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Agrahayana 18, 1946 (Saka)

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Third Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IV contains Nos.1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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No. 10, Monday, December 09, 2024/ Agrahayana 18, 1946 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 09, 2024/ Agrahayana 18, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि यह सदन का समय होता है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य अपने स्थानों पर बैठें और प्रश्न काल को चलने दें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप प्रश्न काल नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं? आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि प्रश्न काल में किसी विषय को नहीं उठाया जाता है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं पुनः आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि प्रश्न काल सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : देश चाहता है कि सदन चले, सदन की कार्यवाही चले।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन में गतिरोध पैदा कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FUNDS FOR HUMAN-ANIMAL CONFLICTS

***181. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to give special financial assistance to mitigate human animal conflicts, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Union Government has conducted any study regarding the gravity of the human animal conflicts, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State of Kerala submitted report regarding the loss of life and loss of property due to the wild animal attacks in the State, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Union Government has initiated action or provided special assistance to the State of Kerala, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Union Government proposes to extend assistance to victims of wild animal attack in the said State, if so, the details of action taken thereon; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to implement an integrated project for mitigation of human animal conflicts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV):

- (a) The protection and management of wildlife, including human wildlife conflict management is primarily the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Governments. Incidences of human-wildlife conflicts have been reported from the different parts of the country. The Ministry provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme –Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats which includes ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ and ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ which aims at conservation and protection of wildlife and improvement of habitat including to mitigate human animal conflicts.
- (b) The Ministry coordinates with State and Union Territory Governments for assessing information relating to human-wildlife conflict situations leading to human casualties due to conflicts involving wild animals like tigers and elephants. The Ministry through wide ranging technical consultations has brought out species specific guidelines for dealing with human-wildlife conflicts due to Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Snake, Crocodile, Rhesus Macaque, Wild Pig, Bear, Blue Bull and Blackbuck.

Ministry has also 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. The

guidelines provide for constitution of State Level Co-ordination Committees. The mandate of these committees include monitoring the human wildlife conflict cases and their geographical spread, and provide guidance to different departments for actions to be taken to minimise and prevent human wildlife conflict in those areas.

- (c) As per the information received from the State of Kerala, the details regarding the instances of human-wild animal conflicts including number of casualties in the last three years in the state of Kerala is as follows:

(In Numbers)

Year	Human Death	Human injury	Crop and property damage	Cattle Death
2021-22	114	758	6580	514
2022-23	98	1275	6863	637
2023-24	94	1603	6108	633
2024-25 (till 15/07/2024)	10	59	455	60

- (d) to (f) The details of funds released to State/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ and ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ including for the state of Kerala during

last three years are given at enclosed **Statement I** and **Statement II**.

The Ministry has enhanced the amount of ex-gratia relief in case of death or permanent incapacitation due to wild animal attacks during December 2023. At present, the amount of ex-gratia relief payable under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ and ‘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.

The schemes implemented by the Ministry namely the ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ and ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ aims at holistic habitat management including mitigate human animal conflicts. The scheme provides funding for various interventions including animal proof fencing, anti-depredation squads, rapid response teams, ex-gratia relief, technology based animal tracking etc.

STATEMENT-I

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS-‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ during last three years.

(₹. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Aand N Islands	135.77	25.125	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	419.80617	276.44062	672.462
3	Assam	0	209.1464	565.10763
4	Bihar	410.85952	0	336.37223
5	Chandigarh	0	21.6241	16.498
6	Chhattisgarh	274.5903	104.457	116.24868
7	Goa	0	0	50.10
8	Gujarat	0	200.01	206.99
9	Haryana	127.331	30.1575	167.85
10	Himachal Pradesh	197.09452	114.3205	94.15328
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	69.57972
12	Jharkhand	79.53315	0	14.91025
13	Karnataka	1256.59314	291.71146	581.52346
14	Kerala	295.7737	224.4735	921.0361
15	Madhya Pradesh	389.34906	265.5508	471.81959
16	Maharashtra	0	350.3879	554.69645
17	Manipur	142.50646	180.64379	231.72407
18	Meghalaya	530.51253	0	243.56611
19	Mizoram	198.9678	190.1977	304.207
20	Nagaland	342.0315	725.6565	1306.3275
21	Odisha	726.80273	967.4976	1005.08612
22	Rajasthan	1007.64845	86.78886	0
23	Sikkim	182.97174	239.66048	187.03237
24	Tamil Nadu	390.75715	132.95205	373.8902
25	Uttar Pradesh	169.06261	266.7472	290.64425
26	Uttarakhand	226.34415	212.9662	498.497
27	West Bengal	757.25599	201.30866	385.29988
28	Puducherry	0	0	5.22

29	Lakshadweep	462.086	269.9055	124.655
30	Tripura	0	0	186.05514
31	Ladakh UT	31.95	61.11591	0.06
	Grand Total	8755.59767	5648.84523	9981.61203

STATEMENT-II

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS-‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ during last three years

(₹. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24
		Project Tiger	Project Elephant	Project Tiger	Project Elephant	*Project Tiger and Elephant
1	Andhra Pradesh	292.11	20.5565	0.00	0.00	149.421
2	Arunachal Pradesh	869.08	157.7615	0.00	26.8875	1119.9145
3	Assam	1476.75	126.716	336.22	167.4	2619.3078
4	Bihar	552.72	-	0.00	0.00	308.9825
5	Chhattisgarh	355.85	24.785	82.88	0.00	292.855
6	Haryana	0.00	4.2345	0.00	17.4	26.1
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.61
8	Jharkhand	195.06	86.682	17.26	78.05	405.785
9	Karnataka	2956.70	261.195	235.24	97.8453	2613.0834
10	Kerala	868.78	580.96765	417.59	270.09	996.22425
11	Madhya Pradesh	3523.52	12.613	1172.51	11.388	4303.794
12	Maharashtra	2991.06	-	0.00	28.524	2614.4517
13	Manipur	0.00	5.40	0.00	0.00	14.121
14	Meghalaya	0.00	141.75	0.00	32.14	65.25
15	Mizoram	374.13	-	0.00	0.00	144
16	Nagaland	0.00	279.759	0.00	235.575	337.77
17	Odisha	1056.86	567.045	190.27	212.7695	1012.5876
18	Rajasthan	841.05	15.18	0.00	6.18609	968.3004
19	Tamil Nadu	1576.22	181.8464	0.00	85.9405	2547.9665
20	Telangana	543.26	-	0.00	0	323.308
21	Tripura	-	-	0.00	7.36516	27.0855
22	Uttarakhand	1463.71	244.12375	0.00	18.7415	1495.5241
23	Uttar Pradesh	1304.85	45.993	0.00	9.858	1031.9767
24	West Bengal	708.28	87.8717	0.00	30.05	522.58101
		21949.99	2844.48	2451.97	1336.211	23960

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme Project Elephant and Centrally Sponsored Scheme Project Tiger have been merged and now known as Centrally Sponsored Scheme Project Tiger and Elephant.

EMPLOYMENT LINKED INCENTIVE UNDER PMIS

182*. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

- (a) the list of companies which are enrolled in the employment linked incentive scheme of PMIS announced for 2024-25;
- (b) the details of the production/operations in which each company will engage the interns; and
- (c) the manner in which a short period of employment proposed in the scheme will provide employment guarantee for the youth?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):

- (a) to (c): The Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS/Scheme) announced in the Budget 2024-25, aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. It is neither an employment linked incentive scheme nor a scheme to provide employment. It provides an opportunity to the youths to get training, gain experience and skills within the real-life environment of the businesses or organizations that helps in bridging the gap between academic learning and industry requirements, in turn, assisting enhancement

of her/his employability. Further, in the guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme-Pilot Project which are available at www.pminternship.mca.gov.in, it is clarified that an offer of internship would not give rise to any contractual or legal relationship of employer-employee between the Ministry, or the concerned company, and the selected intern. It is also clarified that such an offer of internship can neither be construed to be in the nature of an offer or promise of future employment by the concerned company or Ministry, during or after the period of internship.

As an initiation to this Scheme, a Pilot Project of the Scheme targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities has been launched on 03.10.2024 for the Financial Year 2024-25. The top 500 companies have been identified by the Ministry on the basis of their average CSR expenditure of the last three years. Apart from these, any other company/ bank/ financial institution desirous of participating in the Scheme, may do so with the approval of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), which would take a view keeping in view under represented sectors and areas in the above mentioned 500 companies. Participation of companies in the Scheme is voluntary. The list of the partner companies is available on <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>.

List of the partner companies covers a large number of diverse sectors like Aviation and Defence, Automotive, Banking and Financial Services, Chemical Industry, Oil, Gas and Energy and roles in different areas such as sales, accounting, supply chain management, process associate, manufacturing

associate and plant operation etc. In the Pilot Phase, 1.27 lakh Internship Opportunities have been offered by the companies from 25 Sectors.

SHORTAGE OF ITIs IN BODOLAND TERRITORIAL REGION

***183: SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

- (a) whether there is shortage of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other skill development training centers in Bodoland Territorial Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of the ITIs and other skill development training centers established in Bodoland Territorial Region during last three years; and
- (d) the details of the fund sanctioned and released during the last three years for the Bodoland Territorial Region?

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 skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling 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 Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) which is run through the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country including in the Bodoland

Territorial Region. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

At present, in the Bodoland Territorial Region, three ITIs and five PMKVY centers are functioning, while 136 establishments are engaged under NAPS and are offering apprenticeship training.

In the last three academic sessions, i.e., from 2021-2022 to 2023-2024, a total of 444 candidates have been trained in ITIs, 10,943 individuals have received skill training under the PMKVY scheme, and 1,549 apprentices have been engaged under NAPS in the Bodoland Territorial Region.

(c) The establishment and administration of ITIs is State/UT subject matter, and whenever a proposal is received from the States/UTs for the setting up of new ITIs, it is examined and decision is taken to grant affiliation as per the affiliation standards and norms.

In the last three years, i.e., from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24, no proposal has been received for the opening of an ITI in the Bodoland Territorial Region. During the same period, from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24, 101 new establishments have been registered under NAPS to provide apprenticeship training, and 137 PMKVY centers have been involved in imparting short-term training in the Bodoland Territorial Region.

MSDE is also implementing the Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) scheme with financial assistance from the World Bank. The scheme aims to enhance the quality and scale of short-term skill training

by strengthening institutions, improving market connectivity and promoting the inclusion of marginalised sections of society.

Under SANKALP scheme, initiatives for Entrepreneurship and Skill Development have been implemented, under which, 1,949 candidates have been trained in the Bodoland Territorial Region.

(d) The details of fund released for the Bodoland Territorial Region in the last three years, i.e., from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is as under:

- An amount of Rs. 17 crore has been released under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY for the Bodoland Territorial Region;
- An amount of Rs. 44.89 lakh has been released under NAPS for the Bodoland Territorial Region.

राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक द्वारा जनजातियों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

***184. श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:**

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए कोई योजना लागू कर रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, विशेषतः मुम्बई एवं संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित महाराष्ट्र, खंडवा जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली का

वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का विशेषतः मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा जिले, महाराष्ट्र के मुम्बई एवं संभाजीनगर तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा जनजातीय समुदायों को इससे क्या-क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुए; और
- (घ) देश के पिछड़े जनजातीय समुदायों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विशेषतः मुम्बई एवं संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) सहित महाराष्ट्र, खंडवा जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली सहित राज्य-वार एवं जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण):

(क) से (घ): नाबार्ड वर्ष 2003-04 से जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत जनजातीय विकास निधि (टीडीएफ) के माध्यम से परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण किया जाता है। इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य देश भर में आदिवासी परिवारों को स्थायी आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। टीडीएफ के अंतर्गत पहली परियोजना वर्ष 2005-06 में स्वीकृत की गई थी और तब से नाबार्ड द्वारा 1029 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं जिनके माध्यम से 5.77 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र को शामिल किया गया तथा 6.29 लाख परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं। इसके अलावा, पूरे भारत में जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से समग्र रूप से लगभग 2.9 करोड़ वृक्ष लगाए गए हैं।

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान टीडीएफ के तहत महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं सहित स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जिला -वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण में** दिया गया है। उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान दादरा और नागर हवेली में कोई परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है।

राज्यों में जनजातीय विकास निधि (टीडीएफ) के माध्यम से उपार्जित लाभ निम्नानुसार हैं:-

1. फल/वृक्षारोपण/हर्बल फसलों और वनीय पौधों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए बागबानी विकास।

2. कृषि संबद्ध कार्यकलाप जैसे रेशम उत्पादन, मधुमक्खी पालन, पशुपालन और सूक्ष्म उद्यम विकास। इन कार्यकलापों का उद्देश्य आय सृजन के अन्य स्रोतों का पता लगाना और आदिवासी परिवारों के लिए स्थायी आजीविका विकल्प आरंभ करना है।
3. मेढ़ों के किनारे वनीय प्रजातियों के वृक्षारोपण से लंबी अवधि में आवधिक आय सुनिश्चित होती है।
4. जल संसाधन विकास और मृदा संरक्षण परियोजना के अभिन्न अंग हैं, जिससे जलवायु-आघात-सह कृषि में सहायता प्राप्त होती है।
5. इस परियोजना में सहकारी समितियों और उत्पादक संगठनों के गठन के माध्यम से संस्था निर्माण पर जोर दिया गया है। कृषि उत्पाद के प्रसंस्करण और विपणन के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
6. इस परियोजना में विकास के लिए एक परिवार-आधारित दृष्टिकोण को अपनाया गया है, सफलता के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में स्थिरता पर जोर दिया गया है।
7. कठोर परिश्रम में कमी लाने, कृषि संबंधी और कृषेतर आय सृजन गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने तथा बचत एवं ऋण की आदतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्व-सहायता समूहों के गठन की सुविधा जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से महिलाओं के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान टीडीएफ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जिला -वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	खंड	स्वीकृत तारीख	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (लाख रुपए)	क्षेत्र (एकड़)	परिवारों की संख्या
वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में स्वीकृत टीडीएफ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा							
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नमय	टी सुन्दुपल्ली	14-09-2021	321.27	500	511
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	कृष्ण	रेड्डीगुडेम और ए कौंडुर	14-09-2021	297.37	500	514
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोहित	तेजू, वाकरो, सुनपुरा	12-01-2022	143.85	200	200

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	खंड	स्वीकृत तारीख	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (लाख रुपए)	क्षेत्र (एकड़)	परिवारों की संख्या
4	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	पश्चिम कामेंग	थिजिनो	15-03-2022	143.99	200	200
5	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नामसाई	लेकांग, पियोंग, चौखम	22-12-2021	144.00	200	200
6	असम	डिब्रूगढ़	बरबरुआ	21-03-2022	143.05	100	200
7	असम	कोकराझार	डेबिटोला	21-03-2022	143.77	80	200
8	बिहार	रोहतास	नौहट्टा	24-01-2022	233.80	300	350
9	बिहार	पश्चिमी चंपारण	रामनगर	24-01-2022	334.64	400	500
10	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	करतला	24-02-2022	298.82	500	500
11	छत्तीसगढ़	रायगढ़	तमनार	24-08-2021	280.71	450	500
12	गुजरात	तापी	डोलवन	02-02-2022	306.87	470	500
13	गुजरात	नर्मदा	सागबारा	13-11-2021	321.23	470	500
14	गुजरात	बनासकांठा	अमीरगढ़	15-12-2021	310.40	460	500
15	गुजरात	दाहोद	शिंगवड	15-12-2021	302.07	470	500
16	हिमाचल प्रदेश	चंबा	भरमौर	24-02-2022	144.65	153	200
17	हिमाचल प्रदेश	लाहुल और स्पीति	उदयपुर	05-12-2021	143.72	152	200
18	जम्मू और कश्मीर	कुपवाड़ा	रेडी चौकीबल	25-03-2022	151.20	143	210
19	झारखंड	खूंटी	मुरहू और खूंटी	10-03-2022	334.86	200	500
20	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	चुरचू और दारी	10-03-2022	333.82	200	500
21	झारखंड	गुमला	घाघरा	08-03-2022	334.86	450	500
22	झारखंड	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	पटमदा एवं बोरम	08-03-2022	334.61	237	500
23	झारखंड	रामगढ़	गोला	30-03-2022	334.51	400	500
24	झारखंड	लातेहार	महुआटांड	30-03-2022	368.41	500	550
25	कर्नाटक	कोप्पल	कोप्पल	07-03-2022	322.96	437	500
26	कर्नाटक	यादगीर	शाहपुर	07-03-2022	329.71	450	500
27	केरल	मलप्पुरम	नीलांबुर, कालिकावे	25-03-2022	268.61	0	375
28	केरल	पलक्कड	अट्टापडी	25-03-2022	234.51	250	326
29	मध्य प्रदेश	देवास	बागली	17-03-2022	334.48	450	500
30	मध्य प्रदेश	खंडवा	पुनासा	14-03-2022	133.86	190	200
31	मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	सिलवानी	17-03-2022	133.51	190	200
32	मध्य प्रदेश	मुरैना	पहाडगढ़	29-03-2022	334.97	450	500
33	मध्य प्रदेश	उमरिया	करकेली	14-03-2022	334.67	450	500
34	मध्य प्रदेश	सतना	उचेहरा	31-12-2021	321.34	455	500
35	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	रावेर	16-03-2022	312.15	450	500
36	मणिपुर	उखरुल	चिंगाई और उखरुल ब्लॉक	07-03-2022	129.96	200	200
37	मणिपुर	ताम्रंगलांग	तौसेम	29-11-2021	129.69	200	200
38	मेघालय	दक्षिण गारो हिल्स	चोकपोट	11-03-2022	143.99	200	200
39	मिजोरम	आइजोल	डारलॉन	13-01-2022	135.64	160	200
40	नागालैंड	फ़ेक	चिज़ामी-पफुत्सेरो	21-03-2022	143.35	200	200
41	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	कुचिंडा	25-02-2022	334.91	500	525

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	खंड	स्वीकृत तारीख	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (लाख रुपए)	क्षेत्र (एकड़)	परिवारों की संख्या
42	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	नंदपुर और बोइपरिगुडा	05-01-2022	334.91	0	500
43	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	राजगांगपुर और कुतरा	31-03-2022	322.14	420	500
44	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	ठाकुरमुंडा	07-12-2021	334.40	125	500
45	ओडिशा	गजपति	ठाकुरमुंडा	08-12-2021	334.40	250	500
46	ओडिशा	गजपति	गुम्मा एवं/आर.उदयगिरी	31-12-2021	334.93	500	500
47	राजस्थान	बांसवाड़ा	गागरतलाई	21-03-2022	303.56	500	500
48	राजस्थान	करौली	सपोटरा	31-03-2022	235.32	380	380
49	राजस्थान	उदयपुर	गोगुंदा	25-05-2021	295.06	500	500
50	सिक्किम	मंगन	कबि	07-03-2022	193.04	270	270
51	सिक्किम	ग्यालसिंग	ही-मार्टम	07-03-2022	108.00	150	150
52	तमिलनाडु	इरोड	अंथियूर	24-03-2022	265.27	330	396
53	तमिलनाडु	धर्मपुरी	पप्पीरेड्डीपट्टी	24-03-2022	234.17	270	350
54	तेलंगाना	वानापथी	वानापथी और पेदामंदाई	27-01-2022	311.91	450	500
55	तेलंगाना	संगारेड्डी	मोगुदमपल्ली	17-12-2021	150.51	0	250
56	उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर	राजगढ़ एवं मड़िहान	14-03-2022	333.76	450	500
57	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	दूधी और कोन	14-03-2022	334.48	450	500
58	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलरामपुर	गेसारी एवं पंचपेरवा	14-03-2022	333.14	450	500
59	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	नगवां	23-07-2021	298.99	450	500
60	उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर	हलिया	23-07-2021	299.12	450	500
61	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	दुखी	23-07-2021	299.57	450	500
62	उत्तराखंड	बागेश्वर	कपकोट	29-03-2022	137.50	128	205
63	पश्चिम बंगाल	बांकुड़ा	सिमलापाल	08-03-2022	334.43	500	500
64	पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम	मयूरेश्वर प्रथम, रामपुरहाट प्रथम	08-03-2022	200.71	0	300
65	नागालैंड	वोखा	वोजुरो-रालान	08-12-2021	140.37	200	200
	कुल				16,754.48	20,640	25,662
वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में स्वीकृत टीडीएफ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा							
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	काकीनाडा	कोटानंदुरु और रावथुलापुडी	27-02-2023	296.58	463	490
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	पलनाडु	नाकेरीकल्लु और राजुपालेम	27-02-2023	319.68	429	478
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोअर सियांग	नारी	20-03-2023	143.96	200	200
4	असम	माजुली	माजुली	31-01-2023	143.99	160	200
5	असम	कार्बी आंगलोंग	सैमेलैंग्सो	31-01-2023	359.64	455	500
6	असम	डिब्रूगढ़	खोवांग	31-01-2023	251.98	175	350
7	असम	गोलपाड़ा	कुशधोवा	31-01-2023	165.56	150	230
8	असम	कामरूप मैट्रोपालिटन	डिमोरिया	31-01-2023	359.66	355	500
9	बिहार	मुंगेर	हवेली खड़गपुर	15-03-2023	199.08	240	300
10	छत्तीसगढ़	जशपुर	जशपुर और मनोरा	21-10-2022	328.88	500	500
11	छत्तीसगढ़	रायगढ़	घरघोड़ा	15-12-2022	227.23	500	500
12	गुजरात	छोटा उदयपुर	बोडेली	18-01-2023	137.90	300	325

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	खंड	स्वीकृत तारीख	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (लाख रुपए)	क्षेत्र (एकड़)	परिवारों की संख्या
13	गुजरात	नर्मदा	डेडियापाड़ा	18-01-2023	150.30	300	320
14	गुजरात	दाहोद	धनपुर	27-03-2023	151.30	300	308
15	हिमाचल प्रदेश	किन्नौर	कल्प	21-02-2023	158.98	108	225
16	जम्मू और कश्मीर	उधमपुर	पंचैरी	13-03-2023	136.13	75	220
17	कर्नाटक	रायचूर	देवदुर्गा	20-03-2023	326.69	400	500
18	कर्नाटक	बेल्लारी	संदूर	21-03-2023	327.22	419	500
19	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	डोड्डाबल्लापुरा	21-03-2023	127.88	0	200
20	कर्नाटक	कोडागू	सोमवारपेट	21-03-2023	48.30	0	100
21	केरल	वायनाड	सुल्तान बाथेरी	30-03-2023	289.30	266	457
22	केरल	कासरगोड	परप्पा	30-03-2023	324.91	210	500
23	मध्य प्रदेश	धार	नालछा	11-11-2022	325.37	450	500
24	मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	नरवर	28-02-2023	133.18	180	200
25	मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	महू	28-02-2023	133.52	180	200
26	मध्य प्रदेश	अलीराजपुर	उदयगढ़	20-03-2023	334.26	475	500
27	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडोरी	बजाग	20-03-2023	167.26	115	250
28	मध्य प्रदेश	रतलाम	रतलाम	27-03-2023	167.46	230	250
29	महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	वरोरा	14-03-2023	332.95	450	500
30	महाराष्ट्र	गडचिरोली	इटापल्ली	14-03-2023	328.52	0	502
31	महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबार	नंदुरबार	31-03-2023	310.61	450	500
32	मणिपुर	छुरछंदपुर	सिंगनगाट	27-06-2022	143.29	200	200
33	मणिपुर	छुरछंदपुर	तुइबोंग और सैमुलामलान	10-08-2022	142.67	200	200
34	मणिपुर	कामजोंग	फुंग्यार और कासोम खुल्लन	31-03-2023	143.98	200	200
35	मेघालय	पूर्वी खासी हिल्स	मावरिंगकेनेंग	21-10-2022	143.98	200	200
36	मिजोरम	मामित	वेस्ट फेलेंग	25-01-2023	137.28	160	200
37	नागालैंड	मोकोकचुंग	तुली	22-03-2023	143.99	200	200
38	नागालैंड	मोकोकचुंग	चुचुयिमलांग और ओंगपंगकोंग उत्तर	22-03-2023	143.96	200	200
39	ओडिशा	बोलंगीर	गुडवेला	13-01-2023	334.98	300	500
40	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	दासपल्ला	02-03-2023	334.98	450	450
41	ओडिशा	झारसुगुडा	किरिमिरा	13-01-2023	335.00	352	500
42	ओडिशा	बौध (बौड़ा)	कांतामल	13-01-2023	334.72	420	500
43	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	कुसुमी	31-03-2023	334.96	500	500
44	ओडिशा	नुआपाड़ा	बोडेन	13-01-2023	334.93	500	500
45	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	जी.उदयगिरि	02-03-2023	334.90	500	500
46	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	कोटागढ़	02-03-2023	334.00	500	500
47	ओडिशा	केंदुझर	सहरपाड़ा	31-03-2023	334.68	500	500
48	राजस्थान	चित्तौड़गढ़	बड़ीसादड़ी	02-01-2023	191.06	150	200
49	राजस्थान	झालावाड़	झालरापाटन	03-01-2023	304.90	250	500
50	सिक्किम	ग्यालसिंग	सोपाखा	22-02-2023	92.15	128	128
51	सिक्किम	मंगन	लिंगथेम लिंगधेम, जोंगु	27-03-2023	101.52	141	141

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	खंड	स्वीकृत तारीख	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (लाख रुपए)	क्षेत्र (एकड़)	परिवारों की संख्या
52	तमिलनाडु	कन्याकुमारी	तिरुवत्तार और थोवलाई	29-03-2023	347.84	398	495
53	तमिलनाडु	थेनी	बोडिनायकन्नूर, पेरियाकुलम, अंडीपट्टी	02-03-2023	308.89	0	449
54	तेलंगाना	जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली	महामुथारम	23-03-2023	326.92	400	500
55	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम	मुलकलापल्ली	23-03-2023	325.82	450	500
56	त्रिपुरा	गोमती	किल्ला	31-03-2023	143.97	200	200
57	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	दुद्धी	24-02-2023	334.48	450	500
58	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखीमपुर खीरी	पलिया और निघासन	24-02-2023	334.96	450	500
59	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखीमपुर खीरी	पलिया	24-02-2023	334.71	0	500
60	उत्तर प्रदेश	बिजनौर	कोतवाली	24-02-2023	150.36	0	250
61	उत्तर प्रदेश	देवरिया	देसाई	24-02-2023	88.22	0	150
62	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलरामपुर	गैसारी	24-02-2023	150.41	0	250
63	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	चकराता	22-03-2023	143.99	150	200
64	उत्तराखंड	चमोली	जोशीमठ	22-03-2023	128.30	80	200
65	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	मनबाजार II	16-02-2023	334.12	500	500
66	पश्चिम बंगाल	दार्जिलिंग	कुर्सियांग	16-02-2023	178.78	202	252
	कुल				15,541.98	17,866	23,570
वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में स्वीकृत टीडीएफ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा							
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	कुरनूल	तुगली	12-03-2024	334.68	436	500
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	कृष्ण	नागयालंका और कोडुरु	12-03-2024	267.94	30	400
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लुरिसीताराम राजू (एएसआर)	कोय्युरु	28-03-2024	320.77	450	500
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	विजयनगरम	मेंटाडा	28-03-2024	199.99	269	300
5	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लुरिसीताराम राजू (एएसआर)	जीके विधि	28-03-2024	332.21	500	500
6	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लोअर सुबनसिरी	जीरो 2	24-05-2023	144.00	200	200
7	असम	बिश्ननाथ	साकोमाता	14-03-2024	179.17	200	200
8	असम	बिश्ननाथ	साकोमाता	14-03-2024	179.18	250	250
9	असम	चिरांग	सिडली	29-03-2024	217.89	179	200
10	असम	उदलगुड़ी	बेचिमारी	29-03-2024	161.92	200	200
11	असम	उदलगुड़ी	उदलगुड़ी	29-03-2024	202.52	230	253
12	असम	उदलगुड़ी	मजबत	29-03-2024	202.56	230	253
13	असम	बक्सा	बक्सा	14-03-2024	242.93	270	300
14	बिहार	अररिया	फोर्बेसजं	18-10-2023	40.06	100	100
15	छत्तीसगढ़	कांकेर	नरहरपुर	13-03-2024	199.99	300	300
16	गुजरात	छोटा उदयपुर	कावंत	23-02-2024	178.55	350	350
17	गुजरात	दाहोद	सिंगवाड	12-09-2023	188.89	350	350
18	गुजरात	सूरत	मांडवी	12-09-2023	73.75	170	200

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	खंड	स्वीकृत तारीख	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (लाख रुपए)	क्षेत्र (एकड़)	परिवारों की संख्या
19	हिमाचल प्रदेश	लाहुल और स्पीति	उदयपुर	23-02-2024	135.53	140	200
20	झारखंड	दुमका	जामा और दुमका	20-03-2024	200.91	300	350
21	झारखंड	सरायकेला खरसावां	कुचाई	20-03-2024	200.91	300	350
22	झारखंड	पलामू	चैनपुर एवं सदर (मेदिनीनगर)	26-10-2023	334.99	475	500
23	झारखंड	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	डुमुरिया	26-10-2023	334.99	315	500
24	झारखंड	धनबाद	टुंडी	26-10-2023	332.38	450	500
25	झारखंड	गुमला	बिशुनपुर	29-12-2023	200.91	300	350
26	कर्नाटक	उत्तर कन्नड़	अंकोला	21-03-2024	32.70	0	150
27	कर्नाटक	गडग	शिराहट्टी	21-03-2024	234.90	264	314
28	केरल	तिरुवनंतपुरम	पेरुमकदाविला	22-03-2024	375.00	654	500
29	केरल	कोल्लम	आंचल	22-03-2024	309.75	333	413
30	मध्य प्रदेश	अनुपपुर	जैतहरी	12-06-2024	374.99	225	500
31	मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी	ढीमरखेड़ा	11-06-2024	149.93	87	200
32	मध्य प्रदेश	खरगोन	भगवानपुरा	07-09-2023	234.22	160	350
33	मणिपुर	नोनी	खौपम	28-03-2024	142.12	200	200
34	मेघालय	री-भोई	उमलिंग ब्लॉक	29-02-2024	161.83	200	200
35	मिजोरम	ख्वाज़ावल	ख्वाज़ाल आरडी ब्लॉक	29-09-2023	136.59	160	190
36	नागालैंड	जुन्हेबोटो	अकुलुतो	05-03-2024	144.00	200	200
37	नागालैंड	फ़ेक	किक्क्रूमा और पफुत्सेरो	10-11-2023	143.97	200	200
38	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी	भवानीपटना	06-03-2024	331.11	500	500
39	ओडिशा	खोरधा	बानापुर	19-06-2024	137.31	200	200
40	ओडिशा	बारगढ़	गैसिलेट और पद्मपुर	20-06-2024	138.55	200	200
41	ओडिशा	कैदुझर	टलकोई	05-10-2023	134.00	200	200
42	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	काशीपुर	05-10-2023	134.00	200	200
43	राजस्थान	कोटा	खैराबाद	08-04-2024	224.16	250	300
44	सिक्किम	सोरेंग	सोरेंग	12-02-2024	129.50	180	180
45	तमिलनाडु	अरियालूर	टी.पालुर और जयनकोडम	15-03-2024	361.30	0	492
46	तमिलनाडु	नीलगिरी	गुडलूर	15-03-2024	276.91	0	342
47	तेलंगाना	नलगोंडा	पेड्डाअडसेरलापल्ली और नेरेडेगोमु	18-03-2024	363.45	400	500
48	तेलंगाना	नगरकुरनूल	अमराबाद और पदारा मंडल	18-03-2024	338.91	450	500
49	तेलंगाना	मुलुगु	वेंकटपुरम मंडल	28-04-2024	372.42	450	500
50	त्रिपुरा	धलाई	रश्याबाड़ी	11-03-2024	148.65	130	200
51	त्रिपुरा	गोमती	ककराबन	13-03-2024	142.50	100	200
52	त्रिपुरा	खोवाई	कल्याणपुर	07-06-2024	204.00	155	300
53	उत्तर प्रदेश	महाराजगंज	नौतनवा	19-01-2024	150.73	150	225
54	उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर	राजगढ़	15-03-2024	187.47	0	250
55	उत्तराखंड	हरिद्वार	बहादुराबाद	27-03-2024	136.39	10	200

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	खंड	स्वीकृत तारीख	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (लाख रुपए)	क्षेत्र (एकड़)	परिवारों की संख्या
56	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	चकराता	27-08-2024	156.01	180	200
57	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	गोलपोखर II	14-03-2024	236.08	0	350
58	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	अर्शा	14-03-2024	228.14	350	350
	कुल				12,379.21	13,782	17,912
वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में स्वीकृत टीडीएफ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा							
1	महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरोली	धनोरा	24-07-2024	374.99	0	500
2	महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरोली	धनोरा	24-07-2024	337.6	0	491
3	महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरोली	धनोरा	24-07-2024	328.07	0	475
	कुल				1,040.66	0	1,466

टिप्पणी: विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्ष तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मुम्बई, संभाजीनगर जिला तथा दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में किसी भी परियोजना को स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है।

SHARP DECLINE IN SMALL FARMERS' AGRICULTURE LOAN ACCOUNTS

*185. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

- whether the Government is aware that there is a sharp decline in the absolute number of Marginal and Small Farmers' agricultural loan accounts;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- whether the banks are giving preference only to develop areas in the disbursement of bank credit to the agriculture sector; and
- if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken to mitigate the regional inequality in credit flow to the agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):

(a) and (b): The number of accounts pertaining to Small and Marginal Farmers have consistently increased in the last three years, as indicated below:

Year	Number of Agricultural loan accounts of Small and Marginal Farmers (in crore)
2021-22	11.67
2022-23	12.38
2023-24	13.06

Source: Agriculture Credit data submitted by NABARD

(c) and (d): To mitigate the regional inequality in credit flow to the agricultural sector the Government has taken various steps which include:

1. The priority Sector Landing (PSL) guidelines prescribe that banks will provide 18% of their total loans to agriculture and allied sector. Further, within overall agricultural target, a sub target has been fixed for small and marginal farmers which at present is 10%. Further, PSL guidelines also prescribe an incentive framework for districts with comparatively lower flow of credit and a dis-incentive framework for districts with comparatively higher flow of priority sector credit which also include credit to agriculture and Small and Marginal farmers.
2. As part of Ground level Credit (GLC) target for agriculture, regional targets are provided to mitigate regional disparity in agriculture credit flow. 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.

3. As part of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, a Kisan Credit Card (KCC) saturation drive has been launched for farmers including PM Kisan beneficiaries, fisherman and dairy farmers. Further, with a view to cover maximum number of fishermen, animal husbandry and dairy farmers under KCC scheme, the Government has launched an exclusive weekly district level campaign starting from 15 November 2021 under the ongoing KCC saturation drive.
4. Various steps like technology upgradation etc. have been taken to strengthen Rural Financial Institutes (Rural Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) which are primarily operating in rural and backward areas of the country.
5. As part of RBI's Lead Bank Scheme, State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) prepares Annual Credit Plan (ACP) and presents macro perspective on the bank credit potential under the Priority Sector, rural Infrastructure, other support services, etc. and achievement under ACP are monitored at various fora viz. SLBC, Block Level Bankers' Committee (BLBC), District Consultative Committee (DCC) etc.
6. The Government through NABARD provides allocation under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund to support the rural infrastructure creation which creates credit absorption capacity in rural areas of the country.
7. A differentiated strategy for financial inclusion has been introduced for support from Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF), wherein more thrust is given to

backward districts that are constrained by various physical, economic and sociological characteristics. Financial Institutions are creating financial awareness in remote areas through Financial Literacy camps, customer outreach programs.

STREAMLINING OF COMPLIANCE PROCESS FOR COMPANIES

***186. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to streamline corporate compliance requirements in Odisha;
- (b) the impact of these steps on the ease of doing business and reduction in regulatory burden for companies in Odisha; and
- (c) the status of initiatives undertaken to digitize compliance processes for companies operating in Odisha and the progress achieved so far?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):**

- (a) to (c):- The Government of India has undertaken several steps to streamline corporate compliance requirements, promoting ease of doing business, reducing the regulatory burden and to digitize compliance process for companies which includes companies in Odisha. Key initiatives include:
- (i) Implementation of the MCA21 portal for filing eforms and accessing approvals, making compliance efficient and user-friendly.

- (ii) SPICe+ (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Companies Electronically) was introduced in 2016 for seamless company incorporation and registration processes. Linking MCA filings with other platforms to give services like Goods and Service Tax Identification Number (GSTIN), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) registration, and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) registration through SPICe+ to reduce repetitive data submissions and enhance inter-agency coordination.
- (iii) De-criminalization of technical and procedural violations under Companies Act, 2013 has been carried out in phased manner. Through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2019 and 2020, many compoundable offences under the Companies Act, 2013 were shifted to an in-house Adjudication Mechanism (IAM).
- (iv) Allowing companies to conduct Annual General Meetings (AGMs) and Extraordinary General Meetings (EGMs) through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM), especially post-pandemic.
- (v) Reduced Compliance for Startups, Small companies and One Person Companies such as:
 - Abridged annual return prescribed for small companies.
 - Zero fee is charged for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital up to Rs. 15 lakh or with up to 20 members for companies limited by guarantee.

- Small companies are entitled for lesser penalties as per section 446B of Companies Act, 2013.
- (vi) Setting up of the centralized centres for faster processing of forms and approval as follows:
- Central Registration Centre (CRC): Started in 2016, focuses on the incorporation of companies and registration of Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs). It ensures faster and more efficient approval of name reservations and incorporation forms.
 - Central Processing Centre (CPC): Started in 2024, handles the processing of 12 Non STP e-forms filed by companies under the Companies Act, 2013. It enables centralized processing of forms, ensuring compliance with statutory requirements.
 - Centre for Processing Accelerated Corporate Exit (C-PACE): Started in 2023, focuses on the disposal of applications for striking off of companies.

The above measures have reduced procedural delays, improved transparency, and lowered compliance costs, encouraging entrepreneurship and investment. Number of Companies incorporated in Odisha in the last 6 years is given below:

S.No	Financial Year	Total number of Companies Registered in Odisha
1	2019-20	27,233

2	2020-21	30,394
3	2021-22	33,634
4	2022-23	36,458
5	2023-24	39,687
6	2024-25 as of 30 th November, 2024	41,693

STATUS OF DRAFT DIGITAL COMPETITION BILL

187. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) the current status of the Draft Digital Competition Bill;
- (b) whether the Government has held any consultations under the Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy (PLCP) for the draft digital competition bill;
- (c) If so, the details of stakeholders who were consulted and if not, the reasons therefor;
- and
- (d) Whether the Government plans to release the draft Bill for future consultations and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):

(a) to (d) : Consultations on the Draft Digital Competition Bill (DCB) were conducted in consonance with the Pre- Legislative Consultation Policy (PLCP) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) as under: -

- During March 2023, closed-door consultations were held with entities and stakeholders likely to be impacted by the law during the formulation of the Draft DCB

including industry associations, domestic and foreign digital enterprises and think-tanks etc. List of stakeholders is placed at **Statement-I**.

- Stakeholder consultations were done from March 12- May 15, 2024 wherein the Report of the Committee on Digital Competition Law (CDCL) along with Draft DCB was placed on MCA website under the e-Consultation mode. More than 100 stakeholders submitted responses, ranging from legal professionals, industry associations, civil society organisations, and domestic and foreign digital enterprises providing digital services in India. List of stakeholders is placed at **Statement-II**.
- Stakeholder discussions were also organised by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity) between 18.06.2024 to 20.06.2024.

Suggestions/inputs/comments received from stakeholders are being examined.

STATEMENT-I

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

1. Amazon
2. Apple India Private Ltd.
3. Bundl Technologies Pvt Ltd.andSwiggy
4. Centre for the Digital future
5. Flipkart
6. Google
7. India Cellular and Electronics Association
8. Internet and Mobile Association of India
9. Meta (Facebook)
- 10.Oyo
- 11.Uber
12. USIBC
- 13.Zomato
- 14.All India Gaming Federation

- 15.Alliance of Digital India Foundation**
- 16.Artha Global**
- 17.Asia Travel Technology Industry Association**
- 18.AZB and Partners**
- 19.Confederation of All India Traders**
- 20.Digital News Publishers Association**
- 21.Esya Centre**
- 22.Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Associations of India**
- 23.Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations**
- 24. MakeMyTrip**
- 25.Newspaper Association of India**
- 26.National Restaurant Association of India**
- 27.NASSCOM**
- 28.Paytm**
- 29.Twitter.**

STATEMENT-II

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

S. NO.	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER
1.	Niti Aayog
2.	FIRST India
3.	CCAOI
4.	Swiggy
5.	American Bar Association
6.	E-Gaming Federation
7.	US-India Business Council (USIBC)
8.	India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA)
9.	Skyscanner
10.	ASSOCHAM
11.	US-India Strategic Partnership Forum (USISPF)
12.	Match Group
13.	Founders and Investors of the Indian Digital Startup Ecosystem
14.	Indian Governance and Policy Project (IGAP)

15.	Play Games24*7 Private Limited
16.	Nasscom
17.	Luthra and Luthra Law Offices India
18.	Tech Freedom
19.	All India Gaming Federation (AIGF)
20.	India Regulatory Practices Group LLP (IRPG)
21.	Meta Platforms Inc.
22.	Civis
23.	Shilpi Bhattacharya, Professor, Jindal Global Law School (JGLS)
24.	Centre for Competition Law and Economics (CCLE)
25.	Amazon India
26.	India MART
27.	Airtel
28.	ACCESS Now
29.	International Bar Association (IBA)
30.	Broadband India Forum (BIF)
31.	Indian Broadcasting and Digital Foundation (IBDF) and Indian Digital Media Industry Foundation (IDMIF)
32.	Coalition for App Fairness (CAF)
33.	OLA Electric
34.	The Dialogue
35.	Internet Freedom Foundation (IFF)
36.	International Center for Law and Economics
37.	Motion Picture Dist. Association (India) Private Limited (MPA)
38.	Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
39.	PRS Legislative Research
40.	EBC Publishing Private Limited and SCC Online
41.	MakeMyTrip India Private Limited
42.	Alliance of Digital India Foundation (ADIF)
43.	MAIT
44.	TATA Digital
45.	Progressive Policy Institute (PPI)

46.	PhonePe Private Limited
47.	Trilegal
48.	Netflix
49.	Zomato
50.	Google
51.	National Law Institute University, Bhopal
52.	National Restaurant Association of India (NRAI)
53.	India Tech.Org
54.	Induslaw
55.	Digital News Publishers Association(DNPA)
56.	Software Freedom Law Center (SFLC)
57.	Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)
58.	Hindustan Unilever Limited
59.	Koan Advisory Group
60.	ESYA Centre
61.	PROSUS
62.	CUTS international
63.	DeepStrat Pvt Ltd
64.	FICCI
65.	Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF)
66.	(ACT)The App Association
67.	Anupam Sanghi and Associates (ASA)
68.	Asia Internet Coalition (AIC)
69.	Asia Travel Technology Industry Association (ATTIA)
70.	Computer and Communications Industry Association (CCIA)
71.	Indian Music Industry (IMI)
72.	Microsoft
73.	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
74.	DMD Advocates
75.	All India Chartered Accountant Society (AICAS)
76.	Economists at Compass Lexicon (Justin Coombs, Kadambari Prasad, Neha Georgie) and FTI Consulting (Avinash Mehrotra, Jincy Francis)

77.	Centre for Internet and Society (CIS)
78.	Sidharth Chauhan, Associate Professor and Associate Dean, Jindal Global Law School, O.P. Jindal Global University
79.	BTG Advaya
80.	Rishab Bailey and IT for Change
81.	DSK Legal- Advocates and Solicitors
82.	Truecaller
83.	Dynamic Competition Initiative (DCI)
84.	Touchstone Partners
85.	Economic Laws Practice (ELP)
86.	Data Security Council of India (DSCI)
87.	Uber
88.	Nabin Jain
89.	Ruchika Gambhir(Researcher)
90.	Abhivardhan (Indic Pacific Legal Research)
91.	Rashmi Baranwal(Professional)
92.	Abhishek Murukate
93.	Vikas Kathuria(Researcher)
94.	Jayshree Chandra(Professional)
95.	Amey Kantak(Researcher)
96.	Iqra Jabeen Ansari(LTIM)
97.	Pankhudi Khandelwal (Dynamine Competition Initiative)
98.	Blaise Fernandes(Indian Music Industry)
99.	Jasleen Kaur(Professional)
100.	Murugavel Janakiraman (Matrimony.com)
101.	Ajay Kamath (Kamath Legal)
102.	Akanksha G(Researcher)
103.	Neil Bhutani (Dawesco LLP)
104.	Vivek Agarwal
105.	AMCHAM INDIA
106.	People Group/Shaadi.com and others

CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN KENDRAPARA, ODISHA***188. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to conserve the Bhitarkanika National Park and its unique ecosystem in Kendrapara in the State of Odisha, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government has allocated any funds for conservation projects in Kendrapara in the State of Odisha, particularly for mangrove conservation, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b) The important steps taken for conservation, protection and management of wild life in the Bhitarkanika National Park include:
- i. An area of 145 sq. kms which includes forest lands, rivers, creeks, estuary and backwaters has been declared as Bhitarkanika National Park in 1998 under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. As per the provisions of the Act,

- a. Hunting inside the National Park and altering its boundaries are punishable with imprisonment for a minimum term of three years and may extend to seven years and also with a fine not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees.
 - b. The boundaries of the National Park cannot be altered by the State Government without recommendation of the National Board for Wild Life.
 - c. Destruction, exploitation or removal of any Wild Life including forest produce from the National Park and diversion, stopping or enhancing the flow of water into or outside the National Park is not allowed, except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden with approval of the State Government upon recommendation of the National Board of Wild Life.
- ii. Bhitarkanika National Park has been declared as a Ramsar site in 2002.
 - iii. As informed by the State of Odisha, the detail of funds allocated under different schemes/projects from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitat including for mangrove conservation in Kendrapara, Odisha is as follows:

SI	Name of the Scheme/Project	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)

1	CSS-Development of Wildlife Habitats	512.13
2	CSS-Conservation and Management of Mangroves	487.87
3	Eco-system restoration and Mangrove Plantation along with livelihood activities under 'Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities (ECRICC) project'	1643.63

- iv. Further, the Government of India has launched the "Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes" (MISHTI) programme to restore and promote mangroves as unique, natural eco-system and for preserving and enhancing the sustainability of the coastal habitats in 2023. An amount of Rs. 70.27 lakhs has been released to the state of Odisha for undertaking activities under the programme in the 4 identified districts including Kendrapara.
- v. Wild Life Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligence about illegal wildlife trade in wild animals and animal articles and to achieve interstate and trans boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.

छत्तीसगढ़ में वायु प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण हेतु धनराशि

*189. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

- (क) महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ के दुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत दुर्ग नगर निगम और भिलाई नगर निगम के लिए उद्दिष्ट धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या यह राशि उक्त राज्य सरकार या स्थानीय सरकार को आवंटित की गई है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो जारी राशि का उपयोग किन-किन ऐसी मदों के अंतर्गत किया गया और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री

(श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव):

(क): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी) द्वारा जनवरी 2019 में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और शहर स्तरीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से 24 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के महानगरीय शहरों सहित 130 शहरों (मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले और दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों) की वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है। एनसीएपी में वर्ष 2025-26 तक पीएम₁₀ के स्तर में 40% तक की कमी लाना या राष्ट्रीय मानकों (60 माइक्रोग्राम/क्यूबिक मीटर) को पूरा करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

सभी शहरों द्वारा अपने-अपने शहरों में वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार उपायों को लागू करने के लिए शहर-विशिष्ट स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं। ये योजनाएँ मिट्टी और सड़क की धूल, वाहनीय उत्सर्जन, अपशिष्ट जलाना, निर्माण और विध्वंस गतिविधियाँ और औद्योगिक प्रदूषण जैसे वायु प्रदूषण के स्रोतों को लक्षित करती हैं। इसके अलावा, शहर कार्य योजनाओं (सीएपी) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे स्वच्छ भारत मिशन शहरी (एसबीएम-यू), अटल कायाकल्प और

शहरी रूपान्तरण मिशन (अमृत), स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम), किफायती परिवहन के लिए संधारणीय विकल्प (सतत), हाइब्रिड और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को तेजी से अपनाना और उनका विनिर्माण करना (फेम-II) और नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई) के साथ-साथ राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और नगर निगमों एवं शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों जैसी एजेंसियों से संसाधनों के अभिसरण के माध्यम से निधियां जुटाई जाती हैं।

130 शहरों के लिए 19,611 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। इसमें 15वें वित्त आयोग मिलियन प्लस सिटी चैलेंज फंड (एमपीसीसीएफ) के माध्यम से वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले 48 शहरों को आवंटित 16,539 करोड़ रुपये और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की प्रदूषण नियंत्रण स्कीम के माध्यम से वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए शेष 82 शहरों को आवंटित 3072 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं। ये वायु प्रदूषण उपशमन उपायों को लागू करने के लिए क्रिटिकल गैप फंडिंग हेतु कार्य-निष्पादन आधारित अनुदान हैं और संबंधित शहरों में वायु प्रदूषण कम करने के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के आधार पर 11,211.13 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

इस कार्यक्रम के तहत किए गए प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, 130 शहरों में से 97 शहरों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 के स्तरों की तुलना में वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में वार्षिक पीएम₁₀ सांद्रता के संदर्भ में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार हुआ है। 55 शहरों ने वर्ष 2017-18 के स्तरों की तुलना में वर्ष 2023-24 में पीएम₁₀ के स्तर में 20% और उससे अधिक की कमी हासिल की है। 18 शहरों ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में पीएम₁₀ (60 µg/m³) के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों (एनएएक्यूएस) को पूरा किया है। वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए कुछ प्रमुख उपाय ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में संलग्न हैं।

(ख) से (घ): स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी क्षेत्र (यूए) को 15^{वें} वित्त आयोग के मिलियन प्लस सिटी चैलेंज फंड (एमपीसीसीएफ) और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन

मंत्रालय की प्रदूषण नियंत्रण (सीपी) स्कीम के माध्यम से एनसीएपी के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 202 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है।

एमपीसीसीएफ के तहत निधियां व्यय विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को जारी की जाती हैं, ताकि इन्हें शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को आगे जारी किया जा सके। सीपी स्कीम के तहत निधियां पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा सीपीसीबी (केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी) को जारी की जाती हैं, जो इन्हें शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को आगे जारी करने के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण बोर्ड (राज्य नोडल एजेंसी) को जारी करता है।

आवंटित राशि में से दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी समूह में वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार उपायों को लागू करने के लिए वायु गुणवत्ता कार्य-निष्पादन के आधार पर भिलाई नगर निगम को वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 की अवधि के लिए 118.35 करोड़ रुपए जारी किए गए हैं। इसके बाद, दुर्ग नगर निगम सहित 7 शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को निधियां वितरित की गई हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी समूह को निधि के आवंटन करने, जारी करने और इनका उपयोग किए जाने का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में संलग्न है। दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी समूह द्वारा विभिन्न मदों के अंतर्गत उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम:

- i. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत 80 से अधिक उद्योगों के लिए उत्सर्जन मानक अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- ii. हाल ही में अधिसूचित/संशोधित उत्सर्जन मानक:
 - क. तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र
 - ख. डीजल/पेट्रोल/सीएनजी जनरेटर सेट
 - ग. औद्योगिक बॉयलर;
 - घ. चूना भट्टियाँ

- ड. ईंट भट्टियाँ और ज़िग-ज़ैग तकनीक में रूपांतरण
- च. कैल्सीनेटेड पेटकोक उद्योग
- छ. हॉट मिक्स प्लांट
- iii. दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2020 से भारत स्टेज-VI (बीएस-VI) उत्सर्जन मानदंड लागू होंगे।
- iv. सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा वाहन स्क्रेपिंग नीति, पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा केन्द्रों और स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशनों के लिए नियम।
- v. ठोस अपशिष्ट, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट, खतरनाक अपशिष्ट, ई-अपशिष्ट, बैटरी अपशिष्ट, जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट, तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र द्वारा राख के 100% उपयोग के लिए अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम।
- vi. प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग, ई-अपशिष्ट, बैटरी अपशिष्ट, बेकार टायर और प्रयुक्त तेल जैसी अपशिष्ट श्रेणियों के लिए बाजार आधारित विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) विनियम पुरस्थापित किए गए।
- vii. कचरा फैलाने की ज्यादा संभावना वाले और कम उपयोगिता वाले अभिज्ञात किए गए 12 एकल-उपयोग प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं (एसयूपी) को दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2022 से प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया।
- viii. एनसीआर और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में कोयले (पेल्लेट्स/ब्रिकेट्स) के साथ-साथ न्यूनतम 5% फसल अवशेषों का उपयोग करने का आदेश।
- ix. व्यापक पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण सूचकांक (सीईपीआई) के आधार पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को गंभीर और अत्यधिक प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों (सीपीए/एसपीए) के रूप में वर्गीकृत करना।

विवरण -II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी समूह को जारी की गई और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जारी की गई निधि (करोड़ रुपए में)	

	शहरी स्थानीय निकाय का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20	वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	कुल योग	उपयोग की गई निधि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	भिलाई नगर निगम	6.00	22.40	14.37	11.63	54.40	34.26
2	दुर्ग नगर निगम	-	12.69	8.14	6.59	27.42	17.73
3	रिसाली नगर निगम	-	6.41	4.12	3.33	13.87	10.27
4	भिलाई चरोदा नगर निगम	-	5.44	3.49	2.83	11.77	7.60
5	कुम्हारी नगर परिषद	-	2.44	1.57	1.27	5.29	2.60
6	जामुल नगर परिषद	-	2.16	1.39	1.12	4.68	2.00
7	उतई नगर पंचायत	-	0.42	0.27	0.22	0.92	0.49
कुल		6.00	52.00	33.35	27.00	118.3 5	74.95 (63.3%)

*नोट- दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी समूह को वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान निधि जारी नहीं की गई

पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी समूह को आवंटित निधि (वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक)

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22		वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23		वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24		कुल आवंटन	कुल जारी की गई
आवंटित	जारी की गई	आवंटित	जारी की गई	आवंटित	जारी की गई		
26.00	33.35*	27.00	27.00	29.00	-	82.00	60.35

* वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में वित्तीय-प्रोत्साहन के रूप में 7.35 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त निधि जारी की गई है

विवरण -III

दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी समूह द्वारा उपयोग की गई निधि का विवरण

क्र.सं.	वायु प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए कदम	राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)	प्रतिशत योगदान (%)
1	सड़क धूल प्रबंधन	71.25	94.57
2	क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम	3.15	4.18

3	बायोमास जलाने पर नियंत्रण	0.33	0.44
4	जन संपर्क गतिविधियाँ	0.03	0.04
कुल		75.34	

महाराष्ट्र के गोंदिया-भंडारा जिलों में नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय

