडियो थिएटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान	-	7.50	-
4.	टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसर (टीसीसी)	94.50	-	54.91

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कई विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों की स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, प्रो. सौगत राय, श्री राजेश रंजन, श्री विजयकुमार उर्फ विजय वसंत, डॉ. एम. के. विष्णु प्रसाद, श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत, श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर, श्री गौरव गोगोई, श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव, डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद, श्री कोडिकुन्नील सुरेश और श्री के. राधाकृष्णन। मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए आज अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी।

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Noida, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Noida, for the year 2022-2023.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1450/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tibet House, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tibet House, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023, together with audit report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tibet House, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1451/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1452/18/24]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1453/18/24]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, 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 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1454/18/24]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1455/18/24]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of the Section 20E of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958:-

- (i) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Lakha Mandal temple and images in its vicinity, Village Lakha Mandal, Tehsil – Chakrata, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- (ii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Ancient Excavated Sites and Remains, Village Khawli Sera, Purola, District Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand.
- (iii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Cemeteries, Mauza Kydganj, District Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for the site of the Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas at Piprahwa (Tehsil, District Siddharth Nagar, Uttar Pradesh).
- (v) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for “Two tombs, viz., the first octagonal and known as the tomb of Muhammad Momin, the ‘Ustad’, now empty, and the other square and known as the tomb of Haji Jamal, his pupil; the latter contains 5 graves inside and one on a platform outside” Nakodar, District Jalandhar, Punjab.
- (vi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Ancient site and Buddhist Stupa, Sanghol, District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
- (vii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Imambara of Asaf-ud-Daula, Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-

- Daula and Rumi Darwaza close to Asaf-ud-Daula Imambara at Hussainabad, Tehsil Lucknow Sadar, District Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (viii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for The Dome of Shah Nawaz Khan, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh.
- (ix) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Hammam Khana, Chowk Mohalla, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh.
- (x) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for The Bridge over Beta (Behta) River and the temple attached to it, Tikaitganj, (Tehsil-Malihabad, District – Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh).
- (xi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Mounds locally known as Penahia Jhar, Kharahua Jhar, Ora Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the ancient remains of Saheth-Maheth (Shravasti), District – Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws The Group of Temples known as Brindaban Chandra's Math Guptipara, District – Hooghly, West Bengal.
- (xiii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh.

- (xiv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Bibi Sahib's Masjid, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh.
- (xv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws for Ancient Site known as Fazilnagar Ka Kot comprised in survey plot Nos 766, 782 and part of survey plot Nos 757, 758 and 759, District – Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1456/18/24]

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 33 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 12 जुलाई के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 384(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) उपरोक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1457/18/24]

- (3) (एक) राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान, नोएडा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान, नोएडा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1458/18/24]

- (4) (एक) राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1459/18/24]

- (5) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा, पुदुचेरी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) समग्र शिक्षा, पुदुचेरी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1460/18/24]

- (6) (एक) नवोदय विद्यालय समिति, नोएडा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) नवोदय विद्यालय समिति, नोएडा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।
- (तीन) नवोदय विद्यालय समिति, नोएडा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1461/18/24]

- (7) (एक) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (तीन) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1462/18/24]

- (8) (एक) स्टार्स, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2020-2021 एवं 2021-22 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) स्टार्स, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2020-2021 एवं 2021-22 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (9) उपरोक्त (8) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1463/18/24]

- (10) (एक) स्टार्स, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2022-23 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) स्टार्स, राजस्थान के वर्ष 2022-23 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (11) उपरोक्त (10) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1464/18/24]

- (12) (एक) तेलंगाना समग्र शिक्षा, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
 (दो) तेलंगाना समग्र शिक्षा, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (13) उपरोक्त (12) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1465/18/24]

- (14) (एक) समग्र शिक्षा, लद्दाख के वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
 (दो) समग्र शिक्षा, लद्दाख के वर्ष 2020-2021, 2021-2022 और 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (15) उपरोक्त (14) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाले तीन विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1466/18/24]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31; प्रतिभूति अनुबंध (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 31 की उप-धारा (3) और निक्षेपागार अधिनियम, 1996 की धारा 27 के अंतर्गत भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (दस्तावेजों का सत्यापन) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 28 नवंबर, 2024 के

भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/212 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (2) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 और निक्षेपागार अधिनियम, 1996 की धारा 27 के अंतर्गत भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (निक्षेपागार और प्रतिभागी) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 30 नवंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/213 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1467/18/24]

- (3) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (प्रतिभूतियों की पुनर्खरीद) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 20 नवंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/210 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (मर्चेट बैंकर) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 29 नवंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/214 में प्रकाशित में हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1468/18/24]

- (4) सिक्का निर्माण अधिनियम, 2011 की धारा 25 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) सिक्का निर्माण (डॉ. पंजाबराव उर्फ भाऊसाहब देशमुख की 125वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2023, जो 21 दिसम्बर, 2023 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 905(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) सिक्का निर्माण (रामकृष्ण मिशन की स्थापना के 125 वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2023, जो 21 दिसम्बर, 2023 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 906(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) सिक्का निर्माण (खरतरगच्छ सहस्राब्दी, संस्थापक जैनाचार्य श्री जिनेश्वर सूरी के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2023, जो 23 दिसम्बर, 2023 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 914(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) सिक्का निर्माण (डॉ. हरेकृष्ण महताब की 125वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2023, जो 29 दिसम्बर, 2023 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 926(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पाँच) सिक्का निर्माण (कर्नाटक बैंक के 100 वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2023, जो 29 दिसम्बर, 2023 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 927 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) सिक्का निर्माण (वाइब्रेंट गुजरात शिखर सम्मेलन के 20 वर्ष पूरा होने के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 02

जनवरी, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 4 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1469/18/24]

- (सात) सिक्का निर्माण (स्वर्गीय श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर की 100वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 22 जनवरी, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 56(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (आठ) सिक्का निर्माण (गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के 75वें वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 23 जनवरी, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 60 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (नौ) सिक्का निर्माण (उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर के श्री राम चंद्र जी की 125वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 31 जनवरी, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 80(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दस) सिक्का निर्माण (श्रीला भक्ति सिद्धांत सरस्वती गोस्वामी प्रभुपाद की 150वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 01 फरवरी, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 84(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (ग्यारह) सिक्का निर्माण (भगवान महावीर के 2550वें निर्वाण महोत्सव के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 23 फरवरी, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 127(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बारह) सिक्का निर्माण (मझगांव डॉक शिपबिल्डर्स लिमिटेड की स्थापना के 250 वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 12 मार्च, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 178(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तेरह) सिक्का निर्माण (भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की स्थापना के 90 वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 19 मार्च, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 218(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1470/18/24]

(चौदह) सिक्का निर्माण (बॉम्बे स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के 150 वर्ष पूरे होने के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 11 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 382(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पंद्रह) सिक्का निर्माण (भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय की स्थापना के 75 वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 11 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 383(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सोलह) सिक्का निर्माण (कल्लेगनार डॉ. एम. करुणानिधि की जन्मशती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 12 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 393(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सत्रह) सिक्का निर्माण (एच.एच. श्री माताजी निर्मला देवी की जन्म शताब्दी के

अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 539(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(अठारह) सिक्का निर्माण (भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, मुंबई मुख्य शाखा भवन शताब्दी वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 11 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 563(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(उन्नीस) सिक्का निर्माण (श्री स्वामीनारायण मंदिर, वडतालधाम द्विशताब्दी महोत्सव के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 11 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 564(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1471/18/24]

(बीस) सिक्का निर्माण (राजभाषा के हीरक जयंती वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्के जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 11 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 565(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(इक्कीस) सिक्का निर्माण (केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के स्थापना वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 18 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 578(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बाईस) सिक्का निर्माण (जैन आचार्य श्रीमद बुद्धिसागर सुरीश्वरजी महाराजजी की 150वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम,

2024, जो दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 686(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तेईस) सिक्का निर्माण (बिरला प्रौद्योगिकी एवं विज्ञान संस्थान, पिलानी की हीरक जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 685(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चौबीस) सिक्का निर्माण (भगवान बिरसा मुंडा जी की 150वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 700(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पच्चीस) सिक्का निर्माण (पार्श्वनाथ भगवान के 2900वें जन्म कल्याणक के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 18 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 711(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छब्बीस) सिक्का निर्माण (पार्श्वनाथ भगवान के 2800वें निर्वाण कल्याणक के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 18 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 710(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सत्ताईस) सिक्का निर्माण (मैसूर मेडिकल कॉलेज एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान के शताब्दी समारोह के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 25 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 728(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (अट्टाईस) सिक्का निर्माण (डॉ. हरेकृष्ण महताब की 125वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 19 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 714(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (उनतीस) सिक्का निर्माण (संविधान की 75वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2024, जो 20 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 718(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1472/18/24]

- (5) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 30 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
- (एक) आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एपीजीवीबी-एसआर-संशोधन/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2023, जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या 904/एपीजीबी/पीएचआरडी/डीएफएस में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) अरुणाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 28 अक्टूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एपीआरबी/जीएन/142/1677 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) असम ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन)

विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एजीवीबी/पीईआर/ईएसटीटी-बी/01/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1473/18/24]

- (पाँच) बंगिया ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 9 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या बीजीवीबी/एचओ/एचआर/4637/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) बड़ौदा गुजरात ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 10 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. बीयूपीबी/एचओ/एचआरएम/06/17631019 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) बड़ौदा यू.पी. बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या बीयूपीबी/1019 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (आठ) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 18 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सीआरजीबी/ एचओ/ एचआर/ 1094/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (नौ) दक्षिण बिहार ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. डीबीजीबी 1/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दस) हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचपीजीबी/एचओ/एचआरडी/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या एचपीजीबी/एचओ/एचआरडी/2024 में प्रकाशित उसका एक शुद्धिपत्र (केवल अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(ग्यारह) जे एंड के ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जेकेजीबी/एचओ/एचआरडीडी /2024-25/2978 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1474/18/24]

(बारह) झारखंड राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जेकेजीबी/सेवा/(संशोधन)/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तेरह) कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. एनबी.एचओ.आईडीडी.नीति/ 182/316(सेवा विनियम)/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चौदह) कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 8 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एनबी.एचओ.आईडीडी.नीति/ 182/316(सेवा

विनियम)/ 2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(पंद्रह) केरल ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 11 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या केजीबी/सेवा विनियम (संशोधन)/1/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(सोलह) मध्य प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 14 अक्टूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. एमपीजीबी/एचओ/एचआरडी/2041/सेवा(संशोधन)/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(सत्रह) मध्यांचल ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचआरडी/2024-25/683 दिनांक 30.10.2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(अठारह) महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 13 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एमजीबी/सेवा विनियम (संशोधन)/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1475/18/24]

(उन्नीस) मेघालय ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एमईजीआरआरबी/ सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

- (बीस) मिजोरम ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एमआरबी/2024-मिजोरम ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (इक्कीस) ओडिशा ग्राम्य बैंक (अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 21 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सीएच/एचआरडी/831/2024-25 (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (बाईस) पश्चिम बंग ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीबीजीबी/एचओ/सीएचएम/पीएडी/300/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तेईस) प्रथमा यूपी ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. पीयूपीजीबी.1/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चौबीस) पंजाब ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचओ :एचआरडी:2024/3357 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पच्चीस) राजस्थान मरुधारा ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आरएमजीबी/एसआर संशोधन/10/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छब्बीस) सप्तगिरि ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 12 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. एचओ/एचआरएम/ डीओपी-जीओआई /84/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1476/18/24]

(सत्ताईस) सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 10 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचओ/एचआरडीडी/2024/1891 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(अठ्ठाईस) सौराष्ट्र ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एसजीबी/एचओ/पीईआर/19638/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(उनतीस) तमिलनाडु ग्राम बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 13 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या टीएनजीबी/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीस) तेलंगाना ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 21 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या टीजीबी सेवा विनियम संशोधन 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (इकतीस) त्रिपुरा ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 9 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या टीजीबी.1/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (बत्तीस) उत्कल ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीईआर/242 में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या पीईआर/1733 में प्रकाशित उसका एक शुद्धिपत्र ।
- (तैंतीस) उत्तरबंग क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. यूबीकेजीबी.1/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1477/18/24]

- (चौंतीस) उत्तर बिहार ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचओ/एचआरडी/17/24-25/1151 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (पैंतीस) उत्तराखंड ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या यूजीबी/एचओ/2024-25/पीईआर/661 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (छत्तीस) विदर्भ कोंकण ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 11 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र

में अधिसूचना संख्या वीकेजीबी/एचओ/एचआरडी/एमआरएस/2024-25/25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(सैंतीस) आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 24 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. एपीजीवीबी-पीआर-संशोधन-2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(अड़तीस) आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या 1020/एपीजीबी/पीएचआरडी/डीएफएस/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(उनतालीस) अरुणाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 28 अक्तूबर , 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एपीआरबी/जीएन/142/3936 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(चालीस) आर्यावर्त बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 21 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आर्यावर्त बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(इकतालीस) असम ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 14 अक्तूबर , 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एजीवीबी/पीईआर/ईएसटीटी-बी/08/03/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1478/18/24]

- (बयालीस) बंगीय ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 21 अक्तूबर , 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या बीजीवीबी/एचओ/एचआर/5700/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (तैंतालीस) बड़ौदा गुजरात ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी और कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 10 अक्तूबर , 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. बीजीजीबी/एचओ/एचआरएम/06/1763 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (चवालीस) बड़ौदा राजस्थान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 10 अक्तूबर , 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचआरएम/एचओ/2024-25/252 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (पैंतालीस) बड़ौदा यूपी बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर , 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. बीयूपीबी/24-25/158 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (छियालीस) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 18 अक्तूबर , 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सीआरजीबी/एचओ/एचआर/1161/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।
- (सैंतालीस) दक्षिण बिहार ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 8 अक्तूबर , 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या डीबीजीबी/2/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(अड़तालीस) एलाक्वाई देहाती बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या ईडीबी/714/संशोधित पेंशन विनियम, 2018 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(उनचास) हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 23 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचपीजीबी/एचओ/एचआरडी/2024/पीईएन-1 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1479/18/24]

(पचास) जेएंडके ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 14 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जेकेजीबी/एचओ/एचआरडीडी/2024-25/4359 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(इक्यावन) झारखंड राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 6 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जेआरजीबी/पेंशन (संशोधन)/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बावन) कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 6 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या 8/4/2024-आरआरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तिरपन) कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या केवीजीबी/पेंशन विनियम/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (चौवन) केरल ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या केजीबी पेंशन विनियम (संशोधन)/1/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पचपन) मध्य प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 14 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. एमपीजीबी/एचओ/एचआरडी/2042/पेंशन (संशोधन)/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छप्पन) मध्यांचल ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या कार्मिक (पेंशन)/डीकेएम/24-25/57 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सत्तावन) महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 5 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. 8/20/2010-आरआरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1480/18/24]
- (अठ्ठावन) मणिपुर ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 28 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. एमआरबी/ईपीआर/2/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (उनसठ) मेघालय ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. एमईजीआरआरबी/पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (साठ) मिजोरम ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जीजेडटी-एमआरबी/पीएसएन-एएमएम/2024-25/01 विनियम, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (इकसठ) नागालैंड ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एनआरबी/पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (बासठ) पश्चिम बंग ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 17 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. पीबीजीबी/एचओ/सीएचएम/पीएडी/301/2024-25, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तिरसठ) प्रथमा यूपी ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 10 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. पीयूपीजीबी 2/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चौसठ) पंजाब ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 10 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.स. एचओ:एचआरडी: 2024/4363 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1481/18/24]

- (पैंसठ) राजस्थान मरुधारा ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आरएमजीबी/पीआर संशोधन/19/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (छियासठ) सप्तगिरी ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचओ/एचआरएम/डीओपी-जीओआई/86//2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सड़सठ) सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 14 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचओ/एचआरडीडी/2024/2016 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (अड़सठ) सौराष्ट्र ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 21 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एसजीबी/एचओ/पीईआर/20282/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (उनहत्तर) तमिलनाडु ग्राम बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या टीएनजीबी/पेंशन(संशोधन)/041024/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सत्तर) तेलंगाना ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 01 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या तेलंगाना ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन विनियम, 2018 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (इकहत्तर) त्रिपुरा ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 28 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. टीजीबी.1/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (बहत्तर) उत्कल ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीईआर/252 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तिहत्तर) उत्तर बंग क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. यूबीकेजीबी.2/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चौहत्तर) उत्तर बंग क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 18 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचओ/टीबीसी/17/2024-25/646 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पिचहत्तर) उत्तराखंड ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 24 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. यूजीबी/एचओ/2024-52/पीईआर/1133 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छिहत्तर) विदर्भ कोंकण ग्रामीण बैंक (कर्मचारी) पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 01 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या वीकेजीबी/पेंशन (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1482/18/24]

- (6) बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 19 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. एचओ/एचआरएम/116/2714 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या बीओआई/एचओ/एचआर/आईआर/एमकेबी/एल-324(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. एएक्स1/एसटी/ओएसआर/119/2024-25 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) इंडियन बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. आईबी/जी-10/1/2024-25(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पाँच) इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. एचआरएमडी/एसयूपी/177/01/2024-25(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) केनरा बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचआरडब्ल्यू पीएम 6114 2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सीओ/एचसीएम/आईआरपी/2024-25/295 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (आठ) यूको बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एचओ/ईएसटी/2024-25/570 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (नौ) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. एचआरडीडी/पीओएल/ओएसआर(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दस) पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा. सं. पीएसबी/एचआरडी/ओएसआर/2024-25/01 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (ग्यारह) यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (अधिकारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सीओ/ईआरडी/पीडी/798/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1483/18/24]

- (7) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के अंतर्गत माल और सेवा कर अपीलीय अधिकरण (समूह 'ग' कर्मचारियों की भर्ती, वेतन तथा सेवा के अन्य निबंधन और शर्तों) नियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 21 जून, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 340(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (8) उपरोक्त (7) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1484/18/24]

(9) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 38 की उप-धारा (2) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि.743(अ) जो दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, और जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 30 जून, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 496(अ) का निरसन किया गया है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क (संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 745(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1485/18/24]

(10) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 744(अ) जो दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 30 जून, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 500(अ) का निरसन किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1486/18/24]

(11) केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 166 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ. 5063(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3048(अ) और दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 2024 की अधिसूचना

संख्या का.आ. 5128(अ) में प्रकाशित उसके शुद्धिपत्र में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

- (दो) का.आ. 3048(अ) जो दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, जिसके द्वारा सीजीएसटी अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 109 की उप-धारा (1), (3) और (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए (एक) 1.9.2023 से माल और सेवा कर अपीलीय अधिकरण (जीएसटीएटी) की स्थापना, (दो) नई दिल्ली में जीएसटीएटी की प्रधान पीठ के गठन, और (तीन) जीएसटीएटी की कई राज्य पीठ के गठन को अधिसूचित किया गया है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (तीन) सा.का.नि. 729(अ) जो दिनांक 25 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 19 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 02/2017-केंद्रीय कर में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (चार) का.आ 5091(अ) जो दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था जिसका आशय डीजीजीआई द्वारा जारी कारण बताओ नोटिस के लिए समान न्यायनिर्णयन प्राधिकारी नियुक्त करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (पांच) सा.का.नि.735(अ) जो दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 2024 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय मणिपुर राज्य में व्यापार का प्रधान स्थान पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों के लिए अक्टूबर, 2024 के माह के लिए फॉर्म जीएसटीआर-3ख प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तारीख बढ़ाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1487/18/24]

- (12) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.749(अ) जो दिनांक 04 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा दिनांक 05 दिसम्बर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 751(अ) में प्रकाशित उसके शुद्धिपत्र जिनका आशय अधिसूचना की तारीख से 06 माह की अवधि के लिए चीन जनवादी गणराज्य तथा वियतनाम से “टेक्सचर्ड टेम्पर्ड कोटेड तथा अनकोटेड ग्लास” के आयात पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1488/18/24]

- (13) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 296 के अंतर्गत आयकर (दसवां संशोधन) नियम, 2024, जो 29 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या 739(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1489/18/24]

- (14) सामान्य बीमा कारबार राष्ट्रीयकरण अधिनियम, 1972 के अध्याय-पांच के खंड 17 के अंतर्गत सामान्य बीमा (अधिकारियों के वेतनमानों और सेवा की अन्य शर्तों का युक्तिकरण) संशोधन योजना, 2024 जो दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 5257 में प्रकाशित हुई थी, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1490 /18/24]

- (15) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151(1) के अंतर्गत मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन - संघ सरकार (वाणिज्य)- वर्ष 2024 का

प्रतिवेदन संख्या 12 (अनुपालन लेखापरीक्षा टिप्पणियां) की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1491/18/24]

- (16) (एक) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1492/18/24]

- (17) वर्ष 2023-2024 के लिए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा की गई समेकित समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1493/18/24]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 353(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 29th January, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 489(E) dated 1st May, 2003, issued under sub-section (1) and (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1494/18/24]

- (3) A copy of the State Pollution Control Board (Manner of Nomination and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman) Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.727(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2024 under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1495/18/24]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Govind Ballabh Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Govind Ballabh Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1496/18/24]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):** Sir, I beg to lay on the
Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Central University of Jharkhand (Addition) Statutes, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. CUJ/Statute/II/2010/Part/II in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2024 under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1497/18/24]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985:-
 - (i) Notification No. PU/LC/Amendments/2023-24/F.No.39-12/2023-CU-I published in Gazette of India dated 5th December, 2023, making certain amendments, mentioned therein, to Statute 1 of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985.
 - (ii) Notification No. F.39-4/2019-CU I dated 03.02.2021 published in Gazette of India dated 23rd November, 2021, making certain amendments, mentioned therein, to Statutes of the Pondicherry University Act 1985.
 - (iii) The Pondicherry University (Amendment) Statutes 2021 published in Notification No. F.No.F.39-4/2019-CUI/dated 03.02.2021 in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2021.
 - (iv) The Pondicherry University (Amendment) Statutes 2019 published in Notification No. F.No.39-4/2019-CU-I dated 6.12.2019 in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2022.

- (3) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at Item No. (ii to iv) of (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1497A/18/24]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1498/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2023-2024, together with audit report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1499/18/24]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with audited accounts.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1500/18/24]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023 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 1501/18/24]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shastri Indo Canadian Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2020-2021, alongwith audited accounts
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shastri Indo Canadian Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2020-2021.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1502/18/24]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Bhopal, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Bhopal, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1503/18/24]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1504/18/24]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1505/18/24]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Northern Region, Kanpur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Northern Region, Kanpur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1506/18/24]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Raipur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith audited accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Raipur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1507/18/24]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Audit Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, together with audit report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1508/18/24]

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।
- (2) 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के कार्यकरण और प्रशासन के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1509/18/24]

12.02½hrs**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**5th and 6th Reports

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Sir, I beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution: -

- (1) Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).
- (2) Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर, 9 श्री बसवराज बोम्मई – उपस्थित नहीं।
श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी।

12.03 hrs**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND
SKILL DEVELOPMENT**1st to 3rd Reports

श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी (धेन्कानल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रम, वस्त्र और कौशल विकास संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में पहला प्रतिवेदन।
 - (2) वस्त्र मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में दूसरा प्रतिवेदन।
 - (3) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में तीसरा प्रतिवेदन।
-

12.03½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(i) 1st to 5th Reports

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): Sir, I beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2024-25):-

- (1) First Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty Sixth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Insecticides & Pesticides — promotion and development including safe usage — licensing regime for insecticides' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
- (2) Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fiftieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Promotion of Medical Device Industry' pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of

Chemicals and Fertilizers.

- (3) Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers.
- (4) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.
- (5) Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

(ii) Statements

SHRI KIRTI AZAD : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Six Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2024-25):-

- (1) Action Taken Statement on Forty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-ninth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'NANO fertilizers for sustainable crop production and maintaining soil health' of the Department of Fertilizers.
- (2) Action Taken Statement on Forty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee

contained in their Fortieth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Department of Fertilizers'.

- (3) Action Taken Statement on Fifty-first Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-first Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals'.
- (4) Action Taken Statement on Forty- Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty- Second Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24)' of the Department of Pharmaceuticals.
- (5) Action Taken Statement on Fifty-second Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-third Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Planning for fertilizers production and import policy on fertilizers including GST and import duty thereon' of the Department of Fertilizers.
- (6) Action Taken Statement on Forty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fourth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Fertilizers Subsidy Policy and Pricing Matters including need to continue Urea

Subsidy Scheme' of the Department of Fertilizers.

12.04½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL
Statements

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Sir, I beg to lay the following Final Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel:-

- (1) Thirty-second Report (17th Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-eighth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' relating to the Ministry of Steel.
- (2) Thirty-third Report (17th Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-ninth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' relating to the Ministry of Mines.
- (3) Thirty-fourth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Thirtieth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23)' relating to the Ministry of Coal.
- (4) Thirty-fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on

the observations/recommendations contained in Thirty First Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Development of Aluminum and Copper Industries in the Country' relating to the Ministry of Mines.

- (5) Forty-first Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Skill Development in Steel Sector' relating to the Ministry of Steel.
- (6) Forty-second Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Import of Coal –Trends and Issue of Self Reliance' relating to the Ministry of Coal.
- (7) Forty-third Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24)' relating to the Ministry of Coal.
- (8) Forty-fourth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24)' relating to the Ministry of Mines.

- (9) Forty-fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24)' relating to the Ministry of Steel.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : शून्य काल के दौरान लोक महत्व के अविलम्बनीय विषय को मैं उठाने की अनुमति दे रहा हूँ। मुझे आशा है कि सदन सहयोग करेगा। हम दो-दो मिनट में अपनी बात कहें। काफी दिनों से शून्य काल नहीं हुआ है और कई माननीय सदस्यों का आग्रह है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : सर, तीन मिनट की व्यवस्था है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नो।

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : अध्यक्ष जी, संविधान के डिस्कशन की चर्चा में राज्य सभा के एक सांसद का नाम गलत ढंग से लिया गया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप एक मिनट बैठिये। आप दो बजे के बाद अपना विषय उठाना, शून्य काल में नहीं।

मेरा आग्रह है कि आप शून्य काल में दो मिनट में अपनी बात कहें। जो विषय दिए हैं, उस विषय पर अपनी बात रखें। हम शून्य काल व्यवस्थित तरीके से चलाना चाहते हैं।

कई माननीय सदस्य नए हैं, जो अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के विषयों को उठाना चाहते हैं। मुझे आशा है कि आप सब चेयर को सहयोग करेंगे।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल जी।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलना का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता की तरफ से आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, बालोतरा में सोलर, विंड और थर्मल प्लांटों के माध्यम से देश में सबसे ज्यादा बिजली का उत्पादन होता है। लेकिन 'दीये तले अंधेरा वाली' कहावत सिद्ध हो रही है। लोगों को घरेलू एवं कृषि कार्य हेतु पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली नसीब नहीं हो पाती है, जिससे किसानों को रबी की बुवाई करने में देरी हो रही है। नहरी क्षेत्र में भी बिजली की गम्भीर समस्या है। फव्वारा पद्धति से डिगियों के माध्यम से, लाइट नहीं मिलने की वजह से, किसान अपनी बुवाई नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। किसानों को मात्र दो-तीन घंटे बिजली मिलती है और वह भी कम वोल्टेज होने की वजह से, उनकी मोटरें जल जाती हैं, जिससे किसानों का उसकी रिपेयरिंग के लिए बहुत खर्चा आता है। ट्रांसफार्मर जलने के बाद महीनों भर उनको रिप्लेसमेंट नहीं किए जाते हैं और लाइनें फॉल्ट हो जाती हैं तो किसानों को दफ्तरों में चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। एफआरडी टीम सही ढंग से काम नहीं करती हैं। पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली नहीं मिलने के कारण उपज ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठिये।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : मेरी आपके माध्यम से मांग है कि किसानों को समय पर पूरी बिजली मिले। आरडीएसएस स्कीम के तहत जो जीएसएस बन रहे हैं, उनको तुरंत प्रभाव से बनाया जाए। किसानों को पूरी बिजली मिले, इसके लिए फीडरों को दुरुस्त किया जाए। ट्रांसफार्मर नए लगाये जाए और नए जीएसएस बनाए, ताकि किसानों को घरेलू बिजली और एग्रीकल्चर के लिए बिजली समय पर मिलती रहे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज आप बैठिये।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : करीब 75 हजार लोग आज भी अंधेरे के अंदर हैं और उनको नए कनेक्शन दिए जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप पहली बार चुनकर आए हैं। कई विषय राज्यों के रहते हैं। हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि हम जो केन्द्र के विषय हैं, उनको सामान्य रूप से उठाएं। अगर राज्य-केन्द्र के विषय हों तो आप उठा सकते हैं। आपको यह प्रयास करना चाहिए।

श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Hon. Speaker, Sir, once in a while, my name is coming in the draw of lots. Since only 20 Members are successful, kindly allow some more time to at least those who figure in the list.

Sir, I thank you very much for affording me this opportunity to raise the issue of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. I draw the attention of the Labour Minister, through you, to the grave irregularity and injustice shown to the poor workers of this country. I have been fighting this cause since 2014. Several representations, interventions and submissions were made in this House, but unfortunately, nothing positive is coming from the Labour Ministry.

On 04.11.2022, the Supreme Court gave a full-fledged judgement by virtue of which the employees are entitled to receive a higher pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme. Even after the lapse of two years, so far one per cent of the total persons, who have given the applications, has got higher pension in the State of Kerala. As per the media reports, only two per cent people have got higher pension. The total number of applications already submitted till August 7, 2024 is 17,48,775.

The EPFO has given higher pension only to 8,401 people. Kindly see that even after two years of the Supreme Court judgement, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is taking a very negative attitude towards the workers, and not

giving higher pension. So, my submission is higher pension has to be given at the earliest.

Also, regarding the calculation of pension, a new method of calculation has been taken into account, that is, *pro rata* basis of allocation. It has been divided into two parts, that is, pension before 01.09.2014 and pension after 01.09.2014. It is against the Act; it is against the scheme; and it is against all norms. So, that has to be reconsidered.

The final point is regarding the minimum pension. In the 16th Lok Sabha, I had given a Private Member Resolution. The whole House had unanimously consented to it and a recommendation has already been given. So far, the minimum pension has not been increased. So, I request for the enhancement of the minimum pension. These three issues have to be considered.

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह (इलाहाबाद) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान जैन समुदाय के पवित्र पूजा स्थल गिरनार पर्वत की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

जैन समाज अति अल्पसंख्यक है। जैन समाज का हमेशा से ही राष्ट्र-निर्माण में अहम योगदान रहा है। जैन धर्म के अनुयायियों पर किस न किसी रूप से प्रहार किया जाता रहा है। गिरनार पर्वत की पाँचवीं टॉप, जो जैन धर्म के 22वें तीर्थंकर भगवान नेमिनाथ की मोक्ष स्थली है। वहाँ पर भगवान नेमिनाथ के मोक्ष कल्याणक दिवस, 13 जुलाई को जैन समाज के लोगों को निर्वाण लाडू चढ़ाने से रोका गया। भारतवर्षीय दिगम्बर जैन तीर्थ कमेटी के सदस्यों ने बताया कि पूजा-अर्चना की सामग्री-बादाम आदि भी रोकी जा रही है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से, सरकार से पुरजोर अपील करता हूँ कि जैन समुदाय के धर्म तीर्थ और संस्कृति को संरक्षित और सुरक्षित करने के लिए जैन बोर्ड की स्थापना की जाए।

धन्यवाद।

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी (गिरिडीह) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, झारखण्ड राज्य में पाँच जनजातियों की क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं- संथाली, कुडुक, मुंडारी, हो, खड़िया, कुड़माली, खोरठा, पचपरगनिया और नागपुरी बोली जाती हैं। इनमें से सिर्फ संथाली भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया गया है। जबकि आठ अन्य जनजातीय और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। किन कारणों से इन भाषाओं को छोड़ा गया है? भारतीय भाषा संस्थान द्वारा इन पर क्या शोध हुआ है? राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के तहत इन भाषाओं को कैसे बढ़ावा देने की योजना है?

मैं आपके माध्यम से, सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि कुड़माली भाषा झारखण्ड, बंगाल, असम और ओडिशा राज्यों में लगभग 3 करोड़ कुड़मी और अन्य समुदायों द्वारा बोली जाती है। आगामी जनगणना भाषा कॉलम में कुड़माली भाषा के स्थान पर कुड़माली थार को रखा गया जबकि कुड़माली भाषा को अन्य रूप में रखा गया है। कुड़माली भाषा झारखण्ड राज्य की द्वितीय राजभाषा के रूप में भी दर्ज है। कुड़माली भाषा का पठन-पाठन झारखण्ड और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों के दो विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा भी कराया जाता है।

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी (सोनीपत) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय परिवहन मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जींद-पानीपत रोड का निर्माण कार्य लगभग 15 वर्षों से लंबित है। वहाँ डबल इंजन की सरकार है। मैंने पहले भी इसके लिए रिक्वेस्ट किया था, जिसका जवाब मिला था। माननीय गडकरी जी की नज़रों से वह रोड कैसे बच गया, क्योंकि वह रोड भी एन.एच. है। उसका कारण यह बताया गया कि हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा रोड के किनारे के पेड़ों की कटाई नहीं करायी गयी है।

आपके माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा पुनः आग्रह है कि जींद-पानीपत रोड, जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रोड है, यह हरियाणा के मध्य भाग को जोड़ने वाला रोड है, इसके बारे में आप सब जानते हैं, इसलिए उस रोड के निर्माण कार्य को पूरा कराया जाए।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरी एक और अपील है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सतपाल जी, ऐसे नहीं होता है, आप सिर्फ अपना विषय रखा कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी जी – आप बोलिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी (बस्ती) : मान्यवर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों के हित के लिए वर्ष 1978 में दो जिलों के लिए सरयू परियोजना शुरू की गई थी । वर्ष 1982 में इसे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के दस जिलों में लागू करने का काम किया गया था और 'राष्ट्रीय सरयू परियोजना' के नाम से शुरू किया गया था ।

मान्यवर, लगभग दस हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से यह सात हजार किलोमीटर की यह नहर बनी हुई है । 11 दिसंबर, 2021 को इस देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बलरामपुर में पहुंचकर इस नहर को राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया था ।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले हैं, जैसे बहराइच, गोंडा, बलरामपुर, श्रावस्ती, बस्ती, संत कबीर नगर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, गोरखपुर, महाराजगंज, ऐसी जगहों पर जब पानी जाता है, तो नहर की कटान होती है । किसानों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन में जलभराव हो जाता है । चाहे रबी की फसल हो, चाहे धान की रोपाई का समय हो, किसान अपनी फसल कर नहीं पाता है ।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत की सरकार के जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि वे पुनः इसका सर्वे कराकर जो मेन नहर है, उसको पक्का करने का काम करने का कष्ट करें । बहुत से किसानों का अभी मुआवजा बाकी है, उसे देने का काम भी सरकार करे ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

धन्यवाद ।

12.18 hrs(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे शून्य काल में अपना विषय रखने का मौका दिया ।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करती हूं, जिन्होंने हमारे साबरकांठा और अरवल्ली जिलों से गुजरने वाले शामलाजी-चिरोडा नेशनल हाईवे के कार्य को पूर्ण करने के लिए 454 करोड़ रुपए जैसी भारी धनराशि आवंटित की है ।

मैं इसके लिए हृदय से उनका आभार व्यक्त करती हूं । इसी के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं कि वर्तमान में यह कार्य बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है, लेकिन मुझे जनता और हिम्मत नगर की नगर पालिका की जनता से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है कि हाईवे नंबर – 48, जो हिम्मत नगर की नगर पालिका से गुजरता है, उसके कारण पीने के पानी की पाइप लाइन, गटर लाइन और गैस लाइन को बार-बार तोड़ना पड़ता है, जिससे सरकार के पैसों का अपव्यय होता है ।

अतः वर्तमान में जारी इस कार्य के दौरान इन सभी भूमिगत पाइपलाइनों की उचित व्यवस्था की जाए, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है । इसके अतिरिक्त जिले से गुजरने वाले हाईवे पर प्रांतिज तालुका के रसूलपुर गांव का अंडरपास स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ है । इसके कारण आसपास के चार-पांच हजार लोगों एवं किसानों को आवागमन में असुविधा होती है । इसके अलावा हिम्मत नगर तालुका के पिपलोदी और भिलोड़ा तालुका के गडादर कंपा के पास अंडरपास नहीं होने के कारण आम जनता को कठिन परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है । इसलिए, इन तीनों स्थानों पर अंडरपासेज स्वीकृत किए जाएं।

इसके अलावा हाईवे पर स्थित सभी पुलों के आसपास सर्विस-रोड्स बारिश के कारण बारंबार टूट जाती हैं । इसलिए, इसे आरसीसी तकनीक से बनाया जाए, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है । धन्यवाद ।

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : महोदया, आज हमारे लिए बहुत गर्व का दिवस है। आज ही के दिन 16 दिसम्बर, 1971 में हमने पाकिस्तान पर जीत पाई थी और बांग्लादेश का निर्माण

किया था। पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने यह संभव कर दिखाया था। आज दुर्भाग्य देखिए कि हालात बदल गए हैं। बांग्लादेश के हिंदुओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। बांग्लादेश में हिंदू मंदिरों और धार्मिक स्थलों पर हमले बढ़ रहे हैं। बांग्लादेशी सनातनी समुदाय को डर है कि वहां की कट्टरपंथी सरकार किसी भी स्तर तक गिर सकती है। मंदिरों में मूर्तियां जलाई जा रही हैं। हिंदू परिवारों की सम्पत्तियों को नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है। उनकी धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता पर हमला हो रहा है। यह न केवल मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन है बल्कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश के साथ हमारे ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों पर प्रश्न भी उठाता है। भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी यह सुनिश्चित करने की है कि बांग्लादेश हो या विश्व का कोई भी देश हो, वहां हिंदू सुरक्षित रहें और सम्मानित जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

महोदया, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान की जेल में बंद कुलभूषण यादव का मामला हर भारतीय के लिए चिंता का विषय है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के आदेश के बावजूद पाकिस्तान ने उनके प्रति न्याय का उपहास किया है। यह न केवल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून का उल्लंघन है बल्कि मानवता के खिलाफ अपराध भी है। मेरा सवाल है कि क्या सरकार बांग्लादेश में हिंदुओं की सुरक्षा के लिए बांग्लादेश सरकार से विशेष वार्ता करने की योजना बना रही है? पाकिस्तान की जेल में बंद कुलभूषण यादव की सुरक्षित वापसी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाया है? मैं दो वाक्य बोलकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा -

“चुप रहो तो पत्थर, बोलो तो बगावत, यह कैसा समय है।

यह कैसी बांग्लादेश और पाकिस्तान की सियासत है

मोदी जी इस चक्रव्यूह को कब तोड़ेंगे।”

***SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER (SANGRUR):** I thank you, Ma'am Chairperson that you have given me the opportunity to speak on an important matter of Urgent Public Importance. Sports have played a vital role and have a glorious history in Punjab. Many players from Punjab have set records that have not yet been broken.

Ma'am, Balbir Singh Sr. had scored 5 goals in hockey in Olympic games final. Udham Singh ji won 3 gold medals and one silver medal in Olympics. The first individual Olympic Gold medal was won by Abhinav Bindra ji from Punjab.

Ma'am Chairperson, there is a scheme of 'Khelo India' of Central Government. But Punjab is granted a paltry sum under this Scheme. We have given wonderful players to the country in Olympic games and Asian games. Out of over 650 players in Indian contingent, over 50 players belonged to Punjab and over 20 players had won medals for the country. It is 20% of total medals won by the country. In Olympics too, our hockey team won a medal. However, adequate funds have not been granted to Punjab.

We in Punjab have only 2% population of the total population of India. However, we bring 20% medals for the country. More money is allocated to other States. These States do not provide any medal to the country. Gujarat was given over Rs.400 crore. UP was provided over Rs.400 crore.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

So, I urge upon the Government that funds should be allocated to States for sports on the basis of their performance so that such States can perform much better in future.

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): Madam, I would like to bring to your attention several railway developmental issues in my Parliamentary constituency.

Firstly, establishing a third railway line between Renigunta and Gudur is essential to ease the current congestion in the railway traffic. There is a dire need for early completion of the Pudi-Yerpedu railway line. I would also like to request the hon. Minister to restore the train stoppages at Vendodu, Naidupeta, and Sullurupeta, which were suspended after COVID-19 came.

Additionally, the widening of the underpass near Ambedkar Nagar in Gudur is very essential to decrease the traffic bottlenecks in Gudur town.

Thirdly, introduction of a Vande Bharat sleeper train between Tirupati and Visakhapatnam is very much needed for pilgrim traffic. Moreover, the new train services connecting Tirupati with Varanasi and Ayodhya will meet the rising demand of pilgrims.

Lastly, regular MEMU services connecting Tirupati, Nellore and Kadapa are much needed. This is because there are seven industrial SEZs. So, it will be very helpful for my Parliamentary constituency.

Thank you, Madam.

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : जय श्री राम!

माननीय सभापति महोदया, जहां मैंने अपने जीवन के 50 साल गुजारे हैं, उसके बारे में, यानी फिल्म एण्ड टीवी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में सदन के सामने कुछ हार्ड फैक्ट्स रखना चाहता हूं।

इस इंडस्ट्री में जो नींव के पत्थर होते हैं, वे छोटे और मंझोले कर्मचारी होते हैं, टेक्निशियन्स और छोटे कलाकार होते हैं। इन कलाकारों और श्रमिकों का बहुत शोषण होता है। वहां जो कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स होते हैं, वे अधिकतर फिल्म निर्माताओं और निर्देशकों के पक्ष में होते हैं। इन पर भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार के श्रम कानून लागू होने चाहिए। इन्हें सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, जैसे काम के निर्धारित घंटे, फायर सेफ्टी, इलेक्ट्रिकल मिसहैप से बचने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। निर्धारित समय के पश्चात् इनके लिए ओवरटाइम की व्यवस्था होना चाहिए। श्रम कानून के अनुसार इनके लिए अवकाश, महिला कामगारों को प्रसूति अवकाश, चिकित्सा सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। अपने जीवन के संध्या काल में जब इन कर्मियों की आय का कोई साधन नहीं रहता, उस समय सभी सरकारी कानूनों के अन्तर्गत इन्हें सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, जैसे प्रोविडेंट फंड, ग्रेच्युटी, श्रमिक अस्पताल की सुविधा इत्यादि। इन लोगों के लिए एक स्टैंडर्ड कॉन्ट्रैक्ट तैयार होना चाहिए और निर्माताओं के लिए उस कॉन्ट्रैक्ट को साइन करना आवश्यक बना दिया जाए।

महोदया, छोटे कलाकार फिल्म निर्माण के बहुत अनिवार्य अंग होते हैं। मेरा माननीय आई. एण्ड बी. मिनिस्टर और श्रम मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि दोनों मंत्रालयों को मिलकर उनके द्वारा एक कमेटी का गठन किया जाए, जो इन वर्कर्स को वे सभी सुविधाएं दिला सके, जो किसी भी दूसरी इंडस्ट्री के वर्कर्स को मिलती हैं।

जय श्री राम!

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) : सभापति महोदया, मैं जिस लोकसभा संसदीय क्षेत्र के लोगों का यहां प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहा हूं, वह देश का और ओडिशा का एक सबसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र बारगढ़, पदमपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र है।

महोदया, मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को और देश के रेल मंत्री अश्विनी वैष्णव जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। कई सालों से वहां कई सरकारें आईं और कई सरकारें गयीं, पर वहां के लोगों की बरगढ़-नुआपाड़ा रेल परियोजना की जो मांग थी, वह पूरी नहीं हो पा रही थी। मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं अश्विनी वैष्णव जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के सबसे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में 2,926 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 138 किलोमीटर की बरगढ़-नुआपाड़ा रेल लाइन को सैंक्शन किया है।

महोदया, यह परियोजना पश्चिमी ओडिशा के लिए एक मील का पत्थर साबित होगी। इसके साथ ही यह परियोजना वहां रोजगार-सृजन में भी अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देगी। इसलिए मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया को शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य में कोई भी विलम्ब न हो और इसे समय-सीमा में अच्छे तरीके से पूरा किया जाए, ताकि उस क्षेत्र के लोग शीघ्र ही इस परियोजना का लाभ उठा सकें।

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : मैडम चेयरमैन, यह सबजेक्ट सभी से ताल्लुक रखता है, वह है एमपीलैड्स फंड। मैडम, यह वर्ष 1993 में शुरू हुआ और पांच लाख रुपये प्रति एमपी, प्रति वर्ष दिया जाता था। उसका लाभ देख कर पांच सालों में इसको चालीस गुना बढ़ा कर दो करोड़ रुपये सालाना, हर एमपी के लिए हर क्षेत्र में कर दिया गया। मैडम, पिछले 14 सालों से पांच करोड़ रुपये से एक नया पैसा नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। पांच करोड़ रुपया जो वर्ष 2011 में बनता था, मंहगाई बढ़ गई, एम्पलॉयमेंट की दर बढ़ गयी, मैटीरियल की कॉस्ट बढ़ गयी, जीएसटी बढ़ गया। मैं एक जानकारी और शेयर करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में एक एमएलए को 40 करोड़ रुपये मिल रहे हैं, बिहार, जो सबसे गरीब प्रदेश है, वहां 24 करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं, झारखंड में तीस करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं और दिल्ली में तो 105 करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं। पंजाब में 70 करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं। यह एमएलए को दिया जा रहा है, मतलब एक एमपी सेगमेंट में है।

इस सरकार से मेरी गुजारिश होगी कि हर एरिया के डेवलपमेंट के लिए कम से कम 40 गुना नहीं तो 10-12 गुना बढ़ा कर 50-60 करोड़ रुपये प्रति एमपी, प्रति वर्ष बढ़ाया जाए और जीएसटी

कंपोनेंट को यहीं पर काट कर भेजा जाए, ताकि पूरी रकम से वहां पर काम हो सके। यह मेरी प्रार्थना है। ... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट प्रिया सरोज (मछलीशहर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान नॉर्डन रेलवे के जलालगंज रेलवे स्टेशन, जनपद जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। यह रेलवे स्टेशन अपनी श्रेणी के अन्य रेलवे स्टेशनों की तुलना में रेवन्यू के दृष्टिकोण से अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इस रेलवे स्टेशन से केराकत तहसील, मणियाऊं तहसील, पिंडरा तहसील तथा सिरकोनी जैसी अन्य जगहों से लोग आ कर ट्रेन पकड़ते हैं। पूर्व में इस स्टेशन पर वरुणा एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का ठहराव था, जो कि कोरोना काल में बंद कर दिया गया। वरुणा एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन के ठहराव के समय पर ही शटल एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन नंबर 20401 और 20402 का संचालन वाराणसी से लखनऊ तथा लखनऊ से वाराणसी के बीच में किया जा रहा है। अफसोस की बात यह है कि दोनों शटल एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनों का जलालगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराव न होने से यहां की आम जनता को अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसके अलावा रेलवे को रेवन्यू का भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करती हूँ कि शटल एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन नंबर 20401 और 20402 के ठहराव की स्वीकृति जलालगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रदान की जाए। इससे न केवल क्षेत्र की जनता को राहत मिलेगी, बल्कि रेलवे का राजस्व भी बढ़ेगा और क्षेत्र का समग्र विकास होगा।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : सभापति महोदया, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बिहार के सुपौल जिले के अंतर्गत राघोपुर प्रखंड के सिमराही बाजार के मध्य होते हुए उत्तर से दक्षिण एनएच 106 - बीरपुर से बीहपुर तथा पूरब से पश्चिम 4 लेन एनएच 57 (वर्तमान में एन. एच 27) जाती है। उक्त सड़क के सिमराही चौराहे पर बराबर दुर्घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं एवं आवागमन भी बाधित रहता है तथा जान-माल की भी काफी क्षति होती है।

अतः जनहित में सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन मंत्री जी से मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि उक्त चौराहे पर रोड ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण किया जाय।

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR): Madam Chairperson, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Madam, I want to draw the attention of the House to an important point, which is the requirement of a railway line through my constituency Perambalur in Tamil Nadu. The advantages have been explained time and again on the need for the railway line which is the only non-railway region in Tamil Nadu. All the other sectors have a railway line within a 40-kilometre radius. But this railway line of approximately 160 kilometres can help the nation to grow in two ways. It has the largest non-leather footwear factory in the county. 50000 people are going to be employed in that factory.

Second, the largest amount of maize production in the country happens in Perambalur, Madam, which is about five lakh metric tons. Now, a connecting railwayline will help people to go to the factory and also improve agricultural productivity thereby increasing the contribution to the national growth.

I urge, through you Madam, the Railway Minister to please expedite this project for the growth of the nation.

Thank you, Madam.

***SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR):** Hon'ble Madam Chairperson, thank you, I want to raise an important issue related to my city Solapur. A parallel water pipeline work has been pending for the last many years in Solapur. So, the water supply is irregular and only a few days a week, it is being

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

supplied. Hon'ble Nitin Gadkariji and Chief Minister of Maharashtra both are very good friends and they should sit together to resolve this problem. This work has been still pending just because of the issues of compensation for land acquisition. The authority had approved it few years back, but it is still incomplete as the appropriate compensation must be given to the farmers for their lands. Today, Ujani Dam is full, but the people of Solapur are deprived of drinking water. Potable water is being supplied only once or twice a week. So, the NHA and State Government should sit together and solve this issue with mutual co-operation. They keep-on making tall promises during election campaign but it is still unfulfilled. Water in the adjoining villages like Vibidar, Kolekati, Savaleshwar, Karamba is highly polluted because the adulterated chemical water is being discharged by MIDC, Chincholi. The ground water is highly polluted in this area and people cannot do farming. So, the Central Government should find a solution to this problem immediately. We have demanded for textile park in Solapur city many times. But Hon'ble Prime Minister has not fulfilled his promise. Hence, the Central Government should develop a textile park in Solapur as early as possible. Thank you.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Thank you, Madam.

The Places of Worship Act, 1991 imposes a non-derogable obligation towards enforcing a commitment to secularism under the Constitution. The law is hence a legislative instrument designed to protect the secular feature of the Indian Constitution which is one of the basic features of the Constitution. Non-retrogression is the foundational feature of the fundamental constitutional principles

of which secularism is the core component. The Places of Worship Act is thus, a legislative intervention which preserves non-retrogradation as an essential feature of our secular values. Historical wrongs cannot be remedied by people taking the law in their own hands. In preserving the character of the Places of Worship Act, Parliament has mandated in certain terms that history in its wrongs shall not be used as an instrument to oppress the present and future.

Madam, this was said in the seven-judge constitutional bench in the Judgement of Babri Masjid Vs. Ram Mandir. I demand the Government to execute the laws made by the Parliament; its non-enforcement is a violation of Parliament's sovereignty.

Madam, 12 egregious cases have been filed against masjids and dargahs to convert or change their character which includes Baba Budangiri dargah in Karnataka; Bija Mandal masjid, Vidhisha, Madhya Pradesh; and Badruddin Shah dargah in Bhagpat. The Modi Government must give a clear answer as to his commitment to implement the defending laws in Parliament. The Modi Government must file a reply in the Supreme Court defending the law in the interest of the country and to uphold Parliament's sovereignty.

Madam, I demand that this Government does not take this country back to the era of 1800 and 1900s which was a very dark period in the history of our country.

मैडम, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि लम्हों ने खता की और सदियों ने सज़ा पाई। मैं हुकूमत से इस बात का मुतालबा करता हूँ कि ऐसी तंज़ीमों की हरगिज़ सियासी तौर पर सरपरस्ती न करें, जो इस मुल्क को कमज़ोर करना चाहते हैं। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आजमगढ़) : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश जिस समय लागू हुई थी, वह सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक पिछड़ेपन को आधार बना कर लागू हुई थी। उस समय न केवल मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश लागू हुई, बल्कि उन्होंने पिछड़ों के लिए बहुत सारी संस्तुतियाँ दी।

सभापति जी, मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश, इसी सदन के पारित किए हुए कानून और तमाम चीजों की धज्जियाँ उड़ाते हुए, वर्ष 2014 से लेकर अब तक देश के तकरीबन 150 आईएस अधिकारी जो अपनी मेधा, प्रतिभा और मेहनत से यूपीएससी की परीक्षा में सफल हुए थे, उस परीक्षा की सफलता के बावजूद उन्हें नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं मिल रहा है।

सभापति जी, मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश के बाद वर्ष 1993 में डीओपीटी ने कार्यालय ज्ञापन जारी किया। जिस कार्यालय ज्ञापन के माध्यम से कहा गया कि अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी चयनित हो रहा है तो उसके माता-पिता की जो वेतन की आय है, जो कृषि की आय है, वह क्रीमी लेयर की कैटेगरी में काउंट नहीं होगी।

वर्ष 1914 से लेकर आज तक शैक्षणिक आय, वेतन की आय, कृषि की आय को जोड़कर डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा चयनित अभ्यर्थी सड़कों पर घूम रहे हैं। मद्रास हाई कोर्ट, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट, केरल हाई कोर्ट के तमाम फैसलों के बाद भी, सामाजिक न्याय अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, कानून मंत्री मेघवाल साहब यहां उपस्थित हैं, आपके मंत्रालय ने भी सिफारिश की है, लेकिन डीओपीटी मंत्रालय उसको स्वीकार नहीं कर रहा है, स्वीकार न करते हुए ...* तरीके से, सदन के पारित किए कानूनों पर भी ...* कर रहा है।

सभापति जी, आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि एक बसंत कुमार नाम का अभ्यर्थी, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की ऑडिट सर्विस में सेलेक्ट हुआ, उसी आय प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर वर्ष 2023 की परीक्षा में 47वीं रैंक पाकर आईएस की परीक्षा टॉप कर रहा था, ऐसे भी परीक्षार्थी आज सड़कों पर घूम रहे

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

हैं। देश की संसद की सर्वोच्चता है। देश के संविधान पर दो दिन तक लंबे-लंबे बखान भाजपा की ओर से किए गए। उन तमाम चीजों को नजरंदाज करके नौजवानों के साथ शोषण हो रहा है, अन्याय हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कमलजीत सहरावत जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज आप बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत (पश्चिम दिल्ली) : महोदया, मैं आपका ध्यान दिल्ली की एक गम्भीर समस्या की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ। दिल्ली का वायु प्रदूषण विशेषकर सर्दियों के दौरान एक सतत मुद्दा रहा है। कारकों के संयोजन के कारण दिल्ली का एक्यूआई अक्सर गम्भीर स्तर तक बिगड़ जाता है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में दिल्ली में जीवन की गुणवत्ता बहुत खराब हो गई है। दिल्ली की वर्तमान सरकार बढ़ते हुए वायु और जल प्रदूषण के स्तर के बारे में बिल्कुल भी चिंतित नहीं है और हर साल इस सार्वजनिक चिंता को रोकने में विफल रही है। दिल्ली में बहुत चिंताजनक स्थिति है, क्योंकि दिल्ली एनसीआर के सभी लोग जहरीली हवा के संपर्क में हैं, जिससे सभी को गम्भीर स्वास्थ्य खतरे हो रहे हैं। भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 21 जीवन की गुणवत्ता का अधिकार अर्थात् प्रदूषणमुक्त जल और वायु का अधिकार भी सुनिश्चित करता है। इसलिए अपने नागरिकों को यह अधिकार सुनिश्चित करना हमारी प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी है। दिल्ली की वर्तमान सरकार से दिल्ली की इस खतरनाक स्थिति पर काबू पाने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। दिल्ली का वायु प्रदूषण एक जटिल मुद्दा है, जिससे विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे वाहनों के उत्सर्जन को कम करना, औद्योगिक उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रित करना, निर्माण धूल का प्रबंधन, आसपास के राज्यों में पराली जलाने से रोकना, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन आदि को संबोधित करने के लिए एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है।

आदरणीय महोदया, दिल्ली की सरकार हर समस्या का समाधान सिर्फ मार्केटिंग करके करना चाहती है। इसकी वजह से आज दिल्ली में स्थिति गम्भीर है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली की हालत यह है:

'दीवारों पर लगे हैं इतने इश्तेहार
कि नजर ही नहीं आती कोई भी दरार,
झूठे वादों को सुन-सुनकर सोचते हैं हम,
काश सच में आती दिल्ली में यह बहार।'

आज दिल्ली जिस स्थिति में पहुंच गई है, मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वह इस चिंताजनक स्थिति का संज्ञान ले और इस मुद्दे का स्थायी समाधान निकाले, क्योंकि दिल्ली सरकार इसको करने में पूर्णतया विफल है।

माननीय सभापति : मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करती हूँ कि केवल एक मिनट में अपने विषय पर चर्चा करें, जिससे अधिक से अधिक सदस्य यहां अपनी बात रख सकें।

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Madam, most of the people of Kerala are working in all parts of India, and around the world. They belong to the low-income group. During the festival season only, they are going back to their motherland, Kerala. Now, there are festivals like Christmas, and New Year.