*190. डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गोंदिया-भंडारा जिलों में केंद्रीय विद्यालयों और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों की मौजूदा संख्या वहां ऐसे विद्यालयों की बढ़ती मांग को देखते हुए पर्याप्त है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विशेषतः गोंदिया-भंडारा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र में अधिक संख्या में केंद्रीय विद्यालय और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विशेषतः गोंदिया-भंडारा जिलों सहित महाराष्ट्र में खोले गए केंद्रीय विद्यालयों और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री

(श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (ग): नए केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवि) का खोला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केंद्रीय विद्यालय 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। नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा इस प्रतिबद्धता के साथ प्रायोजित किए जा सकते

हैं कि वे मानदंडों के अनुसार नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराएं। ये प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अधीन हैं। केंद्रीय विद्यालय जिला/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के आधार पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं। केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविस) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्तमान में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 59 केंद्रीय विद्यालय कार्यात्मक हैं, जिनमें भंडारा जिले में स्थित 01 केंद्रीय विद्यालय, नामतः आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री, भंडारा भी शामिल है।

नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। 100% शहरी आबादी वाले 6 जिलों को छोड़कर, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी जिलों (31.05.2014 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार) जिन्होंने योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया है, को योजना के तहत शामिल किया गया है। नए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों का खोला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। नए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय खोलना संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है कि वे स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित उपयुक्त भूमि निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराएं तथा स्थायी भवन बनने तक विद्यालय के संचालन हेतु आवश्यक अस्थायी भवन निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराएं। नए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय की संस्वीकृति और उसे खोलना मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है।

नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, दिनांक 31.05.2014 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 33 जिलों (दो जिलों अर्थात् मुंबई शहर और मुंबई उपनगरीय को छोड़कर, जहां 100% शहरी आबादी है) जिनमें गोंदिया और भंडारा जिले शामिल हैं, को नवोदय विद्यालय योजना के तहत पहले ही शामिल किया जा चुका है और कुल 34 जनवि {(नंदुरबार जिले (एसटी बाहुल) में एक अतिरिक्त जनवि सहित 33 जिलों में)} स्थापित किए गए हैं।

केविस और नविस से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कोई नया केवि और जनवि स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संबंधी ढांचा

***191. श्री भरतसिंहजी शंकरजी डाभी:**

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या:

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संबंधी एक सुदृढ़ ढांचा स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) वित्तीय सेवाप्रदाताओं के लिए दिवाला और परिसमापन प्रक्रिया को कारगर बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) देश में दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता के अधिनियमन के उपरांत प्राप्त परिणाम और उपलब्धियां क्या हैं; और

(घ) भारत में तथा अन्य देशों में दिवालियापन संबंधी ढांचों एवं कंपनियों को स्वेच्छा से शोधन अक्षमता और बंद करने हेतु आवेदन फाइल करने के लिए अनुज्ञात समय में अंतर का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण):

(क): दिवाला समाधान की प्रक्रिया को मजबूत करने और दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016 (आईबीसी) के प्रावधानों के उचित कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने आईबीसी में छह संशोधन किए हैं और भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड ने आईबीसी की स्थापना के बाद से विनियमों में 100 से अधिक संशोधन किए हैं।

(ख): आईबीसी, वित्तीय सेवा प्रदाताओं (एफएसपी) को छोड़कर, कारपोरेट व्यक्तियों के पुनर्गठन, दिवाला समाधान और परिसमापन के लिए एक समेकित ढांचा प्रदान करता है। तथापि, आईबीसी की धारा 227 केंद्रीय सरकार को दिवाला और परिसमापन कार्यवाही के उद्देश्य से एफएसपी और एफएसपी की श्रेणियों को अधिसूचित करने में सक्षम बनाती है। तदनुसार, 18 नवंबर 2019 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से, केंद्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के परामर्श से यह अधिसूचित किया कि

अंतिम लेखापरीक्षित बैलेंस शीट के अनुसार 500 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक की परिसंपत्ति वाली गैर-बैंकिंग वित्त कंपनियों (जिसमें आवास वित्त कंपनियां शामिल हैं) की दिवाला समाधान और परिसमापन कार्यवाहियों को दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता (वित्तीय सेवा प्रदाता की दिवाला और परिसमापन कार्यवाही और न्यायनिर्णय प्राधिकरण के लिए आवेदन) नियम, 2019 के साथ पठित संहिता के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

(ग): आईबीसी के तहत करपोरेट दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया (सीआईआरपी) के तहत कुल 1068 मामलों का समाधान किया गया है, जिससे आईबीसी की स्थापना से सितंबर, 2024 तक लेनदारों को लगभग 3.55 लाख करोड़ रुपये की वसूली हुई है।

(घ): आईबीसी और उसके तहत बनाए गए विनियमों के तहत, करपोरेट दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया की समय सीमा 180 दिन है जिसे न्यायनिर्णायक प्राधिकरण (एए) द्वारा 90 दिनों की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है। परिसमापन और स्वैच्छिक परिसमापन प्रक्रिया के लिए मॉडल समय-सीमा क्रमशः एक वर्ष और 270 दिन है। अन्य देशों के साथ समय-सीमा की तुलना के संबंध में, ऐसे कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निधि के आवंटन में पारदर्शिता

***192. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:**

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कंपनियों द्वारा कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निधि के आवंटन में पारदर्शिता नहीं बरती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य में पारदर्शिता और सटीकता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं या उठाए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या कंपनियों के द्वारा कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निधि के आवंटन में भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार देखा जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने की संभावना है;

(ड.) क्या सरकार का कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निधि संबंधी कार्यकलापों की निगरानी के लिए कोई तंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण):

(क) और (ख): सीएसआर ढांचे के तहत निधि 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 मूल्य वाली या 1000 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का टर्नओवर करने वाली या 5 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का लाभ कमाने वाली प्रत्येक कंपनी को, कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति के अनुसार सीएसआर के प्रति पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में किए गए कंपनी के औसत शुद्ध लाभ का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत सीएसआर पर व्यय करना अनिवार्य है।

अधिनियम के तहत, प्रत्येक सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनी को एक सीएसआर समिति का गठन करना होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, धारा 135 (9) में प्रावधान है कि 50 लाख रुपये से कम सीएसआर दायित्व वाली कंपनियों को सीएसआर समिति गठित करने से छूट दी गई है। समिति सीएसआर नीति तैयार करेगी और उसकी सिफारिश करेगी और कंपनी का बोर्ड इसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाता है, उन पर निर्णय लेता है, उन्हें निष्पादित करता है और उनकी निगरानी करता है। कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 135 (3) और (4), सीएसआर समिति और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में सूचीबद्ध मदों के लिए अपने कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) निधियों के वितरण के संबंध में निर्णय लेने का अधिकार देती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, जिन कंपनियों की अपनी वेबसाइटें हैं, उन्हें अपनी वेबसाइट पर सीएसआर समिति की संरचना, सीएसआर नीति और बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित सीएसआर परियोजनाओं जैसे प्रकटीकरण करना अपेक्षित है। इस प्रकार, सीएसआर ढांचा कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर खर्च करने में पर्याप्त पारदर्शिता प्रदान करता है।

कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी बोर्ड रिपोर्ट में कंपनी द्वारा कार्यान्वित सीएसआर नीति का प्रकटन करना अपेक्षित है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को स्वयं को संतुष्ट करना होता है कि इस प्रकार संवितरित निधियों का उपयोग इसके द्वारा अनुमोदित उद्देश्यों के लिए और तरीके से किया गया है, और मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी या वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति इस आशय को प्रमाणित करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, चालू परियोजना के मामले में, कंपनी का बोर्ड अनुमोदित समय-सीमा और वर्ष-वार आबंटन के संदर्भ में परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करेगा और समग्र अनुमेय समयावधि के भीतर परियोजना के सुचारू कार्यान्वयन के लिए संशोधन, यदि कोई हो, करने के लिए सक्षम होगा। सीएसआर कार्यकलापों, प्रभाव आकलन आदि का विवरण कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में रिपोर्ट किया जाना अपेक्षित है, जिसमें सीएसआर पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना शामिल है जो कंपनी की बोर्ड रिपोर्ट का हिस्सा है। सीएसआर ढांचा प्रकटन आधारित है और सीएसआर कार्यकलापों पर व्यय की कंपनी के सांविधिक लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षा की जानी अपेक्षित है। मंत्रालय ने वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से लागू कंपनी (लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट) आदेश, 2020, ("सीएआरओ, 2020") को अधिसूचित किया है, जिसमें लेखापरीक्षकों को किसी भी अव्ययित सीएसआर राशि का विवरण देना अपेक्षित है। सरकार ऐसा कोई निदेश जारी नहीं करती है कि कंपनी किस कार्यकलाप या क्षेत्र पर खर्च करेगी।

इस प्रकार, अनिवार्य प्रकटीकरण, सीएसआर समिति और बोर्ड की जवाबदेही, कंपनी के लेखाओं की सांविधिक लेखापरीक्षा के प्रावधान आदि जैसे मौजूदा कानूनी प्रावधान के साथ-साथ, कारपोरेट गवर्नेंस ढांचा, कंपनियों द्वारा कार्यान्वित सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की पारदर्शिता और परिशुद्धता के लिए पर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है।

(ग) और (घ): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 135 (3) और (4), सीएसआर समिति और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में सूचीबद्ध मदों के लिए अपने कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) निधियों के वितरण के संबंध में निर्णय लेने का अधिकार देती है। कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के नियम 4 में निर्धारित किया गया है कि कंपनी के बोर्ड को उक्त नियम में अपनी सीएसआर कार्यकलापों को स्वयं द्वारा या कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से निर्धारित करने का अधिकार है। चूंकि कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व कार्यकलाप का प्रारंभ, प्रबंधन और निगरानी किसी कारपोरेट द्वारा की जाती है, इसलिए सरकार किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र अथवा कार्यकलाप में व्यय करने के संबंध में कंपनियों को विशिष्ट निदेश जारी नहीं करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जब कभी सीएसआर प्रावधानों के किसी उल्लंघन की सूचना प्राप्त होती है, तो रिकार्डों की विधिवत जांच कर और कानून की सम्यक प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, अनुपालन न करने वाली ऐसी कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है।

(ङ) और (च): सीएसआर कानूनी ढांचे के तहत, धारा 135 (1) के तहत उल्लिखित प्रत्येक सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनी सीएसआर के प्रावधानों का पालन करने के लिए बाध्य है। फिलहाल, किसी नए तंत्र के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE PORTAL

***193. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

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

- (a) whether the National Career Service (NCS) Portal provides information on Skill Development Programmes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the NCS Portal offers guidance on career planning; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

To enhance the employability, digital and career skills of jobseekers and empower and equip youth with an array of essential employable skills, NCS Portal inter-alia offers online employability enhancement programmes, digital skill enhancement programmes and self-paced career skill programmes.

NCS portal is integrated with Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) that is specially designed and developed to skill, reskill and upskill individuals through an online training platform for jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. The integration of NCS Portal with SIDH has paved the way for the skilled jobseekers (employed/unemployed) on SIDH to avail the benefits of NCS Portal and the jobseekers (employed/unemployed) to avail the skilling services offered by SIDH.

Further, there is a module on NCS Portal which facilitates the approved career counsellors to provide career counselling and guidance services. As on 15.11.2024 around 1150 career counselors have been onboarded on NCS Portal. Information on more than 3600 job roles across 52 sectors like Agriculture, IT-ITes,

Tourism and Hospitality etc. have also been made available on the portal at www.ncs.gov.in.

CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

***194. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the importance of offering crucial skills, knowledge and networking opportunities in addressing the challenges faced by women in entrepreneurship;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the schemes launched by the Government for the empowerment of women entrepreneurs along with the total number of women targetted to be empowered under the scheme in the country including Jharkhand State; and
- (d) the efforts taken by the Government to collaborate with Private and Public Sector to empower women entrepreneurs?

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 Government of India recognizes the importance of offering crucial skills, knowledge and networking opportunities to women entrepreneurs to address the challenges faced by them in overcoming societal, economic and structural barriers, lack of access to business opportunities and training. The Government has taken up various initiatives to address the challenges faced by women in entrepreneurship through training, advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship network. These initiatives include interventions to build entrepreneurial mindsets and capabilities among women, support the growth of women-led enterprises, and provide mentoring and handholding support for women entrepreneurship development.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship development amongst women, through its autonomous organizations, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE).

(c) The details of the major initiatives undertaken by this Ministry for the promotion of entrepreneurship among women across the country including the State of Jharkhand is placed at **Statement-I**. In addition to these, various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India have also taken several initiatives to promote women entrepreneurship in the country including the State of Jharkhand. The details of some of the key initiatives are placed at **Statement-II**.

(d) MSDE has collaborated with private and public sector to empower women entrepreneurship through incubation support, network of mentors, industry

connect, credit and market linkages. NIESBUD has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Meta to support the Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem. The aim of the MoU is to provide aspiring and current small business owners, including women with the necessary tools, knowledge, and resources to thrive in today's dynamic market environment. The partnership will help in training budding and existing entrepreneurs in digital marketing skills by Meta platforms like Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram in seven regional languages.

NIESBUD, in collaboration with Hindustan Unilever Limited, is organizing Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAPs) with the goal of promoting entrepreneurship as a viable livelihood option among unemployed youths, school dropouts, and students, including women. The project is sponsored by Hindustan Unilever Limited under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative. The project aims to encourage self-employment and foster entrepreneurship across India.

IIE has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur and Gauhati University for establishment of Livelihood Business Incubation Centers under the 'A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)' scheme sponsored by Ministry of MSME. Further, IIE has also signed an MoU with Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati to strengthen the skilling ecosystem and entrepreneurship development, including women entrepreneurship in the North East Region.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the major initiatives undertaken by this Ministry for the promotion of entrepreneurship among women across the country including the State of Jharkhand

1. Strengthening Entrepreneurial Climate through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring, and Handholding under SANKALP Scheme–

MSDE through NIESBUD and IIE is implementing a project for strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem of different marginalized sections of the society and women with the support of the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Programme of MSDE. The project aims at creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among the various target groups through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding. The Institutes have imparted training to 62101 individuals under the project from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25, including 45262 women. In the state of Jharkhand, 4,617 individuals have been trained, of which 3,349 are women.

2. Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMaha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN)

Project - MSDE through its autonomous institute - NIESBUD and IIE is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyaan (PM-JANMAN) – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The project is being implemented with support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 18 States across the country under which a total of 500 VDVKS are to be set up. Training has been imparted to a total of 38396

trainees under the project since its inception in November 2023, of which 32591 are women. In the state of Jharkhand, 2,671 trainees have been trained under the project, of which 2,474 are women.

3. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)

Project Under the Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project of MSDE, NIESBUD and IIE have conducted awareness and sensitization programmes at National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). These activities were followed by the selection of prospective entrepreneurs to undergo the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP). The Institutes have successfully conducted EDP training for the target groups and is providing mentoring and handholding support to help trainees establish their enterprises. The Institute has imparted training to a total of 101934 trainees under the project in the FY 2023-24 to FY 2024-25, of which 29343 are women. In the state of Jharkhand, 4,623 trainees have been trained under the project, of which 512 are women.

4. Rashtriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi

Beneficiaries - NIESBUD and IIE have implemented Rashtriya Udyamita VikasPariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi Beneficiaries with support of MSDE. The project includes one week of classroom program and 21 weeks of mentoring and hand-holding support. The Institutes have provided training to a total of 1744 trainees under the project in FY 2023 - 24, including 1205 women.

5. Establish, Develop and Manage EDC and Incubation Centers (IC) in

North East Region's Educational Institutions - Under this Project, IIE is

establishing, developing and managing Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) and Incubation Centers (ICs) in North East Region's Educational Institutions. The key features of the Project include establishing, developing and managing 30 EDCs and four ICs in eight states of NER, identifying and training 600 mentors from 30 target districts, identifying and training 3600 youth from 30 target districts, incubating 100 business ideas in four ICs, supporting 900 business ideas in 30 EDCs through convergence and Seed fund for top 50 incubates in four ICs. IIE has imparted training to a total of 1909 trainees under the project since F.Y. 2023-24, out of which 1889 are women.

STATEMENT-II

Details of some of the key initiatives to promote women entrepreneurship in the country including the State of Jharkhand

1. **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry** - The Government with intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and encouraging investments launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016. As on 31st October 2024, a total of 1,52,139 entities have been recognised as startups, of which, 73,151 startups have at least one-woman director. In the State of Jharkhand, during 2019-2023, 490 entities have been recognised as startups having at least one-woman director.

The details of some other programs undertaken by the Government to promote women entrepreneurship are as under:

- i. To promote flow of both equity and debt to women led startups, 10% of the fund in the Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme operated by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is reserved for women-led startups.
- ii. Women Capacity Development Programme (WING) is a unique Capacity Development Program for women-led startups, to identify and support both aspiring and established women entrepreneurs in their startup journeys. The workshops are open to variety of business sectors including Tech, Construction, Product, Machine, Food, Agriculture, Education, etc. The workshops serve as a platform for emerging women entrepreneurs and other stakeholders to discuss the key challenges facing women entrepreneurs.
- iii. A Virtual Incubation Program for Women Entrepreneurs was conducted in collaboration with Zone Startups to support women-led tech startups with pro-bono acceleration support.
- iv. Startup India Hub: A webpage dedicated to women entrepreneurs has been designed on the Startup India portal. The page includes various policy measures for women entrepreneurs by both Central and State Governments.
- v. ASCEND Startup Workshop Series and Women for Startups Workshops: The Government organized a series of startup workshops - ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive), for the entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and students from North-Eastern Region. In addition, the workshops are conducted with a specific focus on women entrepreneurs across the North-Eastern states.

- vi. Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP): The Government launched WEP in 2018 as an aggregator platform with the aim to overcome information asymmetry in the women entrepreneurial ecosystem. By showcasing all existing initiatives and providing domain knowledge it works towards empowering both prospective and present women entrepreneurs.
- vii. SuperStree Podcast: With a vision to inspire a greater number of women across all regions in India to become entrepreneurs, the SuperStree video podcast series has been launched on women in the Indian Startup Ecosystem. The podcast spreads awareness related to innovations from women and to further strengthen women entrepreneurship in the country.
- viii. The States' Startup Ranking on support to startup ecosystems is primarily an exercise to identify good practices across all the Indian states. The evaluation includes a specific provision to gauge the formulation and implementation of policies and special incentives to promote women-led startups in each state.
- ix. To identify the depth, quality and spread of innovation, inclusivity and diversity, and entrepreneurship in the country, the Government instituted the National Startup Awards (NSA). NSA recognizes and promotes startups across 20 sectors and special categories. All four editions of the NSA (2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023) have featured a special category and award for women-led startups.

2. **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)** – Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (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.

PMEGP being a Central Sector Scheme assists General Category beneficiaries with Margin Money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Minorities, Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, Transgenders, beneficiaries belonging to Northeastern Region, Hill and Border areas, and Aspirational Districts, the Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 50 lakhs in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakhs in the service sector.

Also, own contribution of beneficiaries under Special Category including women is 5% and 10% for General Category beneficiaries. Since 2018-19, existing PMEGP /MUDRA enterprises are also supported based on past good performances with second loan for upgradation and expansion. Under second Loan, maximum project cost admissible for Margin Money (MM) subsidy under Manufacturing sector is Rs. 1.00 crore and for Service sector is Rs. 25 Lakhs. Eligible subsidy on 2nd loan for all categories is 15% of project cost (20% for NER and Hill States).

Under PMEGP, there is no specific target set for women entrepreneurs. However, women are considered under special categories under the scheme and are eligible for higher Margin Money subsidy and lower personal contribution.

3. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) - MoRD is implementing two welfare schemes in the field of skill development for rural poor youth for their gainful employment with a view to eradicate poverty in the country under the umbrella scheme of DeendayalAntyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). A brief on the Scheme is as under:

DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): DDU-GKY is a placement linked skill development program for rural poor youth in the age group of 15-35 years, thus providing them wage employment. DDU-GKY guidelines provide for earmarking 50% of the funds for SCs and STs and 15% for minorities. Further, one third beneficiaries of the respective categories including general category covered under the scheme should be women.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs): RSETI is a Bank lead-MoRD funded training institution established by the Sponsor Banks in their Districts, to provide training for Skill and Entrepreneurship. MoRD extends financial support for the construction of RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the rural poor candidates. Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years can undergo training at RSETI. Some of the trained candidates may also seek regular salaried jobs/ wage employment. Under RSETI scheme, women entrepreneurs are being taught various entrepreneurial skills for setting up their ventures/ activities which will make them confident to start the venture. They can

select the activity of their choice and undergo training and attain skill in that field and start the venture. The women get hand holding support for two years and are also provided assistance in settlement and getting credit facilities from the banks. Under RSETI from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (till 31.10.2024), 29,98,889 number of women candidates have been trained out of which 1,43,308 are in the State of Jharkhand.

4. **Department of Financial Service (DFS)** - Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched on 08.04.2015 to extend collateral free credit up to Rs 20 lakh by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), i.e., Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan under the Scheme for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors including activities allied to agriculture across four loan categories, viz. Shishu (loans uptoRs. 50,000/-), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000/- and uptoRs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5 lakh and uptoRs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs. 10 lakh and uptoRs. 20 lakh for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category w.e.f. 24.10.2024). As on 01.11.2024, a total of 50.31 crore loans amounting to Rs.31.28 lakh crore has been extended under PMMY, since inception of the Scheme out of which a total of 34.01crore (68%) loans have been sanctioned to Women Entrepreneurs.

Stand-Up India (SUI) Scheme launched on 05.04.2016 has been extended upto the year 2025. The objective of the Scheme is to facilitate loans from

Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one Women borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector including activities allied to agriculture. The Stand Up India scheme has facilitated over 2.51 lakh loans to SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs across the country and a total of 2.10 lakh (84%) loans have been sanctioned to Women Entrepreneurs since inception of the Scheme as on 31.10.2024.

5. **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)** - The DeendayalAntyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) has the objective of reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, in order to improve their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the urban poor including women.

Employment through Skills Training and Placement (ESTandP): This component intends to provide training to the urban poor as per the skill demand from the market, so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment. Skill training will be linked to accreditation and certification and preferably be undertaken on a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode.

Self-Employment Programme (SEP): This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.

The percentage of women beneficiaries under ESTandP and SEP shall not be less than 30 percent. Interest Subsidy over and above 7 percent rate of Private interest will be applicable to all SHGs accessing bank loan. An additional 3 percent interest subvention will be provided to all women SHGs who repay their loan in time in all the cities.

Under Day-NULM (since inception till 20.11.2024), 8,93,773 number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) women members were disbursed loans under the bank linked programme across the Country out of which 17,549 are in State of Jharkhand.

AIR POLLUTION IN DELHI

***195. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the alarming levels of air pollution in Delhi and its adverse impact on public health, particularly during the winter months;
 - (b) whether the Delhi Government has adequately utilized funds and resources provided by the Central Government for pollution control measures and if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) if not, the reasons for underutilization of fund and whether any accountability measures have been initiated and if so, the details thereof;
- and

(d) whether lack of effective and sustainable policies by the said Government has contributed to the worsening air quality, if so, the corrective measures taken by the Central Government in this regard?

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

(a): Air pollution in Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR) is a collective result of multiple factors including high level of anthropogenic activities in the high-density populated areas in NCR, arising from various sectors viz. Vehicular Pollution, Industrial Pollution, Dust from Construction and Demolition Project activities, Road and Open Areas Dust, Biomass Burning, Municipal Solid Waste burning, Fires in Landfills, air pollution from dispersed sources, etc. During post-monsoon and winter months, lower temperature, lower mixing heights, inversion conditions and stagnant winds lead to trapping of the pollutants resulting in high pollution in the region. This is further aggravated due to the emissions from episodic events like stubble burning, firecrackers, etc.

Air pollution is one of the many factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health is affected by cumulative impact of a number of factors, which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals apart from the environment.

(b) and (c): Status of funds released by Central Government to Municipal Corporation of Delhi through Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) under

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and its utilization status as on 19.11.2024, is as follow:

Fund Released (in Cr.)					Total Fund Utilised (in Cr.)				
FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	Total	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	Total
11.25	22.50	8.94	-	42.69	-	7.55	5.05	0.96	13.56

Performance based grants are being released to 130 NACs since FY 2021-22. Parameters for release of funds to 42 Million Plus Cities (MPCs) has been defined in *Operational Guidelines for Implementation of recommendations on Urban local Body grants (Ambient Air Quality Component) contained in Chapter-7 of XV-FC Final report* issued by Department of Expenditure and parameters for release of funds to 82 MPCs has been defined in *Guidelines for Release and Utilization of Funds under NCAP* issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of India (MoEFandCC). Further, quantum of funds to be released depend upon the performance of the city based on the quantification of air quality improvement. Based on the performance assessment, scores of the cities are being evaluated annually by CPCB and funds are not being released to the cities scoring below 40, as per the above mentioned guidelines.

(d) : With a view to abate and control air pollution in Delhi NCR, the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas, constituted in 2021, adopting an air-shed like approach has devised a comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution in NCR. It has prepared sector specific action points

quantifying targets along with timelines and implementation plan by various agencies in NCR States with respect to abatement of air pollution owing to crop residue burning. The policy framework details sector-wise interventions, quantified targets and timelines for various sectors viz. Vehicular Pollution, Industrial Pollution, Dust from Construction and Demolition Project activities, Road and Open Areas Dust, Biomass Burning, Agricultural Stubble Burning, Municipal Solid Waste burning, Fires in Sanitary Landfills and air pollution from dispersed sources etc. Since inception, the Commission has issued 81 directions and 14 advisories, besides executive orders to various agencies concerned in the NCR including State Governments of Punjab, GNCTD, and various bodies of the Central and State Governments in the region.

Particularly towards abating air pollution from paddy stubble burnings the Commission through statutory Directions dated 10.06.2021 had provided for a framework for control/elimination of crop residue burning and directed to draw up the state-specific action plans based on the major contours of the Framework. The Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Government of NCT of Delhi accordingly formulated state specific action plans for prevention and control of paddy stubble burning during the paddy harvest season in 2021, 2022 and 2023 respectively. Based on the framework and learnings from the year 2021, 2022 and 2023, the action plans for Punjab, Haryana and UP (NCR Districts) have been further revised and updated for the current paddy harvest season during 2024 including various measures for in-situ and; ex-situ management of stubble and also focusing on IEC activities and enforcement mechanism. The Commission has issued revised statutory directions to

the Chief Secretaries of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi on 12.04.2024 for "Implementation and review of the updated/revised plan of action for prevention and control of stubble burning in 2024".

Further, the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) which is an emergency response measure, provides a specific set of actions depending on air pollution levels, which are to be implemented by identified agencies for combating the adverse air quality, particularly during the winter periods. Stricter regulations and restrictions imposed during the periods under GRAP help in averting further deterioration of Air Quality. Various measures have been taken by the Government to reduce Air Pollution in Delhi NCR, which are provided in **Statement** .

STATEMENT

Steps taken by the Government for abatement of Air Pollution in Delhi NCR:

1. Air Quality Monitoring and Network:

- Ambient Air Quality Network: The country has a network of 1524 ambient air quality monitoring stations (558 continuous and 966 manual) covering 550 cities in the country including Delhi and NCR cities.
- A centralized air quality monitoring portal is operated by CPCB wherein, tracking of various information such as hourly PM concentrations, Live Air Quality Data of Monitoring stations and Live Air Quality Index is being carried out.

- Daily AQI Bulletin is published on CPCB website as well as social media platforms giving AQI information for cities across India. Various campaigns as well as informative posts related to air pollution, firecrackers, vehicular pollution, stubble burning, sustainable lifestyle, etc. are also posted regularly on social media platforms.
- CPCB issues a daily report comprising of AQI of Delhi and NCR towns, comparative AQI status, year-wise trends of PM concentration, hotspots for the day, stubble burning cases, contribution of stubble burning and meteorological forecast. This report is prepared based on the inputs available from various sources such as IMD, SAFAR, IARI, etc., and disseminated through CPCB website.

2. Regulatory Actions in Delhi-NCR:

- Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was formulated for Delhi-NCR to tackle the issue of sudden rise in air pollution levels which was notified by MoEFandCC in January 2017 on recommendation of CPCB for implementation. A comprehensive review of actions listed under GRAP was carried out by CPCB in 2020 based on actions taken and improvement observed in air quality in recent years. Based on the inputs given by CPCB, the revised GRAP was published by Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and adjoining areas (CAQM) and further directions were issued for its implementation. Actions listed for different AQI levels

under GRAP are invoked from time to time by a sub-committee constituted by CAQM, having CPCB as a member.

- For air pollution abatement and control in Delhi / NCR, the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas has devised a comprehensive policy for air pollution abatement in NCR in July 2022, stipulating sector-specific action points quantifying targets along with timelines and implementation plan by various agencies in NCR States. The policy framework details sector-wise interventions, quantified targets and timelines for various sectors contributing to air pollution.
- Directions prescribing measures for control of pollution from various sources such as implementation of RECD system/ dual fuel kits in DG sets, use of cleaner fuels in industries, shift to EV/ CNG/ BS VI diesel fuel in transport sector, implementation of dust control measures at CandD sites etc., have been issued by CAQM, wherein CPCB is also a member and provided technical inputs to CAQM. Further, policy to curb air pollution in NCR has also been formulated.

3. Measures for control of emissions from Stubble Burning in Delhi-NCR:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW) in 2018 launched scheme for providing subsidy for purchase of crop residue management machinery and establishment of custom hiring centres (CHCs) in NCT of Delhi and the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for in-situ management of paddy straw. During the period from 2018 to 2024-25 (till

15.11.2024), a total of Rs. 3623.45 crores have been released (Punjab - Rs. 1681.45 crores, Haryana - Rs. 1081.71 crores, Uttar Pradesh - Rs. 763.67 crores, NCT of Delhi - Rs. 6.05 Crores and ICAR-Rs. 83.35 crores). The states have distributed more than 3.00 lakh machines to the individual farmers and to more than 40000 CHCs in these 4 States, which also include more than 4500 Balers and Rakes which are used for collection of straw in the form of bales for further ex-situ utilization. MoAandFW in 2023 revised guidelines under the scheme to support establishment of crop residue/paddy straw supply chain, by providing financial assistance on the capital cost of machinery and equipment.

- Based on the deliberations and discussions held in series of meetings with the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, UP, Rajasthan, Government of NCT of Delhi, State Pollution Control Boards of NCR States and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and various other stakeholders viz. ISRO, ICAR, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), CAQM has provided a Framework to the states concerned for control / elimination of crop residue burning and directed these to draw up detailed state-specific action plans based on the major contours of the framework.
- An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, MoAFW for convergence of scheme of Schemes/Initiatives supporting Ex-situ management of paddy straw.

- CAQM has issued directions permitting use of PNG or biomass as industrial fuel in NCR except Delhi where only PNG is permitted as industrial fuel. CAQM has also issued directions for co-firing of 5-10% biomass with coal in thermal power plants located within 300 kms of Delhi, and, in captive power plants of industrial units located in NCR.
- Directions issued by CAQM to State governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to strictly and effectively implement revised action plan to eliminate and control stubble burning.
- Based on the framework advised by CAQM through Direction dated 10.06.2021 to the concerned State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Government of NCT of Delhi to prepare state specific detailed, monitorable action plans based on learnings from the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. Action plans were reviewed, updated and finalised by the all concerned State Governments for the year 2024. Accordingly, a statutory direction for strict implementation of the framework and revised action plan for prevention and control of paddy stubble burning during the year 2024, to eliminate the practice through strict enforcement was issued to the respective States on 12.04.2024.
- Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has framed Guidelines for grant of one-time financial support under Environment Protection Charge funds for establishment of pelletization and Torrefaction plants to promote utilisation of paddy straw. In case of setting up of palletisation plant, Rs. 28 lakhs per

tonne per hour (TPH), or 40% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of a 01 TPH plant, whichever is lower, is provided as one-time financial assistance with a maximum total financial support of Rs. 1.4 crore per proposal. In case of setting up of torrefaction plants, Rs. 56 lakhs per TPH, or 40% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of a 01 TPH plant, whichever is lower, is provided as one-time financial assistance with a maximum total financial support of Rs. 2.8 crore per proposal.

- A total of 17 applications for establishment of pelletization and Torrefaction plants under the above mentioned CPCB Guidelines have been sanctioned so far, out of which 02 plants are not coming up. Pellet production capacity of 15 sanctioned plants is 2.07 lakh tonne/annum. These plants are expected to utilize 2.70 lakh tonne of paddy straw per annum.
- During stubble burning season of 2023 (10.11.23 onwards), 33 scientists of CPCB were deployed as flying squads for assisting CAQM in NCR and adjoining areas for intensifying monitoring and enforcement actions towards prevention of paddy stubble burning incidents in 22 districts of Punjab and 11 districts of Haryana. The flying squads coordinated with state govt/nodal officers//officers from respective districts and sent their daily report to CAQM.
- CPCB has deployed 26 teams (in 16 districts of Punjab and 10 districts of Haryana) for the period 01st October - 30th November, 2024 to intensify monitoring and enforcement actions regarding stubble burning. These teams

are coordinating with concerned authorities/ officers deployed at the district level by the State Govt. and reporting to CAQM.

- MoAandFW had deputed 31 Central Teams, which have conducted Quality Survey work w.e.f. 1-15th September, 2024 in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and the Teams had visited 275 manufacturers and conducted quality audit of 910 agricultural machines. Further, 10 Central Teams have conducted survey on utilization of machines in States of Punjab and Haryana during 15th October-31st October 2024. A Team comprising members from DAandFW, CAQM and ICAR and other stakeholders had visited to the State of Punjab to witness the activities of paddy straw management on 14th November, 2024.

4. Measures for control of vehicular emissions:

- Directions issued by CAQM to Government of NCT of Delhi and State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for migration of public transport services, especially buses in NCR to cleaner modes. All state govt. bus services between Delhi and any city/town in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to be operated only through EV /CNG/BS-VI diesel w.e.f. 01.11.2023.
- Installation of VRS system at 3256 petrol pumps in Delhi-NCR in compliance with orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble NGT.

5. Measures for control of industrial emission:

- Installation of Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) in red category air polluting industries in Delhi-NCR
- Industrial units in Delhi have shifted to PNG/cleaner fuels and, operational units in NCR have shifted to PNG/Biomass.
- Directions issued for conversion of brick kilns to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR. A total of 3003 out of 4608 brick kilns have converted to zig-zag technology including 1762 kilns in Haryana, 1024 kilns in U.P. and 217 kilns in Rajasthan. Brick kilns not converted to zig-zag technology are not permitted to operate.
- In order to control DG set emissions, CPCB is also funding retrofitment/upgradation of DG sets in Govt. hospitals in Delhi-NCR and guidelines have been issued in this regard.
- Ban on use of pet coke and furnace oil as fuel in NCR States since October 24, 2017.
- An approved fuel list is in force in Delhi-NCR w.e.f. 01.01.2023. Industries operating on only PNG or biomass are permitted in NCR, except for specific requirement of other fuels by specific industries owing to technical, technological and process requirements. Out of 7759 fuel based industries in NCR, 7449 have been shifted to approved fuels, with the balance 310 industries under closure.
- Stringent PM emission norms for biomass based boilers have been prescribed for compliance in NCR.

6. Construction and Demolition (CandD) Waste:

- Directions issued to DPCC and NCR SPCBs to enforce installation of anti-smog guns and other dust control measures at CandD sites.
- Directions issued for setting up of a “Dust Control and Management Cell” by road owning/ maintaining/ construction agencies for monitoring and effective implementation of dust control measures in the NCR.
- Online monitoring mechanism (through web portal) introduced for monitoring compliance of dust mitigation measures for construction sites.

7. Close Monitoring and Ground level implementation in Delhi-NCR:

- 40 teams have been deputed by CPCB since December 2021, to assist CAQM, for conducting incognito inspections of air polluting industries, CandD sites, DG sets in Delhi-NCR to check implementation status of pollution control measures and compliance of other provisions of the Air (PandCP) Act, 1981. A total of 18976 units/ entities/ projects have been inspected as on Nov 08, 2024.

8. National Clean Air Programme:

- There are total 06 Non-attainment cities (NACs) in Delhi NCR, out of which 03 cities – Delhi, Alwar and Noida are funded under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and 03 cities- Ghaziabad, Meerut and Faridabad are funded under Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC).
- City Action Plans for improvement in air quality have been rolled out for implementation in all the 06 identified cities.

- During 2019-20 to 2024-25, a total budget of Rs476.04 Cr has been released for Delhi NCR cities, out of which Rs, 334.53 (70%) have been utilized. A budget of Rs42.69 Cr has been released for Delhi during the said period, out of which Rs. 13.56 Cr (32%) have been utilized.

9. Others:

- 2.07 crore trees planted in Delhi-NCR states under the campaign “**Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam**” (2.06 lakh trees in Delhi, 61 lakh trees in Haryana, 1.11 crore trees in UP and 32.9 lakh trees in Rajasthan).

STATUS OF ESIC HOSPITALS

***196. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

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

- (a) the details of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals which are running in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of employees who are working in the said hospital in the country, State-wise/hospital-wise; and
- (c) whether any safety audit has been conducted in the said hospitals on regular basis, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c): At present, 59 Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals are functioning in the country. These hospitals are directly run by ESI Corporation. State-wise details of such hospitals is given in the enclosed

Statement-I. The details of number of employees, working in these hospitals is given in the given **Statement -II.** Safety Audit (Fire) are conducted periodically in all ESIC Hospitals.

STATEMENT-I

State-Wise details of number of hospitals being run by the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

Sl.No.	STATE	NAME OF THE HOSPITAL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
2.	Assam	Beltola, Guwahati
3.	Assam	Tinsukia
4.	Bihar	Bihta
5.	Bihar	Phulwarisharif
6.	Chandigarh	Ramdarbar
7.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
8.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
9.	Chhattisgarh	Bhillai
10.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
11.	Delhi	Basaidarapur
12.	Delhi	Rohini
13.	Delhi	Jhilmil
14.	Delhi	Okhla
15.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar
16.	Gujarat	Bapunagar
17.	Gujarat	Naroda
18.	Gujarat	Vapi
19.	Haryana	Gurgaon
20.	Haryana	Manesar
21.	Haryana	Faridabad
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bari Brahmana

24.	Jharkhand	Adityapur
25.	Jharkhand	Namkum, Ranchi
26.	Jharkhand	Maithan
27.	Karnataka	Peenya
28.	Karnataka	Rajajinagar, Bangalore
29.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
30.	Kerala	Asramam, Kollam
31.	Kerala	Ezhukone
32.	Kerala	Udyogamendal
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Nandanagar, Indore
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
35.	Maharashtra	Andheri
36.	Maharashtra	Bibvewadi,Pune
37.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
38.	Odisha	Angul
39.	Odisha	Rourkela
40.	Punjab	Ludhiana
41.	Rajasthan	Alwar
42.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi
43.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
44.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
45.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
46.	Rajasthan	Kota
47.	Tamil Nadu	K.K.Nagar, Chennai
48.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
49.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur
50.	Telangana	Sanathnagar
51.	Telangana	S.S.Sanathnagar
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Jajmau, Kanpur
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Sahibabad

57.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
58.	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur
59.	West Bengal	Joka

STATEMENT-II

State-Wise details of number of hospitals, Medical Officials and Non-Medical Officials in the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Medical Officials	Non-Medical Officials	Total
Andhra Pradesh				
1	ESICH, Kakinada	19	7	26
Assam				
2	ESIC, Beltola	136	17	153
3	ESICH Tinsukia	4	2	6
Bihar				
4	ESICH, Phulwarishariff	153	24	177
5	ESICHandMC, Bihta, Bihar	80	71	151

Chhattisgarh

6	ESICH, Korba	15	8	23
7	ESICH, Raipur	21	11	32
8	ESICH, Raigarh	11	4	15
9	ESICH Bhillai	4	4	8

Delhi

10	ESICH, PGIMSR and MC, Basaidarapur	513	125	638
11	ESICH, Rohini	326	62	388
12	ESICH, Jhilmil	265	75	340
13	ESICH, Okhla	277	73	350
14	ESICH, Noida	275	106	381

Gujarat

15	ESICH, Bapu Nagar	249	43	292
16	ESICH, Naroda	87	23	110
17	ESICH, Vapi	80	14	94
18	ESICH, Ankleshwar	77	22	99

Haryana

19	ESICH, Gurugram	184	37	221
20	ESICH, Manesar	119	18	137
21	ESICH and MC, Faridabad	280	89	369

Himachal Pradesh

22	ESICH, Baddi	155	118	273

Jammu and Kashmir

23	ESICH, Bari Brahmna, Jammu	112	15	127

Jharkhand

24	ESICH, Nankum, Ranchi	84	19	103
25	ESICH, Adityapur	96	22	118
26	ESICH, Maithan	14	2	16

Karnataka

27	ESICH, PGIMSR and MC, Bangalore	586	144	730
28	ESICH, Peenya	196	24	220
29	ESIC Dental college and Hospital Kalaburagi	379	16	395

Kerala

30	ESICH, Asramam, Kollam	265	29	294
31	ESICH, Ezhukone, Kollam	187	25	212
32	ESICH, Udyog Mandal, Ernakulam	184	24	208

Madhya Pradesh

33	ESICH, Sonagiri, Bhopal	188	12	200

34	ESICH, Nanda Nagar, Indore	346	30	376

Maharashtra

35	ESICH, PGIMSR and MC, Andheri	287	59	346
36	ESICH, Bibvewadi, Pune	124	28	152
37	ESICH, Kolhapur	61	12	73

Odisha

38	ESICH, Rourkela	85	23	108
39	ESICH, Angul	42	14	56

Punjab

40	ESICH, Ludhiana	283	47	330
41	ESICH, Chandigarh	135	28	163

Rajasthan

42	ESICH, Bhiwadi	47	17	64
43	ESICH, Jaipur	251	55	306
44	ESICH and MC, Alwar	137	60	197
45	ESICH, Udaipur	45	16	61
46	ESICH, Bikaner	27	7	34
47	ESICH, Kota	13	10	23

Tamil Nadu

48	ESICH, PGIMSR and MC, K K Nagar, Chennai	466	96	562
49	ESICH, Tirunelveli	127	18	145
50	ESICH, Tirupur	3	12	15

Telangana

51	ESICH and MC, Sanath Nagar	421	78	499
52	ESICSSH Sananth Nagar	266	4	270

Uttar Pradesh

53	ESICH, Jajmau, Kanpur	72	18	90

54	ESICH, Lucknow	102	19	121
55	ESICH, Sahibabad	97	22	119
56	ESICH, Varanasi	99	24	123
57	ESICH, Bareilly	58	10	68

Uttarakhand

58	ESICH, Rudrapur	23	14	37

West Bengal

59	ESICH, PGIMSR and MC, Joka	448	80	528

COVERAGE OF ESIC

***197. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

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

- (a) whether a large number of districts across the country are not under the coverage of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure coverage of all the districts under ESIC?

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

- (a) to (c): The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) scheme is notified in all the States / Union Territories. At present, the ESI scheme is extended to 674 districts out of which 571 districts are fully covered and 103 districts are partially covered.

ESI Corporation has been continuously taking up the matter with the State Governments for making medical arrangements for implementation in the

non-notified / partially notified districts. After issuance of “No Objection Certificate” by the State Government, ESIC makes efforts to arrange primary / secondary medical arrangement through Dispensary cum Branch Offices (DCBOs), Insurance Medical Practitioner, Modified Employer’s Utilization Dispensary (MEUID) and tie-up hospitals.

WOMEN ACCOUNT HOLDERS UNDER PMMY

***198. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:**

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

- (a) whether it is true that women entrepreneurs held 71.03% of the total accounts under PM Mudra Yojana (PMMY), but received only around 48% of the loans as per the Annual Report of PMMY for FY 2022-23;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address such disparity;
- (c) whether it is true that women in the Tarun category (highest loan category of loans from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs) held only 11.66% of Tarun accounts under PMMY; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of women account holders under the Tarun category, the highest category?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):**

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched on 08.04.2015 by the Hon’ble Prime Minister and under this scheme, collateral free institutional credit upto Rs.20 lakh is provided by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) with an objective to provide access to institutional finance to unfunded micro/small

business units for income generating activities. Loans can be availed for manufacturing, trading, services sector and also for activities allied to agriculture under four categories, viz. Shishu (loans up to Rs. 50,000), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs.10 lakh and up to Rs.20 lakh).

For the financial year 2022-23 women beneficiaries constituted 71.03% of the total number of accounts involving 48% of the sanctioned loan amount under PMMY.

It is pertinent to mention here that out of the total number of loans sanctioned to women under PMMY, approx. 99% of the loans have been extended under Shishu and Kishor categories. The average ticket size of the loans, thus is on the lower side for women. Only 11.66% of the women entrepreneurs have opted for finance under Tarun category.

The main objective of the Scheme is to extend hassle free loans to those prospective borrowers who have not been covered under the formal financial system. Most of the women borrowers who after being inducted into the formal credit system through Mudra loans, have created credit history for themselves. Moreover, gradually over the years, Shishu category of borrowers have been graduating to Kishor and from Kishor category to Tarun category respectively.

Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the Scheme. These, inter-alia, include intensive publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, credit outreach and financial literacy campaigns, frequent reviews at various levels to monitor the achievement against allocated target, introduction of Tarun plus category for loans upto Rs.20 lakh etc.

With regular follow up and monitoring of the Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), the lending to women entrepreneurs has been gradually increasing over the years from 11.66% in 2022-23 to 12.82% in 2023-24 and 12.74% (from 01.04.2024 to 01.11.2024) in FY 2024-25.

EFFICIENCY OF C-PACE

***199. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented monitoring mechanisms to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of C-PACE; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including any benchmarks or metrics used to evaluate improvements in processing time and any feedback received from companies on the efficiency of the system?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):

(a) and (b): The Centre for Processing Accelerated Corporate Exit (C-PACE) was established to centralize and speed up the voluntary strike off process of companies u/s 248(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 in a fast-track mode in order to facilitate 'Ease of Doing Business' in India. Subsequently, the Ministry has centralized the striking off of Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) as well by empowering the C-PACE for processing of e-Forms related to striking off of LLPs u/s 75 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 r/w Rule 37 of the Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009.

Since its inception 13,560 companies have been struck off through ROC C-PACE in the financial year 2023-24 and 11,855 companies in the current financial year 2024-25 up to 15th November, 2024. The average time taken for processing such applications has come down to between 70-90 days. As far as LLPs are concerned, 3,264 LLPs have been struck off as on 15th November, 2024.

After centralization of voluntary strike off process of companies under C-PACE, procedures have been standardized leading to reduction in processing time as well as transparency in the system. The working of C-PACE is monitored on a regular basis by the Ministry.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANS AND CRAFTSMEN

***200. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for skill development of artisans and craftsmen in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any of these skill development schemes/programmes also include imparting advanced training to loom weavers, particularly in Mau and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the financial outlay for these two districts during the last three years?

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) 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 including the artisans and craftsman like loom weavers.

The government has prioritized the development of artisans and craftsmen by offering skill enhancement programs tailored to their unique needs. Programs under PMKVY certify and upskill artisans and craftsmen based on their existing expertise, and specialized training. The concerned Sector Skill Councils collaborate with industry experts to ensure the training aligns with market trends and consumer demands. As on 31.10.2024, total 534 candidates in Mau and 256 candidates in Ballia have been trained/oriented in Traditional Hand Embroiderer job role under PMKVY.

Out of the 28 job roles under JSS scheme, 6 job roles are relevant for artisans and craftsman. Since 2022-23 up to 10.11.2024, JSS Mau NathBhanjan and JSS Ballia have been trained 659 and 640 candidates respectively in the Assistant Hand Embroidery Job role .

PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to traditional artisans and craftspeople who work with their hands and tools and to uplift the socio-economic status of traditional artisans and craftsmen by providing them with skill upgradation training, access to modern tools, financial assistance through credit support, and market linkages to enhance their productivity and quality of products. Under Skill development component of PM Vishwakarma, the basic training of 5-7 days and advanced training of 15 days or more, with a stipend of Rs. 500 per day. The Scheme covers artisans and craftsmen engaged in 18 trades is given at enclosed **Statement**. Since inception of the scheme up to 10.11.2024, 10,22,244 candidates have been trained across pan India, which includes 1,423 and 1,331 in district of Ballia and Mau, respectively.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) implemented skill development scheme for artisans and craftsmen namely 'upgrading the skills and training in traditional arts crafts for development (USTTAD)' for six notified minority communities which was launched in 2015 for targeted capacity building and upgrading of the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans. Since inception of the scheme, approx. 21,611 beneficiaries were trained. Under the USTTAD Scheme, 71 beneficiaries were provided training in ZariZardozi in Mau District and 28 were provided training in Chicankari in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh.

Ministry of Textiles is implementing Samrath (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector) with the objective to provide demand driven, placement-oriented skilling programmes to supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the

organized textiles and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning and Weaving in organized sector. Samarth is pan India Scheme with no state or region-specific allocation of training target. Under Samarth Scheme, O/o Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has trained 3052 weavers and O/o Development Commissioner (Handcrafts) has trained 3190 artisans as on 04.12.2024, in State of Uttar Pradesh .

Fund are not released directly to the districts under the schemes of MSDE. Funds under PMKVY and JSS schemes are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. The funds released under PMKVY to the State of Uttar Pradesh are Rs. 196.49 Cr during last three years up to 2023-24. Funds are being released under JSS scheme to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) directly. The funds released to the NGOs in the State of Uttar Pradesh are Rs. 74.81Cr during last three years up to 2023-24. 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.

STATEMENT

Details of artisans and craftsmen engaged in 18 trades under PM Vishwakarma Scheme:

S. No	Trade name
1.	Tailor (Darzi)
2.	Masons (Mistri)
3.	Carpenter (Suthar)
4.	Barbers (Naai)
5.	Malakaar

6.	Washerman (Dhobi)
7.	Basket Maker/Basket Weaver: Mat Maker/ Coir Weaver/ Broom Maker
8.	Blacksmith (Lohar)
9.	Potter (Kumhar)
10.	Sculptor (Moortikar)/ Stone Carver / Stone Breaker
11.	Goldsmith (Sunar)
12.	Fishing Net Makers
13.	Hammer And Tool Kit Maker
14.	Cobbler (Charmkar)/ Shoesmith/ Footwear Makers
15.	Doll and Toy Maker (Traditional)
16.	Armourer
17.	Boat Maker
18.	Locksmith

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS TO GIG AND PLATFORM WORKERS

2071. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the details of number of Gig and Platform workers in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the registration of Gig and Platform workers have started through the E-shram portal;
- (c) if so, the details of numbers of registered Gig and Platform workers, State-wise;
- (d) the manner in which the Government publicise this registration to reach workers concerned;
- (e) the status of the formulating policy framework for them along with the timeline for finalizing the same;

(f)whether the draft of policy framework for gig and platform workers will be released for public opinion, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(g)the details of the personnel involved in the process of formulation of policy framework; and

(h)whether the Government has held any consultation with various State Governments in this regard, if so, the details and the response of the State Governments in this regard?

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 (h): As per an estimation by NITI Aayog vide its report titled “India’s Booming Gig and Platform Economy” published in June 2022, the number of gig workers and platform workers in the country was 7.7 million in 2020-21, which is expected to rise to 23.5 million by 2029-30.

Gig workers and platform workers have been defined for the first time in the Code on Social Security, 2020, which has been enacted by Parliament.

An advisory has been issued by Ministry of Labour and Employment to platform aggregators to register themselves and platform workers engaged with them on e-Shram portal. This will facilitate platform workers to get easy access to the social security benefits.

A Committee comprising representatives from Platform Aggregator, Gig and Platform Worker Association, Knowledge Partner and Industry Association has

been constituted to suggest inter-alia, framework for providing social security and welfare benefits to gig and platform workers.

CENTRAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR WAYANAD

2072. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government had conducted a review meeting and assured central financial assistance for relief and rehabilitation process in landslide hit Wayanad district;
- (b) if so, the details of central financial assistance provided so far; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): In the wake of landslide and flash flood in Wayanad, Kerala, Ministry of Home Affairs (nodal ministry for disaster management) had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) on 02.08.2024 to assess the damage caused without waiting for a memorandum in this regard from the State Government of Kerala. The IMCT visited the affected areas of the State from 8th August to 10th August, 2024. The State Government submitted its memorandum on 19th August 2024 seeking additional assistance under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Based on the report of the IMCT, the High-Level Committee (HLC) under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister approved an amount of Rs. 153.47 crore (subject to the adjustment of 50% of balance available

in the SDRF account), assistance for the Air bills of Indian Air Force (IAF) helicopters for rescue and relief, as per actual, and actual expenditure incurred by State on the clearance of debris.

In addition, an amount of Rs.388.00 crore (Rs. 291.20 crore Central Share + Rs. 96.80 crore State share) has been allocated to the State Government Kerala for the financial year 2024-25 for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The 1st instalment of Rs. 145.60 crore of Central share of SDRF was released on 31.07.2024. The 2nd instalment of Rs. 145.60 crore of Central Share was also released in advance on 01.10.2024 to the State Government. In addition, the Accountant General, Kerala has reported balance of Rs. 394.99 crore in the SDRF account of Kerala as on 1st April, 2024. Thus, funds amounting to Rs. 782.99 crore are available in the SDRF account of the State for the relief operations.

(c): Does not arise.

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYEES BY IT COMPANIES

2073. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of employees of various IT Companies have been served termination notices without following existing Labour Laws of the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has given any exception to IT Companies in the existing Labour Laws of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to enact separate law/rules for IT companies for its employees; 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): 'Labour' being a subject under the Concurrent List, both the Central and the State Governments are responsible to enforce labour laws in their respective jurisdictions.

Key legislations such as the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, and the Shops and Establishments Acts of the respective State Governments address crucial aspects such as working conditions, terms of employment, and termination of services, etc. No exceptions are made for IT Companies under the existing Labour Laws. Most private sector establishments, including IT Companies, fall under the purview of State Governments, making them the appropriate authorities for enforcement of labour laws in these establishments.

CRITERIA FOR LOANS TO MSMEs

2074. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) whether the Banks have set any criteria for lending loans to MSME and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many MSMEs are facing problems in getting loans from banks and if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the challenges being faced by the MSMEs in getting loans from banks in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the collateral securities being demanded by the banking institutions while offering loans to MSMEs in the Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action is being taken to ensure that the collateral requirements for loans being demanded from MSMEs in the said State are fair and reasonable according to the size and financial capability of their business and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes other schemes to provide easy credit facilities to MSMEs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): In a deregulated credit environment, Banks are free to take credit related decisions, including criteria for lending to MSMEs, in terms of their Board approved policies and RBI's broad regulatory guidelines.

(b): Some of the measures taken to facilitate the flow of credit to MSME sector in the country are as follows:

- i. New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs based on both investment size and turnover.
- ii. 'Udyam Registration' for MSMEs, for ease of doing business.

- iii. Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale Traders as MSMEs w.e.f. 2.7.2021.
- iv. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) scheme launched in April, 2015 to provide collateral free access to institutional finance to unfunded Micro/Small business units with collateral free loans. The limit of Mudra loans under the PMMY has been enhanced from earlier level of Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh and a new category of Tarun Plus has been added where loans upto Rs. 20 lakh would be available to the entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the Tarun category.
- v. Computation of working capital requirements of MSE units to be done by banks on the basis of simplified method of minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits up to ₹5 crore.
- vi. For loans up to ₹25 lakh to the MSE borrowers, banks are advised that the timelines for credit decisions shall not be more than 14 working days.
- vii. In the wake of Covid-19 pandemic, Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was launched in May, 2020 to support eligible Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and other business enterprises in meeting their operational liabilities and restarting their businesses.
- viii. Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) has been operationalized to address the problem of delayed payments to MSMEs. Further, Gazette Notification dated 7.11.2024 has been issued by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME), reducing the turnover threshold for companies to onboard on TReDS from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 250 crore.

- ix. 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.
- x. RBI has facilitated the AA framework under which information related to financial assets of a customer is collected from the holders of such information (Financial Information Providers) (FIP) and is presented to the customers or specified users (Financial Information Users) digitally through a secured process. GSTN has been included in the AA ecosystem as an FIP for ease of MSME lending.

The credit outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to MSME sector has improved for All India and that for Maharashtra, as given below:

(Amount in ₹ lakh crore)

Credit Outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks to MSME sector			
	Mar-22	Mar-23	Mar-24
All India	20.11	22.6	27.25
Maharashtra	3.39	3.8	4.25
Source: RBI			

(c) and (d):As informed by RBI, in terms of paragraph 4.1 of the Master Direction on Lending to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector (updated as on June 11, 2024)', Banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to Rs.10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector. Banks may, on the basis of good track record and financial position of the MSE units, increase the limit to dispense with the collateral requirement for loans up to Rs. 25 lakhs (with

the approval of the appropriate authority). Further, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, a scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) facilitates the flow of credit to the Micro and Small Enterprise sector without the hassles of collateral and third party guarantee, up to a maximum of Rs. 5 crore.

(e): The following announcements made in Union Budget 2024-25 for supporting MSMEs are being implemented:

- i. A credit guarantee scheme by pooling of credit risks of MSMEs that will facilitate term loans to MSMEs for purchase of machinery and equipment without collateral or third-party guarantee.
- ii. Public Sector Banks to build their in-house capability to assess MSMEs and will develop a new credit assessment model, based on the scoring of digital footprints of MSMEs.
- iii. Credit availability to MSMEs during their stress period through a guarantee from a government promoted fund.

SCHEMES AND POLICY FOR WOMEN EMPLOYMENT

2075.SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

- (a) the details of the progress made in employment generation for women in the country during the last ten years;

- (b) the list of reforms and schemes launched by the Government to promote employment generation amongst women and youth during the last ten years, along with the progress made in terms of employment generation against each initiative;
- (c) whether the Government has noted that women and youth employment trends have improved considerably in the States of Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of efforts the Government has made to ensure decent working conditions and a safe environment for women in the workplace across various sectors; and
- (e) whether the Government has proposed any policy to safeguard the right of women gig workers, 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 source of Employment/ Unemployment indicator in India is the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 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 reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) i.e. employment for youth (15-29 years) has increased from 31.4% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24 and the female WPR (15 years and above) increased from 22.0% in 2017-18 to 40.3% in 2023-24.

Further, WPR for youth (15-29 years) in Himachal Pradesh has increased from 36.8% in 2017-18 to 52.9% in 2023-24 and female WPR (15 years and above) has increased from 47.5% in 2017-18 to 62.3% in 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, Namo 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 also 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.

Government has enacted “the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013” (SH Act) to provide protection to women against sexual harassment at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints related to it.

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.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 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.

EQUAL WAGES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

2076. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) the details of steps being taken by the Government to ensure equal wages for women workers in agriculture, construction and allied sectors;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is addressing women's unemployment rate in rural areas, particularly in Punjab;
- (c) the details of measures taken for skill development specifically targeting women in agriculture-related fields; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government monitor compliance with labour laws protecting the equal rights of women?

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 Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration, whether payable in cash or in kind, to men and women workers in any establishment or employment for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination.

(b): Government is implementing various schemes to boost female labour force participation rate (LFPR) in the country including in rural areas, like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), etc.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the unemployment rate in rural areas, in the state of Punjab, for females of age 15 years and above, has declined from 8.9% in 2021-22 to 8.7% in 2022-23 and further to 6.2% in 2023-24.

(c): The Government is implementing Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) scheme in various states across the country with mandate of single window agricultural knowledge, resource and capacity development centre. It has taken activities like assessment and demonstration of technologies, capacity building and providing advisories to farming community and extension personnel including women and youth for production and distribution of farm inputs.

(d): The provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 are enforced by the Central and State Government, as appropriate government, to ensure the compliance of the Act by the establishments.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NPS VATSALYA SCHEME

2077. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAYVASANTH :

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE :

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking any specific measures to ensure that the NPS Vatsalya scheme reaches the most marginalized and vulnerable populations in Kanniyakumari and Virudhunagar;
- (b) the criteria used to identify beneficiaries of the NPS Vatsalya scheme, and the manner in which these criteria ensure inclusivity;

- (c) the timeline for the full implementation of the NPS Vatsalya scheme and the obstacles that have caused delays in its rollout in Kanniyakumari and Virudhunagar;
- (d) the manner in which the Government plans to address the gaps in awareness and understanding of the NPS Vatsalya scheme among parents and guardians, particularly in rural areas;
- (e) the specific training or resources being provided to local officials and NGOs to facilitate the effective implementation of the NPS Vatsalya scheme; and
- (f) the frequency of Government audits or assessments of the NPS Vatsalya scheme, and the findings of these evaluations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (f) NPS-Vatsalya Scheme, a contributory pension scheme for minors, was launched on 18th September, 2024 with the objective to create a pensioned society. The scheme is designed for parents/guardians to contribute, a minimum of Rs. 1000 per annum with no ceiling on maximum contribution, for minor subscriber. On attaining the age of majority, the account of the subscriber can be seamlessly converted into NPS account. The scheme is implemented through Points of Presence (PoPs) which include the Bank branches and Non-Bank entities, under the regulation of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). Public Sector Bank branches in Kanniyakumari and Virudhunagar districts have been enabled to enroll minors under the NPS-Vatsalya scheme, ensuring accessibility and facilitating wider adoption of the scheme in these

regions. NPS Vatsalya account can also be opened and accessed through online platform extended by the NPS Trust. Therefore, scheme is available for minors through multiple channels. As on 24.11.2024, a total of 67,974 subscribers have been enrolled under NPS-Vatsalya, and total of 5,097 minor subscribers have enrolled under the scheme in Tamil Nadu.

To popularize the scheme and to ensure the maximum coverage, PFRDA runs the media campaigns through TV, radio, theatres, social media, print media as well as outdoor campaign. Further, to ensure effective implementation, PFRDA is organizing training sessions for banks through its empaneled training agencies, equipping their employees and banking correspondents (BCs) with the necessary knowledge and skills to promote and manage the scheme efficiently.

रोजगार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश से पलायन

2078. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार के पास विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश से अन्य राज्यों में पलायन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में कोई आंकड़ा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो रोजगार संबंधी कारणों से देश के अन्य राज्यों में पलायन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में अपने राज्यों से दूसरे राज्यों में पलायन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या का आकलन करने के लिए वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण कराने का है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसे कब तक जारी किया जाएगा?

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

(क) से (घ): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल की शुरुआत की। ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर प्रवासी कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगारों के पंजीकरण के लिए इसे राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों को उपलब्ध कराया गया है। इसमें असंगठित कामगार स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर भी पोर्टल पर स्वयं को पंजीकृत कर सकता है। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रवासी कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगारों का आधार से जुड़ा एक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस सृजित करना तथा मौजूदा सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत ऐसे कामगारों के पंजीकरण को सुविधाजनक बनाना है। दिनांक 03.12.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस पोर्टल पर 30.43 करोड़ कामगारों ने पंजीकरण कराया है। इसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

श्रम ब्यूरो ने प्रवासी कामगारों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक विशेषताओं पर अखिल भारतीय सर्वेक्षण किया है। सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्र कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

विवरण

पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत कामगारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	कुल पंजीकरण
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	32306
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	8129367
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	197163
4	असम	7569257
5	बिहार	29561148
6	चंडीगढ़	184950
7	छत्तीसगढ़	8521548
8	दिल्ली	3449769
9	गोवा	75219
10	गुजरात	11872268
11	हरियाणा	5349161
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1981351
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3528584
14	झारखंड	9595290
15	कर्नाटक	10301010
16	केरल	6003722

17	लद्दाख	33337
18	लक्षद्वीप	2782
19	मध्य प्रदेश	18404313
20	महाराष्ट्र	17282378
21	मणिपुर	451445
22	मेघालय	325647
23	मिजोरम	64932
24	नागालैंड	231432
25	ओडिशा	13524383
26	पुदुचेरी	189139
27	पंजाब	5764132
28	राजस्थान	14242375
29	सिक्किम	42055
30	तमिलनाडु	8882579
31	तेलंगाना	4444512
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन तथा दीव	74315
33	त्रिपुरा	884136
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	83733145
35	उत्तराखंड	3052808
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	26399632
	कुल	304381590

INADEQUATE FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES

2079. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure universities uphold their objectives of academic excellence and autonomy instead of becoming tools of political control;
- the reasons for releasing inadequate funds to Universities causing stipend cuts and poor facilities for students;

- (c) the details of funds allocated and released during the last ten years;
- (d) the justification for imposing declarations on students banning protests and requiring disclosure of health conditions, violating basic human rights; and
- (e) the measures to address diplomatic fallout caused by the mistreatment of foreign faculty and resignations of eminent academics in globally significant 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) to (e): 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. University Grants Commission (UGC) is mandated to determine, promote and maintain the standards of higher education in the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Recognizing that autonomy is pivotal to promoting and institutionalizing excellence in higher education and that the regulatory framework needs to facilitate better performing institutions towards excellence in higher education, UGC has notified the following Regulations: -

- The University Grants Commission (Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018.
- The University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status Upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2023

The Ministry has launched the third phase of RashtriyaUchchatar 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 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 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.

Ministry of Education has spent Rs. 3,28,881.56croresfor improvement and maintenance to higher education institutions(Central Universities, State Universities, IIT, IIM etc.) of various states during the last ten years from financial year 2014-15 to 2023-24.

FUNDS TO NON-ATTAINMENT CITIES UNDER NCAP

2080. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of stringent measures taken by the Government to curb down the emissions in non-attainment cities under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP);
- (b) the details of the money allocated for non-attainment cities under NCAP, State-wise;
- (c) the specific measures taken by the Government to meet the target goal of 20%-30% of reduction in particulate matter concentration by 2024 especially in non-attainment cities;
- (d) the details of deadline for achieving revised target of a 40% reduction in pollution levels under the NCAP, State-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has conducted an assessment of in-effectiveness of NCAP in main cities 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) to (e): National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) in January 2019 with an aim to improve air quality in 130 cities (non-attainment cities and Million Plus Cities) in 24 States/UTs by engaging all stakeholders. NCAP envisages reduction by 20-30% in PM₁₀ concentration over baseline in year 2017 by 2024-25. Target has been revised to achieve reduction in PM₁₀ level up to 40% or achievement of national standards (60 microgram/cubic meter) by 2025-26.

NCAP is a multi-sectoral initiative involving the coordinated efforts of the Central and State Governments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and other stakeholders. It emphasizes source-specific mitigation measures through city, state, and national-level clean air action plans. All cities under NCAP have prepared city action plans to take measures to improve air quality as per the objectives of NCAP. Further, 24 State/UTs have prepared action plan under NCAP. Resources are mobilized through the convergence of Central Government schemes (e.g., Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, PM e-bus Sewa, AMRUT, SATAT, and Nagar Van Yojana), state schemes, and city's own resources.

Performance based incentive grant is provided under NCAP to cities for funding the critical gap. 48 Million Plus Cities/ Urban Agglomerations are funded under XVth Finance Commission Million Plus City Challenge fund as an air quality performance grant, and remaining 82 cities are funded by MoEFCC. An amount of Rs. 19,614 crore has been allocated for 130 cities during 2019-20 till 2025-26. Rs. 11,211 crore has been released to cities during 2019-20 till 2023-24. State-wise details of release of funds under NCAP for improvement of air quality are provided at enclosed **Statement-I**.

Annual air pollution reduction targets in the range of 3-15% reduction in PM₁₀ levels have been prescribed for 82 non-attainment cities, whereas annual target of 15% reduction in PM₁₀ level and 15% increase in Good Days (AQI <200) has been prescribed for 48 Million Plus Cities.

To achieve the targets City Action Plans have been prepared by 130 cities. Annual Action Plans have been prepared based on the sources of pollution and available resources.

MoEFandCC has launched “PRANA” a portal for monitoring implementation of NCAP. On this portal, action plans are uploaded. This portal serves as a platform to track implementation of action plans, physical and financial progress of cities for air quality improvement. Cities have been mandated to submit quarterly progress report regarding implementation on PRANA portal.

The following Committees have been set up at National, State and City level for coordination, review and monitoring of progress of action plans under NCAP:

a. National Level

- (i) Apex Committee
- (ii) Steering Committee
- (iii) Monitoring Committee
- (iv) Implementation Committee

b. State Level

- (i) Steering Committee
- (ii) Implementation Committee

c. City Level

- (i) City level Implementation and Monitoring Committee

Nodal officers of CPCB Regional Directorates have carried out field verification of activities undertaken as per City Action Plan. As per MoEFandCC guidelines

“Ranking of Cities”, assessment of cities has been carried out in FY 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 in line with Swachh Vayu Survekshan framework to rank cities based on the air quality implementation measures taken by cities.

As per the annual performance assessment carried out for 2023-24, 97 cities out of 130 cities have shown improvement in air quality in terms of PM10 concentrations in FY 2023-24 as compared to base levels of 2017-18. 55 cities have achieved reduction of 20% and above in PM10 levels in 2023-24 with respect to the levels of 2017-18. Further, 18 cities conform to national ambient air quality standards in terms of Particulate Matter concentrations during FY 2023-24.

Details of improvement in PM10 concentrations of 130 Cities in FY 2023-24 w.r.t. FY 2017-18 are enclosed as **Statement–II**. Some of the key measures taken by the Government for air quality management are placed at enclosed **Statement- III**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise release during the FY 2019-20 to 2023-24 under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)

(Rs. in crore)

No.	State	S.No.	City	Funds released till 23-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Srikakulam	3.96
		2.	Chittoor	6.14
		3.	Ongole	7.87
		4.	Vizianagaram	5.31
		5.	Eluru	5.21
		6.	Rajahmundry	7.87
		7.	Anantapur	11.46
		8.	Kadapa	8.48
		9.	Vijayawada UA	130.35
		10.	Guntur	17.34
		11.	Kurnool	6.33
		12.	Nellore	21.40
		13.	Visakhapatnam UA	129.37
2	Chandigarh	14.	Chandigarh	32.81
3	Chhattisgarh	15.	Raipur UA	125.35
		16.	Durg Bhilainagar UA	118.35
		17.	Korba	4.69
4	Gujarat	18.	Surat UA	261.18
		19.	Ahmadabad UA	571.29
		20.	Rajkot UA	120.69
		21.	Vadodara UA	132.26
5	Himachal Pradesh	22.	Baddi	3.11
		23.	Nalagarh	2.26
		24.	Paonta Sahib	2.06
		25.	Sunder Nagar	2.30
		26.	Damtal	1.91
		27.	Parwanoo	1.96
		28.	Kala Amb	3.90
6		29.	Jammu	25.08

No.	State	S.No.	City	Funds released till 23-24
	Jammu and Kashmir	30.	Srinagar	90.87
7	Jharkhand	31.	Dhanbad UA	69.09
		32.	Jamshedpur UA	116.85
		33.	Ranchi UA	93.50
8	Karnataka	34.	Bruhat Bangalore UA	541.10
		35.	Gulburga	23.48
		36.	Hubli-Dharwad	19.15
		37.	Devanagere	13.79
9	Madhya Pradesh	38.	Bhopal UA	193.79
		39.	Gwalior UA	102.64
		40.	Indore UA	191.95
		41.	Ujjain	20.23
		42.	Sagar	14.90
		43.	Dewas	7.95
		44.	Jabalpur UA	119.08
10	Maharashtra	45.	Greater Mumbai (GM) UA	938.59
		46.	Nagpur UA	142.05
		47.	Navi Mumbai GM UA	9.45
		48.	Pune UA	271.30
		49.	Amravati	34.64
		50.	Aurangabad UA	68.30
		51.	Nashik UA	91.55
		52.	Kolhapur	24.11
		53.	Sangli	11.65
		54.	Solapur	40.35
		55.	Ulhasnagar GM UA	2.10
		56.	Akola	9.61
		57.	Badlapur GM UA	2.00
		58.	Chandrapur	6.99
		59.	Jalgaon	5.64
		60.	Jalna	6.35
		61.	Latur	17.37
		62.	Thane GM UA	0.00
		63.	Vasai-Virar City UA	72.35

No.	State	S.No.	City	Funds released till 23-24
11	Odisha	64.	Kalinga Nagar	5.10
		65.	Cuttack	26.58
		66.	Bhubneshwar	21.04
		67.	Balasore	3.95
		68.	Rourkela	13.26
		69.	Talcher	2.36
		70.	Angul	2.32
12	Punjab	71.	Ludhiana UA	97.75
		72.	Amritsar UA	73.25
		73.	Jalandhar	45.44
		74.	Khanna	7.00
		75.	Gobindgarh	5.64
		76.	Naya Nangal	3.37
		77.	Pathankot/Dera Baba Nanak	6.73
		78.	Patiala	21.18
		79.	Dera Bassi	1.34
13	Rajasthan	80.	Jaipur UA	344.70
		81.	Jodhpur UA	118.69
		82.	Kota UA	107.47
		83.	Alwar	21.89
		84.	Udaipur	17.50
14	Tamilnadu	85.	Tuticorn/Thoothukudi	13.40
		86.	Chennai UA	387.72
		87.	Madurai UA	72.44
		88.	Tiruchirappalli UA	62.35
15	Telangana	89.	Hyderabad UA	614.82
		90.	Nalgonda	5.29
		91.	Sangareddy	3.47
16	Uttar Pradesh	92.	Agra UA	284.89
		93.	Allahabad UA	213.32
		94.	Kanpur UA	397.24
		95.	Lucknow UA	402.82
		96.	Varanasi UA	305.84

No.	State	S.No.	City	Funds released till 23-24
		97.	Moradabad	79.09
		98.	Bareilly	73.35
		99.	Firozabad	47.78
		100.	Jhansi	11.08
		101.	Khurja	18.37
		102.	Anpara	2.41
		103.	Gajraula	4.41
		104.	Raebareli	15.62
		105.	Gorakhpur	66.87
		106.	Noida	30.89
		107.	Ghaziabad UA	153.42
		108.	Meerut UA	153.62
17	Uttarakhand	109.	Kashipur	7.29
		110.	Rishikesh	9.78
		111.	Dehardun	51.20
18	West Bengal	112.	Kolkata (K) UA	960.27
		113.	Howrah K UA	5.00
		114.	Haldia	10.33
		115.	Durgapur	44.58
		116.	Barrackpore K UA	2.00
		117.	Asansol UA	67.60
19	Bihar	118.	Patna UA	298.60
		119.	Gaya	12.45
		120.	Muzaffarpur	17.06
20	Assam	121.	Guwahati	39.23
		122.	Nagaon	8.79
		123.	Nalbari	6.81
		124.	Sibsagar	8.03
		125.	Silchar	7.80
21	Nagaland	126.	Dimapur	10.20
		127.	Kohima	9.80
22	Meghalaya	128.	Byrnihat	7.95
23	Delhi	129.	Delhi	42.69
24	Haryana	130.	Faridabad UA	73.53
Total				11,211.13

STATEMENT-II**Improvement in PM₁₀ concentrations of Non-Attainment Cities in FY 2023-24 with respect to FY 2017-18**

S.No	State	City	PM10 concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	Percentage reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	75	42	44
2		Kurnool	79	56	29
3		Anantapur	78	59	24
4		Nellore	64	52	19
5		Chittoor	70	59	16
6		Ongole	65	56	14
7		Rajahmundry	85	76	11
8		Guntur	66	61	8
9		Eluru	72	68	6
10		Srikakulam	69	68	1
11		Vizianagram	72	73	-1
12	Assam	Sibsagar	73	41	44
13		Silchar	49	32	35
14		Guwahati	103	119	-16
15		Nagaon	82	107	-30
16		Nalbari	87	127	-46
17	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	147	168	-14
18		Gaya	79	104	-32
19	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	114	116	-2
20	Chhattisgarh	Korba	57	59	-4
21	Delhi	Delhi	241	208	14
22	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	146	68	53
23		Sunder Nagar	78	44	44
24		Parwanoo	66	39	41
25		Baddi	174	111	36
26		Kala Amb	118	100	15
27		Damtal	55	52	5
28		Paonta Sahib	84	90	-7

S.No	State	City	PM10 concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	Percentage reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)
29	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	157	101	36
30		Srinagar	132**	96	27
31	Karnataka	Devanagere	74	66	11
32		Hubli-dharwad	79	71	10
33		Gulburga	55	56	-2
34	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	93	84	10
35		Sagar	73	74	-1
36		Dewas	83	99	-19
37	Maharashtra	Akola	111	85	23
38		Latur	82	66	20
39		Amravati	102	87	15
40		Chandrapur	118	102	14
41		Sangli	87	77	11
42		Kolhapur	89	86	3
43		Jalna	99	102	-3
44		Solapur	81	96	-19
45		Jalgaon	70	97	-39
46	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	175	104	41
47	Nagaland	Kohima	127	68	46
48		Dimapur	142	97	32
49	Odisha	Kalinga Nagar	109	101	7
50		Talcher	113	113	0
51		Rourkela	99	111	-12
52		Bhubaneshwar	85	114	-34
53		Cuttack	93	129	-39
54		Balasore	84	124	-48
55		Angul	97	167	-72
56	Punjab	Jalandhar	178	111	38
57		Naya Nagal	87	59	32
58		Khanna	142	100	30
59		Pathankot/ Dera Baba	79	56	29
60		Gobindgarh	148	126	15
61		Patiala	106	91	14
62		Dera Bassi	88	102	-16
63	Rajasthan	Alwar	152	127	16

S.No	State	City	PM10 concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	Percentage reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)
64		Udaipur	127	121	5
65	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	123	57	54
66	Telangana	Sangareddy	85	81	5
67		Nalgonda	59	59	0
68	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	207	80	61
69		Firozabad	247	102	59
70		Moradabad	222	115	48
71		Khurja	195	104	47
72		Raebareli	145	91	37
73		Gorakhpur	150	111	26
74		Noida	229	182	21
75		Gajraula	204	167	18
76		Jhansi	109	96	12
77		Anpara	175	166	5
78	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	250	109	56
79		Rishikesh	129	76	41
80		Kashipur	99	98	1
81	West Bengal	Durgapur	150	106	29
82		Haldia	92	87	5

Improvement in PM₁₀ concentrations of Million Plus Cities/ Urban Agglomerations in FY 2023-24 with respect to FY 2017-18

S.No.	State	City	PM10 concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	Percentage reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)
1		Vijayawada	91	61	33

S.No.	State	City	PM10 concentrations in 2017-18 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 (µg/m3) (Annual Avg.)	Percentage reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	76	120	-58
3	Bihar	Patna	172	178	-3
4	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	86	68	21
5		Raipur	70	76	-9
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	164	98	40
7		Rajkot	150	92	39
8		Vadodara	133	95	29
9		Surat	130	103	21
10	Haryana	Faridabad	229**	190	17
11	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	315	138	56
12		Ranchi	141	107	24
13		Jamshedpur	135	130	4
14	Karnataka	Bangalore	92	70	24
15	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	101	91	10
16		Bhopal	112	113	-1
17		Gwalior	126	136	-8
18		Indore	82	99	-21
19	Maharashtra	Mumbai	161	94	42
20		Thane	138	111	20
21		Nashik	82	72	12
22		Nagpur	100	94	6
23		Badlapur	160	152	5
24		Pune	102	98	4
25		Ulhasnagar	153	149	3
26		Navi Mumbai	88	98	-11
27		Vasai-Virar	99	125	-26
28		Aurangabad	75	98	-31
29	Punjab	Amritsar	189	119	37
30		Ludhiana	168	161	4
31	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	189	124	34

S.No.	State	City	PM10 concentrations in 2017-18 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (Annual Avg.)	PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (Annual Avg.)	Percentage reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2023-24 with respect to the year 2017-18 (%)
32		Jaipur	172	148	14
33		Kota	139	124	11
34	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	88	47	47
35		Madurai	72	68	6
36		Chennai	66	63	5
37	Telangana	Hyderabad	110	81	26
38	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	230	73	68
39		Lucknow	253	137	46
40		Kanpur	227	125	45
41		Agra	202	116	43
42		Ghaziabad	285	172	40
43		Allahabad	169	124	27
44		Meerut	159	149	6
45	West Bengal	Kolkata	147	94	36
46		Asansol	147	108	27
47		Howrah	139	111	20
48		Barrackpore	86	99	-15

** PM10 levels in the FY 2017-18 for Faridabad and Srinagar are not available. PM10 levels of FY 2020-21 for Faridabad and PM10 levels of FY 2018-19 for Srinagar have been considered as a baseline.

Air Quality Improvement in 130 Cities

S. No.	Improvement in PM_{10} in 2023-24 vs FY 2017-18 (%)	No. Of Cities	Cities

1	40 and above	23	Varanasi, Bareilly, Firozabad, Dehradun, Dhanbad, Tuticorin, Nalagarh, Moradabad, Khurja, Trichy, Kohima, Lucknow, Kanpur, Kadapa, Sivasagar, Sunder Nagar, Agra, Greater Mumbai, Rishikesh, Parwanoo, Byrnihat, Ahmedabad, Ghaziabad
2	20-39	32	Rajkot, Jalandhar, Raebareli, Amritsar, Kolkata, Jammu, Silchar, Vijayawada, NayaNangal, Dimapur, Baddi, Jodhpur, Khanna, Durgapur, Kurnool, Dera Baba Nanak, Vadodara, Allahabad, Asansol, Hyderabad, Gorakhpur, Ranchi, Bengaluru, Akola, Ananthpur, Durg Bhilainagar, Surat, Noida, Howrah, Thane, Latur
4	1-19	42	Nellore, Gajraula, Alwar, Chittur, Kala Amb, Mandi Gobindgarh, Amravati, Patiala, Jaipur, Ongole, Delhi, Chandrapur, Nashik, Jhansi, Sangli, Kota, Devanagere, Rajamuhndary, Hubli-Dharwad, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Guntur, Kalinga Nagar, Meerut, Nagpur, Eluru, Madurai, Damtal, Haldia, Anpara, Badlapur, Sangareddy, Udaipur, Chennai, Ludhiana, Pune, Jamshedpur, Kolhapur, Ulhasnagar, Srikakulam, Kashipur
6	Nil	33	Talcher, Nalgonda, Bhopal, Sagar, Vizhianagaram, Chandigarh, Gulburga, Jalna, Patna, Korba, Paonta Sahib, Gwalior, Raipur, Navi Mumbai, Rourkela, Muzaffarpur, Barrackpore, Guwahati, Dera Bassi, Solapur, Dewas, Indore, Vasai virar, Nagaon, Aurangabad, Gaya, Bhubneshwar, Jalgaon, Cuttack, Nalbari, Balasore, Visakhapatnam, Angul

STATEMENT-III**Key steps taken by the Central Government to control pollution:**

- i. Emission standards for more than 80 industries have been notified under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
- ii. Emission standards recently notified/revised:
 - a) Thermal power plants
 - b) Diesel/petrol/CNG generator sets
 - c) Industrial boilers
 - d) Lime Kilns
 - e) Brick kilns and conversion of zig-zag technology
 - f) Calcinated petcoke industry
 - g) Hot mix plants
- iii. Leapfrogging to Bharat Stage-VI (BS-VI) emissions norms from 1st April 2020
- iv. Vehicle Scrapping Policy, Rules for Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities and Automated Testing Stations by MoRTH
- v. Waste management rules for solid waste, plastic waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, battery waste, biomedical waste, 100% ash utilisation by Thermal Power Plants
- vi. Market-based Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations introduced for waste categories, viz. plastic packaging, e-waste, battery waste, waste tyres and used oil
- vii. 12 identified Single-Use Plastics (SUP) having high littering potential and low utility were banned from 1st July, 2022

- viii. Mandate for utilisation of minimum 5% of crop residue along with coal (pellets/briquettes) in thermal power plants in NCR and adjoining areas
- ix. Categorization of industrial areas as Critically and Severely Polluted Areas (CPAs/SPAs) based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).

विदेशों में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र

2081. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेश जाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का संज्ञान लिया है कि छात्र बेहतर कैरियर अवसरों, लचीले नागरिकता मानकों और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए विदेश जा रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इसके समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ङ.) सरकार द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्थानों के संबंध में क्या नीतिगत सुधार और उपाय अपनाए गए हैं ताकि देश में उच्च शिक्षा का पुनरुद्धार किया जा सके और छात्रों को विदेश जाने से रोका जा सके; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने देश में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों को विकसित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क) से (च): शिक्षा मंत्रालय उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय छात्रों से संबंधित आंकड़े नहीं रखता है। ब्यूरो ऑफ इमिग्रेशन (बीओआई) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों में विदेश जाते समय अध्ययन/शिक्षा के लिए अपनी यात्रा का उद्देश्य बनाने वाले भारतीयों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
छात्रों की संख्या	586337	259655	444553	750365	892989

विदेश में पढ़ाई करना व्यक्तिगत इच्छा और पसंद का मामला है। भारत सरकार ने भारत में प्रत्येक स्तर पर उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यापक कदम उठाए हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 को देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में बदलाव और सुधार के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार और अनुमोदित किया गया। एनईपी 2020 के प्रमुख पहलुओं में बहु-विषयक और समग्र शिक्षा की ओर बढ़ना, संस्थागत स्वायत्तता, राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन की स्थापना के माध्यम से गुणवत्तापूर्ण अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देना, कौशल विकास, शिक्षकों का निरंतर व्यावसायिक विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण, उच्चतर शिक्षा का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण, बहु-विषयक पाठ्यक्रम, आकर्षक शिक्षण पद्धति, मिश्रित मूल्यांकन और भारतीय भाषाओं और भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देना शामिल हैं।

भारत सरकार ने उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संस्थानों के बुनियादी ढांचे के उन्नयन, संस्थानों और पाठ्यक्रमों की मान्यता, अनुसंधान और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने और डिजिटल पहलों को बढ़ावा देने के माध्यम से कई पहल की हैं। इनमें से कुछ पहलें इस प्रकार हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (आरयूएसए)/प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) योजना तीन घटकों, (i) चुनिंदा राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों में गुणवत्ता और उत्कृष्टता बढ़ाना, (ii) विश्वविद्यालयों को बुनियादी ढांचा अनुदान, और (iii) बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालय (एमईआरयू) के तहत राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना का उद्देश्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (क्यूएचईआई) में प्रवेश पाने वाले किसी भी छात्र को सहायता प्रदान करना है।
- गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएएसी) के माध्यम से उच्चतर शैक्षणिक संस्थानों (एचईआई) की मान्यता को बढ़ावा देना।
- राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन बोर्ड (एनबीए) द्वारा डिप्लोमा स्तर से स्नातकोत्तर स्तर तक शैक्षणिक संस्थान द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों की गुणात्मक क्षमता का आकलन करना।
- नवाचार, ज्ञान सृजन के केंद्र के रूप में काम करने और शीर्ष श्रेणी उद्योगों के साथ अनुसंधान सहयोग करने, छात्रों की उद्यमशीलता और कौशल को सक्षम बनाने और मजबूत शैक्षणिक संबंधों के निर्माण के लिए प्रमुख संस्थानों में 8 अनुसंधान पार्क स्थापित किए गए।
- अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन की स्थापना की गई जिसका उद्देश्य अनुसंधान और विकास (आर एंड डी) की शुरुआत करना, विकसित करना और बढ़ावा देना तथा भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों, कॉलेजों, अनुसंधान संस्थानों और आर एंड डी प्रयोगशालाओं में अनुसंधान और नवाचार की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देना है।
- प्रमुख विदेशी संस्थानों के साथ शीर्ष भारतीय संस्थानों के बीच अनुसंधान सहयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अकादमिक और अनुसंधान सहयोग (एसपीएआरसी) को बढ़ावा देने की योजना;
- देश भर के छात्रों, शोधकर्ताओं और शिक्षकों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले शैक्षणिक संसाधनों, शोध पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं तक केंद्रीकृत पहुँच प्रदान करने के लिए एक राष्ट्र, एक सदस्यता पहल;

- स्वयं, स्वयं प्लस आदि के माध्यम से प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शैक्षिक सामग्री सुनिश्चित करना:

इसके अलावा, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने भी शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए कई पहल की हैं, जिनमें उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों को वित्तीय सहायता देना भी शामिल है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पहलों में भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों (एफएचईआई) की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए नियमन, संयुक्त/दोहरी/जुड़वां डिग्री कार्यक्रमों के लिए अकादमिक सहयोग, इंटर्नशिप/प्रशिक्षुता संबद्ध डिग्री कार्यक्रम के लिए दिशानिर्देश, उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों में अनुसंधान और विकास प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना, प्रोफेसर ऑफ प्रैक्टिस की अवधारणा को बढ़ावा देना, उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों और विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए सुलभता संबंधी दिशानिर्देश और मानक, एनईपी 2020 की उपलब्धियों पर नज़र रखने के लिए यूटीएसएच पोर्टल (उच्चतर शिक्षा में परिवर्तनकारी रणनीतियाँ और कार्य करना) शुरू करना, जीवन कौशल (जीवन कौशल) 2.0 पर पाठ्यक्रम और दिशानिर्देश जारी करना, मालवीय मिशन शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि शामिल हैं।

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN THE COUNTRY

2082.DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the details of the progress made in employment generation in the country during the last ten years;
- (b) the details of the jobs created in private and Government sectors during the last ten years;

- (c) the details of reforms and schemes launched by the Government to promote employment generation during the last ten years, along with the progress made in terms of employment generation of each initiative;
- (d) the details of reforms undertaken by the Government and its impact on employment generation in the country; and
- (e) whether the States of Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Tripura has implemented the schemes launched by the Government to promote employment generation, if so, the details of the jobs created as an outcome of the schemes of the Government?

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 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) (indicating employment in both private and Government sectors) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in the country has increased from 46.8% in 2017-18 to 58.2% in 2023-24.

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.

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 States of Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Tripura. 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.

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. 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.

झीलों का संरक्षण

2083. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत :

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

- (क) देश में झीलों के संरक्षण के लिए राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा उदयपुर सहित राजस्थान में झीलों के संरक्षण तथा जल प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त कार्यों का कोई सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षण कराया है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई 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 (एमओईएफ एंड सीसी) द्वारा 'राष्ट्रीय जलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र संरक्षण योजना (एनपीसीए)' स्कीम के तहत राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

प्रदान की गई है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश में झीलों के संरक्षण के लिए आवंटित/जारी की गई और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने देश भर में आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन हेतु विनियामक ढांचे के रूप में पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रावधानों के तहत आर्द्रभूमि (संरक्षण और प्रबंधन) नियम, 2017 अधिसूचित किया है ताकि आर्द्रभूमियों की पारिस्थितिक विशेषताओं को संरक्षित, प्रबंधित और अनुरक्षित किया जा सके। उक्त नियमों द्वारा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ठोस अपशिष्ट की डंपिंग, उद्योगों, शहरों, कस्बों, गांवों और अन्य मानव बस्तियों से अनुपचारित अपशिष्ट और बर्हिस्त्राव के निस्सरण जैसी गतिविधियों को प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने स्वैच्छिक 'आर्द्रभूमि शहर प्रत्यायन योजना' के तहत आर्द्रभूमि शहर प्रत्यायन हेतु रामसर सचिवालय को भारत के उदयपुर, राजस्थान के नामांकन का प्रस्ताव भेजा है। राजस्थान राज्य आर्द्रभूमि प्राधिकरण की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, नगर निगम, उदयपुर द्वारा झील के संरक्षण और जल प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। उदयपुर शहर में 202.77 किमी. की सीवर लाइन बिछाई गई है। अपशिष्ट जल के शोधन के लिए 40 एमएलडी क्षमता वाले 03 मलजल शोधन संयंत्रों का निर्माण किया गया है और झीलों में अपशिष्ट जल को बहने से रोकने के लिए पिछोला झील के आसपास 7 पंपिंग स्टेशन बनाए गए हैं। नगर निगम, उदयपुर, राजस्थान द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त कार्यों की कोई सामाजिक संवीक्षा नहीं की गई है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश में झीलों के संरक्षण के लिए आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्य और जिलेवार विवरण

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य	ज़िला	आवंटित/जारी की गई धनराशि	उपयोग की गई धनराशि
गुजरात	जामनगर	0.2058	0.2058
मध्य प्रदेश	रतलाम	0.65	0.65
	दतिया	2.16	2.16
मणिपुर	बिश्वपुर	1.00	1.00

मिजोरम	आइजोल	0.76410	0.76410
	सैहा	0.5920	0.5920
नगालैंड	वोखा	1.15632	1.15632
ओडिशा	पुरी	1.175	1.175
	खुर्दा		
	गंजम		
राजस्थान	अजमेर	5.25	5.25
सिक्किम	पूर्वी सिक्किम	0.6527	0.6527
	मंगन	0.75	0.75
उत्तर प्रदेश	एटा	0.2784	0.2784
	मैनपुरी	0.242682	0.242682
	बस्ती	0.35892	0.35892
	आगरा	0.1983	0.1983
	इटावा	0.16088	0.16088
	कन्नौज	0.0809	0.0809
	उन्नाव	0.0532319	0.0532319
	हरदोई	0.05011	0.05011
	रायबरेली	0.0913	0.0913

स्कूलों में अजा/अजजा/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के छात्रों का अधिगम स्तर

2084. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश भर के विद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों के अधिगम स्तर में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के छात्रों के अधिगम स्तर की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में समाज के वंचित वर्ग के बच्चों के अधिगम स्तर तथा नामांकन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

**कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जयंत चौधरी):**

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा मंत्रालय बच्चों की प्रगति और अधिगम क्षमताओं का आकलन करने के लिए तीन वर्ष के अंतराल पर कक्षा 3, 5, 8 और 10 में नमूना आधारित राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) का एक रोलिंग कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। यह शिक्षा प्रणाली के स्वास्थ्य के संकेतक के रूप में कार्य करता है, ताकि विभिन्न स्तरों पर सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जा सकें। एनएसएस का अंतिम चक्र दिनांक 12.11.2021 को आयोजित किया गया था और इसमें कक्षा 3 और 5 के लिए भाषा, गणित, और पर्यावरण विज्ञान; कक्षा 8 के लिए भाषा, गणित, विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान और कक्षा 10 के लिए भाषा, गणित, विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान और अंग्रेजी में छात्रों का मूल्यांकन किया गया था। ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के 720 जिलों के 1.18 लाख स्कूलों के लगभग 34 लाख छात्रों का सरकारी, सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त और निजी स्कूलों से मूल्यांकन किया गया था। विभिन्न सामाजिक श्रेणियों के छात्रों के प्रदर्शन को प्रदर्शित करने वाले एनएसएस 21 के राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला रिपोर्ट कार्ड सार्वजनिक डोमेन में जारी किए गए हैं और <http://nas.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध हैं। एनएसएस 2017 और एनएसएस 2021 में मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के छात्रों के कक्षा-वार और विषय-वार प्रदर्शन की तुलना करने वाला डेटा अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत स्कूलों द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करना अनिवार्य है कि दुर्बल वर्ग और लाभवंचित समूह के बालक के प्रति पक्षपात न किया जाए और किसी आधार पर प्रारंभिक शिक्षा लेने और पूरा करने से रोका न जाए। शिक्षा भारत के संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन स्कूलों को छोड़कर अन्य स्कूलों का विनियमन/प्रबंधन/नियंत्रण राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 सभी के लिए समावेशी, समान और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने पर बल देती है। एनईपी, 2020 में प्रावधान है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के शैक्षिक विकास में असमानताओं को कम करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। एनईपी, 2020 में आगे यह भी स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया गया है कि छात्रों को एक समावेशी स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम तैयार

करने के लिए शिक्षकों, प्रशिक्षित सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं और परामर्शदाताओं द्वारा लाई गई इस नई स्कूल संस्कृति के साथ-साथ संबंधित परिवर्तनों के माध्यम से संवेदनशील बनाया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनईपी 2020 में उल्लेख किया गया है कि सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ, सभी छात्रों हेतु अधिगम सुविधा के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह की शिक्षा पद्धति को शामिल करते हुए अधिगम के लिए अनेक मार्गों को सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को व्यापक बनाया गया है।

एनईपी 2020 की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) के तहत 8 फरवरी, 2023 को राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र, परख (समग्र विकास के लिए ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन, समीक्षा और विश्लेषण) की स्थापना की गई थी। परख का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य देश के सभी मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल बोर्डों में छात्र मूल्यांकन और आकलन के लिए मानदंड, मानक और दिशानिर्देश स्थापित करना और सभी स्कूल बोर्डों में शिक्षार्थियों के बीच शैक्षणिक मानकों की समानता सुनिश्चित करना है। परख स्कूल बोर्डों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहा है और सभी स्कूल बोर्डों में शिक्षार्थियों के बीच शैक्षणिक मानकों की समानता पर विभिन्न कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित कर रहा है। परख सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को साझा करने और विभिन्न स्कूल बोर्डों में शैक्षणिक समानता सुनिश्चित करने, छात्रों के अधिगम परिणामों में निष्पक्षता और एकरूपता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक मंच के रूप में भी कार्य करता है। यह नए मूल्यांकन पैटर्न, नवीनतम शोध पर स्कूल बोर्डों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है और स्कूल बोर्डों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देता है। परख द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशालाओं की श्रृंखला प्रश्न पत्र टेम्पलेट्स को मानकीकृत करके और स्कूल बोर्डों में प्रश्न पत्र सेट करने वालों की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। रटने की आदत को कम करने और आलोचनात्मक सोच तथा मुख्य दक्षताओं के मूल्यांकन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए मूल्यांकन पद्धतियों का पुनर्गठन महत्वपूर्ण है, ताकि अलग-अलग मूल्यांकन प्रणालियों के कारण नुकसान के बिना स्कूल बोर्डों और स्कूलों में छात्रों की गतिशीलता को सक्षम किया जा सके। समग्र विकास के लिए योग्यता आधारित मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रारंभिक, आधारभूत, मध्य और माध्यमिक स्तर के

लिए समग्र प्रगति कार्ड (एचपीसी) तैयार किया गया है और सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किया गया है।

समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को अब एनईपी 2020 की सिफारिशों के साथ अनुकूलित कर दिया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुंच मिले, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए। इस योजना के तहत, ड्रॉप आउट दर को कम करने, वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक नए स्कूल खोलने/सुदृढ़ करने, स्कूल भवनों और अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं का निर्माण, कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उन्नयन और संचालन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, पात्र छात्रों को निःशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म और निःशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें, परिवहन भत्ता और नामांकन और प्रतिधारण अभियान चलाने सहित विभिन्न गतिविधियों के संचालन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों (ओओएससी) को औपचारिक स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में लाने के लिए स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों के आयु उपयुक्त प्रवेश हेतु विशेष प्रशिक्षण और बड़े बच्चों के लिए आवासीय के साथ-साथ गैर-आवासीय प्रशिक्षण, मौसम अनुरूप छात्रावास/आवासीय शिविर, कार्यस्थलों पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, परिवहन/एस्कॉर्ट सुविधा के लिए सहायता दी की जाती है। विशेष आवश्यकताओं वाले बच्चों के लिए छात्र उन्मुख घटक के तहत, विशेष आवश्यकताओं वाले बच्चों की पहचान और मूल्यांकन, सहायक उपकरण, ब्रेल किट और किताबें, उपयुक्त शिक्षण-अधिगम सामग्री और दिव्यांग छात्राओं को वजीफा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों से संबंधित 16-19 वर्ष की आयु के स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों को एनआईओएस/एसआईओएस के माध्यम से अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री और प्रमाणन प्राप्ति हेतु प्रति वर्ष 2000 रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

दिनांक 5 जुलाई 2021 को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (निपुण भारत) की शुरुआत की गई, जिसका

उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि देश का हर बच्चा 2026-27 तक कक्षा 3 के अंत तक बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान प्राप्त कर ले। यह मिशन 3 प्रीस्कूल वर्षों सहित 5+3+3+4 शैक्षणिक संरचना के स्कूल सातत्य के पहले 5 वर्षों को कवर करता है।

पीएम श्री (पीएम स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया) योजना 07 सितंबर 2022 को केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य के साथ शुरू की गई। इन स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करना है और समय के साथ अनुकरणीय स्कूल के रूप में उभरना है, तथा पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व 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 अपनी 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 अब तक 12,084 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया जा चुका है।

विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से राज्यों के लिए शिक्षण-अधिगम और परिणाम की सुदृढीकरण (स्टार्स) परियोजना को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) के रूप में छह राज्यों हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा और केरल में 5 वर्षों की अवधि में अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और इसका उद्देश्य स्कूलों में मूल्यांकन प्रणाली में सुधार करना और सभी के लिए समान शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है। स्टार्स परियोजना स्कूली शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए समग्र शिक्षा योजना के प्रयासों का पूरक है। इसमें प्री-प्राइमरी से लेकर 12वीं कक्षा तक के शिक्षक और छात्र लाभार्थी हैं।

एनईपी 2020 में इन संस्थानों की क्षमता और कार्य संस्कृति को बदलने और उन्हें उत्कृष्टता के जीवंत संस्थानों के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए डाइट के पुनर्जीवन को भी मान्यता दी है। समग्र शिक्षा

के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अगले पांच वर्षों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से देश के सभी 613 कार्यात्मक डाइट के वास्तविक उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 125 डाइट को 92,320.18 लाख रुपये के अनुमानित बजट के साथ अनुमोदित किया गया।

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 I-VIII के छात्रों के अलावा 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 मजबूत करने को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

विवरण

एनएएस 2017 और एनएएस 2021 में मध्य प्रदेश के छात्रों के कक्षा-वार और विषय-वार प्रदर्शन की तुलना करने वाला डेटा

कक्षा-3:

कक्षा 3								
विषय	एनएएस 2017			एनएएस 2021				
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य
भाषा	70	67	71	71	67	66	66	64
गणित	63	60	64	64	63	59	62	60
पर्यावरण विज्ञान	66	62	66	65	63	62	62	60

कक्षा 5:

कक्षा 5								
विषय	एनएएस 2017				एनएएस 2021			
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य
भाषा	58	55	59	61	59	57	58	61
गणित	52	49	52	54	50	46	48	50
पर्यावरण विज्ञान	57	54	57	58	56	53	54	55

कक्षा 8:

कक्षा 8								
विषय	एनएएस 2017				एनएएस 2021			
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य
भाषा	55	51	57	58	54	49	55	63
गणित	40	36	41	42	43	38	41	42
विज्ञान	43	41	45	45	42	38	41	46
सामाजिकविज्ञान	44	41	45	47	42	40	42	44

कक्षा10 :

कक्षा 10								
विषय	एनएएस 2018				एनएएस 2021			
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य
गणित	30	27	31	31	34	28	34	38
विज्ञान	31	30	32	32	35	30	35	39
सामाजिकविज्ञान	36	34	37	37	36	32	37	43
अंग्रेजी	29	27	30	32	40	33	42	52
आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा	48	43	50	53	43	36	44	50

एनएस 2017 और एनएस 2021 में महाराष्ट्र के छात्रों के कक्षा-वार और विषय-वार प्रदर्शन की तुलना करने वाला डेटा

कक्षा 3:

कक्षा 3								
विषय	एनएस 2017				एनएस 2021			
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य
भाषा	70	67	70	72	67	65	67	67
अंकशास्त्र	65	61	65	66	61	50	62	61
पर्यावरण विज्ञान	68	64	69	70	58	57	57	59

कक्षा 5:

कक्षा 5								
विषय	एनएस 2017				एनएस 2021			
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य
भाषा	59	59	60	63	56	58	58	60
गणित	52	53	52	53	43	46	45	46
पर्यावरण विज्ञान	54	56	55	56	50	52	52	52

कक्षा 8:

कक्षा 8								
विषय	एनएएस 2017				एनएएस 2021			
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य
भाषा	61	57	63	64	55	48	57	59
गणित	38	41	41	41	32	33	34	35
विज्ञान	39	41	41	41	37	36	39	41
सामाजिकविज्ञान	40	42	42	43	38	37	40	41

कक्षा 10:

कक्षा 10								
विषय	एनएएस 2018				एनएएस 2021			
	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	सामान्य
गणित	31	30	34	35	28	27	29	31
विज्ञान	33	31	34	36	33	30	34	36
सामाजिकविज्ञान	39	36	40	41	35	34	37	40
अंग्रेज़ी	34	33	37	40	43	38	45	51
आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा	48	44	50	51	42	40	45	46

CONDITION OF SALES PROMOTION EMPLOYEES**2085. SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:****SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that an Industrial Tripartite Committee meeting was held on 10.08.2017 between the Government, the pharmaceutical industry representatives, all central trade unions and All India Federation of Sales Promotion Employees with regard to service and working conditions of the medical sales representatives across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether in the said meeting, draft rules were framed for the improvement of the service and working conditions of medical representatives and sought comments from all stakeholders in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that no rules for sales promotion employees under section 12 of the Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) Act, 1976 have been framed so far as agreed in the said meeting and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also true that Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) Act, 1976 has been subsumed in the 4 Labour Codes and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of measures being taken to curb large-scale retrenchments of its employees by pharmaceutical companies and to ensure job security for Sales Promotion Employees in the pharmaceutical industry; and

(f) whether the Government is considering the demand to scrap the Labour Code and restore the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 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) to (f): The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, regulates conditions of service for sales promotion employees including pharmaceutical industry, which is implemented through State Government. An Industrial Tri-partite Committee meeting, chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour and Employment (I/C) was held on August 8, 2017 to discuss the working conditions of these employees.

The said Act has since been subsumed into Occupational, Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH and WC) Code 2020, which was notified in September, 2020. Draft rules for OSH and WC were pre-published on November 19, 2020.

The sales promotion employees are now included in the definition of 'workers' under both the OSH and WC Code and the Industrial Relations Code, 2020. Draft rules for the Industrial Relations Code were pre-published on October 29, 2020.

VIDYA SAMIKSHA KENDRA

2086. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has established Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) in all the States of the country, especially in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the objectives of setting up these Kendras;
- (c) whether there has been any measurable impact of the VSK in improving student learning outcomes in those States where it has been implemented, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of mechanisms placed under the VSK to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of the data being collected;
- (e) the manner in which the Government ensure that real-time data on school attendance, teacher performance and student learning outcomes is effectively utilized by the Government;
- (f) the details of current allocation of funds for setting up of VSK in different States; and
- (g) whether there are any plans of the Government to enhance digital infrastructure especially in rural and remote areas to support the effective functioning of VSK?

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) National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has set an aspirational goal to ensure universal access and provide opportunity to all children of the country to obtain quality holistic education—including vocational education - from pre-school to Grade 12. NEP 2020 in Para 24.4 (b) also highlights the need for developing a Digital Infrastructure for Education Sector. Union Budget 2021-22 laid emphasis on strengthening country's digital infrastructure for education by announcing setting up of a National Digital Educational Architecture (NDEAR). On July 29, 2021, Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji launched the National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) to create a unified digital infrastructure for education in India. NDEAR is a blueprint for the country's educational ecosystem that includes principles, standards, guidelines, and policies to strengthen digital education infrastructure.

To systematically track the objectives of NEP and underlying interventions at both macro and micro level, NDEAR compliant Vidya Samiksha Kendras (VSK) has been launched by the Ministry of Education, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Since, VSKs operate under the framework of NDEAR, it ensures interoperability and alignment with broader national education goals. Such approach allows seamless data sharing between different platforms and entities thereby ensuring accuracy and timeliness of data for coordinated efforts.

VSK's has been developed with strategies designed to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring of educational initiatives and their eventual outcomes. A key feature of VSK is tracking of drop out students, monitoring of students migrating from one

school to the other, progress of learning outcomes and real-time monitoring of various interventions, aimed at improving access, students' academic performance and enhancing teachers' accountability in schools. The overall architecture of VSK inter-alia helps to monitor Attendance of students and teachers, Assessment of students, Accreditation of schools, Adaptive Learning for students, Administration of schools under different management types. VSK's helps in data analysis of scheme for better implementation and outcomes.

To provide a holistic view of the key education indicators at National level, Rashtriya Vidya Samiksha Kendra (RVSK) was launched on 9th March, 2024 by Hon'ble Union Education Minister at NCERT.

The Rashtriya Vidya Samiksha Kendra (RVSK) at NCERT is being developed in a federated architecture to link with all the VSK of States/UTs and provide a bird's eye view of the country's educational landscape. RVSK further helps in collating, analyzing and triangulating the school education data emanating from respective State/UT VSKs which helps the decision making at appropriate level.

Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) provides an effective monitoring mechanism for analyzing learning outcomes across different national programs and planning interventions or initiatives and taking various decisions to improve learning outcomes. Multiple initiatives like the NIPUN Bharat Mission, launched in July 2021 to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy and the National Achievement Survey (NAS), State Educational Achievement Survey (SEAS) and Foundational Learning Study and other programs designed to assess student learning outcomes can be monitored through the VSK. VSKs have been recent made operational in different

States/UTs and are being utilized to analyze school-wise/student-wise wise teacher vacancy, planning remedial sessions, analysis of periodical assessment tests across various States/UT.

To ensure real-time data on various parameters, various national portals such as UDISE+ as well as portals/applications - such as Artificial Intelligence, Chatbot, Mobile Applications with features like time stamping, geo fencing and tagging, facial recognition and web based portals are deployed at school level for collecting data for online attendance, periodic assessment tests (PAT) and other aspects of education management.

Government of India had provided funds up-to Rs 108 Crore through Samagra Shiksha Scheme to States/UTs to set up Vidya Samiksha Kendra in the year 2022-23. 31 VSKs are already operational in States/UTs. The Vidya Samiksha Kendra at Pune, Maharashtra was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 9th October 2024 through a Video Conference.

To enhance the digital infrastructure that can be linked to the Vidya Samiksha Kendra in all parts of the country, 'ICT and Digital initiatives' component of centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha is utilized by the States/UTs. These components covers Government and Government Aided schools having classes VI to XII, subject to the availability of budgetary provision. Financial assistance is provided under the Options of "ICT Lab" and "Smart Classrooms in schools". The norms of the scheme include support for procurement of both recurring and non-recurring components such as digital boards, smart classrooms, virtual classrooms, Operating System and Application Software, Internet connectivity, training of

teachers etc. However, since education in the concurrent list, States/UT may provide additional funds and develop more Digital Infrastructure as per their requirement.