Every Keralite is facing difficulty to travel back to Kerala because of the shortage of trains. Every day, the Media of Kerala is reporting this issue only. Everybody is in a great distress. Earlier, additional special trains used to run during this festival season. But this year, there are no sufficient additional trains also. So, my request to the Government is this. The Government should sanction additional special trains for Kerala for this festival season so that people can travel

back to Kerala on the occasion of Christmas and New Year. Otherwise, the passengers who want to travel back to Kerala would be in a great turmoil. I think, the Government should look into it.

SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Madam, for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to draw the attention of this House to an urgent matter concerning the upcoming Kumbh Mela in Nashik. To accommodate millions of pilgrims and tourists, the following priorities must be addressed.

First is comprehensive infrastructure development. It includes construction and upgradation of roads, bridges, and transportation networks, including the Dwarka-Nashik Road Bridge and the Outer Ring Road. It also includes renovation of Nashik Road Railway Station and bus stands, with special trains and buses for visitors.

Secondly, as far as basic amenities for pilgrims are concerned, there should be adequate sanitation facilities, drinking water, and waste management systems. Moreover, there should be focus on establishment of healthcare centres and development of affordable accommodation facilities, including tent cities.

Third is environmental sustainability. It includes protection of the Godavari River and natural resources through eco-friendly practices.

Fourth is security and crowd management. It includes deployment of advanced crowd management systems, CCTV cameras, and sufficient security personnel.

The Kumbh Mela is a platform to position Nashik as a hub of sustainable development and cultural tourism. Immediate allocation of funds and resources is essential to ensure its smooth execution and long-term benefits for the region. Thank you.

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY): Thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to bring to your kind attention a significant issue faced by the people of Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency in Kerala. It is the only parliamentary constituency in the State that does not have a Kendriya Vidyalaya. This constituency holds strategic importance due to the presence of Cochin International Airport, which serves as a hub for numerous Central Government offices, including CISF, Coast Guard, Immigration, Customs, etc. Despite this, the region has been overlooked in terms of educational infrastructure provided by the Central Government. Furthermore, there is adequate land available in the vicinity to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya, which would cater to the educational needs of the children of Central Government employees as well as the general public.

I urge the government to consider this genuine request and take immediate steps to allocate a Kendriya Vidyalaya for Chalakudy constituency.

Thank you.

श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार (जालौन) : सभापति महोदया, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र जालौन, गरौठा, भोगनीपुर बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में आता है। यहां बुनियादी सुविधाओं की भारी कमी है। दिल्ली के लिए सीधी रेल सेवा न होने के कारण स्थानीय निवासियों को कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जनपद जालौन का जिला मुख्यालय उरई है और जनपद कानपुर देहात एवं हमीरपुर के निवासियों के

लिए भी दिल्ली तक सीधी रेल सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। दिल्ली जाने के लिए लोगों को अधिक समय और धन व्यय करना पड़ता है, जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस क्षेत्र के लिए सीधी रेल सेवा और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेनों का ठहराव अनिवार्य है जिससे यहां के लोग अपने दैनिक कार्य एवं रोजगार के लिए सीधे दिल्ली जा सकें। सीधी ट्रेन के अभाव में इस क्षेत्र के जनप्रतिनिधियों को भी आने-जाने में परेशानी होती है।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि श्रम शक्ति एक्सप्रेस 12451/12452 जो नई दिल्ली से रात्रि 11.55 पर चलकर सुबह 6.15 पर कानपुर पहुंचती है और रात्रि 11.55 पर पुनः रवाना होती है। लगभग 18 घंटे तक कानपुर में खड़ी रहती है, इस ट्रेन को जिला मुख्यालय उरई तक बढ़ा दिया जाए जिससे जालौन क्षेत्र के निवासियों को दिल्ली तक सीधी रेल सेवा का लाभ मिल सके।

छपरा एक्सप्रेस 11123/11124 वर्तमान में यह गाड़ी ग्वालियर से बरौनी तक चलती है। इस ट्रेन को ग्वालियर से बढ़ाकर नई दिल्ली तक किया जाए। जिससे क्षेत्र के निवासियों को नई दिल्ली तक सीधी ट्रेन की सुविधा मिल सके।

डॉ. लता वानखेड़े (सागर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र सागर और इससे सटे अन्य संसदीय क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूं।

मध्य प्रदेश हमारे देश के मध्य में स्थित एक ऐसा राज्य है जिसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति न केवल इसे अद्वितीय बनाती है, बल्कि इसे पूरे भारत के लिए एक रणनीति के केंद्र के रूप में स्थापित भी करती है। देश के हर कोने से मध्य प्रदेश तक पहुंच आसान है और यही कारण है कि इसे देश का हृदय स्थल कहा जाता है। अगर हम मध्य प्रदेश में विशेषकर संसदीय क्षेत्र सागर और इसके आसपास अधिक भारी उद्योग जैसे कार निर्माण, इस्पात निर्माण और अन्य निर्माण इकाइयों की स्थापना करेंगे तो यह न केवल इस क्षेत्र के विकास में मील का पत्थर साबित होगा वरन रोजगार के अवसर सृजित कर प्रतिभा पलायन को रोकने में भी कारगर सिद्ध होगा।

***SHRIMATI BAG MITALI (ARAMBAG):** Thank you for providing me the opportunity to speak. I pay my respects to Shri Shri Ramkrishna Thakur & Maa Sarada. Meghnad Saha also suggested the construction of seven barrages. But the central government failed to execute that. Hwang-Ho is known as the sorrow of China. Similarly, DVC is the sorrow of Arambag Constituency. That's why when we explain the abbreviation of DVC- we term it synonymous with drowning, floating and rinsing in water. The floodgates were opened to release lacs of Cusec water overnight, resulting in turmoil for lacs of people from the Arambag Constituency due to the sudden floods. Even their last straw was swept away in front of their eyes. They lost everything- from their agricultural land to their cattle. Why DVC didn't dredge the rivers before releasing water? Why they didn't renovate the river dams before releasing water? Immediately, they should take steps to complete the dredging and embankment process of all the rivers. How long will the people from Khanakul, Purshurah, Harinkhola, Arandi, Salehpur, Arambag, Chandrakona, Goghat remain frightened by the floods? When they need water, there is a scarcity of it. This is the season to cultivate Boro paddy, but DVC isn't releasing the water at this hour. All these Boro Paddy lands have dried up and cracked. Their untimely release of water is flooding the land. How long will their turmoil go on? Please grant me a minute to finish my subject. I am a ICDS worker. Integrated Child Development Services was launched on 2nd October, 1975. The objective was to provide nutritional care, health improvement and

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

education development to the children. It intended to create a strong foundational base for a child's mental, physical and social development. But there is still work to be done to improve the nutrition of the mother and child. The funds for nutrition is also decreasing. The Children of today are the future of tomorrow. This needs immediate consideration and increased allocation for nutrition funds. If this is not done, in future the country will be plagued by malnutrition. I would also request to increase the wages of the workers and helpers so that they can sufficiently provide for their families. No more indifference, no more duplicity, no more deprivation. Thanks again for letting me speak. Joy Bangla!

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपका बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने इतने लंबे समय से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मांग, जो समस्तीपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र की है, को उठाने का मौका दिया।

समस्तीपुर लोकसभा में दो आरओबी मुक्तापुर और भोला टॉकीज़ हैं, जो कई वर्षों से पूरे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार ने इसकी स्वीकृति दे दी है और अब इसका काम बहुत तेजी से करने की आवश्यकता है। समस्तीपुर में बहुत व्यापार के कारण जाम की समस्या रहती है। मुक्तापुर आरओबी समस्तीपुर को दरभंगा मेडिकल कॉलेज से जोड़ता है। जब यहां जाम लगता है तो मेडिकल समस्या वाले लोगों को काफी तकलीफ झेलनी पड़ती है।

मेरी मांग है कि मुक्तापुर और भोला टॉकीज़ आरओबी को जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाए। यहां के लोगों की वर्षों से मांग ही नहीं, सपना भी है, इसलिए इसे पूरा किया जाए।

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) : महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान देश के आकांक्षी जिलों में कटिहार को शामिल किया गया है, उस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2018 में जिन 112 जिलों को आकांक्षी जिलों में शामिल किया था, उनमें हमारा संसदीय क्षेत्र कटिहार भी था। इसका उद्देश्य बुनियादी ढांचों में सुधार करके वर्ष 2022 तक नया भारत बनाने का संकल्प था। इसके तहत आकांक्षी जिलों को शामिल किया गया था।

महोदया, मुझे यह कहते हुए अत्यंत खेद हो रहा है कि जुलाई, 2023 में कटिहार जिला आकांक्षी जिलों के डेल्टा रैंकिंग में अंतिम पायदान पर पहुंच गया है और यह स्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाती है कि डबल इंजन की सरकार बिहार में है, उसके बावजूद जिले को वह प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई, जिसकी उसे आवश्यकता थी। ... (व्यवधान) महोदया, मैं कंप्लीट कर रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : आकांक्षी जिले वाला विषय था। माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज बैठिए। मल्लेश बाबू जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आग्रह कर रही हूँ कि अपनी बात को एक मिनट में कम्प्लीट करें।

SHRI M. MALLESH BABU (KOLAR): Madam, I represent Kolar constituency of Karnataka. The Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway, also known as National Expressway-7, is an ambitious infrastructure project aimed at enhancing connectivity between the two key urban centres in India. As part of the Bharatmala Pariyojana initiated by the NDA Government, this four-lane expressway promises to facilitate smoother transportation and economic growth in the region. However, the project's execution has raised significant concerns among the local communities, particularly related to the adverse effects of heavy truck movements on the surrounding village and district roads.

During the construction phase of this expressway, substantial quantities of mud are being excavated from the nearby tanks and transported to the worksite through trucks. Unfortunately, the roads designated for this purpose -inter-link village roads and major district roads - were not designed to withstand the weight of such heavily laden vehicles. As a result, these roads have suffered

considerable damage, severely impacting the daily commutes of villagers and school students who rely on them for their livelihood and education.

Hence, I would request the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to take prompt action to address this pressing issue and ensure the restoration of the disrupted village connectivity roads.

श्री रामशिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, आज बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का मुझे अवसर दिया गया। आज देश में ग्राम सभा स्तर पर, ग्राम प्रधान, क्षेत्र पंचायत सदस्य, रोजगार सेवक की विभिन्न प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं, जिनको मैं निम्न प्रकार से व्यक्त करता हूँ- आज ग्राम प्रधान, जो मनरेगा के द्वारा जिला स्तर पर कार्य कराता है, धन न होने के कारण ग्राम प्रधान पूर्ण से अपना काम नहीं करा पा रहा है।

महोदया, ग्राम सभा में हर घर जल, हर घर नल योजना, जो भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही है, उसके तहत ग्राम सभा में तमाम गलियां, सड़कें खोदकर तमाम सड़कों को तोड़ दिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से चाहूंगा कि उन सड़कों की मरम्मत करने का भी काम उन संस्थाओं द्वारा कराया जाए। साथ ही साथ रोजगार सेवक और ग्राम प्रधान मनरेगा मजदूरों की मजदूरी को भी बढ़ाकर ग्राम प्रधान का कम से कम वेतन 5 हजार से बढ़ाकर 50 हजार रुपये किया जाए। मनरेगा मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ाकर 237 रुपये से 500 रुपये की जाए और रोजगार सेवक, जिनका वेतन 7788 रुपये है, उसको बढ़ाकर कम से कम 10 हजार रुपये किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया, आज 16 दिसम्बर है और 16 दिसम्बर को आज के ही दिन बांग्लादेश स्वतंत्र हुआ था। भारतीय सेना में भारतीय सेना के नायकों ने और उस वक्त की लीडरशिप ने एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया था। 93 हजार पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों को भारत ने बंदी बनाकर छोड़ा था और पाकिस्तान ने प्रजातंत्र की जो हत्या की थी, लोकतंत्र की हत्या की थी, हमने वहां लोकतंत्र स्थापित किया था। मैं आपके माध्यम से देश को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस आंदोलन में नजरूल इस्लाम, त्रिपुरा के राजा बर्मन फैमिली, कांग्रेस के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री मुकुल संगमा, जो टीएमसी

में हैं, उनके पिता जी और सबसे बड़ा योगदान बाबू जगजीवन राम जी का था, जो उस वक्त के रक्षा मंत्री थे। जय जवान, जय किसान का नारा वहीं सफल हुआ था।

13.00 hrs

दलित, वंचित, शोषित समाज से आने वाले बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने यह भूमिका निभाई थी। उनको इतिहास ने भुला दिया। ... (व्यवधान) इंदिरा जी के योगदान को कोई नकार नहीं रहा है, लेकिन बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के योगदान को जो आज तक समाज ने नकारा है, मेरा आपके माध्यम से आग्रह है कि उनके योगदान को भी समाज को बताया जाए।... (व्यवधान)

13.0½ hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Vijay Diwas

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा (वायनाड) : सभापति महोदया, बहुत खुशी की बात है कि आपको अब याद आया। आज विजय दिवस है। वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध में जिन शहीदों ने, जिन सेनाओं ने हमारे लिए लड़ाई लड़ी, जिन जांबाजों ने यह लड़ाई लड़ी, सैन्य अधिकारियों को, सैनिकों को और सब शहीदों को मैं सबसे पहले नमन करना चाहती हूँ। मैं देश की जनता को नमन करना चाहती हूँ कि आज के दिन जो विजय भारत ने पाई थी, वह उनके बिना नहीं हो सकता था। उस समय भारत अकेला खड़ा था। पूरे विश्व ने कोई सुनवाई नहीं की। बांग्लादेश में जो हो रहा था, बांग्लादेश की जनता, हमारे बंगाली भाई-बहनों की आवाज को कोई नहीं सुन रहा था। उस समय भारत की जनता एक होकर अपनी सेना के साथ खड़ी हुई, अपने नेतृत्व के साथ खड़ी हुई और अपने उसूलों के साथ खड़ी हुई। इंदिरा गांधी जी उस समय प्रधानमंत्री थीं। मैं उनको भी नमन करना चाहती हूँ। वे इस देश की महान शहीद हैं, जिन्होंने कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों में साहस दिखाया और एक ऐसा नेतृत्व दिखाया, जिससे यह देश विजयी हुआ। आज इस संदर्भ में दो मुद्दे उठाना चाहती हूँ। वह जो लड़ाई थी, वह उसूलों की लड़ाई थी। लोकतंत्र का उसूल ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कैप्टन विरयाटो फर्नांडीस जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप कंप्लीट कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड़ा : सभापति महोदया, मैं संक्षेप में बोल देती हूँ। मेरे दो मुद्दे हैं, मैं संक्षेप में बोल देती हूँ। पहला मुद्दा यह है कि बांग्लादेश में जो अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ, हिन्दू और ईसाइयों के साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है, उसके खिलाफ इस सरकार को अवाज उठानी चाहिए, बांग्लादेश की सरकार के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिए और उनको पूरा समर्थन देना चाहिए, जिनको पीड़ा हो रही है। ...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कैप्टन विरयाटो फर्नांडीस जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप एसोसिएट करेंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड़ा : सभापति महोदया, आज सेना के हेडक्वार्टर से वह तस्वीर उतारी गई है, जिसमें पाकिस्तान की सेना भारत की सेना के सामने आत्मसमर्पण कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

13.04 hrs

At this stage, Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Shri A.Raja and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Madam, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, there is an organisation which is called BPR&D. The BPR&D has appointed two private organisations, namely, NACER and SARD. They are doing

survey in West Bengal regarding law and order, perception of public safety, and public opinion ignoring the State of West Bengal. All the time, the Ministry of Home Affairs takes the information from the State Government. But an organisation has been appointed by the MHA. They are appointing and they are engaging private organisations. It really betrays the federal structure of the country.

I will request the Minister of Home Affairs to look into the matter and give us an answer to that.

***SHRI KARTICK CHANDRA PAUL (RAIGANJ):** Namaskar Madam. In 2008, when late Cabinet Minister Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi was a member of Parliament from this constituency (Raiganj), an AIIMS hospital was sanctioned in this district. Later the proposal was shifted and the AIIMS hospital was established in Kalyani, Nadia. In 2024, after I was elected as a member of Parliament, I requested the Honourable Health Minister Jagat Prakash Nadda to sanction another AIIMS in Raiganj. In reply, he informed me that there is no such proposal from the side of the West Bengal State government. Later I requested the Honourable Chief Minister of West Bengal to send a proposal to sanction another AIIMS hospital in Raiganj. Through you Madam, I am requesting the concerned authorities. If an AIIMS hospital is established in Raiganj, along with the people of West Bengal, the people from neighbouring states like Bihar, Jharkhand, and Assam will also benefit from better healthcare facilities. These will also create job opportunities and will help in the economic development of the area. Madam, through you, I

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

request the Honourable Prime Minister and the Honourable Health Minister to kindly establish an AIIMS hospital in Raiganj. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Hibi Eden -- not present.

Shri Eatala Rajender.

श्री इटैला राजेंदर (मल्काजगिरि) : महोदया, मेरी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी मल्काजगिरि के अंदर सिकंदराबाद कैंटोनमेंट है। It is under the Defence Ministry. वहां पर कोरोना के समय काम करने वाले बहुत सफाई कर्मचारी मर चुके हैं। उन लोगों ने कंपैशनेट अपॉइंटमेंट के लिए दरखास्त की है तो पांच परसेंट के अंदर कंपैशनेट अपॉइंटमेंट देने के लिए डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा। मैं खुद डिफेंस मिनिस्टर जी से मिला था। वे सफाई कर्मचारी हैं, जो कोरोना के समय मर चुके हैं। वे गंदा काम करने वाले गरीब लोग हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मानवता की दृष्टि से उन सौ लोगों को कंपैशनेट अपॉइंटमेंट करने के लिए डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ।

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुंबई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से मुंबई और मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्र (MMR) में एम्स अस्पताल और कैंसर अनुसंधान केंद्र की स्थापना की अत्यावश्यकता पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुंबई केवल महाराष्ट्र की आर्थिक राजधानी ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण चिकित्सा केंद्र है, जहां लाखों लोग इलाज के लिए आते हैं। मुंबई के उपनगर भारत के सबसे घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में से एक हैं। यहां की जनसंख्या में हो रही तेज वृद्धि और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं पर बढ़ते दबाव के कारण, आधुनिक और समर्पित अस्पतालों की स्थापना की अत्यंत आवश्यक हो गई है।

आज, हमारे पास केईएम, जेजे, टाटा मेमोरियल जैसे बेहतरीन अस्पताल हैं, लेकिन वे उपनगरों और महानगर क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लाखों लोगों की चिकित्सा जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। विशेष रूप से कैंसर जैसी गंभीर बीमारी के लिए इलाज की बात करें तो स्थिति और भी चिंताजनक है। कैंसर के उपचार के लिए समर्पित अस्पतालों की भारी कमी है। मुंबई और एमएमआर क्षेत्र में कैंसर रोगियों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है, लेकिन इन रोगियों को समय पर इलाज नहीं मिल पाता, जिसके

कारण उन्हें न केवल अपनी बीमारी से जूझना पड़ता है, बल्कि आर्थिक और मानसिक कठिनाइयों का भी सामना करना पड़ता है। बिहार राज्य में दो एम्स की स्थापना हो चुकी है। महाराष्ट्र में केवल एक एम्स है, जो नागपुर में स्थित है, जबकि मुंबई जैसे महानगर में एम्स अस्पताल का न होना एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। एम्स जैसी प्रतिष्ठित चिकित्सा संस्थान की स्थापना से यहां लाखों लोगों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला, किफायती और सुलभ इलाज मिलेगा।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाए और सरकार शीघ्र ही इस दिशा में ठोस निर्णय लेकर उप नगर में एम्स की स्थापना करें।

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI (BHADRAK): Thank you, Madam Chairperson. मैं आपके माध्यम से ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड हाइवे से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि proposed Highway between Dharmapuri and Jamujhadi on NH-16 है, जो माननीय मंत्री जी उस समय प्रॉमिस किया जा, जब वह पुरी में एक सभा में गए थे। What is the status of that Highway? Is it true that the DPR is already completed and it is pending for approval at the Ministry? What are the reasons for the delay? Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ्फरनगर) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन एवं सरकार के संज्ञान में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को लाना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, केन्द्रीय गन्ना क्रय अधिनियम के अनुसार गन्ना किसान अपने गन्ने की आपूर्ति चीनी मिलों को करते हैं। गन्ना उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य नकदी फसल है और इसके साथ-साथ किसानों की सारी अर्थव्यवस्था- बच्चों की पढ़ाई और रोजमर्रा के खर्च उस पर टिके हुए हैं। हमारी राज्य सरकार एक सलाह मूल्य घोषित करती है, जिसके आधार पर चीनी मिलें गन्ना किसानों को मूल्य का भुगतान किया करती हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अक्टूबर में चीनी मिलें चलीं और आज दिसम्बर का अंतिम पड़ाव है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी किसान को यह नहीं पता है कि वह अपना गन्ना किस भाव पर बेच रहा है। अभी राज्य सरकार द्वारा गन्ने का मूल्य घोषित नहीं किया गया है। आप ही की केबिनेट के एक साथी ने कहा था कि 400 रुपये के पार गन्ना मूल्य होगा। परंतु उसका भी पता नहीं है कि वह कहां है

और कैसे हो रहा है? मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से वह अनुरोध करे, आग्रह करे या निर्देशित करे, जैसे भी करे, लेकिन गन्ना मूल्य 400 रुपये के पार घोषित कराने की कृपा करें। इसके अलावा किसानों के साथ जो ज्यादाती होती है, जब वह गन्ना मूल्य मांगता है तो उन्हें पकड़कर बंद कर दिया जाता है। ऐसी जेल में डाला जाता है कि मिलाई ही बंद कर देते हैं। इस पर भी अंकुश लगाने का काम करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : महोदया, मैं आपका अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ। मैं देश के उन लाखों श्रमिकों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ जो देश में रेलवे स्टेशंस पर माल गोदाम से गुड्स ट्रेन्स के लिए लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग का काम पीढ़ियों से कर रहे हैं। लेकिन, उनको रेलवे की तरफ से कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। ठेकेदार उन मजदूरों का एक्सप्लॉइटेशन कर रहे हैं। अपनी पीठ पर पूरे दिन में वे सौ-सौ बोरा लादते हैं, उसके लिए उनको प्रति बोरा दो-तीन रुपये मिलते हैं। जबकि रेलवे का कुली अगर 40 किलो सामान उठाता है तो उसके लिए लिखा रहता है कि उसको 60 रुपये देना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि कोविड के समय में भी, जब पूरा देश ठहराव की स्थिति में था तो देश के 80 करोड़ लोगों को खाद्यान्न कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक पहुंचाने का काम इन्होंने ही किया था। आज भी देश की सभी गुड्स ट्रेन्स में ये लोग काम कर रहे हैं। उनके लिए प्रति बोरा मानदेय बढ़ाकर पांच रुपये किया जाए ताकि उनको सौ बोरे के लिए कम से कम पांच सौ रुपये मिल सकें। धन्यवाद।

***SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR):** Hon'ble Chairperson, thank you. The premiums for crop insurance deposited with the insurance companies by the Government are actually paid through the public money.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

But, when the farmers file their claims for crop insurance compensation, they are being deprived of the insurance benefits due to various reasons. In my Lok Sabha Constituency, around 87,742 farmers did not get the insurance amount for the last crop cycle. So, a notice is served to the Oriental crop insurance company and the district administration. By misusing the public funds, the Government is helping the insurance companies getting rich and making the farmers poor. These needy and distressed farmers have been waiting for insurance money for the last one year. So, I would like to request the Union Government to look into it urgently so that these farmers would get a relief through the crop insurance benefits.

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a matter of great importance. I think the entire House will agree on this issue.

Our young people are the human resource and the greatest asset of our country. In the crisis of corporate life balance, safeguarding the well-being of the young professionals of India, is the need of the hour. The tragic and untimely death of Anna Sebastian Perayil, a 26-year-old chartered accountant, from my constituency in Kerala, has brought to light a critical issue of extreme work pressure and its impact on the health and well-being of the IT professionals. This young girl, who was a bright student, worked in a member firm of Ernst & Young, SRBC, Pune. This is an institutional murder committed by the corporates and the multinationals of this country. This young girl had to work 14 hours and seven days a week and died of a fatal cardiac arrest.

Mental health is something, which has to be very seriously looked up by this House. No labour laws and direction by courts are being followed by the corporates and multinational companies.

I urge upon the Government of India to take necessary action to inquire into the death of Anna Sebastian and take necessary step to protect the well-being of the young professionals in this country.

Thank you.

एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी (नन्दुरबार) : सभापति महोदया, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केवडिया में, जहां स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी बनाई गई है, उसके बारे में मैं एक गंभीर प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ। स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी का जो चेस्ट लेवल है, जो कि 153 मीटर की हाइट पर है, वहां पर एक छेद किया गया है, ताकि वहां से गैलेरी व्यू मिले। वहां पर एक लेजर शो भी बनाया गया है। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक शौचालय भी बनाया गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो शौचालय है, यह अपमान की बात है। क्या देश के पूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्री, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी और कांग्रेस के ज्येष्ठ नेता के स्टैच्यू के बीचोंबीच टॉयलेट करना अपमान नहीं है तो क्या है?

मैं इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही राष्ट्रवाद है? क्या यही इनकी देशभक्ति है? मैं केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार से विनती करता हूँ कि इस शौचालय को वहां से हटाया जाए।

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे (बीड) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले से आता हूँ। मेरे जिले में कानून की सुव्यवस्था नहीं रह गई है, जिसकी वजह से वहां पर, जो संतोष देशमुख नाम के सरपंच थे, उनका अपहरण करके मर्डर कर दिया गया। उनके मर्डर के बारे में हमने बहुत बार मांग की है कि उसकी पूरी तरह से जांच होनी चाहिए और जो खूनी है, उसको फांसी की सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं सदन से संतोष देशमुख को न्याय दिलाने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ।

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि लंबे समय से दिल्ली की दो पॉलिसीज़, जो डीडीए को लागू करनी हैं,

पहली, लैंड पूलिंग पॉलिसी है और दूसरी जीडीए पॉलिसी है, ये पॉलिसीज़ लंबित पड़ी हुई हैं। इन दोनों पॉलिसीज़ के लागू हो जाने से दिल्ली स्लम बनने से बचेगी। इनसे दिल्ली की आय भी बढ़ेगी और दिल्ली के किसानों की जमीन, जो दिल्ली सरकार के द्वारा कौड़ियों के दाम पर एक्वायर की जाती हैं, उससे दिल्ली के किसानों को अच्छा मुआवजा भी मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि लैंड पूलिंग और जीडीए पॉलिसी को दिल्ली के हित में, दिल्ली के किसानों के हित में तुरंत लागू किया जाए।

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR): Madam, the minorities and Hindus are being tortured in Bangladesh. The Foreign Secretary visited Bangladesh recently. I talked to the External Affairs Minister along with Prof. Sougata Ray in this House, day before yesterday. I am surprised why the Government is keeping mum. The House is running. Let us know what actual development is taking place. A statement from the Government is urgently required. Either the External Affairs Minister or the Prime Minister himself should come before the House to save the Hindus and the minorities facing torture in our neighbouring country, Bangladesh.

Madam, we believe that this matter will be sent to the Government and we will get a reply by tomorrow.

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के (ठाणे) : सभापति महोदया,

क्या वे सब मानव नहीं,

क्या गलती है उनकी सीमा पार रहते हैं?

जिस देश में रहते हैं, वह उसको ही अपना कहते हैं

आज परीक्षा उनकी कि

धर्म बड़ा हो रहा वहां

हिन्दू, सिख या बौद्ध, जैन होना पाप है वहां।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान हमारे पड़ोसी देश बांग्लादेश में हिंदू अल्पसंख्यकों पर हो रहे अत्याचार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। यह मुद्दा केवल बांग्लादेश का आंतरिक मामला नहीं है, बल्कि मानवता और धार्मिक सहिष्णुता के लिए गंभीर चिंता का विषय है।

बांग्लादेश में हाल ही में 2,010 घटनाएं दर्ज हो गई हैं, जिनमें हत्या, छेड़छाड़ और अपहरण जैसी अमानवीय घटनाएं शामिल हैं। इन घटनाओं के कारण 1,705 परिवार प्रभावित हुए हैं। विशेष रूप से चिन्मय कृष्ण दास जैसे सम्मानित धार्मिक नेता की गिरफ्तारी ने स्थिति को और संवेदनशील बना दिया है।

बांग्लादेश के 64 जिलों में फैले अत्याचारों ने न केवल हिंदू, बल्कि बौद्ध और ईसाई अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों को भी संकट में डाल दिया है। यहां तक कि ढाका,... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL (HASSAN):** Hon'ble Chairperson, madam, thank you for permitting me to speak during the zero hour. I wish to present before you and the House a serious problem faced by the people of my Hassan constituency.

Respected Chairperson, Madam, the conflict between the wild elephants and man in Hassan district in Malenadu region of Karnataka, has reached to its peak. In the district, the problem is so severe that during the last one decade more than 80 farmers have lost their lives, more than 55 elephants have been killed, hundreds of people have suffered with physical injuries. In such a situation many farmers of Alur, Belur and Sakaleshpura are finding it difficult to live peacefully. Moreover, there is constant increase in the number of elephants in this region,

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

their number is around 120 now, it will become more complicated issue in future if we don't address the elephant menace now itself.

Respected Chairperson, in these days the wild elephants are entering into plantations of coffee, banana, paddy fields, areca nut gardens in villages like Alur, Belur, Chikkodi, Arehalli and on the roads also they are roaming. In Belur and Chikkodi areas the elephant menace is causing difficulty to school-college going children, who are straggling to commute.

Respected Chairperson, the daily wagers earning Rs 300-400 to meet their both ends, are also badly affected by the elephant menace.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Thank you, hon. Member.

SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL: Madam, I am concluding. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh ji

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Thank you Madam Chairperson.

Madam Chairperson, I rise to draw the urgent attention of this House to an alarming increase in road accidents and fatalities in Kerala, particularly on the National Highways -- NH-66, NH-966, NH-544, State Highway (SH-8), as well as on other key roads undergoing constructions. This issue demands immediate intervention from the Central Government to ensure safety of the commuters and pedestrians on the roads.

In recent weeks, multiple tragic incidents have occurred. In Alappuzha, Kalarkode (NH 66), six lives of MBBS students were lost due to poorly managed traffic and hazardous road conditions caused by ongoing construction. In

Palakkad, Kalladikode (NH-966), a devastating crash claimed the lives of four children, highlighting the lack of safety infrastructure. In Pathanamthitta district (SH-8), four fatalities occurred due to unsafe road conditions and absence of proper traffic management.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon. Member.

Please conclude.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Madam, I am concluding.

In Thrissur, Nattika (NH-66), five people lost their lives in a tragic accident, further emphasizing the dire need for immediate corrective measures on this critical highway. In Coimbatore, Madukkarai (NH-544) also, same type of accident happened.

Madam, in the entire State of Kerala, for the last 10-15 days, serious accidents have been happening because of unscientific road constructions by the National Highways Authority of India as well as by the State Governments.

I would like to request the Government, through you, to direct the National Highways Authority of India to take urgent action in this regard.

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, पहले पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में एससी और एसटी वर्ग के लोगों को जो पेट्रोल पंप्स आवंटित होते थे, कंपनी उसमें जमीन को भी लीज पर देती थी। उस एससी, एसटी वर्ग के कैंडिडेट को पूरा सेट-अप लगाकर कंपनी देती थी और चालू करके देती थी। लेकिन विगत वर्षों से देखने में आ रहा है कि कंपनी उस वर्ग के व्यक्ति से कहती है कि आप ही जमीन लेकर आयें। आज जमीनों के भाव आसमान छू गए हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, एससी, एसटी वर्ग का जो कैंडीडेट है, वह उसे एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकता है, लीज पर नहीं ले सकता है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि पुनः उस व्यवस्था को चालू करें। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का उद्देश्य है कि एससी, एसटी वर्ग के लोगों का उत्थान करना है, इसलिए उनका उत्थान हो सके। धन्यवाद।

***DR. AMAR SINGH (FATEHGARH SAHIB):** I thank you, Hon. Chairperson, I hail from Shri Fatehgarh Sahib. This is the place where two younger sons of our Tenth Guru Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji were walled alive by the Mughals. Luckily, Hon. Minister Sir is present here.

I urge upon the Central Government that this place should be included in the international tourist circuit. The Central Government should provide international level facilities here.

Thank you.

#SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): Madam Chairperson, Vanakkam. I wish to raise an issue pertaining to the people of Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency, particularly of Kallakurichi, Salem, Thiagadurgam and Rishivandhiyam. Kallakurichi district was created as a new district in the year 2019. More than 16 lakh people live in this district. Between Chinnasalem and Kallakurichi, a new rail route was proposed with the help of Union government in the year 2016. But the work relating to this rail project is implemented in a snail pace. I urge that it should be expedited. I also urge that a new railway line should be laid upto Mugaiyur so that the traveling time between Chennai and Salem will

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

be reduced by two hours benefitting the rail passengers. I urge that these railway projects should be implemented keeping in view the interests of the people of our Kallakurichi district. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been implementing schemes in the State in a non-partisan manner ensuring everything for all the people. Similarly, I wish that the Union government should also implement all the schemes in a non-partisan manner benefitting all the States of our country including Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): The healthcare system in my Constituency Aska, Ganjam district of Odisha, is at a devastation stage. We are deprived of the basic healthcare system. We do not have a diagnostic centre for which my people have to go a long way because of the lack of political interest of the previous State Government.

So, Madam, through you, I urge the Central Government for having a diagnostic centre and ultrasound X ray in my local area where we badly need them so that my constituency people will be benefited.

Madam, through you, I would like to request the Central Government to provide for some financial assistance for the ultrasound and x ray machines in my local block level hospitals. Also, we want a big diagnostic centre there so that my people will be benefited.

Thank you so much.

***SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE (DINDORI):** In my Lok Sabha Constituency, Dindori, the main and prominent crop is Onion. In the entire Nashik District, the farmers had a bumper production of onions. The States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh have a 30-40% more production this year. So, the price of onion is going down day by day. In Dubai and Gulf countries, the onions from Pakistan are available at cheaper rate, so the demand for Indian onion is very less in Gulf market. This is a serious crisis for onion producing farmers.

In my constituency, at Lasalgaon APMC, the average rate for onion on 12/12/2024 was around Rs. 3500 per quintal, but today it is around Rs 1500 per quintal as on 16/12/2024. If the MSP for onion keeps on decreasing day by day, the farmers would not get even the production cost. So, through you madam, I would like to request the Union Government to reduce the Export Duty for onions from 20% to zero. Kindly look into it to do justice to the farmers.

Thank you.

श्री आलोक शर्मा (भोपाल) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे शून्यकाल में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार की राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति निधि के अंतर्गत भोपाल में राजा भोज के नाम पर शोध संस्थान बनाने का विचार है? यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है? यदि नहीं, तो राजा भोज के नाम पर भोपाल में कब तक शोध संस्थान स्थापित किया जाएगा?

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

माननीय महोदया, भोपाल का एक हजार साल का गौरवशाली इतिहास है, भोपाल की गौरवशाली संस्कृति है। हमारा भोपाल राजा भोज का भोपाल है, हमारा भोपाल सम्राट अशोक का भोपाल है, हमारा भोपाल चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य का भोपाल है, हमारा भोपाल प्रतिहार वंशों का भोपाल है, हमारा भोपाल रानी कमलापति गौंड का भोपाल है। भोपाल की वास्तविक विरासत को विश्व पटल पर लाने हेतु सरकार की क्या कोई कार्य-योजना है? कृपया यह बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव (मधेपुरा) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सहरसा जिले के सोनवर्षा प्रखण्ड के फतेहपुर-परेरिया गांव के निवासी स्वर्गीय हर्षवर्धन सिंह, आईपीएस अधिकारी की, 3 दिसम्बर, 2024 को कर्नाटक के हासन में सड़क दुर्घटना में मौत हो गई। वे वर्ष 2023 के कर्नाटक काडर के आईपीएस ऑफिसर थे। वे अपनी पहली पोस्टिंग के लिए हासन में अपना योगदान करने जा रहे थे। दुर्घटना तब हुई जब पुलिस वाहन का टायर फट गया, चालक ने नियंत्रण खो दिया, जिसके कारण वह वाहन एक घर और पेड़ से टकरा गया। गाड़ी के टायर फटने की घटना डिपार्टमेंट की एक बहुत बड़ी लापरवाही को दर्शाता है। सरकार ट्रेनिंग पर काफी पैसे खर्च करती है, लेकिन बाद में उसे ऑफिसर की लापरवाही में धकेल दिया जाता है। जूनियर और सीनियर अधिकारियों के बीच उसे राजनीति का शिकार बना दिया जाता है। सरकारी गाड़ी की हालत खराब थी, ऐसी घटना मन को विचलित कर देने वाली है। कर्नाटक सरकार के लापरवाह पदाधिकारी के कारण देश ने एक युवा एवं होनहार अधिकारी को खो दिया।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इसकी उच्चस्तरीय जाँच करायी जाए और दोषियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करते हुए, मृत अधिकारी के आश्रितों को न्याय एवं आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए।

***SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA):** Hon'ble Ma'am Chairperson, I want to raise the issue of Jagjit Singh Dallewal . He is protesting and fasting at the Shambhu border for the last 21 days so that the genuine

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

demands of farmers should be met. However, the Government does not seem to care about him during the last 21 days. His life is in danger. This is a serious issue. Only after the Supreme Court order, a junior officer of the Government was sent there.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आपने जो विषय दिया है, आप उस पर बोलें।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल: जी हाँ, मैडम। मैंने यही इश्यू दिया था। यह सबसे जरूरी इश्यू है।

Ma'am, 4 years ago, the Central government had assured the farmers.

माननीय सभापति : आपने जो विषय दिया था, कृपया आप उस पर बोलिए।

***SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:** For the last 21 days, the farmer leader is sitting on fast unto death. His health has deteriorated. Over 700 farmers have already attained martyrdom. The Central Government can save the life of one farmer leader. Please accept the demands of farmers and save this precious life. Thank you.

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, गाज़ियाबाद में अधिवक्ताओं पर जो लाठी चार्ज हुए हैं, यह पहली घटना नहीं है, इसके अलावा भी पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में कई जगहों पर ऐसी घटनाएं घटी हैं कि अधिवक्ताओं के साथ हिंसा हुई है और उनकी जानें भी गई हैं।

सभापति महोदया, यह कष्टपूर्ण है। अधिवक्ता अपना पूरा जीवन लोगों को न्याय दिलाने में लगाता है। अधिवक्ता अमीर-गरीब, सबकी आवाज उठाता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से कानून मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वे जल्द से जल्द पूरे देश में सख्ती से 'एडवोकेट प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट' लागू करें, जिससे अधिवक्ताओं के अधिकार सुरक्षित रह पाएं और उनके साथ कोई घटना न घटने पाए, जिससे उनके बच्चों का भी कोई नुकसान न हो।

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

मैं पुनः आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और पुनः कानून मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूँ कि वे जल्द से जल्द पूरे देश में 'एडवोकेट प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट' को सख्ती से लागू करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आज इस सदन में जमशेदपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र के मुसाबनी एवं घाटशिला प्रखंड के 15 पंचायतों की जनता की समस्याओं को उठाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इनकी सबसे बड़ी चिंता प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के लाभ से वंचित रह जाना है। यह क्षेत्र लंबे समय से विकास की प्रक्रिया में पीछे छूट गया है और अब, जब हमारे देश में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना जैसी ऐतिहासिक योजना लागू की गई है, तो इसके लाभ से क्षेत्र के कई ग्रामीण परिवार वंचित हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, वर्ष 2011 के सेंसेस में ये 15 पंचायतें प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना या किसी भी प्रकार की योजना की सूची में शामिल नहीं होने के कारण इनको किसी भी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। इनको शहरी क्षेत्र की सूची में डाला गया है, जबकि ये न शहरी क्षेत्र में हैं और न ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हैं। इस तरह, इस योजना के तहत लाभ न मिलने से इन परिवारों के जीवन-यापन की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इन 15 पंचायतों को शहरी सूची से हटाकर पुनः ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाए, जिससे इस योजना का लाभ इन सभी पंचायतों के सभी परिवारों को प्रदान की जा सके।

धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह कर रही हूँ कि प्लीज, वे जिन विषयों को लिखित में देते हैं, उन्हीं विषयों पर चर्चा करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया: सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद।

महोदया, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र धौरहरा सहित पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की इस समय जो एक प्रमुख मांग है, उसकी तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराने का अवसर दिया है।

सभापति महोदया, हम लोग अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं, तो ग्रामीण इलाके के लोगों की पहली मांग होती है कि उनके ग्राम सभा में बारात घर का निर्माण करा दिया जाए।

महोदया, पहले गांवों में प्राइमरी स्कूल में बारात रुकने की इजाजत होती थी। इधर के दौर में प्राइमरी स्कूलों में बारात रुकने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रत्येक ग्राम सभा में, खासकर धौरहरा लोक सभा क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक ग्राम सभा में बारात घर का निर्माण कराया जाए। जब तक बारात घर का निर्माण नहीं हो पा रहा है, तब तक प्राइमरी स्कूलों में बारातों को रुकने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाए, जिससे ग्रामीण इलाकों की प्रमुख समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

श्री तापिर गाव (अरुणाचल पूर्व) : चेयरपर्सन मैडम, थैंक-यू।

आज मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दलाई लामा इंस्टिट्यूशन को रिकॉगनाइज़ किया जाए। 'हिज़ होलीनेस दि फोर्टीन्थ दलाई लामा' का नाम तेनजिन ग्यात्सो है। आज इस मोड़ पर दलाई लामा इंस्टिट्यूशन पहुंचा है, हिज़ होलीनेस 90 इयर्स के हो गए हैं।

मैडम, वर्ष 1959 से चाइनीज़ सरकार ने फैसला करके रखा है कि पन्द्रहवें दलाई लामा को चाइनीज़ गवर्नमेंट ही अपॉइंट करेगी। अभी के 'हिज़ होलीनेस दि फोर्टीन्थ दलाई लामा' अगर मर जाते हैं, तो एक रीइन्कार्नेशन बुद्धिस्ट कल्चर में, धर्म होता है। जब वे रीइन्कार्नेट होंगे, तो वे फिफ्थीन्थ दलाई लामा होंगे और चाइना अपॉइंटेड दलाई लामा भी होंगे। 'हिज़ होलीनेस' का कम्पैशन, पीस, लव, इस मिशन में है, इसलिए, मैं गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि 'हिज़ होलीनेस दि फोर्टीन्थ दलाई लामा' को भारत रत्न से अवॉर्ड किया जाए। अभी से हम तैयार रहें कि हम फिफ्थीन्थ दलाई लामा के रूप में चाइना वाले दलाई लामा को रिकॉगनाइज़ करेंगे या हिन्दुस्तान में जो जन्म लिया है, उन दलाई लामा को हम रिकॉगनाइज़ करेंगे। यह फैसला बाकी है।

थैंक-यू-वैरी-मच।

DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN (DAVANAGERE): Thank you, hon. Chairperson. The Government of India is implementing the Centrally-sponsored Pradhan Mantri Poshan Scheme in coordination with the States and Union Territories. The scheme serves around 120 million children in over 1.27 million schools across the country. The share of the Government of India in this scheme is 60 per cent whereas the share of the State Governments is 40 per cent. But the Central Government has not increased their share since 2019 and the payment is very meagre.

Madam, most of these workers belong to below poverty line families. They cannot manage their life with an honorarium of Rs.3,700. These Mid-Day Meal workers and helpers are considered volunteers and not employees, which in turn keeps them out of pension and provident fund facilities. Though their salaries are referred to as honorarium, I would like the Government to increase its Central share. Thank you.

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी (चित्तौड़गढ़) : महोदया, चित्तौड़गढ़ संसदीय क्षेत्र में रेलवे, हाईवे और अन्य क्षेत्रों में केंद्र की मोदी सरकार ने पिछले 10 सालों में बहुत कुछ दिया है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में प्रतापगढ़ एक ऐसा जिला है, जो शेड्यूल-5th में ट्राइबल जिला है। यह रेलवे की दृष्टि से आज भी बचा हुआ है। वहां चाहे नई रेल लाइन हो, ब्रॉडगेज हो, इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो या डबलिंग हो, सारे काम चल रहे हैं लेकिन प्रताप गढ़ और बेगू क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहां रेलवे की सेवाएं नहीं हैं। मनसौर से प्रतापगढ़ होते हुए गुजरात एक नई रेल लाइन के लिए फाइनल सर्वे केंद्र सरकार ने स्वीकृत कर दिया है। ऐसे ही नीमच से बेगू होते हुए कोटा एक नया फाइनल सर्वे सैंक्शन किया है।

महोदया, मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि पीएम गति शक्ति या अन्य योजना के माध्यम से वहां भी रेल लाइन पहुंचे, ताकि वहां के लोगों को फायदा मिल सके।

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : महोदया, मैं अपने राजसमन्द परिवार को यहां से बोलना चाहती हूँ कि मैं सदन में हमेशा उनकी आवाज बनूंगी। देश में सड़क हादसों को रोकने और उसमें जान-माल की कम से कम हानि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार अधिक से अधिक कार्य कर रही है। हमारे यहां राजसमन्द में देसूरी की नाल घाट मेवाड़ से मारवाड़ को जोड़ने वाली मुख्य सड़क जो चारभुजा से पाली जाती है, उस पर स्थित सड़क घुमावदार है और जंगल के बीच से रास्ता निकलता है। घुमावदार सड़क होने पर भी खतरनाक मोड़ों पर सड़क सुरक्षा के उपाय नहीं हो सके हैं और पूरे घाट इलाके में एलिवेटेड सड़क बन जाये, यह मांग जनता लम्बे समय से कर रही है, लेकिन पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की अनुमति नहीं मिल पाई है।

महोदया, अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही इस घाट में बड़ा सड़क हादसा फिर से हो गया, जिसमें 3 स्कूली बच्चों की जान चली गई और अनेक लोग गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गये हैं। अतः इन सड़क हादसों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जाएं:-

पूरे देसूरी की नाल घाट में पर्यावरण मंत्रालय से एन.ओ.सी. प्राप्त करके पूरे घाट में एलिवेटेड सड़क का निर्माण किया जाये। घाट को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के अंतर्गत लाया जाये और सड़क मोड़ों को चौड़ा किया जाए। घाट की सड़क के किनारे अपेक्षित स्थानों पर विभिन्न सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय किये जाएँ। घाट की सड़क में ट्रैफिक नियंत्रण के उपाय किए जाएं। यह सिर्फ राजसमन्द में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे राष्ट्र में ऐसा होना चाहिए ताकि दुर्घटनाएं न हों।

***SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE (AHMEDNAGAR):** Hon'ble Madam Chairperson, today I rise to discuss an urgent issue. Prime Minister's National Relief Fund provides maximum Rs. 3 lakh for medical treatment, but it needs to be increased. Under PMNRF, an MP can refer only 35 cases per year. This rule is not appropriate and the cap of 35 cases should be removed and maximum

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

cases should be granted a permission. The number of panel hospitals should also be increased immediately. At least one panel hospital should be there in each tehsil.

This PMNRF scheme is being implemented through postal service. It should be implemented through online mode so that a patient should get a financial relief as early as possible.

Madam, one more special provision option should be included in PMNRF. If the diagnosed disease is not in the approved list, it should be treated as special case and financial assistance could be provided.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to speak.

#SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): Madam Chairperson, Vanakkam. People belonging to middle class live in their constructed houses in the Vennai Malai and Velayuthampalayam areas of Karur parliamentary Constituency. These houses were issued with the ownership rights called the 'Patta'. They have regularly paid property tax, water tax and electricity bills. These habitations are also considered as land belonging to Vennai Malai Murugan temple and Pugazhi Malai murugan temple. These lands are also listed as "'Inam' land and temple land. Therefore, this land belongs to the families which live there. Transfer of property has also taken place. Many people have sold and bought these properties of land. People started living in this land for the last hundred years even before the Hindu Religious Endowment Board was created. Some of them have sold those properties and purchased a piece of land in the urban areas and had settled there

English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

after constructing a house for themselves. Even after the Court's verdict was pronounced on this issue, the Registration Department had continued to register buying and selling of these properties. These people should not be displaced and asked to vacate the land in the name of claiming to be a temple land. Home is a dream for any person every person. Particularly, these people have invested their lifetime earnings in this land and built their houses there. They have been living there for more than 30 years to 50 years. Now making them homeless is unacceptable. 'Inam' land of the temples has become a contentious issue now. I urge that a justifiable and amicable solution should be reached by the Union government on this issue in consultation with the State government of Tamil Nadu. Thank You.

श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण (नांदेड़) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं नांदेड़, महाराष्ट्र संसदीय क्षेत्र से हूँ। नांदेड़ जिले में किसान भाइयों की पीक बीमा राशि लगभग 617 करोड़ रुपये है। इसमें केन्द्र सरकार के 267.3 करोड़ रुपये के हिस्से की राशि का मिलना अभी तक बाकी है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के हिस्से की 349.7 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मिल चुकी है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से वाली राशि अभी तक नहीं मिली है। इसके कारण किसान भाई इस लाभ से वंचित हैं।

महोदया, मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह मांग है कि पीक बीमा के 267.3 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र सरकार के हिस्से की राशि तुरन्त महाराष्ट्र सरकार को अदा की जाए, जिससे किसान भाइयों को इसका लाभ मिल सके।

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for allowing me to raise this very important issue.

The Cyclone Fengal has destructed the Northern districts of Tamil Nadu, disrupting infrastructure, livelihood and daily lives of people; especially the landslide that happened in Tiruvannamalai is a major havoc.

The situation has been commendably handled by our Chief Minister, *Thiru* M.K. Stalin well. More than 500 employees have been deployed to restore the roads, especially the Chittoor bye-pass road. Many Executive Engineers had been deployed for the work and the situation was kept under control. In addition, more than Rs. 30 crore have been given for the welfare measures and Rs. 37 crore have been deployed through the self-help groups. Despite that, the situation there needs a large amount of money.

Our Chief Minister had represented for an interim relief of more than Rs. 2,000 crore. Our Prime Minister claims that the Government follows the tagline of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*. Is Tamil Nadu not a part of that family, a part of India?
... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य पप्पू यादव जी ।

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, नालन्दा, पेपर एग्जामिनेशन और घोटाला, ये बीपीएससी, यूपीएससी, नियोजित शिक्षक परीक्षा के संबंध में पूरक बन गए हैं। पेपर्स लीक के मामले लगातार हो रहे हैं।

महोदया, परम ज्ञान निकेतन, गया से लेकर कई ऐसे स्कूल्स में पेपर्स लीक के मामले आए हैं। कोई भी एग्जामिनेशन बिना पेपर लीक के नहीं हो पा रहा है। अभी सीजीएल परीक्षा का जो मामला आया, उसमें यह आया कि एक बच्चे की रिजल्ट 40 लाख रुपये लेकर दी गयी। यह रिपोर्ट आ गयी है।

मैडम, दूसरा, नॉर्मलाइजेशन का मुद्दा उठा। उसी बीच, सॉफ्टवेयर की गलती के कारण हमारे यहां के 85 हजार बच्चे फॉर्म नहीं भर सके। उसका एक्सटेंशन नहीं हुआ। दो पदाधिकारी – एम. एम. राजू, और परमार - इन दोनों को गलत तरीके से, जबकि उन पर विजिलेंस की जांच हो गयी, एफ.आई.आर. हो गयी और उनकी पोस्टिंग कर दी गयी।

मैडम, मेरा मामला सिर्फ पेपर लीक का नहीं है, बल्कि भ्रष्टाचार का भी है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री राजेश वर्मा जी।

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : सभापति महोदया, मैं सदन को एक बहुत ही गंभीर बीमारी के विषय में अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। सभापति महोदया, एसएमए – स्पाइनल मसक्यूलर ऑट्रोफी एक गंभीर बीमारी है, जिससे प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग चार हजार बच्चे देश में, बिहार में लगभग ढाई सौ बच्चे, भागलपुर में लगभग 16 बच्चे और मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र खगड़िया में लगभग तीन ऐसे बच्चे हैं, जो इस गंभीर बीमारी से जूझ रहे हैं। इस बीमारी में मांसपेशियों का नसों के साथ संपर्क टूट जाता है और छह साल के बाद वह बच्चा बोलना बंद कर देता है। उसके शरीर का कोई भी अंग काम नहीं करता है और धीरे-धीरे वह मौत की तरफ बढ़ता जाता है। इस बीमारी के इलाज में लगभग साढ़े 17 करोड़ रुपये का एक इंजेक्शन लगता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसको लेकर एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : सभापति महोदया, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र एटा-कासगंज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इन दोनों जनपदों के विद्यार्थियों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए दिल्ली, आगरा, लखनऊ और बरेली जाना पड़ता है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय, एक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और इसके साथ-साथ जनपद कासगंज में मध्यम वर्ग के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए एक राजकीय विद्यालय कासगंज जनपद में खोलने की कृपा करे। इसके साथ-साथ एटा में जो राजकीय विद्यालय है, उसमें शिक्षकों की कमी है और उसमें विज्ञान संकाय की यदि व्यवस्था हो जाए तो वहां पर मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an urgent matter regarding extension of Angamaly-Sabari Railway line from Erumeli to Vizhinjam *via* Nedumangad. Nedumangad has already been selected under the Government proposal for rail connectivity for towns having above 50,000 population. Railway facility to Nedumangad town could be provided through the expansion of Angamaly Sabari railway from Erumeli to Vizhinjam International seaport *via* Pathanamthitta, Konni, Pathanapuram, Punalur, Anchal, Kilimanoor, Vattapara, Nedumangad, Kazhakkootam, and Kattakada. The extended line would establish an additional corridor for passenger and freight movement. The expansion of Sabari railway project is important for the overall development of the State.

I request the Government to sanction the expansion of Angamaly- Sabari railway from Erumeli to Vizhinjam.

श्री आगा सैय्यद रूहुल्लाह मेहदी (श्रीनगर) : मैडम चेयरपर्सन, मैं आपके ज़रिए गवर्मेंट ऑफ इंडिया और होम मिनिस्ट्री से यह गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर के रिक्लूटमेंट का प्रोसेस शुरू हुआ है, इनकी नॉलेज में होगा कि वह पिछले चार सालों से डिले हुआ है, जिसकी वजह इर्रेगुलैरिटीज़ थीं। जो रिक्लूटमेंट एजेंसी इन्होंने मुंतख़ब की थी, अपॉइंट की थी, इस रिक्लूटमेंट के लिए, एप्टेक, उनकी इर्रेगुलैरिटीज़ की वजह से यह डिले हुआ और डिले की वजह से जो एस्प्रेट्स हैं, जिनकी ऐज अब अपर लिमिट से बाहर निकल गई है, मेरी गुज़ारिश है, गवर्मेंट ऑफ जम्मू-कश्मीर ने भी रिक्मेंड किया है, जैसे कि आप जानते हैं कि यह सब्जेक्ट होम मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में है, हम चाहते हैं कि जेकेपीएसआई में वन टाइम ऐज रिलैक्सेशन दी जाए ताकि ये एस्प्रेट्स अपने लिए रोज़गार हासिल कर सकें। शुक्रिया।

श्री मनोज कुमार (सासाराम) : मैडम, मैं अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में ममताकर्मी स्वास्थ्य विभाग में हैं। उनके लिए मैं कुछ बातों को रखना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2008 से इनकी बहाली बिहार सरकार में हुई। तब से अभी तक ममताकर्मियों को प्रति प्रसूति एक सौ रुपया दिया जाता था अब तीन सौ रुपया दिया जाता है। लेकिन इनका जो काम है, जैसे डॉक्टर करते हैं, वैसे ही नर्स करती हैं।

आज तक वे अस्पताल में आठ-दस घंटे तक मजदूरी करती हैं, लेकिन उनको एक रुपया भी नहीं मिलता है।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ममताकर्मियों को राज्यकर्मी का दर्जा मिले। अस्पतालों में जो सुविधाएं डॉक्टर्स एवं नर्सों को मिलती हैं, वही सुविधाएं हमारे ममताकर्मियों को भी मिलनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHICODE): Madam, I rise before you to draw the kind attention of the hon. Railway Minister, through you, to a matter of significant importance, namely, shortage of train facilities to northern parts of Kerala.

In just a few days, the world will come together to celebrate Christmas and New Year -- a time filled with happiness and joy. A large number of individuals will travel to their hometowns from their workplaces to celebrate Christmas and New Year with their families. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, please allow me to complete. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप केवल एक विषय बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Madam, however, the residents of Northern Kerala are facing substantial challenges due to inadequate transportation options. ... (*Interruptions*) Madam, I am concluding by mentioning my demand. ...

(Interruptions) I would urge the Government of India to consider introduction of special train services connecting Northern Kerala with Chennai, Delhi, Bangalore, Trivandrum, and Mumbai.

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : सभापति जी, मैं दो विषय रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला विषय Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) के बारे में है। वहां मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र का उदालगुड़ी डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। यह जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्र है। जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्र उदालगुड़ी में इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय का एक केंद्र स्थापित किया जाए।

दूसरा, कार्बी आंगलोंग भौगोलिक दृष्टि से असम का सबसे बड़ा जिला है। वहां पर एक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय जरूर खुले। इसके लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से विशेष रूप से निवेदन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु) : सभापति महोदया, राजस्थान के अंदर भारत सरकार की एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना चल रही है। इस योजना के वर्ष 2023-24 की रबी फसल और वर्ष 2023 के खरीफ फसल के प्रीमियम के इश्यू पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ।

महोदया, वर्ष 2023-24 के रबी फसल का जो प्रीमियम है, उसे राजस्थान की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक जमा नहीं करवाया। राजस्थान के चुरु जिले में किसानों का 400 करोड़ रुपये का क्लेम बनता है। इस पैसे को जमा नहीं करने के कारण, आज एक साल से ऊपर हो चुका है, किसानों को उनका क्लेम नहीं मिल रहा है।

महोदया, वर्ष 2023 खरीफ फसल के अंदर भी आज तक किसानों की आठ सौ पटवार मंडलों की शिकायत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई है। डबल इंजन के नाम पर सरकार ने वोट मांगे, लेकिन आज तक राजस्थान का एक इंजन बंद पड़ा है। किसानों की एक-एक साल तक प्रीमियम की राशि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जमा नहीं करवा रही है। हमारे किसानों को कैसे क्लेम मिलेगा?

महोदया, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि सरकार जल्द से जल्द किसानों को क्लेम दिलाए। सरकार विद ब्याज क्लेम दिलाने का काम करे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

13.56 hrs**SUBMISSION BY MEMBER-Contd.****Re: Vijay Diwas**

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, अभी शून्य काल के दौरान माननीय सदस्य द्वारा विजय दिवस को लेकर यहां पर कुछ वक्तव्य दिये गए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो दो विषय रखे थे, उनमें से एक विषय था कि जो पेंटिंग पहले रक्षा मंत्रालय में लगी थी, उस पेंटिंग को वहां से हटा दिया गया है। मैं मात्र सदन के संज्ञान के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह पेंटिंग मोस्ट बिफिटिंग प्लेस मानेकशॉ ऑडेटोरियम में पूरे सम्मान के साथ स्थापित की गई है ताकि वहां उसे और अधिक लोग देख कर उससे प्रेरणा प्राप्त कर सकें। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Madam, I may be allowed to ask one clarification. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: महोदया, मुझे लगता है कि ऐसे विषय जो भारत की सेना और भारत की सेना से सम्मान से जुड़े हुए हैं, भारत की सेना के शौर्य से जुड़े हुए विषय हैं, उनको लेकर इस तरह की राजनीतिक टिप्पणियाँ नहीं करनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) मुझे लगता है कि इस विषय पर हम सब संसद में बैठे हुए सम्माननीय सदस्यों को अपने उत्तरदायित्व का ज्ञान रखते हुए, उस पर निश्चित रूप से हमें टिप्पणी करने से पहले विचार करना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदया, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में भीलवाड़ा-छापड़ा-जहाजपुर-देवली रोड है, जिसकी लंबाई कुल 95 किलोमीटर है। इस रोड को टू लेन से फोन लेन किया जाए। यह मार्ग देवली के एनएच 52 से प्रारंभ हो कर जहाजपुर के 148डी से जुड़ता है और छापड़ा तक जाता है। उसके बाद बनेरा होते हुए एनएच 48 से जुड़ता है।

14.00 hrs

इस रोड पर अत्यधिक ट्रैफिक होने के कारण, जाम और दुर्घटनाओं के कारण न केवल आमजन परेशान होते हैं, बल्कि आपातकालीन सेवाएं भी ठप हो जाती हैं।

पिछले लंबे समय से आमजन की यह मांग है कि इसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाए।...

(व्यवधान)

श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदया, हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र के जनपद देवरिया, जनपद बलिया, सलेमपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में जाति प्रमाण पत्र नहीं बन रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जनपदों में तुरहा, गोंड, खरवार और धनगर जातियों को क्रमशः एससी, एसटी में अधिसूचित किया गया है। इन जातियों को प्रमाण पत्र न मिलने से इनका सम्पूर्ण विकास रुका हुआ है। इनको संवैधानिक हक नहीं मिल रहा है। तुरहा जाति एससी में अधिसूचित है, लेकिन क्षेत्रीय भाषा में इसे तुरहया और तुरहा कहा जाता है, लेकिन अधिकारी जाति प्रमाण पत्र नहीं बनाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : महोदया, पॉवर ग्रिड कॉरपोरेशन की एचटी लाइन हरियाणा, दिल्ली के कई इलाकों से गुजर रही है, जिसमें किसानों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा नहीं मिल रहा है। राइट ऑफ वे में जो लाइन के आसपास का लगभग एक एकड़ क्षेत्र होता है, उसमें 30 प्रतिशत मार्केट रेट दिए जाने की गाइडलाइन्स हैं, जबकि जमीन की वैल्यू में 90 पर्सेंट की गिरावट होती है। वहां मार्केट रेट की बजाए कलेक्टर रेट दिया जाए। किसानों की मांग है कि उन्हें मार्केट रेट के हिसाब से 90 पर्सेंट दिया जाए। वहां किसान आंदोलनरत हैं। उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं कर रहा है।

14.01 hrs(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

शंभू बार्डर पर भी किसान बहुत लंबे अरसे से बैठे हैं। एमएसपी की लीगल गारंटी को लेकर सरदार जगजीत सिंह डल्लेवाल जी 21 दिन से आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हैं। सरकार उनसे बात नहीं कर रही है। उनको उनके हाल पर छोड़ दिया है। केवल 101 किसान दिल्ली आना चाहते हैं, उनको इजाजत दी जानी चाहिए और सरकार उनसे बात करे।

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : सभापति महोदय, आज मैं इस महान सदन में उस्ताद जाकिर हुसैन के निधन पर अपना गम्भीर शोक व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा। सिर्फ भारत ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया ने एक महान कलाकार को खोया है। भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति उस्ताद जाकिर हुसैन के योगदान को याद करते हुए, मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार उनको सम्मानित करे। उनकी जो महत्वपूर्ण बातें थीं, जो हमने एडवरटाइजमेंट में देखा था, “वाह उस्ताद वाह”, वह हम कभी भूल नहीं पाएंगे। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बिष्णु पद राय (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह से सांसद हूँ। इस द्वीप समूह का 700 किलोमीटर लंबा संसदीय क्षेत्र है। पिछले पांच साल में पोदान समिति जिला ने केवल 25 किलोमीटर रास्ता बनाया। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि पीआरआई के पास जो फंक्शन था, फंड था, पॉवर थी, वह खत्म हो चुकी है। उसे कृपया दोबारा दे दीजिए। अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह का 700 किलोमीटर लंबा क्षेत्र है, आप इस बात को जानते हैं। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप मांग इस पर विचार करें, अंडमान को आगे बढ़ाएं। जय हिंद, भारत माता की जय।

**LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH THE
ISSUES RAISED UNDER MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

सदस्य, जिनके द्वारा अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय उठाये गये।	सदस्य, जिन्होंने उठाए गए विषयों के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध किया।
Shri Rajabhau Parag Praksash Waje	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant Shrimati Supriya Sule
Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil
Dr. Prashant Yadaora Padole	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil
Shri Dharmendra Yadav	Shri Manickam Tagore
Shri Arun Nehru	Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian
Shri N.K. Premachandran	Shri Anto Antony Shri M.K. Raghavan Shri Kodikunnil Suresh Shri Benny Behanan Shri Hibi Eden Adv. Adoor Prakash Shri K.C. Venugopal
Shri Ram Prasad Chaudhary	Shri Arun Nehru
Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian
Dr. Mohammad Jawed	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil Shri Rajesh Ranjan Shri Devesh Shakya Shri Aditya Yadav Adv. Chandra Shekhar Shri Zia Ur Rehman Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer Shri Rajeev Rai

	<p>Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel</p> <p>Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar</p> <p>Shri R.K. Chaudhary</p> <p>Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian</p> <p>Shri Chhotelal</p> <p>Shri Arun Nehru</p> <p>Shri Anto Antony</p> <p>Shri M.K. Raghavan</p> <p>Adv. Adoor Prakash</p> <p>Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi Vadra</p> <p>Shri Hibi Eden</p> <p>Shri Imran Masood</p> <p>Dr. Mallu Ravi</p> <p>Shri Benny Behanan</p> <p>Shri Rajmohan Unnithan</p> <p>Sushri S. Jothimani</p> <p>Dr. Amar Singh</p> <p>Shrimati Jyotsna Charandas Mahant</p> <p>Shri Kuldeep Indora</p> <p>Kumari Sudha R</p> <p>Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar</p> <p>Shri Shahu Shahaji Chhatrapati</p> <p>Adv. Dean Kuriakose</p> <p>Dr. M.K. Vishnu Prasad</p> <p>Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde</p> <p>Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun</p>
Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole
Shri Ramvir singh Bidhuri	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Harendra Singh Malik	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	Shrimati Supriya Sule

Shrimati Kamaljeet Sehrawat	Shri Sudheer Gupta Shri Jagdambika Pal
Dr. Nishikant Dubey	Shri Sudheer Gupta Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	Shri Manickam Tagore Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil Captain Viriato Fernandes
Shri K.C. Venugopal	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh

14.04 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे अपने मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरन्त व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

(i) Need to take comprehensive measures to ensure security of oil and natural gas pipelines

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA (RAJKOT): Security of the fuel pipelines has become a serious issue. This is important not only from the economic point of view, but also from the view point of national security. Recent developments have made it even more evident that lapses in the security of these pipelines can have serious consequences. Moreover, the warning of targeting oil pipelines by terrorists trained in Pakistan has made situation even more serious. It is a clear that along with external threats, internal security challenges also exist in the region. The recovery of a power IED near ONGC pipelines in Assam has further increased the concern of security agencies. This incident shows that the terrorist organisations and other anti-social elements are active in targeting these critical infrastructures. The HPCL pipelines in Pune have suffered damage due to fuel theft, which is an indication of lack of security measures. This incident not only caused economic losses, but also increased the sense of insecurity among the local communities. I request the Ministry of Home Affairs to take concrete steps

* Treated as laid on the Table.

in collaboration with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to make these security measures more effective.

(ii) Regarding condition of washrooms in Railway Coaches

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा (बारडोली) : मैं रेल मंत्रालय और माननीय रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा किए गए उत्कृष्ट कार्यों की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ। वंदे भारत ट्रेनों का संचालन और रेलवे के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए उठाए गए कदम देश के विकास को नई दिशा प्रदान कर रहे हैं। विशेष रूप से गुजरात के सूरत को बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना के तहत एक प्रमुख स्टेशन के रूप में शामिल करना अत्यंत सराहनीय है। यह सुविधा सूरत जैसे औद्योगिक और व्यापारिक केंद्र में आर्थिक प्रगति को बढ़ावा देगी और यात्रियों को तेज और आधुनिक परिवहन का विकल्प प्रदान करेगी। इसके साथ, मैं रेलवे डिब्बों में वॉशरूम सुविधाओं की स्थिति पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान में, प्रत्येक डिब्बे में चार वॉशरूम हैं, जिनमें तीन भारतीय शैली के और एक वेस्टर्न शैली का होता है। बढ़ती मांग को देखते हुए, मेरा सुझाव है कि तीन भारतीय शैली के वॉशरूम में से दो को वेस्टर्न शैली में बदला जाए, ताकि प्रत्येक डिब्बे में तीन वेस्टर्न और एक भारतीय शैली का वॉशरूम उपलब्ध हो। यह बदलाव यात्रियों, विशेषकर वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, महिलाओं और दिव्यांगजनों की सुविधा को बढ़ाएगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस पर शीघ्र निर्णय लेने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

(iii) Need to set up a Research Institute of Indian Ocean Cultural Studies in Jajpur district, Odisha

DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA (JAJPUR): Indian Ocean played a major role in disseminating Indian Culture across the shore since the dawn of civilization. India's trade through the Bay of Bengal was controlled by the ports of Kalinga i.e., Tamralipti, Dhamra, Radhanagar, Langudi, Ratnagiri etc. The socio-cultural

impact and interaction are witnessed in several islands of South Asia like Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra etc . Buddhism played key role for diffusion of Indian Culture in the cultural spectrum of South Asia. The cultural interaction with ASEAN Countries are faintly studied . Puspagiri Vishwabidyalaya which existed during Samrat Ashok period near Languli Hills and Udaygiri of Jajpur District in the bank of river Kelua was supposed to be a learning centre of Buddhism. Hence, a Research Institute of Indian Ocean Cultural Studies may be set up in this locality to undertake multi-disciplinary research(Ph.D.), M.Phil and Diploma Courses and also revival of the glorious Puspagiri Univerity. This may be functioned as an Autonomous Organisation/ University. It may have Maritime Heritage, South Asian Culture, Language, Literature & Ethnic studies, Buddhism & Peace Studies, International Cooperation etc. The Centre would be a pioneer research organisation like IISER, NISER in Humanities field which would attract international scholars from across the Indian Ocean Countries.

(iv) Regarding four-laning of Jherda-Mander- Revdar-Sirohi NH and construction of by-pass roads

श्री लुम्बा राम (जालौर) : राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 168 सिरोही से मण्डार तक नेशनल हाइवे स्वीकृत हुआ था, मगर यह रोड़ टोल रोड़ होने से आज दिन तक फोरलेन नहीं बन सका । वर्तमान में यह सड़क अक्टूबर 2024 में टोल मुक्त हो गई है । इस रोड़ को राजस्थान सरकार ने हाल ही मे (अक्टूबर 2024) भारत सरकार को सौंप दिया है । यह सड़क कांडला पोर्ट से दिल्ली से सीधे जुड़ी हुई है । इस मार्ग से टोल समाप्त होने के कारण ट्रैफिक लोड काफी बढ़ गया है । जिससे इस सड़क पर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है । इस मार्ग पर मंडार, रेवदर और सिरोही तीन घनी आबादी वाले शहर है ।

इन शहरों में दिन में ट्रैफिक जाम हो जाता है। अतः आपसे आग्रह है कि झेरडा -मंडार-रेवदर -सिरोही का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को फोर लेन तथा मंडार रेवदर और सिरोही के पास बाइपास का निर्माण जल्द से जल्द करवाने का श्रम करावे।

(v) Need to provide air connectivity to Bareilly with various cities of the country

श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार (बरेली) : मैं माननीय, नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत का प्रमुख जनपद है तथा यह जनपद पर्यटन, धार्मिक, व्यापारिक व सामरिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण शहर है, फिर भी वर्तमान में एक दिन में केवल एक (1) उड़ान है जो क्षेत्र की अधिकतम क्षमता को उचित नहीं ठहराती है। इस प्रकार समग्र मूल्यांकन पर बरेली को AIR BUS-320/321 के संचालन के द्वारा प्रमुख शहर जैसे चेन्नई, अहमदाबाद, गोवा, कोलकाता, हैदराबाद, जम्मू / श्रीनगर आदि लंबी दूरी के प्रमुख शहरों, एवं ATR विमान से आसपास के शहर जैसे दिल्ली, जयपुर, अमृतसर, पटना, लखनऊ और देहरादून को हवाई मार्ग से जोड़ने की काफी संभावनाएं हैं। बरेली हवाई अड्डे के अन्य शहरों से हवाई मार्ग से जुड़ने से बरेली तथा आसपास के क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक लाभ मिलेगा तथा बरेली, भारत के सग्रम विकास की मुख्यधारा में शामिल हो सकेगा। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि बरेली शहर को विमान सेवा द्वारा उपरोक्त शहरों से जोड़ा जाए, इसके लिए मैं और बरेली क्षेत्र की जनता सदैव मंत्री जी की आभारी रहेगी।

(vi) Need to ensure timely passage of the 125th Amendment to the Constitution regarding empowerment of Autonomous District Councils in the Sixth Schedule Areas

SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN (TRIPURA EAST): I would like to draw the attention of the Government and Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to a grave concern regarding the severe delay in the passage of the 125th Amendment to

the Indian Constitution. The Amendment seeks to empower the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in the Sixth Schedule areas, including the state of Tripura, to ensure better governance, safeguard indigenous rights, and improve socio-economic conditions. Despite the significant importance of this amendment for the socio-economic and political empowerment of our indigenous people, it has been over five years since the bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 2019. The report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs was submitted on 5th March 2020, but there has been no further progress. Several meetings have been held with the Ministry of Home Affairs, involving representatives from all concerned ADCs, yet the bill remains pending. In this regard, I would like to request the Government to ensure timely passage of the 125th Amendment to the Constitution and address the current challenges faced by the indigenous communities in the Sixth Schedule areas due to the delay in the passage of this Amendment.

**(vii) Regarding conservation of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries
in the country**

डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते (मंडला) : प्राकृतिक आवास में वन्य जीवन की दुर्दशा खतरे में है। पूरे देश में सरकार द्वारा कई राष्ट्रीय उद्यान और अभयारण्य बनाए गए हैं और उनका रखरखाव किया जा रहा है। सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित और लगाया गया बहुत सारा धन भी वांछित परिणाम नहीं दे रहा है जिसके लिए इन प्राकृतिक आवासों का निर्माण किया गया था। उनकी स्थिति में सुधार और पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है। इन प्राकृतिक आवासों को बचाने के लिए अधिक धन आवंटित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। वांछित परिणाम लाने के लिए मौजूदा प्रणाली/मशीनरी और योजनाओं में

सुधार करने की भी आवश्यकता है। देश में वन्य प्राणी अभ्यारणों, पार्कों का निर्माण देश में अनेक स्थानों पर किया गया है। परन्तु देखा यह जा रहा है कि पार्कों के निर्माण के आस-पास रहने वाले गावों के व्यक्तियों को शासन द्वारा निर्धारित मापदण्ड जो है, जिसका भुगतान प्रभावित परिवारों को पुनर्वास के रूप में सरकार ने देने का प्रावधान किया है क्या यह राशि उन परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(viii) Regarding four laning of Mirzapur – Gopiganj road

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र भदोही (उत्तर प्रदेश) के गोपीगंज से होते हुए हजारों की संख्या में दर्शनार्थी रोजाना मिर्जापुर जनपद के विंध्याचल धाम दर्शन करने के लिए जाते हैं और इसी मार्ग से बड़ी संख्या में लोगों का आवागमन मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य क्षेत्रों की तरफ होता है। ऐसे में मिर्जापुर-गोपीगंज मार्ग को फोर लेन किया जाए या किया जाना अति आवश्यक है। इस मार्ग के फोरलेन होने से आवागमन में काफी आसानी होगी और यह मार्ग नेशनल हाईवे 19 से भी कनेक्ट हो जाएगा। इस मार्ग के फोरलेन होने से जहां तक एक तरफ दर्शनार्थियों और आमजन को आवागमन में आसानी होगी वहीं भदोही-मिर्जापुर परिक्षेत्र के कालीन कारोबार को भी इससे बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा।

(ix) Regarding facilities for Senior Citizens

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : बचपन और जवानी के बाद जब एक व्यक्ति वृद्धावस्था में प्रवेश करता है तो उसके जीवन में काफी परिवर्तन आते हैं। सबसे पहले सेहत संबंधी समस्याएं इसके पश्चात अकेलापन परेशान करता है। पहला प्रमुख कारण है संयुक्त परिवार प्रणाली का विघटन, नई व पुरानी पीढ़ी के बीच का फासला। राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की शाखाएं तथा उसके आनुषंगिक संगठन जैसे संस्कार भारती सेवा भारती इत्यादि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को उपयोगी कार्यों में लगाकर उन्हें महत्वपूर्ण होने का निरंतर एहसास कराते हैं। सरकार को भी चाहिए कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को कम से कम ₹10000 महीना पेंशन दें, ताकि वह अपने भोजन और वस्त्र इत्यादि का प्रबंध बिना किसी परेशानी के कर सकें।

सरकार को चाहिए केवल बुजुर्ग नागरिकों के लिए सरकारी व प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में सप्ताह में एक दिन ऐसा निर्धारित करें जब केवल वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की ही देखभाल हो। प्रधानमंत्री जन औषधि केंद्र से मिलने वाली सस्ती दवाइयों से बुजुर्ग लोगों को अपना स्वास्थ्य ठीक रखने में बहुत सहायता मिली है। वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को यात्रा, भ्रमण, तीर्थाटन व देशाटन इत्यादि में सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए रेल, बस, इत्यादि में किराए में छूट दी जानी चाहिए।

(x) Need to establish a Tribal University in Karbi Anglong district of Assam and also set up a campus of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University at Udalguri in the State

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : कार्बी आंगलोंग जिला असम राज्य में एक प्रशासनिक इकाई है। भारत के संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्बी आंगलोंग स्वायत्त परिषद (KAAC) द्वारा प्रशासित एक स्वायत्त जिला है। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार कार्बी आंगलोंग जिले की जनसंख्या 956313 है। कार्बी आंगलोंग की साक्षरता दर 69.25 प्रतिशत है। इसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 10 हजार 404 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। इसमें कार्बी जनजाति का वर्चस्व है। कार्बी के अलावा, लालुंग (तिवा), दिमासा कछारी, रेंगमा नागा, कुकी, गारो, खासी और श्याम लोग जिले के विभिन्न इलाकों में रहते हैं और अपनी जातीय पहचान बनाए रखते हैं। असम के जिलों में इस जिले का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल सबसे बड़ा है, लेकिन इस जिले में शैक्षिक संस्थानों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है और उच्च शिक्षा के लिए तो कोई भी साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्य असम में जनजातीय समुदायों को उच्च और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से कार्बी आंगलोंग जिले में एक जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए और मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जनजातीय बाहुल्य क्षेत्र उदालगुड़ी में इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, अमरकंटक (मध्य प्रदेश) का एक कैंपस स्थापित किया जाए।

(xi) Need to establish a 150-bedded ESIC hospital in Dhanbad, Jharkhand

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं माननीय श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र - धनबाद, जिसे 'कोल कैपिटल ऑफ इंडिया' के नाम से जाना जाता है, झारखंड राज्य का एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक केंद्र है। यहाँ के श्रमिकों की कड़ी मेहनत और समर्पण से न केवल क्षेत्रीय बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी आर्थिक विकास हो रहा है। धनबाद में कार्यरत हमारे मेहनती श्रमिकों को खतरनाक कामकाजी परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण उन्हें श्वसन रोग, चोटें और दीर्घकालिक व्यावसायिक बीमारियाँ होती हैं। इस स्थिति में, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की वर्तमान व्यवस्था अपर्याप्त हो चुकी है, और श्रमिकों को तत्काल और विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सा सेवाओं की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए, माननीय श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्री से निवेदन है कि धनबाद में एक अत्याधुनिक ESIC 150-बेडेड अस्पताल की स्थापना करवाई जाए जिससे यह अस्पताल श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य की तुरंत चिकित्सा जरूरतों को तो पूरा करेगा ही साथ ही दीर्घकालिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में मदद करेगा।

(xii) Need to provide ownership rights of houses under PM UDAY Scheme to people living in unauthorized colonies in Delhi

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : दिल्ली की 69 अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों के निवासियों को एफ्लूएंट (समृद्ध) कॉलोनी कहकर पीएम उदय योजना के अंतर्गत मालिकाना अधिकार नहीं दिए जा रहे, उन्हें भी अन्य अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों के समकक्ष मानकर मालिकाना अधिकार दिया जाए। हाईकोर्ट की भी यही भावना है।

इन कॉलोनियों में लगभग 4 लाख लोग रह रहे हैं। दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा इन कॉलोनियों में नागरिक सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही हैं। इन कॉलोनियों के निवासी नारकीय जीवन

व्यतीत करने के लिए मजबूर हैं, लिहाजा इन कॉलोनियों को भी मालिकाना अधिकार दिया जाए, वैसे भी ये कॉलोनियां प्राईवेट लैंड पर ही बसी हुई हैं।

(xiii) Need to retain Akashvani Kendra at Darbhanga, Bihar and declare it as a broadcast centre for Maithili language programmes

श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर (दरभंगा) : मेरी माँग सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी से है कि दरभंगा में अवस्थित आकाशवाणी केन्द्र को यथावत रखने एवं मैथिली भाषा का केन्द्र घोषित कर इसके अस्तित्व को बनाए रखा जाये। यह केन्द्र वर्ष 1976 से अब तक मैथिली भाषा के विकास, मिथिला संस्कृति का संरक्षण, मैथिली गीत-संगीत का संवर्धन करती आ रही है। कुछ दिन पूर्व आकाशवाणी केन्द्र दरभंगा की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था आकाशवाणी केंद्र पटना के अधीन कर दी गई और अब प्रसार भारती आगामी माह से आकाशवाणी दरभंगा केंद्र को मात्र रिले केन्द्र बनाने जा रही है और यह निर्णय साढ़े आठ करोड़ मैथिली भाषियों के भावना को आहत करेगी। इस केंद्र के प्रसारण क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत दरभंगा, मधुबनी, समस्तीपुर, सहरसा, सुपौल, मधेपुरा, सीतामढ़ी, शिवहर और बेगूसराय जिला समाहित है। मैथिली भाषा भारतीय संविधान की अष्टम अनुसूची में सम्मिलित एक संवैधानिक भाषा है। भारत सरकार ने भारतीय संविधान को मैथिली भाषा में अनुवादित कर इसका विमोचन किया है। "मन की बात" आकाशवाणी केन्द्र दरभंगा से ही मैथिली भाषा में प्रसारित किया जाता है। साढ़े आठ करोड़ मैथिली भाषियों की भावना का सम्मान करते हुए आकाशवाणी केन्द्र दरभंगा को मैथिली भाषा का केन्द्र घोषित करते हुए इसके अस्तित्व को बनाए रखा जाए।

(xiv) Need to ensure strict compliance with the guidelines for treatment and rehabilitation of Persons with Mental Illness (PWMI)

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): I would like to address a critical issue regarding the rights of persons with mental illnesses (PwMIs). The Mental

Healthcare Act of 2017 guarantees the right to community living, but many individuals who are deemed "fit for discharge" continue to be confined in mental health establishments due to a lack of community-based facilities like halfway homes. The intention behind halfway homes was to facilitate the seamless reintegration of PwMIs into society after prolonged institutionalization. The inaccurate data on the Manoashraya dashboard tracking rehabilitation and halfway homes, published by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, is particularly concerning. The data is riddled with discrepancies, including duplicate entries, inconsistent information, and missing reports from crucial states. This failure to maintain accurate records only perpetuates the delay in providing adequate care and rehabilitation to PwMIs. I urge the Union Government to clean up the data, publish accurate records of the halfway homes in the country, and ensure strict compliance with the various Guidelines for the rehabilitation of PwMIs that have been issued. It is crucial that the treatment and rehabilitation of PwMIs is enshrined in a rights-based approach that is centered around their autonomy and dignity.

(xv) Need to increase Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) subsidy

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN (GADCHIROLI-CHIMUR): In the past year, the average construction costs have increased by approximately 11%. This surge can primarily be attributed to a substantial rise in labor expenses, alongside a moderate escalation in the prices of construction materials. These factors have contributed to heightened operational costs for developers, compelling them to reevaluate

their strategies. While rise in prices of key construction materials was relatively modest over the last year, labour costs have been driving the overall cost of construction upward. With labour accounting for more than one-fourth of overall construction cost, a 25% annual rise in labour costs has stretched construction budgets and impacted operational expenses. Moreover, the need for skilled labour and the associated costs for training, safety and regulatory compliance further adds to spiraling labour costs. The report indicates that the aggregate impact of price rise in four critical construction materials—cement, steel, copper, and aluminium—has been relatively subdued. Additionally, average cement prices have experienced a significant reduction of 15%, while average steel prices have decreased marginally by 1% over the past year. I, therefore request that the PM-Awas Yojana Subsidy may kindly be increased accordingly.

(xvi) Need to fix salary and allowances of Krishi Vigyan Kendra employees at par with those of ICAR and Central Agricultural University employees

SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND): The salaries and allowances of employees of Krish Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) may be fixed at par with those of employees of ICAR and Central Agricultural Universities.

(xvii) Need to revise Standard Input Output Norms (SION) for regulating duty free import of natural rubber

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA): I wish to bring to the attention of the Government towards the urgent need to revise the outdated SION Norms

(standard Input Output Norms) governing the duty-free import of natural rubber. These norms, established in the 1970s, allow 44 kg of natural rubber per 100 kg of tyre production. However, the natural rubber content in tyres has drastically reduced to 18-20% today. Despite significant technological advancement, the norms have not been revised. As a result, more than double the necessary quantity of natural rubber is permitted for duty-free import, with only 50% of the imported rubber required to be exported. The remaining 50% is diverted to the domestic market, suppressing domestic rubber prices and causing severe financial distress to our rubber growers. Additionally, companies are making huge profits due to these outdated norms, further exacerbating the issue. The Rubber Board of India is mandated to conduct periodic reviews and update these norms, but no action has been taken in this regard. I urge the Government to direct the Rubber Board to immediately revise the SION Norms to reflect the current technological realities and protect the livelihood of natural rubber growers in the country.

(xviii) Need to construct a rail over-bridge at Itki in Ranchi, Jharkhand

श्री सुखदेव भगत (लोहरदगा) : राँची के नजदीक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर स्थित इटकी रेल फाटक पर आवागमन में आम जनमानस को असुविधा हो रही है। ज्ञात हो कि यह सड़क भारत की सबसे पुरानी यक्ष्मा अस्पतालों में से एक अस्पताल को जोड़ती है। यह रेलवे फाटक झारखंड की राजधानी राँची की लाइफलाइन को सुचारू रखने की गति को अवरुद्ध / मंद करता आ रहा है।

आम जनमानस की सुविधा हेतु आवश्यक है कि इटकी रेल फाटक पर ओवरब्रिज के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ की जाए।

(xix) Regarding stoppage of trains in Pratapgarh and Kaushambi districts of Uttar Pradesh

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) : जनपद प्रतापगढ़ के परियावाँ व्यापारिक कस्बे में लखनऊ-प्रयागराज इंटरसिटी ट्रेन संख्या 14209/14210 तथा कानपुर प्रयागराज इंटरसिटी ट्रेन संख्या 14101/14102 का ठहराव तथा ग्राम बिसहिया में रेलवे ट्रैक के पास भूमिगत पार्किंग तथा लेवल क्रॉसिंग का निर्माण करना है। जनपद कौशांबी के सिराथू रेलवे स्टेशन पर कानपुर वाया प्रयागराज- मुंबई (लोकमान्य तिलक सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन संख्या 04151/04152) का ठहराव करना है। अतः अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त कार्य अत्यंत आवश्यक है कृपया पूर्ण करने के आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

(xx) Need to review inclusion of Muzaffarnagar and Shamli districts in National Capital Region

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) : राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) क्षेत्रीय योजना 2021 को एनसीआर क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक वृद्धि और विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से पेश किया गया था। हाल के वर्षों में, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के कई जिलों को एनसीआर क्षेत्र में शामिल किया गया है। किसान और छोटे व्यवसाय मालिक इस समावेशन से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हुए हैं। वाहन स्क्रेपेज नीति जैसी नीतियां, जो दिल्ली जैसे शहरी केंद्रों में प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए बनाई गई हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में असमान रूप से प्रभाव डालती हैं। विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के शामली और मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में किसान और ईंट भट्टा संचालक पुराने वाहनों और उपकरणों पर निर्भर रहते हैं, जिन्हें अब अनुपयुक्त घोषित कर दिया गया है। ऐसे उपकरणों को बदलना एक बड़ा आर्थिक बोझ है, जहां आय कम होती है और विकल्प सीमित होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन नव-शामिल जिलों के विकास के लिए आवंटित धनराशि में पारदर्शिता का अभाव है, और यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि इन संसाधनों का उपयोग कैसे किया जा रहा है। सरकार को शामली और मुजफ्फरनगर जिलों के समावेशन पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

विकास नीतियों को इस प्रकार से बनाया जाना चाहिए कि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को संबोधित करें।

(xxi) Need for a separate religion code to 'Saridharam' and 'Sarna Dharam' followed by Santhals and other tribals in various parts of the country

SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL (JHARGRAM): As we know the Santhals are the largest homogeneous tribe of India and they are mostly inhabited in the States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Assam and Tripura. The Santhals and other Adivasi communities profess and practice their own religion the "SARIDHARAM" and 'SARNA DHARAM" since time immemorial. Although the right to practice, profess and propagate our own religion is our Fundamental Right as per the Article 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India, yet the SANTHALS and other Adivasis have not been allotted separate religion code for 'SARIDHARAM" and SARNA DHARAM. I would like to mention here that the West Bengal Assembly has already introduced and approved a Bill as per 'Motion Under Parliamentary Rule 185' for allotment of Separate Religion Code for SARIDHARAM for Santhals and SARNA DHARAM for other Adivasis on 17th February, 2023. Therefore, in order to honour the religious sentiments of the Santhals and other Adivasi communities, I, strongly demand for allotment of a separate religion Code for the SARIDHARAM, and the SARNA DHARAM, and also demand for a separate Column for 'SARIDHARAM' and SARNA DHARAM in the Data Collection Form to be used in the forthcoming Census of India.

(xxii) Need to ensure protection of sensitive data of beneficiaries availing treatment under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): I would like to bring into the notice of the Government the issue of patient privacy violations under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PM JAY). The National Health Authority (NHA) has been publishing personally identifiable information of beneficiaries on its websites, including full names, discharge dates, and treatment costs, accessible through basic searches. This practice violates the constitutional right to privacy under Article 21, as upheld by the Supreme Court in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India. The publication of personal health data lacks legal backing under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) or Health Data Management Policy (HDMP), which explicitly prohibits such disclosure without anonymisation. The success of the scheme can be achieved through anonymised and aggregated data, making such public disclosures unnecessary. Additionally, no informed consent is sought from beneficiaries, further contravening HDMP guidelines. Publishing this data not only fails constitutional tests of legality, necessity, and proportionality but also increases risks of data misuse and breaches. I urge the Government to immediately address this grave violation of privacy, ensure compliance with established legal and constitutional safeguards, and take necessary corrective measures to protect the sensitive data of millions of Indian citizens availing treatment under AB-PM JAY.

(xxiii) Need for synchronization of portals operated by central government and various state governments to address the threat of cyber crime in the country

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR): Cyber crime is real threat to the growth of the nation due to its scale and reach along with anonymity of the criminals. currently, the crime reporting structure for the citizens are in silos. The Union Government is operating a portal which doesn't synchronize with the State Government portal for filing of complaint and consequent follow-up. Law and order is a State Government subject and it's imperative that the Central Government educates and redirects the complaints to its correct jurisdiction quickly and take effective steps for solving this serious issue.

(xxiv) Need to curb pollution caused by transportation of coal and iron ore at Visakhapatnam Port, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI (VISAKHAPATNAM): Despite the pollution-control measures implemented by ports in Visakhapatnam, residents continue to wake up to find their homes coated with black dust. A major source is the handling, stacking, and transportation of coal and iron ore. The average concentration of PM2.5 in Vizag exceeds the national average and is 10 times higher than WHO standards. This poses a serious threat to the respiratory health of the city's residents. I request an immediate action plan to conduct a long-term comprehensive study, including comparative analyses with other port cities, engaging local stakeholders and experts to identify causes and effects of dust

pollution on the local community and public health in Visakhapatnam. Additionally, it is essential to ensure that ports adhere to the regulations set by APPCB and NGT including implementing a semi-automatic tarpaulin coverage system for cargo transportation, exploring the use of tube conveyor systems, stringent monitoring and evaluating feasibility of chemical spray among others. Further, Government can consider funding ports to construct covered cargo storages and explore redesigning rolling stock to facilitate covered transportation of coal instead of relying on open wagons, with complete transition towards container cargo handling as a long-term goal. Ultimately, public health must be prioritised at all costs.

(xxv) Need to establish a Handicraft Training Institute at Harnatand in Valmikinagar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र वाल्मीकिनगर के हरनाटांड में हस्तशिल्पकार केंद्र की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में थारू तथा उराँव जन जाति के लोग बड़ी संख्या में निवास करते हैं। ये लोग अधिकांश जंगल से घिरे भू-भाग में रहते हैं तथा अपनी आजीविका के लिए तरह-तरह के संसाधनों पर निर्भर रहते हैं। थारू तथा उराँव समाज की महिलाएँ हस्तशिल्प कला के क्षेत्र में अधिक अनुभवी हैं तथा इस क्षेत्र में अपना अहम् योगदान कर सकती हैं। इस समाज की बेटियाँ तथा महिलाएँ अपने पूर्वजों द्वारा सिखाई गई कला पर ही निर्भर हैं। यदि इनकी कला को दिखाने हेतु जरूरी कदम उठाए जायें तो ये बेटियाँ तथा महिलाएँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपनी पहचान स्थापित कर सकती हैं तथा इससे जनजातीय क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर भी उत्पन्न होंगे। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह मांग करता हूँ कि वाल्मीकिनगर लोकसभा

अंतर्गत थरुहट की राजधानी के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हरनाटांड में एक हस्तशिल्प प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना यथा शीघ्र की जाये।

(xxvi) Need for CBI inquiry into the increasing criminal activities in Beed district, Maharashtra

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे (बीड) : 9 दिसंबर को दोपहर 3 बजे, संतोष देशमुख, जो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बीड के मस्साजोग गांव के सरपंच थे, का अपहरण कर लिया गया। देशमुखजी की लाश शाम 6 बजे मिली। इस बात के स्पष्ट संकेत मिले हैं कि उन्हें बेरहमी से टॉर्चर और प्रताड़ित किया गया था। देशमुखजी गांव के विकास के लिए किए गए अपने काम के लिए सम्मानित थे और उनका निधन बहुत दुख का कारण है। दूसरी घटना पुलिस थाना परली (वै), जि. बीड के एक प्रतिष्ठित बिजनेसमैन अमोल डुबे जिनका अपहरण करके 2 करोड़ रुपये फिरौती की मांग की गयी। 10-15 लाख फिरौती वसूलकर उसे बीच रास्ते छोड़कर भाग गये। यह बढ़ती घटनायें बीड जिले की कानून व्यवस्था की तेजी से बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति का संकेत हैं और यह आवश्यक है कि इन सभी दुर्घटनाओं की जल्द से जल्द CBI जांच की जाए।

(xxvii) Need to take steps for timely completion of Inland Passenger Water Transport System in Maharashtra

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के (ठाणे) : महाराष्ट्र समुद्री बोर्ड(एमएमबी) ने मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्र(एमएमआर) के दूरदराज के नागरिक क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने के लिए अंतर्देशीय यात्री जल परिवहन प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन की योजना बनाई है। यह महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना भायंदर, कोलशेत, कल्हेर और डोंबिवली में चार जेटी के निर्माण के माध्यम से मीरा-भायंदर,ठाणे,भिवंडी और डोंबिवली को जोड़ेगी। वसई क्रीक-उल्हास नदी पर संचालित यह प्रणाली पूर्व-पश्चिम संपर्क को सुदृढ़ करेगी, जिससे एमएमआर में बढ़ती आबादी और यात्रा पैटर्न को पूरा किया जा सकेगा। चार जेटी का निर्माण डेढ़ साल के भीतर पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है, जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 96.12 करोड़ रुपये है। यह राशि सागरमाला योजना के तहत

केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा समान रूप से वहन की जाएगी। यह परियोजना क्षेत्र के यातायात दबाव को कम करने, समय की बचत करने और पर्यावरण अनुकूल आवागमन प्रदान करने के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। हालांकि, वित्तीय चुनौतियों के कारण इस प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन की गति धीमी रही है। मेरा माननीय पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वे इस अति महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना को समयबद्ध रूप से पूरा करने के लिए संबंधित अधिकारियों को सख्त निर्देश जारी करें। यह परियोजना क्षेत्र के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास को भी गति प्रदान करेगी।

**(xviii) Need to set up a bench of Allahabad High Court at Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh**

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : आज मैं सरकार के समक्ष एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह मुद्दा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के करोड़ों लोगों के न्याय पाने के अधिकार से सीधे जुड़ा हुआ है। इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट, प्रयागराज की एक खंडपीठ मेरठ में भी होनी चाहिए। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रयागराज से बहुत अधिक दूरी पर स्थित होना एक बड़ी समस्या है। न्याय पाने के लिए लोगों को सैंकड़ों किलोमीटर का सफर तय करना पड़ता है, जिससे उन्हें आर्थिक और मानसिक परेशानी होती है। वकीलों और स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा लगातार इस मांग को उठाया जा रहा है। वे कहते हैं कि मेरठ में हाईकोर्ट की खंडपीठ स्थापित होने से न्यायपालिका अधिक सुलभ होगी और लोगों को त्वरित न्याय मिल सकेगा। मेरठ में हाईकोर्ट की खंडपीठ स्थापित करने में निम्नलिखित लाभ होंगे:

- न्याय का त्वरित निपटारा: लोगों को न्याय पाने के लिए लंबा इंतजार नहीं करना पड़ेगा।
- आर्थिक बोझ में कमी: लोगों को न्याय पाने के लिए दूर-दराज के इलाकों में जाने के लिख खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा।
- विकास को बढ़ावा: मेरठ में हाईकोर्ट की खंडपीठ स्थापित होने से क्षेत्र का विकास होगा और रोजगार के अवसर बहेंगे।

अंत में, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह मेरठ में हाईकोर्ट की खंडपीठ स्थापित करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाएँ। यह पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के लिए एक लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग है और इसे पूरा करना सरकार का नैतिक दायित्व है।

(xxix) Need to provide compensation for land acquisition for Greenfield National Highway No. 744 as per the terms and conditions applied to NH 66

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): The development of NH 744 Greenfield Highway is standstill due to delay in completion of land acquisition process. This is due to the delay in decision regarding the share of State Government and GST, loyalty exemption. The compensation is not yet disbursed till date. The undertaking for apply the same terms and condition of land acquisition of NH 66 to NH 744 also not materialized. Now orders were issued to calculate the compensation of building on the basis of its age. It is not in tally with the term applicable to NH 66. There is difference in calculation of salvage value also. The land acquisition with regard to two villages are kept idle due to change in alignment. Hence I urge upon the Government to apply the same terms and conditions applied for fixing the compensation for land acquisition of NH 66 to the Green Field National Highway 744.

14.04 hrs**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, FIRST BATCH FOR 2024-25**

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, अब सभा में अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों - पहला बैच 2024-25 को चर्चा तथा मतदान के लिए लिया जाएगा।

अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर श्री सुधाकर सिंह एवं श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल के कई कटौती प्रस्ताव परिचालित किए गए हैं। यदि माननीय सदस्य अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं तो वे 15 मिनट के भीतर सभा पटल पर पर्ची भेज दें, जिसमें उस कटौती प्रस्ताव की क्रम संख्या लिखी हो, जिसे वे प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं।

इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत किए गए कटौती प्रस्तावों को दर्शाने वाली सूची कुछ समय पश्चात् नोटिस बोर्ड पर प्रदर्शित की जाएगी। यदि माननीय सदस्य उस सूची में कोई विसंगति पाते हैं तो वे कृपया इसकी सूचना तत्काल सभा पटल पर मौजूद अधिकारी को दे दें।

प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 2 में मांग संख्या 1 से 8, 10, 11, 13 से 21, 23 से 38, 43 से 54, 56, 57, 60 से 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 76 से 79, 81, 83, 85 से 87, 89 से 95 और 97 से 102 के सामने दर्शाए गए मांग शीर्षों के संबंध में 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान संदाय के क्रम में होने वाले खर्चों की अदायगी करने हेतु अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शायी गई राजस्व लेखा तथा पूंजी लेखा संबंधी राशियों से अनधिक संबंधित अनुपूरक राशियां भारत की संचित निधि में से राष्ट्रपति को दी जाएं।”

लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत वर्ष 2024-2025 की अनुदानों की पूरक मांगों का प्रथम बैच
Supplementary Demands for Grants- First Batch for 2024-2025 submitted to the Vote
of Lok Sabha

संख्या और मांग का शीर्षक No. and Title of the Demand		सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की मांगों की राशि Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House		
1	2	3		
		राजस्व Revenue ₹	पूँजी Capital ₹	जोड़ Total ₹
1	कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग	13191,83,00,000	...	13191,83,00,000
2	कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा विभाग	215,94,00,000	...	215,94,00,000
3	परमाणु ऊर्जा	887,20,00,000	127,49,00,000	1014,69,00,000
4	आयुष मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
5	रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल विभाग	2,88,00,000	...	2,88,00,000
6	उर्वरक विभाग	6593,73,00,000	11,75,00,000	6605,48,00,000
7	भेषज विभाग	1,00,000	39,00,00,000	39,01,00,000
8	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	231,05,00,000	...	231,05,00,000
10	वाणिज्य विभाग	620,69,00,000	1,00,000	620,70,00,000
11	उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग	1555,96,00,000	...	1555,96,00,000
13	दूरसंचार विभाग	11659,46,00,000	759,11,00,000	12418,57,00,000
14	उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग	1,00,000	3,02,00,000	3,03,00,000
15	खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग	1,00,000	64,82,00,000	64,83,00,000
16	सहकारिता मंत्रालय	2,00,000	1,87,00,000	1,89,00,000
17	कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
18	संस्कृति मंत्रालय	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
19	रक्षा मंत्रालय (सिविल)	4097,00,00,000	...	4097,00,00,000
20	रक्षा सेवा (राजस्व)	8035,93,00,000	...	8035,93,00,000
21	रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
23	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
24	पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय	2,00,000	615,33,00,000	615,35,00,000
25	स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
26	उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
27	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
28	पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय	3,00,000	3,00,000	6,00,000
29	विदेश मंत्रालय	3122,53,00,000	3,00,000	3122,56,00,000
30	आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	1104,19,00,000	363,53,00,000	1467,72,00,000
31	व्यय विभाग	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
32	वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग	593,45,00,000	486,21,00,000	1079,66,00,000
33	लोक उद्यम विभाग	12,00,000	...	12,00,000
34	निवेश और लोक परिसंपत्ति प्रबंधन विभाग (डीआईपीएम)	20,69,00,000	5,00,000	20,74,00,000
35	राजस्व विभाग	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
36	प्रत्यक्ष कर	176,93,00,000	1055,86,00,000	1232,79,00,000
37	अप्रत्यक्ष कर	1,00,000	133,77,00,000	133,78,00,000
38	भारतीय लेखा-परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग	295,84,00,000	...	295,84,00,000
43	मत्स्यपालन विभाग	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
44	पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
45	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	1,00,000	1,01,00,000	1,02,00,000
46	स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग	4,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
47	स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान विभाग	89,91,00,000	43,00,000	90,34,00,000
48	भारी उद्योग विभाग	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
49	गृह मंत्रालय	3,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000
50	मंत्रिमंडल	...	4911,44,00,000	4911,44,00,000

2

1	2	3				
		राजस्व ₹	पूँजी Capital ₹	जोड़ Total ₹		
51	पुलिस	51	Police	6334,15,00,000	1,00,000	6334,16,00,000
52	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	52	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60,64,00,000	4,00,000	60,68,00,000
53	चंडीगढ़	53	Chandigarh	93,29,00,000	1,00,000	93,30,00,000
54	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	54	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3,00,000	7,00,000	10,00,000
56	लक्षद्वीप	56	Lakshadweep	218,90,00,000	...	218,90,00,000
57	दिल्ली को अंतरण	57	Transfers to Delhi	...	80,00,00,000	80,00,00,000
60	आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय	60	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	4,00,000	5075,42,00,000	5075,46,00,000
61	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	61	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	264,00,00,000	23,03,00,000	287,03,00,000
62	जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग	62	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
65	विधि और न्याय	65	Law and Justice	785,81,00,000	...	785,81,00,000
66	निर्वाचन आयोग	66	Election Commission	21,79,00,000	12,08,00,000	33,87,00,000
68	सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय	68	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1,00,000	99,00,000	1,00,00,000
69	खान मंत्रालय	69	Ministry of Mines	1191,70,00,000	24,00,000	1191,94,00,000
71	नवीन तथा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	71	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
73	संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	73	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	...	2,06,00,000	2,06,00,000
74	कामिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेशान मंत्रालय	74	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	239,52,00,000	1,00,000	239,53,00,000
76	पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	76	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1225,55,00,000	807,92,00,000	2033,47,00,000
77	योजना मंत्रालय	77	Ministry of Planning	163,77,00,000	...	163,77,00,000
78	पत्तन, पोत परिवहन एवं जलमार्ग मंत्रालय	78	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	216,59,00,000	264,46,00,000	481,05,00,000
79	विद्युत मंत्रालय	79	Ministry of Power	2,00,000	1518,30,00,000	1518,32,00,000
81	लोक सभा	81	Lok Sabha	10,00,00,000	...	10,00,00,000
83	उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	83	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,38,00,000	...	1,38,00,000
85	रेल मंत्रालय	85	Ministry of Railways	...	377,30,00,000	377,30,00,000
86	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय	86	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	4556,89,00,000	239,82,00,000	4796,71,00,000
87	ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	87	Department of Rural Development	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
89	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	89	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	8,86,00,000	8,87,00,000
90	जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	90	Department of Biotechnology	184,43,00,000	...	184,43,00,000
91	वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	91	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	27,13,00,000	...	27,13,00,000
92	कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय	92	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
93	सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय	93	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
94	दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग	94	Department of Empowerment of Persons With Disabilities	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
95	अंतरिक्ष विभाग	95	Department of Space	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
97	इस्पात मंत्रालय	97	Ministry of Steel	1,00,000	1644,89,00,000	1644,90,00,000
98	बरतन मंत्रालय	98	Ministry of Textiles	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
99	पर्यटन मंत्रालय	99	Ministry of Tourism	1,00,000	3,50,00,000	3,51,00,000
100	जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय	100	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	3,83,00,000	...	3,83,00,000
101	महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय	101	Ministry of Women and Child Development	4,00,000	4,20,00,000	4,24,00,000
102	युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय	102	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
	जोड़		Total	68095,35,00,000	18638,04,00,000	86733,39,00,000

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी ।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you Chairperson, Sir for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Appropriation Bill. Reality has a way of asserting itself. Despite all the propaganda in the world, what is the reality of our economy? Whenever Supplementary Demands for Grants are taken up, I think, the hon. Finance Minister's presence is very much required because we are going to pass the Supplementary Demands. The hon. Finance Minister is not present here. Then, what is the point in discussing?

HON. CHAIRPERSON : The State Finance Minister is present here.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, I am talking about the Cabinet Minister. When SDGs happen, according to my priorities, the FM will be there.

What is the reality of our economy? Our economy is deeply in trouble and it warrants an urgent action and attention. The data and the trends emerging from recent months highlight serious challenges affecting the Indian economy. There are challenges affecting workers, business persons and more particularly our common people. The challenges are created by policy missteps and a lack of strategic action from the Government to address the current crisis.

Let us see the GDP growth rate. Everybody knows that now the GDP growth has fallen down to 5.4 per cent. This Government every time is telling us about the tall promises of GDP that they will increase the GDP. This serious slowdown underlines the fragility of our economic recovery. This also puts serious

doubts on the Government's unrealistic claim of double-digit growth and inflation control.

Decline in wages is one of the most alarming situations in this country now. A study conducted by FICCI and Qness Corp Ltd., reveals a grim reality. Wages in key sectors like IT, retail, logistics, Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), banking and engineering have not risen significantly over the past few years. Basically, the wages are same or similar to the wages that we had 10 years before. When adjusted for inflation, the real wages have either stagnated or declined. This is leaving the people with a reduced purchasing power and in turn it is reducing the domestic demand. In rural India, the situation is worse. Over the past five years, the real wages have fallen by 0.4 per cent. Agricultural wages have grown by a meagre 0.2 per cent. For the first five months of this year, the whole wage growth was a meagre 0.5 per cent and in agriculture it was just 0.7 per cent. These figures are alarming. Nearly half of our work force is engaged in agriculture. A majority of non-farm employment is informal and low-paying in our country. Even the corporate sector reflects this grim trend. Between 2019 and 2023, the wage growth across major industries ranged from a meagre 0.8 per cent in engineering and manufacturing to 5.4 per cent in FMCG.

In contrast, the corporate profits have multiplied. Wages have come down but the corporate profits have multiplied. This is what is happening in this country nowadays. Rich people have become richer, but poor people have become poorer. The toxic work culture in many of the corporate companies is not the concern of the Government at all. Earlier, Shri Hibi Eden raised this matter in the

Zero Hour. I do not want to repeat it. The Government is not taking any action on these things.

The Prime Minister talked about two crore jobs per year. He has been telling us about this since 2014 onwards. Now, 10 years are already over. Sir, 20 crore jobs could have been created. How many jobs have been created?

Not only the creation, but also the ability to generate quality jobs is the heart of this crisis. The inability to provide quality jobs is the major issue in this sector. The workforce participation has risen from 49.8 per cent to 60.1 per cent. The workforce participation has increased very much. People are available and they are searching for jobs. But the jobs that are being created, are neither well-paying nor productive at all. According to the Government's quarterly Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) released last month, during July-September, the unemployment rate in the urban areas is 6.4 per cent.

Sir, the hon. LoP has rightly pointed out in his speech that instead of creating jobs, you are cutting the thumbs of the small businesses and MSMEs, and you are even crushing the dreams of millions of youths in the country. Therefore, the share of export of MSME specified products in all India exports in February, 2024 was 45.7 per cent. That sector is completely disturbed. A decline in consumer confidence is also a serious issue which has to be looked into.

The rural India is crying nowadays. MGNREGA is affected very badly. I myself raised a question during the Question Hour about the deletion of employees in MGNREGA, which has not been properly replied at all. MGNREGA

is one of the best tools for encouraging the economic sector at the lower level, which has not happened so far.

Sir, inflation is skyrocketing. Vegetable prices have increased by a staggering 42.2 per cent in October, reaching a 57-month high. The prices of edible oil spiked by 9.5 per cent. The increase in cost of daily essential commodities continues to erode the savings and purchasing power of the common man, which is very detrimental.

Day before yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister talked about 'Viksit Bharat' and everything. What is the poverty rate of this country nowadays? Where are we standing in the global scenario? I will tell you about the latest update of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which was released last month by the United Nations Development Programme and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). We have 234 million people living in poverty in India, which is medium Human Development Index, placing our country among five globally, with a largest number of people living in poverty. They are telling us about Viksit India.

Sir, now, I come to attack on federalism. Every State has a right to have an equal share from the Union Budget. Now, what is happening? Every time, the State of Kerala is crying. Now, they are asking for VGF for the Vizhinjam port also. The State of Karnataka has written letters to the Government of India several times. The State of Karnataka has faced a significant financial setback losing Rs. 1,87,867 crore since 2017-18 due to the step-motherly treatment by the Central Government. The State of Karnataka's share of Central taxes has been reduced

from 4.71 per cent in the 14th Finance Commission to 3.64 per cent. This is the same case with the States of Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, and other States. Wherever the Opposition is ruling, the Government is having a step-motherly attitude towards those States. This is a very serious concern.

Now, I come to natural calamities. This morning and day before yesterday also, an hon. Member from Wayanad and other hon. Members from the State of Kerala, have raised the issue of natural calamity. Five months have passed. Significant measures have been taken to create a sense of security and support to people who have lost their entire families. The hon. Member from Wayanad narrated about that incident very emotionally.

After a period of five months, the Union Government is not releasing the special assistance to that State. We, all the MPs, met Amit Shah Ji who is looking after disaster management. After that, the State Government of Kerala got a letter from the Home Minister. In that letter, it is stated that they have sent Navy during disaster; and we have sent other forces. These are the common things which the Central Government has to do.

Now, the Central Government did not give any special package for Wayanad. But the Union Government asked the State Government to settle the airlifting charges which is Rs. 130,61,98,003. On the one side, hon. Home Minister is telling them that we have sent Navy and everything and on the other side, now, the Government of India is asking those expenses from the State Government of Kerala. This is very unfortunate. ... (*Interruptions*)

Yesterday, you spoke for one hour and ten minutes. You have not even allowed us to yield for one second, brother.

Now, I am coming to an important issue. In our financial system, the regulatory bodies are having a crucial role. In our country, 11 crore people are depending on stock markets. Most of them are from middleincome group of this country.

Sir, the Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is entrusted with the task of safeguarding the hard earned money of the Indian middle-class. Basically, the SEBI comes under the Department of Economic Affairs under the Ministry of Finance. It operates under the responsibility of the Ministry to ensure the regulators' integrity.

Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, it is very clear. As per the Seventh Schedule of Constitution, the Government of India holds exclusive powers to regulate the Indian stock markets. Any lapse or misconduct within SEBI is a direct reflection on the Finance Minister's part or the Central Government's part.

Who is selecting the SEBI Chairperson? The Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs which functions under the Ministry of Finance, is a part of the financial sector regulatory appointment committee who selects the SEBI, Chairperson. This Committee is tasked with selecting the SEBI Chairperson and its wholetime Members. It means the Finance Ministry is directly responsible for ensuring that an individual with unimpeachable integrity and ethical standards to be appointed to this crucial regulatory body.