PROCEDURE FOR SELECTING CHILDREN FOR DISTRICT-LEVEL GAMES

2087. SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current procedure for selecting children from towns and villages to participate in district-level games;
- (b) the manner in which Government ensure that the selection process for district-level games is fair, transparent, and inclusive of talent from both rural and urban areas;
- (c) the steps that are being taken to ensure that children from remote villages and underserved communities have equal opportunities to participate in district-level games;

(d) the manner in which the Government is promoting awareness of district level games and the selection process among children, parents, and communities in towns and villages;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any recent audits or evaluations of the selection procedures to identify and address any gaps or areas for improvement; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by the Government to provide good and latest sports equipment for children in small towns and villages?

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

(a) to (f) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including selection of children for district level games from towns and villages, conducting audits regarding selection procedures of athletes and providing sports equipment to children of small towns and villages in the country, rests primarily with the State/UT Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. However, identification and development of young sports talent in India is an ongoing process through various schemes implemented by the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of this Ministry. These schemes include the National Centres of Excellence (NCoE), SAI Training Centres (STC), the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), and the Khelo India Scheme. The aim is to identify and nurture talented athletes from both urban and rural areas, to

excel at district, national, and international levels. The process utilizes globally accepted scientific methods for talent identification, supported by platforms like the National Sports Talent Search Portal, Khelo India App, and Fit India App, alongside assessments and training programs for physical education teachers. The initiative is backed by collaboration between various stakeholders, including State Sports Departments, to ensure broad participation and transparency. The process of selection of athletes under SAI Schemes is provided at <https://sportsauthorityofindia.gov.in/sai/sai-training-center>.

Further, under the “Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure” component of the Khelo India Scheme, financial assistance is provided to State/UT governments and other eligible entities for procurement of sports equipment, including small towns and villages across the country. Further, financial assistance is also provided to Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies for procurement of equipment. State-wise details of Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies under the Khelo India Scheme, are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

CAMPA IN THE NORTH EAST

2088. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) Funds allocated

to and utilised in the North Eastern Region (NER) during the last five years, State-wise;

- (b) whether the Government maintains data on the survival rate of saplings planted through CAMPA and if so, the details of the same for the NER during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to improve the long-term monitoring of saplings planted through CAMPA;
- (d) whether the Government has data on the proportion of compensatory afforestation projects that consists of monocultures and if so, the details thereof for the NER; and
- (e) whether the Government has faced difficulties in finding suitable land for compensatory afforestation projects 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 Compensatory Afforestation (CAMPA) Fund is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (CAF Act, 2016) and the rules thereunder for compensating the loss of forest and ecosystem services due to diversion of forest land in accordance with terms and conditions of forest clearance accorded by the Central Government as per provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. State CAMPA funds are available with the concerned State Government and are utilised for afforestation and other related CAMPA activities approved in the

annual plan of operation (APO) by National Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority (National CAMPA). The details of the APO approved by National CAMPA and the funds utilized over the past five years by the North Eastern States are attached as **Statement I**.

(b) and (c) The main objectives of the National CAMPA is to ecologically restore degraded forest land or/ and non-forest land as approved in the forest diversion proposal through afforestation and assisted natural regeneration, enabling it to evolve into the representative forest type of the area over a period of time. Given the degraded conditions of the forests, efforts are made to ensure the maximum possible survival of planted saplings, which is regularly monitored through internal monitoring by the concerned State Forest Department and the State Government. Replacement of mortality of saplings is carried out in subsequent maintenance of plantation. Additionally, third-party monitoring is conducted periodically. Protection and improvement measures are taken until the plantations are fully established. Forest Survey of India also monitors afforestation efforts through the e-Greenwatch portal. The survival percentage during the past five years, as reported by the States, is attached as **Statement II**.

(d) Compensatory afforestation is carried out as per the approved scheme, which is an integral part of the forest diversion proposal approved by the Central Government. The primary focus is to ecologically restore the non-forest or degraded forest land through site-specific afforestation activities, supplemented with suitable measures for fire protection, enrichment of biodiversity and soil and

water conservation. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry, the State is required to prepare a compensatory afforestation scheme, ensuring that the selection of species is heterogeneous and consists of indigenous species.

(e) The responsibility for identifying the land for compensatory afforestation lies with the user agency, which in consultation with the State Government, selects the appropriate land. As per the provisions contained in the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Rules, 2023, the compensatory afforestation can be considered in other State/Union Territory on case to case basis, in case it is not possible to raise compensatory afforestation in the same State or Union Territory, where diversion of forest land is proposed.

STATEMENT-I

Status of Fund approved/allocated by National Authority and fund utilised in North Eastern Region (NER) during the last five years

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Fund approved /allocated	Fund utilised	Fund approved /allocated	Fund utilised	Fund approved /allocated	Fund utilised	Fund approved /allocated	Fund utilised	Fund approved /allocated	Fund utilised
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	166.20*	155.46	198.91	240.35	242.29	195.29	189.27	190.69	183.23
2	Assam	55.89	32.02	88.34	72.52	95.01	67.05	162.57	109.89	109.69	74.30
3	Manipur	30.36	30.98	27.79	27.79	25.09	25.09	22.59	22.59	20.26	20.26
4	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	33.97	22.07	36.40	34.59	26.67	9.06	30.91	10.26
5	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	32.66	26.00	18.08	17.19	16.74	11.61	14.60	5.24
6	Nagaland**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Sikkim	44.96	39.93	66.90	55.71	73.15	69.57	69.82	70.20	79.95	63.03
8	Tripura	20.84	18.65	21.51	17.56	35.24	23.32	52.90	34.80	85.77	32.51
	Total	152.05	287.78	426.63	420.56	523.32	479.1	546.58	447.42	531.87	388.83

*National Authority transferred Rs. 354.15 crore from Ad-hoc CAMPA during the financial year 2018-19.

** There is no State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted in State of Nagaland.

STATEMENT-II

Survival percentage of plantation in North Eastern Region (NER) during the last five years

S. No.	State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Arunachal Pradesh	50-60%	50-60%	50-75%	40-70%	40-60%
2	Assam	76.91%	70%	75%	78.33%	83.75%
3	Manipur	76.40%	68.70%	82.60%	73.06	72.42%
4	Meghalaya	Not Applicable	75%	67%	67%	67%
5	Mizoram	77-90%	70-93%	70-95%	83%	83%
6	Sikkim	70%	75%	70%	72%	69%
7	Tripura	72%	78%	85%	75%	85%

खोले गए उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों की संख्या

2089. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कितने उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान खोले गए हैं और विद्यार्थियों के नामांकन में वृद्धि में उनका क्या योगदान है;

(ख) देश में उच्चतर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और सुलभता में सुधार के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्थानों के साथ साझेदारी का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उच्चतर शिक्षा में नामांकन में वृद्धि का शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और रोजगार के अवसरों की उपलब्धता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और तत्संबंधी सुसंगत सहायक आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(घ) झारखंड, विशेषकर गिरिडीह लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कौशल भारत शिक्षण ढांचे के कार्यान्वयन हेतु विद्यालयों में किए गए परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क)अखिल भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण (एआईएसएचई), 2022-23 (अनंतिम) के अनुसार, एआईएसएचई के तहत पंजीकृत उच्चतर शैक्षणिक संस्थानों (एचईआई) अर्थात विश्वविद्यालय/विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के संस्थानों, कॉलेज और स्टैंडअलोन संस्थानों की कुल संख्या वर्ष 2020-21 में 56,205 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2022-23 में 60,380 हो गई है। उच्चतर शिक्षा में कुल छात्र नामांकन वर्ष 2020-21 में 4.13 करोड़ से बढ़कर वर्ष 2022-23 में 4.46 करोड़ हो गया है।

(ख)राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने वाले भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अन्य देशों में अपने परिसर स्थापित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने की सिफारिश की गई है। ज़ांज़ीबार-तंजानिया में आईआईटी मद्रास का परिसर स्थापित करने के लिए एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर दिनांक**5-7-2023** को शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई), भारत सरकार, आईआईटी मद्रास और शिक्षा एवं व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण मंत्रालय (एमओईवीटी) ज़ांज़ीबार-तंजानिया के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। साथ ही, अबू धाबी में आईआईटी दिल्ली का परिसर स्थापित करने के लिए एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर दिनांक**15-7-2023** को अबू धाबी में आईआईटी दिल्ली का परिसर स्थापित करने हेतु एमओई, भारत सरकार, आईआईटी दिल्ली और अबू धाबी शिक्षा और ज्ञान विभाग (संयुक्त अरब अमीरात) के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने एनईपी-2020 में उल्लिखित उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इस दिशा में यूजीसी द्वारा की गई कुछ प्रमुख पहल इस प्रकार हैं:-

- i. यूजीसी ने उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं, ताकि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण पाठ्यक्रम, विदेशों में भारतीय उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थानों का ब्रांड निर्माण, विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ शैक्षिक और अनुसंधान सहयोग, जुड़वां व्यवस्था के तहत क्रेडिट मान्यता,

- वैश्विक नागरिकता दृष्टिकोण और पूर्व विदेशी छात्रों के साथ जुड़ने जैसी गतिविधियों के माध्यम से भारतीय उच्चतर संस्थानों को वैश्विक पहुंच का अवसर प्रदान किया जा सके।
- ii. यूजीसी ने उच्चतर शिक्षा को अंतरराष्ट्रीय आयाम देने और विदेशी परिसरों की स्थापना करके भारतीय छात्रों को वहनीय लागत पर विदेशी योग्यता प्राप्त करने और भारत को एक आकर्षक वैश्विक अध्ययन केंद्र बनाने के लिए “भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों के परिसरों की स्थापना और संचालन विनियम 2023” जारी किया है। यूजीसी ने पोर्टल (<https://fhei.ugc.ac.in>) भी विकसित किया और खोला है, जिसके माध्यम से पात्र एफएचईआई विनियमों में निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार भारत में अपने परिसरों की स्थापना के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं।
 - iii. यूजीसी ने भारतीय और विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के बीच सक्रिय संपर्क, अनुसंधान/शिक्षण सहयोग, संकाय/छात्र आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्ष 2022 में ट्विनिंग, संयुक्त डिग्री और दोहरी डिग्री कार्यक्रमों प्रस्तुत करने के लिए भारतीय और विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के बीच अकादमिक सहयोग पर विनियम जारी किए हैं।(<https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/4555806> [UGC-Acad-Collab-Regulations.pdf](https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/4555806))
 - iv. एनईपी 2020 के अनुसार, यूजीसी ने प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में "अंतराष्ट्रीय मामलों के लिए कार्यालय की स्थापना" नामक एक पहल शुरू की है जो भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतराष्ट्रीयकरण का एक अभिन्न अंग होगा। यह कार्यालय विदेशी छात्रों के स्वागत और सहयोग से संबंधित सभी मामलों के समन्वय के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियां संचालित करने, भावी विदेशी छात्रों की प्रवेश प्रक्रिया से संबंधित जानकारी का प्रसार करने और विदेशों में प्रचार गतिविधियों और ब्रांड निर्माण अभियान में शामिल होने के लिए जिम्मेदार होगा।
 - v. यूजीसी ने उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थानों को ब्रांड निर्माण के लिए पूर्व छात्रों (विदेशी मूल के और विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों) के साथ जुड़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित हेतु एलुमनी कनेक्ट नामक एक पहल शुरू की है। पूर्व छात्रों के साथ निरंतर जुड़ाव बनाए रखने के लिए, उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों को कई

गतिविधियाँ करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है जैसे अपने संबंधित संस्थानों में पूर्व छात्र प्रकोष्ठ की स्थापना, विदेश में रहने वाले पूर्व छात्रों का डेटाबेस बनाए रखना और जानकारी साझा करना और सम्मेलनों में भागीदारी के लिए आमंत्रित करना आदि।

अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) भारत/विदेशों में प्रतिष्ठित विश्वविद्यालयों/उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों (एचईआई) के साथ सहयोगी कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करने के लिए तकनीकी संस्थानों को भी स्वीकृति देता है।

(ग) देश में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने एकल, खंडित और डोमेन-विशिष्ट उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों को बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान हेतु आवश्यक संस्थागत अवसंरचना के साथ बड़े, बहु-विषयक विश्वविद्यालयों और स्वायत्त डिग्री प्रदान करने वाले संस्थानों में बदलने के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। उच्चतर शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम को उभरती वैश्विक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बनाने और प्रणाली में लचीलापन लाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ), राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क, अकैडमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट (एबीसी), एक से अधिक प्रवेश और निर्गत के लिए नियम बनाए गए हैं। सभी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों को राष्ट्रीय संस्थागत रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क में शामिल होने और राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएएसी) के तहत मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है, और अधिक भागीदारी की सुविधा के लिए इनके मापदंडों को युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया है।

भारत सरकार के ऐसे ठोस प्रयासों के कारण, "क्यूएस वर्ल्ड यूनिवर्सिटी रैंकिंग" में भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों की संख्या वर्ष 2014 में 9 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025 में 46 हो गई है। साथ ही, वर्ष 2015 के बाद से वर्ष 2022 में शोध प्रकाशनों की संख्या में लगभग 88% की वृद्धि हुई है। पेटेंट दाखिल करने की संख्या में 55.4% से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है, जो वर्ष 2014-15 में 42,763 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2021-

22 में 66,440 हो गई। इसके अलावा, एआईएसएचई वर्ष 2022-23 (अनंतिम) के अनुसार, पीएचडी नामांकन 2.33 लाख है जो 2014-15 से 2022-23 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग दोगुना है।

युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। इस दिशा में, समग्र शिक्षा के हिस्से के रूप में, एनईपी, 2020 में सभी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के छात्रों को स्थानीय उद्योग, व्यवसाय, कलाकारों, शिल्पकारों आदि के साथ प्रशिक्षुता के अवसर प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

छात्रों को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बनाने के लिए, ताकि वे जीवन की चुनौतियों का सामना कर सकें और रोजगार योग्य बन सकें, एआईसीटीई गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के सार्वभौमिकरण, कौशल विकास, संकाय क्षमता निर्माण और अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण आदि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके तकनीकी शिक्षा में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन/सुधार लाने के लिए ठोस प्रयास कर रही है।

एआईसीटीई ऑनलाइन मोड में कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रम डिजाइन करने हेतु विभिन्न उद्योगों और संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग कर रहा है, जिन्हें नियमित पाठ्यक्रम में एकीकृत किया गया है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य छात्रों के व्यावहारिक कौशल को बढ़ाना और उन्हें अधिक रोजगार योग्य बनाना है। इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, इसने सेल्स फोर्स, एडोब, सिस्को, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट, यूथ 4 जॉब, मेटा, अमेज़ॅन आईबीएम, सीडैक, बजाज फिनसर्व और व्हीबॉक्स आदि जैसे प्रमुख संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इन सहयोगों से एकीकृत कार्यक्रमों के विकास की ओर अग्रसर होने की आशा है, जिसमें वास्तविक दुनिया के अनुप्रयोग और उद्योग-महत्व के कौशल शामिल हैं। पाठ्यक्रम के हिस्से के रूप में प्रशिक्षुता को पहले ही अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

(घ) कौशल शिक्षा को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, एनईपी 2020 और राष्ट्रीय स्कूल शिक्षा पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) 2023 के परिप्रेक्ष्य के अनुसार, व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को ग्रेड 6 से अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। इसके अनुसरण में, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने व्यावसायिक शिक्षा पर एक कार्यकलाप पुस्तक जिसका शीर्षक है- "कौशल

बोध"प्रकाशित किया है। यह स्कूलों में परियोजना-आधारित शिक्षणशास्त्र के आधार पर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बच्चों को जानकारी प्रदान करेगा। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को ग्रेड 3 से सभी विषय क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत किया गया है। एनसीईआरटी ने 10 बैगरहित दिनों के लिए दिशानिर्देश भी निकाले हैं जो एकीकृत तरीके से स्थानीय व्यवसायों के बारे में पर्याप्त जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं।

SC/ST AND MARGINALIZED GROUP STUDENTS IN KGBVs

2090. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the number of students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other marginalized groups enrolled in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs);
- (b) the special measures are being taken by the Government to increase enrollment from these communities;
- (c) the number of teachers currently employed in KGBVs;
- (d) whether any specific training programme has been designed by the Government to train teachers in these schools;
- (e) the number of KGBVs established in aspirational districts and the status of enrollment of children therein; and
- (f) whether any health and nutrition facilities like Mid-day-meals, medical check-ups, being provided by the Government in these vidyalayas, if so, the current status 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):Category-wise enrolment in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) as on 20.11.2024 is as under:

Total KGBVs functional	SC	ST	OBC	BPL	Others
5,133	1,93,302	1,83,440	2,59,092	46,858	28,761

(Source:Prabandh Portal)

(b):Samagra Shiksha supports States/UTs in universalizing elementary education, including girls' education. These include residential school facilities for girls in habitations un-served by regular schools, emphasis on recruitment of female teachers, provision of free text-books, uniforms, etc. Further, States/UTs also conduct special enrolment drives, awareness campaign on child marriage, community involvement, extra-curricular activities to retain girls in KGBVs.

(c):As informed by States/UTs,there are 24,177 teachers in KGBVs.

(d):Under Samagra Shiksha, the National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) is an integrated teacher training program aimed at equipping teachers and head teachers, including teachers of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), to foster critical thinking among students and improve the quality of education and learning outcomes. NISHTHA has now been expanded to cover teachers at all stages of schooling.

As part of NISHTHA, teachers are oriented on various aspects such as learning outcomes, competency-based learning and assessment, learner-centered pedagogy, school safety and security, personal and social qualities, inclusive

education, and the use of ICT in teaching, including artificial intelligence. Additionally, the training covers health and well-being (including yoga), new initiatives in school education (e.g., library, eco-club, youth club, kitchen garden), school leadership development, environmental concerns, pre-school and pre-vocational education, and school-based assessments, all delivered in a joyful and engaging manner.

(e): A total of 1,114 KGBVs are functional in aspirational districts with an enrolment of 1,81,822 girls.

(f): Since, KGBVs are residential schools, among other facilities, nutritious food is provided to the girls of KGBV. Further, there are provisions made for medical care/contingency in the Samagra Shiksha scheme. Financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for making adequate provisions for medical care, managing any medical contingency, menstrual hygiene etc. of girls residing in KGBVs.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS

2091. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that for development of sports in the country, it is necessary that the youth should have faith in sports and should be encouraged to take up sports as their profession;

(b) if so, the details of initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps for the development of sports in the country including Himachal Pradesh;

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

(e) the details of schemes or programmes being implemented by the Government to promote sports among the children of tribal communities in the country?

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

(a) to (d): Sports being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments, and the Central Government only supplements their efforts. However, this Ministry is running various sports promotional schemes across the country including the state of Himachal Pradesh. These schemes include: (i) Khelo India- National Programme for Development of Sports; (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs); (iii) Cash Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches; (iv) National Sports Awards; (v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons; (vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Sports Welfare Scheme; (vii) National Sports Development Fund; and (viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI). Details of these schemes are available in the public domain on the website of the Ministry.

The Government also provides jobs to the sportspersons under sports quota in the Central Government offices which is governed by the consolidated instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP and T). As per extant

instructions, Ministries and Departments can recruit meritorious sportspersons to Group 'C' posts under the Government of India upto 5% of the direct recruitment vacancies in any year.

Under the component "Creation and Up-gradation of Sports Infrastructure" of the Khelo India Scheme, 323 sports infrastructure projects have been sanctioned across the country(including 09 projects in the State of Himachal Pradesh at cost of Rs.193.21 Crore). The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme, across the country including the State of Himachal Pradesh are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. Further, Government has established 18 Khelo India Centres (KIC), 1 Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) and 11 Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(e):To promote sports in tribal areas, a dedicated component "Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games" is implemented under Khelo India Scheme.

VACANT POSTS IN KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS

2092. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

- (a) whether the enrollment of children of Government employees has been continuously dropped in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;

- (c) the details of vacant posts for teachers and other staff in KVs, particularly for SCs/STs/OBCs, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (d) the reasons for not filling up these vacant posts; and
- (e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

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) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Details regarding number of enrolment of children of Central Government employees in KVs for the academic years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 areas under:-

Year	Total enrolment	No of children of central Government employees	% of children of central Government employees
2022-23	1425164	576773	40.47
2023-24	1390517	569390	40.95
2024-25	1356258	568405	41.90

The overall percentage of enrolment of children of Central Government Employees has been increasing slightly from the previous academic year.

(c) to (e) As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), posting of teaching and non-teaching staff is made centrally in KVS as per the vacancies in the schools all across the country. The details of the vacant posts of teaching and non-teaching staff in KVS are as under:-

Sl. No.	Post	Total vacancies	Category wise vacancies		
			SCs	STs	OBCs
1.	Teaching	5260	745	358	866
2.	Non-Teaching	1393	160	88	258

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by KVS to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

The instructions/directions have been issued from time-to-time to all the autonomous organizations including KVS functioning under the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education to fill up their vacancies in order to increase quality and efficiency.

WEAKENING ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

2093. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges the criticism regarding weakening environmental institutions such as the National Green Tribunal (NGT) and the Central Empowered Committee, if so, the steps taken by the Government to restore their effectiveness and independence; and
- (b) whether the key amendments to the Environment Protection Act, Wildlife Protection Act, and Biological Diversity Act were carried out with public consultation, if not, the reasons therefor and the ways adopted to ensure transparency in future legislative changes?

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): National Green Tribunal since its inception i.e. 18.10.2010, has been working for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Government has constituted the Central Empowered Committee (CEC), a permanent authority, in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 18.8.2023 in I.A. Nos 196062 and 174896/2019 in Writ Petitions (Civil) No. 202/95. Both the independent Institutions have been working efficiently and effectively in the discharge of their respective roles and responsibilities.

Further, the amendments to the Environment Protection Act, Wildlife Protection Act, and Biological Diversity Act were carried out following due procedure including consultations with the relevant stakeholders including public, Non-Governmental Organizations, Experts, State Governments, Ministries / Government agencies.

प्रवासी मजदूरों का कल्याण

2094. श्री राजकुमार रोट:

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

- (क) राजस्थान राज्य के जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों से गुजरात राज्य के अहमदाबाद, और सूरत जैसे बड़े शहरों में कार्य करने के लिए आने वाले श्रमिकों के आवास और सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रबंधों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या इन बड़े शहरों में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिक अपने साथ अपने छोटे बच्चों को भी लाते हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इन प्रवासी श्रमिकों के बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (घ) बड़े शहरों में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों की कार्य के दौरान दुर्घटना होने की स्थिति में सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता 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 (घ) प्रवासी कामगारों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए, अंतर-राज्य प्रवासी कर्मकार (रोजगार का विनियमन और सेवा शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1979 में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अंतर-राज्य प्रवासी कामगारों को नियोजित करने वाले कुछ प्रतिष्ठानों के पंजीकरण, ठेकेदारों की लाइसेंसिंग आदि का प्रावधान है।

नियोजित कामगारों को आवासीय सुविधा और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं सहित अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना अपेक्षित है। इस अधिनियम को व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाएं (ओएसएच) संहिता, 2020 में शामिल किया गया है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ने प्रवासी कामगारों की आवासीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) की एक उप-योजना, किफायती किराये के आवास परिसर (एआरसीएच) की भी शुरूआत की है। बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के प्रावधान के तहत यह अधिदेशित है कि समुचित सरकार को किसी निकटवर्ती स्कूल में 6 से 14 वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक बच्चे को निशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्रदान करनी होगी, जो अंतर-राज्यिक प्रवासी कामगारों के बच्चों पर भी लागू होती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कर्मचारी प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नियोक्ताओं द्वारा कर्मचारियों को मृत्यु होने पर मुआवजे के भुगतान का प्रावधान है। इस अधिनियम को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में शामिल किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और झारखण्ड में नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

2095.श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री के. गोपीनाथ:

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे:

डॉ. एम. के.विष्णु प्रसाद:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र, तमिलनाडु के विभिन्न जिलों और झारखण्ड के गोड्डा संसदीय क्षेत्र में नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवी) स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) तमिलनाडु में नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान तमिलनाडु सहित देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए सरकार द्वारा आवंटित/स्वीकृत और जारी की गई धनराशि का जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) तमिलनाडु में नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना में देरी के क्या कारण हैं और इन केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में कक्षाएं शीघ्र शुरू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क)से (घ) नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्धसैनिक बलों के कर्मियों, केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केन्द्रीय उच्चतरशैक्षिक संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित स्थानांतरित होने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं, ताकि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक साझा कार्यक्रम प्रदान किया जा सके। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय 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 विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/जिले के मानदंडों के आधार पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में नए केवि खोलने के लिए 05 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें जौनपुर जिले में 01 प्रस्ताव और तमिलनाडु राज्य में नए केवि खोलने के लिए 02 प्रस्ताव शामिल हैं। झारखंड के गोड्डा संसदीय क्षेत्र में नया केवि खोलने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए आयोजक 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।

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) को प्रतिवर्ष तीन अलग-अलग लेखा शीर्षों अर्थात् वेतन, सामान्य और केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवि) को खोलने और चलाने के लिए पूंजीगत परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण के तहत अनुदान के रूप में बजटसंबंधी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। केविसं को राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अनुसार निधि आवंटित नहीं की जाती है। पिछले पांच वित्त वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान केविसं को आवंटित निधि इस प्रकार है: -

(रु. करोड़ में)

वर्ष	आवंटित निधियां
2019-20	6331.40
2020-21	6437.68
2021-22	6800.00
2022-23	7461.25
2023-24	8500.00
2024-25 (ब.अ.)	9302.67

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED ON JAN SAMARTH PORTAL

2096. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of complaints and grievances received through the Jan Samarth portal from the applicants, beneficiaries, lenders, or other stakeholders since its inception and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of complaints resolved satisfactorily along with the time-frame;

- (c) whether any action has been taken or proposed against any person or entity responsible for causing or contributing to such complaints or grievances;
- (d) whether any compensation or relief has been given or planned for those who suffered any loss or damage due to such complaints or grievances; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Jan Samarth Portal was launched to provide a common platform for availing loan under credit-linked Government schemes. The salient features of the “Jan Samarth” Portal are as under:

- i. It connects various stakeholders like beneficiaries, financial institutions, Central/State Government Agencies, and Nodal Agencies on a common platform.
- ii. Applicants can access 15 credit-linked Government Schemes catering to Agriculture, renewable energy, Business activity, livelihood and education etc.
- iii. The portal is available in 8 different languages and more than 200 Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) have been onboarded on the portal.
- iv. 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.

Grievance redressal in Jan Samarth portal is based on principles of transparency and customers are informed about the channels available for resolving grievances in a timely manner. Complaints in the portal are recorded, tracked, and resolved within specified time frames, with responsibilities assigned to ensure quality and process improvements. As on 28.11.2024, Jan Samarth Portal has satisfactorily resolved 1,29,385 grievances received in a time bound manner.

रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकरण

2097. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, दिव्यांग तथा अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के व्यक्तियों सहित शिक्षित, अशिक्षित, कुशल, अर्ध-कुशल तथा अकुशल ग्रामीण तथा शहरी व्यक्तियों/युवाओं, पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान रोजगार पाने वाले व्यक्तियों/युवाओं की संख्या राज्य-वार, वर्ष-वार तथा श्रेणी-वार कितनी है;
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ निजी क्षेत्र में रोजगारवृद्धि दर तथा बेरोजगारी दर का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) देश में बेरोजगारी दर को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों 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 (घ): राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के रोजगार कार्यालयों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत और नियोजित रोजगार चाहने वालों (नियोजित/बेरोजगार), राज्य-वार, आयु-वार, शिक्षित, महिला, शिक्षित महिलाएं, श्रेणी-वार (अर्थात अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति), दिव्यांग और अल्पसंख्यक समुदायोंको दर्शाने वाला आंकड़ा <https://dge.gov.in/dge/dge-publications-reports-> पर उपलब्ध है।

आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े (पीएलएफएस) एकत्र करने का अधिकारिक स्रोत है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष (एमओएसपीआई) 2017- 18से किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण की अवधि, प्रति वर्ष जुलाई से जून तक होती है।

नवीनतम वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों का रोजगार (सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र सहित) दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) 2021-22 में 52.9% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 58.2% हो गया है और 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं का रोजगार (सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र सहित) को दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) 2021-22 में 36.8% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 41.7% हो गया है। राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** और **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ नियोजनीयता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभाग विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम जैसे प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्व-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) आदि कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं जिनके तहत पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि सहित रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार

द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के ब्यौरे को

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 प्रदान करने के लिए 5 योजनाओं और पहल संबंधी प्रधानमंत्री पैकेज की घोषणा की।

विवरण -I

15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) और कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार	कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (%)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
आंध्र प्रदेश	57.8	58.6	57.8
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47.1	64.9	68.5
असम	52.1	54.5	64.3
बिहार	39.3	47.0	51.6
छत्तीसगढ़	64.9	70.1	69.7
दिल्ली	42.3	45.8	45.5
गोवा	41.6	45.1	47.4
गुजरात	56.8	61.5	63.9
हरियाणा	42.5	44.9	47.8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	71.2	73.8	70.3
झारखंड	60.7	60.9	63.0
कर्नाटक	53.0	55.6	55.2
केरल	48.8	50.5	52.2
मध्य प्रदेश	60.7	63.4	68.3
महाराष्ट्र	55.9	57.6	57.0
मणिपुर	40.6	48.7	56.0
मेघालय	60.5	65.8	72.1
मिजोरम	48.9	55.2	53.0
नागालैंड	58.4	69.4	68.1
ओडिशा	52.4	58.9	62.9
पंजाब	48.5	50.2	52.7
राजस्थान	54.7	58.8	61.7
सिक्किम	69.9	74.0	74.4
तमिलनाडु	55.8	54.7	56.8
तेलंगाना	58.1	57.7	59.2

त्रिपुरा	50.6	54.3	62.0
उत्तराखंड	48.7	53.5	58.1
उत्तर प्रदेश	50.1	53.9	55.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	52.7	56.1	59.6
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	59.2	60.0	58.0
चंडीगढ़	42.2	45.6	50.9
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	65.8	65.0	67.8
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	58.3	60.7	60.4
लद्दाख	58.1	57.0	59.3
लक्षद्वीप	37.2	35.5	42.7
पुडुचेरी	51.2	49.6	50.0
अखिल भारत	52.9	56.0	58.2

स्रोत:पीएलएफएस, एमओएसपीआई

विवरण -II

15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) औरकामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर)

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार	कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (%)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
आंध्र प्रदेश	40.6	40.7	37.7
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.0	35.1	40.0
असम	37.6	44.6	44.0
बिहार	21.8	27.0	31.2
छत्तीसगढ़	47.9	55.6	57.8
दिल्ली	34.1	33.2	33.3
गोवा	30.1	36.6	33.5
गुजरात	47.3	50.3	55.8
हरियाणा	28.7	30.8	34.6
हिमाचल प्रदेश	51.3	54.6	52.9
झारखंड	49.2	46.7	49.3
कर्नाटक	37.1	40.5	38.1
केरल	28.9	28.9	28.5
मध्य प्रदेश	44.7	49.8	56.6
महाराष्ट्र	38.0	39.6	40.1
मणिपुर	18.7	26.3	24.3
मेघालय	38.8	41.6	53.1

मिजोरम	25.0	25.1	22.5
नागालैंड	31.3	38.9	36.5
ओडिशा	36.3	42.2	46.3
पंजाब	37.0	39.2	37.8
राजस्थान	37.6	41.1	44.1
सिक्किम	50.2	47.2	52.6
तमिलनाडु	34.5	32.9	35.0
तेलंगाना	38.2	36.3	40.7
त्रिपुरा	34.2	36.4	43.9
उत्तराखंड	32.3	37.5	44.2
उत्तर प्रदेश	34.7	38.5	39.0
पश्चिम बंगाल	39.1	43.3	44.6
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	39.2	45.9	43.3
चंडीगढ़	29.6	34.3	44.9
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	57.9	60.9	56.9
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	40.2	41.2	40.2
लद्दाख	29.1	25.0	31.0
लक्षद्वीप	19.4	21.0	31.4
पुडुचेरी	35.8	31.6	36.5
अखिल भारत	36.8	40.1	41.7

PROTECTION OF HERITAGE SITES

2098. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) the details and percentage of heritage sites in the country which are currently at risk, as reported by UNESCO;
- (b) the details of the specific factors contributing to the risk;
- (c) whether any assessments have been made by the Government to quantify the impact of climate change on these sites, including data on coastal erosion and flooding;

- (d) the details of funds allocated for conservation during the last five years, including State-wise and year-wise distribution compared to estimated funding needs;
- (e) the details of the categorization of heritage sites in the country by danger levels (low, medium, high) and whether any site has been downgraded from high to low danger in the last five years, State-wise; and
- (f) the details of heritage sites in Tamil Nadu State categorized as high or medium danger in the last five years and the measures taken by the Government to reduce risks?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

- (a)and(b) India has 43 world Heritage properties as of now. None of the World Heritage properties of India are on the World Heritage Danger List. The World Heritage Committee Meeting of UNESCO also discussed this matter in its 46th session held in New Delhi in July 2024. However, no such case has been flagged for the WH properties in India.
- (c) Yes, Madam. Archaeological Survey of India periodically assesses the impact of climate change on selected heritage sites under protection of

Archaeological Survey of India. For the Natural World Heritage Properties, several programmes and studies are undertaken from time to time by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

- (d) Details of funds allocated for conservation of monuments including UNESCO World Heritage Properties and Natural World Heritage Properties is attached at **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.
- (e) There is no such categorization of heritage sites in the country by danger levels.
- (f) No, Madam. There are no such properties identified in Tamil Nadu on the World Heritage Danger List.

STATEMENT I

DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	2019-20 Expenditure	2020-21 Expenditure	2021-22 Expenditure	2022-23 Expenditure	2023-24 Expenditure
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	13.55	12.96	19.35	21.15	23.52
		Jhansi	-	1	4.15	7	5.82
		Lucknow	5.6	3.88	10.44	19.03	16.93
		Samath	3.2	4.38	5.5	10.15	11.32
		Meerut	-	0	2.8	6.2	7.95
2	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	6.08	3.16	7.99	18.7	26.8

		Mumbai	9.5	11	12	15.35	15.56
		Nagpur	5.4	4	4.5	4.99	10.18
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	11.1	5.27	9.75	19.85	17.34
		Hampi	10	9.1	8	10	12.25
		Dharwad	7.45	6.4	7.32	10.08	9.57
4	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	12.5	11.5	11.5	14.9	17.22
		Jabalpur	-	3.5	4.75	8	9.27
5	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	5.3	3.63	8.23	13.17	12.29
6	West Bengal,	Kolkata	8.1	6.02	7.57	10.16	9.1
7	Sikkim	Raiganj	-	1.35	5	7	8
8	Tamil Nadu,						
	Puducherry (UT)	Chennai	9.6	5.25	8	11.45	12.95
	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	--	2	4	8.5	9.55
9	Punjab						11
	Haryana	Chandigarh	1.57	0.8	1.5	6.53	
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2.15	1.25	1.15	8.9	5
11	Delhi	Delhi	23.1	20.82	19.08	30.35	36.14
	(NCT)	Delhi Mini Circle	7.15	3.69	--	--	--
12	Goa	Goa	2.2	3.7	7	10.45	9.9
13	Assam						
	Meghalaya						
	Nagaland	Guwahati	3.4	3.04	3.3	7.44	8.78
	Arunachal Pradesh						

14	Manipur	Aizawl	1	1.31	1.25	2	1.29
	Mizoram						
	Tripura						
15	Rajasthan	Jaipur	4.89	7.4	7.53	10.28	12.75
		Jodhpur	8.69	6.58	7.59	11.96	10.65
16	Telangana	Hyderabad	5.35	2.8	6.8	15.5	14.38
17	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati	5.15	4.57	5.75	11.6	14.7
18	Bihar	Patna	1.45	1.23	3.35	9	16
19	Jammu and Kashmir (U.T)	Srinagar	1.55	0.8	2.55	6.03	7.17
20	Ladakh (UT)	Mini Circle Leh	0.28	0.2	0.43	1.92	3.5
21	Kerala	Thrissur	4.5	2.03	6.82	7.5	7.09
22	Gujarat	Vadodara	7	6.35	8	11	12
	Daman and Diu (UT)						
	Gujarat	Rajkot	-	0.99	2.5	3.09	2.5
23	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3.59	4.6	3.75	4.85	5.42
24	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	3	2.89	4.78	7.5	5.94
25	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1.6	0.88	1.16	2	2.15
Expenditures Incurred by Science Branch (All India)			3.71	3.85	7.4	17.57	10.6

STATEMENT-II**DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL/ MIXED
WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES**

Sr. No.	Site	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Sub-Total (in Lakh INR)
1	Sundarbans NP	1,180.60	1,130.15	2,004.36	1,207.38	1,352.63	6,875.12
2	GHNP	991.48	848.52	624.42	859.88	718.46	4,042.76
3	Nanda Devi and VoF	162.90	86.79	0.00	38.30	44.92	332.91
4	Khangchendzonga NP	61.92	52.40	0.00	27.84	31.50	173.66
5	Western Ghats - Kaas WLS	117.91	24.01	122.16	92.19	87.76	444.03
6	Western Ghats - Kudremukh NP	404.07	312.80	345.67	294.05	499.32	1,855.91
7	Manas WLS	1,587.22	1,102.30	1,147.22	1,416.96	904.96	6,158.66
8	Kaziranga NP	1,559.69	1,609.90	994.62	1,214.90	1,141.27	6,520.38
9	Keoladeo NP	312.16	443.78	656.59	858.31	1,221.68	3,492.52

कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण में संलग्न एजेंसियों की निगरानी के लिए तंत्र

2099. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और सरकारी सहायता प्रदान करने में संलग्न एजेंसियों के कामकाज की निगरानी के लिए कोई नया तंत्र विकसित किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) इस संबंध में अब तक कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है?

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 राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशल-उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल युक्त करना है।

कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने में लगी एजेंसियों/संस्थानों की निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएमकेवीवाई, जेएसएस और एनएपीएस के तहत उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन आधार आधारित है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि फर्जी नामांकन न हो। इसके अलावा, एमएसडीई द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

पीएमकेवीवाई

- पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों को प्रशिक्षण के लिए उम्मीदवारों की उपस्थिति पर नज़र रखने के लिए आधार सक्षम बायोमेट्रिक उपस्थिति प्रणाली (आईबीएस) मशीन स्थापित करना अनिवार्य किया गया है। अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों को भुगतान को उपस्थिति से जोड़ा गया है।
- निम्नलिखित निगरानी उपकरणों का उपयोग करके प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों और अभ्यर्थी कौशल जीवनचक्र प्रगति की समवर्ती निगरानी:
 - i. **कॉल सत्यापन:** प्रशिक्षण के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर उम्मीदवारों की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने के लिए उम्मीदवारों को दिए गए मोबाइल नंबर पर मैन्युअल कॉल किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, कॉल सत्यापन से सार्वजनिक शिकायत, अन्य हितधारकों से शिकायत आदि जैसे कई चैनलों के माध्यम से प्राप्त मुद्दों की जांच करने में भी मदद मिलती है।
 - ii. **आश्चर्य केन्द्र का दौरा:** योजना के अनुपालन मापदंडों की जांच के लिए एनएसडीसी/एसएससी स्टाफ सदस्यों द्वारा वास्तविक समय पर आकस्मिक दौरे किए जाते हैं।
 - iii. **वर्चुअल सत्यापन:** यह प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्तर पर पीएमकेवीवाई अनुपालन की वस्तुतः निगरानी और सत्यापन करने के लिए एक प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित निगरानी तंत्र है। प्रशिक्षण केंद्र को जब भी पूछा जाए, मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से जियोटैग और टाइम स्टैम्पड इमेज के साथ आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करनी होगी।
 - iv. **प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को परिणाम आधारित भुगतान:** प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों को भुगतान कार्यक्रम के जीवनचक्र के दौरान उपस्थिति, प्रमाणन और प्लेसमेंट जैसे विशिष्ट परिणामों पर आधारित होता है।
- गैर-अनुपालन संस्थाओं को दंडित करने (वित्तीय दंड सहित) के लिए एक दंड मैट्रिक्स तैयार किया गया है। गंभीर गैर-अनुपालन या किसी भी अनैतिक व्यवहार के मामलों में, किसी प्रशिक्षण केंद्र को छह महीने की अवधि के लिए निलंबित किया जा सकता है या कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र से काली सूची में डाला जा सकता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत अब तक 1008 प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों पर निगरानी कार्रवाई की गई है।

एनएपीएस

- राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) के अंतर्गत, स्कीम की निगरानी के लिए केंद्रीय स्तर पर एक राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति (एनएससी) और एक योजना निगरानी एवं समीक्षा समिति (एसएमआरसी) की स्थापना की गई है। इसी प्रकार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर राज्य कार्यान्वयन समीक्षा समितियां (एसआईआरसी) गठित की गई हैं।

- इस स्कीम की निगरानी प्रत्येक जिले में राज्य प्रशिक्षु सलाहकार (एसए) और सहायक प्रशिक्षु सलाहकार (एए) के माध्यम से भी की जाती है, इसके अलावा इस उद्देश्य के लिए कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता के क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों (आरडीएसडी) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) का उपयोग किया जाता है। प्रशिक्षुता पोर्टल स्कीम की निगरानी के लिए केंद्रीय केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो उम्मीदवारों और प्रतिष्ठानों के सभी आवश्यक क्रेडेंशियल्स को कैप्चर करता है।

जेएसएस

- एमएसडीई समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठकों और फील्ड विजिट के माध्यम से योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करता है। योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) पोर्टल के माध्यम से भी की जाती है।

- राज्य स्तर पर, जेएसएस की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण आरडीएसडी द्वारा किया जाता है। आरडीएसडी के अधिकारी प्रभावी निगरानी के लिए समय-समय पर अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के तहत जेएसएस का दौरा और निरीक्षण करते हैं।

- जेएसएस स्तर पर, प्रत्येक जेएसएस में प्रबंधन बोर्ड (बीओएम) के नाम से जानी जाने वाली 16 सदस्यीय समिति स्थापित की गई है। जेएसएस का बीओएम समय-समय पर जेएसएस द्वारा कार्यान्वित कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा करता है। बीओएम के सदस्य समय-समय पर कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का दौरा करते हैं और जेएसएस के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए बीओएम बैठक में अपनी टिप्पणियां रखते हैं।

डीजीटी

- औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) संबंधित राज्य निदेशालयों के प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय नियंत्रण के तहत काम करते हैं। ये राज्य निदेशालय आईटीआई के दिन-प्रतिदिन के कामकाज की निगरानी और प्रबंधन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।
- निगरानी ढांचे को और मजबूत करने के लिए, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के तहत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) ने आईटीआई के लिए डेटा-संचालित ग्रेडिंग पद्धति शुरू की है। यह ग्रेडिंग प्रणाली प्रवेश, परीक्षा आदि जैसे व्यापक मापदंडों के आधार पर आईटीआई के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन करती है।

VIOLATIONS OF NATIONAL SPORTS CODE

2100. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the violations of the National Sports Code by various sports federations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to constitute a committee to look into the instances of misuse of funds by federations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the time by which it is likely to be constituted; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 ('Sports Code') is an amalgamation of orders and instructions issued by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports from time-to-time and is a dynamic document. The adherence to the provisions of the Sports Code is an ongoing and continuous exercise and the Ministry constantly monitors the National Sports Federations (NSFs) with regard to the observance of the provisions of Sports Code by them. The Ministry ensures that recognised NSFs abide by the basic and cardinal principles, such as age and tenure restrictions in respect of office bearers of the NSFs, conduct of fair and transparent elections, protection of athletes' interests, etc. 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.

(c) to (f) No, Sir. However, in order to ensure that grants are utilized for the purpose for which they have been sanctioned, utilization certificates and audited accounts are obtained from the NSFs. Further, NSFs receiving grant of Rs.1.00 crore and above are subject to the audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षण

2101. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के चार चरणों में से किसी के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर सहारनपुर जिले में रोजगार पाने वाले या अपना स्वयं का रोजगार इकाई स्थापित करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और आईटीआई के पाठ्यक्रम में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता को शामिल करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार के पास देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास कार्यशालाएं आयोजित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख स्कीम प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशलोलोन्नयन के माध्यम से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

इस स्कीम के पहले तीन चरणों अर्थात् पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 में अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक में नियोजन को ट्रैक किया गया था, जिन्हें वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त-वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित किया गया था। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, जो वर्तमान में वित्त-वर्ष 2022-23 से कार्यान्वयन के अधीन है, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध कैरियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है और वे इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इस स्कीम के पहले तीन चरणों में कुल 3,81,423 लाख उम्मीदवारों को या तो रोजगार मिल या वे स्व-रोजगार में लगे। इनमें से 8,107 उम्मीदवार सहारनपुर से थे।

(ख) और (ग) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 को उद्योग और बाजार की क्षेत्रीय मांग के अनुसार उम्मीदवारों को कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए मांग-संचालित स्कीम के रूप में तैयार किया गया है। इसके अलावा, यह स्कीम आधुनिक युग और उभरते पाठ्यक्रमों जैसे ड्रोन, कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई), इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग (आईओटी), 3डी प्रिंटिंग, ब्लॉक चेन, मेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और रोबोटिक्स आदि पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई) से संबंधित जॉब रोलों में प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र.सं.	जॉब रोलों के नाम	प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख
i.	एआई - बिजनेस इंटेलिजेंस एनालिस्ट	883
ii.	एआई - डेटा आर्किटेक्ट	475
iii.	एआई - डेटा इंजीनियर	708
iv.	एआई - डेटा क्वालिटी एनालिस्ट	3,642
v.	एआई - डेटा साइंटिस्ट	1,796
vi.	एआई - मशीन लर्निंग इंजीनियर	2,135
vii.	एआई - सॉल्यूशन आर्किटेक्ट	241
viii.	एआई और एमएल - जूनियर टेलीकॉम डेटा एनालिस्ट	164
ix.	एआईडिवाइस इंस्टॉलेशन ऑपरेटर	165
योग		10,209

इसके अलावा, एमएसडीई ने स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) प्लेटफॉर्म आरंभ किया है, जो कौशलोन्यन हेतु एक व्यापक और सुलभ प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो देश के युवाओं को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल पाठ्यक्रम, रोजगार के अवसर और उद्यमशीलता सहायता प्रदान करता है। एसआईडीएच उम्मीदवारों के कौशल आकलन को बढ़ाने और प्रासंगिक पाठ्यक्रमों की सिफारिश करने के लिए उन्नत एआई और मशीन लर्निंग तकनीकों का लाभ उठाता है। यह एआई/एमएल-संचालित दृष्टिकोण सुनिश्चित करता है कि प्लेटफॉर्म अनुरूप कौशल मूल्यांकन और व्यक्तिगत शिक्षण मार्ग प्रदान

करता है, जिससे उम्मीदवारों को अपनी अर्हता बढ़ाने और संगठनों को शीर्ष प्रतिभाओं की पहचान करने में सहायता मिलती है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) ने वर्ष 2024 में शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत 'आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस प्रोग्रामिंग असिस्टेंट' पर एक वर्षीय एनएसक्यूएफ़ 3.5 स्तरीय संरेखित पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया है, ताकि औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) के माध्यम से एआईआधारित कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी सीटीएसशिक्षुओं के लिए 7.5 घंटे का माइक्रो-क्रेडेंशियल कोर्स, "कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई) का परिचय" विकसित किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 को पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। यह स्कीम मांग आधारित है और उद्योग तथा बाजार में कुशल कार्यबल की क्षेत्रीय मांग को पूरा करती है। इस योजना में विशेष परियोजनाओं का प्रावधान है, जिनका लक्ष्य कम प्रतिनिधित्व वाले सामाजिक समूहों- एससी/एसटी/महिला/दिव्यांगों और आकांक्षीय जिलों, वामपक्ष उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्र, जनजातीय जिलों आदि जैसे भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करना है। कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में उनकी भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, जनजातीय समुदायों और अन्य सीमांत समूहों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। वर्तमान में, देश में 11,243 ग्रामीण आईटीआई स्थापित हैं, जिनमें से 2,396 आईटीआई सरकारी आईटीआई हैं और 8847 निजी आईटीआई हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान

2102. श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान (पीएमजेयूजीए) के तहत स्थानीय संस्कृति और विरासत के एकीकरण से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत विकसित पर्यटन स्थलों के प्रति आकर्षण किस प्रकार बढ़ रहा है;
- (ख) खरगोन संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चिह्नित गांवों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) संतृप्ति कवरेज दृष्टिकोण से चिह्नित 63,000 गांवों में पांच करोड़ से अधिक जनजातीय लोगों को किस प्रकार लाभ मिलने की संभावना है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि जनजातीय समुदाय उक्त स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के भाग के रूप में पर्यटन विकास में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लें और लाभान्वित हों?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने पर्यटन मंत्रालय की स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान' के भाग के रूप में जनजातीय होमस्टे के विकास की पहल को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। उपरोक्त पहल में 1000 होमस्टे के विकास के लिए प्रति इकाई 5 लाख रु. (नए निर्माण के लिए), 3 लाख रु. (नवीकरण के लिए) और ग्राम समुदाय की आवश्यकता के लिए 5 लाख रु. की वित्तीय सहायता शामिल है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने उक्त पहल के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिशा-निर्देश तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया है और अभी तक उपरोक्त पहल के लिए गांवों को चिह्नित नहीं किया गया है।

REFORMS IN ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

2103. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government, pursuant to the recommendation of the Dr. K. Radhakrishnan Committee is introducing various reforms to the NTA and the

series of entrance examinations ahead of the new cycle beginning in January, 2025;

(b) if so, the aim of such reforms and the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has sought/received the support of the States to conduct zero-error entrance tests;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to allot centres of the choice of the students; and

(e) 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 (e): In order to suggest effective measures for transparent, smooth and fair conduct of examinations by NTA, the Ministry of Education constituted a High-Level Committee of Experts (HLCE) on 22.06.2024 headed by Dr. K. Radhakrishnan, former Chairman ISRO and Chairman BoG, IIT Kanpur. The Committee has submitted its report on 21.10.2024 and has recommended Reformation of National Common Entrance Testing including strengthening of NTA, institutional linkage with States, involvement of Test Indenting Agencies as Knowledge and Examinations partner etc.

The Ministry of Education has written to all States and UTs for the support of State Machinery through State and District Level Committees for smooth and fair conduct of NTA examinations.

The HLCE has laid out measures and recommended Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to prevent breaches in both Pen and Paper Test (PPT) and Computer Based Test (CBT) examinations. Guidelines for Question Paper Setting

and Vetting as per defined protocols have also been recommended. Further, besides other recommendations, the HLCE has called for detailed framework to be developed on Testing Centre Allocation Policy to prevent any unusual pattern of test centre allocation to students. The Committee also recommended constitution of a High-Powered Steering Committee to monitor the implementation of recommendations of HLCE on NTA, which has been constituted by the Ministry on 14th November, 2024.

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND FOR EDUCATION LOAN

2104. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of budget allocation for the Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loan;

(b) the total number of students benefited from this fund during the last five years and the

geographical and demographic distribution particularly in West Bengal;

(c) the details of the results that have been observed on access to higher education and loan

repayment rates, supported by relevant data; and

(d) the mechanisms that monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loan, and the key performance indicators tracked?

**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 approved Corpus for Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) is Rs. 3500 crore. As per the data provided by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC), the Trustee for CGFSEL, more than 6 lakh students have benefitted from the scheme during the last five years. Geographical and Demographic distribution of students who have availed assistance under the Scheme in the state of West Bengal as provided by the NCGTC may be accessed at <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques>.

(c) and (d) :As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2022-23 (Provisional), the total enrolment in higher education has increased to nearly 4.46 crore in 2022-23 from 3.74 crore in 2018-19, showing a steady increase in enrolment in higher education, a key performance indicator for government support to deserving and meritorious students of the country.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

2105. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study in recent times on the rate of deforestation in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study to monitor the effect of climate change on traditional forest dwellers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of measures taken by the Government to balance economic growth with the climate goals, especially given its dependence on coal and the needs of its growing population; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government intends to finance its climate commitments and the details of the role expected from International partners to play in supporting its transition?

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) Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover biennially. As per latest India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, the total forest cover of the country is 7,13,789 square kilometer showing an overall increase of 1540 square kilometer of forest cover at the national level as compared to the previous assessment i.e. ISFR 2019. There is no

decreasing trend in forest cover of the country. The details of State and Union Territory wise forest cover are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

An increase in the forest cover may be attributed to better conservation measures, restoration of degraded forest lands, implementation of afforestation programmes and tree plantation drives. The loss forest cover in some States/UTs may be due to reasons such as natural calamities, anthropogenic pressure, shifting cultivation etc.

- (b) The Ministry has not conducted any specific study to monitor the effect of climate change on traditional forest dwellers.
 - (c) and (d) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides the overarching framework for all climate actions and comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture, human health and strategic knowledge for climate change. All these Missions are institutionalized and implemented by their respective nodal Ministries/Departments, including allocation of funds under their relevant schemes as a part of their annual budgetary allocations.
- To reduce dependence on coal, the government has taken several measures to increase non-fossil fuel based energy sources. As of October 2024, the share of non-fossil fuel-based energy sources in the installed capacity of electricity generation is 46.52 percent. India is, therefore, on track to achieve its target of 50 percent cumulative

electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

India's climate actions across various sectors are embedded in various programmes and schemes. Further, India engages with the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC and various multilateral institutions to finance its climate action. However, the finance received so far through international sources is very limited.