Sir, what happened with the SEBI Chairperson? Several serious allegations have surfaced against the SEBI Chairperson indicating a severe breach of ethical and regulatory standards.

Through you, Sir, I am informing the House. Between 2017-2024, Ms. Buch allegedly received over Rs. 16 crore from ICICI bank while serving as Chairperson of SEBI, responsible for regulating that banking. This amount was five times more than her salary from SEBI, presenting a blatant conflict of interest.

Number two, she received Rs. 2.16 crore rental income from entities linked to a company under SEBI's investigation. What does it mean? The SEBI is investigating a company. The Chairperson has rented an office to that company.

The Chairperson allegedly traded in listed securities worth Rs. 36.9 crore while holding access to unpublished price sensitive information, a direct violation of SEBI's code of ethics.

For she failed to disclose assets in Singapore and the USA between 2017 and 2021 despite being obligated to do so. Payment from six listed entities, including Rs. 2.59 crore from the Mahindra group were funnelled through Agora Advisory Private Limited, a company she claimed was dormant but in which she retained a 99 per cent stake.

Sir, despite these revelations, the Finance Minister neither initiated an independent inquiry nor taken any disciplinary action. We all know why it is not done. This inaction undermines the Government's claim of transparency and commitment to investor confidence. The Finance Minister is not here. But, I want to ask her a direct question. You know, you are an experienced Member.

Whenever the Supplementary Demands for Grants is taken up, the hon. Finance Minister is supposed to be here. The Finance Minister's speech is over in the other House. ... (*Interruptions*) The leader of the other House is already there, Nadda ji.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Two State Ministers are sitting here.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, through you, I want to specifically ask six questions to the Finance Minister.

The first question is, why has the Finance Ministry not initiated any disciplinary or legal proceedings against the SEBI Chairperson despite clear evidence of a conflict of interest that undermines the integrity of the regulatory body? The second question is, what criteria or assessment has been applied to justify allowing the current SEBI Chairperson to continue in her role despite allegations that may erode public and investors' trust in India's financial regulatory framework? The third question is, does the Finance Ministry acknowledge and take responsibility for the damage caused to investor confidence, both domestic and foreign, due to the lack of timely action against the SEBI Chairperson in light of the serious allegations? The fourth one is, can the Finance Minister clarify whether the Government is willing to accept responsibility for the uncertainty and volatility in the stock markets stemming from the alleged conflict of interest involving the SEBI Chairperson? The fifth one is, what step does the Finance Ministry intend to take to ensure transparency and accountability in SEBI's leadership, particularly, in light of recent allegations that may harm India's

financial ecosystem? The sixth one is, does the Ministry believe that retaining a Chairperson under such circumstances sends the wrong signal about India's commitment to corporate governance and regulatory transparency?

Sir, the Finance Minister's failure to act decisively not only tarnishes the credibility of the Government, but also jeopardises the national financial governance framework. What is the conflict of interest of the Government and the SEBI Chairperson? Why is the Government not taking any action? I also went thoroughly, and thought about it. Everybody in this country has the same thinking. Why are such allegations coming against the Chairperson? Why is the Government not taking any action? For whom? Are they not taking any action? This question is in the public domain. Everybody knows that only one answer is there. There is no action at all because of one person. Sir, you can see that. That is the whole story. There is already a report in the public domain. Sir, the name of one biggest business group, Adani Group is figured for the stock manipulation and accounting fraud. Shockingly, SEBI Chairperson had personal stakes in offshore entities used in the Adani money scandal. How can she investigate a scandal which she is a part of? This is the greatest irony, Sir. What is this Government doing? I want to talk about the poverty rate of this country. That is increasing day by day. People are becoming poorer and poorer.

But one man is getting everything in this country.

Sir, according to a latest report, there is an Adani Port or a terminal every 500 kilometres along the country's coastline. This country has 7,516 kilometres

long coastline, and at every 500 kilometres, either there is an Adani Port or a terminal. ... (*Interruptions*) Their company runs seven airports. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, if we talk about our economic policies, assets, foreign policies – everything is rooted for one man. ... (*Interruptions*) Now, it is high time. ... (*Interruptions*) Now, it is high time that we call this dubious crony capitalist Government.

Sir, I am sorry to say in this Parliament that this Government has basically become of Adani, by Adani, for Adani. ... (*Interruptions*) This Government has become that. Otherwise, why are you worried to take action? You need credibility for the stock market. You need to protect the interests of the people who are investing in stock markets. You are not taking any action. ... (*Interruptions*) You are not taking any action. Why are you scared to take action? I think, this is the biggest question arising in the public domain nowadays.

Sir, we would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether the hon. Finance Minister is going to conduct an inquiry, or ask the Parliament to have a JPC to inquire into all these things. We asked for the JPC inquiry several times. The JPC is going to be headed by you people only. Now, you have majority. At least, the Members of the JPC have to understand as to what is going on in this stock market system; what is going on through the SEBI activities. I am not questioning any Member's integrity. Every individual has his own integrity on that side also. But this case, for the last several months, has been clearly creating doubts in the minds of the common people that why this person, even though he is having a lot of allegations resulting to stock market crash, is being allowed to continue. I think,

you cannot answer this question now. But this country needs an answer. ...
(*Interruptions*) It is because there are crores and crores of people who are investing in this system. ... (*Interruptions*) At least, there should be a JPC inquiry. ... (*Interruptions*) I want this House and the public to know whether the Government is going to conduct a JPC inquiry. At least, give a reply. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. That is why I told you that the atmosphere is spreading that this country's entire monopoly is being given to one individual. If somebody is bringing that issue into the public domain, you try to abuse him. You try to abuse him as you want. At the most, you defame him. In your social media group, that work has been going on for the last so many years. We are not worried about that. Whenever we question the person who is creating problems for our country, you people do not allow us to raise questions. In this Parliament also, several times, we talk about that but the name itself is removed. Why are you scared? What is your relation to that person? The country needs to know, Mr. Kiren Rijiju ji. Why are you giving this much of importance to a particular person? ... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): What about Shri Revanth Reddy?

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL : Shri Revanth Reddy refused to accept Rs. 100 crore. You do not know about that. ... (*Interruptions*) Shri Revanth Reddy also comes under the ambit of the Centre. If any such thing is there against him, you

investigate, brother. Who has stopped you to investigate? ... (*Interruptions*) If any such thing is there against Shri Revanth Reddy, Yediyurappa or anybody else, please investigate. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Venugopal ji, please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Venugopal ji, please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I am concluding my speech in a minute.

....(*Interruptions*)

Sir, this is a discussion for Supplementary Demands for Grants.(*Interruptions*) The Government is asking money from us.(*Interruptions*) The Government is asking money from the Parliament.(*Interruptions*) The Government is before the Parliament for getting the Supplementary Demands for Grants passed.(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the country should know what action the Ministry of Finance and the Economic Affairs Department have taken against that person.(*Interruptions*) Why are you not taking any action?(*Interruptions*) For whom are you not taking action?(*Interruptions*) This is a great concern of this country.(*Interruptions*) Lack of accountability weakens democracy and creates fertile ground for corruption.(*Interruptions*) So, this should be stopped by this Government.(*Interruptions*) With these words, I am concluding my speech. Thank you, Sir.

CUT MOTIONS

(TOKEN)

SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH (BUXAR): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY (PAGE 28) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. **25**

Need to provide permanent building for the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Buxar in Bihar. (1)

Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Kaimur in Bihar. (2)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (PAGE 31) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. **28**

Need to clean and develop Gokul Jalashay (Wetland) to provide clean drinking water to people of Buxar in Bihar.(3)

Need to protect Kaimur Hills to maintain the ecological balance of the area and also to benefit tribal population.(4)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (PAGE 66) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. **60**

Need to decongest traffic by providing new and smooth access roads around New Ashok Nagar Rapid Rail Transit (RRTS) station in Delhi. (5)

**THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF
RAILWAYS (PAGE 90) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.**

85

Need to provide stoppage of Ranchi Rajdhani Express (12439), Nandan Kanan Express (12815), Agra Kolkata Express (13167), Jaisalmer Howrah Express (12371), GKP Shalimar Express (15021) and Kolkata Amritsar Express (12357) trains at Bhabhua Road and Mohaniya railway stations. (6)

Need to tackle congestion and ensure regulation of vehicular traffic movement around Delhi Cantonment railway station.(7)

Need to ensure proper sanitation and civic amenities in and around Delhi Cantonment railway station.(8)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर राज्य सभा में हैं, क्योंकि वहां एलओपी बोल रहे हैं और यह कनवेंशन है कि अगर एलओपी बोलते हैं तो उनको सुनना पड़ेगा, इसलिए वे वहां बैठी हैं। एमओस, फाइनेंस सभी बातों को नोट कर रहे हैं। आप लोग चिंता मत कीजिए, हम लोग भी सुन रहे हैं। मेरा सिर्फ इतना अनुरोध है कि आप जिस आदमी की बार-बार बात कर रहे हैं, मोदी जी ने या हमने, किसी ने उनको करोड़पति नहीं बनाया है।... (व्यवधान) हम लोगों ने यूनिकॉर्न बनाए हैं। हम लोगों ने स्टार्टअप्स बनाए हैं, स्टैंड अप को लेकर आए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यूनिकॉर्न्स हम लोगों के समय में ही पैदा हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) आप जिनका नाम ले रहे हैं, सारा पोर्ट और एयरपोर्ट का बिजनेस आप लोगों ने ही उनको दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ख्वामख्वाह हम लोगों को आप बदनाम मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) इस देश में बहुत सारे उद्योगपति

हैं जो आप लोगों के समय में पैदा हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यहां इल्जाम लगाने से कुछ नहीं होता है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. संजय जायसवाल जी।

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा रखे गए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी का भाषण मैं बहुत ही ध्यान से सुन रहा था। मुझे पटना मेडिकल कॉलेज का छात्र जीवन इनके भाषण से याद आ गया। मेरे यहां सर्जरी के एक प्रोफेसर हुआ करते थे, प्रो. मोतीलाल सिंह जी। इसी तरह से जब कोई बात करता था तो वह यह जरूर कहते थे – बाबू! तुम अंग्रेजी तो बहुत बोले, लेकिन थोड़ा सर्जरी भी बोल लेते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। इन्होंने एक शब्द सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड फोर ग्रांट्स के बारे में नहीं बोला कि 44000 करोड़ रुपये देना चाहिए या नहीं देना चाहिए। In his whole speech there is not even one word on Supplementary Demands for Grants.(Interruptions) I am not yielding.(Interruptions) You have not said even one word whether the demand for Rs. 44,000 crore is genuine or not.(Interruptions) आपने बहुत अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोली, बहुत सारी बातें बोलीं, लेकिन एक शब्द सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड फोर ग्रांट्स के बारे में बोल देते तो हम लोगों को बहुत अच्छा लगता। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, उधर से सभी को ऐसे ही बोलने की आदत है। अभी हम संविधान पर भी चर्चा सुन रहे थे तो एक सांसद महोदय ने अपनी मैडन स्पीच में बोला कि छोड़िए नेहरू जी को कि उन्होंने क्या किया, आपने क्या किया मुझे यह बताइए। मुझे कम से कम इतनी खुशी है कि कांग्रेस की तरफ से यह स्वीकारोक्ति आ रही है कि नेहरू जी ने बहुत सारी गलतियां कांग्रेस के राज में की थीं। मोदी जी ने क्या किया, इस बात को इसी से समझा जा सकता है कि हम लोग वर्ष 2024-25 में लगभग 4.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये सब्सिडी के रूप में गरीबों और देश के किसानों को दे रहे हैं। वर्ष 2021-22 में हम लोगों ने 7 लाख 57 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी दी थी और इतना ही नहीं, यह जो कह रहे हैं कि राज्यों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, हमने पांच लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा राज्यों को सेंटर स्पोसर्ड

स्कीम में दिया है। इनके सो कॉल्ड इकोनॉमिस्ट प्रधान मंत्री के जमाने में इनका बजट जितना होता था, उतनी तो हम सब्सिडी भी दे रहे हैं और राज्यों को भी दे रहे हैं। लेकिन अंतर एक ही है कि उस समय के जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय यूपीए था अब वह इंडी गठबंधन हो गया है, उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री से जब भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में पूछा जाता था, क्योंकि बहुत सारे भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दे उठाए जाते थे, तो वह कहते थे कि गठबंधन धर्म की मजबूरियां होती हैं, जबकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार पर जीरो टॉलरेंस रहेगा। यह अंतर एनडीए और इंडी गठबंधन के नेताओं में है।

सभापति महोदय, हमें आज 10 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन ये लोग किसी भी केन्द्रीय मंत्री पर एक रुपये का भी भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप आज तक नहीं लगा सकते हैं। यह हमारी सच्चाई है। ... (व्यवधान) ये किसी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। इनकी हालत यह थी कि इन्होंने अपने गठबंधन का नाम यूपीए से बदलकर 'इंडी' रख लिया। उसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि पूरा देश जानता था कि यूपीए और भ्रष्टाचार पर्यायवाची शब्द बन चुके हैं। इसलिए इन्होंने अपने आप को बचाने के लिए अपने गठबंधन का नाम बदल दिया। हमारे यहां पर भोजपुरी में एक कहावत है : 'सियरा उहे बा, रंग बदलले बा' अर्थात्, The fox is same; it has only changed its colour.

आज इनके गठबंधन का नाम इंडी गठबंधन हो गया हो, लेकिन हालत वही है। आज भी अगर भ्रष्टाचार का किस्सा आता है तो या तो पश्चिम बंगाल से आता है या कर्नाटक से आता है। अभी हमें 10-11 साल सत्ता में हो गए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी जहां से भी भ्रष्टाचार उभरता है, किसी न किसी इंडी गठबंधन के ही प्रदेश से उभरता है। यह इस देश की एक विडंबना है।

आज हम लोगों के खिलाफ एक और नेरेटिव हर जगह चलाया जाता है। वह नेरेटिव है कि आपने किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। अगर हमारे माननीय नेता सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स पढ़ लिए होते कि उसमें क्या लिखा हुआ है तो उनको यह पता रहता कि उनके जमाने में जितना कृषि मंत्रालय का बजट होता था, उतना हम अभी किसानों के लिए इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट में एक्स्ट्रा मनी मांग रहे हैं। हम अभी लगभग 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये मांग रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने इस देश के किसानों को किसान सम्मान निधि के माध्यम से 3 लाख 46 हजार करोड़ रुपये डीबीटी के माध्यम से

कैश दिए हैं और यह 3 लाख 46 हजार करोड़ रुपये की पूरी राशि किसानों को दी गई है। यह वह राज नहीं है कि मैं एक रुपये भेजता हूँ तो लोगों के पास 15 पैसे जाते हैं।

अगर मोदी जी ने 3 लाख 46 हजार करोड़ रुपये भेजे हैं तो एक-एक किसान को वह पैसा मिला है। उसमें कहीं पर भी कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई है। यह हमारी सरकार का काम है। इसी तरह से हम लोगों ने इस सरकार में, मोदी 3.0 में 14 हजार 235 करोड़ रुपये की सात योजनाएं किसानों के कल्याण के लिए स्वीकृत की है। यह हमारी पहचान है। एमएसपी में 10 वर्षों में हमने रिकॉर्ड वृद्धि की है, यह हमारी पहचान है। लेकिन दिक्कत एक ही है कि ये लोग इस पर क्यों नहीं बोल पाते हैं, क्योंकि इनके किसी भी नेता को सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट, जो कि 203 पेज का है, उसे पढ़ने के लिए इतनी ज्यादा तपस्या करनी पड़ेगी कि उसकी गर्मी से शरीर को आग लग जाने का भी खतरा हो सकता है। इसलिए ये लोग सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट नहीं पढ़ते हैं। हम यहां पर वर्ष 2009 से देख रहे हैं कि पहले नेताजी कुर्ता-पायजामा पहनते थे, लेकिन फिर जब मोदी जी की पहली सरकार आई, दूसरी सरकार आई, तीसरी सरकार आई तो तपस्या से इतनी ज्यादा गर्मी बढ़ी कि अब दिसम्बर में भी टी-शर्ट पहनते हैं और मोदी जी की चौथी और पांचवीं सरकार आना निश्चित है तो उस समय क्या होगा, उसके लिए मैं अभी न बोलूँ तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा।

सभापति महोदय, आज इनकी यह हालत है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने वित्तीय घाटे को काबू करने के लिए बजट के समय 5.1 परसेंट ऑफ फिस्कल डेफिसिट की बात की थी, उसे अब 4.9 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। यह बताता है कि यह सरकार कितने अच्छे ढंग से वित्तीय प्रबंधन कर रही है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड में जो रेयर हेल्थ डिजीजेस के लिए 317 करोड़ रुपये अलग से दिए हैं, उसके लिए रेयर हेल्थ डिजीजेस से सफर करने वाले सभी मरीजों की तरफ से इस सरकार को बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, क्योंकि दुनिया की एक तिहाई रेयर हेल्थ डिजीजेस हमारे देश में होती हैं। वैसे ही हेल्थ रिसर्च के लिए जो 89 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड में दी गई है, यह भी बहुत अच्छा फैसला है।

सड़क दुर्घटना में घायल व्यक्तियों को कैशलेस ट्रीटमेंट के लिए 128 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि दी गई है, वह भी यह बताती है कि यह सरकार कितनी संवेदनशील है।

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2020-21 में जब पूरा विश्व आर्थिक व्यवस्था से लड़खड़ा रहा था, उसके बाद हम उठकर दुनिया के बड़े राष्ट्रों में सबसे तेज इकनॉमी से बढ़ने वाले राष्ट्र बने। यह इसी जनता के अटूट विश्वास से खरा उतरने का मोदी मैजिक है। इसी कारण हम लगातार तीन बार पूर्ण बहुमत के साथ सरकार बना रहे हैं। यही एक कारण है कि हमारे साथी कांग्रेस के जो सांसद हैं, वे भी लगातार तीन बार डबल डिजिट में आ रहे हैं। तीन बार से ये आज तक श्री डिजिट में नहीं आ सके।

मैं इस बार एक परिवर्तन जरूर देख रहा हूँ कि माननीय सांसदों की डबल डिजिट में संख्या होने के बावजूद भी ये लोग इतने खुश और जोश-जज्बे से भरे हुए हैं कि मैं भी ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ये हमेशा डबल डिजिट में रहें, जिससे इनका जोश और जज्बा हमेशा बरकरार रहे, एकदम बिल्कुल बरकरार रहे।

एक डर है कि जिस तरह से आज कल इंडी गंतबंधन में चल रहा है और इनके लीडरशिप पर क्वेश्चन हो रहा है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि गंतबंधन के लोग... (व्यवधान), सुप्रिया जी बोल ही चुकी हैं कि टीएमसी के ममता जी पर विचार किया जाए। आरजेडी भी बोल रही है कि ममता जी पर विचार किया जाए।... (व्यवधान) धर्मेन्द्र जी भी बोलते रहते हैं। अगर सभी लोग भाग गए तो यह कांग्रेस पार्टी सिंगल डिजिट में आ जाएगी। अभी यह रीजनल पार्टीज की कृपा से किसी तरह डबल डिजिट हो पाए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे बस इतना ही कहना है कि कभी भी काठ की हांडी दोबारा नहीं चढ़ती है। यही नतीजा है कि हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र में लोक सभा चुनाव के नतीजे इनके लिए कुछ अच्छे हुए, लेकिन तीन महीने में ही जनता ने इनकी हकीकत को समझ लिया और हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र से रिकॉर्ड मतों से इनको बाहर करने का काम उसी जनता ने किया है, जो लोक सभा चुनाव के समय उन राज्यों में दूसरा परिणाम लिखा था।

सभापति महोदय, जब इस देश का इतिहास लिखा जाएगा, तो यह भी जरूर लिखा जाएगा कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के समय भारत कैसे दुनिया की सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने वाला अर्थव्यवस्था

बन रहा था, लेकिन एक इकोनॉमिस्ट प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आकर, अपने कार्यकाल समाप्त होते-होते तक उसको सबसे निचले पायदान पर पुनः खड़ा कर दिया। यह भी लिखा जाएगा कि कैसे एक गरीब चाय वाले ने अपने तीसरे टर्म में दुनिया की तीसरी बड़ी इकोनॉमी भारत को बनाने के लिए लगातार मेहनत करके सफलता के उस मुकाम को हासिल किया।

सभापति महोदय, इस वर्ष हम 48 लाख करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए चाहे वह जीएसटी हो, मुद्रा योजना, जन-धन खाता, डीबीटी और सबसे ऊपर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह विश्वास कि अगर हम अपने युवाओं, महिलाओं को समुचित अवसर देंगे, तो 2047 तक इस देश को विकसित राष्ट्र बनने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता। इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण हमारी सेल्फ हेल्प बहनें हैं। आज एक करोड़ से ज्यादा लखपति दीदी बन चुकी हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तीन करोड़ का वादा किया था, हम उसे भी अचीव करने जा रहे हैं।

बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य में भी जीविका की बहनों ने एक ऐतिहासिक काम किया है। बिहार के एक माननीय सांसद के रूप में मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रति बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि यूपीए ने 10 वर्षों में जहां बिहार को केवल 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए ग्रांट के रूप में दिए थे, वहीं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में बिहार को 2 लाख, 81 हजार करोड़ रुपए ग्रांट के रूप में मिले हैं। यह बताता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी न केवल अंतिम व्यक्ति के लिए संवेदनशील हैं, बल्कि जो इंडी गठबंधन का एक घटक आरजेडी है, जिसके वर्ष 1990 से वर्ष 2005 के राज में बिहार की स्थिति वर्ष 1947 के बिहार जैसी हो गई थी। उसके लिए वे कितने संवेदनशील हैं, उसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ एवं उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

आज से सवा सौ साल पहले एक नरेन्द्र ने अमेरिका में यह भविष्यवाणी किया थी कि अगली सदी भारत की होगी और दूसरा नरेन्द्र इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री बन कर उस सपने को हकीकत में बदलने का काम कर रहा है। उस सपने के साथ इस देश की प्रत्येक जनता चल रही है।

हम लोगों ने देखा है कि जब हम बच्चे थे, तो खिलौने मेड इन इंडिया में होते थे, पर जब हमारे बच्चे हुए, तो खिलौने विदेशों से आकर बनने लगे, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व के साथ हम लोगों

ने न केवल मेक इन इंडिया और पीएलआई का निर्णय लिया बल्कि मेगा टॉय पार्क, मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क्स, मेगा फार्मा पार्क्स, डिफेंस कॉरिडोर, ये सभी स्थापित करके, जो देश खिलौनों के लिए विदेशों पर निर्भर हो गया था, वहीं आज हम ब्रह्मोस जैसे मिसाइल्स और हाइटेक उपकरण दुनिया में बेच रहे हैं। यह मोदी जी की उपलब्धि है।

आज हम सेमीकंडक्टर प्लांट्स लगाने जो रहे हैं, जो हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को दुनिया में एक नई ऊंचाई पर पहुंचाएगा। हम एक तरफ हर गरीब को बिजली, गैस, मुफ्त अनाज, मुफ्त इलाज, घर, शौचालय जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाओं की पूर्ति कर रहे हैं। हम बिना गारंटी के रेहड़ी-पटरी से लेकर देश के युवाओं, विश्वकर्माओं को सब्सिडाइज्ड लोन दे रहे हैं, जिससे हमारा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति आर्थिक तरक्की कर सकें। लेकिन इन लोगों के इतने सारे इल्जाम के बावजूद भी मुझे याद है। आज मैं स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी को श्रद्धांजलि भी देना चाहूंगा, उन्होंने कहा था कि *yes, we are industry-friendly government.*

यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि जो ईमानदारी से टैक्स भरेगा, सरकार उस इंडस्ट्री का साथ देगी, लेकिन जो बेईमानी और भ्रष्टाचार करेगा, यह सरकार उसे किसी भी स्तर पर छोड़ने वाली नहीं है। यही इनकी तकलीफ का सबसे बड़ा कारण है। ये एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट का नाम ले रहे थे। मैं भी एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट का नाम लेना चाहूंगा, जिसका नाम ये हमेशा लेते हैं। उस इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट का नाम नीरव मोदी है। यह जानने की चीज है कि कौन इम्पीरियल होटल में गया था। इम्पीरियल होटल में रात को मॉडलिंग शो देख कर अगले दिन नीरव मोदी को बैंकों से कैसे उधार पैसे मिल गए? यह भी बताने का काम हमारे यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के समय के हमारे मित्रों को जरूर करना चाहिए।

आज हम लोग हर चीज के लिए कृत संकल्प है। अगर हम इस देश को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए भारत के प्रत्येक उद्यमी को सामने खड़ा होना होगा और उसकी मदद करनी होगी। इसलिए मैं निर्मला सीतारमण जी के द्वारा लाए गए इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि लोक

कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, उसके लिए भारत के नागरिक भी सदा आभारी हैं। आप कितने भी रोड़े अटका लीजिए, वर्ष 2047 तक भारत एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनकर ही रहेगा।

जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे वर्ष 2024-25 के अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों – प्रथम बैच पर बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, ये अनुपूरक मांगें, जो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, यह 87,762 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग हैं। अभी हमने जुलाई में ही बजट पास किया है। हमारी प्लानिंग इतनी अच्छी नहीं थी कि एक महीने में ही हमें अनुपूरक मांगें लानी पड़ीं। जिन मदों पर हम अनुपूरक मांगें लाये हैं, अभी माननीय डॉ. जायसवाल साहब किसान सम्मान निधि की चर्चा कर रहे थे। यह पहले से अनुमानित था, पूरे वर्ष का बजट अनुमानित था और अगर खर्च अनुमानित था तो इसको मुख्य बजट में ही लाना चाहिए था। उसको फिर से अनुपूरक मांगों के रूप में लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसके साथ-साथ जब हम अनुपूरक मांगें लाते हैं तो हमें यह भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि हमने जो मूल बजट में पैसा लिया है, उसका कितना प्रतिशत खर्च करने में हम सफल हो पाए हैं। मैंने तमाम ऐसे विभागों में देखा है, जनकल्याण से जुड़े तमाम विभागों में देखा है कि 50 प्रतिशत भी मुख्य बजट का हम खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस तरह से हमारी जो व्यवस्था है, हमारी जो प्लानिंग है, जो हमारा अनुमान है, वह लचर है, जिसके कारण हम उसमें खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं।

अगर हम वर्ष 2023-24 के केन्द्रीय बजट का उदाहरण लें तो फरवरी, 2023 में बजट पेश करने के आठ महीने के बाद जब लेखा-जोखा निकाला गया तो एक तिहाई भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। निश्चित रूप से जो जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, जिनको बजट समय पर खर्च करके और उसके आधार पर विभिन्न योजनाओं को बनाना चाहिए, उसका जिक्र नहीं किया गया।

मान्यवर, हमारा अच्छा बजट न होने के कारण ही इस देश में आर्थिक असमानता बढ़ रही है। इस देश में जो आर्थिक असमानता है, उसका मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। देश के लगभग एक फीसदी

लोगों के पास 41 परसेंट सम्पत्ति का हिस्सा है और दूसरी तरफ जो कमजोर आबादी है, जो गरीब लोग हैं, 50 प्रतिशत आबादी के पास देश की जीडीपी का केवल 13 परसेंट और संपत्ति का 4.1 परसेंट हिस्सा है।

बाबा साहब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान सभा में अपने एक भाषण में कहा था कि इस देश में जितनी भक्ति, वीर पूजा और अंध विश्वास है, उतना अन्य किसी देश में नहीं है। धर्म एवं भक्ति तथा वीर पूजा मुक्ति के साधन भले ही हो सकते हैं, परंतु राजनीति में भक्ति और वीर पूजा अधोगति में ले जाने वाला अधिनायकवाद हो जाता है।

स्वतंत्रता, समता और बंधुभाव के आधार पर व्यतीत सामाजिक जीवन ही लोकतंत्र कहलाता है। स्वतंत्रता तो हमें मिली किन्तु भारत में समता का अभाव है। यहाँ के सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन में विषमता का बोलबाला है। विषमता का बोलबाला के कारण ही, देश में अरबपतियों की संख्या अमेरिका और चीन से ज्यादा है या लगभग उनके बराबर है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ गरीब ज्यादा हैं। इसका कारण है कि हम जो बजट बना रहे हैं, जिस तरह से हमें छोटे और मध्यम उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, रोजगारपरक उद्योगों को हमें बढ़ावा देकर हर व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने की आवश्यकता है। उसे करने में हम विफल हुए हैं।

इस देश में 70 फीसदी लोग कृषि पर आधारित हैं, उनका जीवन कृषि पर निर्भर करता है। किसान हमारे देश का मूल आधार है। हमारे तमाम महापुरुषों ने इस बात को कहा था कि इस देश का विकास खेत-खलिहानों से होकर गुजरता है। लेकिन हमने उस दिशा में ध्यान देने का काम नहीं किया। आज किसान परेशान हैं। जहाँ किसान की आवश्यकता डीएपी खाद की है, उस पर सब्सिडी देने की, लेकिन उसके दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, हम उचित मूल्य पर उसे देने में विफल हो रहे हैं। इस बजट में उसके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। आप अनुपूरक बजट लाये भी, तो उसमें किसानों के लिए उस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था लाने का काम नहीं किया गया।

इसी तरह से, बैंकों द्वारा बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के कर्ज के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से को राइट-ऑफ कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन किसानों का कर्जा माफ करने के लिए हमारी सरकार के पास संसाधन नहीं

हैं। तमाम किसानों द्वारा मांग करने के बावजूद उनका आज तक कर्जा माफ नहीं किया जा रहा है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में भी इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई।

मान्यवर, आज किसान न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है। उद्योगपति लोग अपने दाम तय कर लेते हैं और धंधा करने वाले दूसरे लोग भी अपने दाम तय कर लेते हैं, लेकिन किसान ही एक ऐसा वर्ग है, जो पूरे देश को खिलाने का काम करता है। अगर आज हम लोग 82 करोड़ लोगों को मुफ्त अनाज दे पा रहे हैं, तो वह किसान की मेहनत और परिश्रम का परिणाम है, लेकिन आज उस किसान को भी यह सरकार उसके उपज के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की गारंटी देने का काम नहीं कर रही है, जिसके कारण किसानों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। अगर किसानों की हालत अच्छी नहीं होगी, तो देश की हालत भी अच्छी नहीं होगी। हमें किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, उसकी उत्पादन लागत कम करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन उत्पादन लागत कम नहीं हो रही है, वह लगातार दिन दुगुना और रात चौगुना गति से बढ़ती जा रही है। दूसरी तरफ, उसकी आमदनी घटती जा रही है। अगर अभी एक किसान को ट्यूबवेल का कनेक्शन लेना हो, केवल 5 केवीए का कनेक्शन लेना हो, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के बाद से उस किसान को डेढ़ लाख रुपए से ज्यादा जमा करना पड़ता है। लेकिन किसान को विद्युत का कनेक्शन आसानी से मिल जाए, उसके लिए इस बजट में व्यवस्था करने का काम नहीं किया गया।

इसी तरह से, मेरा यह मानना है, माननीय डॉ. संजय जायसवाल जी कह रहे थे कि स्वास्थ्य के लिए 391 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैंने जो अनुपूरक बजट देखा है, कुल 90 करोड़ रुपए के इस अनुपूरक बजट में, स्वास्थ्य विभाग के रिसर्च के काम को मिलाकर यह राशि रखी गई है, तो यह 391 करोड़ रुपए कैसे हो गया?

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल : सर, इन्होंने मेरा नाम कोट किया है, इसलिए मैं बोलना चाहूंगा।

माननीय सभापति : आप इनके बोलने के बाद बोलिएगा।

श्री लालजी वर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे पास बजट की अनुपूरक मांगों की यह 203 पेज का दस्तावेज़ मेरे पास है। इसमें स्वास्थ्य विभाग की फिगर केवल 89.51 करोड़ रुपए की है। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, मुझे निश्चित रूप से ऐसा लगता है कि इस तरह की स्थिति है।

मान्यवर, मेरा यह मानना है कि हमारे देश में जितनी भी सामाजिक संरचना है, हमारे देश में एससी भी हैं, एसटी भी हैं, ओबीसी भी हैं और कमजोर वर्गों के लोग भी हैं। उनको शिक्षा के लिए सबसे ज्यादा पैसे की आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा खर्च शिक्षा पर हो रहा है। उनके लिए भी इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, जिससे अनुसूचित जाति, पिछड़ी जाति या अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चों को मुफ्त में शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था हो सकती। अगर हम इस दिशा में नहीं बढ़ पाएंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से देश का भला नहीं कर पाएंगे।

मान्यवर, मैं फसल बीमा के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। फसल बीमा होता है, सरकार राशि जमा करती है, किसान से भी पैसा लिया जाता है। हमारी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, उसके लिए ऐसा तरीका बनाया गया है, जिससे कंपनी को पैसा न देना पड़े, वह केवल मुनाफा ही कमाती रहे। इस तरह से किसान के बारे में भी सोचकर उसको लाभ देने का काम नहीं किया गया।

मान्यवर, मैं अब बेरोजगार नौजवानों के विषय पर आता हूँ। कैसे उनकी गरीबी दूर होगी, इस बारे में भी इस बजट में जिक्र करने का कोई काम नहीं किया गया।

मान्यवर, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर हम निश्चित रूप से देश का भला चाहते हैं, देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, तो वह केवल नारे से नहीं होगा। केवल 'विकसित भारत' कह देने से देश का विकास नहीं होगा। उसके लिए हमें योजनाएं बनानी पड़ेंगी।

जो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति है, वह भयावह स्थिति है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि हम पूंजीपतियों को, चाहे वे एक हों, दो हों या तीन हों, उनके तो 18 लाख करोड़ रुपये राइट-ऑफ हो जाएंगे, लेकिन किसान के लाख-करोड़ रुपए भी राइट-ऑफ नहीं होंगे।

इसलिए, मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ। निश्चित रूप से केवल हवा-हवाई बातें कर देने से, केवल 500 रुपए प्रति महीने किसान को देने भर से उसकी स्थिति नहीं

सुधरेगी। जो किसान सम्मान निधि है, एक किसान को मात्र 500 रुपए एक महीने में मिल रहे हैं। उससे उसकी अमदनी बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। अगर आप उसको लाभ देना चाहते हैं, तो आप किसान को खाद पर छूट दीजिए, कीटनाशक दवाओं पर छूट दीजिए, बीज पर छूट दीजिए और विद्युत कनेक्शन पर छूट दीजिए। तब ही किसानों का भला होने वाला है। इसी के साथ अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की छात्रवृत्ति का भी इसमें प्रोविजन नहीं किया गया है।

मेरा आप सभी लोगों से निवेदन है कि इस दिशा में आप पहल करने का काम करें, जिससे उन लोगों की दिक्कतें दूर हों। आप रिजर्वेशन की धज्जियां उड़ा रहे हैं, उन लोगों का हक मारने का काम कर रहे हैं। वह भी पूरा करने का काम करेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं कहना चाहूँता कि आपने मुझे बालने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : ऑनरेबल मेंबर, प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रोफेसर साहब, आप एक मिनट रुकिए।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल : सभापति जी, मेरा अनुरोध रहेगा कि श्री लालजी वर्मा जी बहुत ही सीनियर सांसद हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि हैल्थ के लिए सप्लिमेंट्री बजट केवल 89 करोड़ रुपए का है। यह राशि केवल आईसीएमआर को दी हुई है। ... (व्यवधान) हम 320 करोड़ रुपए की ग्रांट-इन-एड रेयर हैल्थ डिज़ीज़ के लिए दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) एम्स के लिए 222 करोड़ रुपए दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसके अलावा आरएमसीएच के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपए दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) अतः मेरा कहना है कि माननीय सदस्य अपना डेटा सुधार लें। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He has named Sanjay ji. Do not talk like this.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : डेटा को गलत तरीके से यहां पेश नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सभी माननीय सदस्यों की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य के डेटा को सुधार दिया गया है, तो आप इसमें क्यों आपत्ति कर रहे हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. सौगत राय जी – आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. It is unfortunate that the Finance Minister is not there. But still, I have some points to make. I shall be brief. Ms. Sayani Ghosh will speak on the other points.

The Supplementary Demands have been brought under Articles 114(1), 115 and 217 of the Constitution. There is nothing to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants because the money has already been spent.

15.00 hrs

The Government is asking for an Appropriation of the extra amount spent. What is the extra amount? It is Rs. 87,000 crore roughly. Out of this Rs. 87,000 crore, Rs. 44,000 crore is the outgo, and the rest will be met by savings from the Government's expenditure. So, where is this Rs. 44,000 crore going? Out of it, Rs. 9,692 crore will go towards PM-KISAN; Rs. 9,500 crore for rural telecom connectivity; Rs. 6,500 crore for fertilizer subsidy; and Rs. 4000 crore for Defence services.

Now, the problem with the Supplementary Demands for Grants is that if you spend more money, then you push up the Government's financial deficit target.

The Government has set a target of 4.9 per cent. Now, these Supplementary Demands will push up the financial deficit. The only way for the Government will be to reduce its spending on infrastructure. This Government is caught in a pincer movement. What is the reason? The reason is that they are not being able to decide whether to go for growth or to go for controlling the inflation.

There was a dispute between the Finance Minister and the Governor of Reserve Bank, Shri Shaktikanta Das. The Reserve Bank wanted to keep the repo rate stable, whereas the Finance Minister was pressing for reducing the repo rate so that more money could go to the economy. Ultimately, the Governor of the Reserve Bank had to leave.

Now, there is a typical crisis in the whole economy. The crisis is that our growth projections for the last quarter have slipped to 5.4 per cent. This is very damaging to the economy. How does the Government make up for this slip in the economy? Unless the economic growth rate comes up, the country cannot progress. And this is a sharp slowdown. The main slowdown has been in the manufacturing sector, which has expanded to only 2.2 per cent this year. Now, to sustain higher growth, you need more private investments. To have more private investments, you have to spend more on infrastructure. If you spend more on infrastructure, inflation will go up. So, this is a double whammy that the Government is caught in. Prime Minister Mr. Modi made a two-hour speech. It was like a speech to a school collection but he did not touch upon these basic problems of growth.

And now, we will have more problems because one of our strong points was exports. With Donald Trump as American President, exports will be curtailed because he will impose more tariffs. So, where do we go from here? I have no objection to allowing the Finance Minister to have Supplementary Demands. But what is her answer to this basic question facing the Indian economy -- growth or control of inflation? Inflation has also showed an upward trend. It has gone up to 6.2 per cent. So, if inflation increases, then who is put to difficulty? The middle-class people will be put to difficulties. That is what is happening.

This Government has patronised the big industry. Now, I saw a figure that the profits of the big industries -- as seen in the names of Tata, Reliance and Adani -- have gone up.

How? Post-Covid, the tax profits of companies listed in stock exchange has risen to 5.2 per cent of GDP. It is only profit. Compared to this, the share of employee compensation has been coming down.

So, the profits of industrialists and capitalist are increasing and the salaries of the middle-classes and working classes are coming down. So, one newspaper has headline – profits move but pay is far from fair. So, this is the situation in the Indian economy. Everybody is saying that this is good for growth. The Finance Minister is here. Maybe she will reply. Earlier, I had commented on her of not having a foreign degree. I am withdrawing that comment. But it would have been good if the Finance Minister was an economist from an Indian University. She will be able to tackle the problem in which the Indian economy is caught - growth or control of inflation. At this rate of growth of 5.2 per cent in the last quarter, Indian

economy cannot make progress. I say all this because I have many other demands to make before the Finance Minister. We come from the State of West Bengal which has been deprived of Rs. 22,000 crore in the NREGA funds. We have been deprived of Rs. 2,500 crore on account of PM-AWAS Yojana. But I am not here to speak on West Bengal demands only. I am speaking on the economy as a whole. The economy is not in a fair shape. So, why will you allow the Finance Minister to go away with these supplementary demands in her kitty? If you see the Supplementary Demands for Grants, out of Rs. 87,000 crore, only Rs. 19,000 crore is the capital expenditure. The rest is the revenue expenditure. So, on the one hand, unless you invest in capital expenditure and infrastructure, private investments will not come. Adani's and Ambani's depend on the Government to provide the infrastructure so that they can make more profits. So, all these problems in the Indian economy need to be considered. I do not see anybody in the Ministry or in the Government, who can really tackle such a problem. It would have needed Manmohan Singh to tackle this problem.

More advantages to the poorer sections have to be given. Sir, I do not want to prolong my speech further. The economy is hamstrung by lack of policy; by lack of clarity and the economy cannot go on with the Prime Minister's speeches only.

Lastly, Mr. Venugopal has spoken about asking for a JPC Inquiry against the working of SEBI and its complicity in manipulating the shares of the Adani group. While not emphasising on that, I, in general support, his demand. ...

(Interruptions)

Let him come. But let him not manipulate the share market. If he manipulates the share market, then he shall be driven out of India ultimately as he is being driven out of US.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE): Vannakkam Chairman, Sir, as a representative of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), I stand to address the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the fiscal year 2024-25.

Sir, the Government seeks an approval for the additional expenditure to the tune of Rs. 87,762.56 crore. Out of this, the Government is seeking the approval for Rs. 44,142 crore and Rs. 43,618 crore, the Government is trying to manage by itself.

Sir, if you see the Demands for Grants or whatever they ask for, nearly Rs. 13,191 crore is asked for agriculture and farmers welfare; Rs. 6,000 crore for fertilizers; Rs. 12,000 crore for telecommunications; Rs. 12,000 crore for defence; Rs. 3,000 for external affairs; and Rs. 6,000 crore for police, and other departments falling under Home Ministry, etc.

Sir, I would not like to go into all the subjects, but I want to concentrate on my area, that is, agriculture. Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture has two departments, one is Farmer's Welfare and another one is Agriculture Research and Education. Sir, if you look at the Demands, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is responsible for implementing various schemes run by the Government of India. This includes some major schemes like PM-KISAN, MISS, Crop Insurance, RKVY, and Kishori Shakti Yojana, etc.

Out of these, the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana is more interesting. The BJP Government once promised in 2016 to double the farmers' income by 2022, and that is the reason the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana was launched in 2019 to enable the farmers to meet their agriculture and household needs. Now, the Government is giving Rs. 6,000 in three equal instalments every year. But, is it happening rightly? As per the findings of the C&AG Report, the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana has been launched in many areas. They say that approximately 35 per cent of the applications were found to be ineligible for the Scheme. In certain areas, the funds have been dispersed and the recovery is happening. Around 0.24 per cent of the total funds has been collected. These discrepancies are major flaws in the Scheme. The PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana cash benefits given in three separate instalments are not for all the farmers. Since they cover those with the land, that means that the Scheme excludes a significant chunk, that is, nearly 5.37 crores of landless families as estimated in 2011 or 2.4 crores of people with the leased-land as estimated in 2019, these people have been left out.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture 2020 pointed out very clearly that the PM-KISAN Scheme cannot be effectively implemented because there are a lot of lacunae like non-availability of land records, non-transference of land to the heirs of deceased landholders, community-owned lands in Northeast, incorrect bank details, and malfunctioning of Aadhaar connections. The Committee also observed that benefits under such schemes are not available to tenant farmers because all the agriculturists are not landowners.

As per the information provided to Unstarred Question in July 2024, no specific census or survey has been conducted to ascertain the number of landless farmers in the country. So, how do you come to know that the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana is a successful one? Why are you demanding more money? The agriculture census recorded that these kinds of landless farmers are nearly around 5,31,000. They are waiting for these funds.

Sir, the other scheme is the MISS Scheme. The Budget says that under the Interest Subvention Scheme, the fund allocation in the revised estimates has increased from Rs. 18,000 crore in 2023-24 to Rs. 22,600 crore in 2024-25, reflecting a 22 per cent increase.

Sir, another major flaw is the Crop Insurance Scheme. The budget for the crop insurance scheme has seen a three per cent decrease from Rs. 15,000 crore to Rs. 14,600 crore in the revised estimates of 2024-25. This allocation is being made to meet the frequency of climate-related disasters, and it has to be increased. The Standing Committee on Agriculture in 2023 raised concerns and asked how the ministry plans to implement the schemes related to extreme weather conditions.

Sir, agriculture is the backbone of India. If we talk about agriculture, there are very important things that have to be discussed. The State of Tamil is supposed to be a major agricultural State in Southern India. If you see the history, many States have given Budgets but I would like to proudly say that Tamil Nadu is the first State in India where in the year 1989, our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, our DMK Leader, first implemented the free electricity scheme in

India. That was the first scheme for farmers in the agriculture sector. After that, many States followed it. But till today, there have been many Governments which are coming in and trying to follow that scheme. Now, our Chief Minister is following the footsteps of Dr. M. Karunanidhi. How is he doing it? Now, he is extending the scheme in such a way that nearly three to three and a half lakhs of agriculturists have been benefited because of this kind of scheme. The Government should propose a Budget like that.

Also, we are discussing about agriculture which is an important issue in this country. But the Tamil Nadu Government is setting an example. Before the Budget, the Tamil Nadu Government has set the norms in such a way that the Agriculture Budget is submitted first for discussion. First, a separate Budget is included and then, the General Budget comes in. This is how a Government should run.

Sir, for the State of Tamil Nadu, we have got a lot of requirements. The subsidy for the production and distribution of seeds should be extended for all the varieties. Under the F&S scheme, the paddy seed subsidy should be increased for more than 10 years. Talking about cereals, the seed subsidy on Jowar and Kambu should be increased to 15,000 per quintal.

The Tamil Nadu Government has asked for relief. But, the Government of India is not at all caring about it. We are focusing on agriculture. We are facing a lot of difficulties. But, the Government of India does not even have time to look at that.

The GST is levied on rice. There is five per cent GST on rice, which has to be reduced. About 32 metric tonnes of wheat was allocated for Tamil Nadu, but now it is reduced. It has to be increased. There is a request for increase in the wheat allotment.

Kerosene distribution, which is a major issue in Tamil Nadu, has been reduced. The people living in hilly areas have to be benefited.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND : Sir, I am concluding.

Another important thing is this. Whenever any Government comes to power, the major thing that they talk about is employment. But, after this Government came to power, I do not think there is any improvement in the employment generation. ... (*Interruptions*) I want to quote one example. Please give me a minute.

Sir, I was in this august House in the last term and I have been re-elected again. But I have been fighting from the day one for the opening of the Vellore Airport. I fought in this House for this issue. The Government gave money, and the Airport was opened. During the last elections, our hon. Prime Minister visited Vellore. He landed at the same Vellore Airport, went to Vellore district, and campaigned. But, till today, the Airport has not seen an opening ceremony at all. We are waiting for that.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon. Member.

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND: Sir, I am concluding.

Also, money has been asked for Defence. Madam Finance Minister, you are allocating a lot of money for the Defence. We are happy about it. But I want to bring one issue to your notice. There are a lot of ex-servicemen in the country, who go for treatment to medical hospitals. But in many areas, the private hospitals are not giving proper treatment at all. The families, which have suffered in war, and the people who have lost their organs like hands, legs, and are handicapped, are still facing a big difficulty. Even in Vellore a lot of private hospitals are ignoring the ex-military personnels for medical assistance.(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

Now, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy ji.

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND: Sir, I am concluding in one minute.(*Interruptions*) Sir, I have to make just last point.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay, complete your speech in 30 seconds.

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND : Sir, we are the citizens of India. We want to work with India. When we want to work with India, we want to work with the Government also. But the Government has to make sure that they do not see Tamil Nadu as an enemy State. They have to see it as a State of India.(*Interruptions*) Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to speak.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): Respected Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2024 and 2025. I, on behalf of my party, Telugu Desam Party, under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu,

welcome the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2024-25 and the Appropriation Bill.

We are all aware that the confidence level in the world itself has gone up because our hon. Prime Minister has brought many schemes in this country to take care of the poor people. At present, there are now 210 notified countries in the world. Out of that, more than 50 per cent of the countries are approaching our hon. Prime Minister for resolving their problems. So, he is looking like a big brother in the entire world.

Sir, in this year's General Budget passed during the Monsoon Session, the NDA Government under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi recognized the dire situation that my State of Andhra Pradesh was in, and announced a fund of Rs.25,000 crore for our Capital and other infrastructure projects. So, I am very much thankful to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister because this would not only bring life back in our State, but also inspire the people of Andhra Pradesh to move forward. The previous Government was just looking after the welfare and not the developmental works. But, now, under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu Garu, we will be able to see the development in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, inspired by our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision of Atmanirbhar and Viksit Bharat, our hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has launched a scheme called Swarana Andhra -2047. Through this vision, he is aiming for 2.4 trillion-dollar economy with an annual growth rate of about 15 per cent for our State.

Sir, we still have a lot of pending issues in our State, which need to be resolved. Many Centrally-sponsored schemes have been launched for the development of our State. But due to paucity of funds, we are unable to complete those projects. Our visionary hon. Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, who has got 46 years of experience in governance, has found many ways to fulfil the dream of developing the State. One of those is P4, that is, Public, Private, People's Participation. The other one is HAM model, that is, Hybrid Annuity Model. If the Government of India permits, the Central Government funds will be there, the State Government funds will be there, other funding agencies will be there and the developers will also be there. If it is done, all the programmes meant for development in Andhra Pradesh will be implemented.

Sir, I would like to give a humble suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister. For a prosperous India, the States should also be healthy. The Government of India does a huge collection in terms of GST. We get about Rs. 16 lakh crore from the entire country. The Government of India will have to create some brackets for the development of the States. Through this, you should allow 75 per cent of the GST collected from a particular State to go in that State itself. Then only the States will be healthy.

Sir, now I would like to speak about the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Last year, the Housing and Urban Development Ministry was allocated Rs. 85,000 crore. I would request the hon. Minister, in the presence of other Members, to increase its allocation to Rs. 1,50,000 crore.

We have got some issues in Andhra Pradesh. There is a NIMZ, National Industrial Manufacturing Zone in Kanigiri Assembly Constituency. It was announced long back by the Central Government, but it is not moving forward. I request, through you Sir, the hon. Finance Minister to speed it up.

The next is the issue of modernisation of the Buckingham Canal in Andhra Pradesh. It is a big canal starting which starts from Kakinada and goes to Chennai. It is the oldest canal which was constructed by the Britishers. The canal and its modernisation is very much required for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, about 16 medical colleges were announced by the previous Government, out of which only three are being sponsored by the Central Government. Rest of the medical colleges have to be sponsored by the Central Government so that the State will be able to complete them.

Sir, the inter-linking of rivers is also a pet project of our hon. Chief Minister. Earlier, the inter-linking of rivers from the Ganga to the Cauvery was the dream project of our former Prime Minister, late Vajpayee ji. Now, our visionary leader and Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu *garu* has taken up inter-linking of the Godavari-Pennar. It is an inter-linking of river project costing about Rs. 72,000 crore so that all the people of Andhra Pradesh will have irrigation facility and drinking facility. I request, through you, the hon. Finance Minister to help the State of Andhra Pradesh in this regard. The intervention by the Centre is required, and if it is declared as a national project, we will be happy to be associated with that project.

Sir, the Renigunta project needs about Rs. 3,500 crore. That project has to be completed with the help of the Central Government. That is also hanging on.

Sir, we have got the Standing Committees in the Parliament. They can undertake study tours but they are limited to domestic destinations. All the States are sending their MLAs abroad for study and all that. I request, through you, the Government, on behalf of all the hon. Members, that our Standing Committees should also be allowed to undertake tours to foreign countries so that we all feel happy about it.

Sir, I come to my last point, which is a favourite of all the Members. The MPLAD Fund has to be increased. It has been pending for a long time. It was hiked to five crores of rupees about ten years back. It is through the hon. MPs only that all the Central Government schemes are also being implemented. I request the hon. Minister to increase it to Rs. 25 crore. If it is done, all the Members will be happy.

Sir, so many issues are highlighted here in the Supplementary Demands for Grants also. I thank Modi 3.0 Government. It is going to be successful in the 18th Lok Sabha also. I am sure that we will have many more developmental schemes in our country.

Thank you very much.

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI (MUMBAI SOUTH-CENTRAL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, after discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill will be considered for passing. I think, the hon. Finance Minister will take the consent of the House.

Sir, if we go by the last quarter, as per the data released by the National Statistics Office, the GDP growth stood at 5.4 per cent, much lower than the projections made by the Reserve Bank of India, which stood at more than seven per cent. During this period, it has come down on an average, and the manufacturing sector has taken a heavy beating in respect of which the growth stood at only 2.2 per cent. Along with that, even the construction sector and the mining sector also showed growth on the lower side compared to the seven per cent it was in the last quarter or first quarter.

It is expected that the low growth rate is going to create complications in the remaining half of the financial year. This is going to impact the economic performance in the second half. Fiscal management will also be an issue and it will be a challenge for the Government to contain it at a lower level. If the target of 4.9 per cent is to be achieved, it will have to cut down majorly on its Government expenditure. When the Government expenditure comes down or it is reducing, the result is that there is growth in unemployment, as we have seen. The question is this. How will we mop up for the rest or how will we be able to contain? The only answer that we see is that private investment needs to come into play. I would like to know whether the conditions prevailing in the country will induce private investment and really boost the economy. It is a big question in front of not only the Government but also for the people of India as the society is suffering.

Today, India's youth is restless as unemployment is growing by the day. He is in search of a job. The Central Government tries its best by declaring schemes like Startup India, giving some concessions, declaring that skill will be taken into

account, and skill centres are being opened by the day. But this remains on the paper. However, the reality on the field is something different. We have been seeing that a very few of these startup programmes emerge successful and a majority of them flop. They are not able to do the things they had in mind.

The ever-growing inflation is not going to come down and this has broken through the budget of the families, the middle class, and the poor. By the day, essentials or vegetable prices are going up, though it comes in the paper for a day or a fortnight that the Consumer Price Index has come down, and some kind of a joyous situation prevails only in the Treasury Benches. In reality, the society is still suffering and their woes are to be heard by the Government and put into practice. I think this Appropriation Bill will take care of all this.

Sir, coming to agriculture sector, basically agriculture sector is the only sector where we could see the growth in the last quarter. It has to maintain this and should give some motivation to the farmers. The reality is that the Government should think of giving MSP the way it is being calculated by the farmers. It was mentioned that there will be doubling of income of the farmers in so-and-so period, which could never take place. It should not be an everlasting phase. It should really mean that farmers get MSP. Like in Maharashtra, soybean or cotton or maize cultivating farmers are suffering because whatever MSP is being declared, it is not coming up to their expectations. I think that needs to be taken into consideration.

Finally, Sir, I would put it this way. Now, there is a provision made in the Department of Public Enterprises for meeting additional expenditure towards

salaries and allowances. My humble request to the hon. Finance Minister would be that the Insurance Act, which is in the offing, is going for the amendment. This Insurance Act will provide for 100 per cent FDI, and composite license is being contemplated. That composite license will be issued to the private players.

15.34 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

All the Government companies, all the public sector units in the general insurance and life insurance sectors will be kept aside. This will deprive them of making the business who had the monopoly in the sector and they did well. Over the years, all these companies, may it be LIC or New India Assurance, have been paying handsome dividends to the coffers of the Central Government. But the irony of the fact is that these very companies will be deprived in the Bill which is being contemplated to be brought in.

Hon. Finance Minister, I am addressing a very important issue. You are aware of it. You are aware of the issue I am making a mention about.

The banks have got their upward pay revision, LIC has followed it, and only General Insurance Companies like New India Insurance, United India, National Insurance, etc. are awaiting their turn to get upward pay revision. I think that enough of provision has been made. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman ji has shown keen interest to see that these people also get their due, and if so, I will be extremely happy.

My last request is regarding GST rationalisation in the rates of Mediclaim. The entire country is awaiting your decision. I think that in the month of December the GST Council was to take a decision on it, which is yet to come. If it comes, then it would be a good relief for the people of India. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Madam, I stand on behalf of the NCP (SP) in support of the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Madam, obviously after every Budget, clearly it is evident that all Departments / States have their own issues and challenges in implementing the Budget. So, clearly this List of Supplementary Demands is something that we all support because we do understand that it is the need of the hour. I must say that compared to the last time, this time it clearly comes out far more organised because the amount is much lesser than last time. So, I would compliment the entire Department for being either more organised or more structured or working better -- whatever it is, but we are much more satisfied than we were the last time regarding the Demands for Grants.

Right now, I do understand that India is no more an insulated economy because of the global scenario. So, we do understand that every economy that is not insulated has its own challenges. I think that we really need to put all our minds together, and this entire House needs to be together in what awaits India's economy in the world scenario.

Clearly, a few points that everybody over here has said including about the growth having come down to 5.4 per cent, which is clearly alarming. I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister is also as alarmed as we are. But clearly, decrease

in consumption growth, persistent inflation, necessity of sticking to a monetary policy, the alarming lower private investments and sluggish FDIs really are worrying all of us.