STATEMENT

State and Union Territory wise details of forest cover as per ISFR 2021

(Area in square kilometre)

S.No.	State/UTs	Graphical Area (GA)	Total Forest Cover	Change in Forest Cover w.r.t ISFR 2019
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	29,784	647
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	66,431	-257
3	Assam	78,438	28,312	-15
4	Bihar	94,163	7,381	75
5	Chhattisgarh	1,35,192	55,717	106
6	Delhi	1,483	195.00	-0.44
7	Goa	3,702	2,244	7
8	Gujarat	1,96,244	14,926	69
9	Haryana	44,212	1,603	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	15,443	9
11	Jharkhand	79,716	23,721	110
12	Karnataka	1,91,791	38,730	155
13	Kerala	38,852	21,253	109
14	Madhya	3,08,252	77,493	11

	Pradesh				
15	Maharashtra		3,07,713	50,798	20
16	Manipur		22,327	16,598	-249
17	Meghalaya		22,429	17,046	-73
18	Mizoram		21,081	17,820	-186
19	Nagaland		16,579	12,251	-235
20	Odisha		1,55,707	52,156	537
21	Punjab		50,362	1,847	-2
22	Rajasthan		3,42,239	16,655	25
23	Sikkim		7,096	3,341	-1
24	TamilNadu		1,30,060	26,419	55
25	Telangana		1,12,077	21,214	632
26	Tripura		10,486	7,722	-4
27	Uttar Pradesh		2,40,928	14,818	12
28	Uttarakhand		53,483	24,305	2
29	WestBengal		88,752	16,832	-70
30	AandNIslands		8,249	6,744	1
31	Chandigarh		114	22.88	0.85
32	DadraandNagarHaveli andDamanandDiu		602	227.75	0.10
33	Jammu And Kashmir	Shape file Area (54,624)	2,22,236	21,387	29
34	Ladakh	Shape file Area (1,68,055)		2,272	18
35	Lakshadweep		30	27.10	0.00
36	Puducherry		490	53.30	0.89
Total			32,87,469	7,13,789	1,540

ECOMARK RULES 2024

2106. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the objectives and key provisions of the Ecomark Rules 2024 for labelling household and consumer products based on environmental and quality standards and their anticipated impact on promoting sustainable consumption, including the budget allocated for the said scheme;
- (b) the initiatives under Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) to encourage environmentally responsible behaviour and sustainable consumption patterns, including public outreach efforts and industry collaborations;
- (c) the criteria outlined in the Ecomark Rules 2024 for certifying products, the total number of product categories covered, and the steps taken to ensure compliance and prevent misuse of the certification;
- (d) the details of data on products that have been certified under the Ecomark Scheme during the last three years, category-wise distribution;

- (e) the details of impacts on consumer behaviour and environmental sustainability observed due to the Ecomark Scheme, supported by relevant data; and
- (f) the ways in which the Ecomark scheme has affected the trade of recognised products positively 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 (f). Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Ecomark Rules, 2024 on 26th September 2024 which aim to strengthen the institutional structure and implementation of Ecomark Rules to enable consumers to make informed purchase decision as well as encourage manufacturers to transition to production of environment friendly products, leading to promotion of green industries (**Statement-I please visit [https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(lfikbuxv2t2n5tozm1z100de\)\)/ViewPDF.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(lfikbuxv2t2n5tozm1z100de))/ViewPDF.aspx)**).
- Ecomark Rules 2024 have replaced Ecomark 1991.

Criteria for grant of Ecomark to a product includes aspects of pollution reduction, recyclability and use of recycled content, reduction in use of non-renewable resources, reduction in use of material which has adverse impacts on environment etc. Criteria for 17 product categories have been currently notified - Soaps and Detergents; Paper; Food Items; Lubricating oils; Packaging materials/ Package; Architectural Paints and Powder

Coatings; Batteries; Electrical and electronic goods; Food Additives; Wood Substitutes; Cosmetics; Aerosols and Propellants; Plastic Products; Textiles; Fire-extinguisher; Leather; and Coir and Coir Products.

Under Ecomark Rules 2024, Central Pollution Control Board may on its own volition, or on receipt of complaint, inspect, verify by itself or through a registered agency, any product that has been granted Ecomark for compliance. Upon such inspection and evaluation of the product, the Central Pollution Control Board may suspend or cancel the Ecomark.

Ecomark Rules 2024 notified on 26th September 2024 have replaced Ecomark 1991. In past three years 67 manufacturers were operating certification to use Ecomark in addition to ISI mark under Ecomark 1991. Details of products certified under Ecomark 1991 is placed at **Statement II**.

Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) is an India-led mass movement to promote for mindful and deliberate utilization of resources.

- Two Portal have been developed. The Mission LiFE Portal offers open access to creatives and Audio-Videos and some of them are in various regional languages. Meri LiFEPortal captures activities conducted through various campaigns across the Nation such as World Environment Day, EkPedMaaKeNaam, etc. So far, more than 4.72 crores people have participated in 19.93 Lakh Mission LiFE events.
- Taking message of Mission LiFE globally, India led resolution on promoting sustainable lifestyles (UNEP/EA.6/I11) was adopted by the

United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), at its Sixth Session held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 1st March, 2024.

- LiFE actions have been showcased at various fora through setting up of Pavilions such as in Mysuru, Karnataka for the 'Commemoration of 50 years of Project Tiger', in Bhopal, during G20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit (P20 Summit), the World Food India Program, New Delhi, at Bharat Parv at Red Fort, Swachh Vayu Diwas at Jaipur, etc.

STATEMENT II

S.No	Name of the product category	Title of the corresponding Indian Standard	IS number	Number of manufacturers obtained BIS license to use ECO mark on the product
1	paper related products	Writing and printing papers - Specification: Part 1 account book, azure lead, bond, cream laid and cream wove/printing white/printing coloured/printing offset, printing maplitho, printing white super calendered and typewriting types.	IS 1848 (Part 1) : 2018	27
2		Plain copier paper - Specification	IS 14490 : 2018	11
3		Cover paper	IS 6956 : 2001	01
4	Wood and fiber based boards	Wooden Flush Door Shutters (Solid Core Type) - Specification Part 1 Plywood Face Panels	IS 2202 (Part 1) : 2023	01
5		Medium density fibre boards for general purpose	IS 12406 : 2021	11
6		Particle boards of wood and other lignocellulosic materials (medium density) for general purposes -Specification	IS 3087 : 2005	05
7		Plywood for general purposes	303: 2024	02
8		Block boards	1659: 2004	01
9		Prelaminated Particle Boards	12823: 2015	04
10		Prelaminated MDF Board	14587: 2023	02
11	Fire extinguishers	Dry powder fire extinguisher for metal fires	11833:1986	01
12	Coir products	Rubberized coir sheets for cushioning - Curled	8391 (Part 1): 2019	01
Total				67

भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों के साथ सांस्कृतिक जुड़ाव

2107. श्री अरुण गोविल :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि अमेरिका, कनाडा, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, बर्मा, श्रीलंका, बांग्लादेश, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, खाड़ी देशों, अरब देशों तथा फॉर्मर यूनियन ऑफ सोवियत रशिया में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के तीन करोड़ से अधिक लोग तथा इन देशों में दूसरी, तीसरी तथा चौथी पीढ़ी के कुछ लोग भारत के साथ धार्मिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संबंध बनाए रखने के इच्छुक हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे देशों तथा वहां रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के लोगों के साथ धार्मिक, भाषाई तथा सांस्कृतिक संबंध बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) इस कार्य में भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा क्या भूमिका निभाई जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क): जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग): संस्कृति मंत्रालय पूरे विश्व में भारतीय कला और संस्कृति के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों (सीईपी) पर हस्ताक्षर करता है। ये सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम, अन्य देशों के साथ भारत के अंतर-सांस्कृतिक संबंध विकसित और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए भारत की उदार सत्ता (सॉफ्ट पावर) का प्रसार करते हैं। ये सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम संगीत और नृत्य, रंगमंच, संग्रहालयों और विज्ञान संग्रहालयों, पुस्तकालयों, अभिलेखागारों, ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों और पुरातात्विक स्थलों के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण, साहित्य, अनुसंधान और प्रलेखन, महोत्सव जैसे अन्य विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान को सुविधाजनक बनाते हैं।

संस्कृति मंत्रालय विश्व पटल पर भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देने और भारत की छवि को हर प्रकार से संवर्धित करने के लिए "वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम" नामक स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन करता है। इस स्कीम के तहत, विदेश में 'भारत महोत्सव' (एफओआई) का आयोजन किया जाता है ताकि जन-जन के बीच आपसी जुड़ाव और द्विपक्षीय सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों से जुड़े कलाकार विदेश में आयोजित 'भारत महोत्सव' में प्रस्तुतीकरण देते हैं।

संस्कृति मंत्रालय विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यकलापों के आयोजन के लिए भारत-विदेश मैत्री सांस्कृतिक सोसाइटियों को सहायता अनुदान के माध्यम से भी भारतीय लोक कला, संस्कृति और संगीत का विदेश में प्रचार-प्रसार करता है।

विदेश मंत्रालय का 'डायस्पोरा के साथ सांस्कृतिक संबंधों का संवर्धन (पीसीटीडी)' नामक एक कार्यक्रम है जिसके तहत विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों/पोस्टों को विदेश में बसे भारतीय डायस्पोरा को उनके मूल से जोड़ने की दृष्टि से सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सीमित धनराशि दी जाती है। पीसीटीडी की शुरुआत 2005 में हुई थी और इस पहल के तहत मंत्रालय विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों/पोस्टों को अनुदान के प्रावधानों के माध्यम से विदेशों में बसे भारतीय समुदायों के साथ संबंध सुदृढ़ करने, अपनी भारतीय विरासत और संस्कृति को संरक्षित, अनुरक्षित और प्रदर्शित करने के उद्देश्य से उनके द्वारा की गई पहलों में सहायता करता है। स्कीम का उद्देश्य भारत और उसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को संवर्धित और सुदृढ़ करना है और भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों की सांस्कृतिक पहचान को पुनः प्रबलित करना है। मंत्रालय ने भारतीय संस्कृति, धरोहर और विरासत को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए डायस्पोरा की भागीदारी हेतु मौजूदा वित्त वर्ष में इस स्कीम के तहत विश्व भर के 66 भारतीय मिशनों/पोस्टों को निधियां प्रदान की हैं।

विदेश मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्त संगठन, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद (आईसीसीआर) अपने सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों और विदेश में स्थित मिशन/पोस्टों के माध्यम से भारतीय संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देता है। इनके द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, योग, नृत्य, संगीत (गायन और वाद्य), संस्कृत और हिंदी में शिक्षण; भारतीय संस्कृति के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सम्मेलनों/संगोष्ठियों/कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन/सहायता; विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में भारतीय अध्ययनों की पीठें स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान करना; महात्मा गांधी और अन्य राष्ट्रीय आइकनों की आवश्यक मूर्तियां/प्रतिमाएं उपहार स्वरूप देना, दृश्य कला प्रदर्शनियों का आदान-प्रदान करना, अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस, आयुर्वेद दिवस और भारतीय उत्सव मनाना, भारतीय फिल्मों का प्रचार करना, विभिन्न आगंतुक कार्यक्रमों (शैक्षणिक/प्रतिष्ठित/महत्वपूर्ण/जेन नेक्स्ट डेमोक्रेसी नेटवर्क) के अंतर्गत आगंतुकों की मेजबानी करना; और विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति स्कीमों के तहत विदेशी छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां प्रायोजित करना शामिल है। आईसीसीआर ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के साथ उनकी संस्कृति को विदेश में संवर्धित करने और विदेशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदानों को सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु समझौता ज्ञापन भी संपन्न किए हैं। आईसीसीआर भारत में आने वाले विदेशी सांस्कृतिक मंडलियों की भी मेजबानी करता है ताकि भारतीयों को अन्य देशों के संबंध में जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके।

ESIC FACILITIES FOR AB-PMJAY

2108. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

- (a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) facilities extend to Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) beneficiaries also, if so, the number of beneficiaries who have availed the facilities so far; and
- (b) the details of empanelled hospitals under ESIC, State-wise?

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 Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) facilities has been extended to Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). 26 ESIC Hospitals have been made available to providemedical facilities to the beneficiaries of AB-PMJAY. The list of ESIC hospitals is Annexed. As on 30.11.2024, 48 number of AB-PMJAY beneficiaries have taken treatment from the ESIC Hospitals empaneled with AB-PMJAY.

STATEMENT

List of 26 ESIC Hospitals approved for Opening of In-House secondary and tertiary Medical Care Services to PMJAY Beneficiaries

S.No.	Approvedin2019	S.No.	Approvedin2024
1.	ESIC Hospital Bihta,Bihar	16.	ESIC Hospital Tinsukia,Assam
2.	ESIC Hospital Naroda,Gujarat	17.	ESIC Hospital Korba,Chhatisgarh
3.	ESIC Hospital Ankleswar,Gujarat	18.	ESIC Hospital Raipur,Chhatisgarh
4.	ESIC Hospital Gulbarga, Karnataka	19.	ESIC Hospital Bapunagar,Gujarat
5.	ESIC Hospital Andheri, Maharashtra	20.	ESIC Hospital Bari Brahmna, J andK
6.	ESIC Hospital Kolhapur,Maharashtra	21.	ESIC Hospital Maithan, Jharkhand
7.	ESIC Hospital Bibvewadi, Maharashtra	22.	ESIC Hospital Bhopal,Madhya Pradesh
8.	ESIC Hospital Bhiwadi, Rajasthan	23.	ESIC Hospital Angul,Orrissa
9.	ESIC Hospital Jaipur,Rajasthan	24.	ESIC Hospital Udaipur,Rajasthan
10.	ESIC Hospital Alwar,Rajasthan	25.	ESIC Hospital Bikaner,Rajasthan
11.	ESIC Hospital Lucknow,Uttar Pradesh	26.	ESIC Hospital Kota,Rajasthan
12.	ESIC Hospital Kanpur,Uttar Pradesh		
13.	ESIC Hospital Varanasi,Uttar Pradesh		

14.	ESIC Hospital Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh		
15.	ESIC Hospital Rudrapur, Uttrakhand		

ESIC HOSPITALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2109. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the details of total number of employees insured under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the details of ESIC hospitals currently operational including their current bed capacity, occupation rates and the facilities available in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the details of ESIC hospitals approved including their current status of development in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (d) the details of funds allocated, utilised, and released for the approved ESIC hospitals in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the details of manpower required at each ESI hospital and current vacancies in Andhra Pradesh?

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 State of Andhra Pradesh had earlier 17 districts and all districts are notified under ESI Scheme. The present number of districts is 26 because of carving out of some new districts, which are also notified. The number of employees insured

under ESI Scheme in the then 17 districts of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, is given at enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The details of ESI hospitals currently operational in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, including their current bed capacity, occupation rates and the facilities available is given at enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) Details of ongoing projects for hospital construction in Andhra Pradesh, is given at enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized in respect of approved ESIC hospitals in Andhra Pradesh is given at enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(e) The details of sanctioned post and in position in each ESI hospital in Andhra Pradesh is given at enclosed **Statement-V**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of number of employees insured, district-wise, in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.3.2024

Name of the District	No. of employees insured
East Godawari	137707
Guntur	100294
Krishna	228374
Nellore	124187
Prakasam	35302
West Godawari	46664
Ananthpuram	28456
Chittoor	38953
Kadapa	32706
Kurnool	36203
Srikakulam	16913
Vishakapatnam	302933

Vizianagaram	46198
Sri Sathya Sai	44045
Anakapalli	42785
Annamayya	6017
Tirupati	118893
Grand Total	1386630

Source: Employees' State Insurance Corporation

STATEMENT-II

Details of ESI hospitals currently operational in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, indicating their bed capacity, occupation rates, etc.

S.No	Hospital / District	Sanctioned Bed	Commissioned beds	Bed Occupancy (in %)	Facilities available
1	ESIC Hospital Kakinada. District Kakinada	100	30	43.19	OPD services for General Medicine, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, OBG General Surgery, ENT, Dentistry, Emergency/Casualty services, Lab services IPD services General Medicine, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, OBG General Surgery, Emergency / Casualty services
02	ESI Hospital Visakhapatnam District: Visakhapatnam	200	125	41	Out Patient Care, In Patient Care, Emergency Care, Surgeries, Investigations, Lab Services, Medicine, General Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Pulmonology,

					Ophthalmology, ENT, Ayush Service
03	ESI Hospital Rajamahendravaram East Godavari	100	30	23	General Medicine, General Surgery, Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Anaesthesia, Paediatrics, Dental, Radiology
04	ESI Hospital, Gundala, Vijayawada NTR	110	110	51	General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Gynaecology and OBG, Dental, Operation Theatre services, Conducting Health camps as per schedule General
05	ESI Hospital, Tirupati Tirupathi	50	50	46	Out Patient Departments, Major and Minor Surgeries and Gynaecology

*ESIC Hospital, Kakinada operationalised w.e.f. 09.02.2024

Source: Employees' State Insurance Corporation

STATEMENT-III

Status of ongoing hospital projects in Andhra Pradesh, district -wise

S. No.	Name of hospital	District	Status
1.	Vizianagaram (100 bedded)	Vizianagaram	48% construction completed.
2.	Vishakhapatnam (400 bedded)	Vishakhapatnam	32% construction completed.
3.	Atchyutapuram (30 bedded)	Vishakhapatnam	The project is at tender stage

STATEMENT-IV

Details of fund sanctioned and utilized

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of hospital	Administrative Approval and Expenditure sanction	Fund released	Expenditure (as on. 14.10.2024)	Physical progress
1.	Vizianagaram	85.42	42.71	33.30 Cr.	48 %
2.	Vishakapatnam	384.26	126.08	87.65 Cr.	32 %
3	Atchyutapuram	62.21	Project is in Tendering stage by CPWD		

STATEMENT-V

Details of manpower at ESI hospitals run by State Government in Andhra Pradesh and current vacancies

SI. No.	Name of Hospital	Sanctioned Posts	In-position*
1	ESI Hospital, Vishakhapatnam	194	76
2	ESI Hospital, Rajamahendravaram	100	36
3	ESI Hospital, Vijayawada	158	77
4	ESI Hospital, Tirupathi	89	56
5	ESI Hospital, Kakinada	204	27

* Apart from this, employees have also been engaged on contractual basis.

पीएम श्री योजना का कार्यान्वयन

2110. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

श्री नवीन जिंदल:

श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत:

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे:

श्री एम. पी. अब्दुस्समद समदानी:

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता:

श्री जी. सेल्वम:

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद:

श्री सी. एन. अन्नादुरई:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल ऑफ राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री) योजना के अंतर्गत अपग्रेड किए गए स्कूलों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) देश के ग्रामीण, शहरी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित पीएम श्री स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है और पीएम श्री योजना द्वारा समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करके पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित किए जाते हैं। इन स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करना और समय के साथ अनुकरणीय स्कूल के रूप में उभरना, तथा साथ ही, पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करना है। वे एक न्यायसंगत, समावेशी और आनंदमय स्कूल वातावरण में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए अपने संबंधित क्षेत्रों में नेतृत्व प्रदान करते हैं जो बच्चों की विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी जरूरतों और विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखते हैं और उन्हें एनईपी 2020 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार अपनी अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाते हैं।

के.वि.सं और न.वि.ससहित कुल 33 राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने पीएम श्री योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। पारदर्शी चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से पीएम श्री स्कूलों के चयन के चौथे चरण तक के.वि.सं/न.वि.सके साथ 32 राज्यों/संघ

राज्य क्षेत्रों से कुल 12,084 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है, जिनमें से 1329 स्कूल प्राथमिक, 3340 स्कूल प्रारंभिक, 2907 स्कूल माध्यमिक और 4508 स्कूल वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक हैं।

योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान पहले चरण में चयनित 6,207 पीएम श्री स्कूलों को 1,216.71 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया गया है। इसके अलावा, परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) में 32 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और के.वि.सं/न.वि.समें चयन के चौथे चरण तक चयनित 12,084 पीएम श्री स्कूलों के लिए कुल 7,107.56 करोड़ रुपये अनुमोदित किए गए। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में कुल 5,097.05 करोड़ रुपये अनुमोदित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से अब तक, योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/ के.वि.सं/न.वि.सको वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 1,349.12 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

(ख) पीएम श्री योजना के तहत चुने गए कुल 12,084 पीएम श्री स्कूलों में से 8,630 पीएम श्री स्कूल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं और 3,454 पीएम श्री स्कूल शहरी क्षेत्रों में हैं।

पीएम श्री स्कूलों का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पूरे भारत में स्कूलों की कुल संख्या पर ऊपरी सीमा के साथ प्रति ब्लॉक / यूएलबी अधिकतम दो स्कूल (एक प्रारंभिक और एक माध्यमिक / वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक) का चयन किया जाता है।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SHRI GURU DATTATREYA BABA BUDAN SWAMY PEETHA/DARGAH

2111. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) the objectives and significance of revamped Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the infrastructure development works at Sri Guru Dattatreya Baba Budan Swamy Peetha/Dargah, revered by both Hindus and Muslims, located in the

Bababudangiri Hills, Chikmagalur District, Karnataka State under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0; 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) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the vision and objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and the key principles of the scheme include developing benchmark and standards for major tourism themes, sustainable and responsible tourism, destination and tourist centric approach, integrated development of tourism destination, focus on domestic tourism, operation and maintenance on sustainable basis etc. The projects under the scheme are sanctioned in line with scheme guidelines and in consultation with the concerned State Government. Presently, no such proposal is under consideration for development of Sri Guru Dattatreya Baba Budan Swamy Peetha/Dargah, Bababudangiri Hills, Chikmagalur District, Karnataka State under SD 2.0 Scheme as no proposal in the prescribed format has been received from the State Government under SD2.0 scheme. However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following projects in SD2.0 in Karnataka:

Year of Sanction	Project	Sanction amount (₹ In Crore)
2023-24	"Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'" at Hampi	26.30

2023-24	"Tonga ride Heritage experience zone" at Mysuru	4.12
2023-24	"Ecological Experience Zone" at Mysuru	18.36

IDENTIFIED EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS

2112. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the number and names of districts categorized as educationally backward across the country during the last five years;
- (b) the percentage of SC and ST population in these districts as per the latest census or survey;
- (c) whether the Government has identified educationally backward districts in Tamil Nadu, especially in SC/ST dominated areas of the State, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of schemes/initiatives introduced by the Government to improve educational outcomes in these districts like special funding, scholarships programs and infrastructure development etc. during the last five years and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the targets are achieved?

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 is premised on universal access to schooling for all from pre-primary to Class XII through the Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education namely Samagra

Shiksha launched with effect from the year 2018-19. Samagra Shiksha scheme is aligned with the recommendations of NEP 2020 and ensures that all children have access to quality education within an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which takes care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process.

This Department had identified Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) in States/UTs, where the female rural literacy rate was below the national average, under the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were sanctioned in EBB as residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL).

However, with the launch of the Aspirational Districts Programme by NITI Aayog in January 2018 to improve the social outcomes of the backward districts, the programs of the government are now aligned to fill in the infrastructure and learning gaps in the Aspirational Districts of the country. There are 112 Aspirational Districts, across 26 States and 1 Union Territory, and the State-wise list of aspirational districts, including Tamil Nadu, is given in the enclosed **Statement – I**. The information on Basic Population Figures including SC and ST population in all Districts of India is available as per Census 2011 on website

www.censusindia.gov.in at the following link:

<https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/42557/download/46183/2011-IndiaStateDist-0000.xlsx>

(d) and (e): The Government through the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is being implemented as an integrated scheme for school education sector from 01st April 2021 to 31st March, 2026 supports States and UTs in strengthening their existing government and govt aided schools, creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities based on the gaps determined from Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) and proposals received from respective State/ Union Territory. The need for schools and also the infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education and Literacy in consultation with the States and Union Territories. Further, special focus for SC/ST/EBBs is provided through the following schemes under SSA:

i. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs): Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision of KGBVs which 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). The KGBVs are set up in Educationally Backward Blocks. The objective behind establishing KGBVs is to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools and to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education. About 1.93 lakh SC, 1.83 lakh ST, 46,858 BPL, 2.59 lakh OBC and 28,761 Muslims are currently enrolled in 5133 KGBVs nationwide. In Tamil Nadu, 2679 SC,

1960 ST, 4846 OBC, 234 BPL and 22 Muslims are currently enrolled in 105 KGBVs.

ii. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas (NSCBAVs)- Samagra

Shiksha supports the provision of residential facilities under the intervention entitled NSCBAVs, with the primary purpose of reaching out to girls, urban deprived and other disadvantaged children and creating equitable access to school education in remote, sparsely populated and difficult to reach areas, hilly terrains, areas affected by LWE, large uninhabited areas with natural barriers like forests, waterways, rivers, etc. At present, there are 1182 residential schools/hostels sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha.

iii. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN) which

aims to saturate Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in a mission mode. Ministry of Education is one of the participating Ministries in the Abhiyan and PM-JANMAN is being implemented in convergence with Samagra Shiksha Scheme. During 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 476.16 crores have been approved for 194 hostels including 8 hostels in Tamil Nadu.

iv. RTE Entitlement-Provision of Free Uniform: Samagra Shiksha provides

support for two sets of uniform to all girls, SC, ST children and Below Poverty Line (BPL) children at an average cost of Rs. 600/- per child per annum,

wherever State Governments have incorporated the provision of school uniforms as a child entitlement in their State RTE Rules.

National Means cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme: The Central Sector Scheme 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme' is being implemented, with the objective to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue their education at secondary stage. One lakh fresh scholarships are awarded to selected students of class IX every year and their continuation / renewal in classes X to XII for study in State Government, Government-aided and Local body schools under the scheme. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 12000/- per annum. The amount sanctioned and number of beneficiaries for Tamil Nadu during the last five year is annexed as **Statement-II**.

Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY): It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment since 2021-22, which consist of three components namely Adarsh Gram, Grant-In-Aid and Hostel. One of its components namely 'Hostel' aims at providing central assistance for construction of new Hostel buildings for Scheduled Castes (SC) Students (separately for Boys and Girls). The hostels are taken up for construction based on the proposals received from respective State Governments/Central Universities. Since 2021-22, a total number of 46 hostels have been sanctioned for 5185 beneficiaries and an amount of Rs. 126.30 Crore has been released under the Hostel Component.

Besides, the Government of India is also implementing schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI), PM POSHAN (Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman), ULLAS- the New India Literacy Program to provide adequate school infrastructure (including digital), teaching learning material, teacher support, nutrition, scholarship for EWS so as to improve the learning outcomes of all students in all States and UTs, with special focus on aspirational districts.

Above schemes and measures have helped to increase the enrolment of students, from all categories, in schools. Enrolment (Pre-Primary to Higher Secondary) of students from SC has increased from 4.39 crore in 2018-19 to 4.97 crore in 2021-22 and enrolment of ST students has increased from 2.33 crore in 2018-19 to 2.60crore in 2021-22.

STATEMENT I

List of 112 Aspirational Districts

S. No.	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharamaraju
2	Andhra Pradesh	ParvathipuramManyam
3	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai
5	Assam	Goalpara
6	Assam	Barpeta
7	Assam	Hailakandi
8	Assam	Baksa
9	Assam	Darrang
10	Assam	Udalguri

S. No.	State	District
11	Assam	Dhubri
12	Bihar	Sitamarhi
13	Bihar	Araria
14	Bihar	Purnia
15	Bihar	Katihar
16	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
17	Bihar	Begusarai
18	Bihar	Khagaria
19	Bihar	Banka
20	Bihar	Sheikhpura
21	Bihar	Aurangabad
22	Bihar	Gaya
23	Bihar	Nawada
24	Bihar	Jamui
25	Chhattisgarh	Korba
26	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
27	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
28	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
29	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
30	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
31	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
32	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
33	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon
34	Chhattisgarh	Sukma
35	Gujarat	Dahod
36	Gujarat	Narmada
37	Haryana	Mewat
38	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
39	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
40	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla
41	Jharkhand	Garhwa
42	Jharkhand	Chatra

S. No.	State	District
43	Jharkhand	Giridih
44	Jharkhand	Godda
45	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
46	Jharkhand	Pakur
47	Jharkhand	Bokaro
48	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
49	Jharkhand	PurbiSinghbhum
50	Jharkhand	Palamu
51	Jharkhand	Latehar
52	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
53	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
54	Jharkhand	Dumka
55	Jharkhand	Ranchi
56	Jharkhand	Khunti
57	Jharkhand	Gumla
58	Jharkhand	Simdega
59	Jharkhand	PashchimiSinghbhum
60	Karnataka	Raichur
61	Karnataka	Yadgir
62	Kerala	Wayanad
63	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
64	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
65	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
66	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
67	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
68	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
69	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
70	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
71	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
72	Maharashtra	Washim
73	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
74	Maharashtra	Osmanabad

S. No.	State	District
75	Manipur	Chandel
76	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
77	Mizoram	Mamit
78	Nagaland	Kiphire
79	Odisha	Dhenkanal
80	Odisha	Gajapati
81	Odisha	Kandhamal
82	Odisha	Balangir
83	Odisha	Kalahandi
84	Odisha	Rayagada
85	Odisha	Koraput
86	Odisha	Malkangiri
87	Odisha	Nabarangpur
88	Odisha	Nuapada
89	Punjab	Moga
90	Punjab	Firozpur
91	Rajasthan	Dholpur
92	Rajasthan	Karauli
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
94	Rajasthan	Sirohi
95	Rajasthan	Baran
96	Sikkim	Soreng
97	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
98	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
99	Telangana	Asifabad
100	Telangana	Bhoopalapally
101	Telangana	Bhadradri-Kothagudem
102	Tripura	Dhalai
103	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
104	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
105	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
106	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti

S. No.	State	District
107	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
108	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
109	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
110	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
111	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
112	Uttarakhand	Haridwar

STATEMENT-II

The details of the Number of scholarships released during 2019-20 to 2023-24 of Tamil Nadu State are following:

S.N o.	Financial Year	Number of scholarships	Amount sanctioned (Rupees in lakh)
1.	2019-20	44412	5329.44
2.	2020-21	26932	3231.84
3.	2021-22	22215	2665.80
4.	2022-23	22801	2736.12
5.	2023-24	23183	2781.96

Note: The funds are not released/allocation to States and are released to State Bank of India, New Delhi which disburses the scholarship amount directly into the students' bank accounts.

मेरा युवा भारत पोर्टल

2113. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

क्या युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मेरा युवा भारत पोर्टल पर युवाओं को शामिल करने और उनका पंजीकरण बढ़ाने के लिए कोई जागरूकता अभियान शुरू किया है अथवा पहल की है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मेरा युवा भारत पोर्टल की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और छत्तीसगढ़ सहित विभिन्न राज्यों से पंजीकृत प्रयोक्ताओं की संख्या कितनी है और इस पोर्टल पर पेश किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों सहित इस पोर्टल की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) उक्त पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत युवाओं की विभिन्न रुचियों और कौशलों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शुरू किए जाने वाले संभावित कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इस पोर्टल के विकास और रख-रखाव के लिए आवंटित और उपयोग किए गए बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने युवाओं को शामिल करने, कौशल विकास और रोजगार के अवसरों पर इस पोर्टल के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): मेरा युवा भारत पोर्टल पर युवाओं की सहभागिता और पंजीकरण बढ़ाने के लिए युवा कार्यक्रम विभाग ने विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की हैं। कुछ प्रमुख पहलों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(i) माई भारत आउटरीच कार्यक्रम: माई भारत हेतु कुल 829 आउटरीच कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं और इन कार्यक्रमों में कुल 53,447 युवाओं ने सहभागिता की है।

(ii) जन जातीय गौरव दिवस पदयात्रा: भगवान बिरसा मुंडा के सम्मान में 3.81 लाख युवाओं और अन्य लोगों की भागीदारी के साथ कुल 517 पदयात्राएं आयोजित की गईं।

(iii) माई भारत के साथ दिवाली: पूरे भारत के 500 जिलों में 5,275 स्थानों पर 1.82 लाख से अधिक स्वयंसेवकों ने विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में भाग लिया।

(iv) विकसित भारत एम्बेसडर - युवा कनेक्ट कार्यक्रम: यह कार्यक्रम 15 स्थानों पर आयोजित किया गया जिसमें कुल 12960 विद्यार्थियों ने भाग लिया।

दिनांक 02.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, माई भारत पोर्टल पर विभिन्न राज्यों से कुल 15790112 उपयोगकर्ताओं ने पंजीकरण किया है, जिनमें से 309850 उपयोगकर्ता छत्तीसगढ़ से हैं। पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं का राज्य-वार ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

माई भारत पोर्टल की मुख्य विशेषताएं और उसपर उपलब्ध कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. भारत के लिए स्वयंसेवक: यह युवाओं को अल्पकालिक सामुदायिक स्वयंसेवा के अवसरों से जोड़ता है।
- ii. एक्सपीरिएन्शियल लर्निंग कार्यक्रम (ईएलपी): यह युवाओं को विस्तारित, क्षेत्र-आधारित परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त करने के अवसर प्रदान करता है।
- iii. माई भारत संगठन (एमबीओ): यह अवसरों को सूचीबद्ध करने और यूथ आउटरीच में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकारी संगठनों, ज्ञान संस्थानों, गैर-लाभकारी संस्थाओं और समुदाय-आधारित संगठनों से सहयोग करता है।
- iv. सार्वजनिक प्रोफाइल: यह युवाओं को खोजे जाने योग्य प्रोफाइल बनाने और उसपर अपनी उपलब्धियों को प्रदर्शित करने की सुविधा देता है।
- v. सीवीबिल्डर: यह युवाओं को प्रभावशाली जीवन-वृत्त बनाने में मदद करने के लिए एक तदनुकूल सीवीबिल्डर टूल उपलब्ध कराता है।
- vi. मेगा इवेंट: यह एक से अधिक एमबीओ को बड़े पैमाने पर युवा संबंधी आयोजन और कार्यकलाप आयोजित करने में सक्षम बनाता है।

(घ) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में पोर्टल के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए 13.14 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। तथापि, चालू वित्त-वर्ष में इस उद्देश्य के लिए कोई धनराशि जारी नहीं की गई है।

(ङ) चूंकि यह पोर्टल अक्टूबर, 2023 में ही शुरू किया गया है, इसलिए युवा सहभागिता, कौशल विकास और रोजगार के अवसरों पर पोर्टल के प्रभाव का आकलन अभी किया जाना शेष है।

विवरण

माई भारत पोर्टल पर विभिन्न राज्यों से पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	कुल पंजीकृत युवा
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	15353
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	360231
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	27032
4.	असम	309388
5.	बिहार	366666
6.	चंडीगढ़	48810
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	309850
8.	दिल्ली	315615
9.	गोवा	29706
10.	गुजरात	633334
11.	हरियाणा	402755
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	144897
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	408115
14.	झारखंड	242852
15.	कर्नाटक	476944
16.	केरल	299250
17.	लद्दाख	21029
18.	लक्षद्वीप	3181
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	774410
20.	महाराष्ट्र	905357
21.	मणिपुर	13375
22.	मेघालय	19931

क्र.सं.	राज्य	कुल पंजीकृत युवा
23.	मिजोरम	45018
24.	नागालैंड	26234
25.	ओडिशा	312452
26.	पुदुचेरी	29514
27.	पंजाब	379398
28.	राजस्थान	1504840
29.	सिक्किम	21688
30.	तमिलनाडु	629027
31.	तेलंगाना	187900
32.	दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	7384
33.	त्रिपुरा	58306
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1624940
35.	उत्तराखंड	191153
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	476717
37.	जिनका राज्य अपडेट नहीं है	4167460
38.	कुल योग	15790112

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER THE NAGAR VAN YOJANA

2114. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated and sanctioned towards the Nagar Van Yojana since its inception, State/UT- wise;
- (b) the number of Nagar Vans and Nagar Vatikas that have been developed under the said Yojana, State-wise including the State of Telangana; and

- (c) whether the Government has taken note of the proposals sent by the State Government of Telangana during the last three years and the current year regarding establishment of Nagar Vans in specific areas, if so, the actions taken on the proposals, along with the funds transferred and work done in this regard, year-wise?

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) Ministry has sanctioned 409 Nagar Vans and 137 Nagar Vatikas across the country under the Nagar Van Yojana, out of which 16 Nagar Vans and 44 Nagar Vatikas have been sanctioned for the State of Telangana. The State/UT wise details of funds allocated and released towards the Nagar Van Yojana is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) So far Ministry has received 63 proposals from the State of Telangana under Nagar Van Yojana, of which 60 proposals have been sanctioned. The details of funds allocated and released to the State under the scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT- wise details of funds allocated and sanctioned towards the Nagar Van Yojana

S.No.	State/UT	Approved projects		Fund

		Number of Nagar Van	Number of Nagar Vatika	Fund Allocated (Rs. in Crore)	Released (Rs. in Crore)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0.81	0.56
2	Andhra Pradesh	60	1	112.20	99.14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0.80	0.80
4	Assam	3	0	2.42	1.70
5	Bihar	5	1	4.58	4.27
6	Chandigarh	0	1	0.19	0.13
7	Chhattisgarh	6	0	9.86	6.90
8	Goa	1	0	2.05	2.05
9	Gujarat	3	7	7.15	5.80
10	Haryana	5	0	6.41	4.49
11	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	6.94	4.86
12	Jammu and Kashmir	23	17	18.59	14.08
13	Jharkhand	18	12	23.81	18.12
14	Karnataka	26	0	31.65	22.15
15	Kerala	18	7	15.08	10.55
16	Madhya Pradesh	55	10	73.30	55.23
17	Maharashtra	9	0	7.27	5.09
18	Manipur	1	0	2.05	1.44
19	Meghalaya	2	0	3.47	2.43
20	Mizoram	16	0	29.29	21.72
21	Nagaland	23	4	28.13	20.25
22	Odisha	26	9	26.73	18.71
23	Punjab	8	5	7.06	5.94
24	Rajasthan	21	2	32.57	22.80
25	Sikkim	7	0	9.58	7.12
26	Tamil Nadu	10	0	17.47	12.23
27	Telangana	16	44	35.36	24.73
28	Tripura	4	0	5.05	5.05
29	Uttar Pradesh	27	6	40.03	28.02
30	Uttarakhand	5	0	3.75	2.63
31	West Bengal	4	10	3.96	2.77

	Total	409	137	567.61	431.78

STATEMENT-II

Details of funds allocated and released to the State of Telangana during the last three years and the current year under the Nagar VanYojana

Year	No. of Project received	No. of Projects approved	Fund allocated (Rs. in Crore)	Fund released (Rs. in Crore)
2020-21	4	-	-	-
2021-22	45*	-	-	-
2022-23	14	46	8.36	5.83
2023-24	-	-	-	-
2024-25	-	14	27.00	18.90
Total	63	60	35.36	24.73

ELEPHANT CORRIDORS

2115 SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S. :

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

- (a)** the status of identification of Elephant Corridors in the Western Ghats in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa; and
- (b)** the time by which the hotels, resorts and other establishments will be closed/evicted from the Elephant Corridors in the Western Ghats?

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 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in coordination with the State Forest Departments, have ground validated 150 elephant corridors across 15 elephant range States (i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal) in the country and informed the State Governments/UT Administrations to take necessary steps to protect and conserve the elephant corridors. The list of identified corridors is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The management of wildlife habitats including elephant corridors is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. As per information received from the State of Tamil Nadu, there are 38 Resorts existing within the notified Segur Elephant Corridor in Nilgiris District. Further, as reported by the State, illegal resorts falling in the notified elephant corridor and disturbing movement of elephants have been sealed and locked by the District Administration as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the W.P. No. 897/1996 dated 09.08.2018.

STATEMENT

Elephant corridors ground-validated

Sl.No.	Corridors	State
1	Tri-Junction Corridor	Andhra Pradesh
2	Rayala ER	Andhra Pradesh
3	Pakke-doimara at dedzelling	Arunachal Pradesh
4	Dulung- subansiri	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Dering- mebo (sigarnalla)	Arunachal Pradesh
6	Pakke- papumlongkanalla	Arunachal Pradesh
7	Pakke- papumseijosanalla	Arunachal Pradesh
8	Pakkedoimara at tippi	Arunachal Pradesh
9	Durpong-Doimukh at Khundakhuwa	Arunachal Pradesh
10	D'ering - Mebo at Kongkul	Arunachal Pradesh
11	Deosur Corridor	Assam
12	Bogapani Corridor- Upper Dihing East- Upper Dihing West Block	Assam
13	Panbari Corridor	Assam
14	KothaBuridehing Corridor	Assam
15	Kanchanjuri Corridor	Assam
16	Hatidandi Corridor	Assam
17	Haldhibari Corridor	Assam
18	Golai- Pawai corridor- Upper Dihing East- Upper Dihing West Block Corridor	Assam
19	Kukurakata-Bagser at Amguri	Assam
20	Charduar-Singri Hill	Assam
21	D'ering- DibruSaikhowa Corridor	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
22	Kalapahar- Doigrung Corridor	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
23	Jamui- Jhajha- Chakayi	Bihar
24	Charmar- jingol	Chhattisgarh
25	Nagdhara-Baraud	Chhattisgarh
26	Hati-Kudmura	Chhattisgarh
27	Chaal - Kartala	Chhattisgarh
28	Korondha - Rupunga	Chhattisgarh
29	Balco-Etma Nagar	Chhattisgarh
30	Balco-Katghora	Chhattisgarh
31	Khod-Rihand	Chhattisgarh
32	GhatPendari-Pakni	Chhattisgarh
33	Bhagabilla- Ratnasai Corridor	Jharkhand
34	Jampani- Bhagabilla Corridor	Jharkhand
35	Sangajata- Haldipokhar Corridor	Jharkhand

36	Lepang- Dumuria Corridor	Jharkhand
37	Ankua- Ambia Corridor	Jharkhand
38	Raibera- Pulbaburu Corridor	Jharkhand
39	Dalapani - Suklara Corridor	Jharkhand
40	Dalma – Chandil Corridor	Jharkhand
41	Dumariya - Nayagram Corridor	Jharkhand
42	Silli - Angara	Jharkhand
43	Bharno – Bero - Kara / Sisai- Karra	Jharkhand
44	Dalma- asanbani	Jharkhand
45	Dalma - rugai	Jharkhand
46	Siyaljora - Dhobadhobin Corridor	Jharkhand
47	Dalapani - Kankrajhor Corridor	Jharkhand and West Bengal
48	Anjadbera-Bichaburu	Jharkhand
49	Dumriya-Kundaluka and Murakanjia	Jharkhand
50	Kaniyanpura - Moyar	Karnataka
51	Begur - Brahmagiri	Karnataka and Kerala
52	Edayarahalli - Doddasampige	Karnataka
53	Edayarahalli - Guthiyalathur	Karnataka
54	Talamalai - Chamrajnagar (Pununjur)	Karnataka
55	Karadikkal - Madeshwara	Karnataka
56	Talamalai - Chamrajnagar (Muddahalli) (Talavadi- mudahalli)	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
57	Kudrakote- Thirunelly	Kerala
58	Kottiyur- Peria	Kerala
59	Peria- Pannippad (Peria at Pakranthalam)	Kerala
60	Nilambur- Appankappu	Kerala
61	NilamburKovilakam- New Amarambalam	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
62	Rewak- Emangre Corridor	Meghalaya
63	Nokrek- Emangre Corridor	Meghalaya
64	Siju- Rewak Corridor	Meghalaya
65	Balpakram- Baghmara	Meghalaya
66	Ranggira- Nokrek Corridor	Meghalaya
67	Saipung- Narpuh Corridor	Meghalaya
68	Geleki- Sitap corridor	Nagaland
69	Abhaypur- Singphan corridor	Nagaland
70	Hollongapar- Longtho corridor	Nagaland
71	Daldali- Dimapur corridor	Nagaland
72	Geleki- Tuli corridor	Nagaland
73	Desoi- Changdang corridor	Nagaland
74	Tirutilip- Longchem corridor	Nagaland
75	Telkoi - Pallahada corridor	Odisha
76	Karo - Karampada corridor	Odisha

77	Deuli - Suliapada	Odisha and West Bengal
78	Similipal - Hadagarh - Kuldiha (Simlipal- Satkosia) (Baula- kuldiha)	Odisha
79	Maulabhanja - Jiridamali - Anantapur	Odisha
80	Kanheijena - Anantapur	Odisha
81	Nuagaon - Baruni	Odisha
82	Buguda - Central RF	Odisha
83	Tal - Kholgarh	Odisha
84	Barapahad - Tarva - Kantamal	Odisha
85	Kotagarh - Chandrapur (Kotagarh – Pankhalgudi)	Odisha
86	Karlapat - Urlandi	Odisha
87	Badampahar - Dhobadhobin	Odisha and Jharkhand
88	Badampahar - Karida East	Odisha and Jharkhand
89	Srivilliputur-Saptur	Tamil Nadu
90	Kallhatti – Sigur at Glencorin	Tamil Nadu
91	Avarahalla at sigur	Tamil Nadu
92	Kalmalai – Singara and Avarahalla,	Tamil Nadu
93	Moyar – Avarahalla	Tamil Nadu
94	Siluvaimedu - Kadamparai Corridor	Tamil Nadu
95	Anamalai at Waterfalls estate	Tamil Nadu
96	SHOLAYAR DAM (Vazhachal – Anaimalai via sholayur)	Tamil Nadu
97	Topslip to Navamalai	Tamil Nadu
98	TANTEA (Vazhachal – Anaimalai via Ryan)	Tamil Nadu
99	Talamalai – Guttiyalattur	Tamil Nadu
100	Mukurthi – Mudumalai Corridor	Tamil Nadu
101	Anaikatti North – Anaikatti South	Tamil Nadu
102	Anamalai at punachi	Tamil Nadu
103	Kallar at Gandhapallayam (Jaccanaire Slope - HulikalDurgam)	Tamil Nadu
104	Thalli- bilikal	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
105	Bilikal- jawalagiri	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
106	Mudumalai – Nilambur via O' Valley	Tamil Nadu and Kerala
107	Basanta Corridor	Uttar Pradesh
108	Laljhadi corridor	Uttar Pradesh
109	Chhedia corridor	Uttar Pradesh
110	Dudhwa-Katarniaghat corridor	Uttar Pradesh
111	Khata corridor	Uttar Pradesh
112	Laggabagga-Tatarganj-Shukhlaphanta Corridor	Uttar Pradesh
113	Shiwalik	Uttar Pradesh
114	Rawasan-Sonanadi corridor ieRajaji- Corbett Corridor	Uttar Pradesh
115	Kansrau – Barkote	Uttarakhand
116	Motichur – Barkote (Teenpani)	Uttarakhand

117	Motichur – Gohri	Uttarakhand
118	Chilla – Motichur	Uttarakhand
119	Rawasan – Sonanadhi (Upper arm)	Uttarakhand
120	Malani – Kota: Kosi corridor	Uttarakhand
121	Chilkiya – Kota: Kosi corridor near Sundarkhal	Uttarakhand
122	Fatehpur – Gadgadiah (Nihal – Bhakra)	Uttarakhand
123	Kilpura – Khatima	Uttarakhand
124	Gorai Tanda (Gola)	Uttarakhand
125	Titi- Dumchi - Reti Corridor	West Bengal
126	Titi- Reti Corridor	West Bengal
127	Kalikunda-Chandra through Manikpara Corridor	West Bengal
128	Nayagram-- Jamboni through keshorrekha Corridor	West Bengal
129	ChandabilaTapoban- Dhumsi through Keshorrekha Corridor	West Bengal
130	Kalaikunda- Chandra through Satpadighat Corridor	West Bengal
131	Gidhni- Jamboni Corridor	West Bengal
132	Chandua- Joka Corridor	West Bengal
133	Kankrajhore- Lalgah Corridor	West Bengal
134	Apalchand- Mahananda Corridor	West Bengal
135	Apalchand- Gorumara Corridor	West Bengal
136	Apalchand- Klimpong at Mal block (via Meenglass) Corridor	West Bengal
137	Apalchand- Klimpong at Mal block (via Sylee) Corridor	West Bengal
138	Nimati- Chilpata (Buxa- Chilpata) Corridor	West Bengal
139	Buxa- Titi (via Beech and Bharnobari Tea Garden) Corridor	West Bengal
140	Buxa- Titi (via Torsha) Corridor	West Bengal
141	Buxa- Ripu at Sankosh Corridor	West Bengal
142	Mahananda- Kolabari- Tukriajhar Corridor	West Bengal
143	Mahilong- Kalimati Corridor	West Bengal
144	Jhalda- Baghmundi Corridor	West Bengal
145	Chapramari - Kalimpong Corridor	West Bengal
146	Moraghat–Central Daina Corridor	West Bengal
147	Reti–Central Daina Corridor	West Bengal
148	Chandil- Matha Corridor	West Bengal and Jharkhand
149	Gobarghusi- Jhunjhaka- Banduan Corridor	West Bengal and Jharkhand
150	Moraghat- Reti Corridor	West Bengal

राजस्थान में स्मारक और विरासत स्थल

2116. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

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

- (क) क्या झुंझुनू जिले सहित संपूर्ण राजस्थान राज्य भारतीय कला और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त भारतीय कला और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के संरक्षण के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) राजस्थान के ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक महत्व के स्मारकों और विरासत स्थलों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) राजस्थान के इन महत्वपूर्ण स्मारकों और विरासत स्थलों के स्वामित्व और रख-रखाव की जिम्मेदारी का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान के स्मारकों और विरासत स्थलों के संरक्षण, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (च) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) के नियंत्रणाधीन स्मारकों और विरासत स्थलों के संरक्षण के लिए आवंटित, उपयोग में लाई गई और संवितरित की गई निधियों का स्मारक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) : राजस्थान राज्य सहित भारत अपनी कला परंपराओं और समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के लिए जाना जाता है। संस्कृति मंत्रालय, अपनी विभिन्न संस्थाओं के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता के साथ-साथ कला और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के परिरक्षण के लिए संगोष्ठियां, कार्यशालाओं, प्रदर्शनियों, जागरूकता अभियानों आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देता है। स्मारकीय धरोहर के संबंध में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थलों और अवशेषों का संरक्षण, परिरक्षण एवं रख-रखाव करता है।

(ग): राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित 163 प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थलों और अवशेषों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के उपबंधों के तहत इन प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थलों और अवशेषों के रख-रखाव की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है।

(ङ) और (च): इन प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थलों और अवशेषों की प्रामाणिकता और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यकता अनुसार इनका संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और अनुरक्षण किया जाता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इसके लिए किया गया व्यय **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा पुरातात्विक स्थलों और अवशेषों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा पुरातात्विक स्थलों और अवशेषों के संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और पर्यावरण विकास पर किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा

(राशि रूपयों में)

जिला	प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा पुरातात्विक स्थलों और अवशेषों के नाम	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
अजमेर						
1	एक तोरणद्वार वाला दिल्ली गेट	46704	-	43609	51941	152580
2	अजमेर किले में मैगजीन भवन	-	-	-	51941	41930
3	अजमेर- जयपुर रोड पर एक बावड़ी	115071	211725	183616	181326	313174
4	दौलत बाग में सहेली बाज़ार की इमारतें	-	-	1092942	654974	-
5	अढ़ाई दिन का झोपड़ा	5630523	604157	519519	872076	1184689
6	नया बाज़ार में बादशाही हवेली	175287	153075	239614	2114404	869169
7	अनासागर पर संगमरमर के मंडप और कटघरा बंद और आना सागर बंद के पीछे संगमरमर के हम्माम के खंडहर	1566844	7661820	2945332	3709625	3802596

8	"सोला थुम्बा " के नाम से ज्ञात अलाउद्दीन खान का मकबरा	47593	-	31056	51941	223629
9	अब्दुल्ला खान और उनकी बेगम की कब्रें	175290	17517	63539	187608	360503
10	त्रिपोलिया गेट	-	-	-	51941	152580
11	तारागढ़ पहाड़ी का प्रवेश द्वार (तारागढ़)	164512	213689	200007	213029	290129
12	सम्राट अकबर द्वारा बनवाई गई कोस मीनार , जयपुर रोड	160234	213689	159947	184902	179369
13	सम्राट अकबर द्वारा बनवाई गई कोस मीनार , - जयपुर रोड					
14	सम्राट अकबर द्वारा बनवाई गई कोस मीनार , छत्री	163110	-	-	-	
15	एक सराय, छतरी गांव	73356	--	42198	1688026	2251046
16	सम्राट अकबर द्वारा बनवाई गई कोस मीनार , घुघरा	--	97179	159947	185061	179369
17	सम्राट अकबर द्वारा बनवाई गई कोस मीनार , हुशियारा	160970				
18	सम्राट अकबर द्वारा बनवाई गई कोस मीनार , हुशियारा	--	97179	157139	161134	179369
19	सम्राट अकबर द्वारा बनवाई गई कोस मीनार , कैर					
20	सम्राट अकबर द्वारा बनवाई गई कोस मीनार , खानपुरा/कायमपुरा					
21	पुष्कर में बादशाही महल	199782	242888	323435	264511	1764206
22	ब्रह्माजी मंदिर, पुष्कर	20215	19047	224129	3832960	314830
अलवर						
23	प्राचीन स्थल, भानगढ़	12611860	7215523	5336788	7409099	8577611
24	शिव मंदिर, नीलकंठ	384900	2635266	6221092	6609736	10341031
25	बावड़ी एवं निकटवर्ती पुरातात्विक अवशेष, नीमराणा	3357920	4454963	4828341	7202999	4232147
26	प्राचीन अवशेष , पांडुपोल	--	--	--	--	--
27	लाल मस्जिद , तिजारा	123306	60747	379469	62908	147957
बारां						
28	मंदिर के अवशेष , अटरू या गणेश गंज	1796726	187825	3615830	4415740	4633479
29	युपा स्तम्भ, बड़वा	76540	51506	4686	1527	0
30	मंदिर (12वीं सदी), बारां	--	--	--	--	--
31	प्राचीन खंडहर और संरचनात्मक अवशेष, कृष्णविलास	602385	4063065	1905438	11479506	6200110
32	पुराने मंदिर, मूर्तियाँ और शिलालेख, शेरगढ़	154990	5144209	1838796	4386252	3580148
बांसवाड़ा						
33	शिव मंदिर और खंडहर, अर्थुना	892472	470213	652363	1912949	1149376
34	प्राचीन अवशेष, विट्टल देव	-	29875	150916	63304	-

भरतपुर						
35	अकबर की छतरी , बयाना	19261	23430	9676	0	1098
36	प्राचीन किला और उसके स्मारक, बयाना	2006423	6091782	5907392	8144716	9679532
37	ब्रह्माबाद ईदगाह , बयाना	757710	37294	56178	70621	125053
38	इस्लाम शाह का गेट, बयाना	76338	37294	37218	57391	65028
39	जहाँगीर का प्रवेशद्वार, बयाना	76338	37294	9676	40537	83583
40	झाझरी , बयाना	79038	41044	98299	201061	286866
41	सराज साद-उल - लाह , बयाना	--	--	--	--	--
42	उषा मंदिर , बयाना	76338	38544	56178	70617	144206
43	लोधी की मीनार, बयाना	--	--	--	--	--
44	फतेह अनाह गेट के पास बुर्ज , भरतपुर	19261	23430	56178	70616	64639
45	किले की दीवार के चारों ओर खाई, भरतपुर	2315921	8935779	3468993	4171443	2317968
46	चौबुर्जा द्वार सहित किले की दीवारें और चौबुर्जा और अष्टधातु द्वारों पर पहुंच पुल, भरतपुर					
47	जवाहर बुर्ज और अष्टधातु प्रवेश द्वार, भरतपुर किला (अंदर)					
48	दिल्ली गेट, भरतपुर किला (बाहर)	39541	23430	4686	0	1337
49	डीग भवन (महल), डीग	1469951	9989221	2922605	2569571	9065507
50	लूटी गई बंदूक, डीग					
51	संगमरमर झूला, डीग					
52	चौरासी खंबा मंदिर, कामां	71415	67766	243626	96014	383658
53	प्राचीन टीला, मलाह	--	--	--	--	--
54	प्राचीन टीला, नूह	--	--	--	--	--
55	यक्ष की विशाल मूर्ती, नूह	76338	62571	108427	73616	143461
56	लाल महल, रूपवास	6620117	125755	4746769	1498634	741715
भीलवाड़ा						
57	महाकाल एवं दो अन्य मंदिर,	155005	121311	2450729	145393	198746
58	रॉक शिलालेख (12 वीं सदी), बिजोलिया	--	--	--	--	--
59	पार्श्वनाथ मंदिर परिसर में शिलालेख (12वीं शताब्दी), बिजोलिया	0	23430	4686	1780	40350
60	प्राचीन मंदिर जिसे कनेरी-की-पुतली के नाम से जाना जाता है , खादीपुर गांव	19261	32523	10376	709149	42302
बीकानेर						
61	भंडासर जैन मंदिर, बीकानेर	47906	-	-	9255	6945
62	सुसानी देवी का जैन मंदिर , मोरखाना गांव	-	-	--	21376	51898
बूंदी						
63	महल में हरदोई स्कूल की दीवार पेंटिंग , बूंदी	110651	333155	1679815	304769	347963
64	प्राचीन टीला, केशवराय पाटन	76540	34525	9160	598	0
65	प्राचीन टीला, नैनवा	-	-	-	-	-

चित्तौड़गढ़						
66	घाटेश्वर मंदिर, बडोली	705239	695430	1106670	863798	3536619
67	कुंड, बडोली					
68	श्रीनगर चावड़ी, बडोली					
69	अष्टमाता का मंदिर, बडोली					
70	गणेश मंदिर, बडोली					
71	शेषशयन मंदिर, बडोली					
72	शिव और कुंड का मंदिर, बडोली					
73	त्रिमूर्ति मंदिर, बडोली					
74	नारद मंदिर के नाम से ज्ञात वामन अवतार का मंदिर, बडोली					
75	सम्पूर्ण चित्तौड़ किला, चित्तौड़	8630052	4721083	6984703	12955703	27157559
76	मेनाल (महानाल) मंदिर और मठ, मेनल	6558361	4340442	1303237	1214215	2475206
77	सर्वे प्लॉट संख्या 301 में आसन्न भूमि सहित शिलालेख के साथ हाथीवाड़ा परिक्षेत्र, नागरी	140226	200801	287445	293305	546593
78	सर्वेक्षण संख्या: 991,992,993,994/1,994/3, 995,996,997,998,999,1000 और 1002 में संपूर्ण प्राचीन खंडहर, नागरी	235797	212397	544006	2435006	4293730
79	जेओरा में सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्या 416 में शामिल पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष निलोध / जेवरा	--	--	--	--	--
दौसा						
80	प्राचीन टीला, अबानेरी					
81	बाउडी, अबानेरी	798839	710396	1318997	1960176	4390453
82	हरसत माता का मंदिर, अबानेरी	152488	86502	806944	2954747	3938646
83	भरहुत स्तूप के रेलिंग स्तंभों के समान दो स्तंभों वाली बंजारों की छतरी, लालसोट	0	36010	4686	0	1485317
84	प्राचीन टीला, महेशरा	51630	60769	7028	31973	97284
85	प्राचीन टीला, रनिवास					
86	प्राचीन टीला, सिकराय	57084	61510	103569	47612	40033
धौलपुर						
87	जोगनी-जोगना मंदिर, धौलपुर	79188	50689	48935	65216	171468
88	शेरगढ़ किला, धौलपुर	76338	50689	48936	749348	190045
89	प्राचीन संरचनाओं के साथ बाबर का बगीचा, झोड	19261	28540	1084991	82487	202574
डुंगरपुर						
90	जैन मंदिर शिलालेख, बड़ौदा	--	--	--	--	--
91	सोमनाथ मंदिर, देव सोमनाथ	394122	298676	2151663	779043	788588
गंगानगर						
92	प्राचीन टीला, बारोड	167093	-	90387	143389	397855
93	प्राचीन टीले, भन्नार थेरी	-	-	28895	95749	223681

127	महाराजा गोपाल लाल के महलों में दीवार चित्रकारी, करौली	--	--	--	--	--
कोटा						
128	शिव मंदिर और दो अप्रकाशित गुप्त शिलालेख, चारचोमा	76540	70031	47081	148730	4309243
129	मंदिर, किले की दीवार और मूर्तियाँ, दारा या मुकंदरा	78420	2122046	435292	2397954	2111767
130	शिलालेखों वाला मंदिर, कांसवा	297335	166022	140076	437515	968807
राजसमंद						
131	चेतक समाधि, चेतक समाधि	170187	163311	123435	323584	348359
132	सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्या 938, 941, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073 और 1074 में शामिल पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष, गिलुण्ड (भगवन पुरा)	93208	69482	173762	273899	190015
133	हल्दी घाटी , हल्दी घाटी दारा	--	--	--	--	--
134	कुम्भलगढ़ का सम्पूर्ण किला, कुम्भलगढ़	9816801	5796252	6953562	10446399	16379528
135	शिलालेख, मंडप और तोरण सहित घाट (सर्वेक्षण भूखंड संख्या 344 में सम्मिलित समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र सहित), नव चौकी राजसमंद	637895	4843464	4019459	3585901	1619164
136	रक्ततलाई , रक्ततलाई	370737	195726	188023	338624	851464
137	बादशाही बाग , शाही बाग	604006	204446	199785	242840	593084
सवाई माधोपुर						
138	रणथम्भौर किला, रणथम्भौर	9791599	14776119	13979827	7976904	20862830
139	बावड़ी में फ़ारसी शिलालेख , सवाई माधोपुर अलनपुर	76540	11914	960	350645	0
140	जैन मंदिर, सवाई माधोपुर अलनपुर	--	--	--	--	--
सीकर						
141	हर्षनाथ मंदिर, हर्ष	145897	137066	93115	161887	3463709
टोंक						
142	बिसाल देवजी का मंदिर, बीसलपुर	68419	46236	324515	1987563	95512
143	प्राचीन टीला, बुंदवाली झूगरी	66529	34520	4100	57722	131582
144	प्राचीन टीला, गरियागढ़ (नेवाई)	--	--	--	--	--
145	देवपुरा बरोदिया टीले, झलाई	--	--	--	--	--
146	हाथी भाटा , काकोर नागर	9250	0	0	809790	773145
147	प्राचीन टीला, नागर	--	--	--	--	--
148	उत्खनन स्थल, नागर	--	--	--	--	--
149	किला, नागर में शिलालेख	--	--	--	--	--
150	मांड किला ताल शिलालेख, नागर	--	--	--	--	--
151	बिचपुरिया मंदिर, नागर में युपा स्तंभ	66529	35105	24261	76930	222189
152	शिलालेख, पंवार	--	--	--	--	--
153	उत्खनन स्थल, रायरह (नेवाई)	9250	--	--	--	--
154	काला पहाड़ मंदिर, टोडाराय सिंह	69313	46850	1817079	134957	1534442

155	कल्याणरायजी का मंदिर, टोडाराय सिंह	69649	49080	24847	453954	1890900
156	लक्ष्मी नारायणजी का मंदिर, टोडाराय सिंह	70273	45650	20099	977671	1021438
157	स्थानीय तौर पर हादी रानी का कुंड के नाम से ज्ञात पुरानी बावरियाँ, टोडाराय सिंह	136835	85645	839734	1989258	452496
158	पीपाजी का मंदिर (डिस्पेंसरी के पास), टोडाराय सिंह	69739	46236	2070544	33487	4540
उदयपुर						
159	प्राचीन खंडहर, कल्याणपुर	253254	119954	221425	273017	480927
160	सास बहू मंदिर, नगाड़ा	336579	224205	281252	1932852	1578329
161	हवा महल के नाम से ज्ञात महल , वीरपुरा (जयसमंद)	201410	202918	235557	307700	403941
162	रूठी रानी का महल के नाम से ज्ञात हवा महल, वीरपुरा (जयसमंद)	2 34601	127199	227787	370563	390392
163	प्रताप स्मारक , चावंड	1039136	280724	1369525	1282691	2067398

DEVELOPMENT OF MARDA JAGANNATH TEMPLE

2117. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to develop new tourist destinations in the country during the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to develop 'Marda Jagannath Temple' popularly called 'Sarana Srikhetra' as well as 'Nirmal Jhara' as tourist destinations precisely in Aska Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Odisha; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan' (SD) and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations by extending financial assistance to them. This support is extended in consultation with the concerned State Government and subject to the scheme guidelines, receipt of project proposal under relevant scheme from the State Government, availability of funds etc. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to develop 'Marda Jagannath Temple' and 'Nirmal Jhara' as tourist destinations, however, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 1 project each under its Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes in the State of Odisha, as per the details given below:

Scheme	Name of Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanction in (₹ Crore)
Swadesh	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara (Coastal Circuit)	2016-17	70.82
PRASHAD	Infrastructure Development at Puri	2014-15	50

Ministry of Tourism under its revamped scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0, has identified 'Koraput' and 'Debrigarh along with special attraction of Khinda Village'

in Odisha as destinations and 'Chausath Yogini Temple', Ranipur in Jharia and 'Maa Kichakeswari Temple' in Kiching under PRASHAD Scheme.

Government of India has also sanctioned 2 tourism projects namely 'Development of Hirakud' for Rs.99.90 Crore and 'Development of Satkosia' for Rs.99.99 Crore in State of Odisha under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25' (SASCI).

रोजगार सृजन के लिए योजनाएं

2118. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

- (क) देश में रोजगार सृजन के लिए चल रहे प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और अन्य योजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या ये योजनाएं लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करने में सहायक हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) और दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) इन योजनाओं के माध्यम से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराए गए व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) शिक्षा पूरी करने के पश्चात् इन योजनाओं के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली में रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या का वर्ष-वार 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 (ड): रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ रोजगार क्षमता (नियोजनीयता) में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, सरकार देश भर में महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित के लिए विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/ कार्यक्रमों को लागू कर रही है। इन रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/ कार्यक्रमों का विवरण https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एस०टी०टी०) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और पूर्व शिक्षण की मान्यता (आर०पी०एल०) के माध्यम से कौशल उन्नयन और पुनः कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू की गई है, जो कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एम०एस०डी०ई०) विशेष रूप से अपनी प्रमुख योजना, वर्ष 2015 से, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पी०एम०के०वी०वाई०), कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, ताकि देश भर के युवाओं को शॉर्ट-टर्म ट्रेनिंग (एसटीटी) और रिकॉग्निशन ऑफ प्रायर लर्निंग (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से अप-स्किलिंग और री-स्किलिंग के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा सके।

पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत 2015 से 31.10.2024 तक 1.57 करोड़ से अधिक उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और 24.37 लाख उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति दर्ज की गई है। 31.10.2024 तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य और दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित प्रशिक्षित और रिपोर्ट किए गए उम्मीदवारों की राज्यवार संख्या विवरण - I और II में दी गई है।

विवरण -I

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित एवं नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) (31.10.2024 तक)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघराज्यक्षेत्र	प्रशिक्षित / उन्मुख	अभ्यर्थियों ने नियुक्ति की सूचना दी*
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,431	124
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,15,400	1,11,640
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	97,057	14,014
4	असम	8,24,314	67,257
5	बिहार	7,23,547	1,27,855
6	चंडीगढ़	27,818	6,361
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1,99,419	28,142
8	दिल्ली	5,20,285	78,349
9	गोवा	10,386	1,105
10	गुजरात	4,67,349	69,289
11	हरियाणा	7,29,617	1,58,981
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,66,785	27,185
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,12,380	53,656
14	झारखंड	3,07,766	29,461
15	कर्नाटक	5,65,277	74,225
16	केरल	2,71,242	26,385
17	लद्दाख	4,047	1,063
18	लक्षद्वीप	390	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	11,37,814	2,21,845
20	महाराष्ट्र	13,05,040	80,950
21	मणिपुर	1,05,596	16,094
22	मेघालय	56,924	13,608
23	मिजोरम	40,359	9,682
24	नागालैंड	51,320	6,181
25	ओडिशा	5,96,273	71,066
26	पुडुचेरी	33,608	10,504
27	पंजाब	5,35,986	1,28,913
28	राजस्थान	13,33,015	1,86,018
29	सिक्किम	19,041	3,942
30	तमिलनाडु	8,52,858	1,72,336
31	तेलंगाना	4,52,880	1,12,967
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	11,527	2,817
33	त्रिपुरा	1,55,206	18,682
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	23,36,352	3,38,882
35	उत्तराखंड	2,45,439	52,597
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,37,623	1,15,711
	कुल	1,57,55,371	24,37,887

* पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट को अलग कर दिया गया है

स्रोत: कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता मंत्रालय

विवरण -II

**प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के तहत राज्यवार उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
(31.10.2024 तक)**

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार	अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति की सूचना*
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	124
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,11,640
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14,014
4	असम	67,257
5	बिहार	1,27,855
6	चंडीगढ़	6,361
7	छत्तीसगढ़	28,142
8	दिल्ली	78,349
9	गोवा	1,105
10	गुजरात	69,289
11	हरियाणा	1,58,981
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	27,185
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	53,656
14	झारखंड	29,461
15	कर्नाटक	74,225
16	केरल	26,385
17	लद्दाख	1,063
18	मध्य प्रदेश	2,21,845
19	महाराष्ट्र	80,950
20	मणिपुर	16,094
21	मेघालय	13,608
22	मिजोरम	9,682
23	नागालैंड	6,181
24	ओडिशा	71,066
25	पुडुचेरी	10,504
26	पंजाब	1,28,913
27	राजस्थान	1,86,018
28	सिक्किम	3,942
29	तमिलनाडु	1,72,336
30	तेलंगाना	1,12,967
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2,817
32	त्रिपुरा	18,682

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार	अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति की सूचना*
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,38,882
34	उत्तराखंड	52,597
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,15,711
	योग	24,37,887

* पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत प्लेसमेंट को डीलिंग कर दिया गया है

स्रोत: कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NCAP

2119. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) The specific measures taken to create Standard Operating Procedures for the implementation of the Clean Air Action Plans under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in all the States and Union Territories;
- (b) the specific measures taken to improve effectiveness and time-sensitive efficiency of the NCAP;
- (c) the current study methods used to understand the origins of pollution under the NCAP; and
- (d) the specific measures to adapt and implement more effective forms of modelling, like the Air Quality Modelling, to increase the comprehensive understanding of pollution dispersion from distant sources?

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):National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2019 with an aim to improve air quality in 130 cities (non-attainment cities and Million Plus Cities) including metropolitan cities in 24 States/UTs through implementation of National, State and City level clean air action plans. NCAP envisages reduction in PM₁₀ levels up to 40% or achievement of national standards (60 microgram/cubic meter) by 2025-26.

The implementation of city action plans is carried out by coordinated actions of State Government and its agencies at State and City level in line with the specific guidelines issued under the programme from time to time. The major guidelines of NCAP programme are as follows:

- (i) Guidelines for Release and utilization of funds under NCAP
- (ii) Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the recommendations on Ambient Air Quality component in the Million Plus Challenge Fund for Million Plus cities/Urban Agglomerations
- (iii) Guidelines for Ranking of Cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) - “Swachh Vayu Survekshan”
- (iv) Guidelines for Capacity Building and Public Outreach under NCAP
- (v) Guidelines for National Knowledge Network (NKN) and Institutes of Repute (IoRs) under NCAP
- (vi) Guidelines for conducting for audit for implementation of City Action Plans under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)

- (vii) Guidelines for Formulation of State Action Plan
- (viii) Guidelines on dust mitigation measures in handling Construction material and CandD wastes
- (ix) Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste (Old Municipal Solid Waste)
- (x) Guidelines on Environmental Management of C and D Wastes
- (xi) Conceptual Guidelines and Common Methodology for Air Quality Monitoring, Inventory and Source Apportionment Studies for Indian Cities
- (xii) Guidelines for the Measurement of Ambient Air Pollutants

Following Committees have been set up at National, State and City level for coordination, review and monitoring of progress of action plans under NCAP:

a. National Level

- (i) Apex Committee
- (ii) Steering Committee
- (iii) Monitoring Committee
- (iv) Implementation Committee

b. State Level

- (i) Steering Committee
- (ii) Implementation Committee

c. City Level

- (i) City level Implementation and Monitoring Committee

CPCB nodal officers have been nominated conduct field verification of the implementation of the city action plan. SPCB and City nodal officers have been nominated for the implementation of action plans.

The framework for conducting third party audit of the activities implemented by cities has also been prepared. National Knowledge Network (NKN) has been constituted to build local technical capacities and create a larger pool of institutes to support activities under the NCAP. Institutes of Repute have been assigned to cities for providing technical expertise to ULBs to implement city action plans. Project Management Units (PMUs) have been setup to assist ULBs for programme implementation. MoEFandCC has launched “PRANA” a portal for monitoring implementation of NCAP. This portal serves as a platform to track implementation of action plans, physical and financial progress of cities for air quality improvement under NCAP.

(c)and(d): Source apportionment study, which is primarily based on measurements and tracking down the sources through receptor modeling, helps in identifying the sources and extent of their contribution. So far, such studies of 79 cities had completed.

NATIONAL TOURISM POLICY

2120. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S. :

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

- (a) whether the Government has finalized and implemented the National Tourism Policy (NTP) to boost the tourism sector in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of the key objectives of the National Tourism Policy, and the manner in which they align with the Government's vision for economic growth and job creation in the tourism sector;
- (c) the details of the steps that have been taken by the Government to promote sustainable tourism, particularly in ecologically sensitive and heritage-rich areas, under National Tourism Policy;
- (d) the manner in which the Government is ensuring the involvement of State Governments and local stakeholders in the implementation of the National Tourism Policy, particularly in promoting regional tourism and improving infrastructure;
- (e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the National Tourism Policy on tourist arrivals and revenue generation, especially after pandemic, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the measures that are being taken to improve the safety, security and quality of services for tourists, both domestic and international, under the National Tourism Policy?

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

(a) to (f): The Ministry of Tourism has prepared a draft of the National Tourism Policy incorporating suggestions received from Central Ministries, State

Governments/UT Administrations and Industry Stakeholders. The draft focuses on the following key objectives:

- (i) Enhancing the contribution of tourism to the Indian economy by increasing visitation, length of stay, and visitor spending, and establishing India as a year-round tourist destination.
- (ii) Creating jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities in the tourism sector while ensuring a skilled workforce supply.
- (iii) Enhancing the competitiveness of the tourism sector and attracting private sector investment.
- (iv) Preserving and enhancing the country's cultural and natural resources.
- (v) Ensuring sustainable, responsible, and inclusive development of tourism across the country.

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.

Additionally, the Ministry has formulated National Strategies for Sustainable Tourism, Rural Tourism, Rural Homestays, MICE, Adventure Tourism and Eco-Tourism for focused promotion and development of these areas.

डीएसईयू द्वारा पॉलिटेक्निक संस्थाओं के लिए शुल्क में वृद्धि

2121. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या दिल्ली कौशल और उद्यमशीलता विश्वविद्यालय (डीएसईयू) ने अपने तत्वावधान में कार्यरत विभिन्न पॉलिटेक्निक संस्थाओं, जिनमें बड़ी संख्या में छात्र विशेष रूप से पंजाब के छात्र राज्य के बाहर के कोटे के अंतर्गत प्रवेश लेने के बाद अध्ययन करते हैं, के शुल्क में भारी वृद्धि की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या डीएसईयू में कर्मचारियों की भारी कमी है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क)से(घ) दिल्ली कौशल और उद्यमशीलता विश्वविद्यालय (डीएसईयू) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार के अधीन एक विश्वविद्यालय है। यह कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई), भारत सरकार के दायरे में नहीं आता है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) देश में विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा में शिक्षण, परीक्षा और अनुसंधान के मानकों के समन्वय, निर्धारण और अनुरक्षण के लिए सांविधिक संगठन है। यूजीसी ने अवगत कराया है कि राज्य (सार्वजनिक/निजी) विश्वविद्यालय संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुमोदित अधिनियम, संविधि, अध्यादेश, नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शासित होते हैं। सार्वजनिक और निजी विश्वविद्यालयों को उच्च शिक्षा के मानकों को बनाए रखने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय

अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी विनियमों और दिशानिदेशों का अनुपालन करना भी आवश्यक है।

इस संबंध में, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने बताया है कि सभी उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआइज) को संकाय की भर्ती के संबंध में अनुस्मारक भेज रहा है जिसमें रिक्त पदों को जल्द से जल्द भरने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण उपाय सुनिश्चित करने तथा भर्ती प्रक्रिया की स्थिति को विश्वविद्यालय कार्यकलाप निगरानी पर अपलोड करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। यूजीसी ने रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को संबोधित दिनांक 16 जुलाई, 2024 के अपने पत्र की एक प्रति भी भेजी है **(विवरण संलग्न)**।

जहां तक पॉलिटेक्निकों का संबंध है “अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई)” देश में पॉलिटेक्निकों सहित तकनीकी संस्थानों के लिए मानदंडों और मानकों की योजना बनाने, निरूपण और अनुरक्षण हेतु सांविधिक प्राधिकरण है, जो उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन है।

उच्च शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि एआईसीटीई से अनुमोदन प्राप्त संस्थानों को संबंधित राज्य शुल्क विनियामक प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित शुल्क को अपनाना होता है। यह अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया पुस्तिका (एपीएच) (2024-25 से 2026-27) के खंड 6.34 में अधिदेशित है। उन्होंने आगे अवगत कराया है कि डीएसईयू जो एनसीटी, दिल्ली सरकार का निकाय है, ने 2024-25 के लिए एआईसीटीई से अनुमोदन नहीं मांगा है।

विवरण

यूजीसी द्वारा रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को संबोधित दिनांक 16 जुलाई, 2024 का पत्र

आचार्य मनिष र. जोशी	विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
सचिव	University Grants Commission
Prof. Manish R. Joshi	(शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
Secretary	(Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)

अर्धशासकीय पत्र सं. 1-14/2019(सीपीपी-II) (सी.सं.146777) 16 जुलाई, 2024/25 आषाढ 1946

विषय: विश्वविद्यालयों, मानित विश्वविद्यालय संस्थानों और महाविद्यालयों में संकाय की भर्ती

आदरणीय महोदया/महोदय,

कृपया विश्वविद्यालयों, मानित विश्वविद्यालय संस्थानों और महाविद्यालयों में संकाय की भर्ती के संबंध में दिनांक 4 जून, 2019, 31 जुलाई, 2019, 7 अगस्त, 2019, 5 सितंबर, 2019, 22 अक्टूबर, 2019 और 26 नवंबर, 2021 (प्रतियां संलग्न) के समसंख्यक कार्यालय पत्र का अवलोकन करें।

सभी विश्वविद्यालयों, मानित विश्वविद्यालय संस्थानों और महाविद्यालयों से एक बार पुनः अनुरोध किया जाता है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाएं कि आपके विश्वविद्यालय के साथ-साथ आपके विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध कॉलेजों में रिक्त पदों को जल्द से जल्द भरा जाए और भर्ती प्रक्रिया की स्थिति 31 जुलाई, 2024 को या उससे पहले यूजीसी के विश्वविद्यालय कार्यकलाप निगरानी पोर्टल <http://www.ugc.ac.in/uamp/> पर अपलोड की जाए।

सादर,

भवदीय,
(मनिष जोशी)

संलग्नक: उपरोक्तानुसार

सेवा में,

सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति।

सभी महाविद्यालयों/संस्थानों के प्राचार्य।

मगध साम्राज्य के पुरातात्विक स्थल

2122. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मगध सम्राट चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य और अशोक से संबंधित पुरातात्विक महत्व के स्थलों की सूची क्या है और उक्त सूची में से कितने स्थलों को संरक्षित किया गया है;
- (ख) क्या पाटलिपुत्र, बिहार में सम्राट अशोक से जुड़े कोर्ट हॉल (दरबार हॉल) की खोज की गई है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त हॉल के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) :मगध सम्राट चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य और सम्राट अशोक से जुड़े पुरातात्विक महत्व के स्मारक, स्तंभ, शिलालेख और स्थल जिनकी देखभाल और रख-रखाव भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जाता है, का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (ख) और (ग): कुमराहर, पटना में अस्सी स्तंभयुक्त कक्ष और अन्य संरचनाएं उत्खनित हुई थी। उक्त स्थल की देखभाल और रख-रखाव भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जाता है।

विवरण

मगध सम्राट चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य और सम्राट अशोक से जुड़े स्मारकों, स्तंभों, शिलालेखों और स्थलों का ब्यौरा जिनकी देखभाल और रखरखाव भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जाता है

आंध्र प्रदेश	
1.	अशोक शिलालेख युक्त प्रमुख ग्रेनाइट पहाड़ी, कुरनूल, जिला कुरनूल
2	अशोकन शिलालेख, राजुलमंदगिरि , कुनूल , जिला कुर्नूल

बिहार	
3	अशोक स्तंभ, जो लौर स्तंभ के नाम से जाना जाता है लौरिया अरेराज, जिला पूर्वी चंपारण
4	प्राचीन अखंड स्तंभ जिसे लाट के नाम से जाना जाता है, लाट, जिला जहानाबाद
5	कोल्हुआ, जिला मुजफ्फरपुर में अशोक स्तंभ और अन्य अवशेष
6	अशोक के महल का स्थल और अन्य अवशेष, कुम्हारार, जिला पटना
7	चंदन पर अशोक का शिलालेख शहीद पहाड़ी, आशिकपुर, जिला रोहतास
8	तीन शिलालेख (तारा चंडी मंदिर के समीप), सासाराम, जिला रोहतास
9	अशोक स्तंभ, लौरिया नंदनगढ़, जिला पश्चिमी चंपारण
10	अशोक स्तंभ, रामपुरवा, जिला पश्चिमी चंपारण
गुजरात	
11	अशोक के शिलालेख, जूनागढ़, जिला जूनागढ़
छत्तीसगढ़	
12	जोगीमारा गुफाएं, सरगुजा, जिला सरगुजा
13	सीता-बेंगरा गुफाएं, सरगुजा, जिला सरगुजा
हरियाणा	
14	स्तंभ, जो फ़िरोज़ शाह की लाट के नाम से जाना जाता है, फतेहाबाद, जिला फतेहाबाद
15	लाट की मस्जिद के परिसर में स्तंभ, हिसार, जिला हिसार
कर्नाटक	
16	अशोक के शिलालेख, ब्रह्मगिरि, जिला चित्रदुर्ग
17	जट्टिंगी के पास शिलालेख रामेश्वर मंदिर, रामेश्वरा पहाड़ी, सिद्धपुरा, जिला चित्रदुर्ग
18	अक्का-तांगी मंदिर, सिद्धपुरा, जिला चित्रदुर्ग के पास अशोकन शिलालेख
19	प्राचीन उत्खनन स्थल जिसमें बौद्ध स्तूप के अवशेष हैं, कनगनहल्ली, जिला कलबुर्गी .
20	अशोकन शिलालेख, मस्की, जिला रायचूर।
21	अशोक के शिलालेख (शिलालेख) नित्तूर, जिला बल्लारी।
22	अशोकन शिलालेख (शिलालेख) उदयगोलम, जिला बल्लारी।

23	गविमठ और पालकीगुंडु नामक दो पहाड़ियों पर अशोक के शिलालेख, कोप्पला, जिला कोप्पला
मध्य प्रदेश	
24	अशोक स्तंभ, साँची, जिला रायसेन
25	अशोक का शिलालेख, गुज्जरा, जिला दतिया
26	सारु-मारु मठ परिसर सहित संयुक्त क्षेत्र, पंगुरारिया, जिला सीहोर
27	अशोक का शिलालेख, रूपनाथ, जिला कटनी
28	स्तूप, देवरकोठार, जिला रीवा
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	
29	अशोक स्तंभ, रिज़, दिल्ली
30	अशोक स्तंभ, फ़िरोज़ शाह कोटला, दिल्ली
31	अशोक शिलालेख, ईस्ट ऑफ कैलाश, दिल्ली
ओडिशा	
32	अशोक का शिलालेख और हाथी की मूर्ति, धौली, जिला खोरधा
33	अशोक शिलालेख, पांड्या, जिला गंजम
राजस्थान	
34	उत्खनन स्थल, विराटनगर, जिला कोटपूतली
उत्तर प्रदेश	
35	प्रयागराज के परिसर के भीतर अशोकन पत्थर का स्तंभ, जिला प्रयागराज
36	भंडारी देवी का पहाड़ जिसमें अशोकन शिलालेख शामिल हैं, अहरौराखास, जिला मिर्जापुर
37	सारनाथ का प्राचीन बौद्ध स्थल, जिला वाराणसी
38	हाथी राजधानी, संकिसा, जिला, फर्रुखाबाद
उत्तराखंड	
39	अशोक का शिलालेख, कालसी, जिला देहरादून

छत्तीसगढ़ में पंजीकृत कंपनियां

2123. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में छत्तीसगढ़ में कितनी कंपनियां पंजीकृत हैं; और

(ख) कंपनियों के पंजीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी विशेष नीतियां कार्यान्वित की गई हैं अथवा क्या पहल की गई है?

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

(क): चालू वित्त वर्ष (1 अप्रैल, 2024 से आज की तारीख तक) के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में निगमित कंपनियों की संख्या 993 है।

(ख) कम्पनियों के पंजीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलें इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी) की स्थापना कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचना सा.का.नि. 99 (अ) के माध्यम से 22.01.2016 को पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए निगमन की ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया को केंद्रीकृत करने के लिए की गई थी।

(ii) व्यवसाय शुरू करने की लागत को कई पहलों के माध्यम से काफी कम कर दिया गया है, जिनमें से कुछ निम्नानुसार हैं: -

(क) 15,00,000 रुपये तक की प्राधिकृत पूंजी वाली सभी कंपनियों को शून्य शुल्क पर निगमित किया गया है।

(ख) स्पाइस (कंपनी के निगमन के लिए वेब प्ररूप) + ई एमओए (ई-मेमोरेंडम) + एओए (ई-आर्टिकल ऑफ एसोसिएशन) के साथ पैन और टैन अनुप्रयोगों का एकीकरण और स्पाइस में एकीकृत डीआईएन का आबंटन, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) के साथ पंजीकरण, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा

अधिनियम (ईएसआईसी), व्यावसायिक कर पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र (पीटीआरसी), व्यावसायिक कर नामांकन प्रमाणपत्र (पीटीईसी), दुकानों और स्थापना अधिनियम, जीएसटीआईएन ने लागत, समय और प्रक्रियाओं को कम कर दिया है।

(ग) कंपनी (निगमन) नियम 2014 के नियम 38 (2) में प्रावधान किया गया है कि एकल स्पाइस+ प्ररूप का उपयोग तीन निदेशकों तक निदेशक पहचान संख्या के आवंटन, के लिए आवेदन करने के लिए, नाम का आरक्षण, कंपनी का निगमन, एकल व्यक्ति कंपनी, निजी कंपनी, पब्लिक कंपनी और कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 8 के तहत आने वाली कंपनी के लिए प्रस्तावित निदेशकों की नियुक्ति के लिए किया जा सकता है।

(iii) व्यवसाय में सुगमता, अपराधों के वि-अपराधीकरण और अनुपालन अपेक्षाओं में सुधार करने के लिए, विशेष रूप से लघु कंपनियों, एकल व्यक्ति की कंपनियों, स्टार्ट-अप और निर्माता कंपनियों के लिए वर्ष 2020 में कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 में संशोधन किए गए।

(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।

PM POSHAN IN ANDHRA PRADESH SCHOOL

2124. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the details and the number of schools registered under the PradhanMantriPoshan Shakti Nirman Scheme (PM POSHAN) during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in the State of Andhra Pradesh including Hindupur and Chittoor parliamentary constituencies;

- (b) the funds allocated and released by the Government for the scheme classified during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details and the number of school children benefitted under PM POSHAN during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure the participation of schools in the scheme;
- (e) the details and the total number of social audit done by district level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committees (SMCs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Hindupur parliamentary constituency; and
- (f) whether the Government has any data regarding the total number of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) engaged as Cook-cum-Helpers (CCHs) in the State and if so, the district-wise details thereof especially in Hindupur and Chittoor 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) : The number of schools covered under the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in the State of Andhra Pradesh including Hindupur and Chittoor parliamentary constituencies are given at enclosed **Statement-I and Statement-II**, respectively.

(b): The State-wise funds released by the Central Government under PM POSHAN Scheme during the last five years are given at enclosed **Statement-III**. The Central Assistance is released State-wise and not district-wise.

(c) and (d) : PM POSHAN is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to children studying in Balvatika (pre-primary classes) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools on all school working days. The number of children benefitted under PM POSHAN during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh are given at enclosed **Statement-IV and Statement-V**, respectively.

(e): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that under PM POSHAN Scheme, the district level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committees (SMCs) have been formed under the chairmanship of respective Collector and District Magistrate. The Social Audit for the year 2023-24 was conducted by Andhra Pradesh Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency (APSSAAT), Department of Rural Development. The State Government has further reported that during 2023-24, a total of 520 Social Audits were conducted in the State including 24 Social Audits in Hindupur Parliamentary Constituency.

(f): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that the members of local women Self Help Groups are engaged as Cook-Cum-Helpers (CCHs). The number of CCHs engaged in the year 2023-2024, District wise and in

Parliamentary Constituencies of Hindupur and Chittoor are given at enclosed

Statement-VI.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of schools covered under the PM POSHAN

S. No.	States/UTs	Schools Under PM POSHAN				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	45484	45545	45180	44392	44150
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2934	2780	2829	2763	2569
3	Assam	52806	53427	51956	50342	44340
4	Bihar	69770	70180	70333	70392	70869
5	Chhattisgarh	44982	44986	45331	45585	45860
6	Goa	1473	1468	1469	1247	1231
7	Gujarat	33200	34788	32545	32523	32519
8	Haryana	14398	14397	14430	14409	14254
9	Himachal Pradesh	15513	15513	15512	15602	15193
10	Jammu and Kashmir	23112	22205	21952	21845	18142
11	Jharkhand	35774	35773	35590	35537	35480
12	Karnataka	54574	54359	54174	53882	53284
13	Kerala	12083	12324	12325	12037	12024
14	Madhya Pradesh	113029	112908	111757	110058	109212
15	Maharashtra	86485	86499	85718	85648	85616
16	Manipur	3476	3476	3287	3303	3310
17	Meghalaya	11690	11678	11226	11214	11214
18	Mizoram	2513	2511	2495	2495	2499
19	Nagaland	2055	2067	1993	1935	1928
20	Odisha	55797	55525	51146	50862	50618
21	Punjab	19791	19735	19729	19694	19601
22	Rajasthan	66493	66341	67327	67760	70044
23	Sikkim	868	868	867	867	869
24	Tamilnadu	43292	43246	43190	43094	43131
25	Telangana	27212	27329	27380	27303	28807
26	Tripura	6524	6524	6475	4465	4441
27	Uttarakhand	17042	17045	16906	16865	16692

28	Uttar Pradesh	169359	167193	141996	142152	141834
29	West Bengal	83935	83945	83945	83504	82549
30	AandN Islands	332	332	333	333	333
31	Chandigarh	122	122	122	121	120
32	DandN Haveli, Daman and Diu	372	368	364	335	320
33	Delhi	2941	3046	3055	2786	2790
34	Ladakh	817	817	817	803	793
35	Lakshadweep	39	39	31	30	30
36	Puducherry	426	426	426	424	424
	Total	1120783	1119724	1084211	1076607	1067090

STATEMENT-II

(A): District-wise schools covered from the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 in State of Andhra Pradesh

I.No	Name of the District	Number of Schools Covered		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	SRIKAKULAM	3190	3166	3159
2	VIZAYANAGARAM	2701	2701	2701
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	3869	3908	3919
4	EAST GODAVARI	4268	4290	4240
5	WEST GODAVARI	3239	3239	3231
6	KRISHNA	3097	3090	2998
7	GUNTUR	3548	3527	3469
8	PRAKASAM	3418	3419	3369
9	SPSR NELLORE	3412	3428	3387
10	CHITT00R	4803	4821	4821
11	KADAPA	3262	3301	3269
12	ANANTHAPURAM	3753	3757	3760
13	KURNOOL	2924	2898	2857
	TOTAL	45484	45545	45180

(B): District-wise schools covered from the years 2022-23 to 2023-24 in State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No	Name of the District	Number of Schools Covered	
		2022-23	2023-24
1	SRIKAKULAM	2575	2573
2	MANYAM	1495	1491
3	VIZAYANAGARAM	1752	1751
4	VISAKHAPATNAM	587	583
5	ASR	2704	2689
6	ANAKAPALLI	1435	1424
7	KAKINADA	1259	1257
8	EAST GODAVARI	987	980
9	KONASEEMA	1581	1573
10	ELURU	1818	1808
11	WEST GODAVARI	1382	1374
12	KRISHNA	1366	1356
13	NTR	921	916
14	GUNTUR	1094	1070
15	PALNADU	1536	1533
16	BAPATLA	1432	1414
17	PRAKASAM	2371	2350
18	SPSR NELLORE	2590	2575
19	TIRUPATHI	2299	2294
20	CHITT00R	2457	2446
21	ANNAMAYYA	2166	2151
22	KADAPA	2051	2022
23	SRI SATYASAI	2031	2026

24	ANANTHAPURAM	1698	1694
25	KURNOOL	1437	1432
26	NANDYAL	1368	1368
	TOTAL	44392	44150

(C): Schools covered in Parliamentary Constituencies of Hindupur and Chittoor from the years 2019-20 to 2023-24

Sl.No	Parliamentary Constituency	Number of Schools Covered				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	HINDUPUR	2116	2119	2119	2103	2098
2	CHITTOOR	2501	2501	2531	2514	2514

STATEMENT-III**Central Assistance Released under PM POSHAN****(Rs. in Lakh)**

S. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	28563.77	37510.17	35731.48	36531.92	25342.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2367.9	2917.87	2968.58	1707.01	2573.12
3	Assam	55325.82	75703.77	61570.1	88721.4	59594.79
4	Bihar	109313.34	139248.01	103016.32	76399.12	92323.54
5	Chhattisgarh	25489.23	38080.87	21315.32	51008.15	24313.65
6	Goa	1276.05	1709.34	668.18	1531.12	1832.31
7	Gujarat	39287.11	52871.83	50706.46	52293.03	37785.29
8	Haryana	10889.91	15572.73	10163.12	15290.09	16089.74
9	Himachal Pradesh	7557.54	10500.11	6290.49	13801.77	9435.53
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2666.45	15960.26	12221.88	8684.9	13680.88
11	Jharkhand	32310.9	35203.74	25189.45	38424.29	34202.2
12	Karnataka	52056.79	51553.53	48834.32	69076.57	55973.07
13	Kerala	19962.41	27688.82	18482.19	42543.83	24901.32
14	Madhya Pradesh	50407.62	82754.74	47220.22	36285	63404.21
15	Maharashtra	99468.82	100250.03	49075.07	159240.67	79372.1
16	Manipur	2192.3	3900.45	1678.74	2763.32	2459.64

17	Meghalaya	7835.83	8733.94	8564.77	10124.13	10186.01
18	Mizoram	2047.93	2313.45	892.98	2974.36	2407.96
19	Nagaland	2279.38	2744.38	1472.51	3196.49	2250.44
20	Odisha	40358.68	58301.22	48208.87	56373.86	51937.63
21	Punjab	13855.77	21769.15	19146.03	18712.92	19988.62
22	Rajasthan	47252.76	71100.05	53106.11	89960.12	31727.94
23	Sikkim	817.45	840.58	500.65	1145.02	801.45
24	Tamil Nadu	43121.49	49221.67	23264.94	47700.1	39852.49
25	Telangana	18821.14	4524.22	4334.63	16682.36	14550.92
26	Tripura	5598.51	6220.56	7718.82	6857.03	4434.26
27	Uttarakhand	10273.31	13024.3	12477.64	11575.54	11482.42
28	Uttar Pradesh	118201.96	207166.14	199805.66	133407.6	100659.56
29	West Bengal	107102.66	134330.72	139412.35	148947.05	
30	AandN Islands	754.85	648.71	540.19	365.23	505.97
31	Chandigarh	884.26	1338.56	1721.62	1773.77	639.4
32	DandN Haveli	572.89	1307.94	1221.23	1227.1	807.92
	Daman and Diu	258.31				
33	Delhi	10319.99	11297.29	4403.79	21527.1	8370.83
34	Lakshadweep	98.93	141.87	92.22	83.74	95.39
35	Ladakh	122.35	555.79	376.96	202.28	504.21
36	Puducherry	290.01	503.45	373.33	363.04	634.04
TOTAL (In Lakh)		970004.42	1287510.26	1022767.22	1267501.03	845121.73

STATEMENT-IV**State-wise number of children covered under the PM POSHAN**

S. No.	States/UTs	Children covered under the PM POSHAN				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	2961814	3343945	3551490	3011813	2721250
2	Arunachal Pradesh	167565	160977	173366	160329	151169
3	Assam	4263752	4320767	4359157	4584261	4087368
4	Bihar	18095158	17239412	17971446	18850483	17922255
5	Chhattisgarh	3041123	3396887	3033028	3055124	2955613
6	Goa	161693	181376	160627	163123	162557
7	Gujarat	5488319	5172288	5253737	5231805	5235179
8	Haryana	1491169	1447990	1765992	1679964	1524852
9	Himachal Pradesh	509804	497774	519489	563953	542798
10	Jammu and Kashmir	941554	887033	844602	1014491	1033269
11	Jharkhand	4402797	4180954	4177738	4439392	4215702
12	Karnataka	4632909	4511680	4820532	4630556	4348544
13	Kerala	2728751	2785523	2990249	2977348	2844407
14	Madhya Pradesh	6809497	6664246	6623694	6584078	6469704
15	Maharashtra	10788967	10692617	10049769	10150406	9892877
16	Manipur	171169	169803	169756	192444	191077
17	Meghalaya	716078	592325	598804	705499	684322

18	Mizoram	136951	131876	143471	157972	148083
19	Nagaland	168338	159710	145131	145942	137504
20	Odisha	4641593	4513758	4464441	4550584	4442893
21	Punjab	1574441	1574443	1851213	1817770	1969651
22	Rajasthan	6265346	6267136	6922475	6856215	6264851
23	Sikkim	60691	55905	49675	48869	48577
24	Tamilnadu	5010783	4900596	4564151	4419618	4112913
25	Telangana	1913868	1795956	1790747	2114463	1888988
26	Tripura	446226	432279	414432	400090	384563
27	Uttarakhand	716910	689307	711762	711435	678529
28	Uttar Pradesh	18019846	18193664	20065363	20281202	17411532
29	West Bengal	11579246	11562465	11859195	12118941	11748222
30	AandN Islands	32337	31115	27922	30580	30094
31	Chandigarh	95334	93762	95602	106581	104276
32	DandN Haveli, Daman and Diu	61694	74293	68957	75262	75654
33	Delhi	1626379	1604505	1808677	1842867	1760915
34	Ladakh	16577	16577	15919	17917	17780
35	Lakshadweep	7481	7290	7888	9129	8945
36	Puducherry	56516	48427	55611	65067	58831
	Total	119844516	118016530	122126108	123765573	116275744

STATEMENT-V

(A): District-wise number of children covered from the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 in State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No	Name of the District	Number of children covered under PM POSHAN		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	SRIKAKULAM	173909	197946	207049
2	VIZAYANAGARAM	140807	155747	161483
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	208354	249007	263433
4	EAST GODAVARI	303059	347116	374089
5	WEST GODAVARI	198419	250374	270889
6	KRISHNA	200881	216478	200765
7	GUNTUR	286326	321008	337044
8	PRAKASAM	231281	262485	275905
9	SPSR NELLORE	177705	206150	233747
10	CHITTOOR	261639	283829	301684
11	KADAPA	176734	203318	215765
12	ANANTHAPURAM	269800	301945	324693
13	KURNOOL	332900	348542	384944
	TOTAL	2961814	3343945	3551490

(B): District-wise number of children covered from the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 in State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No	Name of the District	Number of children covered under PM POSHAN	
		2022-23	2023-24
1	SRIKAKULAM	143648	129360
2	MANYAM	59900	55811
3	VIZAYANAGARAM	108932	95549
4	VISAKHAPATNAM	67284	59513
5	ASR	91412	90804
6	ANAKAPALLI	93403	79208
7	KAKINADA	124481	108067
8	EAST GODAVARI	96519	83003
9	KONASEEMA	90608	78528
10	ELURU	119429	104308
11	WEST GODAVARI	89637	77989
12	KRISHNA	82089	73674

13	NTR	86995	76564
14	GUNTUR	91929	81313
15	PALNADU	137296	118933
16	BAPATLA	86407	74262
17	PRAKASAM	164232	150279
18	SPSR NELLORE	148240	137916
19	TIRUPATHI	125650	114816
20	CHITT00R	130881	119011
21	ANNAMAYYA	115277	104112
22	KADAPA	120710	109286
23	SRI SATYASAI	115979	104457
24	ANANTHAPURAM	167419	157178
25	KURNOOL	230560	224476
26	NANDYAL	122896	112833
	TOTAL	3011813	2721250

(C): Children covered in Parliamentary Constituencies of Hindupur and Chittoor from the years 2019-20 to 2023-24

Sl.No	Parliamentary Constituency	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	HINDUPUR	121767	139012	139012	121023	109211
2	CHITTOOR	105076	105076	145328	131825	131825

STATEMENT-VI

(A): The District wise Self Help Groups engaged as Cook cum Helpers in the year 2023-2024

Sl.No	Name of the District	2023-24
1	SRIKAKULAM	4634
2	MANYAM	2298
3	VIZIANAGARAM	3242
4	VISAKHAPATNAM	1036

5	ASR	3569
6	ANAKAPALLI	2680
7	KAKINADA	2538
8	EAST GODAVARI	2036
9	KONASEEMA	2722
10	ELURU	3380
11	WEST GODAVARI	2516
12	KRISHNA	2386
13	NTR	1978
14	GUNTUR	2012
15	PALNADU	2964
16	BAPATLA	2408
17	PRAKASAM	4318
18	SPSR NELLORE	4584
19	TIRUPATI	3882
20	CHITTOOR	4405
21	ANNAMAYYA	3774
22	YSR KADAPA	3525
23	SRI SATYASAI	3607
24	ANANTHAPURAM	3718
25	KURNOOL	4008
26	NANDYAL	3012
	TOTAL	81232

(B): Self Help Groups engaged as Cook cum Helpers in Parliamentary Constituencies of Hindupur and Chittoor

Sl. No	Name of the Parliamentary Constituency	CCHs Engaged 2023-24
1	HINDUPUR	3762
2	CHITTOOR	4656

PERFORMANCE OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES UNDER PMKVY**2125. ADV FRANCIS GEORGE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the performance of skill development centers under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), particularly in the State of Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for their reported underperformance if any;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to address systemic challenges like skill mismatch, particularly in Kerala, where industries report difficulty in finding candidates with relevant technical and vocational skills;
- (d) the details of placements facilitated under PMKVY in Kerala, including district-wise breakdown of placements, a comparison of income levels before and after skill acquisition and the overall return on investment for participants in the State; and
- (e) the number and types of new-age digital skills introduced under PMKVY in Kerala, specifically in areas such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, and other software tools, and how these align with the current and emerging needs of industries in the State ?

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 performance of skill development centres under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme across the country including Kerala is regularly assessed through a range of monitoring mechanisms put in place by the Ministry to ensure the scheme's objectives are met. These assessments typically evaluate aspects like training quality, infrastructure, and alignment with industry requirements.

Ministry has the Guidelines for Accreditation and Affiliation and Continuous Monitoring of Training Centres. The Accreditation and Affiliation (A and A) of Training Centre is a Quality Assurance process, under which Training Centres are evaluated against pre-defined parameters to ensure standardization of training infrastructure. The Accreditation Standards is a combination of Infrastructure, training, health and safety related parameters. Physical inspections are conducted at the centres to verify compliance with these criteria. Only centres who meet the required standards are allowed to impart the training.

Under the PMKVY 4.0, the life cycle of training is monitored through Skill India Digital Hub portal. Aadhaar-based enrolment and the Aadhaar-enabled biometric attendance system (AEBAS) prevent fraudulent activities and track candidate attendance, which is directly linked to payments to training centres.

Additionally, skill development centres are being monitored effectively through various methodologies such as self-audit reporting, call validation, surprise

visits, etc. Further, there is provision of imposing penalties for non-compliance with PMKVY 4.0 guidelines.

(c) PMKVY addresses skill mismatches through demand-driven training aligned with industry needs, standardized curricula under the NSQF, and a focus on emerging sectors. In Kerala, initiatives have focused on sector-specific skill development in industries like tourism, healthcare and IT. In addition to this District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) have been developed by District Skill Committees across the country including Kerala to assess skill gaps, mapping of industry demand etc. at district level to ensure alignment of PMKVY courses with local needs.

(d) Under the 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. 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. Further various IT tools like skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) also gives this opportunity.

Under the first three versions of PMKVY Scheme, district wise details of candidates reported placed in State of Kerala is as under:

District	No. of candidates reported placed under the first three versions of PMKVY Scheme
Alappuzha	2,357

Ernakulam	2,116
Idukki	677
Kannur	1,229
Kasaragod	77
Kollam	3,103
Kottayam	1,223
Kozhikode	1,256
Malappuram	3,479
Palakkad	2,164
Pathanamthitta	2,665
Thiruvananthapuram	3,006
Thrissur	2,413
Wayanad	620

Further, the comparison of income levels before and after skill acquisition and the data related to overall return on investment for participants in the State is not available with the Ministry. However, as per a third-party evaluation report of PMKVY 2.0 conducted by Sambodhi Research and Communications it was found that the mean monthly income of individuals trained and certified under PMKVY 2.0–Short Term Training (STT) was 15 percent higher when compared to a comparison group of individuals who have not participated in PMKVY. Moreover, the average monthly income of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)-certified individuals was found to be 19 percent higher than that of a comparison group of non-RPL certified individuals

(e) Under PMKVY 4.0, technology-based courses have been introduced for graduates to prepare them for Industry 4.0 demands. These courses include training in Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Machine Learning, and Robotics. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, AI, Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized. There are futuristic job-roles included in the scheme, for eg: Drone Technician, Drone Operator, Telecom Rigger - 5G and Legacy Networks, AI - Machine Learning Engineer, which are specially designed to after to upcoming market demand and industry requirements. Partnerships with technology companies enable access to industry-standard training.

Details of Job roles in Furture skills under PMKVY 4.0 in State of Kerala is as under:

Job Role Name	Trained / Oriented	Certified
Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing)	90	73
AI - Data Architect	75	-
AI - Data Quality Analyst	30	3
Battery System Assembly Operator	30	-
Database Administrator	36	-
Drone Manufacturing and Assembly Technician	30	15
Electric Vehicle Service Technician	64	59
Electric Vehicle Test Engineer	150	-
Electronics Machine Maintenance Executive	420	76
IoT Hardware Analyst	39	-

Solar LED Technician	86	-
Solar Pump Technician	120	-
Solar PV Installer - Electrical	90	-
Technician 5G - Active Network Installation	524	118
Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	1,083	367
VLSI Design Engineer	14	-
Total	2,881	711

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN MINIMUM WAGE

2126. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

- (a) the details of minimum wage for various types of workers in the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the manner in which the Government propose to overcome the significant regional disparities in minimum wage across the country; and
- (c) the details of steps that Government is taking to enhance the capacity of state-level wage boards and ensure that minimum wage revisions are conducted in a timely and evidence-based manner?

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): Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Central Government and the State Governments, as appropriate Government, fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the employees employed in the Scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. Accordingly, the minimum rates of wages in the Scheduled employments in the Central sphere were revised by the Central Government in 2017. Further, in order to take care of the rising prices, the Central Government revises the Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A) on basic rates of minimum wages every six months, effective from 1st April and 1st October of every year on the basis of Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers. Latest V.D.A. as applicable from 01.10.2024 is given at enclosed **Statement**.

The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 empower both the Central Government and the State Governments, as appropriate Governments, to fix, periodically review, and revise the minimum wages of employees employed in the Scheduled Employments under their respective jurisdictions. The minimum wage rates are, therefore, determined and revised according to the specific needs and economic conditions of each region, which results in variations across different States and sectors.

STATEMENT

Area wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere (as on 01.10.2024)

Sr. No.	Scheduled Employment	Category of Workers	Rates of Wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)		
			Area A	Area B	Area C
1.	Agriculture	Unskilled	500	457	452

		Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	546	502	462
		Skilled/Clerical	593	546	501
		Highly-skilled	656	611	546
2.	Sweeping and Cleaning +	Unskilled	783	655	526
3.	Watch and Ward	Without Arms (Upgraded to skilled with training)	954	868	739
		With Arms (Upgraded to highly skilled for supervision)	1035	954	868
4.	Loading and Unloading #	Unskilled	783	655	526
5.	Construction ^	Unskilled	783	655	526
		Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	868	739	614
		Skilled/Clerical	954	868	739
		Highly-skilled	1035	954	868
6.	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1.Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:*			
		(a) Soft Soil		530	
		(b) Soft Soil with Rock		795	
		(c) Rock		1053	
		2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead/1.5metres lift*		426	
		3. Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size of category**			
		(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		3232	
		(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		2764	

		(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches	1623	
		(d) Above 5.0 Inches	1334	
7.	Non-coal Mines \$		Above Ground {Rates of Wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)}	Below Ground {Rates of Wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)}
		Unskilled	526	655
		Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	655	783
		Skilled/Clerical	783	912
		Highly-skilled	912	1020

***Per 2.831 cubic meters or 100 cubic feet**

**** Per truck load of 5.662 cubic meters or 200 cubic feet**

+ Employees engaged in the employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.

Employees engaged in the employment of Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goods Sheds, Godowns, Warehouses and other similar employments; (iii) Docks and Ports; and (iv) Passengers Goods and Cargo Carried out at Airports (Both International and Domestic).

^ Employees engaged in the employment of construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric,

Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

AREA – “A”					
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex	
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad	
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	
Navi Mumbai		Pune	(UA)		
AREA – “B”					
Agra	(UA)	Gwalior	(UA)	Port Blair	(UA)
Ajmer	(UA)	Hubli-Dharwad	(M. Corpn)	Puducherry	(UA)
Aligarh	(UA)	Indore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Jabalpur	(UA)	Raurkela	(UA)
Amravati	(M. Corpn)	Jaipur	(M. Corpn)	Rajkot	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)	Ranchi	(UA)
Asansol	(UA)	Jalandhar-Cantt.	(UA)	Saharanpur	(M. Corpn)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)	Sangli	(UA)
Belgaum	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)	Shillong	
Bhavnagar	(UA)	Jhansi	(UA)	Siliguri	(UA)
Bhiwandi	(UA)	Jodhpur	(UA)	Solapur	(M. Corpn)
Bhopal	(UA)	Kannur	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar	(UA)	Kochi	(UA)	Surat	(UA)
Bikaner	(M. Corpn)	Kolhapur	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)
Bokaro Steel City	(UA)	Kollam	(UA)	Thrissur	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Kota	(M. Corpn)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Ludhiana	(M. Corpn)	Ujjain	(M. Corpn)
Dehradun	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
Dhanbad	(UA)	Malappuram	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Malegaon	(UA)	Vasai- Virar City	(M. Corpn)

Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)	Mangalore	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Erode	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(M.Corpn)
Firozabad		Moradabad	(M. Corpn)	Warangal	(UA)
Goa		Mysore	(UA)	Gorakhpur	(UA)
Nanded Waghala	(M. Corpn)	Greater Visakhapatnam	(M.Corpn)	Nasik	(UA)
Gulbarga	(UA)	Nellore	(UA)	Guntur	(UA)
Panchkula	(UA)	Guwahati	(UA)	Patna	(UA)
Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list. NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.					