I just would like to ask pointed questions to the hon. Finance Minister because we are elected representatives and there are a few questions in our minds, and she can reassure the nation in her reply what steps is this Government is taking for job creation given the scenario and the way the economy is going. How are you going to increase consumption or purchasing power right now considering growth has slowed down? How are you going to reduce the food and retail inflation? What steps are you going to take for it?

India was always a savings economy, but with the changing global scenario, people are clearly becoming a more spending economy. There was a time when the interest rates used to be 11-13 per cent and it used to be in double digits, but now it has come down to 6-7 per cent. So, people are not saving as much as they did, which is eventually going to hurt our economy in the long run. How are incomes going to increase given the scenario of slow down? What specific steps is this Government going to take to increase domestic investment?

Earlier, when she brought in the Banking Bill, which we all supported, I even brought out an issue of the NBFCs. I would like to ask just out of concern that NBFCs are encouraging and they are growing, but they have a lot of deposits that people put. Is there a regulator that she has in mind for all these NBFCs? I am asking this because these NBFCs reach the last person. So, it has to be regulated.

What are the checks and balances or mechanism that this Government has in mind so that we all feel very safe and secure like normal banks do?

The other question that I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister is this. We have a huge unorganised sector in this country. Even in a reply given by the Government in the morning it was mentioned that they are trying to consolidate the entire unorganised sector and bring them under some protection scheme so that all the schemes that are done by the Government of India are supported. It is called the '21-point Programme', which this Government has started. If there is a huge unorganised sector even today in India, how are you going to consolidate it? Is there a timeline for it? Today, you have said that you have got about 30 crore people under that scheme, which is clearly not covering all the unorganised sector.

So, what steps are you taking? There has to be a timeline. I am taking away from the intention of the Government that they really want to take in everybody including the gig workers, domestic help and unorganised workers. Do you have a plan to bring every Indian who is in the unorganised sector to come into the organised sector which will eventually help our economy?

Regarding fiscal deficit, which a lot of hon. Members have spoken about, the Government keeps talking about the five trillion-dollar economy and that the size of our economy will reach trillion-dollar easily. I do not think whether it is in terms of power or we would need to reach five trillion-dollar economy just because of the size of our country. But if you look at the fiscal deficit, one way is to print more notes. If you print more notes, clearly inflation will go up. Tax is increasing;

you are saying that more people are paying taxes. What specific steps are you taking as the numbers are showing that the foreign borrowing has substantially gone up in this country? So, how is this Government going to manage this fiscal deficit given the global scenario and India's economy slowing down? How are you going to push the growth?

The current account deficit is another very important question because exports have gone down and imports have gone up. If, on the one hand, you have exports going down, imports are increasing, how is this current account deficit going to be managed given the global scenario? I am not blaming you for the imports going down. I am not an economist, but I do understand that much that given the global scenario, exports have gone down. So, what steps is the Government going to take? I think the entire reply of the hon. Finance Minister will give the confidence to this country which it lacks right now because of the war going on and how President Trump's administration will be going about tariffs. These things come into newspapers and it clearly affects the markets.

I would like to highlight one very important point which has alarmed me personally. Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister in his reply talked about an 11-Point Programme. I welcome that 11-Point Programme. He made one very important point in it where he said that we want zero corruption in this country. I support him wholeheartedly if he really walks the talk.

Now, I am coming to my question. In 2014, he had mentioned that we will work with Switzerland and bring every penny of black money, which is in Switzerland, back to India. I do not want to get into that issue about Rs. 15 lakh. I

am not saying something about Rs. 15 lakh. I want to make a more serious point. I am not going to make a political point here at all. My point is, in the newspapers in the last few weeks, there was an issue about taxation with regard to Nestle. I do not care whether it is Nestle. For me, it is an X factor as we can call it. It is not about the company. We and Switzerland had a very good relationship for decades. We have worked with them, you have talked about economic issues with them, bringing black money from there and all that. You had committed to the nation that we will work closer with Switzerland and get all that information and bring that money back to this country.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Yes, Madam. The Nestle issue is not about the company alone. The hon. Health Minister has confirmed that the Nestle report does not show anything bad about the Nestle product. They have given them a clean chit in a simple language. Now, we are at loggerheads with Switzerland, they have removed India from the 'most favoured nation category'. We are looking to be a global player, improving our relationships with all the countries, then why are we not working on this double taxation issue? How are we going to get more foreign investments? How is India going to build confidence? Nestle is a global brand, whether we like it or not. I am not praising a single brand. It is not about Nestle. It is about every foreign company which is looking to invest in India and it is a win-win situation for both of us and for Nestle also because there are a lot of companies like Nestle and most foreign companies, when we are talking about FDI, invest in India, create jobs, and create wealth for Indians which help the

Indian economy. So, what is the logic of this Government and could you kindly clarify the stand on this?

Talking about agriculture, Sanjay ji is unfortunately not here but he extensively talked about agriculture. I appreciate that they have started many schemes but they have committed to a complete loan waiver especially from the State I come from, be it soybean, be it cotton, be it milk.

इनकी सरकार ने कहा था कि हम महाराष्ट्र के हर किसान का पूरा कर्जा माफ करेंगे। So, will this Government commit because eventually the economy is not doing well in Maharashtra? So, they have to completely waive off their loan.

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज, कम्प्लीट कीजिए।

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: So, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister regarding this. In the intervention she has made, she has promised and committed that they are going to give us a lot of money for agriculture, which I welcome. But will there be a complete loan waiver? आज ही सुबह हमारे सांसद भगरे जी ने कहा है, एग्रीकल्चर मंत्रालय, कॉमर्स मंत्रालय और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को इस पर निर्णय लेना होगा। महाराष्ट्र में चाहे प्याज हो, सोयाबीन हो, दूध हो या कपास हो, लेकिन सबसे अधिक क्राइसिस प्याज का चल रहा है। कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने 40 से 20 टके का एक्सपोर्ट लगाया है, उसके बाद पिछले हफ्ते चार हजार रुपये क्विंटल पर प्याज जा रहा था। लेकिन आज वह 1500 रुपये पर आ गया है। आज महाराष्ट्र का किसान रो रहा है। मेरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से विनती है कि आप कॉमर्स और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से बात करें।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद माननीय सदस्या।

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के।

श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले : आप हमेशा प्राइस स्टेब्लाइजेशन फण्ड के बारे में कहती हैं। If you can intervene, then it will be of great help to us.

I have two last points. You have even asked for money for census and surveys regarding this. In this Budget, now the Government talks about delimitation as well as महिला आरक्षण बिल। हम सभी ने इस बिल को पास किया था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल इसके बारे में बोला है कि यह बहुत अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट होगा। अगर यह वर्ष 2029 में इम्प्लीमेंट होना है when will this Government have the census for delimitation? Our constituents are 23 lakhs.

माननीय सभापति : श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के।

श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले : उसके बारे में आज रेड्डी जी भी बोल रहे थे कि आज हमें पांच करोड़ रुपये मिलता है ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद माननीय सदस्य।

माननीय सदस्य, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के (ठाणे) : महोदया, आपने मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड फोर ग्रांट्स में मेरी पार्टी शिवसेना की तरफ से बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले महाराष्ट्र की जनता को नमन करता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक ऐतिहासिक जीत का आशीर्वाद हमारी महायुति को दिया और संविधान बचाने का ढोंग रचने वालों को करारा जवाब दिया है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि हमारी महायुति सरकार सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास की विचारधारा के साथ अगले पांच साल काम करेगी और हम जनता की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करेंगे।

महोदया, आज जब हम अमृतकाल की बात करते हैं तो हम पिछड़े वर्ग के विकास की बात करते हैं, महिलाओं के विकास की बात करते हैं, युवाओं के विकास की बात करते हैं और सबसे

महत्वपूर्ण इस देश के विकास की बात करते हैं। हमारे लिए हमारे पंत प्रधान जी और वित्त मंत्री जी पूरी लगन के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। बैंकिंग क्षेत्र हो, रिकॉर्ड एफडीआई हो, डिजिटल इंडिया हो, स्वच्छ भारत हो या आवास योजना हो, इन सभी के कारण आज देश एक नई दिशा में जा रहा है, विकसित भारत की तरफ जा रहा है।

यूपीए के समय हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था अनर्थ व्यवस्था बन गयी थी और रोज अखबारों में सिर्फ भ्रष्टाचार, आतंकवादी हमले और बर्बाद होती अर्थव्यवस्था की खबरें आती थीं, लेकिन आज हम भारत को विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में देखते हैं। भारत में निवेश को देखते हैं और रोजगार देखते हैं। आज भारत ध्रुव तारे की तरह विश्व के पटल पर चमक रहा है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि कैसे कांग्रेस ने अर्थव्यवस्था को बर्बाद किया।

सभापति महोदया, यूपीए की सरकार की तरफ से जारी 1.31 लाख करोड़ रुपये के ऑयल बांड्स का भुगतान मौजूदा व आगामी केंद्र सरकार को इस वर्ष अक्टूबर से लेकर मार्च, 2026 के बीच करना होगा। एक दशक पहले केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से जारी इस मूल्य के दो बांड्स के लिए अब मूल व ब्याज के तौर पर 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान करना है। इसके बाद वर्ष 2023 में सरकार को 22,000 करोड़ रुपये के बांड्स और वर्ष 2024 में 40,000 करोड़ रुपये के बांड्स का भुगतान करना होगा।

वर्ष 2026 में भी 37,000 करोड़ रुपये के बांड्स के लोन का बोझ उठाना पड़ेगा। दूसरी तरफ हमारी सरकार ने तेल और गैस क्षेत्र में सब्सिडी को 85 परसेंट तक घटाने का साहसिक कार्य किया है। वर्ष 2013 में यह सब्सिडी 25 बिलियन डॉलर थी, जो अब 3.5 बिलियन डॉलर तक सिमट गई है। इसके अलावा, पेट्रोलियम तेल और बिटुमिनस खनिजों से प्राप्त तेलों के निर्यात मूल्यों में भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। वर्ष 2014 में यह 60.84 बिलियन डॉलर था, जो अब 84.96 डॉलर बिलियन तक पहुंच गया है, जो वैश्विक बाजार हिस्सेदारी का 12.59 परसेंट है। यह फर्क सिर्फ आंकड़ों का नहीं, विचारधारा का भी है। आप ने कर्ज निर्भर भारत बनाया और हमने आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनाया।

Madam chairperson, I had cleared it during the last session that the 'Rahu Kaal' has started after the entry of Shri Rahul Gandhi. With the blessing of Rahulji, now this Rahu-Kaal has affected the Mahavikas Aghadi in Maharashtra.

सभापति महोदया, कांग्रेस के लिए मैं सनी देओल का एक डायलॉग बोलना चाहूंगा - यह कांग्रेस का हाथ है, जिस पार्टी पर पड़ता है ना, वो उठता नहीं उठ जाता है। उद्धव ठाकरे जी की पार्टी की भी महाराष्ट्र में इसी तरह की हालत हो गई है। उनकी मशाल अब बुझने लगी है। बालासाहेब ठाकरे जी का हिंदुत्व वाला विचार भी राहुल जी के साथ जाने से उन्होंने जला दिया है और उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज उनको कांग्रेस के वोट बैंक पर निर्भर होना पड़ रहा है।

दूसरी तरफ हमारे पक्ष के प्रमुख नेता और उप मुख्य मंत्री एकनाथ शिंदे जी का धनुषबाण और मजबूत हो गया है, इसलिए महाराष्ट्र में 80 लाख लोगो ने शिव सेना को वोट दिया है। एकनाथ शिंदे जी के नेतृत्व पर विश्वास रखा है, क्योंकि उन्होंने हिंदुत्व को बचाने का काम किया है। संविधान में जो दायित्व हमें दिया गया है, उसको लाड़की बहिण योजना, लाडका भाऊ योजना, आपला दवाखाना, समृद्धि महामार्ग और कोस्टल रोड जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से पूरा करने का काम किया है।

आज इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट में मैं पंथ प्रधान जी और वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज 83 ग्रांट्स और 3 एप्रोप्रिएशनस के माध्यम से कुल 87,762.56 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई है। इसमें से 44,142.87 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय नेट कैश आउटगो के रूप में है और 43,618.43 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों की बचत और बढ़ी हुई प्राप्तियों के माध्यम से पूरी की जाएगी।

कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए 7,691.81 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें किसानों की समृद्धि और आत्मनिर्भरता पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है।

... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

सभापति महोदया, ये सभी प्रावधान विकसित भारत और विकसित महाराष्ट्र के सपने को साकार करेंगे और विपक्ष के साथी कह रहे थे कि सिर्फ 87000 करोड़ रुपये से क्या होगा? मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि उनको यह राशि क्यों कम लग रही है, क्योंकि इन्होंने तो सिर्फ डबल पैसे का भ्रष्टाचार किया है, चाहे 2जी हो, सीडब्ल्यूजी हो और अब एक नया स्कैम आया है। राहुल जी इंडी अलायन्स के नेतृत्व के नाम पर क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों को बरबाद करने का स्कैम कर रहे हैं।

जो विपक्ष के साथी कह रहे थे कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था बुरी है, मैं उनके लिए कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। 2014 से 2024 के बीच, बैंकों की शाखाओं में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। मार्च 2014 में कुल 1,17,990 शाखाएं थीं, जो अब बढ़कर 1,65,501 हो गई हैं। ग्रामीण शाखाओं की संख्या 41,855 से बढ़कर 55,372 हो गई है। इसी तरह, सेमी अर्बन शाखाएं 32,504 से बढ़कर 45,314 और अर्बन शाखाएं 21,007 से बढ़कर 29,276 हो गई हैं। यह विस्तार ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत के बीच वित्तीय समावेशन को मजबूत करता है।

इस नई ऊर्जा और दृष्टि के साथ भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था दुनिया के लिए एक मिसाल बन गई है। यह केवल सुधार नहीं है, बल्कि एक सशक्त और समृद्ध भारत के निर्माण की यात्रा है। मैं इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

अंत में, मैं विपक्ष को एक शेर के माध्यम से मैसेज देना चाहता हूँ :

इस मोड़ पर घबरा कर न थम जाइए आप

जो बात नई है, उसे अपनाइए आप

डरते हैं क्यों, नई राह पर चलने से

हम आगे-आगे चलते हैं,

पीछे-पीछे आइए आप।

धन्यवाद।

श्री मनीश तिवारी (चंडीगढ़) : सभापति महोदया, सप्लिमेंट्री डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के ऊपर दोबारा व्यापक चर्चा करने का एक उपयुक्त समय है। यह चर्चा उस समय हो

रही है, जब दूसरे तिमाही में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था वृद्धि रेट 5.4 प्रतिशत पर आ गया है। आरबीआई आई का अनुमान था कि अर्थव्यवस्था 7 प्रतिशत से बढ़ेगी। उपभोक्ता की खपत कमजोर हुई है। निगमित आय कर में वर्ष 2019-2020 में कटौती करने के बावजूद निजी निवेश नहीं बढ़ा है। गवर्नमेंट कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर के सहारे यह अर्थव्यवस्था चल रही है। इस वर्ष 151890 लाख करोड़ रुपए सरकार की तरफ से कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर होगा। पर जैसे ही सरकार ने इसके क्रम में थोड़ी-सी कमी की, अर्थव्यवस्था के ऊपर सीधा-सीधा असर दिखना शुरू हो गया है। भारत का जो निर्यात है, वह कम हुआ है। गुड्स के क्षेत्र में भारत का शेयर पूरी दुनिया की अर्थव्यवस्था का सिर्फ 1.8 प्रतिशत है और सर्विसेज में वह शेयर 4.3 प्रतिशत है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में सरकार सदन के समक्ष 87762.56 करोड़ रुपए की मांग लेकर आई है, जिससे सरकार का खर्चा 3908276.56 करोड़ रुपए पर पहुंच जाएगा।

सभापति महोदया, कोई भी अर्थव्यवस्था पांच बिन्दुओं पर खड़ी है। सबसे पहला, सेविंग्स बचत, दूसरा कंजम्पशन खपत, तीसरा इनवेस्टमेंट निवेश, चौथा प्रोडक्शन उत्पादन, पांचवा इम्प्लॉयमेंट यानी रोजगार। दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण तरीके से कहना पड़ रहा है कि इन पांचों मापदंड के ऊपर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के परखच्चे उड़े हुए हैं। फरवरी, 2024 में जब वित्त मंत्री तथाकथित एक श्वेत पत्र लेकर आई थीं, मैंने उस समय भी कुछ आंकड़े दिए थे। आज मैं वे आंकड़े इस सदन के समक्ष दोहराना चाहता हूँ।

16.00 hrs

इस मुल्क का वर्ष 2013-14 में जो सेविंग टू जीडीपी रेशियो था, वह 34 प्रतिशत था, वर्ष 2023-24 में वह घटकर 31 प्रतिशत रह गया है। जो प्राइवेट फाइनेंशियल कंजम्पशन एक्सपेंडिचर है, जिस उपभोक्ता खपत की बात मैंने पहले की थी, वह वर्ष 2013-14 में 60 प्रतिशत था, वर्ष 2023-24 आते-आते वह 55 प्रतिशत पर गिर गया है। इनवेस्टमेंट टू जीडीपी रेशियो – जो निवेश अर्थव्यवस्था में होता है, वर्ष 2013-14 में इनवेस्टमेंट टू जीडीपी रेशियो 33.8 प्रतिशत था, वर्ष 2023-24 में वह 29.6 प्रतिशत पर गिर गया है। जो ग्रॉस फिक्स्ट कैपिटल फॉर्मेशन है, वह वर्ष 2013-14 में 31.3 प्रतिशत थी, वर्ष 2023-24 में वह गिर कर महज 30.8 प्रतिशत रह गई है। जो बेरोजगारी दर है, वह

वर्ष 2013-14 में 5.42 प्रतिशत थी, वर्ष 2023-24 में बढ़कर 8 प्रतिशत हो गई है। नवंबर, 2024 में जो बेरोजगारी दर थी, वह 8 प्रतिशत थी।

सरकार यह कहती है कि हमने वर्ष 2015 और 2023 के बीच 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाया है। लेकिन मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक 27 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाया गया था। सरकार यह कहती है कि हम 81.35 करोड़ लोगों को निःशुल्क राशन दे रहे हैं। जब हम सरकार में थे तो नेशनल फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट लेकर आए थे। हम चाहेंगे कि आप 140 करोड़ लोगों को निःशुल्क राशन दीजिए, लेकिन बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि रोजगार कहां है? आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था में रोजगार नहीं पैदा हो रहा है, इसलिए आपको निःशुल्क राशन लोगों को देना पड़ रहा है। सरकार यह कहती है कि पिछले 5 साल में जो कृषि की वृद्धि दर है, वह 4.18 प्रतिशत थी। इस वर्ष वह गिरकर 4 प्रतिशत रह गई है। अगर पांच वर्ष में कृषि की वृद्धि दर 4.18 प्रतिशत से बढ़ी थी तो पिछले दस वर्ष में मनरेगा का बजट इतना क्यों बढ़ा है? वर्ष 2013-14 में, जिसे यह सरकार गड्ढे खोदने की स्कीम कहती थी, उस पर लागत 32,992.83 करोड़ रुपये आती थी, वर्ष 2024-25 में वह बढ़कर 86 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। मनरेगा के तहत जो पर्सन डेज थे, वर्ष 2014-15 में सिर्फ 165.64 करोड़ पर्सन डेज थे, वर्ष 2023-24 में 309.1 करोड़ पर्सन डेज हो गए हैं।

मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले इतने वर्षों से, हमारे जो किसान हैं, वे सड़क पर बैठे हुए हैं। हमारे जो किसान हैं, सरकार से बात करने के लिए वे दिल्ली आने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उन मांगों के ऊपर जिन मांगों को सरकार ने स्वीकार किया था, जब वे तीन काले कानून उन्होंने पास लिए थे। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये किसानों से बात करने के लिए तैयार क्यों नहीं हैं? आप एक तरफ तो किसानों को अन्नदाता कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप उनकी तौहीन करते हैं। उनके ऊपर टियर गैस छोड़ते हैं, उनके ऊपर रबड़ बुलैट्स चलाते हैं। आप लोग भारत के किसानों की रोज बेइज्जती करते हैं। मैं सरकार को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो महंगाई दर थी, वह वर्ष 2013-14 में 5.3 प्रतिशत थी, वर्ष 2023-24 में वह बढ़कर 5.4 प्रतिशत हो गई है। सरकार का जो

कर्ज है, 31 मार्च, 2012 को वह 55,87,150 लाख करोड़ रुपये था। 31 मार्च, 2025 को सरकार का कर्जा बढ़कर 181,68,456.91 करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगा। दस साल में आपने भारत की आने वाली पीढ़ियों के ऊपर 112,85,394.83 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा बढ़ाया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने, यह जो पैसा है, यह किस चीज पर खर्च किया है। आज अर्थव्यवस्था पूरी तरह से चरमरा रही है। मैं जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट की बात करता हूँ।

वर्ष 2005 से 2014 तक जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट 6.8 प्रतिशत था। वर्ष 2015 से 2024 तक यह गिरकर 5.9 प्रतिशत रह गया है। सरकार का जो फिस्कल डेफिसिट था, वह वर्ष 2013-14 में महज 5,02,858 करोड़ रुपए था। वर्ष 2023-24 में यह बढ़कर 16,53,070 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है।

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ से उठकर चली गई हैं, अगर सरकार लगभग 17 लाख करोड़ रुपए अपने खर्चे चलाने के लिए मार्केट से उठाएगी, तो जो निजी क्षेत्र हैं, उनको पैसे कहाँ से मिलेंगे? आप निजी क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, जब निजी क्षेत्र को क्रेडिट का एक्सेस नहीं होगा, अपने खर्चे चलाने के लिए सरकार ही सारे पैसे इकट्ठे करेगी, तो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था किस तरह से बढ़ेगी?

महोदया, मैं सिर्फ दो आंकड़े और देना चाहता हूँ। 26 मई, 2014 को रुपये के मुकाबले डॉलर का रेट 58 रुपए 58 पैसे था। उस समय यह कहा गया था कि डॉलर का रेट प्रधानमंत्री की उम्र से ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ता है। आज डॉलर का रेट क्या है? आज यह 84 रुपए और 87 पैसे है। लेकिन हम ऐसी अभद्र भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं, जो उस समय हुआ करती थी। आखरी में, मैं महँगाई की बात करना चाहूँगा। भारत के 140 करोड़ लोगों के लिए जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, उनके रोजमर्रा का जो बजट है, जो घर का बजट है, वह उस पर निर्भर है। वर्ष 2014 में एलपीजी सिलेंडर 410 रुपए का हुआ करता था, वर्ष 2024 में वह 803 रुपए का है। पेट्रोल 71 रुपए प्रति लीटर हुआ करता था, जो आज 94 रुपए 77 पैसे प्रति लीटर है। डीजल जिसकी सबसे ज्यादा खपत हमारे किसान लोग करते हैं, वह 55 रुपए प्रति लीटर हुआ करता था, आज वह 87 रुपए 66 पैसे प्रति लीटर है। वर्ष 2014 में

सरसों का तेल 90 रुपए लीटर था, आज यह 165 रुपए लीटर है। वर्ष 2014 में आटा 22 रुपए किलो था, आज यह 55 रुपए किलो है। दूध 35 रुपए लीटर था, आज यह 60 रुपए लीटर है।

सभापति महोदया, इस देश की गृहिणियाँ त्राहि-त्राहि कर रही हैं। आज आम आदमी को अपना घर चलाना मुश्किल हो गया है। आप 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी की बात करते हैं, हम भी चाहते हैं कि 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी हो। लेकिन अर्थव्यवस्था में जो असमानता है, आज 10 प्रतिशत भारत के लोगों के पास भारत की 77 प्रतिशत पूंजी है। नीचे के जो 62 करोड़ लोग हैं, उनके पास महज 1 प्रतिशत भारत की पूंजी है। ऐसी असमानता से यह अर्थव्यवस्था किस तरह से चल सकती है? मैं सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को आप आम आदमी के लिए चलाइए। इस देश में सिर्फ एक शिबॉय मॉडल बनाकर वन नेशन, वन कम्पनी का जो प्रयोग है, वह भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को पूरी तरह से कुचल देगा।

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी (पाली) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स, 2024-25 पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं supplementary demand के सपोर्ट में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

हमें जो अगर देखा जाए, तो जो इकोनॉमिक ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन हुई है, पिछले 10 सालों में हमारी इकोनॉमी किस तरह की थी और 10 वर्षों के दौरान इकोनॉमी का जो परिप्रेक्ष्य है, 10 वर्षों के पहले हमारी इकोनॉमी एक वुन्डेड इकोनॉमी मानी जाती थी। आज मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत इकोनॉमी के मामले में एक ग्लोबल पावर हुआ है। पहले हम फ्रेजाइल-5 इकोनॉमी में थे। 10 वर्ष पहले, हमारी गिनती विश्व में पाँच सबसे कमजोर देशों में मानी जाती थी। आज हमारी गिनती विश्व में पाँचवीं लार्जस्ट इकोनॉमी हैं। आने वाले समय में, अमेरिका और चीन के बाद भारत का नाम होगा। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, पिछले 10 वर्षों में यह काम हुआ है।

अगर हम यूपीए का टाइम देखें, हमारे मित्र, कांग्रेस के मित्र अभी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे थे कि यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए। चलो, आपको मोदी जी पर विश्वास है, इसीलिए, आप कहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह बता दूँ कि दस साल पहले, वर्ष 2014 तक आपकी जो जीडीपी ग्रोथ

है, वह मात्र 4.7 परसेंट थी। आपके समय में जो इनफ्लेशन था, जिस महंगाई की आप हमेशा बात करते हैं, वह इनफ्लेशन आपके समय में डबल डिजिट्स में थे। 10.92 परसेंट की महंगाई आपके समय में थी और आपका फिसकल डेफिसिट, जो कि इतना कभी नहीं रहता है, वह यूपीए के टाइम में 5.8 परसेंट था। जब कैट ब्लीडिंग कर रही थी, वह 4.8 परसेंट था। करीब 6,80,000 करोड़ रुपए के प्रोजेक्ट्स रुके हुए थे।

दस साल पहले इकोनॉमी का यह हाल था। आपने पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का ध्यान नहीं रखा। आप भ्रष्टाचार में डूबे रहे। चाहे 2जी स्कैम हो, उसमें 1,76,000 करोड़ रुपए का घोटला था। चाहे कोल स्कैम हो, उसमें 1,86,000 करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला था। चाहे कॉमन वैल्यू गेम्स से लगाकर आदर्श स्कैम का करप्शन हो, हर तरह के करप्शन में आप डूबे थे, इसलिए अर्थव्यवस्था का आपने ध्यान नहीं रखा। अगर हम देखें तो आपने ग्रोथ स्टोरी को पूरी तरह से स्कैम स्टोरी में ट्रांसफॉर्म कर दिया था।

सभापति महोदया, अगर हम ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन ऑफ गवर्नेंस की बात करें, economic resonance की बात करें, तो जीडीपी ग्रोथ 8.2 परसेंट पर पहुंचकर भारत दुनिया की सबसे फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी है। उनके समय में इनफ्लेशन ग्यारह पॉइंट कुछ परसेंट के पास था, यह इनफ्लेशन हमने 5.4 परसेंट पर हमने रोक रखा है। पहली बार ऐसा हो रहा है कि फॉरेक्स रिजर्व ऑल-टाइम-हाई है, जो की करीब 658.2 मिलियन डॉलर का है। हम देखें कि ये सिर्फ नंबरर्स नहीं हैं, ये नेशन बिल्डिंग के नंबरर्स हैं।

अगर हम फाइनेंशियल इनक्लूजन की बात करें, तो बैंक्स भले ही नेशनलाइज़्ड हो गए थे, लेकिन वे गरीबों के लिए नहीं थे। आज की तारीख में बैंक्स गरीबों के लिए भी हैं। डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर से खाते खोलकर, करीब 34 करोड़ लोगों के खाते हैं, जिनके खातों में सीधे पैसा जाता है। यह माना जाता था, श्री राजीव गांधी जी खुद दुखी थी। वे मानते थे कि मैं एक रुपया भेजता हूं और पंद्रह पैसे ही पहुंचते हैं। यह उनके खुद का एडमिशन है। लेकिन आज मोदी जी जब एक रुपया भी भेजते हैं, तो लोगों के खातों में वह एक रुपया पहुंचता है, किसी तरह का लीकेज नहीं होता है।

सभापति महोदया, अगर हम टैक्स रिटर्न की बात करें, तो पहले एक टैरर था। आज लोग विलिंगली टैक्स रिजीम में आना चाहते हैं। पहले 3.8 करोड़ टैक्स फाइल होता था, अब जो कि अब 6.86 करोड़ हो गया है। 48 करोड़ जन धन अकाउंट्स अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात है। पहले इनके सिर्फ स्लोगन थे, सिर्फ नारे थे। हम नारों से हटकर सॉल्युशन में विश्वास करते हैं। मोदी जी ने नारों से दूर होकर इस पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया कि निराकरण कैसे हो, सॉल्युशन कैसे हो?

जहां तक इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चरल डेवलपमेंट की बात है, अगर हम फिजिकल इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को की तरफ देखें तो जहां पहले 74 एयरपोर्ट्स थे, अब 149 हैं। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत 7,63,000 किलोमीटर, अगर मैं अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र की बात करूं, तो मैं मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि करीब 550 करोड़ रुपए की ग्राम सड़क योजना बनी, एक कीर्तिमान स्थापित हुआ है।

जहां तक रेलवेज की बात है, 95 परसेंट ब्रॉडगेज का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो चुका है। यह भी अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात है और Rural House जो यूपीए के टाइम में, वर्ष 2014 से पहले, सात से आठ लाख रूरल हाउस प्रतिवर्ष बनते थे। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत 45 लाख, कहां सात लाख थे, अब 45 लाख रूरल हाउस प्रतिवर्ष बनते हैं।

अगर हम सोशल इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात करें, तो दस साल पहले, यूपीए के टाइम में रूरल सैनिटेशन 39 परसेंट था। अब यह 97 परसेंट है।

महोदया, अपने आप में यह बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है। जब हम गांव में जाते हैं तो वे लोग मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देते हैं। खास कर महिलाएं मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देती हैं और हमसे कहती हैं कि उन्हें राम-राम कहना, क्योंकि उन्होंने हमारे लिए बहुत आराम कर दिया है। जब ये बातें हम सुनते हैं तो हमें बहुत खुशी होती है। विलेज इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन नहीं के बराबर था लेकिन अब 100 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली है। उज्ज्वला योजना से मिट्टी के चूल्हे और धुएं से महिलाओं को निजात मिल गई है। उज्ज्वला योजना के नौ हजार कनेक्शन हो गए हैं। इनका काम सिर्फ वोट बैंक बनाने का था, लेकिन हम स्टेक होल्डर्स को ध्यान में रखकर काम करते हैं।

हेल्थ केयर में आयुष्मान भारत योजना की अचीवमेंट देखें तो 33 करोड़ कार्ड्स इश्यू हो चुके हैं और hospital के admission 6 crore 50 lakh admission । सरकार ने हेल्थ सेक्टर में जितना खर्चा किया है, उसके बारे में ये सोच ही नहीं सकते हैं । पिछले दस सालों में 79 हजार करोड़ रुपये इलाज के लिए खर्च किए गए हैं । हम कह सकते हैं कि यह विश्व की सबसे बड़ी हेल्थ केयर योजना है । और banking sector की बात करूँ तो यूपीए सरकार ने दस साल पहले देश को गुमराह किया और कहा कि एनपीए सिर्फ दो लाख पचास हजार करोड़ रुपये का है जबकि वास्तविक आठ लाख पचास हजार करोड़ रुपये एनपीए था । पहले फोन बैंकिंग का कल्चर था । अब प्रोफेशनल बैंकिंग का कल्चर है और एनपीए को आईसीबी लाकर रेजोलूशन करके बैंकों की हालत अच्छी की है । एक बात दस साल पहले छिपाने वाली थी और पिछले दस सालों के दौरान ट्रांसपेरेंसी का जमाना आया है । फ्यूचर विजन और प्रोजेक्ट्स की मैं बात करूँ तो पीएम गतिशक्ति और तीन मेजर रेलवे कोरिडोर और इंडस्ट्रीयल कोरिडोर हैं । मैं मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मेरे पाली संसदीय क्षेत्र में 7500 करोड़ रुपये इंडस्ट्रीयल कोरिडोर के लिए दिए हैं । डिजिटल रेवोलूशन भी आया है । गांव का छोटे से छोटा वेंडर भी डिजिटल पेमेंट लेता है । 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा ट्रांजेक्शन यूपीआई से हुए । पीएम स्वनिधि योजना का अचीवमेंट अनआर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर देखने वाला है । अनआर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में करीब 78 लाख करोड़ रुपये स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स को देकर आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में लाने का प्रयास किया गया है । दो लाख तीस हजार लोग थर्ड टाइम क्रेडिट ले चुके हैं । 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये के कोलेट्रल फ्री लोन दिए गए हैं । पावर्टी एलिवेशन में 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकाला गया है । 80 करोड़ लोगों को फ्री फूड दिया गया है । मनीष जी कह रहे हैं कि 140 करोड़ देशवासियों को फ्री में क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं । मुझे लगता है कि वे भी फ्री में अनाज लेना नहीं चाहेंगे । 34 लाख करोड़ रुपये डीबीटी से ट्रांसफर किए गए हैं । अगर राजीव गांधी जी की बात मानें कि 15 परसेंट पैसा पहुंचता था और 85 परसेंट लीकेज होता था तो इसका मतलब 34 लाख करोड़ रुपये में से 25 लाख करोड़ रुपये का लीकेज हो जाता और गरीबों तक पैसा नहीं पहुंचता । पीएम किसान योजना के लिए जो एलोकेशन एनहांस किया है, वह करीब 3132 करोड़ रुपये का है । शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट सब-प्लान के लिए 196 करोड़

रुपये, ट्राइबल्स के लिए 127 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन पहली बार हो रहा है। टोटल एडिशनल कमिटमेंट 3500 करोड़ रुपये की है।

सभापति महोदया, अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के हमारे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि बजट में किसानों को क्या मिला है? मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि यूपीए सरकार के समय में किसानों के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट हुआ करता था और मोदी जी के समय में अभी जो वर्ष 2024-2025 का बजट है, उसमें किसानों के लिए 1,50,000 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। यह डिफरेंस है। ये लोग आंकड़ों पर बात नहीं करेंगे। इतना बड़ा डिफरेंस है।

महोदया, इसका सबसे बड़ा प्रभाव यह हुआ है कि 'इन्क्लूसिव फार्मर वेलफेयर' हुआ है। हमने राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्वों को ध्यान में रखकर एस.सी. और एस.टी. को लक्ष्य करते हुए काम किया है। DPSP को ध्यान में रखकर भारत के संविधान में 'राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व' सोशल जस्टिस लाने हेतु सरकार के लिए एक तरह से नीति निर्देशक हैं। उसके लिए अगर देश में पहली बार काम हुआ है, तो यह मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हुआ है। रबी सीजन में टाइमली सपोर्ट करने के लिए काम किया जा रहा है और एग्रीकल्चर को प्रायोरिटाइज्ड करने के लिए काम किया जा रहा है। एग्रीकल्चरल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को पुश करने के लिए 4,000 करोड़ रुपये एग्रीकल्चरल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड के प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए दिए गए हैं। एग्रीकल्चरल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड सब्सिडी के लिए 106 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। एफपीओज़ के प्रमोशन एण्ड पब्लिसिटी के लिए 2 करोड़ 52 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं। ये सारी सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स एग्रीकल्चर के लिए मांगी गयी है, जो कि बहुत वाज़िब है।

इन सारे प्रयासों का कॉन्सिक्वेंशियल इफेक्ट यह होगा - building long-term agricultural assets; strengthening farmer collectives; modernising agriculture marketing; and creating sustainable farm infrastructure.

जहां तक रिसर्च की बात है तो हम एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च में काफी पीछे थे। दस साल पहले एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च न के बराबर होती थी। पर, अब एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च को मजबूत करने के लिए 192 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र के लिए भी प्रावधान रखे गए हैं। आईसीएआर

हेडक्वार्टर्स के लिए भी प्रावधान रखे गए हैं, जिससे हमारी रिसर्च मजबूत हो और इसका लाभ किसानों को मिले।

इससे चार बड़े फायदे होंगे - building agricultural research capacity; strengthening grassroot level extension; enhancing agricultural education; and promoting innovation in farming.

कांग्रेस और बीजेपी सरकार के बीच हम कुछ कॉन्ट्रैस्ट प्वायंट्स देखते हैं। हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र कह रहे थे और एनसीपी की सुप्रिया जी भी किसानों के लोन्स माफ करने की बात कह रही थीं। कांग्रेस पार्टी का काम लोन वेवर का है और हमारी पार्टी का काम किसानों को स्ट्रक्चर्ड सपोर्ट देने का है। The Congress always focussed on middlemen; we focus on direct benefits. They neglected infrastructure; we are building future for the country. What will be its impact? Its impact will be, comprehensive support from seeds to market; infrastructure creation by building farmers' future; and research integration by knowledge to field connection.

If we look at the era of Nehru, they neglected agriculture leading to food crisis. जो फूड क्राइसिस हुआ, यह नेहरू युग में ही हुआ। बाद में कभी फूड क्राइसिस नहीं हुआ। आज हमारे पास सरप्लस फूड है। We are ensuring food security. They focussed on heavy industry at farmers' cost; we are prioritising agricultural infrastructure. They have created dependency; we are creating sustainability.

इसमें रोड मेनटेनेंस फंड के लिए पैसे दिए गए हैं, सेन्ट्रल रोड्स के लिए दिए गए हैं और क्वालिटी एश्योरेंस के लिए पैसे दिए गए हैं। इससे ये प्रभाव पड़ेंगे - ensuring quality maintenance of existing infrastructure; continuous modernisation of road network; investment in research and development; and enhancement of road quality standards and road safety initiative. यह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। मोदी सरकार द्वारा ह्यूमैनेटेरिएन्स ग्राउण्ड

पर यह एक बड़ा स्टेप लिया गया - cashless treatment for accident victims and supervision of National Highway works.

उसका ह्यूमैनेटेरिएन्स इफेक्ट यह पड़ेगा – immediate medical care for accident victims, reduction in accident-related fatalities, financial protection for family of victims, and enhanced road safety measures. इसको पी.एम. गतिशक्ति योजना से लिंक किया जा रहा है। इसको प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत कनेक्ट किया जाए।

यूपीए और हमारी सरकार के बीच के कुछ कॉन्ट्रैस्ट प्वायंट्स हैं। The UPA built roads, we built complete transport ecosystem; the UPA focussed on construction, we focus on quality and maintenance; the UPA neglected safety, we prioritised human life. इससे अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए लॉजिस्टिक्स व्यवस्था बेहतर होगी। It will reduce transportation cost. It will enhance access to healthcare and education, reduce accidents for safety, better energy response, industrial corridor for development and urban development.

Finally, I can say that the approach to road infrastructure is not just about connecting places, but it is about connecting possibilities. When we allocated Rs. 2,160 crore for maintenance, we are not just maintaining roads, but we are maintaining arteries of our economic growth and the provision of Rs. 127 crore for cashless treatment of accident victims. It shows that our infrastructure vision is not just about cement and concrete, but it is about care and compassion.

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI (ARAKU): Madam, at the outset, I would like to thank you for allowing me to put forth the YSR Congress Party's views on the Appropriation Bill.

Before coming to the Appropriations, I would like to raise two important issues concerning my State of Andhra Pradesh in this House. The first point is that through you, I would urge the Union Finance Minister to take steps to halt the disinvestment of the Vizag Steel Plant. I would like to bring to your kind attention that the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was set up after a decade-long public agitation in which 32 people had laid down their lives. The decade-long public agitation "Vishakha Ukku-Andhrulla Hakku" had resulted in the 17th April 1970 declaration of the then Prime Minister of India to establish a Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam.

The Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is a Navratna Company under the Ministry of Steel, Government of India. It is the largest public sector industrial unit in the State creating employment opportunities for close to around 20,000 people directly and many other indirect employment opportunities in the city of Vishakhapatnam. It is India's first shore-based integrated steel plant and a producer of a lot of steel products catering to the requirements of construction, infrastructure, manufacturing and automobile sectors.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the plant had a good performance between 2002 and 2015 earning profits with positive net worth. The plant has pragmatically turned-around in 2002 after being reported to BIFR as a sick company. The company has around 19,700 acres of land currently and the valuation of these lands alone could exceed Rs. 1 lakh crore due to the location of the plant in the urban area.

The RINL currently has a capacity of 7.3 million tonnes and has taken up plant modernisation and capacity expansion recently, which made the plant to borrow loans from banks to take up the expansion work. Owing to the unfavourable steel cycle globally, the company was making losses since 2014-2015 and was finding it difficult to service the debt. One of the major structural issues that also lead to high cost of production is the absence of captive mine thereby affecting the profitability.

Madam, we can surely say that the plant can again become profitable if we receive some support from the Government of India. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister that instead of taking the disinvestment route, kindly do handholding with Andhra Pradesh and support some measures like allotting captive iron ore mines to bring down input cost and swapping high-cost debt with low-cost debt and converting debt into equity through equity conversion. The measures could ease the burden of debt servicing and improve financial sustainability of the plant.

The second major issue, especially in my constituency of Araku, is the relief and rehabilitation of people in the four mandals of Rampachodavaram because of the damage caused by the Polavaram Irrigation Project. In Chinturu and Yetapaka, for R&R, as on date, a total of Rs. 255.85 crore were spent. During the period of 2014-19, no amount was spent towards R&R. During the period of 2019-23, Rs. 252.84 crore were spent. In the last four years, 252 times more expenditure was made towards R&R. During the period of 2014-19, no PDFs were shifted. The displaced people have not received their compensation. I urge the

Central Government as well as the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to ensure timely disbursement of the compensation package as well as providing secure alternative areas for rehabilitation, especially for the Tribal Community. The tribal people have already sacrificed a lot. I once again urge both the Central Government as well as the State Government to take immediate steps for clearing the pending compensation to be given to the project-affected families.

Madam, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana offers a contributory security policy. However, the assured pension of Rs. 3000 has been the same for the past five years. Given the average annual inflation, I would like to urge the Central Government to increase this amount to, at least, Rs. 7000. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will take into account these suggestions and incorporate them.

Thank you!

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं वर्ष 2024-25 की पूरक अनुदान मांगों के कटौती मांगों के प्रस्तावों के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदया, सारी पूरक अनुदान मांगों को मैंने अध्ययन किया है। देश में अभी सामाजिक, आर्थिक जनगणना नहीं हुई है। जो संवैधानिक प्रावधान है, उसमें आज देरी क्यों हो रही है, यह सरकार अभी तक स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाई है। लेकिन बिहार एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहां सामाजिक आर्थिक जनगणना पूरी हो चुकी है। और जो आंकड़े ऊभर कर आए हैं, उनसे बिहार की भयावह तस्वीर दिखाई देती है। आप देखेंगे कि बिहार की 70 फीसदी आबादी प्रति दिन 70 रुपये से भी कम पर गुजारा कर रही है। उसके आर्थिक सुधार के लिए विशेष राज्य का दर्जा का प्रस्ताव, जब राष्ट्रीय जनता दल की सरकार थी, आदरणीय राबड़ी देवी जी के नतृत्व में भारत सरकार को भेजा था। लंबे समय से यह मांग बिहार सरकार कर रही है कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए, क्योंकि जो राष्ट्रीय औसत है, मानव विकास सूचकांक, उस स्तर पर बिहार को जाने के लिए यह आवश्यक मांग है। दो आंकड़े बहुत भयावह हैं। एक, गरीबी रेखा के नीचे

रहने वाले लोगों की सबसे बड़ी संख्या बिहार के भीतर है। दूसरा, हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम सबसे पीछे हैं। बिहार में केवल मात्र सात प्रतिशत ग्रेजुएट हैं। हमारी उच्च शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए जो निवेश की आवश्यकता है, उस निवेश को बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार की अगर मदद नहीं मिलेगी तो बिहार राष्ट्रीय औसत से पीछे ही रहेगा और हमारी गरीबी उन्मूलन पर स्पष्ट प्रभाव आगे भी दिखाई देता रहेगा।

इसके लिए, अभी बजट में शिक्षा के लिए जो पैसे मांगे जा रहे हैं, भारत सरकार ने नई शिक्षा नीति के जरिए, हमारे जो केंद्रीय प्रिमियम इंस्टीट्यूशंस थे, उसके लिए एक 'एक देश एक एडमिशन प्रणाली' का विकास किया गया। इसको हम सीयूईटी बोलते हैं। आज देश में बच्चों के एडमिशन के लिए जिस संस्था को यह काम दिया गया है, वह संस्था एनटीए है। यह संस्था पहले से ही एक विवादास्पद संस्था है। हम लोग दिल्ली केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय से पढ़ कर निकले हैं। इस विश्वविद्यालय का सत्र पहले जुलाई महीने में शुरू हो जाता था। आज एक निकम्मी संस्था के चलते एडमिशन का काम तीन महीने पीछे चल रहा है। सभी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के जो अच्छे छात्र हैं, वे निजी क्षेत्र में चले जा रहे हैं। जो कमजोर छात्र हैं, वे सरकार की व्यवस्था के शिकार बनते जा रहे हैं।

महोदया, मैं किसानों के ऊपर इसलिए बात करना चाहता हूँ, मैंने देखा है कि आपने किसानों के लिए पैसे मांगे हैं। मैं कृषि संबंधी संसदीय समिति में सदस्य हूँ। फर्टिलाइजर के लिए पूरे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। खासतौर से उत्तर भारत, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब से लेकर कहीं भी फर्टिलाइजर उपलब्ध नहीं है। हमारे पास जो आंकड़े थे, हमारी जो उपलब्धता थी, वह हमारी जरूरत से ज्यादा है। जरूरत से ज्यादा उपलब्धता के बाद भी अगर किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिल रहा है, खासतौर से डीएपी जो गेहूँ की बुआई के लिए अति आवश्यक है तो हमारे किसान गेहूँ की कैसे बुआई कर सकते हैं? यह एक चिंतनीय विषय है। हम फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर सब्सिडी का सबसे ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं। फर्टिलाइजर जैसी महत्वपूर्ण चीज अभी तक किसानों को क्यों नहीं उपलब्ध हो रही है? लंबे समय से हमारे किसानों की मांग रही है कि फर्टिलाइजर की जो सब्सिडी है, वह किसानों के खातों में सीधे जानी चाहिए, न कि कंपनियों के खाते में जानी चाहिए। ये कंपनियाँ भारत सरकार

से सब्सिडी लेने के बाद भी किसानों तक फर्टिलाइजर नहीं पहुंचा पा रही हैं। इससे हमारे किसानों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई कौन करेगा, यह बात सोचने की है।

महोदया, भारत सरकार के मंत्री कई अवसरों पर कहते हैं कि हम एमएसपी की गारंटी देते हैं, हमेशा किसानों का पैसा बढ़ाने का काम करते हैं, लेकिन यूपीए ने कभी भी एमएसपी की गारंटी नहीं दी। एक आंकड़े बहुत साफ है, जब यूपीए की सरकार चल रही थी, तब देश में खाद्यान्नों पर खासतौर से गेहूं और चावल पर, हमने एमएसपी के ऊपर 140 परसेंट दाम बढ़ाने का काम किया। वहीं जो भाजपा और एनडीए की सरकार है, उसने पिछले दस सालों में मात्र 70 परसेंट ही दाम बढ़ाने का काम किया है। आखिर कौन सच बोल रहा है, कौन आंकड़ों से खेल रहा है, उन आंकड़ों के अध्ययन से आप समझ सकते हैं।

महोदया, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की गारंटी को लेकर हमारे देश के किसान आंदोलित हैं। पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसान दिल्ली आ कर अपनी बात रखना चाहते हैं। पिछले एक साल से वे दिल्ली के बॉर्डर पर फंसे हुए हैं। जब भी वे दिल्ली आने के लिए प्रयास करते हैं तो उन पर आँसू गैस के गोले छोड़े जाते हैं। पुलिसिया उत्पीड़न का जो तरीका नहीं है, वह भी उनके साथ अपनाया जाता है। किसानों के नेता आज भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हुए हैं। उनकी स्वास्थ्य की जो चिंता पार्लियामेंट के जरिए होनी चाहिए, वह हमें देखने को नहीं मिल रही है।

महोदया, मैं अपनी बात को एक मिनट में समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। हम आर्थिक संघवाद की बात कर रहे हैं। भारत के संविधान निर्माताओं ने उम्मीद की थी कि राजनैतिक संघवाद के साथ आर्थिक संघवाद के बिना हम कोई भी फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर को खड़ा नहीं कर सकते हैं। भारत सरकार के कंसोलिडेटेड फंड में 42 परसेंट राज्यों के पास जाने के बाद, बचे हुए 58 परसेंट के जो बंटवारे हैं, वह न्यायपूर्वक नहीं हैं। उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल जिस सार्वजनिक हित के लिए होना चाहिए, यह गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय औसत से नीचे जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं, उनके पास उस फंड से पैसा जाना चाहिए। लेकिन, वह पैसा वहां न जाकर ताकतवर लोगों के हाथ में जा रहा है। वह पैसा

उन राज्यों के पास जा रहा है, जो पहले से ही विकसित हैं। इस विषय पर कहीं भी चर्चा देखने को नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए, मैं इस अनुदान विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (PONNANI): Madam Chairperson, thank you for permitting me to take part in this very important discussion. I would like to use this opportunity to express my deep concerns with regard to the serious challenges faced by our national system in general and our economy in particular. As we all know, our nation is a modern nation. We are living in a modern country and various stages of history and dimensions of culture have led us to this modern condition, this modern state of affairs.

Madam, it is a march of history; it is a cultural march; and it is a civilisational march. The most significant aspect, dimension, feature and factor of this historical march is our pluralism. When we deal with any field of our national life, including economy, we have to keep this very important pluralistic aspect of India's national system in our mind. But I am very sorry to note here that nowadays what is going on in the country is the crippling and toppling of our great traditions of our country. बुनियादी सवाल वही हैं। When we come to economy, there is poverty, unemployment and inflation. But we have to take the backward communities, backward sections of the society, sidelined society, and marginalised society if you really want our economy to grow and progress.

Madam Chairperson, our country has imbibed and observed every cultural aspect of vividity and plurality of the civilisational scenario of the world. We remember the song of Raj Kapoor, whose birth centenary India celebrated recently. People throughout the world are remembering him. Now, I say one line

from his song, '*Phir Bhi Dil Hai Hindustani*'. When welcoming everything from various cultural spheres of human lives, we were keeping that heart of India alive, and that *Hindustani Dil*, that heart of India, is always pluralistic. When we were listening to the speeches of the hon. Members on the other side of the House, they were all referring to *Pichda, Dalit, and Apsankhyak*. What is the condition of minorities in the country? Along with secularism, socialism also belongs to the cardinal mottos of our system. But being allergic to these terms, it has become a kind of ailment nowadays. And I would like to emphasise that justice is denied to the backward communities and backward sections of the society including the minorities. The rights of the minorities are eroded. Where will we reach? Instead of taking the nation to progress, nowadays, there are engineering and encouraging actions to search places of worship under the other religion's places of worship. That is going on in the country especially concerning certain sections of the society. Instead of making attempts to solve the basic problems faced by the sidelined society and marginalised sections of the society, what is going on is that policies are being adopted for the subversion of the basic ethos of our nationhood and fundamental principles of the society. It is equal to ridiculing, abusing, and defaming the system. It destroys and disturbs the social peace and peaceful coexistence in the country.

Madam, I would like to emphasise here that when we specifically focus on the economy, the real power today is technological power. Technological advancement is highly essential. India has reached that race. We admit it. But along with this digital revolution, we have to take into consideration the conditions

of our farmers. That is very, very important. World is leading. The world is going, reaching and marching towards a quantum technology. But the conditions of our farmers are still the same in the country. Even now, they are on strike. It is very unfortunate.

Madam Chairperson, I would like to conclude my remarks by quoting the words of a king of India, who ruled the country centuries back. He said, and I quote:

“The cultivators are the source of prosperity. I have encouraged them and shall always watch over their condition that no man may oppress and injure them, for if a ruler cannot protect the humble peasantry from the lawless, it is a tyranny to extract revenue from them.”

I am quoting it from Bharat Bhushan Gupta's book – *India Through The Ages*. A king of India, Sher Shah, made this remark centuries back. And even now, it is unfortunate to see that the farmers are on strike for their basic rights. So, first of all, that has to be corrected and undone before taking the economy of the country into progress.

Thank you, Madam.

***SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER (SANGRUR):** I thank you, hon. Chairperson ma'am for giving me the opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Ma'am, all hon. Members from the treasury benches have emphasized that India has become the fifth largest economy in the world. But, the ground reality is dismal. We are representatives from all parts of India. We also know about data and statistics.

As far as per capita income is concerned, we are at 141 number. Only 10 per cent people out of 140 crores have an income of over Rs. 25,000/-. So, 90 per cent people earn less than Rs. 25,000/- per month. In 2014, the hon. P.M. had assured the farmers that their income will be doubled. In 2011, a Central Committee had been constituted. The present P.M. was C.M. of Gujarat at that time. At that time, he said that MSP guarantee should be provided by the Government.

However, Madam, 11 Budgets have been presented after this Government came to power. But, no budget ever mentioned about these promises. Our farmers from Punjab ushered in the Green Revolution. They made us self-dependant in foodgrains. These farmers had to launch an agitation for getting withdrawn black laws. Over 700 farmers were martyred. A written agreement was signed by the Central Government and protesting farmers that MSP guarantee will be given to the farmers.

Over 300 days have passed. The Haryana-Punjab border has been sealed as if it is Pakistan border. The Government asked the farmers not to bring tractor-trolleys. The farmers abided by it. Only 100 farmers wanted to come to Delhi on foot. However, even they are not being allowed to come to Delhi to protest.

Our aged farmer leader Shri Jagjit Singh Dellewal is sitting on fast unto death. Madam, he has children and grand-children. His condition is deteriorating. He is not protesting for his personal gains. He is sitting on fast unto death for welfare of farmers of the country.

So, I urge upon the Government to look into this matter seriously. The Central Government has waived off Rs. ten lakh crores worth of loans of industrialists. But the loans of farmers worth only 18.5 thousand crores are not being waived off.

A few days ago, we celebrated the 75th anniversary of our constitution. But, farmers of Punjab are not being given right to speech and right to free movement. Shri Jagjit Singh Dellewal, the farmer leader is not being allowed to come to Delhi. Madam, 80 per cent Punjabis fought for the independence of the country. Our Punjabi soldiers regularly attain martyrdom for protecting the country. But, our farmers are suffering. They ushered in the Green Revolution and made the country self-reliant in production of foodgrains. We used to import foodgrains. Our soil was degraded. Our waters were polluted. What have these farmers got in return?

So, I urge upon the Government to fulfill the promises made to the farmers. MSP guarantee should be given to them. No more farmers should attain martyrdom.

Thank you.