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PROMOTION

2127. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI LUMBA RAM:

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

- (a) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote sustainable tourism practices, particularly in ecologically sensitive regions and heritage sites, to balance tourism growth with environmental conservation;
- (b) the details of the progress made in implementing eco-friendly infrastructure in major tourist destinations, such as waste management systems, renewable energy sources, and responsible tourism policies; and
- (c) the details of the measures that are being taken to ensure the participation of local communities in the tourism value chain, providing them with economic benefits?

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

(a) to (c): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including Sustainable tourism, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives. As part of on-going activities, promotion of Sustainable Tourism and sustainable tourism practices, is also taken up.

The Ministry of Tourism has formulated a National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism. In the strategy, the following strategic pillars have been identified for the development of sustainable tourism:

- (i) Promoting Environmental Sustainability
- (ii) Protecting Biodiversity
- (iii) Promoting Economic Sustainability
- (iv) Promoting Socio-Cultural Sustainability
- (v) Scheme for Certification of Sustainable Tourism
- (vi) IEC and Capacity Building
- (vii) Governance

The Ministry has initiated Travel for LiFE programme to promote sustainable tourism in the country and to encourage the tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices.

The Ministry of Tourism revamped its Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations following a tourist and destination centric approach. The Scheme

encourages adoption of principles of sustainable tourism including environmental sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and economic sustainability.

RESET PROGRAMME

2128. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched the retired Sportsperson Empowerment Training (RESET) programme to enhance sports and wellness in the country, including regions like Uttar Pradesh and Jhansi;
- (b) if so, the details of the aims and objectives of the said programme thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the said programme is likely to enhance the employability of retired athletes and support their career development;
- (d) the kind of opportunities for training and internship opportunities likely to be provided to the participant and the manner in which these will contribute to their professional development; and
- (e) the major challenges being faced in the implementation of the scheme along with the steps taken by the Government to address the same?

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

- (a) to (e) The Ministry has launched the Retired Sportsperson Empowerment Training (RESET) Programme on 29.08.2024, which aims at facilitating retired

athletes' career development by providing them tailor-made education for their academic enhancement supplemented with internship and empowering them with the necessary knowledge and skills for their transition into a suitable career option. The RESET Programme also aims at addressing the existing human resource gap in the sports sector.

The athletes, who have retired from an active sports career and are aged between 20-50 years and who have been winners of an International Medal/participants in international events or have been National medallists/State medallists/participants in competitions recognized by National Sports Federations/Indian Olympic Association/Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are eligible to undergo courses being offered under RESET Programme.

In the initial phase, sixteen courses/programmes, namely, Strength and Conditioning Trainer, Sports Nutritionist, Sports Event Management, Corporate Wellness Trainer, Sports Masseur, Sports Entrepreneurship, Store Manager, Fitness Centre Manager, Physical Education Trainer, Fitness Trainer, Yoga Trainer, Venue Supervisor, Self-Defence Trainer, Community Sports Trainer, Camping and Trekking Guide and Facility Caretaker have been included in RESET Programme.

The scheme has been recently launched. No potential challenges have been encountered in implementation of the scheme so far.

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2129. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) the number of students benefitted by the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of smart classrooms and ICT labs established under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for the same during the last three years, district-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to train teachers for effectively using the smartclassrooms and ICT labs, including the number of trainings conducted?

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): As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the number of students benefitted under Samagra Shiksha in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Number of Students
2021-22	46,22,795
2022-23	43,01,246
2023-24	38,58,350

(b): During the last three years, 2032 ICT Labs and 4678 Smart Classrooms have been established in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Samagra Shiksha as per information received from the State Government.

(c): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, funding is provided for various interventions including establishment of smart class rooms and ICT Labs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the Scheme. The Scheme is implemented through the concerned State Government. As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, a total of Rs. 867.60 crores was allocated and utilized for establishment of Smart Classrooms and ICT labs under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years. The district-wise details are given in STATEMENT.

(d): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, financial support is provided to States/UTs for establishment of smart class rooms and ICT labs and training of teachers for effectively using the same as per norms of the Scheme.

As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, teacher training has been conducted in cascade model for effective usage of ICT labs and Smart classrooms. Department of School Education of the State collaborated with AP State Council of Higher Education to identify the teachers in Computer Science and Information Technology. Accordingly, 175 Engineering Colleges are taken up for training the teachers at the rate of 2 Professors/Lecturers from each college. Further, these master trainers trained 1,54,144 teachers. Further, based on the request of the teachers, the State Government has introduced the concept of

student intern duly identifying the students from CSE/ECE branches of Engineering Colleges and duly assigning the project work for a period of 4 months to train the teachers in the schools for which they were given credit scores.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has also launched a National Mission to improve learning outcomes 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". The programme addresses the continuous professional development of teachers and school principals at all stages.

STATEMENT

Total amount of funds allocated and utilized for the establishment of ICT labs and Smart Classrooms in Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years district –wise

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	District Name	District wise allocation and utilisation for ICT and Smart Class rooms			
		ICT		Smart Classrooms	
		Approved	Utilised	Approved	Utilised
1	Anakapalli	2704.22	2704.22	530.40	530.40
2	Ananthapuram	3554.95	3554.95	648.00	648.00
3	Annamayya	3340.44	3340.44	638.40	638.40
4	ASR	3375.86	3375.86	424.80	424.80
5	Bapatla	2165.91	2165.91	405.60	405.60
6	Chittoor	3754.11	3754.11	724.80	724.80
7	East Godavari	2435.94	2435.94	482.40	482.40
8	Eluru	2881.91	2881.91	686.40	686.40

9	Guntur	1528.01	1528.01	292.80	292.80
10	Kakinada	3069.34	3069.34	484.80	484.80
11	Konaseema	2320.32	2320.32	388.80	388.80
12	Krishna	1713.18	1713.18	391.20	391.20
13	Kurnool	3439.40	3439.40	645.60	645.60
14	Manyam	2246.69	2246.69	292.80	292.80
15	Nandyal	2794.34	2794.34	631.20	631.20
16	NTR	1712.16	1712.16	345.60	345.60
17	Palnadu	2770.97	2770.97	487.20	487.20
18	Prakasam	3862.93	3862.93	744.00	744.00
19	SPS Nellore	3121.77	3121.77	878.40	878.40
20	Sri Satyasai	3058.03	3058.03	535.20	535.20
21	Srikakulam	4676.68	4676.68	667.20	667.20
22	Tirupati	3214.79	3214.79	780.00	780.00
23	Vishakhapatnam	981.50	981.50	172.80	172.80
24	Vizianagaram	3106.89	3106.89	619.20	619.20
25	West Godavari	2159.88	2159.88	501.60	501.60
26	YSR Kadapa	2912.56	2912.56	458.40	458.40
Grand Total		72902.80	72902.80	13857.60	13857.60

HERITAGE TOURISM IN TIER-II CITIES

2130. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to promote heritage tourism in Tier-II cities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the key achievements in tourism activities in Tier-II cities during the last five years;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any capacity building and training initiatives for the stakeholders associated to tourism in Tier-II cities; and

(e) 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 (c): The Ministry promotes various tourist destinations and products including Heritage Tourism in Tier-II cities through various initiatives including promotional events, assistance to State Governments, stakeholders for 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 launched Dekho Apna Desh People's Choice poll with aim to engage with citizens to identify most preferred tourist attractions across 5 tourism categories - Spiritual, Nature and Wildlife, Adventure, Cultural and Heritage.

(d) and (e): 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 including Tier II cities 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	Number of persons trained
2021-22	22034
2022-23	21641
2023-24	24153
2024-25*	30230*

* Provisional figures for the FY 2024-25

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS-RELATED EDUCATION IN INDIA

2131. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the development of sports education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to integrate sports education in schools and universities;
- (c) the initiatives introduced for specialised training programs in sports management, coaching and sciences; and
- (d) the progress in establishing National Centres of Excellence for sports education and research in the country?

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

(a) to (c) 'Sports' being a State subject, the primary responsibility for developing sports and sports-related education in the country lies with the respective State and Union Territory Governments. The Union Government plays a supplementary role in supporting these efforts. However, the Government of India has undertaken numerous initiatives to promote sports education and integrate it as a vital aspect of holistic development. The efforts aim to create a robust ecosystem for sports education and to nurture talent from grassroots to elite levels through Khelo India Program, Integration with NEP 2020, Sports Talent Identification, Skill Development in Sports and eKhel Pathshala. The Samagra Shiksha Scheme of the Ministry of Education envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. It includes the Sports and Physical Education component,

under which provision for grants for sports equipment for indoor and outdoor games in all government schools has been made.

Various institutions under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports offer a range of courses, including certificates, diplomas, undergraduate, postgraduate, and Ph.D. programs in sports, physical education, sports management, sports coaching, sports sciences etc. to students from across the country through National Sports University (NSU) in Imphal, Manipur; Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE) in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh; Lakshmibai National College for Physical Education (LNCPE) in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala; Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) in Patiala, Punjab and under National Centre of Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) Scheme.

d) A total of 24 National Centres of Excellence (NCoE) have been established under Sports Authority of India (SAI) to train athletes in specific disciplines while simultaneously focusing on research in sports sciences under the guidance and supervision of NCSSR, New Delhi. NSNIS, Patiala acts as a mentoring hub for existing and upcoming NCoEs through its faculty expertise and facilities. Further, National Centres of Excellence are also supported by initiatives like eKhelPathshala, which disseminate cutting-edge research, training methods, and practical knowledge developed at these centres to a wider audience, ensuring a synergistic approach to sports education and training.

INCREASE IN PENSION UNDER EPS, 1995**2132: SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any representations from pensioners under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, requesting an increase in the minimum pension amount;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the pension under the EPS, 1995, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of these representations to increase the EPS pensions, particularly in the light of the observations made by the Standing Committee on Labour, Textile and Skill Development in its 30th report, and if so, the findings of such assessments;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to provide financial resources to facilitate an increase in the pension under the EPS, 1995; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that representations have been received from various stakeholders including trade unions requesting increase in the minimum pension amount under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995.

(b) and (c) The 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. All benefits under the scheme are paid out of such accumulations. The fund is valued annually as mandated under paragraph 32 of the EPS, 1995 and as per the valuation of the fund as on 31.03.2019, there is an actuarial deficit.

(d) and (e) 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 per cent of wages provided annually towards EPS to Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The details of funds released to the EPFO during the last five years towards Government of India’s statutory contribution of 1.16 per cent and towards minimum pension of Rs.1000/- per month under the Employees’ Pension Scheme, 1995 are as follows:

(Rupees In crores)

Year	1.16% Contribution	Grants-in-aid towards minimum pension	Total
2019-20	3,696.67	1,400.00	5,096.67
2020-21	6,027.61	1,491.40	7,519.01
2021-22	17,359.20	1,119.13	18,478.33
2022-23	7,785.00	1,000.00	8,785.00
2023-24	8,167.00	960.00	9,127.00

PROMOTION OF SPORTS IN SCHOOLS**2133. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sportspersons who got Government jobs under sports category in various departments during the last five years, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to promote sports in collaboration with private and Government schools to include compulsory sports activities in their curriculum and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government intends to provide financial assistance to promote sports in schools and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The data regarding sports persons who got Government jobs under sports category in various departments is not maintained by this Ministry.

(b) and (c): The integrated scheme Samagra Shiksha of the Government has Sports and Physical Education component wherein grants for sports equipment for indoor and outdoor games is given to Government schools. The grant for sports equipment is given at the rate of Rs. 5000 for primary schools, Rs. 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to Rs. 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools per annum. Further, the revised guidelines for Sports grants have been issued to States/ UTs as per the recommendations of National Education Policy, 2020 to ensure proper utilization of the grants. These guidelines are available in public

domain on the link

https://samagra.education.gov.in/docs/revised_samagra_sports.pdf.

Apart from this, the Government extends support through Khelo India Centres where training of willing children is facilitated. Also, Youth Games have been launched as a platform for participation of youth, including school children, so far 6 editions of which have been concluded. The fund disbursement of Khelo India Centres and Khelo India Youth Games can be found at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>

NPS VATSALYA SCHEME

2134. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

- (a) the salient features and objectives of the newly launched NPS Vatsalya Scheme to promote long term financial planning for minors across the country particularly in Dhanbad in Jharkhand;
- (b) the measures being taken to ensure maximum coverage and outreach of the said Scheme across the country particularly in Dhanbad in Jharkhand;

- (c) the expected benefits of the said Scheme in terms of inter-generational equity and financial security for families; and
- (d) the status of the said Scheme to promote long-term financial planning for minors in respect of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (d) NPS-Vatsalya Scheme, a contributory pension scheme for minors, was launched on 18th September, 2024 with the objective to create a pensioned society. The scheme is designed for parents/guardians to contribute, a minimum of Rs. 1000 per annum with no ceiling on maximum contribution, for minor subscriber. On attaining the age of majority, the account of the subscriber can be seamlessly converted into NPS account. The scheme is implemented through Points of Presence (PoPs), which include the Bank branches and Non-Bank entities, under the regulation of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). The NPS Vatsalya account can also be opened through online platform extended by the NPS Trust. To popularize the scheme and to ensure the maximum coverage, PFRDA runs the media campaigns through TV, radio, theatres, social media, print media as well as outdoor campaign all over India including Dhanbad in Jharkhand.

NPS Vatsalya promotes inter-generational equity and financial security by encouraging early savings for children as well as promoting a culture and habit of retirement planning across generations with the start of early investment for a retirement corpus.

As on 24.11.2024, a total of 67,974 subscribers have been enrolled under NPS-Vatsalya, and total of 2,308 minor subscribers have enrolled under the scheme in Rajasthan.

MERA GAON MERI DHAROHAR PROGRAMME UNDER NMCM

2135. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details of the progress of mapping villages and documenting them under the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) Programme of National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) so far;
- (b) whether the target fixed of mapping villages under the scheme is achieved, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated by the Government under the Scheme of National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) during the last five years;
- (d) the details of the total number of villages mapped and documented from the State of Andhra Pradesh under the said scheme till current year, district-wise;
- (e) the details of the awareness camps and national talent hunt organized under the Sanskritik Pratibha Khoj programme under NMCM in the country, especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) the details of the total number of artists and art forms registered under the National Cultural Work Place (NCWP) portal?

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

(a) So far, mapping of 4.5 lakh villages have been documented and uploaded on the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) Web Portal (<https://mgmd.gov.in/>).

(b) The target fixed for mapping villages under the scheme is 6.5 lakh villages. Mapping of 4.5 lakh villages have been documented so far.

(c) The funds allocated for the Scheme of National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) from Financial Year 2020-21 to 2024-25 is Rs. 75.48 Crore.

(d) So far, 14131 villages of Andhra Pradesh have been mapped, documented and details uploaded on the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) Web Portal. The district-wise details are available on the portal.

(e) and (f) The details of artists and art forms are now being collected under NMCM and the same are available on the MGMD portal including Andhra Pradesh.

PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2024**2136. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of Producers, Importers and Brand-Owners (PIBOs) registered under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2024, during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, especially from the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the PIBOs who have failed to meet their Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) during the said period, State-wise especially from the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of the plastic waste generated and recycled during the said period, State-wise especially from the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to ensure scientific calculation of plastic waste generation in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes any measures to ensure uniformity across the States with respect to the methodology used for calculating plastic waste generated under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2024 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 number of Producers, Importers, and Brand owners (PIBOs) registered on the Centralized EPR portal till October, 2024 state-wise data including Andhra Pradesh, as per information available on Centralized Extended producer Responsibility portal for plastic packaging, is given at enclosed **Statement I**.

(b) As per information available on Centralized Extended producer Responsibility portal for plastic packaging, who have not submitted Annual Return (AR) for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 is given below:

Category	Total No. PIBOs registered in FY 2022-23 and 2023-24	No of PIBOs, not filed AR for FY 22-23	No of PIBOs, not filed AR for FY 2023-24
Producer	4290	605	1943
Importer	30533	2531	18356
Brand Owner	2655	119	720
Total	37478	3255	21019

The state-wise break up including for Andhra Pradesh is given at enclosed

Statement II.

(c) A total of 2,614 Plastic Waste Processors (PWPs) have been registered till date and 88.62 lakh tonnes of EPR certificates have been generated in FY 2022-23 and 2023-24 as per information available on the Centralized EPR portal. The state-wise details of plastic waste generated and EPR certificates generated through registered plastic waste processors, after processing of plastic packaging waste, are given at enclosed **Statement III.**

(d) and (e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2024 on 14th March 2024 vice GSR No. 201 (E) in Gazette of India, wherein urban local bodies for urban areas and District Panchayats for rural areas have been mandated to provide quantitative

information on plastic waste management, including generation of plastic waste and projection of plastic waste to be generated for a period of five years as per methodology developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

In compliance with Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2024, CPCB has developed Standard Operating Procedure for Assessment and Characterization of Plastic Waste. The Standard Operating Procedure covers methodology for assessment of plastic waste generated and its characterization. The Standard Operating Procedure also contains methodology to be used by SPCBs/ PCCs for validation of plastic waste data submitted by local authorities. Directions have been issued to State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees instructing them to direct local bodies and gram panchayats to carry out required assessments.

STATEMENT I

Number of Producers, Importers and Brand owners on the Centralized EPR Portal (till October, 2024)

REGISTRATION ISSUED BY	Brand Owner	Importer	Producer	Grand Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	64	88	149	301
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		3		3
ASSAM	19	48	85	152
BIHAR	4	17	26	47
CHANDIGARH	1	6	4	11
CHHATTISGARH	7	35	30	72
CPCB	1853	17418	18	19289
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	23	177	267	467
DELHI	15	1446	319	1780

GOA	2	45	23	70
GUJARAT	102	1957	667	2726
HARYANA	8	341	91	440
HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	63	125	198
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	9	40	86	135
JHARKHAND	1	58	3	62
KARNATAKA	107	474	311	892
KERALA	27	130	117	274
MADHYA PRADESH	48	173	172	393
MAHARASHTRA	70	4471	522	5063
MANIPUR	0	2	0	2
MEGHALAYA	3	4	2	9
MIZORAM	0	4	0	4
ODISHA	4	47	11	62
PONDICHERRY	3	11	61	75
PUNJAB	19	462	95	576
RAJASTHAN	29	294	202	525
TAMIL NADU	64	560	54	678
TELANGANA	21	214	169	404
TRIPURA	1	12	3	16
UTTAR PRADESH	29	597	206	832
UTTARAKHAND	84	69	284	437
WEST BENGAL	28	1267	188	1483
Grand Total	2655	30533	4290	37478

STATEMENT II

State-wise break up of number of PIBOs who have not submitted Annual Return (AR) for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24

(As per information available on Centralized Extended producer Responsibility portal for plastic packaging)

A. 2022-23

State/ UT Name	Numbers
Andhra Pradesh	88

Assam	15
Bihar	14
Chandigarh	1
Chhattisgarh	13
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	36
Delhi	488
Goa	9
Gujarat	337
Haryana	85
Himachal Pradesh	11
Jammu And Kashmir	24
Jharkhand	10
Karnataka	119
Kerala	66
Madhya Pradesh	39
Maharashtra	1081
Meghalaya	4
Mizoram	1
Odisha	8
Pondicherry	3
Punjab	35
Rajasthan	75
Tamil Nadu	98
Telangana	55
Tripura	8
Uttar Pradesh	131
Uttarakhand	85
West Bengal	316
Grand Total	3255

State-wise break up of number of PIBOs who have not submitted Annual Return (AR) for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 - contd

(As per information available on Centralized Extended producer Responsibility portal for plastic packaging)

B. 2023-24

State/UT Name	Numbers
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1
Andhra Pradesh	199
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Assam	119
Bihar	59
Chandigarh	28
Chhattisgarh	93
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	240
Delhi	2900
Goa	67
Gujarat	2347
Haryana	1005
Himachal Pradesh	157
Jammu And Kashmir	95
Jharkhand	83
Karnataka	797
Kerala	248
Madhya Pradesh	406
Maharashtra	6329
Manipur	4
Meghalaya	9
Mizoram	6
Nagaland	2
Odisha	101
Pondicherry	43
Punjab	757

Rajasthan	580
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	850
Telangana	408
Tripura	13
Uttar Pradesh	1046
Uttarakhand	209
West Bengal	1812
Grand Total	21019

STATEMENT III

State-wise details of plastic waste generated and EPR certificates generated by registered plastic waste processors, after processing of plastic packaging waste

Sr. No.	State Name	PW Generation For FY 2020-21 (Tons)	PW Generation For FY 2021-22 (Tons)	PW Generation For FY 2022-23 (Tons)	EPR Certificate Generated (Tons)
1	Andhra Pradesh	39626.45	36620.101	64339.41	287562
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	492.342	688.025	744	NA
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3755.9	1693.65	1113.2	NA
4	Assam	58765	38388.5	30450	8165
5	Bihar	74263.689	53232.339	63361.56	128311
6	Chandigarh	13107.15	13107.15	12761.66	364
7	Chhattisgarh	47450	51100	21170	60204
8	Daman	4726	3954.82	14227.33	NA

9	Delhi	345000	377596	403347.216	1046635
10	Goa	29441	29440.9	29440.9	639
11	Gujarat	337693.96	313918.57	271574.6	726252
12	Haryana	185168	179406.47	129866.74	438552
13	Himachal Pradesh	6206.782	9654.45	14093.574	170574
14	Jammu and Kashmir	51710.6	34384	30342	7364
15	Jharkhand	20263.447	53432.966	71433.993	15458
16	Kerala	120063.87	71000	71000	131632
17	Karnataka	368080	528031	360780.6	397231
18	Ladakh	Not Submitted	1915.05	860.5	NA
19	Lakshadweep	523.54	279.09	1358	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	138483.58	132955.4	182613.5	1012886
21	Maharashtra	311254	292987	395759	795138
22	Manipur	10303	12500	12702	NA
23	Meghalaya	191 (Not Complete for all ULBs)	Information incomplete	2223.6	NA
24	Mizoram	1514.51	2634.794	4835.21	NA
25	Nagaland	4785.94	92.84	342.89	NA
26	Odisha	51269.9	40696.43	53795.336	186907
27	Punjab	108332.06	94958.95	128744.64	186432
28	Pondicherry	12754	12775	31087	7045
29	Rajasthan	66324.57	72044.771	83242.74	752353
30	Sikkim	82.75	104.74	84.64	NA
31	Tamil Nadu	430107	397387.684	782560	397440
32	Telangana	472675	494940	528520	617147
33	Tripura	61.65	169.63	347.291	NA

34	Uttarakhand	18647.75	44924.71	42276.7	218083
35	Uttar Pradesh	375950	375950	Not Submitted	1120222
36	West Bengal	417925	128837.03	294789	73609
Total		4126808.44	3901802.06	4136188.83	8862840

RENOVATION OF MANGALADEVI TEMPLE, MANGALORE

2137. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) Whether the renovation work at the Mangaladevi Temple of Mangalore, an ASI protected site and the issues arising therefrom is being taken up by the Government and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation of the 2023 report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture and if so, the details thereof along with ASI's approach to renovation;
- (c) whether the Government is likely to adopt 'indigenous systems and traditional practices' of restoration and renovation or Jeernodhara of indigenous structures particularly Temples and structures of religious importance, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to consider relaxing the 200m regulated area around protected monuments, taking into account the local settlements and contextual factors ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Mangaladevi Temple at Mangalore is a protected monument and is under care and maintenance by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Recently ASI has taken up the repair of roof and colour work of mangalore tiles to arrest water seepage including the preservative coats of wooden pillars.
- (b) The observation/recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee have been received and noted. ASI's approach towards conservation and preservation of protected monuments including Mangaladevi Temple is as per National Conservation Policy and provisions of AMASR Act, 1958.
- (c) Yes, Sir. Traditional practices are followed for the conservation and restoration works of the centrally protected monuments/sites carried out by the ASI as per the National Policy for Conservation. As far as possible sthapatis, sompuas, traditional artisans and craftsman are employed to carry out the conservation works at ASI protected monuments including temples.
- (d) and (e) As per the existing rule position Section 20B of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act,

1958, the area extending to 200 meters from the Prohibited limit is a Regulated area.

KVs AND JNVs IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2138. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details and the total number of districts in the country that have atleast one Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), State-wise, especially from Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the districts in the country that have neither KV nor JNV at present, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps/initiatives to set up KV and JNV in these districts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in 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) to (d) Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State

Governments / Union Territories (UTs) Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite resources including land and temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. The proposals are subject to approval of the competent authority as per extant procedure. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State/UT/District/Parliamentary Constituency.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) in each district of the country. All the districts (as on 31.05.2014) of the States/UTs which have accepted the scheme, other than 6 districts with 100% urban population, have been covered under the scheme. Opening of new NVs is a continuous process. Opening of new JNV 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 NV depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures.

As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), 08 proposals for opening of new KVs in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been received.

The proposals received from the sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs are examined / processed at various levels before approval of the competent authority is sought as per extant procedure.

At present, 1253 KVs and 653 NVs including 36 KVs and 15JNVs in the state of Andhra Pradesh, are functioning across the country. The State/UT-wise details of (including the state of Andhra Pradesh) the number of the districts in the country having at least one KV and one JNV, along with the details of the districts not having any KV or JNV, is annexed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of the number of the districts in the country having at least one KV and one JNV, along with the details of the districts not having any KV or NV

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of districts having KV	No. of districts not having any KV	No. of districts having JNV	No. of districts not having any JNV
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	02	03	-
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	08	13	13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15	12	17	10
4	Assam	25	10	27	08
5	Bihar	31	07	38	-
6	Chandigarh	01	00	01	-
7	Chhattisgarh	22	11	27	06
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	02	01	03	-
9	Delhi	08	03	09	02*
10	Goa	02	00	02	-
11	Gujarat	20	13	33	-
12	Haryana	19	03	21	01
13	Himachal Pradesh	11	01	12	-
14	Jammu and Kashmir	15	05	20	-

15	Jharkhand	24	00	24	-
16	Karnataka	27	04	30	01
17	Kerala	14	00	14	-
18	Ladakh	02	00	02	-
19	Lakshadweep	01	00	01	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	52	03	51	04
21	Maharashtra	20	16	33	03*
22	Manipur	07	09	09	07
23	Meghalaya	03	09	11	01
24	Mizoram	03	08	08	03
25	Nagaland	04	12	11	05
26	Odisha	30	00	30	-
27	Puducherry	03	01	04	-
28	Punjab	18	05	22	01
29	Rajasthan	39	11	33	17
30	Sikkim	01	05	04	02
31	Tamilnadu	21	17	00	38**
32	Telangana	17	16	09	24*
33	Tripura	07	01	08	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	60	15	75	-
35	Uttarakhand	13	00	13	-
36	West Bengal	21	02	19	04*

* The number of districts not having any JNV also include 6 districts with 100% urban population i.e. Central Delhi (NCT of Delhi), New Delhi (NCT of Delhi), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Mumbai Sub-Urban (Maharashtra), Hyderabad (Telangana) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

*** The state of Tamil Nadu (**38 Districts**) has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP PROMOTION SCHEME

2139. Dr. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features, components, modes of the Scheme and Central Government's support to establishments providing apprenticeship;
- (c) the procedure for registration and number of persons registered on the apprenticeship portal;
- (d) the number of registered persons on the portal from the State of Maharashtra and Bihar; and
- (e) the number of apprenticeships offered by each of the Central Public Sector Enterprises during the last three years?

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 Government of India launched 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' (NAPS) in August, 2016 with the objective to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices by incentivizing employers/ establishments. In continuation, NAPS-2, since 2022-23 promotes apprenticeship training in the country.

The Salient Features of the scheme are:

- i. Wider option for the apprentices: The scheme supports integration of apprenticeship training with courses approved by other schemes such as PMKVY, DDU-GKY etc.
- ii. Ease of Administering through technology: A specially designed online portal “www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in” administers the entire implementation of the Apprenticeship Training.
- iii. Involvement of States/UTs: As most of the smaller industries and MSMEs come under State jurisdiction, the scheme supports involvement of States and State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) in implementing the scheme in their respective State.
- iv. Promoter and Facilitators/Third Party Aggregators (TPA): Mobilization of candidates / apprentices and establishments is facilitated through Third Party Aggregators (TPAs).

Scheme Component- The scheme component under NAPS-2 facilitates Partial stipend support by GoI under NAPS-2 will be limited to 25% of stipend paid, up to a maximum of Rs.1,500 per month, per apprentice during the training period. The stipend support by GoI will be paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentices

Mode of the Scheme- The scheme supports apprenticeship training in two modes, viz. designated trade route and optional trade route. Designated trades are those trades that are notified through official Gazette after consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council. There are 266 designated trades. The other mode of

apprenticeship training is 'Optional Trades' which are industry driven and are dynamic in nature. There are 757 optional trades across 36 Industry sectors.

(c)and(d) It is mandatory for a candidate to register on the portal (www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in) before undertaking Apprenticeship Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961. The portal is user-friendly and guides through the various steps for candidate registration. The portal also supports through 'user manuals' for stake holders including the candidates who can access the same from the 'Get started' tab on the menu bar. The steps involved for candidate registration are as below:

- Candidate to click on the "Register" button available on the portal and select the option as 'Candidate' and enter mobile number and valid email ID.
- Valid email ID and mobile number is required as the activation link will be sent through registered email and mobile number.
- The candidate will receive an activation email on his registered email Address and need to click the 'Activation' link. Clicking the activation link by the candidate takes the candidate to candidate login page of the apprenticeship portal and will be logging through his/ her registered email ID.
- Now, the portal sends an OTP to both registered email id and mobile number of the candidate which will be entered by the candidate for log-in.
- Once logged-in, the candidate will then complete his/ her profile which includes, e-KYC, bank details, candidate qualification, parent details, etc.

- With this the candidate registration gets completed and will be ready for applying to the apprenticeship opportunities on the portal.

The number of persons registered on the apprenticeship portal is **1,16,34,055** as on 31stOctober, 2024. The number of persons registered on the portal in Maharashtra is **13,01,240** and in Bihar **3,50,808** as on 31stOctober, 2024.

(e) This Ministry is engaging with Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs) through various mediums and holding meetings with the top management of CPSUs to engage more apprentices and also encourage their contractors and the entire chain of dealers/ suppliers to engage apprentices. The details of Apprenticeships offered by the Central Public Sector Enterprises during last three years is attached as **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Number of apprenticeships offered by each Central Public Sector Enterprises during the last three Financial Years 2021-22 to 2023-24

(Source: <https://www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in>)

Sl.No.	CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES	FY 2021-22, FY2022-23, AND FY 2023-24
1	AI ENGINEERING SERVICES LIMITED	510
2	AIR INDIA LIMITED	179
3	AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	1,091
4	ALIMCO	150
5	ANDREW YULE AND CO. LTD	96
6	BALMER LAWRIE AND CO LTD	331
7	BEL OPTRONIC DEVICES LIMITED	46
8	BEML LIMITED	1,686

Sl.No.	CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES	FY 2021-22, FY2022-23, AND FY 2023-24
9	BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.	2,750
10	BHARAT DYNAMICS LIMITED	908
11	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED	8,486
12	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	407
13	BHARATIYA NABHIKIYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD (BHAVINI)	426
14	BHUBANESWARI OPENCAST PROJECT MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED	158
15	BPCL KOCHI REFINERY	70
16	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY FERTILIZER CORPORATION LIMITED	11
17	BRAITHWAITE AND CO.LTD.	74
18	BRIDGE AND ROOF CO. (INDIA) LTD.	18
19	BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED	178
20	CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED	1,950
21	CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	302
22	CENTAUR HOTEL	21
23	CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	16
24	CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LIMITED	95
25	CENTRAL MINE PLANNING AND DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED	4
26	CENTRAL REPAIR SHOP BARKAKANA	126
27	CENTRAL STATE FARM	65
28	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION	14
29	CENTRAL WORKSHOP IB VALLEY BANDHBAHAL JHARSUGUDA-768211 ODISHA	31
30	CHAMERA-II POWER STATION	176
31	CHEFAIR FLIGHT CATERING	17
32	CHENNAI PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	208
33	COAL INDIA LTD	215
34	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD	986
35	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	12
36	CORDITE FACTORY ARUVANKADU	23
37	DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED	46
38	DIESEL ENGINE PLANT RANCHI (UNIT OF GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS LIMITED)	78
39	DVC MAITHON PROJECT	32
40	EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	659
41	ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	1,257
42	ENGINEERS INDIA LIMITED	350

Sl.No.	CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES	FY 2021-22, FY2022-23, AND FY 2023-24
43	FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA	35
44	FERRO SCRAP NIGAM LTD	84
45	GAIL (INDIA) LIMITED	435
46	GARDEN REACH SHIP BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS LIMITED	547
47	GARJANBAHAL OCP	48
48	GOA SHIPYARD LTD.	336
49	GUN AND SHELL FACTORY	91
50	GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY	38
51	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED	6,740
52	HALDIA DOCK COMPLEX	47
53	HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION TRAINING INSTITUTE	202
54	HIL (INDIA) LIMITED	9
55	HINDUSTAN COPPER LIMITED	448
56	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LIMITED	67
57	HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	996
58	HINDUSTAN SALTS LIMITED	5
59	HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED	89
60	HINGULA OCP HINGULA AREA MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED COAL INDIA LIMITED	49
61	HLL LIFECARE LIMITED	73
62	HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS	320
63	HOTEL KALINGA ASHOK	13
64	HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD	16
65	IIDL SUITES UNIT OF IFCI INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	6
66	INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	137
67	INDIAN FARMERS FERTILISER COOPERATIVE LIMITED	177
68	INDIAN MEDICINES PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION LIMITED	7
69	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED	2
70	INDIRA SAGAR POWER STATION NHDC LTD NARMADA NAGAR KHANDWA M.P-450119	27
71	INSTRUMENTATION LIMITED PALAKKAD	241
72	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED	3,913
73	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPORATION	220
74	IREL (INDIA) LIMITED	242
75	ITI LIMITED	244
76	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU PORT TRUST	21

Sl.No.	CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES	FY 2021-22, FY2022-23, AND FY 2023-24
77	KARNATAKA ANTIBIOTICS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	93
78	KIOCL LTD.	132
79	KONKAN LNG LIMITED	11
80	MACHINE TOOL PROTOTYPE FACTORY AMBARNATH	80
81	MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED KANIHA AREA	69
82	MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED HQ	2,148
83	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED	1,152
84	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	17
85	MEJIA THERMAL POWER STATION	13
86	METAL AND STEEL FACTORY ISHAPORE	89
87	MINERAL EXPLORATION AND CONSULTANCY LIMITED	119
88	MINES VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER BELLAMPALLI	186
89	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LIMITED	399
90	MOIL LIMITED	877
91	MSTC LIMITED	54
92	NAINI AEROSPACE LIMITED	41
93	NARORA ATOMIC POWER STATION	108
94	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LIMITED	658
95	NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	4
96	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS	902
97	NATIONAL HANDICAPPED FINANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	7
98	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	6
99	NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	2
100	NATIONAL SEED CORPORATION	31
101	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD	27
102	NBCC INDIA LIMITED	12
103	NEELACHAL ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	37
104	NEPA LIMITED	81
105	NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION	619
106	NIMOO BAZGO POWER STATION	22
107	NLC INDIA LIMITED	2,562
108	NMDC LIMITED	345
109	NORTH EASTERN COALFIELDS	10
110	NORTH EASTERN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD	52

Sl.No.	CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES	FY 2021-22, FY2022-23, AND FY 2023-24
111	NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CORPORATION LTD	2
112	NORTH KARNAPURA AREA CCL	159
113	NORTHERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	2,227
114	NRTS-III POWERGRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	136
115	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD	29
116	NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION LIMITED	2,115
117	NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	751
118	NUMALIGARH REFINERY LIMITED	271
119	OIL INDIA LIMITED DULIAJAN	1,867
120	OMKARESHWAR POWER STATION NHDC LIMITED	10
121	OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION	5,583
122	ORDNANCE FACTORY	803
123	ORIENT AREA MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED	3
124	PARBATI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT STAGE II	100
125	PIPARWAR AREA CCL	257
126	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED	93
127	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	799
128	PROJECTS AND DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.	69
129	RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS LIMITED	195
130	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LIMITED	494
131	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR IRON AND STEEL (RDCIS)	19
132	RIFLE FACTORY ISHAPORE	65
133	RINL VISAKHAPATNAM STEEL PLANT VISAKHAPATNAM	900
134	rites limited	160
135	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION LTD	94
136	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED	5,248
137	SAMBHAR SALTS LIMITED	10
138	SAMLESWARI OPEN CAST PROJECT	54
139	SCOOTERS INDIA LIMITED	17
140	SMALL ARMS FACTORY KANPUR	16
141	SMELTER POWER COMPLEX NALCO	1,140
142	SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	306
143	TEESTA LOW DAM-IV POWER STATION	29
144	TEESTA-V POWER STATION	9
145	TELECOM FACTORY ALIPORE	21
146	THDC INDIA LIMITED	625

Sl.No.	CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES	FY 2021-22, FY2022-23, AND FY 2023-24
147	THE BRAITHWAITE BURN AND JESSOP CONSTRUCTION CO LTD	15
148	THE DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD JAIPUR	4
149	THE FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LIMITED	155
150	THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED	4,330
151	UDUPI COCHIN SHIPYARD LIMITED	7
152	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	365
153	URI - I POWER STATION	28
154	V.O.CHIDAMBARANAR PORT TRUST	13
155	VEHICLE FACTORY JABALPUR	57
156	VINDHYACHAL SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION	270
157	VISAKHAPATNAM PORT AUTHORITY	36
158	WESTERN COALFIELD LIMITED	3,009
Total		84,113

ARJUNA AWARD TO BALL BADMINTON PLAYERS

2140 SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether no Ball Badminton player has been awarded Arjuna Award since 1984;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether applications are received from the players for the same and if so, the total number of applications received so far, year-wise;
- (d) the details of reasons for not considering those applications;

(e) whether Ball Badminton Federation of India (BBFI) has been apprised of the reasons and advised to develop the players; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Government administer the Arjuna Awards as per the extant “Scheme for the Arjuna Awards For Outstanding Performance in Sports And Games” (Amended as on 14.10.2024). Further, to help the Government in finalization of Arjunaawards, a national level Selection Committee comprising of eminent sportspersons/coaches/administrators is appointed. No application has been received from the sportsperson of Ball Badminton discipline in last 2 years for Arjuna Award.

(e) and (f): The “Scheme for the Arjuna Awards For Outstanding Performance in Sports And Games” (Amended as on 14.10.2024) has been widely circulated and placed on the website of this Ministry. As per the extant scheme, sportspersons can self-apply for Arjuna Award through the dedicated portal developed by this Ministry without the need of any recommendation from any authority.

DEATH OF ELEPHANTS

2141. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) whether the population of the elephants has become almost double in the country over the three decades and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that elephants in various sanctuaries and forests across the country are not getting sufficient food due to their increased population and primarily due to indiscriminate cutting of bamboo grass and other grasses by human being due to their high demand in the market, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the scarcity of food due to indiscriminate cutting of bamboo and other grasses by human beings has led to increase in human elephant conflict near their habitat, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether some elephants have died recently in Bandhavgarh National Park of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons identified therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has taken cognizance of reports regarding poisoning due to fungal contamination in Kodo millet seeds, which could pose a significant risk to wildlife and livestock in the future, if so, the measures undertaken to incentivise the farmers so that the cultivation of such crops in the vicinity of the Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve be discouraged; and
- (f) whether the Government has initiated any comprehensive assessment or survey to evaluate the risks posed to wildlife by the cultivation of specific crops in areas surrounding Protected Areas and Tiger Reserves 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) to(c) To protect and conserve the elephant in the country, the Project Elephant was started in the year 1992 with objective of habitat management and reduction in human elephant conflicts. Since then the interventions for the improvement of elephant habitats are being made in 33 elephant reserves notified across the elephant range states. Further, there has been no report with regard to scarcity of food or indiscriminate cutting of bamboo and other grasses in the elephant habitats. The details of elephant population estimation in the country over the years are as follows:

Year	1993	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017
Elephant Population	25569	25842	26373	27669- 27719	29391- 30711	29964

(d)to(f) According to the preliminary report received from Chief Wildlife Warden, Madhya Pradesh, the reason for death of ten elephants in Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve has been inferred therein due to consuming excessive quantities of fungus infected Kodo millet crops as per the toxicological analysis conducted by the Center for Wildlife Conservation, Management, and Disease Surveillance (ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute,

Izatnagar, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh). Sensitization of field officials and stakeholders have been made in this regard.

भारतीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देना

2142. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा क्षमता निर्माण निधि का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य और शैक्षिक सामग्री के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिए कौन से विशेष कार्यक्रम या साझेदारी शुरू की गई/बनाए गए हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 में बहुभाषावाद को बढ़ावा देने और भारतीय भाषाओं को जीवंत बनाए रखने के लिए प्रयास करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। एनईपी के तहत सभी अनुसूचित और गैर-अनुसूचित भारतीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है और जहाँ तक संभव हो, कम से कम कक्षा 5 तक और अधिमानतः कक्षा 8 तक शिक्षा का माध्यम घरेलू भाषा/मातृभाषा/स्थानीय भाषा रखने का प्रावधान करती है। नीति में घरेलू भाषा/मातृभाषा में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली पाठ्य पुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराने और शिक्षकों को पढ़ाते समय द्विभाषी दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए

प्रोत्साहित करने का भी प्रावधान है। एनईपी की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी), अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई), राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी), राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई) सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों को मातृभाषा/भारतीय भाषाओं में शिक्षा के माध्यम के लिए विभिन्न भाषाओं में साहित्य और शिक्षा सामग्री बनाने का निर्देश दिया गया है। विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सरकारी मंत्रालयों और उनके स्वायत्त निकायों को अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में भारतीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपनी क्षमता निर्माण निधि का उपयोग करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने का सुझाव दिया गया है, ताकि युवाओं के लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र से लेकर कार्यस्थल तक और वहां से उनकी आकांक्षाओं की प्राप्ति के लिए भारतीय भाषा आधारित पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण किया जा सके।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) भाषा संगम कार्यक्रम संचालित कर रहा है, साथ ही मशीनी अनुवाद कक्ष भी है जो विभिन्न पुस्तकों का अनुसूचित भाषाओं में अनुवाद कर रहा है। केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने भी अपने संबद्ध स्कूलों से कहा है कि वे भारतीय संविधान की अनुसूची 8 में उल्लिखित भारतीय भाषाओं को आधारभूत चरण से लेकर माध्यमिक स्तर के अंत तक अर्थात् प्री-प्राइमरी कक्षाओं से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक अन्य मौजूदा विकल्पों के अलावा वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में उपयोग करने पर विचार करें। अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने तकनीकी पुस्तकों सहित स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए पुस्तकों का कई भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने के लिए अनुवादिनी ऐप का लाभ उठाया है। अनुवादित पुस्तकें ई-कुंभ पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं। राष्ट्रीय पात्रता सह प्रवेश परीक्षा (नीट), संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (जेईई) और सामान्य विश्वविद्यालय प्रवेश परीक्षा (सीयूईटी) 13 भाषाओं में आयोजित की गई हैं। एआईसीटीई द्वारा अनुमोदित कुछ संस्थानों में इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा 8 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में दी जा रही है। पाठ्यपुस्तकों और शिक्षण संसाधनों सहित

पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फॉर नॉलेज शेयरिंग (दीक्षा) पोर्टल पर 33 भारतीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) ने ओपनसोर्स में 22 अनुसूचित भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए भाषण और पाठ अनुवाद के लिए कोर भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित करने के लिए वर्ष 2022 में मिशन डिजिटल इंडिया भाषिनी की शुरुआत की है। पाठ और आवाज में भाषा अनुवाद के लिए भाषिनी ओपन एप्लीकेशन प्रोग्रामिंग इंटरफ़ेस (एपीआई) को एपीआई सेतु (<https://apisetu.gov.in>) पर सूचीबद्ध किया गया है। भाषिनी एपीआई किसी भी एप्लिकेशन के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए उपलब्ध है।

DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF INDIAN RUPEE

2143. SHRI V. SELVARAJ:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether there has been a sharp depreciation in the value of rupee compared to dollar during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(c) the impact of such depreciation on the trade and inflation and the action taken by the RBI

to smoothen the fluctuation in the value of Rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) The exchange rate of the Indian Rupee (INR) against the US Dollar (USD) was ₹63.04/USD on December 31, 2014 and ₹84.70/USD on December 03, 2024.

The calendar year-end values of the exchange rate from 2014 onwards are given in the table below:

Date	USD INR exchange rate	Annual Change (%)
31-Dec-14	63.04	
31-Dec-15	66.15	-4.70%
30-Dec-16	67.93	-2.62%
29-Dec-17	63.87	6.36%
31-Dec-18	69.77	-8.46%
31-Dec-19	71.38	-2.26%
31-Dec-20	73.07	-2.31%
31-Dec-21	74.34	-1.71%
30-Dec-22	82.74	-10.15%
29-Dec-23	83.21	-0.56%
3-Dec-24	84.70	-1.76% [#]
#till Dec 3, 2024		

(b) The value of the INR is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. Various domestic and global factors influence the exchange rate of the INR, such as the movement of the Dollar Index, trend in capital flows, level of interest rates, movement in crude prices, current account deficit etc. During the current calendar year 2024, one of the main reasons for this depreciation of INR has been the broad-based strength of the USD, which has exerted pressure on emerging market currencies. Further, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and uncertainty surrounding US election results also added to the headwinds.

(c) The depreciation of currency is likely to enhance the export competitiveness, which in turns impacts the economy positively. On the other hand, depreciation may raise the prices of imported good. However, the overall impact of exchange

rate depreciation on domestic prices depends on the extent of pass through of international commodity prices to the domestic market. Furthermore, the imports in the economy also depends on various factors including the demand and supply of commodities in the international market, kind of tradeable (i.e. essential or luxury items), freight costs, availability of substitutes goods etc. Thus, the impact of movement of the exchange rate on the imports and domestic inflation cannot be isolated.

The RBI monitors key developments across the globe which may have an impact on USD-INR exchange rate. Among others, it includes monetary policy actions of the major Central Banks, major economic data releases across the globe and their impacts thereof, OPEC+ meeting decisions, tracking, and analysing geo-political events, daily movements in G-10 and EME currencies etc. RBI regulates the foreign exchange market with a view to ensure its orderly functioning and development and intervenes only to curb undue volatility in the INR.

The RBI has announced various measures in the last three years to diversify and expand the sources of forex funding to mitigate exchange rate volatility and dampen global spillovers. Incremental Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) [FCNR(B)] and Non-Resident (External) Rupee (NRE) deposit liabilities were exempt from the maintenance of CRR and SLR for deposits mobilised up to November 4, 2022. Fresh FCNR(B) and NRE deposits were exempted from the extant regulation on interest rates (interest rates shall not be higher than those offered by the banks on comparable domestic rupee term deposits) till October 31, 2022. Further, the regulatory regime relating to FPI investment in debt flows has

been revised to encourage foreign investment in Indian debt instruments. The External Commercial Borrowing limit (under automatic route) was raised to \$1.5 bn and the all-in-cost ceiling was raised by 100 bps in select cases up to December 31, 2022. AD Cat-I banks could utilise overseas foreign currency borrowing for lending in foreign currency to end use prescriptions as applicable to external commercial borrowings.

SCHEME FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERAN ARTISTS

2144. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the **MINISTER OF CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount allocated for the Scheme for Financial Assistance to Veteran Artists this year, and how much has been disbursed so far;
- (b) the number of veteran artists who have benefited from this scheme over the past five years, with a year-wise breakdown;
- (c) the current number of pending applications for financial assistance under the said scheme; and
- (d) the percentage of total applicants approved for assistance under the said scheme during the last five years?

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

- (a) The funds allocated for 'Scheme for Financial Assistance to Veteran Artists' under BE 2024-25 and amount disbursed so far is given below:

(in Cr.)

Funds Allocated	Amount Disbursed
26.00	14.31

- (b) The number of veteran artists benefited under the scheme during the last five years is given below:

Financial Year	Number of Veteran Artists benefited
2019-20	3188
2020-21	2000
2021-22	3029
2022-23	3651
2023-24	3811

- (c) Release of financial assistance to the selected artists depends on the submission of certain mandatory documents such as, Digital Life Certificate (DLC) once in a year, annual income certificate once in every five years, documents showing receipt of artist pension, if any, from the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Once the requisite mandatory documents are received from them, which is a continuous process throughout the year, all efforts are made to disburse the financial assistance expeditiously.
- (d) As per the scheme guidelines, applications found complete in the preliminary scrutiny are placed before the Expert Committee for evaluation and recommendation on its merits. During the last five years, the percentage of applications approved out of the complete applications is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Numbers of complete applications	Applications approved	Percentage of application approved
1.	2019-20	1208	411	34
2.	2020-21	2603	1821	70
3.	2021-22	2737	2251	82
4.	2022-23	2179	1150	53
5.	2023-24	1868	355	19

WOMEN ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

2145. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

DR.GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the vacant posts of teachers in primary schools in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof;
 - (b) whether any vacancies of teachers have been observed in Government schools of Chikkaballapur, if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the number of women enrolled in higher educational institutions (bachelors, masters, PhD) across the country, State-wise;
 - (d) the steps taken by the Government to increase enrollment of women and ensure a safe environment for women in higher educational institutions across the country;
- and

(e) whether the Government has data on the rate of enrollment of women in higher educational institutions in Chikkaballapur, Karnataka, 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)and (b):Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, 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.

Teacher Status for FY 2024-25 as per Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B 2024-25)

State/UT	Elementary level Teachers (class 1-8)			Secondary level Teachers		
	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant
Karnataka	188581	148713	39868	44341	34174	10167

Recruitment of teachers in schools is a continuous process as vacancies keep arising due to factors like retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength/new schools and the onus of recruitment of teachers through a competitive selection examination with due care for consistency and sanctity after assessing expected subject wise teacher vacancies by means of a comprehensive technology based planning and forecasting exercise falls upon the concerned State Government/Union Territory administration.

(c): As per AISHE 2022-23 (Provisional), information regarding the total number of women enrolled in higher educational institutions at the bachelors, masters, PhD

level across the country is available at <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques.>

(**Statement** enclosed)

(d): National Education Policy (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, etc.

With a view to improve female enrolment in the Undergraduate Programmes in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs), supernumerary seats were created which increased the female enrolment from less than 10% to more than 20%. Women constitute 43% of enrolment in STEM education, one of the highest in the world.

UGC is implementing the scheme of 'Development of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges'.

UGC is providing fellowship to pursue Ph.D. in all discipline to students including women.

In order to provide safe environment for women in higher educational institutions, UGC has issued the guidelines for safe secure environment for Women and Women cell in HEIs and University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition

and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of woman employees and students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015.

UGC also issues advisories from time to time to the Higher Education Institutions for the adoption and implementation of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013 and adherence to UGC Regulations/Guidelines in this regard as well as to take the steps/actions prescribed in the Regulation/Guidelines of UGC.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) offers various scholarships like AICTE Pragati Scholarship Scheme Specially for Girls (Degree and Diploma), AICTE Saksham Scholarship Scheme (Degree and Diploma), AICTE Swanath Scholarship Scheme (Degree and Diploma), AICTE PG scholarship Scheme, AICTE Doctoral Fellowship (ADF). AICTE has also launched the AICTE Post-Doctoral Fellowship (PDF) scheme in June 2024 from the academic year 2024-25 for girls and boys of AICTE approved Institutions.

AICTE has also mandated its institutions to have the Women Harassment Cell and Anti Ragging Cell in their respective institutes and details are hosted on the website of each and every institute to ensure a safe environment for women in higher educational institutions across the country.

(e): As per AISHE 2022-23 (Provisional), there are 13,551 women students enrolled at all levels in the Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka.

STATEMENT

State/UTs-wise Female Enrolment in Ph.D., PG, UG, and Overall Level as per AISHE 2022-23 (Provisional)				
Sl No	State/UTs	Ph.D.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate
1	A and N Islands		751	2331
2	Andhra Pradesh	2846	98878	712084
3	Arunachal Pradesh	275	5844	20952
4	Assam	2359	58562	281004
5	Bihar	2205	86469	1118964
6	Chandigarh	350	12692	35871
7	Chhattisgarh	1343	99799	371381
8	Delhi	9641	107433	491511
9	Goa	743	5222	22689
10	Gujarat	4963	135095	617558
11	Haryana	4155	103720	433001
12	Himachal Pradesh	976	21604	138776
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2085	41663	143979
14	Jharkhand	879	66974	352306
15	Karnataka	5791	165748	992910
16	Kerala	6082	117816	535121
17	Ladakh	8	284	2185
18	Lakshadweep			299
19	Madhya Pradesh	3568	253968	918469
20	Maharashtra	11362	342043	1644917
21	Manipur	1211	6577	50230
22	Meghalaya	534	9702	43550
23	Mizoram	579	3063	15075
24	Nagaland	357	4989	20612
25	Odisha	1640	58487	399412
26	Puducherry	325	15070	35163
27	Punjab	4882	67277	302758
28	Rajasthan	6524	178777	962107

29	Sikkim	332	3571	12555
30	Tamil Nadu	15362	273418	1289393
31	Telangana	2606	126029	678078
32	D and N Haveli and Daman and Diu	2	641	5273
33	Tripura	77	5130	41382
34	Uttar Pradesh	10820	478525	2864998
35	Uttarakhand	2919	60691	214265
36	West Bengal	4640	186440	1048737
All India		112441	3202950	16819897

GROUND LEVEL OZONE

2146. SHRI G.M.HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified Ground Level Ozone as a major pollutant in urban areas, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has identified the various sources of Ground Level Ozone, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any surveys regarding various health ailments caused by exposure to Ground Level Ozone, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to monitor Ground Level Ozone, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (e) whether the Government has any schemes/initiatives to tackle and regulate Ground Level Ozone, if so, the details thereof, 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) to (e): The ambient air quality standards for Ozone (O_3) has been notified by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) among one of the twelve (12) pollutants under National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), 2009. The ambient air quality standards for Ozone (O_3) is prescribed as $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 8-hourly monitored value and $180 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 1-hourly monitored value for industrial, residential, rural and ecological sensitive area. As per the NAAQS, the method of measurement of Ozone (O_3) in ambient air is UV photometric, Chemiluminescence, and Chemical method.

Ozone is a secondary pollutant which is formed in the ground level through atmospheric reactions (Troposphere) in the presence of sunlight and responsible factors are high temperature and emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Major sources for NO_x include vehicles, power plants and burning of fuel/waste and VOCs are emitted from vehicles, petrol pumps, use of solvents and burning of waste.