***SHRI SUBBARAYAN K. (TIRUPPUR):** Madam Chairperson, Vanakkam. I want to take part in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and express my views. When we look into the state of affairs in the country, it clearly shows what the policy of this Government is. This Government wants to show that nation has progressed. But actually growth has seen a decline. Inflation has increased. Unemployment has also increased in an unprecedented manner. Micro Small and Medium Enterprises are in the verge of destruction. Corporate giants have flourished. Foreign Direct Investments has captured our domestic market. These factors explain that where the nation is heading to. There is a defect in the thought process of this Union Government. The vision of the ruling party is as it says that Corporate Giants like Adani and Ambani are creating social wealth in the country. Is it true? Farmers and Labourers create this social wealth. This ruling dispensation is not even aware of this fact. They think with a different and wrong economic perspective. Ten years ago, while presenting the first Budget of this NDA Government, the then hon. Finance Minister made a statement and it clearly enunciates this Government's stand. They announced that the Union Government will create a conducive environment ensuring free flow of Foreign Direct Investment in India. Farmers and Labourers are not in their vision. Rather Corporate giants, businessmen and Multi-national companies are occupying their minds. Therefore, their rule is in favour of the multi-national foreign companies. Their regime is of Foreign Direct Investments. Corporate Giants rule the country

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

on their behalf. That is why I will say this Government has morally failed to rule this country. They have lost the faith of the people. They have betrayed the people. In a short span of time, I cannot say everything. Still I will be saying important points. What this Government has given as assurance to WTO. This Government has accepted the instruction of WTO not to fix remunerative price for the farm produce grown by farmers. That is why this Government is acting against the farmers of this country. Devil is teaching lessons from Vedas. I have seen a devil teaching lesson for the last few days. The way they show that this Government is protecting the Constitution and the Nation. But it is a mere eyewash. This is unacceptable. Finally, I want to say one thing. They claim to eradicate corruption from this country. Let them, in the first instance, prove their honesty by asking apology for the electoral bond irregularities. They should also be punished. Those in power termed it as legal although the Hon Supreme Court categorically stated the electoral bonds as illegal. Should they rule us? Will they run this country in a legitimate manner? Only they have to answer this question. If you say you are opposing corruption, please clarify who are all with you in Maharashtra How did they get powerful posts in the Government? What is the reason behind that? If they unite with you, they can engage in corrupt practices. If they oppose you, they will be termed as corrupt persons. What a double standard this Government practises. Finally, I want to say that this Government is running on the belief of superstitions. They want to continue to be in power by misguiding the people through superstitions and misconceptions. Cycle of History

is on the move and it is for sure that the Modi led Government will definitely fall very soon. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट): धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया, पांच ट्रिलियन इकोनॉमी की तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं, यह बयान लगातार सत्तापक्ष की तरफ से इतराते हुए आता है, लेकिन वे इस बात की चर्चा नहीं करते कि ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में भारत कहां है? उेमोक्रेसी का इंडेक्स क्या है? लोन कितना हो गया है? हेल्थ और एजुकेशन के मामले में ह्यूमन इंडेक्स डेवलपमेंट पर हम कहां टिके हुए हैं? इस पर वे चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। अडानी की प्रॉपर्टी पर वे इतराते रहते हैं कि उनकी संपत्ति बढ़ेगी तो देश की संपत्ति बढ़ेगी। मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 7 हजार 795 करोड़ रुपये का एचडीआईएल प्रोजेक्ट, जिसको अडानी प्रॉपर्टीज ने 285 करोड़ रुपये में लिया। 1700 करोड़ रुपये की प्रॉपर्टी रेडियस एस्टेट्स एंड डेवलपर्स को अडानी गुड होम्स ने 76 करोड़ रुपये में लिया। 1175 करोड़ रुपये की प्रॉपर्टी नैशनल रेयॉन कॉरपोरेशन को अडानी ने 160 करोड़ रुपये में लिया। 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये की एस्सार पावर एमपी लिमिटेड को अडानी पावर लिमिटेड ने ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपये में लिया। 3 हजार करोड़ की प्रॉपर्टी दिग्घी पोर्ट लिमिटेड कंपनी को अडानी पोर्ट ने 705 करोड़ रुपये में लिया। कुल मिलाकर 61 हजार 832 करोड़ रुपये की प्रॉपर्टी को 15 हजार 977 करोड़ रुपये में खरीदा गया। यह एस्टिमेट बैंक ने लगाया है, हमने नहीं।

महोदया, मोदी जी यह कहते हैं कि ये वेल्थ क्रिएटर्स हैं। ये वेल्थ क्रिएटर्स हैं या ...* हैं? ये ...* हैं, वेल्थ क्रिएटर्स नहीं हैं। अगर इसी ट्रिकिल डाउन थ्योरी के तहत चूंचू करके विकास हो जाता, तो जब ट्रंप अहमदाबाद आए थे, तो झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के सामने दीवार क्यों खड़ी कर दी गई थी। गुजरात मॉडल की बात होती है कि यही तरीका देश का है। अमीरों के बढ़ने से आम आदमी की गरीबी कहां दूर हो गई? कहां आम आदमी के जीवन में खुशहाली आ गई? हम देख रहे हैं कि विषमता बढ़ रही है और इसी को हिन्दुस्तान का विकास कहा जा रहा है।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान आंदोलन के साथ जो समझौते हुए, उनको लागू करते हुए एमएसपी सी टू + 50 परसेंट दीजिए। किसानों को आत्महत्या से रोकिए। जमीन अधिग्रहण के मामले में बहुत संघर्ष के बाद वर्ष 2013 को जो कानून बना, उसे लागू करके किसानों को मुआवजा दीजिए, इससे भागिए नहीं। स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। मैं कुछ क्षेत्रीय मांगों को उठाकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। हमारे यहां दो-दो एनटीपीसी हैं। देश को हम बिजली देते हैं, लेकिन स्थानीय स्तर पर जो समझौते बिजली, रोजगार देने के मामले में हुए हैं, उनमें ग्रामीणों की लगातार उपेक्षा हो रही है और भारी विक्षोभ बढ़ रहा है। इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। इंद्रपुरी जलाशय बिहार में बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। बारून-बिहटा रेलवे लाइन, डिहरी-डुमरांव बलिया रेलवे लाइन, डिहरी में रेल कारखाने की प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी घोषणा की थी और डेहरी में स्वरा हवाई अड्डे के बारे में भी घोषणा की थी। आप जब बिहार जाते हैं, तो केवल ऐसे ही ब्लैंक घोषणा मत कीजिए, बल्कि उसको लागू भी करिए।

महोदया, सुधाकर जी ने भी एक बात उठाई कि जो गरीब राज्य हैं, उनको सहायता दीजिए और बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दीजिए। जातीय जनगणना कराकर देश में जो उपेक्षित हैं, दलित हैं, पिछड़े हैं, उनको बाकायदा सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक न्याय मिलना चाहिए। इन मांगों को दोहराते हुए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो एक खाका खींच रहे हैं कि हम अमीर भारत की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, अगली पीढ़ी पर हम कितना कर्ज छोड़कर जा रहे हैं? इस बात पर भी ध्यान दीजिए कि कितना कर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है? इन आंकड़ों को भी आप सदन में ले आइए। अगर हिम्मत है, तो ले आइए, नहीं तो ऐसे ही अपनी पीठ मत थपथपाते रहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

17.00 hrs

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Madam, Chairperson. Before commencing my speech with regard to various Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted to this House, I would like to raise a serious technical matter of grave concern regarding the parliamentary

procedure in reappropriation of grants for which I am seeking a specific clarification from the hon. Minister. I am also seeking a ruling from the hon. Speaker also.

Madam, in the introductory note of Supplementary Demands for Grants itself, it is clearly stated that, "Besides stock and provision of Rs.126 lakh is being sought, Rs.1 lakh for each item of expenditure, for enabling re-appropriation of savings in cases of involving new service or new instrument of service". This is the introductory note.

Madam Chairperson, as far as new instrument of service is concerned, we all know that it is a relatively large expenditure, that is, the result of a significant expansion of an existing policy or activity. The reporting limits for a new instrument of service are up to 20 per cent of the original appropriation or up to Rs.100 crore whichever is higher. Amount exceeding 20 per cent of the original appropriation or above Rs.100 crore requires mandatory approval from the Parliament.

Madam, you may be pleased to see that to incur the expenditure on a new instrument of service, prior approval from the Parliament is required through Supplementary Demands for Grants. In an emergency, the Contingency Fund of India can be used to meet the expenditure until Parliament authorises it. This arrangement should only be used when the Parliament is not in Session. There are two methods of re-appropriation. We all know, I need not explain it. You are having savings in a particular Head. If you are having a saving, it can be brought into another Head.

There is another way to do it. You can take money from the Contingency Fund of India and later re-appropriate through the Supplementary Demands for Grants. If you are taking advance from the Contingency Fund of India, you have to get the prior approval of the Parliament or immediately after taking the advance, you have to lay a statement in the Parliament that you have taken an advance.

I would like to refer to para 5 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules 2024. It very clearly stipulates that in such cases, the following procedure recommended in the 4th Report of the Sixth Lok Sabha Committee on Papers Laid should be observed. I quote:

“As far as possible, before such withdrawal is made, the concerned Minister may make a Statement on the floor of the Lok Sabha for information giving details of the amount and the scheme for which the money is needed. In emergent cases, however, where it is not possible to inform the Members of the Parliament in advance, the withdrawal may be made from the Contingency Fund of India and soon thereafter, a Statement may be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha for the information of the Members.”

Madam, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. Since there is a paucity of time, I would request you to refer to Grant no.71, which pertains to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, in which Rs.100 crore advance is being withdrawn from the Contingency Fund of India for meeting expenditure under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana and Rs.35 crore towards grants for creation of capital assets. That means, an amount of Rs.100 crore has

already been taken as advance for Demand No.71. So, there are many re-appropriations, but I am not going into all the examples.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a Statement, as stipulated by the Rules, is being laid on the Table of the House. If it is not made, kindly state the reason. I would like to seek a specific clarification from the Minister, and if such a Statement is not laid on the Table of the House, I would also seek a ruling from the hon. Speaker regarding this matter. This is a technical objection which I would like to make.

Madam, now I would like to come to the Demands for Grants. This is the 2024-25 First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants consisting of 83 Grants and 3 Appropriations. The gross additional expenditure is Rs.87,762 crore. Out of this, the net cash outflow is Rs.44,142.87 crore. Technical Supplementary is Rs.43,618 crore. Token Supplementary Demand for Grants is Rs.1.26 crore, totalling to Rs.87,762 crore.

Out of this amount, Rs. 13,000 crore are for agriculture and allied activities, Rs. 12,000 crore for the Department of Telecommunications and more than Rs. 12,000 crore for the Ministry of Defence.

Madam, now it has become a usual practice of Parliament to bring a series of Supplementary Demands for Grants in every financial year. The Public Accounts Committee has observed, rather reiterated, that the Ministers and the Departments have been coming with Supplementary Demands for Grants without conducting a proper scrutiny of the expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred

by them during the financial year. This is happening due to the lack of foresight of various Ministries and Departments.

For example, I would like to take Demand No. 50 regarding the Cabinet. There is actually an adjustment as there are savings also. The Demand seeks Rs. 4,787.44 crore for the Cabinet expenditure. For what is it being used? Out of this amount, Rs. 4,666 crore are being used for capital expenditure on account of cyber security research and development. My question to the Ministry is: Is it an unforeseen emergent expenditure? This indicates a bad budget planning process. So, I urge upon the Ministry to adhere to the strict compliance of Financial Rules and the directions of the Public Accounts Committee to avoid Supplementary Demands for Grants because the Cabinet expenditure of Rs. 4,666 crore for cyber security research and development has to be incurred. It is coming as a Supplementary Demand for Grant. What is the emergent situation? Why was it not anticipated? It only means that a totally bad budget planning process is being followed and that has to be corrected. That is the first submission that I would like to make.

Madam, now I come to the state of economy. The GDP growth rate for the second quarter of the current year is just 5.4 per cent, the lowest in the last seven quarters, but what is projected in the Budget document is seven per cent real GDP growth and 10.5 per cent nominal GDP growth. This was stated by the hon. Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman ji, in her Budget Speech. When we are proudly claiming that India is the fastest growing economy in the world, targeting to be the third largest economy in the world and a developed country by 2047, the

basic genuine issues of the common people are still there. There has been exponential growth of unemployment in the country, which was never experienced in the country during the post-Independence period. There are also so many other issues like price rise and poverty which are remaining as such. They need to be addressed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how she is going to address all these things.

My next point is regarding the expenditure. When the Government and the Minister is coming with Supplementary Demands for Grants, the Government has to submit to the House the data regarding expenditure. The expenditure of the Government during the current financial year has also to be analysed. The monthly review of the accounts of the Government of India up to October 2024 reveals a total Government expenditure of Rs. 24,73,898 crore. It means that 51.3 per cent of the total Budget allocation has already been spent. That is very good.

I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister on one point. When I examined the expenditure on MSME sector – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises – which is a labour-intensive sector and plays an important role in the growth of the economy, I found that it is less than 50 per cent. I have gone through the Performance Smartboard of the Department of Economic Affairs and it is being seen that the total Budget allocation is Rs. 22,137.95 crore for the MSME sector during 2024-25 and the revised outlay is Rs. 16,468.42 crore. I do not know how the revised outlay has come now because the revision will come only after the financial year ends. In this case, the advance revision of outlay has come. I cannot understand this. I request the hon. Minister to clarify this. The revised

outlay is of Rs. 16,468.42 crore and the expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 3,992.73 crore. It means that less than 50 per cent of the total budget outlay has been spent during these six months on MSME. I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister as to why it is so low.

Madam, a major component of the allocation in the Supplementary Demands for Grants is Rs. 13,000 crore for the agriculture sector. You know very well that the farmers across the country are on the street to protest against the shortage of the DAP, di-ammonium phosphate. The RSS-affiliated Bharatiya Kisan Sangh is also on the streets and participating in the strike.

The doubling of farmers' income by 2022, was one of the promises made by the Prime Minister during 2014. What happened to the doubling of the income of the poor farmers? I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister regarding three more issues. I will only mention bullet points.

There is GST of 18 per cent on renting of commercial property. A registered person, who takes a rented building from an unregistered person, shall have to remit 18 per cent of GST through reverse charge mechanism. That has to be reviewed. The second point is regarding the LIC. The first-year commission of the LIC agents have been reduced from 35 per cent to 28 per cent, thereby seven per cent of the commission has come down. Fourteen lakh LIC agents are being suffered. That has to be corrected. It is because of the IRDAI's direction. As regards cashew industry, 2.5 per cent of custom duty is to be reviewed. Also, regarding the PF pension, this morning in the 'Zero Hour', I have already stated

about it. All these issues have to be considered and I am seeking very specific clarification regarding all these points.

With these points, I would like to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants put forward to the House by the Government. Thank you very much.

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया । मैं आज सदन में सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । यह विधेयक भारत की संचित निधि से 87762.56 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मंजूरी और वितरण का प्रस्ताव करता है । लेकिन इसका स्वरूप और आवंटन हमारे देश की असल जरूरतों और जनता की भलाई से कोसों दूर लगता है ।

सभापति महोदया, कुछ समय पहले भी हमने इस सदन में बजट देखा था और आज अनुपूरक अनुदान मांगों पर भी हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं । आज से एक महीने से कुछ ज्यादा समय के बाद फिर हम एक आम बजट देखेंगे । लेकिन मुझे यह आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं लगता है । सत्ता पक्ष के लोग बड़ी जोर-जोर से चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कह रहे थे कि लाखों-करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किसानों के लिए किया गया है । महोदया, अगर किसानों के लिए इतना ही प्रावधान किया गया था तो मैंने वर्ष 2022 के उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के चुनाव में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को मंच से वायदा करते हुए सुना था कि मार्च के बाद आवारा और निराश्रित पशुओं की जिम्मेदारी उनकी है, लेकिन क्या उन आवारा पशुओं के लिए कोई कार्य योजना सरकार ने बनायी है? अगर बनायी है तो यह सदन, यह देश और जनता उस बारे में जानना चाहती है । अगर लाखों-करोड़ रुपये किसानों के लिए आवंटित हुए हैं तो बिहार से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश के कोने-कोने तक आज किसान डीएपी के लिए लंबी-लंबी लाइन लगाकर के पुलिस की लाठियां खाने पर मजबूर क्यों हैं? मैंने इस देश के उद्योगपतियों का लाखों-करोड़ रुपया माफ होते देखा है, लेकिन क्या सरकार गांव के गरीब किसान का कर्ज माफ नहीं कर सकती है? हम सरकार से मांग करेंगे कि गांव के गरीब किसान का कर्ज भी माफ किया जाए ।

मान्यवर सभापति जी, जब किसान अपना हक मांगने के लिए निकलता है तो उसे पुलिस की लाठी खानी पड़ती है। उत्तर प्रदेश ने देश को कई प्रधान मंत्री दिए हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बेरोजगारों के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई योजना बनायी है? क्या सरकार कोई उद्योगधंधा लगाने जा रही है, जिससे बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिल सके।

सभापति जी, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य इनकी प्राथमिकता में नहीं है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए 8500 करोड़ रुपये और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के लिए 7300 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो देश की बढ़ती जनसंख्या और स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों की जरूरत के हिसाब से अपर्याप्त है। अगर हम मेडिकल कॉलेज को देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कागजों पर तो बहुत मेडिकल कॉलेज बन गए हैं, लेकिन मेडिकल कॉलेज में न भर्ती हो रही है और न ही इक्विपमेंट है। अगर हम जिला अस्पतालों की हालत देखें तो इतनी दुर्दशा है कि हॉस्पिटल में कुत्ते विचरण करते हुए पाए जाते हैं। बेड पर कुत्ते सो रहे हैं, दवाई नहीं है और हर एक बीमारी के लिए केवल एक दवाई दी जाती है-पेरासीटामोल।

सभापति महोदया, पिछड़े और गरीब वर्गों की इन अनुपूरक मांगों में अनदेखी की गई है। इसमें दलितों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए कोई ठोस प्रावधान नहीं है। इसमें सामाजिक न्याय सशक्तिकरण मंत्रालय को 4200 करोड़ रुपये, जनजाति मंत्रालय को मात्र 3100 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। यह सब सरकार की सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियों से विमुखता को दर्शाता है।

यह सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स सरकार की जनविरोधी नीतियों और वित्तीय अनुत्तरदायित्व का प्रतीक है। यह जनता की समस्याओं की अनदेखी है। इसमें गरीबी और महंगाई से निपटने का कोई ठोस प्रावधान नहीं दिखता है।

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत, हर घर जल योजना का हर जगह बहुत ढिंढोरा पीटा जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं पूरे देश के अंदर, जो सड़कें विगत सालों में बनी थीं, आज एक-एक सड़क खोद दी गई है, पाइप लाइन्स डाल दी गई हैं। सरकार उसकी जांच करवाए। सरकार सड़कों को रिपेयर करवाने का काम करे। मैं यह बात दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बदलेगी और जब कभी जांच होगी तो आजादी के बाद जल जीवन मिशन सबसे बड़ा घोटाला साबित होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं दो लाइन्स कहकर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा।

“सच बात मान लीजिए चेहरे पर धूल है,
इल्जाम आइनों पर लगाना फिजूल है।”

सुश्री सयानी घोष (जादवपुर) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ, साथ ही इस अपॉर्च्युनिटी के लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की भी आभारी हूँ।

Madam, demanding for Supplementary Demands for Grants is a Constitutional pre-arrangement and I agree that it should definitely not be objected. But it also raises another question. Why does the Government need further allocation when it has not been able to spend what it already has?

In the Financial Year 2024, the Government's final consumption expenditure was 14 per cent, but it decreased to 4.4 per cent in the second quarter of Financial Year 2025. This means that the Government has spent much less this year as compared to last year. In the first quarter of 2024-2025, the Government's spending was Rs. 4.15 lakh crore and many cited the Model Code of Conduct as a reason for spending less. But in the second quarter, it further decreased to Rs. 4.1 lakh crore.

Madam, to my simple understanding, this grant is being demanded from the exchequer, but this is the money which is collected from the people and it is meant to be spent for the people. Since Prof. Saugata Ray has already spoken about the technical aspects, today I choose to speak on what this Government has delivered to the people of this country, namely the utilisation of resources in

Departments it is seeking additional grants for and also its complex relationship with the State of West Bengal.

सभापति महोदया, इनके बुलडोजर के चलते भारत के लोग सवाल पूछना भूल गए और भारत की जनता आजकल इतनी भूखी है कि खाने को धोखा भी खा लेती है। भारत में एक मिडिल क्लास, जो एक साल पहले वेजिटेरियन थाली 100 रुपये में खाता था, आज वही वेजिटेरियन थाली 152 रुपये की हो गई है। टमाटर की कीमत 247 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई। आलू की कीमत 180 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई। लहसुन की कीमत 128 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई और तेल, नमक, आटा, मैदा की कीमतें 18 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई हैं। पहले आम आदमी पॉकेट में पैसे लेकर बाजार जाता था और थैली भरकर सामान लाता था, लेकिन आज अमृतकाल में थैली भरकर पैसे लेकर जाता है और पॉकेट में आलू, टमाटर, प्याज लेकर घर वापस आता है।

सभापति महोदया, पहले माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि बहुत हो गई महंगाई की मार, अबकी बार मोदी सरकार और आज उनके विचार में महंगाई एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। विश्वगुरु, विश्व बंधु इस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या का समाधान क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

Madam, 74 per cent of the Indians are unable to afford a healthy diet. The household savings have plunged to a 50-year low. Around 48 per cent of the households in this country are facing a financial crisis. उनका खर्चा उनकी कमाई से ज्यादा है।

The economic inequality in India is at a 100-year high. The country's GDP growth rate for the second quarter of 2024-2025 decreased to 5.4 per cent, which is the lowest in two years. The Government's total debt has reached a staggering Rs. 176 lakh crore and the total debt is expected to soar up to Rs. 185 lakh crore by the end of the financial year.

आज आपके उधार की वजह से हर हिन्दुस्तानी पर सवा लाख रुपये का बोझ चढ़ गया है और आप उनकी मजबूरी को अपनी ताकत समझते हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल में आल इंडिया तृणमूल कांग्रेस की प्रदेश युवा अध्यक्ष होने के नाते मुझे हर दिन कई नौजवानों से बात करनी पड़ती है। वे मुझे पूछते हैं कि मोदी जी ने हर साल दो करोड़ नौकरी देने का वायदा किया था, अर्थात् साल में 20 करोड़ नौकरी। उन नौकरियों का क्या हुआ? उन वादों का क्या हुआ?

मैं बस उन्हें यही कह पाती हूँ कि-

पत्ते तो झड़ते हैं, उठाता है कोई-कोई

वादे तो सभी करते हैं, निभाता है कोई-कोई।

Madam, as per the latest report by CMIE, the unemployment rate has risen to 9.2 per cent in June 2024 as compared to 4.9 per cent in 2013-14. Female unemployment rate is much higher at 18.5 per cent in June 2024 as compared to 7.7 per cent in 2013-14. Around 37 per cent of working women are unpaid. In rural areas, this figure is at a horrific 43 per cent. प्रधानमंत्री जी 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास' बोलते हैं, अगर ऐसा ही है तो आज भारत के लोग देश छोड़ कर क्यों जा रहे हैं? वर्ष 2018 से लेकर वर्ष 2023 के बीच 6,70,000 भारतीयों ने अपनी नागरिकता त्याग दी। सिर्फ वर्ष 2022 में यह संख्या लगभग 2,25,000 थी। In 2022 alone, 7,500 high net-worth individuals with the net worth of more than Rs. 8.3 crore or more left India. नवम्बर, 2022 से सेप्टेम्बर, 2023 सिर्फ दस महीनों में 96,917 Indians were arrested attempting to cross into the United States illegally. मोदी जी कहते हैं, वे सब के साथ हैं, मगर ये आंकड़े बोलते हैं कि जो सबका होता है, वह किसी का नहीं होता है। इनका बंगाल के साथ कुछ अलग ही रिश्ता है। The relationship is that of *quid pro quo*: "तुकरा कर मेरा प्यार, मेरा इंतकाम देखेगी। मतलब वोट है, तो नोट है और वोट नहीं तो नोट नहीं"।

As per the available reports, as on 19th July, 2024, Rs. 1.23 lakh crore is already due to the Government of West Bengal against the flagship programmes like MGNREGA, PM Awas Yojana, PM Gram Sadak Yojana, National Health Mission, and Central Food Subsidy. Further, the amount of Rs. 40,806 crore is the projected dues against these schemes bringing the total amount to a staggering Rs 1.71 lakh crore. मैडम, हमें हेल्थ केयर स्कीम के लिए फंड नहीं दिया जाता है, क्योंकि कलर कोडिंग मैच नहीं करता। आप 'सबका साथ – सबका विकास' की बात करते हैं। Is it hinging on colour coding? आपको रंग पसंद नहीं है, तो आप बंगाल के लोगों को पैसा नहीं देंगे। फिर, आप आकर कहते हैं कि हम बंगाल में क्यों नहीं जीत पाते? Madam, this stepmotherly attitude is the reason, जिसके कारण बंगाल के लोग हर बार इनको बड़ा-बड़ा रसगुल्ला खिला कर वापस दिल्ली भेज देते हैं।

Even after making several attempts to crush our aspirations and our economy, the West Bengal Government stands tall and true towards its commitment towards its people. बंगाल में सिर्फ दीदी है, तो मुमकिन है। The West Bengal Government started transferring money to the bank accounts of 21 lakh people who worked for the 100 days' scheme without receiving any payments from the Central Government under MNREGA. Even before Ayushman Bharat, in West Bengal, *Swasthya Sathi*, a cashless scheme, was launched providing treatment costing up to Rs. 5,00,000 for people belonging to any strata of the society. आज कोलकाता के किसी आलीशान प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में, जहां पर एक अमीर आदमी की चिकित्सा होती है, वहीं बगल वाले बेड पर एक गरीब मजदूर, गरीब किसान की भी ट्रीटमेंट होती है। यही ममता बनर्जी का विकास है। आपके अमृत काल में, the cost of medical treatment has been doubled in the last five years.... (व्यवधान) आप आरजी कर घटना के बारे में न बोलें। अभी तक आपकी

सीबीआई भी कुछ बोल नहीं पाई है। हमारी पुलिस ने जो कहा था, they are still sticking to that. आप उसके बारे में बात न करें।... (व्यवधान) सर, आप उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बात करें।... (व्यवधान)

Medical inflation is at 14 per cent. रेग्युलरली ली जाने वाली दवाइयों की कीमत 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। आप सिविल एविएशन के लिए ग्रांट्स मांग रहे हैं। एक-एक डोमेस्टिक फ्लाइट की राउंड ट्रिप की टिकट 20-30 हजार रुपए में बिक रही है। आज आम आदमी हवाई चप्पल पहन कर हवाई जहाज नहीं चढ़ रहा है, आम आदमी हवाई चप्पल बेच कर हवाई जहाज चढ़ रहा है।

You are demanding funds for education but conveniently ignoring the fact that 11 lakh children have dropped out of school according to your own data. आज भारत में 47.51 प्रतिशत स्कूल्स के पास कंप्यूटर्स की फैसिलिटी है और उसमें से 33.9 प्रतिशत के पास इंटरनेट कनेक्शंस हैं। With regard to legal aid to the poor, you have not been able to provide legal aid to more than one per cent of the eligible population. In public enterprises, 5.1 lakh public sector jobs have disappeared in the last 10 years. रेलवे में लगभग 2.5 लाख पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। उनमें से क्रिटिकल सेफ्टी कैटेगरीज में भी वैकेंसीज हैं। आज कल नए भारत की ट्रेन्स पटरी के ऊपर कम और पटरी के बाहर ज्यादा चलती हैं।

मैडम, इस सदन में मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि मैं अपने जादवपुर, लोक सभा क्षेत्र के लिए एक बारुईपुर - कवि सुभाष मेट्रो एक्सटेंशन की मांग की थी।

मुझे डिपार्टमेंट से यह चिट्ठी मिली, जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि this project is not economically viable and this project is unremunerative.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्या, आप अपनी बात कम्पलीट कीजिए।

सुश्री सयानी घोष : अगर आपको सब जगह से पैसा चाहिए तो मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आता कि लोग खुद के लिए आपको वोट देते हैं या आपके फायदे के लिए वोट देते हैं। मैं आपको इतना ही बोलना चाहती हूँ। This was the reason that अपने प्रॉफिट के लिए आज इन्होंने सीनियर सिटिजन का

कंसेशन भी बंद दिया और सीना ठोककर ये बोलते हैं कि वर्ष 2022-23 में हमने 15 करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों से 2242 करोड़ रुपये कमाये।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्या, आपका धन्यवाद।

सुश्री सयानी घोष : मैडम, मैं दो बातें और बोल कर अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगी। लोक सभा पर खर्च करके क्या फायदा, जब यहां पर विपक्ष को बोलने का अधिकार ही न हो? लोक सभा के लिए भी तो ग्रांट्स मांग रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) अभी सर बोल रहे थे कि 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ'। मोदी जी ने दस साल पहले इसे लॉन्च किया था। लेकिन उसके 80 प्रतिशत पैसे सिर्फ पब्लिसिटी, मार्केटिंग और एडवर्टाइजमेंट में खर्च कर दिए। आपके उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान में न बेटी को पढ़ा पा रहे हैं और न बेटी को बचा पा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप बंगाल आएँ और देखिये कि ममता बनर्जी जी ने विधान सभा में एंटी रेप अपराजिता बिल पास किया है। कन्याश्री योजना शुरू की है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. के. सुधाकर।

DR. K. SUDHAKAR (CHIKKBALLAPUR): Thank you, Madam. I would like to put forth my views supporting the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants 2024-25 and the Appropriation Bill. ... (*Interruptions*) The first batch of Supplementary Demands and the Bill includes supplementary proposals pertaining to 83 demands and three appropriations.

I would like to say that "Viksit Bharat 2047" is not merely a slogan for us. It is not just a play of words. It is hon. Prime Minister's commitment towards Viksit Bharat. The budget in the last 10 years has more sanctity and credibility which has maximised the value and the impact of hard-earned taxpayers' money. I can suffice with the facts and figures. The GDP, which between 2014 and 2024 used to be two trillion dollars, has gone up by 3.7 trillion dollars today. When we show good figures, the Opposition says that the growth is normal and the growth is

organic. But when some parameters go down, then they show the finger at the Government saying that it is the fault of the Government.

Today, a senior leader of the Congress Party specially spoke on fiscal federalism. Our hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji on several occasions spoke about cooperative federalism. Even if you see the budget, since 2017-18, the budget presentation has been shifted to February 1, instead of the last working day of February. This really helps to advance the expenditure cycle by two months. It also helps the States. The States are now able to plan their own budgets better as they are now aware of the details of the Centre's fiscal plan of the upcoming year. This reform has helped the State Governments plan their project financing, counterpart funding, implementation of Central projects and borrowing requirements well in advance.

There is a continuous false narrative on tax devolution by the Opposition. The Congress and its alliance partners' allegation about injustice to South India in particular overlooks the transformative fiscal reforms introduced by the NDA Government under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji.

I would like to set the record straight. Madam, who can understand better the needs of the States? The then Chief Minister of Gujarat, our hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji, the first Prime Minister, increased the devolution of funds to the States. From 30 per cent to 32 per cent, the UPA Government, during their ten years of regime, increased only two per cent. From 32 per cent, he increased it to almost 42 per cent. That means to say that during the UPA regime, it was only Rs. 81,795 crore but during 2014 to 2024, our tax devolution was Rs.

2,77,468 crore for Karnataka alone. Time and again, the Congress leaders from the Karnataka Government make an allegation that the Government is showing stepmotherly treatment towards them. The Grant-in-Aid from the Government of India between 2004 and 2014 was only Rs. 60,779 crore; as against this, during our regime, it is Rs. 2,08,832 crore, which is an increase of 243 per cent, or it is 3.4 times more.

So, I would like to ask one thing to the Opposition. You talk about cooperative federalism only when it comes to the devolution of funds or Grants-in-Aid, but when it comes to programmes, they do not care about it. The State of Karnataka was the first State, when Shri Basavaraj Bommai was the Chief Minister, which implemented the National Education Policy way back in 2020. But soon, when the Congress Government came into power in Karnataka, the first thing that they did is that they abolished the New Education Policy and they reversed it. They said that they will come out with a New Education Policy, a State Education Policy. Today, Madam, there is neither a New Education Policy nor a State Education Policy in Karnataka. The school education and higher education are in limbo. The students of higher education are facing hardships. I would like to ask one thing to the Leader of the Opposition. Is this the *nyaya* that you are talking to cater to your youth? For Yuva, is this the Nyaya that you want to give?

Madam Chairperson, regarding farmers' welfare, the NDA Government has done remarkably. If you see the kind of allocation, no UPA Government has ever done it. Up to 2013 and 2014, they had allocated a very minimal amount. But our Government has spent over Rs. 3.24 lakh crore only under the Kisan Samman

Yojana. For the entire agricultural sector, the money allocated was only Rs. 22,000 crore but in 2023-24 alone, our Government has allocated Rs. 1,53,000 crore. This is our firm commitment towards agriculture and farming community.

In 2013-14, a loan of Rs. 7 lakh crore were extended to the farmers; whereas, under this Government, under the leadership of Narendra Modi ji, the loan is increased to Rs. 19 lakh crore to the farmers.

Especially after the Covid Pandemic, when the prices of fertilizers increased in the world market, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji did not pass any burden on to the farmers. Whatever the prices were of urea or DAP in 2018, it still exists even today, Madam, in spite of the geopolitical situation and post-covid situation. When you come to MSP, I will give 2-3 examples. What was the support price during Congress regime? It was only Rs. 1310 per quintal. But today, it is about Rs. 3600 per quintal.

Similarly, jowar, pulses, oilseeds, in every food commodity, there is a substantial increase. Today, one of our learned senior Member of the Opposition Benches remarked and opined that our Finance Minister should have done Ph.D from economics. I beg to differ from his views because Madam, Niramala Sitharaman Ji from the time she has taken over, with so much of global challenges, she has proved that she is one of the most prudent, efficient, honest and successful Finance Ministers that India ever had. She will go down in the history for being so.

Madam, Kamaraj the great was not educated academically. But he had the heart and he had the mind. He was the first person in the country to give food

grains free of cost to the poor *antyodaya*. So, you need the good heart and the good mind. *Dil aur dimaag chahiye*.

Regarding agriculture, a lot of people debated by lip sympathy. The sector of agriculture or the farming community cannot become rich overnight. By implementing right programmes only, we can achieve this. If you see this, the agriculture growth rate is 3.4 per cent in NDA's regime. It was minus in Congress regime. We have established 9000 PACS multipurpose communities. This is revolutionizing economics in the rural part of India. It can empower the communities by fostering the economic growth. That is why, the establishment of FPOs is the gamechanger in revolution.

Lastly, I would like to make some strong points about how UPA dealt with during their regime. For sixty years, the Opposition did only two things – doles and deals. They rolled out doles for the poor and deals for the rich and cronies. India has transformed in the last ten years breaking the convention of traditional politics. From mega scams, we have reached mega-projects. From 2G, coal scam to expressways and tunnels, Vande Bharat trains; from entitlement to empowerment, from the very Congress guarantees to skill development, from symbolism to substance, from one AIIMS to today we have established 26 AIIMS, from tokenism to totality and from nationalisation of banks to opening of 60 crore bank accounts in this country. This is our firm commitment. This is our firm dedication to ensure that we have built a robust nation under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji.

So, I strongly believe this is not even less than one per cent of the total budget outlay. So, I support this Bill.

Thank you very much for the opportunity.

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR): Madam Chairperson, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am a first-time elected representative of this House. For the last three sessions, I have been listening to the hon. President, hon. Prime Minister, Ministers from here on a number of occasions. But, whatever I listened is not at all practical. Out of these 75 years of the Constitution, the Ruling side members were talking only about the last 10 years as if in the remaining 65 years nothing had happened in this country. They talk as if they have built everything. They talk as if this country was started in 2014. In fact, according to them, the civilization was started in 2014. Frankly speaking, whatever they have spoken is not at all practical. Our Prime Minister Narendra Modiji, in the last 10 years, just thought about Gujarat from where he came as the Chief Minister. The development that Gujarat has got, no other State in this country has got. This is a federal structure, and the Prime Minister is meant for all the States across the country, not just for Gujarat.

17.42 hrs

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

Sir, I rise today to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would like to draw the attention of this House to the pressing developmental needs of Telangana. Our State is just 10 years old. It

was initially ruled by BRS Party. It was mismanaged and taken to the doldrums of Rs. 7 lakh crore as loans. Today, every month we are paying Rs. 6,000 crore or more, just as an interest amount. There is no capital involved.... (*Interruptions*) I know my friends want to talk to me but I have to address the Chair.

Today, people of Telangana have elected eight Members of Parliament from Congress, and eight Members of Parliament from BJP. It is our responsibility to get this State back on to its normal stage because the elections are now over. We have to only work for development rather than arguing with each other in this House.

I want to bring a few issues to your notice with regard to agriculture and irrigation. Our Telangana State is primarily an agrarian State with over 55 per cent of the population depending on agriculture. There are a number of significant issues with regard to the Minimum Support Price system in India. While the Government notifies MSP for more than 20 crops, the procurement process is severely limited and primarily focused on rice, wheat and coarse grains, and to a limited extent, pulses.

In 2024, these issues sparked large scale farmers' agitation where farmers demanded that the Government should procure all the crops covered under MSP, and make a legal guarantee. Now, they are talking as if they have done everything in the last 10 years; people of this country are very happy under their rule; and there is nothing happened in the last 70 years. It is only these 10 years, when everything has happened. In the last 10 years, there were more than 1,12,000 farmers who committed suicide due to the wrong policies of this Government

which are not catering the needs of the farmers. Farmers have been used by this Government just as a vote bank. During the last two to three years, there are a lot of protests against this Government. But, still this Government is not listening to their demands. Instead, they are doing lathi charge on them. The same they did two days back outside Delhi also. India's agriculture exports have declined to 8.2 per cent in the fiscal year 2023-2024, totalling to 48.82 billion which is falling short of the target of 60 billion set under the Agriculture Export Policy of 2018.

Sir, I want to say that there is minimal investment in agricultural research which was really successful. Investment in agricultural research has decelerated since 2011 but each rupee invested yields a return of nearly Rs. 13.85, which is 13 times on this investment, the highest among farming-related activities, according to a working paper by the National Institute of Agriculture Economics and Policy Research.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY: Sir, please give me one minute. I have got two other issues.

First is regarding the Palamuru-Ranga Reddy Lift Irrigation Scheme for which a promise was made by the then Government when the bifurcation happened that it would get the 'National Project' status. But till now, it has not got the 'National Project' status.

In regard to the cotton and paddy farmers, the other day, I met the hon. Minister also. As regards the procurement by the Cotton Corporation of India, they are creating a lot of nuisance which has to be sorted out.

Now, I come to the health sector. The Domestic General Government Health Expenditure in the developed countries of the OECD is around 8.7 per cent of GDP.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY: Sir, please let me speak. I am a first-time MP. At least, I am putting some facts. It is a very useful information. Please let me put some facts. Not even two minutes are over.

Sir, I will tell you some figures. In contrast, India's public health spending is abysmally low. According to the WHO and the World Bank, India's General Government Health Expenditure has been just 0.9 to 1.2 per cent of the GDP in recent years.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri Eswarasamy K.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY: Sir, I would like to say something with regard to my State. ... (*Interruptions*) I would like to say with regard to urban development. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I am just concluding. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Eswarasamy K., please start your speech.

***SHRI ESWARASAMY K. (POLLACHI):** Hon. Chairperson, Vanakkam. I thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2024-25. Our Prime Minister in February 2016 announced that by 2022 he would be doubling the income of farmers. But agriculture remains

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

worst hit sector during the last 10 years. Agricultural sector is continuously facing a sharp decline in growth besides the situation of farmers getting worse day by day. The Government had set a target of providing a monthly income of Rs 22610/- to farmers by 2022. But actually, in the year 2021, as per the survey on the status of farmers' families, they only have a monthly income of Rs 10218/-. Besides the loan amount on each farmer was Rs 47000/- in the year 2013 and which has grown up to Rs 74121/- during the year 2024. This Government had introduced the Crop Insurance Scheme with lots of fanfare in the year 2016. But this Government has failed to implement it properly. This has affected crores of farmers. The demands of farmers are ignored and the Insurance companies are making profit. As per the data of the Union Government, 4 to 6 crore farmers have registered under the Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme. But during the year 2022-23, 7.8 lakh farmers have been given Rs 3,878 crore. But the Insurance companies have earned a profit of Rs 57,620 crore from 2016-17 to 2021-22. I represent Pollachi parliamentary constituency in Lok Sabha. Pollachi is called the coconut town. Since there is a record production of coconut in Pollachi area, it contributes much to the production and export of coir in the country. Out of the total coir production of the country, 60 per cent is manufactured by Tamil Nadu. Thorough this, there is a market for coconut products for Rs. 3000 crore annually. But coconut production has been affected during the last some years due to water shortage issues, inadequate rainfall, wilt diseases and other issues. Almost 40 per cent of the coconut trees were affected due to these reasons and which has resulted in reduced exports. Moreover the Prime Minister's Crop Insurance

Scheme has further increased the worries of farmers manifold. Instead of solving the issues concerning the Crop Insurance Scheme, the Union Government has started reducing its allocation. During 2023-24, the allocation for Crop Insurance Scheme was Rs 15000 crore and which has been reduced to Rs 14600 crore during the current year. We expected that some additional amount will be allocated for Crop Insurance through the Supplementary Demands for Grants but it ended in vain as no increase in allocation is made. Although the Union Government is not paying heed to the sufferings of poor farmers, Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M.K. Stalin and the Government led by him have been providing interest-free loans to farmers through cooperative banks and from May 2021 to December 2023, as much as an amount of Rs 35.85 crore has been given as loan to farmers. This is the achievement our Dravidian Model of Government. For School Education, during the year 2024-25, Rs 73008 crore has been allocated. This is 0.73 per cent more than the Revised Estimate for the year 2023-24. For Higher Education the budget allocation during 2023-24 was Rs 44,095 crore. In the Revised Estimates, this was increased to Rs 57,244 crore. But this year the Budget Estimate stands at Rs 47,620 crore which is Rs 9624 crore less than the revised estimate of the year 2023-24. Further the Budget allocation for Research has been reduced to Rs.350 crore during the current year from a budget of Rs 400 crore of the year 2023-24. Union Government has stopped the release of Rs 2100 crore under the Sarva Shiksha Abhyan. This is highly condemnable. Tamil Nadu did not accept the New Educational Policy as some provisions of that policy are against the Dual Language policy of the State

Government of Tamil Nadu. In this scenario, stopping the release of funds to the State is dictatorial attitude. That is why the people of Tamil Nadu gave you a defeat in the parliamentary elections held in Tamil Nadu. The Union Government has been continuously ignoring the interests of Tamil Nadu. Instead of rectifying their mistakes, the Union Government continues to create financial crisis to the States ruled by Opposition parties other than BJP and its Allies. I will conclude my speech with a couplet from Tirukkural.

“VelanRu VenRi Tharuvathu Mannavan Kolathoovung KoDaa Thenin”.

Muthamizh Arignar Dr. Kalaignar has written the meaning for this Kural couplet. It is not the javelin that gives victory to the King but the Sceptre swayed with Unity. Good Governance is termed as Sengol, the Sceptre here in this couplet. It is not the symbols that are considered important. I therefore urge that the Union Government, instead of fighting with the State Governments of the Opposition ruled States, should concentrate in allocation of adequate funds for the implementation of Schemes in major sectors, particularly for Tamil Nadu. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) : सभापति जी, पहले तो मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

महोदय, 87,762 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की मांग की गई है। मैं इन अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों के पक्ष में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, समर्थन करता हूँ। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया की सबसे तेज़ी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था आज भारत बना हुआ है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा। आज विश्व की बड़ी-बड़ी शक्तियां ऐसा कह रही हैं। महोदय, कृषि और किसान को राहत देने के लिए प्रावधान इसमें रखा गया है। विशेष

तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के लिए यहां पर 3132 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। जो काम चल रहे हैं और जिन योजनाओं का लाभ लोगों को मिल रहा है, उसे पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नौजवानों को स्वरोजगार के अवसर दे कर मोदी सरकार ने एक बड़ा कदम आज उठाया है। आज गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति को भी आशा बंधी है कि हम भी आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं। यह विश्वास आज देश के गरीब को नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी पर है। विशेष तौर पर अगर मैं जन-धन योजना का जिक्र करूँ तो हम सब जानते हैं कि जन-धन योजना के खाता धारकों के खाते में आज 20 हजार, 30 हजार, 50 हजार रुपये गरीब से गरीब परिवार में हैं और उनका मनोबल इससे बढ़ता है तथा उनको लगता है कि हम भी इस समाज का हिस्सा हैं।

यह अवसर भी आज देश के प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने देश के गरीबों को दिया है। हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के भाई कभी-कभी इसका मजाक उड़ाते थे। आज उनको भी समझ आ गई कि इस जनधन खाते का लाभ हमारे गरीब भाई को मिल रहा है।

महोदय, स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में जो योगदान मोदी सरकार का रहा है, शायद ही इससे पहले किसी सरकार का रहा होगा। स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में मोदी सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, वह बहुत ही सराहनीय है। मैं यहां पर आयुष्मान योजना का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। विशेष तौर पर, अब सड़क दुर्घटना में घायल हुए व्यक्ति का इलाज भी फ्री में होगा, कैशलेस होगा। इसके लिए 127 करोड़ रुपये की राशि इस मांग में रखी गई है। यह गरीब को एक बहुत बड़ी राहत देने वाली बात होगी। पहले वे अपना इलाज नहीं करवा पाते थे।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश के प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश की जनता की वैश्विक सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, जो कि पहले नहीं दिया जाता था। पहले लोक-लुभावने नारे दिये जाते थे, लेकिन किसी पर भी अमल नहीं होता था। आज चाहे एयरपोर्ट्स हों, रेलवे स्टेशंस हों, हाइवेज हों, एक्सप्रेस हाइवेज हों, हमारे बिजली क्षेत्र में क्रांति आई है। जल जीवन मिशन

के माध्यम से पानी की उपलब्धता बढ़ी है। इसके अलावा भी कई सारी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं देश के लिए समर्पित की गई हैं।

महोदय, यूपीए और विशेष तौर पर कांग्रेस के समय बजट में रखा गया पैसा भी प्रदेशों तक नहीं पहुंचता था। इसके प्रमाण हैं। वह पैसा वहां लगता भी नहीं था। लेकिन, आज जो कहा जाता है, वही दिया जाता है और वह पैसा ग्राउण्ड पर लगता भी है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री जी की लोकप्रिय योजना का ही परिणाम है कि आज हर गरीब के खाते में 10 हजार रुपये से लेकर 50 हजार रुपये हैं। यह उस गरीब का मनोबल बढ़ाने का काम करता है। इसका जिक्र मैंने पहले भी किया है। विशेष तौर पर अगर मैं अपनी बहनों की बात करूँ तो आज सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप के माध्यम से देश की बहनों को प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सहयोग किया है। इससे हमारी बहनों का मनोबल बढ़ा है। अब वह आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर आगे बढ़ी हैं। हम सब जानते हैं कि पहले बहनों को घर चलाने के लिए अपने मर्दों की तरफ देखना पड़ता था, बड़ों की ओर देखना पड़ता था, लेकिन आज देश की बहनें किसी पर भी निर्भर नहीं हैं। अब वह घर का खर्च स्वयं भी चला सकती हैं। वह अपने आप में गर्व भी महसूस करती है। वह उस देश की नागरिक हैं, जिस देश के प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी हैं, जो देश के गरीब और गांव की चिंता करते हैं।

महोदय, बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में भी काफी सुधार हुए हैं। अब बैंकों के स्वभाव भी बदले हैं और काम करने का तरीका भी बदला है। आज हमारे बैंक आदर और मान-सम्मान के साथ गरीब को कुर्सी देकर बैठाते हैं। बैंक उनकी जरूरत को भी पूरा करते हैं। उन्हें मालूम है कि इस गरीब के पीछे आज देश के प्रधानमंत्री खड़े हैं।

महोदय, आज सड़क पर रेहड़ी और फहड़ी लगाने वाला व्यक्ति भी अपने आप में गर्व महसूस करता है। वे कहते हैं कि मोदी जी ने हमें इस लायक समझा है कि हम अपने काम को बढ़ाने के लिए बैंक का सहयोग ले सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप एक सेकेंड के लिए रुकिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सभासदों, अगर सभा की सहमति हो तो सभा की कार्यवाही आठ बजे तक बढ़ा दी जाए, क्योंकि मेरे पास इस विषय पर बोलने वाले वक्ताओं की लंबी सूची है। क्या आप सब की सहमति है?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: जी हाँ।

माननीय सभापति: ओके।

श्री जुगल किशोर : सभापति जी, मैं कह रहा था कि आज सड़क पर रेहड़ी और फहड़ी लगाने वाला भी अपने आप में गर्व महसूस करता है। वह कहता है कि मोदी जी ने हमें इस लायक समझा कि हम अपने काम को बढ़ाने के लिए बैंक का सहयोग ले सकते हैं, लोन ले सकते हैं।

18.00 hrs

उन्हें एक के बाद एक लोन देने की व्यवस्था देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने की है।

महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर में बहुत सारी योजनाएं तेज गति के साथ आगे बढ़ रही हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने हमें भरोसा भी दिलाया है कि ये प्रोजेक्ट, ये योजनाएं जिस तेज गति के साथ आगे बढ़ रही हैं, इनमें कोई रुकावट नहीं आएगी। यह जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों के लिए एक राहत की बात है।

महोदय, मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत-पाक सीमा पर बनी डिच, नहर और बांध सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बनाए गए हैं। कई वर्षों से सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में चाहे वह सम्ब विधान सभा हो या मद्र विधान सभा हो या आर. एस. पुरा विधान सभा या बिशनह विधान सभा हो, वहां के किसानों को किन्हीं कारणों से उनका मुआवजा वर्ष 2012 से नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन अनुपूरक मांगों में उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाए, ताकि किसानों को मुआवजा मिल सके।

महोदय, हर क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI (VISAKHAPATNAM): Thank you, Chairperson, Sir. I am here to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants – First Batch for 2024-25 on behalf of the TDP.

Although the budget sought is Rs. 87,762 crore, the actual cash outflow of Rs. 44,000 crore is less than one per cent of the overall budget. By any count, I would say that that is good planning. Leading an organization myself, I have often found that in the middle of the year, we deviate more than one per cent. So, I would like to acknowledge and appreciate that. In regard to some points spoken by the Opposition in terms of the growth, on inflation and on the manufacturing sector, I think there seems to be a rhetoric, a lot more than a call for action. It is because on one count, we say that inflation should not grow, but on the other count, we are saying that the repo rate also should not be cut down. I would request the Government to cut down the repo rate to kick-start the manufacturing sector and increase its growth, which would overall lead to the growth of the Indian economy. It is much needed, and I would definitely ask for that.

In this Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants, I would like to speak about some specific points, in particular for the Ministry of Steel. I would like to acknowledge and thank the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister for allocating Rs. 1,650 crore of funds to revive the RINL Steel Plant. I am very happy to state that from the verge of almost being shut down with only one furnace running, now there are two furnaces running at more than 100 per cent rated capacity over the last month-and-a-half or two. With the continued support of the Government, I am sure that all three furnaces will be running, and we will be able to take care of the salaries of all the staff members. I would like to acknowledge this.

The second thing that I would like to bring up is the footwear industry. I have a peculiar problem, Chairperson Sir. I have a foot condition which requires a

certain kind of footwear. I was searching for it in India, but I could not find it. I had to go to Germany, and a friend of mine got a cast made for me, and I got that footwear. That is what I am wearing right now. But then when I went to the Standing Committee on Commerce, I realized that there is a Footwear Design and Development Institute under the Commerce Ministry. With the support of hon. Minister, Piyush Goyal ji, I went and visited the institute, and I was very happy to see the kind of research that is happening over there. Alas, most of India does not even know about the research that is happening. So, I request the Finance Minister to consider this footwear industry and the Footwear Design Institute to really proliferate its activities to the wider nation because the footwear industry is not very concentrated today. It is quite disorganized. The other thing I would request is to separate it from the leather industry because not all footwear is leather now. All different kinds of materials are coming into it.

The next point is about urban planning. When we think of big cities in India, say Bangalore, a lot of people remember traffic. When we say Delhi, people think of pollution. When we say Mumbai, people worry about cost of living. So, the money that happens to be transferred to urban local bodies is a mere 0.5 per cent of the GDP, but the contribution of cities to our GDP is almost 60 per cent.

I would also request that if there are good cities that are planning for the future and if they can be incentivised through grants for major infrastructure development, then that would help us abate these problems pre-emptively instead of being reactive. I think that it would be a great thing for the nation.

Coming to the State of Andhra, I would like to request that over the last five years because of the potential mal-intent and delay of many critical projects like Amaravati or Polavaram, the cost of these projects has increased from 25 per cent to 55 per cent. We request the support of the Central Government in line with what has already been announced in this Budget to develop our capital city of Amaravati and to complete the Polavaram project by 2028.

Finally, I would like to end with a point on the State that if we want unemployment to come down and if we want the GDP to grow really quickly to achieve our goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047, I would also request some money to be considered for the skill census -- as the money dedicated for the census -- to be done nation-wide similar to what we are speaking in the State of Andhra. If we can bridge the gap between what the industry needs and what is the available workforce and start bridging the gap through skill development and education, then I think that this demographic dividend that exists will become a huge dividend for the nation and help not just the State of Andhra Pradesh prosper, but all the States of India prosper.

With these few points, I would like to thank the Chairperson for the time given to me to speak. I would like to thank the Finance Minister again for the support extended to the State of Andhra Pradesh and to the steel plant in my Parliamentary Constituency of Visakhapatnam. Thank you.

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया जी से ब्लैक मनी के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ। प्रधानमंत्री जी का नोट बंदी एक स्वर्णिम निर्णय था। उस नोटबंदी के बाद आपने कालाधन के बारे में भी जानकारी नहीं दी, कितना पैसा आया, उसकी भी जानकारी नहीं दी।

दस लाख करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर के कितने जाली नोट हैं, बैंक से गैपिंग है, उसकी भी जानकारी नहीं दी। कितना पैसा आपने अकाउंट में दिया, पन्द्रह लाख रुपये की भी जानकारी नहीं दी।

जीएसटी के बारे में सिर्फ इतना कहेंगे कि जीएसटी बड़े व्यापारियों का चोरी का सबसे बड़ा रास्ता है। मिडिल क्लास व्यापारियों के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में एक कपड़े की कीमत दो सौ रुपये है और हम जीएसटी भी दो सौ रुपये देंगे। मिडिल क्लास को कितना मुनाफा होता होगा, यह भारत सरकार का दिल ही जानता है, हम इस पर कुछ और नहीं कहेंगे। भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिए आप कुछ पैसा अलॉट कीजिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Kindly address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राजेश रंजन : सभापति महोदय, इस बार बिहार का पांच प्रतिशत जीएसटी आपने कम क्यों किया? इस बार पांच प्रतिशत बजट बिहार का कम किया है, वह किस आधार पर किया है? झारखंड का लगभग 1 लाख 36 हजार करोड़ रुपये जीएसटी का आपने रोक रखे हैं, आपको इस बारे में भी बताना चाहिए। आप चार सौ रुपये पेंशन कब तक देते रहेंगे, आप जितना पेंशन दे रहे हैं, क्या कभी आम आदमी का वृद्धा पेंशन या दूसरे पेंशन को हजार रुपये या दो हजार बढ़ाने बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है?

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना आपका सपना है, यह अच्छी बात है, इस राशि को कब बढ़ाएंगे? यह राशि बहुत कम है, इससे किसी का भी सपना पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। यह राशि गबन हो जाती है। आपने ओडीएफ के लिए शौचालय की व्यवस्था है, इसके लिए भी राशि बिल्कुल कम है, इसे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आंगनबाड़ी, ममता, आशा, रसोइया के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आर्डर है कि आंगनबाड़ी सेविका 25 हजार रुपये, सहायक सेविका को 18 हजार रुपये किया जाए। आपने आशा और रसोइया को इस बार बजट में भी कुछ नहीं दिया है। 'आयुष्मान भारत' प्राइवेट अस्पताल वाला बीस लाख, चालीस लाख रुपये का बिल बना देता है।

सात-आठ लाख रुपये बिल बना देते हैं, आप सोचें कि गरीबी रेखा और मिडल क्लास के लोग क्या करेंगे? आप ऐसा करें, एमआरआई, सीटी स्कैन, अन्य जांचें और दवाइयां फ्री कर दीजिए, आयुष्मान मत दीजिए।

महोदय, दो लाख करोड़ रुपये बिहार पर कर्ज है। बिहार सरकार आज नहीं, चाहे जिसकी भी सरकार हो, वर्तमान हो या कोई भी रही हो, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गांधी मैदान में विशेष राज्य की दर्जा की बात की थी। माननीय अटल जी के समय नीतीश जी के नेतृत्व में हम सब साथी मिले थे और हमने विशेष पैकेज का बड़ा रूल दिया था। उसमें हमने कहा था कि बिहार की जितनी बंद पड़ी फैक्ट्रियां हैं, सासाराम, जूट मिल कटिहार से लेकर जितनी चीन मिल्स हैं, आप सारी फैक्ट्रियों के रिहेबिलिटेशन के लिए विशेष पैकेज दीजिए। हमारी लगभग सारी फैक्ट्रियां बंद हो गईं। झारखंड में लगभग 43 परसेंट फैक्ट्रियां बंद हो गईं। मेरा कहना है 'विशेष राज्य और विशेष पैकेज'। जब आप कोई भी बात करते हैं तो जरूर इस बात का ख्याल रखें और बताएं कि विशेष राज्य के बारे में आपके क्या विचार हैं?

महोदय, सबसे बड़ी बात प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना की है। बिहार दुनिया का सबसे गरीब प्रदेश है। जाति जनगणना में सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति में बिहार दुनिया में सबसे निचले पायदान पर है। मैं आपसे बेरोजगारी भत्ता की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा पलायन और बेरोजगारी बिहार में है। हम एजुकेशन ग्रोथ में सबसे नीचे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि पेंशन और छात्रवृत्ति मिलनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही युवा बेरोजगारों को कम से पांच से छः हजार रुपये देने का काम करें।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मक्का, मखान, मछली और चायपत्ती के बारे में आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। आप कम से इस योजना पर पांच फैक्ट्रियां मक्का, मखान और चायपत्ती के लिए दें। हमारा सपना है हाई डैम। आप नए भीम नगर बैराज के रिहेबिलिटेशन के लिए मदद करें।

महोदय, बिहार के निर्माण में पर्यटन की सबसे बड़ी भूमिका है। बिहार के निर्माण में दो बाधक हैं, बाढ़ और सुखाड़। हमारे प्रदेश के तीन हिस्से बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। यहां के लिए रेल योजना पर बजट दें। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि बिहार में एक हाई कोर्ट बेंच, पूर्णिया में आईआईएम और आईआईटी देने की कृपा करें।

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Sir, while we discuss the Supplementary Demands for Grants, many of our colleagues have pointed out a lot of things but I will only cite one or two very pertinent issues.

The Agriculture Ministry and the other allied Departments are seeking a large amount under the Supplementary Demands. The point is, what is this amount going to be used for?

Sir, you know the difficulties that are being faced by the farmers. They are still out there. They are on a strike. But the point is whether the debt-ridden farmers will be helped out of these Supplementary Demands. Let us take a look at the bank loans. The irrecoverable loans are to the tune of Rs. 4,50,670 crore. In the case of the public sector banks itself, it is Rs. 3,16,331 crore; and in the case of scheduled commercial banks, it is Rs. 1,34,339 crore.

But what we see is that in 2018-19, the Government of India, the Finance Ministry, wrote off Rs. 11.45 lakh crore. It is not the debts of farmers. I would like to know whether there will be some provisions. I would also like to know whether the Finance Minister will take some action to help the debt-ridden farmers. That is the one question that I would like to ask.

Sir, in 2018-19, Rs. 58,905 crore was written off by the State Bank of India. Will there be some action on the part of these debt-ridden farmers? I would like an answer from the hon. Finance Minister.

Some of our colleagues especially from the State of West Bengal said that the State of West Bengal is being treated by the Government of India in a stepmotherly manner. I would like to say that in the case of Kerala, it is a stepped-up stepmotherly treatment. I would cite one case of Vizhinjam International Seaport, a container terminal port. This is not a project of Kerala. This is a project which is to the benefit of the whole country.

The hon. Finance Minister is here. She knows very well about the Viability Gap Funding (VGF). So, what is meant by Viability Gap Funding? It is a financial support mechanism to encourage public-private partnerships in infrastructure projects that are economically justified but not financially viable without additional financial support. What is the aim of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)? It is to bring in private sector participation in infra projects to promote infrastructure development and to reduce burden on the Government's resources. Normally, it is provided as a grant and not as a loan. But in the case of Kerala alone, out of all the States in this country, it has been given as a loan. I would like an answer from the hon. Finance Minister in this particular case.

Sir, very recently, the Economic Affairs Department under the Finance Ministry gave in-principle approval to the Outer Harbour Project of VOC Tuticorin Port. We do not grudge it. We welcome it. This is a project made on the similar lines with Vizhinjam International Seaport. But why is the State of Kerala being treated like this?

The Government of India is the number one beneficiary out of this particular project because by way of customs duty alone, the Government is going to get at

least Rs. 10,000 crore annually. What will the State of Kerala get? The State of Kerala will get just three paise out of the divisible pool. And also, an additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crore will come to the Government of India, saving a foreign exchange, and it is an direct and indirect benefit to the nation. But then, we are being treated like this.

Sir, there are other issues also. In the case of Global City, which falls under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, the Global City, Kochi project, spanning 358 acres, aims to create 28.32 million square feet of infrastructure under the Kochi-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor. Kerala has already approved Rs. 840 crore for land acquisition, and a Market Demand Assessment Report confirms the project's viability.

But the delay in final approval risks stalling this transformative initiative, which promises economic growth and next generation industrial hubs. Accelerated approval of the preliminary master plan and targeted infrastructure support are essential to realize this project's potential.

These are very vital issues concerning Kerala and also the whole of the nation. But the Government of India is treating Kerala in a stepmotherly, or as I have said earlier, in a stepped-up stepmotherly, fashion.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE : Kerala is seeking to face the severe financial challenges due to retrospective borrowing ceiling cuts; and also due to the reduced Central transfers, we are losing about Rs. 4,710 crore annually.

To address this, Kerala seeks Rs. 24,000 crore as special package and also Rs. 25,000 crore for Vizhinjam and Rs. 5,000 crore for related infrastructure projects. Also the fund that Kerala has invested in national highway projects to the tune of Rs. 5,580 crore has been reduced from our borrowing limit and expedite the release of Rs. 2,586.95 crore pending funds under the 15th Finance Commission as health sector grants.

These are all being denied to the State like Kerala, which is a financially stressed State. So, as large sums are being appropriated under these Demands for Grants, the case of States like Kerala be considered in a beneficial and in a sympathetic manner. That is all.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री शशांक मणि (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

मैं आज इस सदन में वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए प्रस्तुत अतिरिक्त अनुदान की मांग का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। इस सदन में पिछले सप्ताह करीब 87,000 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त अनुदान की प्रस्तावना रखी गई थी। उसमें शुद्ध नकद आउटफ्लो करीब 44,000 करोड़ रुपये था, जिसमें बकाया मंत्रालय द्वारा बचत या बढ़ी हुई वसूली से पूरा किया जाएगा। यह केंद्रीय बजट का करीब 1.8 प्रतिशत है। यह पिछले वर्ष के 1.3 लाख करोड़ रुपये से कम है। यह सरकार को 2.4 लाख करोड़ रुपये डेफिसिट से कम ही रखेगा। इसके लिए मैं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, निर्मला जी और पंकज जी को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आज से लगभग 48 घंटे पहले संविधान की 75वीं वर्षगांठ पर चर्चा हुई, जिसमें माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बहुत सुंदर उद्बोधन दिया। उस उद्बोधन के अंत में उन्होंने 'सबके प्रयास' का उल्लेख किया। उन्होंने उल्लेख किया कि हमें हमारे राष्ट्र की हनुमत शक्ति को जगाना

चाहिए, तभी जाकर हमारा राष्ट्र 'विकसित भारत' बनेगा। इस समय मुझे वह प्रेरणादायक श्लोक याद आता है, जो हनुमान जी का है। जामवंत जी कहते हैं -

“कहइ रीछपति सुनु हनुमाना, का चुप साधि रहेहु बलवाना,
पवन तनय बल पवन समाना, बुधि बिबेक बिग्यान निधाना।”

हमारी जनता में इतनी हनुमत शक्ति है, जिसको जगाने की प्रेरणा उन्होंने हम लोगों को दी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी से हमारा बजट और अनुदान भी प्रेरित है।

सभापति महोदय, यह अनुदान आदरणीय दीन दयाल जी के एकात्म मानववाद से भी प्रेरित है। विपक्ष हर समय काटो-बांटो की भावना से आगे बढ़ता है। हमारा संविधान और हमारी पार्टी एकात्म मानववाद की भावना से एकजुट होकर अपने राष्ट्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बढ़ती है और यह अनुदान की मांग उसको सिद्ध करती है। इसके विपरीत औपनिवेशिक और संभ्रातवादी सोच वाली पार्टी कांग्रेस ने हर समय डिपेंडेंसी लाई है। हर समय लोगों को आर्थिक रिहाई नहीं, आर्थिक गुलामी की तरफ बढ़ाया है। इसके लिए मैं उनकी निंदा करता हूँ। बहुत सालों तक यह हुआ है। मैं चार प्रमुख विषयों से, चार प्रमुख अनुदानों की मांगों से अपनी बात आपके बीच में रखना चाहता हूँ। इसको अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र देवरिया से जोड़कर रखना चाहता हूँ।

पहला कृषि और किसान कल्याण के लिए 9,900 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान है। यह हमारी सरकार का किसानों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का जो लक्ष्य है, उसको दर्शाता है। लेकिन, इसमें रोचक बात यह है कि कृषि संरचना और विकास कोष के लिए महालोनोबिस राष्ट्रीय फसल पूर्वानुमान केंद्र के लिए कृषि शिक्षा, प्रबंधन और सामाजिक विज्ञान के सृजन के लिए अनुदान दिया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में तमकुहीराज एक विधान सभा क्षेत्र है। वहां हम लोग कृषि विद्यालय, कृषि केंद्र और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं। योगी जी की सरकार के साथ मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यह अनुदान उस विद्यालय को सबके प्रयास के साथ आगे बढ़ाएगा, ताकि वहां का किसान आगे बढ़ पाए।

दूसरा, नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय के लिए 231 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान है। हालांकि, यह छोटा है, लेकिन यह टीयर-3 और टीयर-2 जिलों पर केंद्रित है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज है। हमारे देश की जो अधिकांश आबादी है, वह टीयर-3 जिलों में रहती है, जैसे देवरिया क्षेत्र में। इस अनुदान की मांग में उड़ान योजना, कस्टम और कार्गो के लिए सहायता है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक बहुत सुंदर कुशीनगर एयरपोर्ट है। उसमें हम लोग उड़ान की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। यदि उसमें सबका प्रयास होगा तो हम लोग वहां पर कार्गो का भी टर्मिनल लगाएंगे। सबका प्रयास होगा तो वहां से लीची, आलू और अन्य चीजों को भी भेजेंगे। इस प्रकार से सबके प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए मैं फिर से निर्मला जी को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

पोर्ट्स, शिपिंग और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय के लिए 217 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान है। यह जलमार्ग विकास के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है, केवल तटीय इलाकों में ही नहीं बल्कि हमारी नदियों में भी जलमार्ग बन रहा है। उसका एक उदाहरण हल्दिया पोर्ट है, जिस पर 150 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से उसकी ड्रेजिंग होगी, ताकि वहां पर पूरे देश की सामग्री पहुंच सके।

सभापति महादेय, मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र के बगल में नारायणी नदी बहती है और पोर्ट का इंतजाम हो रहा है। वहां पर भी हम लोग सबके प्रयास से काम करेंगे। वहां के दस जिलों की आबादी से हम लोग कृषि उत्पाद एक्सपोर्ट कर पाएंगे। तभी हमारे क्षेत्र का विकास होगा और तभी पूर्वांचल उठेगा।

महोदय, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय के लिए 2,165 करोड़ रुपये का कुल अतिरिक्त अनुदान है, मैं उसके लिए साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वह जम्मू और कश्मीर, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल जैसे पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए है, जिसे 500 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया है। मैं आपके द्वारा यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े इलाके, खासकर पूर्वांचल जैसे इलाके, जहां पर वर्ष 1857 में मंगल पांडे उड़े, लक्ष्मी बाई उठीं, लेकिन उसके बाद भी 90 साल तक इन्हीं क्षेत्रों को प्रताड़ित किया गया। मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे पिछड़े इलाकों में आगे चलकर और अनुदान दिया जाए।

महोदय, मैं सरकार की इन अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की सराहना करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह गरीब, किसान और विशेष रूप से दलितों तथा पिछड़ों के लिए होगा, लेकिन इसी के साथ-साथ यह अनुदान युवाओं,

महिलाओं और किसानों के लिए सक्षम बनाएगा। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि 50 साल से ज्यादा इस देश में निर्भरता की मानसिकता बनाई गई और अक्सर संविधान को एक टूल के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया। इसके विपरीत माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सबके प्रयास का जो मंत्र दिया है, उससे विकसित भारत का सूरज अवश्य उठेगा। इसके लिए हम लोग समर्पित हैं। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि अर्थव्यवस्था को बनाने के लिए 140 करोड़ नागरिक जागें, सिर्फ हम और आप ही नहीं, पूरा देश जागे, तब जाकर विकसित भारत का सूरज उगेगा।

मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में 19 लाख मतदाता हैं और 26 लाख नागरिक हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी के आह्वान से हम लोग उत्साहित हैं कि विकसित भारत के आंदोलन में सबके प्रयास के तहत हम सब लोग शामिल हैं। केवल सरकार ही नहीं, बल्कि नागरिक, समाज और निजी क्षेत्र भी विकसित देवरिया लोक सभा क्षेत्र की दिशा में काम करेगा, तभी विकसित भारत आगे बढ़ेगा। यह अनुदान मुझे और मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के 26 लाख नागरिकों को विशाल आत्मविश्वास प्रदान करता है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री राहुल कर्वा (चुरु) : आपने मुझे वर्ष 2024-25 के बजट पर सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। बहुत से सांसद साथियों द्वारा बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, मैं उनको रिपीट नहीं करना चाहूँगा। मैं कृषि क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। मैं राजस्थान के चुरु लोक सभा क्षेत्र से एक सांसद के रूप में अया हूँ। मेरा 85 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र किसानों केन्द्रित है। एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर के अंदर सरकार की बहुत सारी स्कीम्स हैं, जो करीब 25 स्कीम हैं। उनमें सेंट्रल सेक्टर स्कीम्स हैं और 8 सेंट्रल स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम्स हैं। एग्रीकल्चर के अंदर पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि 16 रुपये 44 पैसे प्रतिदिन देने की बात की है, उसके ऊपर 3,500 करोड़ रुपए का बजट बनाने का प्रोग्राम किया गया है। अगर आप स्कीम्स को देखें तो इन पिछले 10 सालों के अंदर बहुत सारी स्कीम्स लॉन्च हुई हैं, लेकिन उन स्कीम्स की वैल्यू क्या है और आज वे कहां स्टैंड करती हैं, उस पर बहुत मंथन करना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्रालयों को भी इनके बारे में बहुत वैल्यूएशन करनी पड़ेगी।

Where are we standing after ten years of launching of these schemes at some particular point in time?

सर, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना की स्कीम के बारे में आज भी मैंने बात कही थी। यह एक अच्छी स्कीम थी, लेकिन आज हालत कैसी है? राजस्थान स्टेट, जहां से हम आते हैं, वहां एक-एक साल से ऊपर हो चुका है, लेकिन सरकार अपने हिस्से की प्रीमियम राशि नहीं भरती है। दो परसेंट की राशि किसानों ने भर दी है और अपना प्रीमियम भर दिया है, लेकिन आज राज्य सरकार वर्ष 2023-24 की रबी की राशि को भरने में सक्षम नहीं है। वह एक-एक साल से पेंडिंग पड़ी है। गाइडलाइंस यह कहती है कि अगर आपको टाइम पर बीमे का क्लेम डिस्बर्स नहीं होगा तो बीमा कंपनियां या राज्य सरकार इंटरैस्ट के साथ पेमेंट देंगी, लेकिन इंटरैस्ट तो छोड़िए, आज तक मूल रकम भी नहीं मिल रही है।

वहां पर किसानों को वर्ष 2023 की खरीदी की पेमेंट नहीं मिल रही है। वहां किसान धरने पर बैठने को मजबूर हैं और उसी तरीके से आज किसान दिल्ली के पास बॉर्डर पर बैठे हुए हैं। राजस्थान में टेंपरेचर 3 से 4 डिग्री पहुंचने वाला है, लेकिन मजबूरी में वहां पर किसानों के बैठने की बात हो रही है। एमएसपी को बाजरे में शामिल किया गया, मिलेट ईयर के नाम पर केवल बातें चलीं, लेकिन आज तक राजस्थान की सरकार ने एक दाना भी बाजरे का परचेज नहीं किया है। ओने-पौने भाव तथा 400-400 रुपये क्विंटल गैप पर मार्केट में बाजारा किसान को बेचना पड़ा। मूंग और मूंगफली की खरीद की बात चल रही है, लेकिन कोई क्लेरिटी ही नहीं है।

आप कहते हैं कि हम एमएसपी की 22 क्रॉप्स को परचेज कर रहे हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमें नेफेड ने कहा है कि 25 परसेंट ही खरीदना है, लेकिन मूंग की 5 परसेंट भी परचेजिंग भी नहीं हुई है। वहां पर पोर्टल भी खुला था। मूंगफली और तिलहन में हम डिपेंड करते हैं और विदेशों से मंगाते हैं, लेकिन आज की तारीख में बीकानेर, डूंगरगढ़, चुरू, सरदार शहर में किसान सर्दी के अंदर तीन-तीन रात इंतजार करता है, तब जाकर नंबर आता है। इस समय कोई करप्शन को रोकने वाला नजर नहीं आता है।

मेरा आपसे कहना है कि सरकार की अनेकों स्कीम्स लांच हुई हैं। दस हजार एफपीओज़ बनाने की बात की थी, लेकिन एफपीओज़ के अंदर क्या एक्टिविटी है? आप किसान के खरीद केंद्र तक नहीं खोल पा रहे हैं, एफपीओज़ केवल फर्टिलाइजर्स को बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं, जो चुरू जिले के अंदर नहीं, पूरे राजस्थान के अंदर कर रहे हैं। नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना में चुरू जिले में केवल एक दीदी है। पूरे पांच साल के अंदर एक ड्रोन मिला है। एक ड्रोन दीदी है। हम किसके पास जाएं और किससे बात करें।

किसानों के धरने के इश्यू से पता चलता है कि स्कीम की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में इतनी फ्लॉज़ हैं कि उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन करूंगा कि किसान की हालत बहुत खराब है। इस ठंड में हम बिजली की बात करते हैं। आपने आरडीएसएस की स्कीम लॉन्च की। राजस्थान को 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये मिले, लेकिन दो-दो साल तक भी कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है। भारत सरकार के द्वारा एक गाइडलाइंस दी गयी कि 50 हजार रुपये तक एक्सपेंडिचर होगा तो ढाणियों में लाइट देंगे। 11 साल के बाद भी चुरू जिले की 48 हजार ढाणियों को आज भी रोशनी की जरूरत है। यह जो 50 हजार रुपये का क्लॉज है, मैं राजस्थान से आता हूं और हमारा एरिया बहुत बड़ा है। इस 50 हजार रुपये के क्लॉज के कारण हम ढाणियों में कभी भी कनेक्शन देने में कामयाब नहीं हो पाएंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इस क्लॉज को हटाकर एक लाख रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति की क्लॉज को डालें ताकि लोगों को कनेक्शन दिया जा सके। मैं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगा। 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के लिए दिए जाएंगे। सेकेंड और थर्ड फेज में हम रोड को वाइडन और स्ट्रेंथन कर रहे थे और अचानक से फोर्थ फेज आता है कि ढाई सौ की आबादी के गांवों को जोड़ने का काम करेंगे। हमारे चुरू में सौ प्रतिशत गांव जुड़े हुए हैं और हमें एक्स्ट्रा रोड्स की जरूरत है। वह रोड्स कहां से लेकर आए क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा नहीं है।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना की गाइडलाइंस को चेंज करके इसे ढाई सौ की आबादी से घटाकर डेढ़ सौ किया जाए और मल्टीपल कनेक्टिविटी का प्रावधान किया

जाए। वर्ष 1998 में माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी यह योजना लेकर आए थे और आज भी गांव में कनेक्टिविटी का दूसरा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास न पैसा है, न स्ट्रीम है, न काम करने के लिए सिस्टम है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की इस योजना में अलग-अलग गांवों को जोड़ने का प्रावधान किया जाए। कम से कम पंचायत हेडक्वार्टर तक तो गांव जुड़ें, ऐसा प्रावधान करने का आप काम करें।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राहुल कस्वां : सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

सर, सीआरआईएफ के लिए 2150 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। सीआरआईएफ की सेतु बंधन स्कीम पिछले साल लॉन्च की गयी थी। सेतु बंधन स्कीम के टेंडर मार्च, 2023 में हुए और अब वर्ष 2025 आने वाला है, लेकिन आज तक काम स्टार्ट नहीं हुआ है। गतिशक्ति का वह पोर्टल क्या काम कर रहा है, जहां रेलवे और रोड डिपार्टमेंट आपस में बात ही नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट एनओसी नहीं दे रहा है।

मेरा अंत में इतना ही कहना है कि अनेकों स्कीम्स लॉन्च हुईं लेकिन किसान और किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आज ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के लिए जब हम लोगों ने बीडीपी बनायी तो उसके लिए 22 से 25 करोड़ रुपये तक की इनवेस्टमेंट की आवश्यकता थी। इसके लिए फंड कहां से लेकर आएंगे? एमपीलेड के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपये मिलते हैं। 15 साल पहले भी पांच करोड़ रुपये एमपीलेड में होते थे और आज भी पांच करोड़ रुपये ही हैं। इससे आप एक गांव में एक कमरा नहीं बना सकते हैं, क्योंकि एक लाख रुपये एक पंचायत के हिस्से में आता है। इस एमपीलेड को बढ़ाया जाए और साथ ही साथ सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को एक अलग से फंडिंग का पैटर्न दिया जाए जो लॉन्ग टर्म फाइनेंस हो, जिसकी किश्त भरने का काम भारत सरकार करे ताकि गांव और किसान को मजबूत किया जा सके।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस सबजैक्ट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी। सभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों का अपनी पार्टी की ओर से मैं पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ। विरोध केवल इस बजट की स्वीकृति और विरोध का नहीं है। सरकार की एक प्रक्रिया है, आप बजट लेंगे, लेकिन सवाल इस बात का है कि जिन मुद्दों पर, जिन बातों और वायदों के साथ यह सरकार दिल्ली में बैठी है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल दो करोड़ रोजगार देने का वायदा आपने किया था, लेकिन आजाद भारत में सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगारी दर अगर कभी हुई है तो वह आज की तारीख में है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी इस मुद्दे पर आप कभी बात नहीं करती हैं। पप्पू भाई कालेधन की चर्चा कर रहे थे और मैं उनकी बात का समर्थन करता हूँ। स्विस् बैंक से सौ दिन में काला धन लाने का वायदा करने वाले लोग 11 साल में भी काला धन नहीं ला पाए हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : सभापति जी, हमारे किसान भाइयों को स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप उनकी फसलों की लागत का डेढ़ गुना समर्थन मूल्य देने का कानूनी वायदा करने के बावजूद केन्द्र की सरकार ने आज तक उस कानून को लागू करना तो बहुत दूर की बात है, अगर उस मांग को लागू करने के लिए किसान हरियाणा से चलते हैं तो उन्हें सिंधु बॉर्डर पर ही रोक दिया जाता है।

वे नहीं मानते हैं तो जेलों में डाल दिए जाते हैं। उन पर फायरिंग की जाती है। ढोंग करने के लिए उन पर फूल भी बरसाए जाते हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद फायरिंग भी की जाती है। यहां संसद में बैठे हुए सांसदगण अगर उन किसान भाइयों से जेल में जाकर मिलने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उन्हें भी हमारे किसान भाइयों से नहीं मिलने दिया जा रहा है। किसानों के ऊपर ऐसा तांडव या तो अंग्रेजों के शासन में हुआ होगा या आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी के शासन में हो रहा है।

सभापति जी, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अफसोस है कि आपने एमएसपी जारी नहीं की। आपने लगभग सभी विभागों के लिए बजट में अनुपूरक मांगों की

है। लगभग 102 मदों में मांग की गई है और 102 मदों में जितनी भी मांगें हैं, उन सब पर तो मैं प्रकाश नहीं डाल पाऊंगा, क्योंकि मुझे सभापति जी इतना समय नहीं दे पाएंगे, लेकिन मैंने जिन-जिन पर भी नजर दौड़ाई, वहां पर आपने कहीं भी काम नहीं किया है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : जी, मैं आपको ही एड्रेस कर रहा हूँ। अगर मैं किसानों की बात करूँ तो आप उनको डीएपी खाद नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप उन्हें एमएसपी नहीं दे रहे हैं। कर्ज माफी का वादा आपने किया था, लेकिन आज तक कर्ज माफ नहीं हुआ। अगर कोई बड़े उद्योगपति हैं तो उनके लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये का कर्ज माफ हो जाएगा, लेकिन किसानों के ऊपर अगर 10-20 हजार रुपये भी छूटते हैं तो उनके ऊपर आपकी सरकार के माध्यम से पुलिस से वसूली करवाई जाती है। मैं इस मौके पर अपने किसान भाइयों के लिए मांग करता हूँ कि जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादियों ने कभी ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाई थी कि उन्होंने किसानों को पेंशन देने का काम किया था, हम चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार हमारे किसानों को भी पेंशन दे और हमारे मजदूरों को भी पेंशन दे।

सभापति जी, जहां किसानों की ये समस्याएं हैं, वहीं नौजवानों के साथ हम समाजवादियों का यह नारा रहा है कि 'बेकारों को काम दो या बेकारी का दाम दो, दवा-पढ़ाई मुफ्त हो और कपड़ा-रोटी सस्ती हो।'

मैं अपने नौजवानों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि प्राइमरी, नर्सरी से लेकर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन तथा रिसर्च तक की पढ़ाई हमारे नौजवानों को मुफ्त में करवाई जाए। हमारे नौजवान पढ़ने के बाद जिस तरह से भटक रहे हैं, रोजगार के नाम पर लाठी खा रहे हैं। इलाहाबाद में अलग लाठी चल रही है। लखनऊ में 69 हजार शिक्षक अलग लाठी खा रहे हैं। देश के अलग-अलग इलाकों में नौजवान लाठी खा रहे हैं। उन नौजवानों को लाठी न मिले, बल्कि सरकार की ओर से नियुक्ति पत्र मिले, यह हमारी आपसे प्रार्थना है। आज अगर हम अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करें तो दो लाख से ज्यादा शिक्षकों के पद खाली पड़े हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के लोग जवाब दें कि आखिर उन पदों को कब तक भरने का काम किया जाएगा। पेट्रोल के दाम लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। यह सही है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की

बात का विश्वास देश की जनता ने किया। उनकी बातों और उनके भाषणों पर लोगों ने भरोसा किया। हमें विपक्ष का होने के बावजूद भी इसे स्वीकार करने में संकोच नहीं है, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी, जब इतना भरोसा किया है तो आखिर उस भरोसे को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? इसलिए मैं आज आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पेट्रोल के दामों का सवाल है, जब यूपीए की सरकार थी तो बहुत लंबी-लंबी बातें की गईं। उस समय वर्ष 2014 में पेट्रोल का दाम केवल 70 रुपये था और आज बढ़कर 100 रुपये हो गया है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

Now, Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil ji.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : सभापति जी, मैंने अभी अपना भाषण शुरू किया है। डीजल का दाम उस समय केवल 57 रुपये था, आज 90 रुपये है। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will decide whether it is a warning or not. I will decide it.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have given him a lot of opportunities. I allow you 30 seconds to finish your speech.

....(Interruptions)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : गैस का दाम 400 रुपये था, आज 1200 रुपये हो गया है। इसी तरह से पेट्रोल से लेकर तमाम चीजें हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष के लिए प्रार्थना करूंगा। हम लोग चिट्ठी लिखते हैं, वहां 30-30, 40-40 लाख लोगों की आबादी है और केवल 35 लोगों के लिए कंसीडरेशन होता है, हालांकि उसका पैसा बजट से नहीं जाता है, अगर आप बजट से देना चाहते हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष में दे दीजिए, लेकिन मेरा सभी सांसदों की ओर से अनुरोध यह है कि गरीबों के इलाज के लिए 35 की सीमा बढ़ाकर इसको अनलिमिटेड कर दीजिए। यह कोई मेरी व्यक्तिगत समस्या नहीं है। आप मनरेगा के मजदूरों को रोजगार दीजिए। अग्निवीर की स्कीम को वापस लीजिए। इसी तरह से रोजगार सेवा, आंगनवाड़ी, आशा बहुएं, पंचायत सहायक, शिक्षामित्र, अनुदेशक

तथा रसोड़ए से लेकर जितने भी संविदाकर्मी हैं, उनका मानदेय बढ़ाइए। उनको स्थायी कीजिए और एक आजमगढ़ का विषय है, जो मेरा अपना संसदीय क्षेत्र है, उसके लिए मैं लगातार सदन के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी को कह रहा हूँ। जब तक मेरी मांग पूरी नहीं होगी, मैं लगातार इस मांग को दोहराता रहूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : सभापति महोदय जी, इस अवसर के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं सबसे पहले सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : सभापति जी, आप मुझे बोलने के लिए एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : विशाल पाटील जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धर्मेन्द्र जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धर्मेन्द्र जी की बातें रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धर्मेन्द्र जी ने आखिर में जो बोला है, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आएगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...*

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील : सभापति महोदय जी, इस अवसर के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) मैं सबसे पहले सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र में अच्छी जीत हासिल की है। यह स्वाभाविक है कि उन्हें ऐसा लगेगा कि इस जीत के पीछे उनके इलेक्शन के नारे थे, ये उनकी वजह से जीते हैं। जैसे कि उन्होंने नारा दिया कि एक हैं तो सेफ हैं, बटेंगे तो कटेंगे,

* Not recorded.

लेकिन यह सच्चाई नहीं है। हकीकत यह है कि महाराष्ट्र में जीत का कारण यह है कि महिलाओं तक ये अच्छा पैसा पहुंचा सकें। लोगों को यह बताया गया कि डबल इंजन की सरकार बनेगी और इनको पैसा दिया जाएगा।

सर, चुनाव जीतने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा था कि अब ये जीत गए हैं, तो महाराष्ट्र को बहुत सारे पैसे दिए जाएंगे। हम बचपन में एक मराठी कविता गाते थे

ये रे ये रे पावसा

तुला देतो पैसा

पैसा झाला खोटा

पाउस आला मोठा

इन लोगों ने पैसा दिखा कर वोटों की बारिश करवा दी, लेकिन जैसे इनको वोट मिले हैं, वैसे इन्होंने सारा पैसा निकाल दिया। इस बार महाराष्ट्र को कुछ अपेक्षा थी, जो पूरी नहीं हो सकी।

सर, मैं पहले से कहता था कि इन्होंने फर्टिलाइजर में कम सब्सिडी का प्रोविजन किया है। अभी 6,593 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा की डिमांड की गई है। Is it enough? फर्टिलाइजर पर जीएसटी इतनी बढ़ी है कि किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। फर्टिलाइजर की कीमतों में 40 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। आज इसके कारण किसान मर रहे हैं। इन्होंने पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना 7000 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है, लेकिन इनको भूमिहीन किसानों के लिए भी कुछ करना चाहिए था, जो ये कर नहीं पाए। आज किसान इसलिए नाराज हैं कि उनको जितना फायदा चाहिए, उतना फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए आज किसान बॉर्डर पर धरना दे रहे हैं।

सर, इन्होंने एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च के लिए कुछ पैसे मांगे हैं, मैं इनको बधाई देता हूं, लेकिन 213 करोड़ रुपए सफिशिएंट नहीं हैं। एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड में ज्यादा निधि देने की जरूरत थी।

सर, सांगली के किसानों को भी एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड ज्यादा मिलेगी तो उन्हें मूलभूत सुविधाएं मिल सकेंगी। NITI Aayog's Strategy for New India कहती है कि आज 92500 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है, क्योंकि भारत में जितनी कोल्ड चैन मैनेजमेंट होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं

बन पाई है। That is why, I was saying that they should have at least doubled the budgetary allocation for agriculture research.

Sir, I also want to say that they spoke about the RCS-UDAN Scheme. आरसीएस-उडान स्कीम के लिए पैसे मांगें गए हैं, लेकिन सांगली जैसे शहरों में नया हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

सर, क्वार्टर टू में जीडीपी 5.4 प्रतिशत नीचे आ चुकी है। जब मोदी जी पंतप्रधान नहीं थे, तो सात प्रतिशत जीडीपी होने के बावजूद उन्होंने कहा था कि ध्यान देना चाहिए, रुपया तेजी से कमजोर नहीं होना चाहिए, विकास दर नहीं गिरना चाहिए, इंप्लेशन नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए। आज ये तीनों चीजें हो रही हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार ध्यान देने को तैयार नहीं है। इकोनॉमी की पुअर परफॉर्मेंस रही है, यह मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर पर ध्यान नहीं देने की वजह से हुई है।

सर, 2.8 प्रतिशत का डीग्रोथ एक्सपोर्ट में हुआ है। मिडल क्लास की पूरी कमर, रीढ़ की हड्डी तोड़ दी गई है। इसलिए वर्ल्ड बैंक ने भी लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 100 देशों में मिडल इनकम ट्रेप में आने वाली है, उसमें इंडिया का नाम लिया गया है। We have to increase the economic growth rate to at least eight per cent, if we have to come out of this.

I urge the Government to please concentrate on the economy. It is directly related to election performance. Therefore, something needs to be done, and especially for the State of Maharashtra which contributes to the economy in a big way.

Thank you.

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI (TIRUVANNAMALAI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I stand here to know the amount of money granted to the State of Tamil Nadu and particularly to my constituency, Tiruvannamalai, in the aftermath of the Cyclone

Fengal and a severe landslide that shattered the socio-economic life in the State, in general.

In the first batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (2024-25), the Government seeks parliamentary approval for an amount of Rs. 87,762.56 crore. The net cash outgo aggregates to Rs. 44,142.87 crore and gross additional expenditure to the tune of Rs. 43,618.43 crore, besides Rs. 6,593.73 crore towards the Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme. I hope that the farmers of Tamil Nadu, particularly in Tiruvannamalai will get the benefit of Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme as sought in the Supplementary Demand for Grants.

I strongly believe that Tamil Nadu will get all pending compensation share out of GST compensation fund. The farmers of Tamil Nadu, being severely affected by Cyclone Fengal and landslide which have broken the backbone of the farmers economically.

Therefore, they urgently need rehabilitation and compensation for reshaping their economy. Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu sought interim relief to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crore and to the tune of Rs. 6,675 crore towards relief and restoration in the affected 14 districts.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved the release of Rs. 944.80 crore to Tamil Nadu from the State Disaster Response Fund, which is squarely inadequate.

I, therefore, strongly demand from the Union Government to make a provision for adequate amount of compensation, relief and restoration in the interest of the people of Tamil Nadu.

I hope that the Supplementary Demands for Grants to the tune of Rs. 7,692 crore under PM-Kisan and related programmes would be adequately devolved amongst various States including Tamil Nadu for the benefit of farmers.

I strongly believe that Tiruvannamalai parliamentary constituency will be immensely benefited by optimum utilization of funds earmarked as Universal Services Obligation Fund by the Department of Communication. I further hope that the amount to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crore on agriculture infrastructure and development fund would be optimally utilized among various States including Tamil Nadu.

As a conclusion remark, I impress upon the Ministry of Finance for adequate allocation of relief and restoration fund as sought by the Government of Tamil Nadu for speedy and timely relief and restoration besides suggesting the Ministries and Departments for optimum utilization of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): Thank you, Sir.

This is pertaining to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. For the 140-crore Indian population, insurance, be it life, medical, property or vehicle, is a critical and important service. Against life's unforeseen events such as accidents, health issues or death, insurance is a lifesaver for the population, especially the underprivileged. As such, the IRDA had announced the goal of India Insured by 2047 and the Union Government has initiated several measures. Life insurance, especially has been very critical to the survival of families which have lost their

sole breadwinner. Though it is commendable that the policies issued by LIC had increased from 56 lakhs in the year 1956 to more than 40 crore policies today, considering an individual holding multiple policies, it can be assumed that only 20 crore people have LIC policies. That leaves nearly 120 crore people without a LIC policy. It is to be noted that 96 per cent of these 40 crore LIC policies have been secured by the untiring efforts of the 14 lakh LIC agents who have played a vital role in taking up insurance to the masses, especially the underprivileged and the uneducated. The recent announcements made by the LIC management have caused serious setbacks to the objective of increasing life insurance among the masses and has been detrimental to the 14 lakh LIC agents and their 70 lakh family members.

Though, there was a 3.5 per cent year-on-year growth of profit after tax by LIC from Rs. 17,469 crore to Rs. 18,082 crore as reported by its CEO, the following measures which are against good public policies have been adopted by the LIC. The first-year's commission of LIC agents has been reduced, though the overall commission is the same. I would like to mention that the agent's commission has remained the same since the launch of the LIC in 1956, though the IRDA had recommended for increasing the agent's commission multiple times. I would request that there should be no reduction in the first-year's commission and the overall commission is also increased as per the request of the 14 lakh LIC agents.

I would also urge to remove the clawback rule, which calls for repayment of agent's commission if the policy is surrendered within the first-year. The move to

reduce the entry-age to all popular insurance policies from 55 to 50 years despite the increase in life expectancy would prevent lakhs of people in getting themselves insured. I would recommend the entry-age to be increased to 60 years.

Despite the good financial performance of LIC, the bonus and sum assured on policies has been reduced and the premiums have also been increased. I would urge the Finance Minister that LIC decreases the premiums and increases the bonuses and sum assured. The minimum sum assured has also been increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh, making it difficult for the underprivileged to avail of the insurance policies since the premiums are also increased. The minimum sum assured is to be retained at Rs. 1 lakh.

I would request the Finance Minister to advise the LIC management to implement the above recommendations so as to achieve the goal of 'India Insured by 2047' and keeping the interest of the common man in mind.

Lastly, with regard to the Trichy Metro Rail Project, the Chennai Metro Rail Limited had constituted a Committee, including representatives of the Union Government, to do a feasibility report. The Committee had, in principle, approved the project. On behalf of the public of my Trichy Constituency, I sincerely request the Union Government to approve the project and the hon. Finance Minister to sanction the necessary funds for speedy implementation of the Trichy Metro Rail Project. Thank you, Sir.

श्री बिष्णु पद राय (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इधर कांग्रेस पार्टी के मित्र नहीं हैं। काइंडली, मैं उनको सुनने के लिए बोलता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) जब मनमोहन सिंह

की सरकार थी, तो ...* की एक नयी कमेटी बनी- नेशनल एडवाइज़री काउंसिल। दिल्ली में अलग से पीएमओ मंत्रालय बनाया गया। वह कौन थीं, तो ...* थीं। अंडमान और निकोबार के लिए क्या किया? नेशनल एडवाइज़री कमेटी बनी, ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर (विरुधुनगर) : सर, दूसरे हाउस के मेम्बर का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : सर, मैं बोलता नहीं था, लेकिन ये लोग बहुत कुछ बोलते हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात सुन लो।... (व्यवधान)

सर, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप में बफ़र ज़ोन बनाया गया। बफ़र ज़ोन के नाम पर, जो लोग आज़ादी की क्रांति में अंडमान की धरती पर आए थे, उनकी जमीनों को बफ़र ज़ोन में दे दिया। जो रिफ्यूजी लोग थे, उनकी जगह को बफ़र ज़ोन बना दिया। अंडमान और निकोबार के जो देशभक्त लोग सेल्युलर जेल में आए थे, उनको बफ़र ज़ोन बना दिया। कोई संविधान नहीं था, कुछ नहीं था। केवल नेशनल एडवाइज़री काउंसिल था, जिसे ...* ने बनाया था।... (व्यवधान) Please do not disturb me. ... (Interruptions) मैं ज्यादा बोलूँगा।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please address the Chair only.

... (Interruptions)

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : उस समय ...* थे।... (व्यवधान) बफ़र ज़ोन के नाम पर अंडमान के लोगों की जमीनों को बफ़र ज़ोन बना दिया।... (व्यवधान) वहाँ होटल बंद हो गए, लॉज बंद हो गए, सब बंद हो गए।... (व्यवधान) और क्या बनाया? ... (व्यवधान) ईस्ट-कोस्ट में जरावा रिज़र्व बनाया।... (व्यवधान) ईस्ट-कोस्ट में कौन बैठे थे? ... (व्यवधान) वहाँ अंडमानी की धरती के लोग थे।... (व्यवधान) ईस्ट-कोस्ट में अंडमान की धरती के लोग क्रांतिकारी थे, जिनके लिए सेटलमेंट हुआ था। ... (व्यवधान) उनको मछली मारने के लिए फिश कैच करना पड़ेगा।... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded.

फिर बनी ...* नेशनल ... (व्यवधान) पहले समुद्र में पांच किलोमीटर मछली मारने जाते थे ।
... (व्यवधान) मछुआरों को अंदर कर दिया, जेल में डाल दिया, केस बना दिया । ... (व्यवधान) फिर,
बाद में वाजपेयी जी ने हम लोगों को बचा लिया । ... (व्यवधान)

अब मैं नेक्स्ट पॉइंट पर आता हूँ । ... (व्यवधान) आप सुनिए कि ...* ने सुनामी में क्या किया?
... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी. मणिक्कम टैगोर : सर, ये नाम कैसे ले सकते हैं? ये नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : अरे, आप सुनिए कि ...* के नाम पर ...* ने क्या किया? ... (व्यवधान) सुनामी
आया, खेत डूब गया, सब कुछ हो गया, रुपए दिए सिर्फ नौ लाख, लैंड हैक्टेयर्स में ले लिया । ...
(व्यवधान) खेती डूबी पड़ी है, लेकिन ट्रैक्टर दिया, हल दिया, सब दिया । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप किसी का नाम मत लीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : चेयरमैन सर, श्री मनमोहन सिंह गवर्नमेंट के समय काल में देश के ...* थे, उन्होंने
सुनामी घोटाला किया था । ... (व्यवधान) सुनामी में ...* लिया । ... (व्यवधान) लोगों के खेत डूब
गए, घर डूब गए, सब डूब गया, नौ लाख रुपए दिए । ... (व्यवधान) रुपयों का क्या किया? खेत इतना
डूबा पड़ा है, ट्रैक्टर दिया, बुल्डोज़र दिया । ... (व्यवधान) पूरी सरकार ने रुपए ...* लिए । ...
(व्यवधान) मैं खासकर नाम नहीं लूंगा । ... (व्यवधान)

आप सब एक और कहानी सुनो । ... (व्यवधान) आप सब सुनो । ... (व्यवधान) अंडमान की
घरती पर आपने वाइपर द्वीप का नाम सुना होगा? ... (व्यवधान) वाइपर द्वीप में कौन लोग आए थे?
... (व्यवधान) वाइपर द्वीप पर वे लोग आए थे, जो लोग अंडमान की घरती पर वर्ष 1864 में आए थे ।
... (व्यवधान) वाइपर द्वीप पर जो क्रांतिकारी लोग आए थे, जो भारत से और बाकी जगहों से आए थे,

वाइपर द्वीप में पहली ओपन जेल, वाइपर चेन गैंग जेल है। ... (व्यवधान) उस जेल में कौन लोग आए थे? हमीरपुरिया आया था। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर : सर, सप्लिमेंट्री डिमांड्स पर बात करनी चाहिए। दादा क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Sir, please ask the hon. Member not to disturb me.

... (Interruptions) कांग्रेस मेरी बात सुन ले। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज़, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : वाइपर द्वीप में फर्स्ट चेन गैंग जेल बनी। ... (व्यवधान) उस जेल में क्या था? हमारे देशभक्त लोगों को कमर और पांव में चेन बांधकर काम कराया जाता था। ... (व्यवधान) उस द्वीप को कसीनो के नाम पर बेच दिया, जुए का अड्डा बनेगा, नंगा नाच चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान) अर्नब गोस्वामी एक व्यक्ति था, मेरे द्वीप को उसने बचा दिया।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप कृपया डिमांड फॉर ग्रॉन्ट्स पर बात कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : अर्नब गोस्वामी एक व्यक्ति था, मेरे द्वीप को उसने बचा दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...*
ने बाद में माफी मांगी थी। इससे वाइपर द्वीप बच गया था। ... (व्यवधान)

अब इनकी कहानी को छोड़ता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) इनकी कितनी कहानी कहूँ? ... (व्यवधान)
अंडमान और निकोबार का सारा रुपया इनकी सरकार के पूर्वज मंत्री लोगों ने ...* लिया। ...
(व्यवधान) सीबीआई की जांच कराइए। ... (व्यवधान) सबके घर के अंदर से सोना-चांदी निकलेगा।
... (व्यवधान) मैं श्री अमित शाह जी से कहूंगा कि आप इसको देखो। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, अब आप कृपया कंकलूड कीजिए।

* Not recorded.

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : नेक्स्ट पॉइंट हैं ...* ... (व्यवधान) ...* ने अंडमान और निकोबार के साथ क्या किया, यह आप सुनिए । ... (व्यवधान) बंगाल से आलू आता है, प्याज आता है, लहसुन आता है, सब्जी, फूल गोभी, पत्ता गोभी । ... (व्यवधान) खजूर का गुड़ भी आता है । ... (व्यवधान) ...* ने बोला कि बंगाल से अंडमान और निकोबार के लिए आलू नहीं जाएगा । ... (व्यवधान) बंद कर दिया । ... (व्यवधान) आलू बंद, प्याज बंद । ... (व्यवधान)

अंडमान में आलू की कीमत 150 रुपए किलो है, लहसुन 500 रुपए किलो है, फूल गोभी 100 रुपए प्रति किलो । ... (व्यवधान) क्यों? क्योंकि ...* ने कहा कि अंडमान में बीजेपी एमपी क्यों बना? ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, बंद कर दो । ... (व्यवधान) ...* में ममता नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) ...* का नाम कुछ और करो । ... (व्यवधान) मैंने पत्र लिखकर मांग की । ... (व्यवधान) पत्र ...* को दे दिया, ऐसे ही नहीं बोल रहा हूं । ... (व्यवधान) मैंने कहा मुख्य मंत्री जी, आपको पत्र दिया है । ... (व्यवधान) ऐसे होती है आलू की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग । ... (व्यवधान) कहां होता है? बंगाल में होता है । ... (व्यवधान)

अंडमान को आप आलू नहीं देंगे, प्याज नहीं देंगे, लहसुन नहीं देंगे, सब्जी नहीं देंगे? ... (व्यवधान) खजूर की गुड़ नहीं देंगे? ... (व्यवधान) दादा, आप प्याज खाओगे? मैं क्यों नहीं खाऊंगा? ... (व्यवधान) बंगाल के लोग ही प्याज और खजूर का गुड़ खाएंगे? ... (व्यवधान) मैं बताता हूं कि अंडमान की धरती के लिए हमारी सरकार ने क्या काम किया है? लास्ट पांच सालों में अंडमान जिला परिषद के लिए 16 लाख रुपए दिए । ... (व्यवधान) दादा, मैं आपसे नहीं बोल रहा हूं । ... (व्यवधान)

19.00 hrs

सभापति जी, जिला परिषद में 16 लाख रुपया दिया गया । क्या इतने रुपयों में सड़क बनेगी । समिति को चार लाख रुपया दिया, क्या इतने रुपये में रास्ता बन सकता है? ग्राम पंचायत को 50 लाख रुपये दिए, क्या इतने में रास्ता बन सकेगा?

* Not recorded.

माननीय सभापति : बिष्णु पद जी, धन्यवाद। आप बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : सभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ आखिरी बात बोलकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2018 में वायदा किया था और 30 दिसम्बर को मीटिंग हुई थी। 12 फरवरी, 2019 में मीटिंग हुई थी। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कह दिया था कि 279 किलोमीटर सड़क बनाएंगे।

माननीय सभापति : आप बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बिष्णु पद राय : महोदय, वर्ष 2018 में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने अंडमान निकोबार के लिए 279 किलोमीटर सड़क के लिए 344 करोड़ रुपये दिए और अंडमान को आगे बढ़ाया। कांग्रेस से कहा कि संभलकर रहना, वरना पोल खुल जाएगी। अंडमान का जो काम हुआ, वह मोदी जी ने किया।

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : सभापति जी, मुझे सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। आज 87762 करोड़ रुपये की सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स लाई गई हैं। ओरीजिनल बजट 48 लाख करोड़ रुपये का था और सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड इसका 1.8 परसेंट है। मुझे कहना है कि इस डिमांड में 203 पेजेज हैं और इन्हें पढ़ने के बाद लगता है कि यह सब खोखला है। परसों देश के पंत प्रधान, प्रधानमंत्री जी का भाषण हुआ और भाषण देते समय कहा कि 'मुंह को खून लगा है।' मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक और जुमला आया है कि खून मुंह को नहीं लगा है बल्कि हमारा खून देश की मिट्टी में शामिल होने का काम हुआ है। देश की मिट्टी में हमारा खून है। इस देश की एकता, अखंडता के लिए और लोगों के लिए न्याय देने का काम कांग्रेस ने किया है और हमारा खून इस देश की मिट्टी में है। मुझे यहां से कहना है कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से लेकर चाहे झांसी की रानी हो, चन्द्र शेखर आजाद हो, टीपू सुल्तान हो, मंगल पांडे हो, सभी ने देश के लिए खून बहाने का काम किया है। मुझे इस बात का गर्व होता है कि जब किसी ने कहा था कि हम लाल आंखे दिखाएंगे, छप्पन इंच की छाती दिखाएंगे, सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक करेंगे, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि इंदिरा जी ने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक करके भी दिखाई थी और पाकिस्तान के दो टुकड़े करके बांग्लादेश बनाया।

सभापति जी, मुझे कहना है कि लाल आंख दिखानी है, सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक करनी है, छप्पन इंच की छाती है तो बांग्लादेश में जो स्थिति बनी हुई है, उसकी आप जिम्मेदारी लो और उसे कैसे बंद कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए भी आपको आने वाले दिनों में काम करना पड़ेगा। मुझे एक और बात कहनी है कि अहिंसा के पुजारी और सत्य के पुजारी महात्मा गांधी जी की हत्या किसने की? उनका खून इस धरती में मिला है। जिन्होंने गांधी जी का खून किया, कुछ लोग उनका पुतला बनाते हैं। उनकी जयंती को मनाने का काम करते हैं। यह सबसे ज्यादा गलत काम है। फोटो में भी आया था कि कौन लोग उनकी सपोर्ट में खड़े थे। वह किसकी-किसकी फोटो थी, उसे भी देश ने देखा है। देश सब जानता है। हमने देखा है कि देश में शांति रहनी चाहिए, तमिलनाडु में शांति रहनी चाहिए, श्रीलंका में शांति रहनी चाहिए इसलिए टूप भेजने का काम स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी ने किया। देश में अमन रहना चाहिए, इसमें उनकी भूमिका थी। वे स्वयं वहां शांति का संदेश लेकर गए थे। मैं इसलिए ऐसा कह रही हूँ क्योंकि पिछले एक साल से मणिपुर जल रहा है, लेकिन देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी को वक्त नहीं है कि वे मणिपुर जाएं, क्योंकि मणिपुर भी हमारे देश का हिस्सा है। आज वहां के लोग यहां आकर बात करते हैं, यहां आकर गुहार लगाते हैं लेकिन देश के प्रधान मंत्री के पास वहां जाने का समय नहीं है। मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ कि लोक सभा के इलेक्शन के समय प्रधान मंत्री जी मुंबई में प्रचार करने के लिए आए। जिस रास्ते से गए, उस रास्ते में घाटकोपर में एक घटना हुई थी और कुछ लोग घायल हुए थे। पास में ही राजवाड़ी अस्पताल था लेकिन देश के प्रधान मंत्री घायल लोगों को देखने नहीं गए, मृतकों की फैमली को मिलने नहीं गए। यदि इस तरह की संवेदना प्रधान मंत्री जी में देश के लोगों के लिए है तो क्या संदेश जाएगा?

सम्माननीय सभापति जी, परम पूजनीय महामानव 'भारत रत्न' डॉक्टर बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने वर्ष 1938 में बॉम्बे लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली के बजट भाषण में जो कहा था, उसे मैं यहां पर कहना चाहती हूँ - 'एक अमीर आदमी सरकार के स्वाधीन या आत्मनिर्भर होने की जोखिम उठा सकता है।' यह मैं जान-बूझ कर कहना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था - '... यह गरीब ही है, जो चाहता है कि सरकार उसकी सहायता करे। यह गरीब ही है, जिसे अधिक सेवा की जरूरत है।' यह बाबा साहेब ने भारत के

बारे में सत्य स्थिति कहने का काम किया। लेकिन, दुर्भाग्यवश, मैं देख रही हूँ कि आज उलटी परिस्थितियाँ हैं। गरीब आदमी संघर्ष कर रहा है और अमीर मित्रों को देश में फायदा देने का काम चल रहा है। गरीब आदमी रोजी-रोटी, कपड़ा, स्वास्थ्य और ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए दिन-ब-दिन तकलीफ सहता है और अमीरों के लिए, दोस्तों के लिए मुनाफे के फायदे बनाए जाते हैं, उनके लिए कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स बनाए जाते हैं। यह हम आजकल देख रहे हैं।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यहां पर सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स के नम्बर-42 पर बात करना चाहती हूँ। मैं 'ट्रांसफर टू स्टेट्स' के मुद्दे से शुरुआत करना चाहूँगी। मैं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए बात करना चाहूँगी। पिछले हफ्ते में मैंने महाराष्ट्र में एक घटना देखी, जो दिल दहला देने वाली थी। वह घटना हिंगोली के एक सरकारी अस्पताल की थी। वहां परिवार-नियोजन की शल्य-क्रिया के लिए कुछ महिलाएं गयीं थीं। शल्य-क्रिया होने के बाद उनके लिए वहां पर पर्याप्त बेड्स की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। 43 महिलाएं ठंड में ज़मीन पर सोयीं थीं। क्या यही हमारे राज्य की 'लाडली बहन' योजना है, यह मैं यहां से पूछना चाहती हूँ।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, नीति आयोग के अनुसार जो वर्ष 2021 की रिपोर्ट आयी है, उसके मुताबिक 72 प्रतिशत अस्पतालों के बेड्स शहरी इलाकों में हैं और ग्रामीण भागों की अवस्था बहुत खराब है। आज मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा नेशनल हेल्थ मिशन के लिए जो बजट दिया जाता है, उसका मात्र 40 प्रतिशत बजट ही आवंटित किया जाता है।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं। कृपया मुझे बोलने दीजिए।...
(व्यवधान)

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस साल का हमारे राज्य का स्वास्थ्य का जो बजट है, वह कुल खर्च का 4.6 प्रतिशत है जबकि हमारे राज्य में अभी 'डबल इंजन की सरकार' है, बहुत विकसित राज्य है और हमारे राज्य में ये परिस्थितियाँ हैं कि महिलाओं को इसके लिए डेढ़-दो मील चल कर जाना पड़ता है। मैंने देखा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक आई.सी.यू. में बच्चे झुलस कर मर गए।

माननीय सभापति : मैडम, आप कृपया एक मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ : सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का समय दीजिए क्योंकि मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे 'एविएशन' पर बात करनी है।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं 'उड़ान' योजना के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगी। जो सात नए एयरपोर्ट्स दिए गए हैं, उनमें लैंडिंग और पार्किंग में कितने पैसे ज्यादा बढ़ाए गए हैं, मैं चाहती हूँ कि उसके बारे में कभी तो इस सभागृह को जानकारी दी जाए। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह 350 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। वे जो चार्ज करते हैं, वे एयरलाइन्स कंपनी को चार्ज करते हैं। एयरलाइन्स कंपनियां कोई चैरिटी करने के लिए नहीं बैठी हैं। वे ग्राहक को चार्ज करती हैं। आज आप दिल्ली तक के टिकट की कीमत देख लीजिए, आप लखनऊ-मुम्बई के टिकट की कीमत देख लीजिए। उसे बढ़ाकर 44,000 रुपये तक क्यों किया गया है, क्योंकि ये एयरपोर्ट्स किसी बड़े आदमी को दिए गए हैं, जिन्होंने वहां पर लैंडिंग और पार्किंग के पैसे बढ़ाने का काम किया है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद।

माननीय श्री रविन्द्र वायकर।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज मुझे सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रॉन्ट्स वर्ष 2024-25 के विषय में अपनी बात रखने का अवसर मिला है। यह देश की वित्तीय प्राथमिकताओं को दर्शाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज है, जिसके तहत 83 ग्रॉन्ट्स और 3 एप्रोप्रिएशन के माध्यम से कुल 87,762.56 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की मंजूरी मांगी गई है। इसमें से 44,142.87 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय नेट कैश आउटगो के रूप में है और 43,618.43 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों की बचत और बढ़ी हुई प्राप्तियों के माध्यम से पूरी की जाएगी। कृषि और किसानों के कल्याण के लिए, कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए 7,691.81 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें से प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के लिए 3,132 करोड़ रुपये अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति उप-योजना के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

इसके साथ ही कृषि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड के तहत 4,000 करोड़ रुपये और चौधरी चरण सिंह राष्ट्रीय कृषि विपणन संस्थान के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

नागर विमानन के लिए, क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (RCS-UDAN) के तहत 231.05 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। शहरी विकास और परिवहन के लिए, मेट्रो परियोजनाओं के लिए 2,201.92 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, सॉवरेन ग्रीन फंड में 2,201.92 करोड़ रुपये और नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन ट्रांसपोर्ट कॉर्पोरेशन (NCRTC) के लिए 108 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं

स्वास्थ्य के लिए, इंडियन काउंसिल फॉर मेडिकल रिसर्च (ICMR) के लिए 89.91 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

वित्तीय सेवाओं के लिए, स्पेशल कोर्ट, मुंबई के लिए 1.78 करोड़ रुपये और डेब्ट रिकवरी ट्रिब्यूनल (DRTs) के लिए 2.37 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

महोदय, नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था आज विश्व में सबसे तेजी से विकास रहा है। दस-12 साल पहले, भारत में बहुत कम स्टार्टअप थे। वस्तुतः पिछले समय में, 2015 से 2022 तक, स्टार्टअप्स में निवेश 15 गुना बढ़ गया है। निवेश में इस उछाल ने एक गतिशील उद्यमी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा दिया है।

पंत प्रधान आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के तहत, बजट में 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। उसके तहत 1.18 करोड़ से अधिक घरों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 87.25 लाख से अधिक का निर्माण और वितरण हो चुका है।

महोदय, देश की जीडीपी वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 7 पर्सेंट की मजबूत दर से बढ़ने का अनुमान है, जो दुनिया में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में इसकी स्थिति को रेखांकित करता है। विकास की यह गति निरंतर रही है, जीडीपी वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 7.0% से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 8.2% हो गई है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार और मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और इस supplementary demands for grants का समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र और मुंबई से सम्बंधित कुछ मांगें आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

मुंबई एयरपोर्ट के विस्तार और नए रनवे के लिए विशेष निधि प्रदान की जाए। क्योंकि मुंबई एयरपोर्ट पर सिर्फ एक ही रनवे है, जहां से उड़ान भरी जाती है और विमानों की लैंडिंग होती है। जिसकी वजह से देरी होती है। मैं मुंबई एयरपोर्ट पर दो रनवे की मांग करता हूँ, उसके लिए प्रबंधत किया जाए। महाराष्ट्र के दूरदराज क्षेत्रों में नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए फंड दिया जाए। मुंबई पुलिस के लिए उन्नत हथियार और उपकरणों की व्यवस्था की जाए। कोकण के बंदरगाहों के विकास और मुंबई-गोवा हाइवे के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। मुंबई और कोकण क्षेत्र में मछुआरों के लिए विशेष अनुदान दिया जाए। कोकण रेलवे के स्टेशनों की मरम्मत और नवीनीकरण के लिए निधि का आवंटन किया जाए।

महोदय, यह सरकार के विकासवादी दृष्टिकोण और "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" के वादे को साकार करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि ये प्रस्ताव सभी क्षेत्रों और समुदायों को लाभान्वित करेंगे।

महोदय, पंत प्रधान आवास योजना-2 के माध्यम से दस लाख करोड़ रुपये की निधि की उपलब्धता की गई है। मेरी मांग है कि मुंबई के अंदर जो अनधिकृत झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां बनती हैं, उनको कम करना है तो सस्ते दामों में घर, पंत प्रधान आवास योजना-2 के माध्यम से किया जाए। उसी प्रकार इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए 11 लाख 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये के लिए वित्त मंत्री के माध्यम से बजट में कहा गया है तो मुंबई की कनेक्टिविटी के लिए, यानि मेट्रो और रेलवे की कनेक्टिविटी के लिए मैं एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की मांग इस सप्लिमेंट्री बजट के माध्यम से करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। आपने मुझे वर्ष 2024-2025 की पूरक अनुदान मांगों के प्रथम बैच पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, पूंजीगत व्यय लगातार बढ़ रहा है, मुख्य रूप से ठेकों के माध्यम से निष्पादित किया जाता है। बड़े लाभ ठेकेदारों को दिये जाते हैं, जबकि सामाजिक कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए बजट, जो प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से पारित किया जाता है, वह घट रहा है। क्या सरकार पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि के साथ आनुपातिक रूप से सामाजिक कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए बजट बढ़ाने की योजना बना रही है? अनुसूचित जाति के कल्याण के लिए आवंटन पर विवरण यह दर्शाता है कि बजट अनुमान 2023-24 का 1,58,161 करोड़ रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान 2023-24 का 146861.08 करोड़ रुपये हैं। जबकि वर्ष 2024-25 का बजट अनुमान 165597.70 करोड़ रुपये है। बजट परिव्यय 47,65,768 करोड़ रुपये हैं, जो कुल बजट परिव्यय का लगभग 3% है। यदि नहीं, तो अद्यतन आंकड़े क्या हैं?

महोदय, AWSC/SCSP योजनाएं मुख्य रूप से आय सृजन योजनाओं, कौशल विकास और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास पर सकारात्मक कार्रवाई को लक्षित करती हैं, ताकि लक्षित आबादी के बीच गरीबी को कम किया जा सके और उन्हें गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाया जा सके।

सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों की आबादी के अनुपात में समावेशी विकास के लिए बजट आवंटित करने के लिए जाति गणना के साथ रुकी हुई जनसंख्या जनगणना कब शुरू करेगी?

क्या सरकार बताएगी कि वर्ष 2014-15 से वर्ष 2023-24 तक प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के अनुसार SCSP और TSP के तहत बजट की व्यय स्थिति क्या है? वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक SCSP और TSP बजट का लंबित बैकलॉग क्या है? बैकलॉग को कम करने के लिए क्या योजना है?

क्या महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना कार्यक्रम पर मद 1 से पता चलता है कि वर्ष 2022-23 का वास्तविक व्यय 90806 करोड़ रुपये था और वर्ष 2024-25 का बजट अनुमान केवल 86000 करोड़ रुपये था, जिसमें ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को रोजगार की गारंटी देने के लिए मनरेगा अधिनियम 2005 के तहत 100 दिनों के काम को देखते हुए भारी कमी की गई है, क्यों?

13.07 करोड़ सक्रिय श्रमिकों को दर्शाता है, जबकि बजट आवंटन 92.56 करोड़ है। वर्ष 2024-25 में व्यक्ति दिवस सृजित किए गए, यानी अब तक 7 दिन का रोजगार सृजित किया गया। शायद, जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन दिनांक 7 फरवरी, 2024 के वक्तव्य में संशोधित अनुमान में 74524.29 करोड़ रुपये की खर्च का संकेत दिया गया है, जो बदल सकता है।

बजट अनुमान वर्ष 2024-25 के तहत सक्रिय जॉब कार्ड धारक श्रमिकों को कितने दिनों की गारंटीकृत नौकरी की योजना बनाई गई है? राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर औसत दैनिक मजदूरी भुगतान क्या है? यदि सभी सक्रिय कार्ड धारक श्रमिक 100 दिन काम करते हैं तो कितने बजट की आवश्यकता होगी? क्या मुफ्त अनाज देने के साथ-साथ अतिरिक्त नौकरियां देना उचित नहीं है?

क्या यह वांछनीय नहीं है कि सक्रिय कार्डधारक श्रमिकों को कम से कम 6 महीने या 180 दिन की आजीविका रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मनरेगा निधि में वृद्धि की जाए, ताकि उनमें अपनी रोटी कमाने पर गर्व की भावना पैदा हो और सम्मान के साथ जीने के अधिकार को बढ़ावा मिले?

स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग पर समग्र शिक्षा का बजट अनुमान लगभग 10.5% की कमी दर्शाता है। क्या समग्र शिक्षा बजट अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या के अनुरूप है? सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण आंगनवाड़ी सेवाएँ पोषण अभियान, किशोरियों के लिए योजनाओं के लिए प्रावधान पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम है? जबकि एनईपी ने प्रारंभिक बाल देखभाल और शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) के पाठ्यक्रम की सिफारिश की है, जिसके कारण अधिक आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं और उनके बजट की आवश्यकता है।

क्या अधिकांश आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता एससी और एसटी समुदाय से हैं? कृपया सामान्य कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ राज्यवार तैनात अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति कर्मचारियों का विवरण साझा करें। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की राज्यवार प्रभावी उपस्थिति का प्रतिशत क्या है? क्या प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान भारत स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना मिशन जिसके लिए बजट अनुमान में लगभग 50% की कमी दर्शाता है। जनसंख्या में वार्षिक वृद्धि और अवसंरचना के कारण पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि के बावजूद बजट अनुमान वर्ष 2024-

25 में भी कमी की गई है। आप स्वास्थ्य पर व्यय को किस प्रकार बढ़ाएंगे? क्या इसे जीडीपी के 6% के स्वीकार्य स्तर पर लाने का प्रस्ताव रखते हैं?

अनुसूचित जातियों की लगभग 80% आबादी सीमांत किसानों और दिहाड़ी मजदूरों से बनी है जो गांवों में रहते हैं, जबकि शेष आबादी शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहती है, इसलिए क्या बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि भूमि पर काम करने वाले दिहाड़ी/प्रवासी मजदूरों के लिए किसान सम्मान निधि स्वीकार्य है? यदि हाँ, तो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अनुसूचित जाति मजदूर और सीमांत किसानों को राज्यवार कितनी किसान सम्मान निधि दी गई, क्योंकि योजना का नाम किसान सम्मान निधि है?

क्या प्रस्तावित यूरिया सब्सिडी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति किसानों की प्रतिशत जनसंख्या के अनुरूप है? क्या आप अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति किसानों की राज्यवार लाभार्थी जनसंख्या के बारे में जानकारी देंगे? क्या किसानों को लीगल एमएसपी देने की कोई योजना है?

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति किसानों के पास कितनी भूमि है?

माननीय कृषि मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि वे सामान्य समुदाय की भूमि के सापेक्ष अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की भूमि का राज्यवार विवरण दें। उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन पीएम-यूएसपी लगभग 23 प्रतिशत की कमी दर्शाता है। क्या पीएम-यूएसपी योजना के तहत एससी, एसटी की आबादी और ड्रॉप आउट योजना के अनुरूप है? यदि हां, तो प्री मैट्रिक, पोस्ट मैट्रिक, ग्रेजुएशन और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के प्रत्येक स्तर पर एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी छात्रों की ड्रॉप आउट दर क्या है? इसे कैसे कम किया जाएगा? उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन में राज्यवार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों का प्रतिशत कितना है? प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, ग्रामीण बजट में कटौती के बावजूद उच्च आबंटन के कारण एससी और एसटी के क्या अधिक घर बनाए गए हैं? संशोधित बजट 2023-24 में कटौती का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 में राज्यवार एससी, एसटी समुदायों के साथ-साथ सामान्य समुदाय को कितने घर दिए गए? सरकार द्वारा एससी, एसटी और सामान्य समुदायों को

राज्यवार कितने घर आबंटित हैं? क्या सरकार एससी और एसटी उम्मीदवारों को आबंटित घरों की सूची पते के साथ राज्यवार दे सकती है?

महोदय, सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है, एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी वर्ग के जान की सुरक्षा। एनसीआरबी का डेटा यह कहता है कि एससी, एसटी की महिलाओं का रेप और हत्याएँ होती हैं, आज भी उन पर जुल्म होता है और कहीं कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। उनकी बात राज्य नहीं सुनता है। हम लोग केंद्र से जुड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए हम केंद्र में कहते हैं तो वे राज्य के ऊपर छोड़ देते हैं। क्या दलित, आदिवासी और पिछड़ों को मरने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाए? क्या उनके जीवन का कोई मोल नहीं है? क्या उनकी बेटियों का सम्मान नहीं है? क्या उनकी बेटियां देश की बेटियां नहीं हैं? क्या उनकी मांओं को अपने बच्चों की सुरक्षा की गारंटी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए?

बजट का तो तब कुछ करेंगे, जब वे जिंदा रहेंगे। मैं लगातार इस पर आवाज उठा रहा हूँ। मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस पर कोई ज्यादा उम्मीद बची है। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इन वर्गों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाए। जब जिएंगे, तभी तो कुछ आगे बढ़ेंगे। अभी 75 साल बाद कहां खड़े हैं, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : महोदय, मैं अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलने के लिए आज यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं होशंगाबाद, नरसिंहपुर लोक सभा की जनता को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिसने मुझे यहां पहुंचाया और मैं इस पर गर्व महसूस करता हूँ।

मेरे विपक्षी मित्र जो इस बजट का विरोध कर रहे थे, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि उनकी बहुत सी व्यक्तिगत डिमांड्स आ रही हैं, एक तरफ वे डिमांड कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे बजट का विरोध कर रहे हैं। दोनों में, हंसना और गाल फुलाना एक साथ संभव नहीं हो सकता है। इस बजट में जो अनुपूरक मांगों की गई हैं, वे 87,762 हजार करोड़ रुपये की हैं। उसमें भी 44,142 करोड़ रुपये की नेट कैश आउट गो की मांग की गई है। मैं इसका पुरजोर तरीके से समर्थन इसलिए करता हूँ

कि 102 विभागों की प्रत्यक्ष मांग इसमें रखी गई है। जिससे हमारी योजनाएं कमतर न होने पाएं, उनका काम लगातार चलता रहे और काम अतिशीघ्रता से पूरा हो सके।

जब हम इस बजट को देखते हैं तो बजट में हर वर्ग के लिए प्रावधान है। किसानों की बात हमारे मित्रगण बार-बार कह रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ, 'जाके पांव न फटे बिवाई सो क्या जाने पीर पराई।' किसानों की केवल बात करने से किसानों की समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। यह वही भारत है, जिस भारत में कोई किसान का बेटा किसान नहीं बनना चाह रहा था, लेकिन आज स्थिति उल्टी हो गई है। आज आईआईटी किए हुए बच्चे भी खेती और किसानों की ओर लौटने लगे हैं। आज किसान अपने खेत में उत्साह के साथ काम करता है। उसकी फसलों में अंतर आने लगा है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, उसमें बमुश्किल एक फसल पैदा होती थी। जेनरेटर से खेती होती थी, लेकिन मैं तत्कालीन राज्य सरकार का और वर्तमान राज्य सरकार, डॉ. मोहन यादव और माननीय शिवराज सिंह जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनके योगदान की वजह से, उनकी क्रियाशीलता की वजह से और माननीय मोदी जी के आशीर्वाद से हमारे यहां सिंचाई की परियोजना शुरू हुई। इसमें केंद्र का भी पर्याप्त सहयोग रहा।

पहले सात लाख हेक्टेयर में सिंचाई हुआ करती थी, अब यह 47 लाख हेक्टेयर हो गई है और इसे 67 लाख हेक्टेयर तक करने का लक्ष्य लिया गया है। एक समय पर कैपिटा इनकम केवल ग्यारह हजार रुपये थी और यह शर्म की बात हुआ करती थी। अब एक लाख चालीस हजार रुपये के ऊपर हमारी पर कैपिटा इनकम हो गई है। धीरे-धीरे मनः स्तर भी बदलते जा रहा है, हर क्षेत्र में, खेती, किसानों से लेकर जितने भी विभाग हैं, चाहे सिंचाई की बात हो, चाहे युवाओं की बात हो, खेलों की बात हो, पर्यटन मंत्रालय की बात हो, आयुष मंत्रालय की बात हो, परमाणु ऊर्जा की बात हो, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने नये बजट की मांग की है, हम उसका पुरजोर समर्थन कर रहे हैं। जो कुछ सहयोग हो सकता है, यह एक प्रक्रिया है, लोक सभा में पारित होकर ही आगे बढ़ सकता है, हम पुरजोर तरीके से उसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं।

वर्तमान में इस बजट के अनुसार, 'खरो कमावे, खोटो खावे' हमारे यहां कहावत चलती है, माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक आशा की किरण जगी है। वर्ष 2014 के पहले देश निराशा से गुजर रहा था, उस निराशा को आशा में बदलने का काम किया, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पहले ग्यारहवीं नम्बर की थी, आज यह चौथे नम्बर की अर्थव्यवस्था बन गई है। केवल चौथे नम्बर की अर्थव्यवस्था ही नहीं बन गई, वर्ष 2047 तक इस अर्थव्यवस्था के माध्यम से भारत को फिर से विश्व गुरु बनाएंगे और स्वामी विवेकानन्द के सपने को पूरा करेंगे।

नास्त्रेदमस की घोषणा, जिसे इंटरनेट पर देखी जा सकती है, वह भी पूरी होगी और भारत विश्व गुरु बनेगा। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि एविएशन मिनिस्ट्री में काम नहीं हुआ, आप ध्यान कीजिए। जब डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार थी, उस समय देश में केवल 74 हवाई अड्डे हुआ करते थे, लेकिन अब 170 से ऊपर हैं, इससे उत्साह पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में एक नया उत्साह आया है।

मैं जिस लोक सभा क्षेत्र से आता हूं, पंचमंढी हमारा एकमात्र हिल स्टेशन है, मईया नर्मदा की गोद में हम सब बसे हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी हमारे क्षेत्र को हमेशा कुछ न कुछ देने का काम किया है। हमने पिछली बार रेल लाइन मांगी, उसे दे दिया। मेरा एक और निवेदन है। हमारे क्षेत्र में फोर लेन बहुत आवश्यक है, विकास की दृष्टि से और सामरिक दृष्टि से भी जरूरी है। हरदा-टिमरनी से नर्मदापुरम तक, नर्मदापुरम से पिपरिया तक होते हुए करेली तक फोर लेन हो जाएगा तो हमारे क्षेत्र का विकास द्रुत गति से दौड़ जाएगा।

हमारे क्षेत्र में गन्ने की खेती होती है, आप उस पर अनुदान देने का काम करें। सामूहिक मिल बनाकर किसानों को लाभ देने का काम करें। मैं एमएसपी के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। यदि पूरे देश में समर्थन मूल्य पर सबसे ज्यादा खरीदी हुई है तो हमारी सरकार के कार्यकाल में हुई है, बाकी फसलों की भी समर्थन मूल्य में खरीदी हो। हमारे क्षेत्र में बासमती धान बहुत होती है, जीआई टैग की मांग की गई है, इस पर प्रॉपर एमएसपी घोषित की जाए, ऐसा मेरा निवेदन है। इस बार बजट में प्राकृतिक कृषकों को अतिरिक्त राशि देने का काम किया

है। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए एक लाख करोड़ रुपये देने का काम किया है। एक करोड़ किसानों को दो साल के अंदर नए प्राकृतिक कृषक बनाने का काम लक्ष्य लिया है। मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इसमें गऊ माता को आधार बनाकर गऊ माता के उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

गऊ माता के उत्पादों को कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों के माध्यम से जीवित करने का काम किया जाए। माननीय मोदी जी ने लोकल फॉर वोकल की जो योजना दी है, आज गांव का युवा उत्साह से भर गया है, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी भारत के लिए वरदान हैं। मैं उनके लिए कहूंगा,

“एक हजार बुझे हुए दीपक एक दीपक को नहीं जला सकते,
लेकिन एक जला हुआ दीपक हजारों दीपक को जला सकता है।”

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD (CUDDALORE): Thank you, Chairperson Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

*Hon. Chairperson, Sir, *vanakkam*. Since our hon. Finance Minister understands Tamil, I wish to start my speech in Tamil. There is a big businessman in our country. He is in the good books of a big leader and hence he has been engaged in several businesses. But he had a doubt. He sought an answer for a question from God, “Oh my Lord, please say who is exploiting the people so much in India?”. God replied by saying “Adani”. In Tamil, “Athaan Nee” means, “That is you.”*

In Ramayan, when Sita was doubted by a common man, immediately Rama asked Sita to go for self-immolation. That is Rama. This is drama. This Government is very adamant in proving their honesty. It is a big opportunity for

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

you to prove that you are honest. But this Government is very pragmatic in their approach.

As far as Supplementary Demands for Grants is concerned, I would like to say that in the recent floods in Tamil Nadu, there was record rain. We never expected it. Our hon. Prime Minister always thumps his chest and says, 'India has sent so many satellites. India is a very technically advanced country'. But unfortunately, we are ashamed to say that we cannot predict the weather because of the global warming and extreme climate condition. In future, it is going to be the order of the day. We do not know how we are going to manage. What has this Government been doing? They are not giving any warning. There is no preparedness, there is no restoration, there is no rescue, and there is no relief. There is nothing at all from this Government.

Our Government has been pleading for many years, but there is no restoration and no relief package till now from the Government of India to the State of Tamil Nadu. This is a very bad state of affairs. This is only a bulldozer Government. As far as loan for agriculture, education, middle and small sectors, and small vendors is concerned, this Government is very, very biased. In spite of the uneven playing field, our students are able to clear the NEET exam. After the NEET exam, they are going for a loan. But unfortunately, they are not able to get the loan. This Government talks about Vishwakarma Scheme. Do whatever your forefathers have been doing. Does this Government not want a carpenter's son to become a scientist? Does this Government not want a tailor's son or daughter to become a

judge? This is why this Government is only paper *sarkar*, a ... * and a double-engine *sarkar*. This Government has no concern about the future of India and future generations. This is a very clear display of Manu Dharma and Sanatana. In no way, Rahul ji and our CM Stalin ji will ever allow BJP to enter the State of Tamil Nadu. This is for sure.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please come to the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: There is terrorism in this country.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please listen to what I am saying. Please come to Supplementary Demands for Grants. You are talking about something else. We have very less time.

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: This is regarding the loan, Sir. This Government has a new dimension for tax, terrorism tax. There is 18 per cent tax on almost everything. There is no five per cent tax. Almost 90 per cent of the products has got 18 per cent tax. Whereas civil aviation has got only five per cent. Anybody who wants to travel in the flight, they pay five per cent tax. But when a poor farmer or a poor weaver goes on a moped, he has to pay almost or more than 100 per cent tax. Excise duty was three per cent on petroleum products in 2015. Now, it is almost Rs. 40 per litre. Bangladesh takes our petrol. We are the second largest exporter of refined petroleum. They buy petrol from us. They give it for Rs. 80 whereas we are giving it for more than Rs. 105 rupees. This is a very sad story.

Regarding toll plaza, it is a day-light robbery. In Tamil Nadu, more number

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

of tolls are there, especially from Cuddalore to Chidambaram a new toll has been announced. Our bus association owners are pleading, but this Government is deaf and mute.

This Government is famous for naming ceremonies. ... (*Interruptions*)
Rajpath is a road, but nobody likes 'Kings' here. They immediately change it to Kartavya Path. Then, what will they do for Rajasthan? Will they name it as 'Kartavyasthan'?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please come to the Budget.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: Okay, Sir.

Regarding caste-based census, this Government should conduct a caste-based census immediately. There is no mention about it in the Supplementary.

19.36 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Regarding NLC, there is a Public Sector Undertaking in my Constituency called NLC, which is a Navaratna. They have promised to open a Ghatampur Thermal Station by 2020. Till now, they have not opened it. They have not given CoD and almost Rs. 6,000 crore escalation has taken place. What mechanism is this Government going to bring for the NLC issue?

Last but not least, this Government always talks big about everything, but in reality they are not bothered about the people. Poor people become poorer and rich become richer. There is economic divide and the economic divide is

becoming broader. Unfortunately, this Government is mute towards the pleading and crying of the people.

Moreover, regarding my Constituency, we want a double track. My Constituency is Cuddalore. There is a double track from Chennai to Villupuram, there is a double track from Trichy to Kanyakumari, but in-between there is no double track. So, I would urge upon this Government to include the project.

We want a Vande Bharat train that should go from Chennai to Rameshwaram via Banruty, Cuddalore and Chidambaram. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अयधक्ष : यह विषय डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स पर है।

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: But it is not included, Sir. My request is to kindly include those also as per demand, and we will be pleased to ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND: Sir, it is our demand for their Grant. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अयधक्ष : आप विद्वान माननीय सदस्य हैं!

... (व्यवधान)

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: Yeah, that is not mentioned in the Demands. So, we are requesting it. Where else can we go for it? Whatever may be the differences, we have to ask our hon. Madam and she has to be kind enough to see Tamil Nadu with a motherly approach. Thank you very much, Sir.

HON. SPEAKER: Thank you, Vishnu Prasad ji.

Shri Jagdambika Pal.

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अत्यंत आभारी हूँ कि आपने अपने आसन से कहा कि यह First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants 2024-2025

का है। स्वाभाविक है कि बजट की एक प्रक्रिया है और जब साल का वार्षिक बजट प्रस्तुत होता है, तो उस बजट के बाद चाहे कोई सरकार हो, वह फर्स्ट सप्लीमेंट्री भी लाती है, जरूरत पड़ती है तो सेकेंड सप्लीमेंट्री भी लाती है, थर्ड सप्लीमेंट्री भी लाती है। आखिर सरकार यह क्यों लाती है? जिस समय कोई बजट तैयार होता है और उस समय किसी चीज का उस बजट में प्रावधान नहीं किया जाता है, उसका कोई एलोकेशन नहीं होता है और आगे चलकर देश हित में अति आवश्यक है कि बजट में प्रॉविजन नहीं है, लेकिन उस बजट को इस पार्लियामेंट से सैंक्शन कराकर उस कार्य के लिए खर्च करना आवश्यक है, इसलिए हम सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट्स लाते हैं। इसीलिए हम उस समय कोई चीज फोर्स ही नहीं करते हैं। उन परिस्थितियों में हमारी वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी हमारा First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants 2024-2025 लेकर आई हैं, जो फाइनेंशियल एडजेस्टमेंट के लिए एसेंशियल है। हमारे तमाम साथियों ने कहा कि इसमें एक तरह से जो ग्रॉस एडीशनल एक्स्पेंडिचर है, वह करीब 87 हजार 763 करोड़ रुपये का है। हमारा जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स आता है, इसका काँसेप्ट क्या है? इसके तीन काँसेप्ट हैं। एक तो cash supplementary होता है, एक टेक्निकल सप्लीमेंट्री होता है, एक टोकन सप्लीमेंट्री होता है। जब हम फर्स्ट सप्लीमेंट्री बैच को बनाते हैं, तो उसके मद्देनजर उसके पैरामिटर्स क्या हैं, तो कैश सप्लीमेंट्री में given total appropriation available in Budget Estimate is to be augmented through cash additionally and there are not enough savings available within the grants to meet additional fund requirement by way of reappropriation.

Provided the savings available within one section have to be utilised in another section. अगर हम इसे एक हेड से दूसरे हेड में लेकर जाएंगे, for instance, savings in the revenue voted section has to be utilised for the capital voted section. A technical supplementary is also provided when expenditure is to be made through an increase in recovery and receipts, कि रिकवरी क्या है, रिसिप्ट्स क्या है और एक्सपेंडिचर क्या है। उसके बाद, टोकन सप्लीमेंट्री होता है। टोकन सप्लीमेंट्री में, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh

is made to seek prior approval of Parliament on specific items attracting the financial limits of new services and new instrument of services. इन तीन हेड्स में जो मेजर आइटम्स हैं, चाहे वह कैश सप्लीमेंट्री हो, टेक्निकल हो या टोकन हो, वह किस-किस हेड में हमने इसमें लिया है।

आप देखिए, सबसे पहले हम विपक्ष की बात करते हैं। देश के किसानों की और किसानों के हितों की, लेकिन आज शायद वे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की तरह बोल रहे हैं। अन्यथा, आज हमारी सरकार को सबसे पहले, सत्तापक्ष का या प्रतिपक्ष का कोई भी माननीय सदस्य होता, आज हमारा जो फर्स्ट बैच आया है, उसमें हमने सबसे पहला प्रोविजन Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare के लिए किया है। किसानों के लिए और किसानों की कृषि के लिए किया है। उसमें प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि में 3,500 करोड़ रुपये हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने मांगे। पूरे सदन को इसको सर्वसम्मत से कहना चाहिए कि हम इसको करेंगे। हमने Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare के लिए 9,691.81 लाख करोड़ रुपये मांगें हैं। यह हमने जो 9.691 करोड़ रुपये मांगें हैं, इसमें 3,500 करोड़ रुपये किसान सम्मान निधि है और funds transfer to agricultural infrastructure and development fund. इसका मतलब हम किसानों को प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के अंतर्गत इसे देंगे। जब कोविड के दौरान किसानों के सामने समस्या आई तो लोग अपने घरों में कैद हो गए, लोगों के सामने ऐसी परिस्थितियां आईं, कन्याकुमारी से कश्मीर तक खाद्यान की समस्या आई। किस तरीके से पीएम स्वनिधि शुरू किया गया, रेहड़ी-पटरी बंद हो गई, कोविड के कारण लोगों को अपने घरों की दहलीज पर रहना पड़ा। उस समय किसानों को प्रधानमंत्री जी ने प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि की व्यवस्था की कि साल में 6,000 रुपए 2000 की तीन किस्तों के रूप में दिए जाएं। लेकिन, आज उससे आगे बढ़कर हमारी सरकार ने तय किया कि जहां तक प्रधानमंत्री सम्मान निधि में किसानों को बुनियादी आवश्यकता, जैसे खाद, सिंचाई, पेस्टिसाइड, कीटनाशक दवाओं की आवश्यकता है, उसके लिए हम 2,000 रुपये की तीन किस्तें दे रहे हैं। जो एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड है, उसके लिए भी 6,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन किया गया है। मैं निश्चित तौर से अपनी सरकार

को बधाई देता हूँ कि उसने 9,691 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन एग्रीकल्चर और फॉर्मर्स के लिए किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेंस सर्विस की बात कर लीजिए। आज डिफेंस में इस सप्लीमेंट्री में एक्स-सर्विस मैन के कंट्रीब्यूशन के लिए 8044 करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं। मैं 'वन रैंक, वन पेंशन' की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। उसको हमारी सरकार ने जो वर्षों से लंबित था, उसको पूरा किया। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की पहली बार सरकार में आने के बाद यही प्रतिबद्धता थी। वे हरियाणा में सैनिकों की रैली में गए थे। उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे जो सैनिक वर्षों से देश की सीमाओं की हिफाजत करते हैं, उनके लिए हम यह करेंगे। एक्स-सर्विस मैन के कंट्रीब्यूट्री हैल्थ स्कीम के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये, इसी तरह से हमने उनके स्टोर्स और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के लिए किया।

ये फर्टिलाइजर्स पर सब्सिडी की बात कर रहे हैं। आखिर इस सप्लीमेंट्री में वित्त मंत्री जी जो लेकर आई हैं, चाहे एग्रीकल्चर हो, फॉर्मर्स वेलफेयर हो, डिफेंस हो या फर्टिलाइजर्स हों, फर्टिलाइजर्स में एडिशनल प्रोविजन किया गया है। पीएंडके फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी स्कीम के लिए 6,593 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं आज रोड, ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड हाइवेज की बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मेंटेनेंस ऑफ नेशनल हाइवेज, cashless treatment for victims of road accidents के बारे में भी कहूंगा। अभी तक रोड पर एक्सीडेंट होता था, अगर कोई उसके साथ नहीं है और वह अकेला है, तो उसकी दवा का इंतजाम किसी हॉस्पिटल में नहीं होता था। सरकार ने पहली बार यह प्रोविजन किया है कि अगर पूरे हाइवेज पर कहीं भी कोई एक्सीडेंट होता है, तो चाहे वह कोई भी हो, चाहे उसके पास पैसा है या नहीं है, उसको साथ कोई है या नहीं है, सरकार उसकी जिन्दगी बचाने के लिए अस्पताल में कैशलेस ट्रीटमेंट करेगी। उसके लिए भी हमने प्रावधान किया है।

मान्यवर, हम चाहे सप्लीमेंट्री की बात करें या हम अपने बजट की बात करें, आखिर विपक्ष हो या सत्तापक्ष हो, हम कहीं तो ईमानदारी से बात करें। तैगोर साहब, अगर आज हम दुनिया के परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखें तो हम दुनिया के परिप्रेक्ष्य में कहां खड़े हैं? किसी देश के विकास के तीन पैरामीटर्स मानते हैं।

एक इन्फ्लेशन रेट क्या है। आज इन्फ्लेशन रेट का मतलब होता है कि महंगाई, मुद्रास्फीति पर हमारी सरकार ने कितना नियंत्रण किया है। दूसरा देश की जीडीपी क्या है, और तीसरा एफडीआई में दुनिया से फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट कितना आ रहा है? आज आप आलोचना कर रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 में इस भारत में फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट 34.58 बिलियन डॉलर था और आज वर्ष 2024 में 34.58 बिलियन डॉलर से बढ़कर 667.4 बिलियन डॉलर हुआ है। इससे लगता है कि भारत के लिए पूरी दुनिया का नजरिया बदला है।

महोदय, कोविड के बाद पूरी दुनिया का सबसे फेवरेट डेस्टीनेशन चाइना था। जब चाइना से कंपनियों ने फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट और अपने निवेश को निकालना शुरू किया तो लोग पूरी दुनिया में चाइना के बाद जापान नहीं गए, यूरोपियन यूनियन की कंट्रीज में नहीं गए, अमेरिका नहीं गए। आज हम फख्र के साथ कह सकते हैं और मैं अपनी सरकार को बधाई दूंगा कि दुनिया का सबसे फेवरेट डेस्टीनेशन बनाने का काम एफडीआई में किया है। आज उसी का नतीजा है कि फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट 667.4 बिलियन डॉलर हुआ है। आप जीडीपी की ग्रोथ रेट देख लीजिए। आज 8.20 पर ग्रोथ रेट है। आप कम से कम इस बात को स्वीकार कीजिए कि सस्टेन्ड इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ है with an accelerated pace in 2024 reflecting robust policies, innovation and global confidence in India's economic framework. पूरी दुनिया में इण्डिया इकोनॉमिक फ्रेम वर्क में हमारी पॉलिसीज, नीतियों, इन्वेंशंस, इनिशिएटिव्स में पूरे विश्व का भारत में कॉन्फिडेंस बना है। इसलिए आज हमारा ग्रोथ रेट 8.20 परसेंट है। इन्फ्लेशन रेट के बारे में आप याद कीजिए कि वर्ष 2014 में महंगाई क्या थी, डबल डिजिट से कभी कम नहीं हुई। इसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी भी कहेंगी। जब वर्ष 2012-13 में आपकी सरकार थी तो 10.02 परसेंट थी। महंगाई डायन खाए जात है, इसे शायद आप भूले नहीं होंगे। यह गाना उसी समय बना था। उस समय 10.02 परसेंट देश की महंगाई दर थी। आज हमारी सरकार ने उस महंगाई पर नियंत्रण किया है और वह महंगाई दर 10.02 परसेंट से घटकर 3.65 परसेंट पर रह गई है। The inflation has been brought down to a historic low. पूरी दुनिया के सामने यह

ऐतिहासिक गिरावट पर है। And we are demonstrating the success of measures to ensure financial stability to protect the consumers' purchasing power.

इसका फर्क कितना है। आप बात करते हैं। हम डिफेंस में छोटी-छोटी चीजों के लिए बाहर देखते थे। मैं और निशिकांत जी पीएसी के मेंबर हैं। हमारे डिफेंस के सिपाहियों के लिए हाई ऑल्टीट्यूड के लिए जूते खरीदे जाते थे। हम हाई ऑल्टीट्यूड के लिए जूते भी बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते थे, कैप इम्पोर्ट करते थे। इस देश में डिफेंस का प्रोडक्शन वर्ष 2014-15 में 46,429 करोड़ रुपये था। प्रधान मंत्री ने यहीं पर खड़े होकर कहा था कि हम 101 आइटम्स दुनिया से इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे, हम खुद डिफेंस में आत्मनिर्भर बनेंगे और भारत में 101 चीजें बनाएंगे। वर्ष 2023-24 में उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज हमारा डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन 1 लाख 27 हजार 265 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है, जो वर्ष 2014-15 में 46 हजार करोड़ था। यह पूरी दुनिया के लिए एक मिसाल है, चमत्कार है। आज हमने एक्सपोर्ट कितना किया है? वर्ष 2013-14 में डिफेंस में एक्सपोर्ट आस-पास के देशों में 686 करोड़ रुपये का करते थे। ... (व्यवधान) मैं अपनी बात एक-दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। आज वर्ष 2023-24 में 686 करोड़ रुपये की जगह पर 21 हजार 83 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। हमारा डिफेंस का एक्सपोर्ट 30 गुना बढ़ा है। यह भारत की सक्सेस स्टोरी है, यह भारत की ग्रोथ स्टोरी है। मैं केवल सप्लीमेंट्री बजट तक ही सीमित रहना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जगदम्बिका पाल जी में इस उम्र में भी पूरा जोश है।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : जब आप बैठते हैं तो मुझे और ऊर्जा मिल जाती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऊर्जा तो मिलती है, लेकिन समय नहीं मिलता है।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : मैं अपनी बात अभी खत्म करता हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा कि वर्ष 2024 में हमारी ग्रोथ 8.20 है। चाइना, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा पावर बन रहा था और मैं इस बात को कह रहा हूँ तथा विपक्ष के किसी सदस्य को जवाब देना है तो दे दीजिए कि आज भारत की ग्रोथ रेट 8.20 परसेंट है। चीन की ग्रोथ रेट पांच परसेंट है। चीन हमारी ग्रोथ रेट से क्या मुकाबला करेगा? चीन की 2.8 परसेंट ग्रोथ रेट है। यूनाइटेड किंगडम की 1.1 परसेंट है। आज इंडिया दुनिया में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने

वाली इकोनॉमी है। India is becoming one of the fastest growing economies. टैगोर जी, कम से कम आप तारीफ तो कीजिए। भारत की विकास की कहानी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हो रही है।

महोदय, हमारी इंफ्लेशन आज 3.5 परसेंट है। एफडीआई में हम 26 परसेंट इंक्रीज कर रहे हैं, जबकि चीन 29.8 परसेंट डिक्रीज कर रहा है। यह भारत की सक्सैस स्टोरी है। हमने कृषि पर भी काम किया है, मैं आपके सामने वह भी कहना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कृपया, अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : सर, मैं केवल दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

हमने इस सप्लीमेंटरी में लिया है – Cabinet approves seven major schemes for improving farmers lives and livelihoods with a total outlay of Rs. 14,235 crore. डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन को मैं एलोबरेट नहीं करूंगा। वह कृषि डिसिजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम के लिए है और एग्रीकल्चर स्टॉक के लिए है। इसके बाद Crop science for food and nutrition सिक्योरिटी के लिए है। उसके लिए 3979 करोड़ रुपये हैं जो वर्ष 2047 तक फूड सिक्योरिटी का काम करेगा। यह पूरे विश्व को देगा, हम जो विश्व गुरु बनने की बात कर रहे हैं।

तीसरा, स्ट्रैथनिंग ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर एजुकेशन, मैनेजमेंट एंड सोशल साइंसेज- कभी क्या कल्पना की थी कि हम एग्रीकल्चर में एजुकेशन करेंगे और मैनेजमेंट करेंगे। एफपीओ का दस हजार का लक्ष्य था। आप लोग तो आंदोलन की बात करेंगे। स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को अगर किसी ने लागू किया तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने लागू किया है। स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को आपने ठंडे बस्ते में डाल रखा था। मेरे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : धन्यवाद। डॉ. अमर सिंह जी।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : हॉर्टिकल्चर और सेरिकल्चर की कोई बात नहीं होती थी, केवल रबी और खरीफ की बात होती थी। हमने कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र को भी 1202 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : धन्यवाद ।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं भारत माला प्रोजेक्ट और प्रधान मंत्री सड़क परियोजना की बात करूंगा। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना में आज 765601 किलोमीटर सड़क बनाने का काम किया है और गांवों को जोड़ने का काम किया है। 324186 करोड़ रुपये से देश के गांव, खेत-खलिहान और किसान की जिंदगी को बदलने का काम किया है। इसी के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद ।

डॉ. अमर सिंह (फतेहगढ़ साहिब) : सर, मेरे बहुत सीनियर साथी कह रहे थे और यह बात सही है कि सरकार को सप्लीमेंटरी बजट लाने का अधिकार है और मेरा उस पर कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके रोकने से थोड़े ही न रुक जाएगा ।

डॉ. अमर सिंह : सर, उनको अधिकार है, लेकिन एक ही सुझाव है कि कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जब बजट बनाते हैं तो इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड न लानी पड़ें। फिर भी यह सरकार का अधिकार है और मैं इस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार जब मैंने मैन बिल पर बोला था तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने, जो आज यहां बैठी हुई हैं, कहा था कि अमर सिंह जी अगर इकोनॉमिक पॉलिसी पर बोलते तो अच्छा होता। आप मुझे पांच-सात मिनट इकोनॉमिक पॉलिसी पर बोलने के लिए दीजिए ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पांच मिनट आपके हैं और तीन मिनट निशिकांत जी के हैं ।

डॉ. अमर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले क्वार्टर में जुलाई से सितम्बर में जीडीपी 5.4 परसेंट रही, गवर्नमेंट ने यह फिगर दी है, वह पिछले साल के 8.6 परसेंट से नीचे क्यों आ गयी है, इसके क्या कारण हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ। दूसरा, मेरा सवाल है कि ज्यादातर फिगर्स ऑरगेनाइज्ड सेक्टर की हैं। ऑरगेनाइज्ड सेक्टर 10-15 परसेंट ही होता है, जबकि 90 परसेंट अनऑरगेनाइज्ड सेक्टर का डाटा नहीं है। इस बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। तीसरा, यह अच्छी बात है क्योंकि हम सब भारतीय हैं कि हमारी इकोनॉमी पांच, आठ, दस या बीस ट्रिलियन की हो, यह अच्छी बात है। अगर कंट्री ऊपर की ओर जाएगी तो अच्छा लगेगा ।

मैडम, मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन है कि जब भी आप जानकारी देती हैं, जब भी कंट्री ऊपर बढ़ती है तो उसमें पर कैपिटा इनकम कितनी बढ़ी, कृपया करके उसके बारे में बता दीजिएगा। मेरे पास लेटेस्ट फिगर्स हैं, उन्हें मैं यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2023 में हमारे देश की पर कैपिटा इनकम यूएस डॉलर में 2,540 थी। इसको वर्ल्ड बैंक और अन्य सारी एजेंसीज लोअर मिडिल इनकम मानती है। अपर मिडिल इनकम 4,516 यूएस डॉलर से 14,000 डॉलर है। मेरा आपसे सवाल यह है कि हम 4,500 वाला फिगर कब क्रॉस करेंगे? जीडीपी बढ़े, टोटल इकोनॉमी बढ़े, यह सब तो अच्छा है, लेकिन हम उस फिगर तक कब पहुंचेंगे?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हाउसहोल्ड सेविंग्स 5.1 परसेंट क्यों रह गई है? जब आप जवाब दें तो उसके कारण बता दीजिएगा। ग्रॉस फाइनेंशियल कैपिटल फार्मेशन, आपके कार्यकाल में क्यों कम हुआ है? आप इसका भी जवाब दे दीजिएगा। मैं एक सवाल का जवाब जरूर देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आपने बार-बार कहा है कि यूपीए ने इतना दिया और एनडीए ने इतना कर दिया। मैं दो-तीन डिपार्टमेंट्स का ब्यौरा दूंगा। मैं बजट की परसेंटेज लेकर आया हूँ। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि कृपा करके जब आप जवाब दें तो आप बताइएगा कि इस साल के बजट का इतना परसेंटेज हमने दिया है और यूपीए ने इतना दिया था।

मैडम, वर्ष 2013-14 में यूपीए के समय एजुकेशन का बजट पूरे बजट का 3.16 परसेंट था और आपने वर्ष 2024-25 में 1.5 परसेंट दिया है। आपने 50 परसेंट कम कर दिया है। हाँ, ग्रॉस फिगर्स में ज्यादा होगा, क्योंकि 10-12 साल हो चुके हैं। हेल्थ में भी वही हालत है। उस वक्त यूपीए के समय करीब 2.5 परसेंट था और आपने 1.9 परसेंट दिया है। नरेगा में भी वही हालत है। उस समय नरेगा के लिए करीब-करीब 1.9 से 2 परसेंट बजट था और आपने 1.3 परसेंट दिया है। मैं इस पर ज्यादा बात नहीं करना चाहता, चूँकि बार-बार इस पर सवाल उठता है इसलिए मैं आपसे यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

मैडम, मैं बहुत सारी बातें आपसे नहीं पूछ पाया, लेकिन मैं आपको लिखकर दे दूंगा। मैं पंजाब से श्री फतेहगढ़ साहिब का एमपी हूँ। मैं बार-बार बोलता हूँ कि पंजाब के बहुत सारे इश्यूज हैं। पंजाब

की इकोनॉमी स्ट्रिजेंट है। आप बार-बार कहते हैं कि डायवर्सिफिकेशन कीजिए। यहां पर फूड मिनिस्टर साहब भी साथ बैठे हैं।

मैडम, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप डायवर्सिफिकेशन के लिए 15 से 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये पांच से सात साल पंजाब को दीजिए तो डायवर्सिफिकेशन हो जाएगा। इसके अलावा किसानों का एजिटेशन चल रहा है, चूँकि बार-बार आपके लोग कहते हैं, वह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने स्वामीनाथन फार्मूला बना ही दिया है तो एमएसपी का लॉ भी बनाकर ले आते। आप उसे अगली बार कर दीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. अमर सिंह : सर, मुझे फतेहगढ़ की बात तो कर लेने दीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आठ बजे समय समाप्त होने वाला है तो उन्हें कम से कम एक मिनट तो बोलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है, एक मिनट में आप फतेहगढ़ की बात रख दीजिए।

डॉ. अमर सिंह : सर, मैं फतेहगढ़ साहिब के लिए बार-बार कहता हूँ कि यह जो दिसम्बर का महीना है, वहां छोटे साहिबजादे जिंदा चुनवा दिए गए थे। इस महीने में ही केन्द्र सरकार उसको इंटरनेशनल टूरिस्ट सर्किट में ले ले तो अच्छा रहेगा।

निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हमेशा यह कहता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट में आपने जो एक नई दशा और दिशा दी है, वह मेरे लिए एक नया अनुभव है कि अध्यक्ष के नाते आप पार्लियामेंट शुरू करते हैं और हमेशा प्रयास करते हैं कि इसकी समाप्ति भी आप ही करें।

यह जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स है, इस पर मैं केवल छः पॉइंट्स पर अपनी बात कहूंगा। हम और आप सांसद बनें, आप राजस्थान में वर्षों तक राजनीति करते रहे, लेकिन उस समय कांग्रेस ने क्या हालात पैदा कर दिए थे? उस समय किसानों को सही समय पर खाद नहीं मिलती

थी। अगर खाद मिलती भी थी तो उसकी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होती थी। उन्हें लाठी खानी पड़ती थी, गोली खानी पड़ती थी। रैक नहीं पहुंचती थी, क्योंकि वहां रेल नहीं पहुंचती थी।

20.00 hrs

इस बजट में, सप्लिमेंट्री फॉर डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स में फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह तय कर दिया है कि किसी कीमत पर...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सदन का समय पांच मिनट और बढ़ाया जाता है।

...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, धन्यवाद।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन का समय आठ बजकर दस मिनट, पांच-सात मिनट, और तक के लिए बढ़ाया जाता है।

...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, आप समझें कि उनकी जो की हुई कारगुजारी थी, उनका जो किया हुआ भ्रष्टाचार था, उस पर लगाम लगाने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नीम कोटेड यूरिया और इसके बाद जो पूरी इंटरनेशनल लॉबी है, चाहे वह फास्फेट खरीदे, नाइट्रेट खरीदे, जिंक खरीदे, जिसकी हमारे यहां कमी है, उसके दाम नहीं बढ़े, उसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आउट ऑफ द वे जा कर किसानों के लिए जो बात करते हैं, उनके लिए एक बड़ा सवाल है कि उन्होंने फर्टिलाइजर पर सब्सिडी दी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो जगदम्बिका पाल जी कह रहे थे कि भारत वर्ष 1947 में स्वतंत्र हुआ। कांग्रेस 55-60 सालों तक राज करती रही। उसने किसानों को केवल एक लॉलीपॉप दिया। जब किसान मरने लगे, आत्महत्या करने लगे, तो उनके लिए कहा कि हम कृषि लोन माफ कर देंगे, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसा इनिशिएटिव लिया ताकि किसानों को आत्महत्या करने लिए मजबूर न होना पड़े, इसके लिए उन्होंने किसान सम्मान निधि दिया, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, इस बजट में इसका जिक्र भी है।

तीसरा जो महत्वपूर्ण है कि सभी लोग कहते हैं कि जो हिमालयन स्टेट्स हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का क्या होगा? इस बजट में मैं केवल सप्लिमेंट्री ऑफ ग्रांट्स पर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अनुच्छेद 370 और 35(ए) के कारण जम्मू-कश्मीर में हमारा कानून लागू नहीं होता था। उसके कारण वहां इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं आती थी। हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं आती थी। माननीय अटल बिहारी जी ने उसके लिए कुछ नीतियां तय की। इस बजट के लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और उनके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट में उन्होंने एक हजार करोड़ रुपए केवल इस हिमालयन राज्य के लिए दिया, जिसके कारण वहां सुविधाएं बढ़ेंगी।

सर, चौथा यह है कि बहुत बातें होती हैं कि बहुत नक्सलवाद है, विकास नहीं है। किसी जमाने में अटक से कटक तक भारत एक हुआ करता था, लेकिन कांग्रेस की नीतियों के कारण पशुपति से लेकर तिरुपति तक नक्सलवाद का पूरा का पूरा कॉरिडोर था। हम और ललन जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। हम सभी लोग नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 140 जिले ऐसे थे, जिसमें केवल और केवल नक्सलवाद था। वहां लोग दिन में भी चल पाने की स्थिति में नहीं होते थे। ठेकेदार हो, बड़ेदार हो, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर हो, वहां कुछ भी होता था। मैं इस बजट के लिए माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2019 के बाद जितने नक्सलवाद के जिले कम हुए, जितना पुलिस का मॉडर्नाइजेशन हुआ, साइबर सिक्योरिटी में वृद्धि हुई, आज 140 जिलों में से हार्डली 25-30 जिले बच गए हैं। जैसे कल हम लोगों ने टीबी मुक्त भारत के लिए मैच खेला है, जिसका उद्घाटन करने लिए स्पीकर महोदय आप खुद गए थे, उसी तरह से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का टारगेट है कि वर्ष 2025 के बाद एक भी जिला नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित नहीं रहेगा। सारे नक्सलवादियों का सफाया हो जाएगा। उसके लिए इस बजट में तकरीबन चार हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

आप बजट की बात करते हैं कि यह सप्लिमेंट्री डिमांड्स आ गया। मैंने इसी हाउस में वर्ष 2009 से वर्ष 2014 तक कांग्रेस की सरकार को देखा है। बजट एस्टिमेट कुछ होता था, रीवाइज्ड

एस्टिमेंट कुछ होता था और एक्चुअल एक्सपेंडिचर कुछ होता था। बीई, आरई और ईई में जमीन आसमान का फर्क था कि वे केवल लॉलीपॉप दिखाते थे। एक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का प्रोजेक्ट चलता था। मैं अपने यहां की बात कर रहा हूँ कि मंदार हिल से हंसडिहा होते हुए दुमका के लिए बन एक रेल लाइन रही थी। वर्ष 1995 में उसका शिलान्यास हुआ और उसका उद्घाटन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2018 में किया। जब वर्ष 2014 में वह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री बन गए तो उन्होंने उसका उद्घाटन किया। उसके लिए चार साल पैसे दिए गए, लेकिन केवल लॉलीपॉप। इस साल हम लैंड एक्वायर कर रहे हैं, दूसरे साल हम पटरी बिछाएंगे, तीसरे साल एक-दो किलोमीटर पटरी बिछाएंगे। इन चीजों से छुटकारा पाने के लिए जो नीति आयोग बनी है और प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो मॉनिटरिंग है, उसके लिए भी इस बजट में पैसा दिया गया है। सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स समय से पूरे हों। भारत सरकार का पैसा उसमें खर्च नहीं हो और जो लॉलीपॉप देने की संस्कृति कांग्रेस की थी, वह कैसे खत्म हो? इस बजट में प्रावधान है।

स्पीकर महोदय, इसके बाद बड़ी चर्चा चलती है कि पड़ोसियों के साथ हमारे संबंध कैसे हैं? कांग्रेस के लोग बार-बार इस पर क्वेश्चन उठाते रहते हैं। सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स पर बात करते हुए यदि यह बात करते हैं कि हम कर क्या रहे हैं? इस बजट में एक बड़ा हिस्सा हमने किसको दिया है, मॉरीशस के साथ हमारे संबंध कैसे होंगे? हमने मॉरीशस को पैसा दिया है, मालदीव को पैसा दिया है, श्रीलंका को पैसा दिया है, भूटान को पैसा दिया है, नेपाल को पैसा दिया है। लैटिन अमेरिकन कंट्री, जिसके साथ हमें व्यापार करना है। आप करंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट की बात करते हैं कि करंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट हो गया, ट्रेड डेफिसिट हो गया। नई-नई मार्केट, जो बातें जगदंबिका पाल जी ने कही कि चाइना के हटने के बाद, कोरोना के बाद पूरी दुनिया, बंगलादेश में जो इस तरह का टरमोइल आया है, इसके बाद पूरी दुनिया मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग के लिए भारत की तरफ आना चाहती है। भारत की तरफ आना चाहती है तो भारत का कैसे विकास होगा? दो चीजों के कारण विकास होगा कि उन लोगों के साथ हमारा संबंध कैसे हो? यदि श्रीलंका आज ऋण से परेशान है, ऋण के कारण पूरी दुनिया उसकी तरफ देखने को तैयार नहीं है तो हम उसको पैसा देंगे। हम उसको समर्थन करेंगे, तब तो चाइना नहीं

आएगा। मालदीव ने हमारे साथ संबंध खराब किए, लेकिन मालदीव के साथ हमने अच्छे संबंध बनाए। उन संबंधों का प्रतिफल यह है कि राष्ट्रपति खुद आए और राष्ट्रपति के आने के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि भारत के साथ हमारा संबंध होना चाहिए। इस बजट में, हमने इसके अलावा एक बड़ा खर्चा किया है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि हमारे यहां गंगा पर बंदरगाह बना है। कभी लोगों ने कल्पना की थी कि गंगा पर भी ट्रेड हो सकता है, गंगा पर बंदरगाह हो सकता है, ब्रह्मपुत्र पर बंदरगाह हो सकता है। आपको मार्केट क्या चाहिए? मार्केट यह चाहिए कि नॉर्थ ईस्ट जो आपसे अलग है, मेन लैंड से जो नॉर्थ ईस्ट अलग है, यदि हमें सिंगापुर जाना है, मलेशिया जाना है, इंडोनेशिया जाना है, फिलीपींस तक जाना है तो भारत को मनीला के साथ रोड से जोड़ना पड़ेगा। कभी आपने सोचा है कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या किया? रक्सौल से हल्दिया, अभी इस बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अनाउंस किया कि रक्सौल से हल्दिया बनेगा और बक्सर से भागलपुर तक रोड बनेगा। आपने कभी यह सोचा है कि यह क्यों बना? यह स्ट्रेटेजिक चीज है। यदि रक्सौल से हल्दिया बनेगा तो हम नेपाल को पोर्ट देंगे। नेपाल को यदि पोर्ट देंगे तो नेपाल जो आज चाइना के साथ जाने की कोशिश कर रहा है, वह हमारे साथ जुड़ेगा। यदि हम नॉर्थ ईस्ट में आगे बढ़ कर म्यांमार तक चार लेन का रोड बनाएंगे तो यह पूरे रोड से ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं बस दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। उसके लिए पैसा है।

सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स लेकर आई हैं, यह 'हरि अनंत हरि कथा अनंता' है। इसके बारे में हम जितनी बात करेंगे, उतना कम होगा। मैं अपनी सरकार को बधाई एवं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और मुझे गर्व है कि हम भारतीय जनता पार्टी के उस वक्त सदस्य हैं, उस वक्त हम सांसद हैं, जिस वक्त इस देश का नेतृत्व विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए, वर्ष 2047 तक एक विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए माननीय मोदी जी काम कर रहे हैं। मोदी जी का कार्यकर्ता और सांसद होने का मुझे गर्व है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आप बहुत अच्छा सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स लेकर आई हैं।

सर, आपने मुझे वक्त दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी, आप सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स पर ही बोलना। सिर्फ दो मिनट है।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 700 किलोमीटर चलकर आया हूँ। मुझे पता है कि आप सब को बड़े मन से, आज आपका मूड भी अच्छा है। आप सब को मौका भी दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका समय खत्म हो जाएगा।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में आज वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए प्रस्तुत अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों पर अपनी बात रखूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों ने अतिरिक्त राशि की मांग की है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान सहित कई राज्यों में किसान डीएपी यूरिया के लिए जूझ रहे हैं। समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद के लिए टोकन कटवाने के बावजूद किसानों की उपज की खरीद नहीं हो पा रही है। आप भी राजस्थान से ही आते हैं। वर्ष 2023-24 के आवंटित बजट का जब आठ माह बाद लेखा-जोखा देखा तो हालात सामने आए कि भारत सरकार के 15 मंत्रालयों का आवंटित बजट का एक तिहाई भी खर्च नहीं किया। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और महिला तथा बाल विकास जैसे महकमों के लिए आवंटित बजट लैप्स होना ही नहीं चाहिए। इसके लिए विशेष प्रयास करने की जरूरत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ और मैंने किसानों के लिए हमेशा लड़ाई लड़ी। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। हम समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आपने एक राइडर लगा रखा है कि हम 25 क्विंटल से ज्यादा खरीद नहीं करेंगे। आज भी राजस्थान के अंदर कई जगहों पर खरीद नहीं हो रही है। खरीद सेंटर बंद है। इसको आप दिखवाये। चूंकि आपने कह दिया है, इसलिए मैं राजस्थान और अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र की छोटी-मोटी बात आता हूँ। राजस्थान को

विशेष राज्य के दर्जा की बात हमने हमेशा की है और हम सारे मापदण्ड पूरे कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा मिले। हमारा मरुस्थल, चंबल के पहाड़, अरावली की पर्वतमालाएं, और एमएसपी को कानून के दायरे में लाने के लिए बड़ा आंदोलन देश के अंदर चल रहा है।

हमारी मांग है कि एमएसपी को कानूनी दायरे के अन्दर लाया जाए। ट्रैक्टर सहित किसान...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही मंगलवार, दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर, 2024 को प्रातः ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

20.10 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
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