The steps taken to control the precursors of ozone, i.e. NO_x and VOC emissions are as follow:

- The introduction of BS VI-compliant vehicles across the country since April, 2020 have reduced NO_x emissions as compared to erstwhile BS IV-compliant vehicles, with 70-85% reduction in the case of 2-wheelers, 25%-68% in the case of 4-wheelers, and 87% in the case of heavy-duty vehicles.
- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards in the country to reduce NO_x emissions of heavy vehicles.
- The government is also promoting electric mobility, resulting in zero vehicular emissions, under PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM-E Drive).
- Industrial emission Standards for NO_x and VOC have been revised / introduced for various sectors such as Man-made Fiber industry, Fertilizer Industry, Pharmaceutical industry, Paint industry etc.
- NO_x emission standards have also been prescribed for coal/lignite-based thermal power plants, industrial boilers, furnaces, Cement Plant (without co-processing of wastes) and Standalone Clinker Grinding Plants.
- Vapour Recovery System (VRS) has been installed at all Delhi-NCR petrol pumps, in compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble NGT and Hon'ble Supreme Court. Installation of VRS minimizes the release of Benzene and other VOC emissions during petroleum refuelling and unloading operations.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.

- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate.
- Banning of burning of biomass and garbage.
- Implementation of waste management rules w.r.t solid waste, bio-medical waste, and hazardous wastes etc.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for Thermal power plants.

Also, Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a national level strategy to reduce air pollution levels across the country. CPCB has identified 130 million plus/non-attainment cities (cities exceeding NAAQS, consecutively for five years). City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared and rolled out for implementation in all these 130 non-attainment/million plus cities to improve the air quality. These city specific clean air action plans target city specific air polluting sources like Soil and Road Dust, Vehicles, Domestic Fuel, MSW Burning, Construction Material and Industries with short-term priority action as well as those to be implemented in a medium to longer time frame along with the responsible agencies which improves the ambient air quality. Under NCAP, annual action planning for approved city action plans need to be submitted by concerned Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), which comprise the following actions to control NO_x emissions:

- Use of off-peak passenger travel time to move freight and restrict entry of heavy vehicles into cities during the day.

- Clean Fuel and Fuel Quality in vehicles
- Introduction of new electric buses (with proper infrastructure facilities such as charging stations) and CNG buses for public transport which will reduce plying of private vehicles on road and help to curb tail-pipe emissions.
- CNG infrastructure for auto gas supply in the city and transition of public transport vehicles to CNG mode.
- Charging infrastructure for E-vehicles
- Phase out old vehicles and introduce vehicle scrappage policy.
- Intensify monitoring of industries to reduce emission by the industries.
- Shifting of polluting industries.
- Conversion to CNG/PNG from pet coke / wood / coal / Furnace oil.
- Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid wastes.

Air pollution is one of the factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health is impacted by several factors, including food habits, occupational habits, socio economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity etc., of the individuals apart from the environment. CPCB has not conducted any surveys regarding various health ailments caused by exposure to Ground Level Ozone. However, the health effects of O₃ are:

- Inhaling O₃ triggers a variety of health problems including chest pain, coughing, nausea, throat irritation and congestion.

- O₃ exposure worsens bronchitis, heart disease, emphysema, asthma and reduces lung capacity.
- Repeated exposure to O₃ pollution may cause permanent damage to lungs.
- It makes people more sensitive to allergen.

The CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) monitors ozone and other pollutants under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).

In order to control Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) has notified the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, that control the use, import, and export of ODSs in India.

FINANCIAL LITERACY AND INVESTOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

2147. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has carried out any survey/study recently regarding financial literacy and investor education of senior citizens in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the total number of senior citizens who have registered, participated and graduated from courses regarding financial literacy and

- investor education programmes as offered by the Government during the last five years across the country, State-wise and district- wise;
- (c) the details and the total amount of funds allocated and utilised during the last five years for this purpose, year-wise, State-wise and district wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has carried out any promotional activities/campaigns for the purposes of increasing awareness regarding financial literacy and investor education programmes for senior citizens, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) No specific study involving financial literacy of senior citizens in the country has been conducted. However, various financial literacy and education programmes are regularly undertaken which include senior citizens as one of the target groups. The details are as under:

- (i) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for setting up Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) by Lead Banks. In terms of these guidelines, FLCs have been advised to conduct special camps for different target groups and banks have been regularly conducting special camps through FLCs
- (ii) RBI's multi-media, multilingual public awareness campaign, titled "RBI Kehta Hai" uses various mediums to promote financial literacy and to educate the public on safe banking practices.

- (iii) National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE) in collaboration with Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) is regularly conducting Financial Education (FE) programmes targeting audience below 18 years and above 60 years.
- (iv) RBI undertakes mass media campaigns to disseminate essential financial awareness messages to the general public covering all age groups.
- (v) Recognising the need to develop standardized content to meet the requirements of general audience for financial awareness on important banking aspects, RBI has developed Financial Awareness Messages (FAME) booklet wherein specific content has been prepared for various target groups including senior citizens.

CLASSICAL LANGUAGE STATUS TO MARATHI LANGUAGE

2148. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) the name of the languages which enjoys the status of classical language;
- (b) whether any proposal have ever been received by the Government from the State of Maharashtra for granting of such status to Marathi language, if so, dates of such proposals along with action taken thereon;
- (c) the details of the criteria for granting of such status and the manner in which the Marathi language fulfilling that requirements; and

- (d) the details of the tentative period of time for granting the said status to Marathi language?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

- (a) The following languages have been declared as classical languages:

1. Assamese
2. Bengali
3. Kannada
4. Malayalam
5. Marathi
6. Odia
7. Pali
8. Prakrit
9. Sanskrit
10. Tamil
11. Telugu

- (b) to (d) Several communications were received from the State Government of Maharashtra putting forward the proposal for recognition of Marathi Language as a classical language including one dated 21-02-2022. After thorough consideration based on laid down criteria, Marathi was officially declared as a Classical Language vide Notification dated October 4, 2024.

The criteria for granting status of classical language are as under:

- (i) High antiquity of its early texts / recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.
- (ii) A body of ancient literature/ texts, which is considered a heritage by generations of speakers.
- (iii) Knowledge texts, especially prose texts in addition to poetry, epigraphical and inscriptional evidence would also be considered.
- (iv) The classical languages and literature could be distinct from its current form or could be discontinuous with its later forms or its offshoots.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र दिल्ली में केंद्रीय विद्यालय

2149. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में स्थापित केंद्रीय विद्यालयों (केवी) की स्थान-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इन केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में कमी आई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2025-26 और 2026-27 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में स्थापित किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित केवी की संख्या कितनी है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (के.वि.सं) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, 01 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) अर्थात डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद केवि, राष्ट्रपति एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्थापित किया गया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों

और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान इस के.वि. में छात्रों के नामांकन में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है, जो निम्नानुसार है:

शैक्षणिक वर्ष	छात्रों का नामांकन
2019-20	933
2020-21	1328
2021-22	1341
2022-23	1353
2023-24	1370
2024-25(30.09.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	1453

(ग): नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का खोला जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए मुख्य रूप से रक्षा एवं अर्धसैन्य कर्मियों, केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केन्द्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित स्थानांतरित होने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोले गए हैं। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल होगी। ये प्रस्ताव वर्तमान प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अधीन हैं।

DECLARATION OF FOREST AREAS AS TIGER RESERVES

2150. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the orders of State Government of Tamil Nadu declaring certain forest areas as tiger reserves and requesting forest dweller's eviction;
- (b) whether these orders have been reviewed by the Union Government considering the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and tiger reserve notification guidelines and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal were submitted by the State Government to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) regarding these notifications, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any directions were issued by the Union Government to the State Government of Tamil Nadu regarding proper rehabilitation and compensation for affected forest dwelling communities; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government to protect forest dwellers' rights while implementing tiger conservation measures in the State of Tamil Nadu?

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) No such order has been furnished by the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (d) and (e) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued protocol / guidelines for voluntary village relocation

in notified core/critical tiger habitats of Tiger Reserves under the ambit of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, read with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, which is monitored and implemented by the State level monitoring committee and District level implementing committee.

IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2151. SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking any steps to strengthen teachers capacity to deliver foundational learning under the NIPUN Bharat Mission;
- (b) if so, the details of the training programmes and resources being provided to teachers under the Mission;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to improve educational infrastructure, particularly in rural and underprivileged areas especially in North-Eastern Regions; and
- (d) the procedure being followed by the Government for monitoring and evaluating the impact of the interventions on learning outcomes among children?

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 order to provide continuous learning opportunities to the teachers, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) online was launched using DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) platform in October 2020 to reach out to elementary teachers and its further extension to all level of teachers. It includes multiple approaches for interaction i.e., Text Modules along with videos. All these contents are aligned to the developmental goals and learning outcomes of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN).

To prepare an initial cadre of high quality Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Teachers in Anganwadis, NISHTHA-ECCE and FLN were launched in July, 2022. It is aimed towards sensitization of master trainers on developmentally appropriate pedagogy for holistic development of children which will contribute for enhancing quality education at Foundational level. These cater to both training of Anganwadi workers and preschool teachers.

(c): Samagra Shiksha Scheme supports creation of infrastructure and basic facilities for students in Government Schools. In this regard, Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) is prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priorities and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education at the beginning of every year. These plans are then appraised/approved by Project Approval Board

(PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the Scheme and availability of budgetary resources. The measures are being taken by the Government to improve educational infrastructure, particularly in rural and underprivileged areas including in North-Eastern Regions by providing for separate toilets, labs, library, ICT lab, Smart Classroom etc. Under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme, funds are provided to the North Eastern States in the ratio of 90:10 whereas in all other States/UTs, the funding pattern is 60 : 40.

(d): To evaluate children's progress and learning competencies, Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEandL), Ministry of Education has been implementing a rolling programme of sample based National Achievement Survey (NAS) aimed at classes III, V, VIII and X with an interval of three years. It acts as an indicator of the health of the education system, so as to take appropriate steps for remedial actions at different levels. About 34 lakh students of 1.18 lakh schools of 720 districts from both rural and urban areas were assessed from Government and Private Schools. Further, National, State and District report card of NAS 21 demonstrating the performance of students from each type of schools have been released in public domain on 25.05.2022 at <http://nas.gov.in>.

PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) has been setup under National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) by the DoSEandL. It has conducted State Educational Achievement Survey (SEAS) 2023. The primary objective of this

survey is to evaluate the learning competencies of students in Foundational Literacy, Foundational Numeracy, Language and Mathematics at the end of each of the educational stages i.e. Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle. The SEAS-23 has included blocks in the sample to cover students to understand the learning gaps at the block level, a strategic shift from district. Approximately 8.4 million students and 6 lakh teachers, of 4 lakh schools of 6416 educational blocks were assessed in SEAS-23.

SETTING UP OF IIMS IN THE COUNTRY

2152. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-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) and (b): 13 IIMs were functioning prior to the year 2014. After 2015-16, Seven (7) new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) namely, Amritsar, Bodhgaya, Sambalpur, Jammu, Sirmour, Nagpur and Visakhapatnam have been established. Further, in the year 2023-24, National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering

(NITIE), Mumbai has been included in the schedule of the IIM Act to rename it as IIM, Mumbai. At present 21 IIMs are functioning in the country.

PROJECTS UNDER PRASHAD AND SDS 2.0

2153. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI AJAY BHATT:

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

- (a) the details of the funds sanctioned under the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme and Swadesh Darshan 2.0 for projects in Karnataka State, including 'Hampi,' 'Mysuru,' 'Bidar,' and 'Udupi';
- (b) the current status of each sanctioned project in Karnataka, along with the timeline set for completion;
- (c) the details of the process followed for the identification and prioritization of these projects under the PRASHAD Scheme and Swadesh Darshan 2.0 in consultation with the State Government;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to include Haveri-Gadag as a destination under said schemes;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government has received any other proposals for approval of projects in Uttarakhand State under the PRASHAD scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism through the central sector schemes of 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) and 'Swadesh Darshan' (SD), complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations, including the State of Karnataka.

The Ministry has now revamped the Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible destinations and has sanctioned 34 projects for Rs.793.20 Crore in the country, including Hampi and Mysuru in Karnataka.

The Ministry of Tourism has also 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 'Bidar' and 'Udupi' in Karnataka.

The projects sanctioned under the above schemes are implemented by respective State Government/UT Administrations. Ministry of Tourism regularly monitors the progress of project and also encourages respective State Government/ UT Administrations to complete the projects in a time bound manner. The status of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD and SD 2.0 scheme in Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): The selection/identification of pilgrimage destinations/heritage sites under PRASHAD Scheme is based on various parameters, which, inter-alia, include the

number of footfalls, cultural, historical and heritage significance of the locations, equitable representation to ensure nationwide development, availability of funds and other factors. This process is undertaken in consultation with State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs).

As per the SD 2.0 scheme guidelines, the State Governments/UT Administrations prepare State Perspective Plans analysing tourism potential of various destinations based on the specified parameters and thereafter the destinations are shortlisted by the Ministry of Tourism for development under the scheme.

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 examined in context of the schemes guidelines and financial assistance is extended for projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated provisions and availability of funds.

(d) and (e): No proposal is under consideration for development of Haveri-Gadag as a destination under said schemes as no proposal in the prescribed format has been received so far from the State Government of Karnataka.

(f): The Ministry of Tourism, under the PRASHAD Scheme, has identified the site Timmersian MahaDev (Devnath) in Chamoli District, Uttarakhand. Furthermore, three projects have been sanctioned in Uttarakhand under the PRASHAD Scheme. The details of the project sanctioned in Uttarakhand are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in Karnataka

(Rs. In Crore)

State	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost	Physical Progress %	District
Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple	2023-24	45.71	0	Mysore

The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in Karnataka

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Date of Sanction
1.	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30	29-02-2024
2.		Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12	29-02-2024
3.		Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36	05-03-2024

The details of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in Uttarakhand

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77

2.	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15
3.	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities at Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36

RATIONALISATION OF GST RATES

2154. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council is considering to rationalise GST rates on many services and products in its next meeting scheduled on 21.12.2024;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council has any proposal to reduce tax rates on a host of items for common man from 12% to 5% slab as per the recommendations of a panel of State Ministers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a): The GST Council in its 45th meeting held on 17th September, 2021, has constituted a Group of Ministers to look into rate rationalisation. No report of the Group of Ministers is pending for consideration of the Council.

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

ENCOURAGE TOURISM IN GOA

2155. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) the details of international tourist footfall across the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the list of countries benefited with Visa on Arrival in India;
- (c) the details of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism during the last three years; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to encourage tourism in the Goa State; if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a): State-wise Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during the 2021-2023 is placed in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Visa-On-Arrival facility is available to nationals of Japan, South Korea and UAE for tourism, business, conference and medical purposes for 60 days with double entry for entry through 6 designated airports.

(c): The details of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism in India during the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 is given below:

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings (in Rs. crore)
2021	63,978
2022	1,69,917
2023#1	2,31,927

#1: Provisional Estimates

(d): Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to encourage tourism in the country including Goa as under:

- i. Provides 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)', 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' and 'Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)' Schemes for the development and promotion of tourism in the country including Goa. Details of such projects in the State of Goa are provided in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

- ii. Enhance the overall quality and visitor experience through initiatives focused on capacity building, skill development such as Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi' and also through events and campaigns such as 'Dekho Apna Desh,' 'Chalo India,' 'International Tourism Mart,' and 'Bharat Parv'.
- iii. Ministry is also promoting various destinations and tourism products across India including in the State of Goa through its social media handles and website.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in India during 2021, 2022 and 2023

S. No.	States/UTs	FTV 2021	FTV 2022	FTV 2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,687	4,461	9,025
2	Andhra Pradesh	27,551	1,65,845	60,426
3	Arunachal Pradesh	182	1,055	4,496
4	Assam	536	9,001	23,818
5	Bihar	1,046	86,829	5,46,576
6	Chandigarh	5,451	28,439	31,498
7	Chhattisgarh	8	238	953
8	UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	185	1,791	4,048
9	Delhi*	1,00,178	8,15,713	18,28,116
10	Goa	22,128	1,74,799	4,52,692

11	Gujarat	11,319	17,77,215	28,06,871
12	Haryana	4,578	2,439	1,346
13	Himachal Pradesh	4,932	29,333	62,806
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1,650	19,985	55,337
15	Jharkhand	1,637	1,92,319	1,89,261
16	Karnataka	72,487	1,28,520	4,09,333
17	Kerala	60,487	3,45,549	6,49,057
18	Lakshadweep	4	125	755
19	Ladakh	1,054	21,259	40,970
20	Madhya Pradesh	41,601	2,04,454	1,82,685
21	Maharashtra*	1,85,643	15,11,623	33,87,739
22	Manipur	648	3,908	3,668
23	Meghalaya	411	7,774	19,973
24	Mizoram	234	2,611	3,754
25	Nagaland	325	2,923	4,725
26	Odisha	2,269	22,121	45,173
27	Puducherry	321	862	31,214
28	Punjab	3,08,135	3,29,458	7,41,734
29	Rajasthan	34,806	3,96,684	16,99,869
30	Sikkim	11,508	68,645	93,908
31	Tamil Nadu	57,622	4,07,126	11,74,899
32	Telangana	5,917	68,401	1,60,912

33	Tripura	5	8,493	66,708
34	Uttar Pradesh	44,737	6,48,986	16,01,503
35	Uttarakhand	8,532	61,561	1,43,027
36	West Bengal	34,828	10,37,017	27,06,942
Total		10,54,642	85,87,562	1,92,45,817

Source: States/UTs Tourism Department

*Data for FTVs for Delhi and Maharashtra have been estimated using All India growth rate for that year.

STATEMENT-II

Details of project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Goa:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released /Authorised	Amount Utilised*
1	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Siquerim- Baga, Anjuna- Vagator, Morjim- Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65	97.65	92.76
2	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula- Colva- Benaulim	99.35	99.35	94.38

*** Includes amount released to Central Nodal Agency as per new financial procedure.**

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme in Goa:

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	23.56
2	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	15.65

Details of Projects sanctioned under the scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development in Goa:**(Rs. in Lakh)**

S. No.	Sanction Date	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released
1	24.06.2014	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust	Mormugao Port trust	879.04	767.18
2	24.08.2018	Improvement of immigration facility and deepening of existing cruise berth at Mormugao	Mormugao Port trust	1316.4	658.2
3	10.09.2021	Development of International and Domestic Cruise Terminal and allied facilities at Murmugao Port Trust, Goa	Mormugao Port Trust	5000	4000

Financial assistance provided for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events under Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) Scheme in Goa:

(Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	Name of Fairs and Festivals	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
2020-21	Carnival Festival	25.00	25.00
	Shigmo Festival	25.00	25.00
2021-22	Carnival Festival	25.00	25.00
	Shigmo Festival	25.00	25.00
2022-23	Carnival Festival	25.00	25.00
	Shigmo Festival	25.00	25.00

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES FOR SEA PLANE PROJECT

2156. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware about the Sea Plane project that has commenced in the State of Kerala;
- (b) whether the Government has provided any clearance for the operations of the sea Plane in waterbodies around Kovalam, Kumarakom, Banasura Sagar and Mattupetty; and
- (c) 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) to (c) As informed by Ministry of Civil Aviation, 14 locations has been proposed by Government of Kerala which includes Kovalam, Kumarakom, Banasura Sagar Dam, Munnar, (Mattupetty Dam/Changulam Dam) for inclusion in the list of waterbodies available under the Regional Connectivity Scheme – Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN). As per the ‘Guidelines for seaplane operations’, the State Government/UT shall be responsible to obtain the permission from local Administration/owner of water aerodrome/Port Authorities/Marine department (as applicable) as well as all statutory clearances to operate from the designated water aerodrome. No water aerodrome has so far been finalized for operation of seaplane services in the State.

Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not received any proposal for a grant of the Environmental Clearance (EC), under the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notifications, 2006 and as amended for the operations of the Sea Plane in waterbodies around Kovalam, Kumarakom, Banasura Sagar, and Mattupetty at Kerala.

MERGER OF THE AUTONOMOUS BODIES

2157: DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to merge the autonomous bodies under its jurisdiction within the Ministry of Culture; and
- (b) if so, the details of the specific autonomous bodies that are identified for merging, along with the goals of this initiative, expected benefits or

improvements in operational efficiency and any proposed timeline or framework for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a): No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

SCHEMES FOR FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS

2158. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) the percentage of the central sector and centrally sponsored schemes that work with the objective of skilling entrepreneurs and are specially tailored for female entrepreneurs; and
- (b) the details of the number of women as well as the percentage of women enrolled and got job in every scheme implemented by the Government between the years 2014-24, year-wise, State-wise and scheme-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) Government of India has taken up various initiatives to build entrepreneurial mindsets and capabilities among women, support the growth of women-led

enterprises, and provide mentoring and handholding support for entrepreneurship development among women.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship development amongst women through its autonomous organizations, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE). The details of such initiatives are enclosed as **Statement-I**.

Further, there are various central sector and centrally sponsored schemes being implemented by Ministries/ Departments of Government of India with the objective of skilling entrepreneurs, including female entrepreneurs. The details of some of the key schemes implemented by other Ministries/ Departments are enclosed as **Statement-II**.

(b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill programmes through an extensive network of skill development Centres/ Institutes across the country, 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 details of the number of women as well as the percentage of women enrolled and got job in every scheme implemented by MSDE between the years 2014-24, year-wise, state-wise and scheme-wise are enclosed as **Statement-III to**

VI and that of other Ministries/ Departments of Government of India are enclosed as **Statement-VII**.

STATEMENT I

The details of various initiatives of MSDE to promote entrepreneurship development amongst women are as under:

1. **Strengthening Entrepreneurial Climate through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring, and Handholding under SANKALP Scheme –**
MSDE through NIESBUD and IIE is implementing a project for strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem of different marginalized sections of the society and women with the support of the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP), which is a World Bank loan assisted Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MSDE. The scheme aims at creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among the various target groups through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding. The Institutes have imparted training to 62101 individuals under the project from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25, including 45262 women.
2. **Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMaha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN)**
(Comprising Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) -Under this scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), MSDE through its autonomous institute - NIESBUD and IIE is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component. The scheme is being implemented with support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 18 States across the country under which a total

of 500 VDVVs are to be set up. Training has been imparted to a total of 38396 trainees under the project since its inception in November 2023, of which 32591 are women.

3. **Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)** Under the Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) (a Central Sector Scheme of MSDE) NIESBUD and IIE have conducted awareness and sensitization programmes at National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). These activities were followed by the selection of prospective entrepreneurs to undergo the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP). The Institutes have successfully conducted EDP training for the target groups and is providing mentoring and handholding support to help trainees establish their enterprises. The Institute has imparted training to a total of 101934 trainees under the project in the FY 2023-24 to FY 2024-25, of which 29343 are women.

4. **Rashtriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi Beneficiaries** - NIESBUD and IIE have implemented Rashtriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi Beneficiaries with support of MSDE. The project includes one week of classroom program and 21 weeks of mentoring and hand-holding support. The Institutes have provided training to a total of 1744 trainees under the project in FY 2023 - 24, including 1205 women.

5. **Establish, Develop and Manage EDC and Incubation Centers (IC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions** - Under this Project, IIE is establishing, developing and managing Entrepreneurship Development Centres

(EDCs) and Incubation Centers (ICs) in North East Region's Educational Institutions. The key features of the Project include establishing, developing and managing 30 EDCs and four ICs in eight states of NER, identifying and training 600 mentors from 30 target districts, identifying and training 3600 youth from 30 target districts, incubating 100 business ideas in four ICs, supporting 900 business ideas in 30 EDCs through convergence and Seed fund for top 50 incubates in four ICs. IIE has imparted training to a total of 1909 trainees under the project since F.Y. 2023-24, out of which 1889 are women.

6. Entrepreneurship Development among Jail Inmates

NIESBUD with the support of MSDE has implemented a project for Promoting Entrepreneurship Development among Jail Inmates for Creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among the Jail Inmates through Capacity Building, Mentoring, Handholding and Incubation Support on 13 May 2022.

The project has been implemented in the Nari Bandi Niketan, Lucknow, Model Jail, Lucknow, and Central Jail, Varanasi. The Institute has provided training to a total of 460 trainees under the project during FY 2022 – 23, 2023 - 24, and 2024 - 25 including 140 women.

7. Pilot Project on Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities

NIESBUD and IIE implemented the pilot project on Entrepreneurship Development in the Holy Cities of Varanasi, Haridwar, Pandharpur, Bodh Gaya, Kollur and Puri. The primary objectives of the project were to catalyze the entrepreneurial activities of the temple town through the resumption of existing livelihood activities

and by supporting existing enterprises to scale up and tap the potential entrepreneurs, mentoring them to identify, set up enterprises, and management of the enterprises. Both the Institutes has provided training to a total of 8962 trainees under the project during FY 2020 – 21 to 2023 - 24, and 2024 - 25 including 6241 women.

8. The Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) under PMJVM.

Pradhan Mantri Vandhan Yojana (PMVDY) under PMJVM (Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission) is a 100% Central Government funded scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, was launched in Assam on 5th November, 2019 and is being implemented in the state by the Assam Plain Tribes Development Corporation Limited (APTDC), with the Department of Tribal Affairs as the nodal agency, while Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) is the sponsoring agency. The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has been engaged by the implementing agency as the resource agency to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the scheme in the state.

The scheme aims to uplift the livelihood of the tribal communities of the state by enabling them to have sustainable livelihood via value addition of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and by providing a Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the products. For this purpose, tribal beneficiaries belonging to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are identified via baseline-surveys and SHGs in close proximity areas are registered to

form a Van Dhan Vikas Kendra Cluster (VDVKC) constituting of a total of 300 beneficiaries, approximately.

The PMVDY project has been implemented in the state in four phases. Each phase has sanctioned VDVKCs which are then made operational with trainings, capacity building, and production and finally marketing of the produces.

Under the scheme, 471 VDVKs have been established from 2019 to 2023, and training has been imparted to 50170 beneficiaries out of which 49335 are women.

9. **Organising Workshops in Artisan Melas and Haats**

NIESBUD has implemented a project supported by the MSDE on 20th October 2022 for organizing workshops for capacity building and providing entrepreneurial knowledge to the artisans during the Melas and Haats. The Institute has imparted training to a total number of 592 trainees including 342 women under the project during F.Y. 2022 - 23 and 2023 - 24.

STATEMENT-II

The details of various central sector and centrally sponsored schemes being implemented by Ministries/ Departments of Government of India for women entrepreneurs are as under:

1. **Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare:** Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACandABC) Scheme is under implementation since April, 2002. The Scheme aims at creating gainful self-employment opportunities to unemployed agricultural graduates, agricultural diploma holders, and intermediate in agriculture apart from science graduates with post-graduation in agriculture related courses

for supporting agriculture development and supplementing the efforts of public extension. 44% of the scheme offered by the scheme is for candidates belonging to SC/ST, Women and all categories of candidates from North-Eastern and Hill States. Women candidates are also given special consideration like, co-obligating husband/ parents for getting credit facility and awards exclusively for women agripreneurs.

2. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) - MoRD is implementing Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) program with the objective of skilling entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs. RSETI is a Bank lead- MoRD funded training institution established by the Sponsor Banks in their districts to provide training for Skill and Entrepreneurship development. MoRD extends financial support for the construction of RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the rural poor candidates. Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years having an aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training at RSETI. Some of the trained candidates may also seek regular salaried jobs/ wage employment.

3. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for assisting entrepreneurs in setting up new enterprises in the non-farm sector. It aims to provide employment opportunities to traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth at their doorstep.

PMEGP being a Central Sector Scheme assists beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Women beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, Hill and Border areas, and Aspirational Districts, the Margin Money subsidy of 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. During F.Y. 2024-25, number of women entrepreneur units assisted under the programme are 10,553, with margin money subsidy of Rs.488.60 Crore, generating estimated employment for 84424 workers till 28.11.2024.

4. **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry** - The Government with intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and encouraging investments launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016. The details of some other programs undertaken by the Government to promote women entrepreneurship are as under:

i.To promote flow of both equity and debt to women led startups, 10% of the fund in the Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme operated by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is reserved for women-led startups.

ii.Women Capacity Development Programme (WING) is a unique Capacity Development Program for women-led startups, to identify and support both aspiring and established women entrepreneurs in their startup journeys. The workshops are open to variety of business sectors including Tech, Construction, Product, Machine, Food, Agriculture, Education, etc. The workshops serve as a platform for

emerging women entrepreneurs and other stakeholders to discuss the key challenges facing women entrepreneurs.

iii.A Virtual Incubation Program for Women Entrepreneurs was conducted in collaboration with Zone Startups to support women-led tech startups with pro-bono acceleration support.

iv.Startup India Hub: A webpage dedicated to women entrepreneurs has been designed on the Startup India portal. The page includes various policy measures for women entrepreneurs by both Central and State Governments.

v.ASCEND Startup Workshop Series and Women for Startups Workshops: The Government organized a series of startup workshops - ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive), for the entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and students from North-Eastern Region. In addition, the workshops are conducted with a specific focus on women entrepreneurs across the North-Eastern states.

vi.Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP): The Government launched WEP in 2018 as an aggregator platform with the aim to overcome information asymmetry in the women entrepreneurial ecosystem. By showcasing all existing initiatives and providing domain knowledge it works towards empowering both prospective and present women entrepreneurs.

vii.SuperStree Podcast: With a vision to inspire a greater number of women across all regions in India to become entrepreneurs, the SuperStree video podcast series has been launched on women in the Indian Startup Ecosystem. The podcast spreads

awareness related to innovations from women and to further strengthen women entrepreneurship in the country.

viii. The States' Startup Ranking on support to startup ecosystems is primarily an exercise to identify good practices across all the Indian states. The evaluation includes a specific provision to gauge the formulation and implementation of policies and special incentives to promote women-led startups in each state.

ix. To identify the depth, quality and spread of innovation, inclusivity and diversity, and entrepreneurship in the country, the Government instituted the National Startup Awards (NSA). NSA recognizes and promotes startups across 20 sectors and special categories. All four editions of the NSA (2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023) have featured a special category and award for women-led startups.

5. **Department of Financial Service (DFS)** - Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched on 08.04.2015 to extend collateral free credit up to Rs. 20 lakh by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), i.e., Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan under the Scheme for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors including activities allied to agriculture across four loan categories, viz. Shishu (loans upto Rs. 50,000/-), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 20 lakh for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category w.e.f. 24.10.2024). As on

01.11.2024, a total of 50.31 crore loans amounting to Rs.31.28 lakh crore has been extended under PMMY, since inception of the Scheme out of which a total of 34.01 Crore (68%) loans have been sanctioned to Women Entrepreneurs.

Stand-Up India (SUI) Scheme launched on 05.04.2016 has been extended upto the year 2025. The objective of the Scheme is to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one Women borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector including activities allied to agriculture., The Stand Up India scheme has facilitated over 2.51 lakh loans to SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs across the country and a total of 2.10 lakh (84%) loans have been sanctioned to Women Entrepreneurs since inception of the Scheme as on 31.10.2024.

STATEMENT-III

Directorate General of Training (DGT) in Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is an apex organization for the development and coordination of the vocational training including Women's Vocational Training to the employable youth in the country and to provide skilled manpower to the economy through its network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs).

The Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) was introduced by the Government of India to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers across various trades for domestic industry. Its objectives include raising both the quantity and quality of industrial production through systematic training, reducing unemployment among educated youth by providing employable skills, and fostering a technical and industrial mindset in the younger generation. As a key component of vocational training, the scheme has been instrumental in shaping craftsmen to meet current and future manpower needs through a vast network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across various States and Union Territories.

State wise women enrolment in ITIs in last Ten academic sessions, i.e., from session 2014-2015 to 2023-24 is as under:

Sr.No	State/UT	Session 2014	Session 2015	Session 2016	Session 2017	Session 2018	Session 2019	Session 2020	Session 2021	Session 2022	Session 2023
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	55	116	121	128	122	130	234	145	123	137
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,636	1,762	1,917	1,706	1,985	2,086	1,857	1,761	2,058	2,378
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	121	143	169	186	190	200	151	147	192	205
4	ASSAM	557	581	479	452	666	755	781	777	922	1,322
5	BIHAR	759	867	1,134	1,401	2,486	4,855	6,644	6,441	5,908	8,221
6	CHANDIGARH	441	535	511	553	543	462	414	458	469	498
7	CHHATTISGARH	2,170	2,880	3,341	3,850	5,542	5,828	5,416	5,943	5,844	6,873
8	DELHI	1,758	2,265	2,777	2,608	4,469	2,978	2,695	2,871	2,884	3,172
9	GOA	275	349	410	406	431	359	327	346	478	483
10	GUJARAT	6,552	8,877	8,860	9,845	17,260	12,957	15,498	15,200	16,357	19,820
11	HARYANA	4,776	8,351	8,094	8,565	14,119	10,669	10,814	9,221	9,195	11,890
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,017	5,106	4,886	4,814	4,883	5,159	3,779	4,620	5,194	5,254
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	631	690	779	866	822	1,865	2,869	3,229	3,121	3,242
14	JHARKHAND	352	475	614	697	676	1,079	910	1,348	1,603	2,032
15	KARNATAKA	4,335	4,334	4,509	4,243	4,443	3,723	3,093	3,106	3,287	3,364
16	KERALA	5,572	4,547	5,287	5,224	7,191	6,916	6,053	6,485	6,784	6,965
17	LADAKH	50	46	60	60	61	123	101	122	190	220
18	LAKSHADWEEP	44	33	35	37	35	97	157	167	151	148
19	MADHYA PRADESH	3,732	5,101	7,110	6,891	10,243	10,464	10,445	9,494	9,668	10,072
20	MAHARASHTRA	14,568	15,615	19,352	19,803	21,248	17,693	16,219	18,913	21,155	22,939

21	MANIPUR	4	16	9	20	14	11	14	8	186	306
22	MEGHALAYA	225	235	279	253	266	228	204	202	274	316
23	MIZORAM	103	151	162	143	131	78	81	80	98	129
24	NAGALAND	24	1	17	12	30	42	48	44	52	56
25	ODISHA	2,246	2,627	3,106	4,148	4,835	4,500	5,790	7,756	7,426	11,828
26	PUDUCHERRY	118	137	175	165	148	117	134	101	118	141
27	PUNJAB	6,621	8,972	8,861	8,986	10,869	10,441	13,663	12,347	12,116	12,885
28	RAJASTHAN	5,239	7,881	8,807	10,486	9,203	10,684	9,508	9,936	9,148	10,646
29	SIKKIM	111	87	93	169	172	98	106	76	164	111
30	TAMIL NADU	5,676	5,832	5,284	4,365	4,801	4,220	4,001	4,282	4,378	5,242
31	TELANGANA	2,675	2,876	3,027	2,484	2,276	1,977	1,668	1,521	1,651	2,318
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	31	32	33	28	36	19	41	53	148	240
33	TRIPURA	281	208	314	267	575	387	525	473	721	704
34	UTTAR PRADESH	8,962	13,086	16,788	18,974	42,027	39,851	32,004	35,358	37,745	43,079
35	UTTARAKHAND	1,138	1,607	1,672	1,585	2,375	2,104	1,521	1,284	1,760	1,885
36	WEST BENGAL	964	1,819	2,850	2,742	3,185	3,551	4,494	3,857	4,486	6,082
Grand Total		87,819	1,08,240	1,21,922	1,27,162	1,78,358	1,66,706	1,62,259	1,68,172	1,76,054	2,05,203

STATEMENT-IV

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) is a Central Sector scheme under the Skill India Programme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, which aims to promote apprenticeship training in the country, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentice Act, 1961, undertaking capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem, and providing advocacy assistance to the stakeholders. NAPS strategically incentivizes employers to engage more apprentices in their workforce which has resulted in remarkable advancements in apprenticeship enrolment and active participation in skill development over the past nine years.

The details of state-wise number of women apprentices engaged from F.Y. 2016-17 to 31st October 2024 are as under:

S. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 31st October 2024)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	10

2	Andhra Pradesh	151	198	206	427	608	4,422	3,587	3,648	2,162
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	1	-	-	6	12	25	20
4	Assam	30	90	145	405	276	6,268	4,274	3,639	1,903
5	Bihar	45	66	168	83	132	1,767	1,023	741	584
6	Chandigarh	2	29	19	21	78	225	145	326	537
7	Chhattisgarh	60	54	205	685	164	333	752	1,040	469
8	Delhi	123	276	599	1,122	1,533	3,775	3,576	3,731	2,584
9	Goa	16	41	53	304	320	527	1,036	3,948	2,250
10	Gujarat	959	1,128	6,451	7,727	8,493	11,268	11,970	15,654	10,288
11	Haryana	223	3,565	3,688	3,473	4,830	7,039	10,442	10,983	6,915
12	Himachal Pradesh	52	80	78	102	174	953	1,104	1,844	1,070
13	Jammu And Kashmir	9	8	13	39	52	93	131	189	133
14	Jharkhand	479	162	330	159	199	586	1,111	1,565	653
15	Karnataka	693	735	549	3,507	3,768	10,017	13,891	16,857	11,794
16	Kerala	608	1,087	1,133	929	1,631	2,137	3,047	3,671	2,565
17	Ladakh	0	-	-	-	2	7	10	37	35

18	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	4	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	640	506	768	771	1,016	3,249	3,846	4,534	4,359
20	Maharashtra	2,212	2,972	3,649	6,702	16,908	29,947	35,372	53,522	34,947
21	Manipur	2	2	24	4	2	25	9	8	101
22	Meghalaya	1	-	2	11	38	40	83	142	88
23	Mizoram	0	-	-	2	-	1	3	6	28
24	Nagaland	1	1	2	3	-	10	4	5	8
25	Odisha	272	200	230	399	544	1,220	1,753	2,519	1,226
26	Puducherry	54	60	66	149	65	384	456	685	646
27	Punjab	127	122	195	434	940	2,981	3,665	2,824	2,136
28	Rajasthan	70	109	168	333	518	1,060	2,010	2,960	2,562
29	Sikkim	8	7	2	19	34	56	40	85	78
30	Tamil Nadu	465	1,758	1,737	2,563	5,868	12,288	18,668	24,381	16,029
31	Telangana	296	321	329	2,230	2,846	10,501	7,298	9,168	5,103
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu	0	3	11	4	50	329	180	370	271

33	Tripura	2	3	116	73	59	55	78	64	34
34	Uttar Pradesh	708	799	1,154	1,029	1,985	5,561	8,526	12,264	9,237
35	Uttarakhand	96	79	149	219	474	1,489	2,826	4,539	2,677
36	West Bengal	215	204	187	1,371	2,079	5,358	8,036	10,911	3,831
	Total	8,620	14,665	22,427	35,299	55,689	1,23,977	1,48,970	1,96,898	1,27,333

The details of state-wise **percentage** of women apprentices engaged under **NAPS** from F.Y. 2016-17 to 31st October 2024 are as under:

S.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 31st October 2024)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.00	-	-	-	33.33	-	7.32	18.75	12.82
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.50	3.26	3.44	11.06	13.84	28.13	22.14	16.81	20.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	-	50.00	-	-	33.33	28.57	38.46	58.82
4	Assam	5.26	8.43	9.56	18.38	11.26	44.75	44.24	44.52	46.64
5	Bihar	1.69	1.09	2.84	7.19	10.67	27.29	18.46	13.94	17.01
6	Chandigarh	4.17	22.31	14.73	6.07	27.86	27.68	21.61	26.57	42.55
7	Chhattisgarh	5.25	5.78	10.82	12.15	9.92	12.52	15.41	19.78	12.69

8	Delhi	11.46	19.57	29.12	22.73	19.69	21.21	22.61	23.38	22.08
9	Goa	8.04	16.73	15.87	17.67	15.75	15.36	23.51	33.23	34.24
10	Gujarat	6.65	6.79	13.56	17.13	14.92	16.20	15.70	18.65	21.23
11	Haryana	4.30	20.16	18.07	18.36	15.16	16.62	16.61	16.46	18.15
12	Himachal Pradesh	5.37	4.85	4.96	5.37	9.85	16.81	16.18	18.06	19.41
13	Jammu And Kashmir	2.00	3.48	3.77	12.83	20.00	11.18	13.25	22.00	22.70
14	Jharkhand	10.96	3.53	6.11	7.45	3.95	7.10	12.14	13.17	14.52
15	Karnataka	7.62	7.04	5.73	25.48	21.81	23.80	23.74	21.49	22.57
16	Kerala	22.63	25.19	26.29	23.83	25.38	23.81	27.02	28.01	29.74
17	Ladakh	0.00	-	-	-	33.33	38.89	35.71	56.06	81.40
18	Lakshadweep	20.00	-	-	-	11.11	-	33.33	66.67	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	16.59	10.08	11.48	11.11	10.67	19.01	18.14	19.97	27.77
20	Maharashtra	8.79	8.46	10.35	18.30	23.66	20.39	19.02	20.33	22.04
21	Manipur	25.00	40.00	61.54	25.00	18.18	27.78	28.13	44.44	57.39
22	Meghalaya	33.33	-	66.67	21.57	36.19	34.19	45.86	66.98	55.35
23	Mizoram	0.00	-	-	50.00	-	25.00	75.00	50.00	24.56
24	Nagaland	4.17	25.00	50.00	21.43	-	37.04	18.18	33.33	88.89
25	Odisha	9.26	5.14	5.72	11.77	14.78	14.71	16.76	23.42	25.91
26	Puducherry	20.30	18.29	17.46	30.98	21.74	35.23	33.95	27.74	26.58
27	Punjab	5.24	6.96	9.53	15.20	21.08	25.57	23.86	19.13	24.43
28	Rajasthan	3.51	3.52	4.76	8.18	8.07	11.19	13.22	16.24	18.94
29	Sikkim	24.24	31.82	40.00	14.84	20.99	18.18	19.80	28.52	29.00

30	Tamil Nadu	7.77	17.20	19.08	18.84	23.55	24.61	25.82	24.01	27.26
31	Telangana	5.77	6.67	5.67	23.10	20.33	27.31	22.93	24.27	30.51
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	2.48	10.78	4.12	8.38	25.66	17.89	12.86	12.53
33	Tripura	16.67	6.67	73.42	16.70	23.14	22.54	21.20	16.71	16.75
34	Uttar Pradesh	6.01	5.60	6.12	8.18	9.95	14.62	14.97	17.15	19.56
35	Uttarakhand	9.25	4.87	6.47	8.80	10.87	14.91	17.19	21.55	19.45
36	West Bengal	12.15	8.08	6.05	22.30	28.21	28.51	30.78	36.94	27.84

STATEMENT V

Scheme of Support to Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) is a Central Sector scheme under the Skill India Programme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, aimed at skill development, targeting educationally and socio-economically disadvantaged groups, including school dropouts, women, SCs, STs, OBCs, and minorities aged 15–45 years. Currently, 289 JSSs operate across 26 states and 7 UTs. Since July 2018, the scheme has trained 27.35 lakh beneficiaries, with women comprising 82.44% (22.55 lakh). The details of State-wise and Year-wise trained women beneficiaries is as under:

S.No.	State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	582	1270	1377	357
2	Andhra Pradesh	4433	9699	7792	10194	12805	9035	3507
3	Arunachal Pradesh	155	563	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	3387	7833	7427	7897	10178	7403	2016
5	Bihar	8710	20192	13506	23741	45138	29736	7543
6	Chandigarh	556	1456	756	1157	1953	1229	53
7	Chhattisgarh	3557	9783	8528	14689	28719	17662	2636
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	429	1425	701	2231	2708	2667	400
9	Delhi	2207	4702	4113	4398	6547	4200	1136
10	Goa	586	1618	1572	1664	2449	1612	360
11	Gujarat	7070	16373	14583	16701	19846	11853	3301
12	Haryana	3677	7623	6558	7539	8207	5640	368
13	Himachal Pradesh	377	808	876	6295	20694	13537	1781
14	Jammu And Kashmir	974	2649	2510	1830	375	631	30
15	Jharkhand	2233	4258	3916	8806	21334	18549	4120
16	Karnataka	5741	14371	13284	16358	25773	17909	4934

17	Kerala	5838	14319	12217	13708	20849	13759	2186
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	441	196	135
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1335	1682	13400
20	Madhya Pradesh	18813	43983	38079	44831	56358	40553	7440
21	Maharashtra	13975	33068	27658	31125	42284	29677	1530
22	Manipur	1321	3405	3517	3948	6508	4362	70
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1102	1260	129
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	635	1435	991	0
25	Nagaland	388	1259	1327	1122	1348	1539	0
26	Odisha	10703	25097	21270	32976	54323	38957	7581
27	Punjab	1291	3144	1386	3159	3646	2940	909
28	Rajasthan	3816	7951	7648	10102	14657	10935	2362
29	Tamil Nadu	3768	12547	9626	12066	16194	11890	2766
30	Telangana	3997	10681	7223	9206	13403	9247	2971
31	Tripura	379	1055	748	1797	3951	2589	592
32	Uttar Pradesh	30900	73951	65153	75025	97341	67315	13287
33	Uttarakhand	4309	9055	7553	10409	17342	12160	2836
34	West Bengal	4645	11267	8372	11051	14298	9943	1211
	Total	148235	354135	297899	385242	574811	403035	91947

STATEMENT-VI

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship which has been implemented with an objective to train 1.32 Crore prospective youths under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Projects across the country.

Skill India Mission was launched in the year 2015 with the aim to skill Indian Youth. Owing to the success of PMKVY 1.0 wherein more than 19 lakh students were trained, the scheme was re-launched in October 2016 with an aim to train 10 million youth by year 2020 and is called PMKVY 2016-2020. With an aim to empower country's youth and continue the journey of Skill India Mission in building India as the skill capital of the world, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) launched the third phase of its flagship scheme— Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 3.0) in January 2021. PMKVY 3.0 aimed to train eight lakh candidates. Based on design principles of PMKVY 4.0, approved by EFC, a skill development scheme i.e., PMKVY 4.0 (2023) has been implemented in the last quarter of FY 2022-23. The scheme aims to synergize vocational and educational streams and increase network of quality training providers by increasing partnership of educational institutions through Skill Hubs. Skill Hubs can be setup in Central and State Government Schools, Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs), Colleges, and Universities (including Skill Universities) with requisite infrastructure for providing Short Term Trainings under PMKVY.

PMKVY 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. Skill Hubs and Special Projects actively encourage women's enrolment by ensuring accessibility and providing supportive measures like boarding and lodging and travel allowances. Projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities for women to participate and benefit from skill development scheme. This inclusive approach ensures significant representation and benefit for women in skill training programs across India.

Placements have been tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme i.e. 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 is to empower the trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same.

The details of state-wise and year-wise number of females enrolled and the percentage of women enrolled are as given under:

PMKVY 1.0						
State	FY-15-16			FY-16-17		
	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	194	50	26%	-	-	0%
Andhra Pradesh	1,29,795	57,909	45%	6,840	2,741	40%
Arunachal Pradesh	1,017	723	71%	-	-	0%
Assam	32,045	14,159	44%	1,363	1,076	79%
Bihar	90,929	27,660	30%	1,118	266	24%
Chandigarh	4,973	2,488	50%	79	13	16%
Chhattisgarh	36,670	20,491	56%	632	391	62%
Delhi	81,146	31,993	39%	24,626	3,101	13%

Goa	499	242	48%	-	-	0%
Gujarat	43,666	14,136	32%	333	16	5%
Haryana	84,207	28,482	34%	2,239	664	30%
Himachal Pradesh	22,831	9,860	43%	60	60	100%
Jammu And Kashmir	18,046	8,737	48%	56	56	100%
Jharkhand	27,842	11,282	41%	931	29	3%
Karnataka	75,774	40,380	53%	1,277	442	35%
Kerala	15,165	7,872	52%	174	131	75%
Ladakh	75	36	48%	-	-	0%
Lakshadweep	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Madhya Pradesh	1,65,109	66,220	40%	3,789	1,549	41%
Maharashtra	97,109	45,136	46%	12,326	7,561	61%
Manipur	1,353	730	54%	250	250	100%
Meghalaya	1,701	943	55%	198	-	0%
Mizoram	1,030	333	32%	-	-	0%
Nagaland	1,271	794	62%	-	-	0%
Odisha	60,240	19,309	32%	1,117	267	24%
Puducherry	7,301	4,873	67%	-	-	0%
Punjab	76,234	37,945	50%	8,386	7,042	84%
Rajasthan	1,19,644	38,185	32%	13,943	7,569	54%
Sikkim	886	461	52%	-	-	0%
Tamil Nadu	1,63,151	1,17,269	72%	6,063	3,584	59%

Telangana	1,05,602	46,069	44%	3,329	1,930	58%
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	488	215	44%	-	-	0%
Tripura	14,654	5,830	40%	486	482	99%
Uttar Pradesh	2,65,617	1,04,179	39%	6,756	2,249	33%
Uttarakhand	13,813	6,227	45%	488	1	0%
West Bengal	1,28,345	50,498	39%	735	70	10%
Total	18,88,422	8,21,716	44%	97,594	41,540	43%

PMKVY 2.0															
State	FY-16-17			FY-17-18			FY-18-19						FY-19-20		FY-20-21
	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	369	175	47%	2,688	1,271	47%	-	-	0%
Andhra Pradesh	21,255	10,298	48%	64,882	29,720	46%	62,002	29,095	47%	1,70,636	72,076	42%	983	301	31%
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0%	1,366	1,287	94%	8,949	6,448	72%	35,972	22,085	61%	28,642	15,825	55%
Assam	13,321	10,168	76%	41,302	24,188	59%	61,358	34,872	57%	3,36,461	2,17,749	65%	2,16,712	1,11,630	52%
Bihar	35,908	9,308	26%	1,09,289	38,769	35%	84,586	27,796	33%	2,40,779	88,453	37%	54,014	17,760	33%
Chandigarh	140	43	31%	4,890	2,787	57%	5,161	2,288	44%	11,722	4,893	42%	-	-	0%
Chhattisgarh	3,664	1,422	39%	35,801	18,304	51%	37,878	17,082	45%	62,260	25,960	42%	80	16	20%
Delhi	24,049	13,517	56%	1,05,516	59,568	56%	64,344	22,881	36%	2,01,768	81,818	41%	2,397	1,357	57%
Goa	240	162	68%	936	463	49%	1,719	316	18%	6,526	1,468	22%	194	19	10%
Gujarat	11,493	4,559	40%	45,068	21,362	47%	89,693	39,157	44%	2,03,583	77,326	38%	1,253	481	38%
Haryana	40,663	18,073	44%	1,97,393	90,556	46%	1,11,949	34,018	30%	2,13,289	52,301	25%	1,022	305	30%
Himachal Pradesh	1,835	1,022	56%	28,147	15,048	53%	31,021	17,779	57%	59,519	29,223	49%	252	131	52%

Jammu And Kashmir	9,738	5,382	55%	52,224	28,556	55%	43,449	21,159	49%	1,71,809	80,359	47%	176	59	34%
Jharkhand	6,556	2,572	39%	37,494	11,994	32%	40,127	12,773	32%	1,52,044	71,026	47%	3,687	2,599	70%
Karnataka	17,980	9,236	51%	83,716	37,576	45%	1,10,922	36,592	33%	2,17,053	82,325	38%	2,740	1,612	59%
Kerala	16,177	4,847	30%	75,122	40,566	54%	37,590	14,407	38%	1,06,840	36,720	34%	330	54	16%
Ladakh	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	1,383	914	66%	1,128	596	53%	118	80	68%
Lakshadweep	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	150	44	29%	-	-	0%
Madhya Pradesh	32,728	16,086	49%	2,40,958	1,11,595	46%	1,16,641	42,914	37%	3,00,336	1,24,291	41%	21,700	10,419	48%
Maharashtra	20,577	9,550	46%	1,17,200	43,231	37%	1,80,372	35,156	19%	7,60,649	2,52,834	33%	5,722	3,444	60%
Manipur	9,386	8,387	89%	5,228	3,891	74%	8,040	5,495	68%	43,557	30,674	70%	19,154	15,499	81%
Meghalaya	644	479	74%	4,506	1,821	40%	9,793	4,794	49%	18,147	10,282	57%	9,152	5,110	56%
Mizoram	-	-	0%	70	51	73%	7,742	4,417	57%	12,982	8,610	66%	5,992	3,371	56%
Nagaland	919	648	71%	1,408	1,061	75%	3,195	1,918	60%	24,113	14,476	60%	5,961	3,904	65%
Odisha	11,406	4,787	42%	76,820	28,786	37%	97,539	38,472	39%	3,01,065	1,03,304	34%	4,390	1,717	39%
Puducherry	1,549	1,024	66%	4,963	2,789	56%	5,875	3,196	54%	8,329	4,026	48%	-	-	0%
Punjab	20,826	11,071	53%	1,20,876	70,260	58%	53,968	23,869	44%	1,44,497	57,234	40%	269	100	37%
Rajasthan	64,703	22,742	35%	2,04,711	84,382	41%	1,35,307	60,545	45%	5,18,614	2,29,191	44%	22,239	11,352	51%

Sikkim	234	115	49%	528	305	58%	3,812	2,216	58%	5,493	2,873	52%	1,489	811	54%
Tamil Nadu	69,478	49,267	71%	1,43,606	1,00,861	70%	1,15,534	67,987	59%	2,48,630	1,10,421	44%	264	130	49%
Telangana	20,900	10,272	49%	94,345	47,033	50%	54,613	18,207	33%	1,38,763	45,738	33%	690	136	20%
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	-	-	0%	1,461	425	29%	3,938	1,940	49%	4,224	1,916	45%	-	-	0%
Tripura	2,283	1,577	69%	13,467	6,083	45%	9,768	4,630	47%	72,158	33,312	46%	23,514	8,560	36%
Uttar Pradesh	1,03,241	51,639	50%	3,74,366	1,59,279	43%	3,26,419	1,22,574	38%	8,21,742	3,34,681	41%	35,814	16,514	46%
Uttarakhand	5,386	2,928	54%	38,964	21,989	56%	45,786	20,312	44%	89,510	42,615	48%	220	137	62%
West Bengal	29,499	12,499	42%	1,00,535	42,836	43%	83,495	37,095	44%	2,29,515	96,720	42%	730	257	35%
Total	5,96,778	2,93,680	49%	24,27,158	11,47,422	47%	20,54,337	8,13,489	40%	59,36,551	24,48,891	41%	4,69,900	2,33,690	50%

PMKVY 3.0									
State	FY-20-21			FY-21-22			FY-22-23		
	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	147	59	40%	777	208	27%	-	-	0%
Andhra Pradesh	6,117	2,866	47%	15,241	5,737	38%	-	-	0%
Arunachal Pradesh	2,959	1,713	58%	7,930	5,005	63%	-	-	0%
Assam	10,613	6,680	63%	24,811	15,722	63%	52	48	92%
Bihar	10,867	4,532	42%	31,649	13,822	44%	-	-	0%
Chandigarh	782	501	64%	1,057	670	63%	-	-	0%
Chhattisgarh	4,143	2,339	56%	8,432	5,142	61%	-	-	0%
Delhi	4,574	2,812	61%	15,522	6,397	41%	-	-	0%

Goa	257	51	20%	540	235	44%	-	-	0%
Gujarat	10,296	5,751	56%	26,752	10,503	39%	-	-	0%
Haryana	4,509	1,983	44%	24,140	8,615	36%	-	-	0%
Himachal Pradesh	2,801	1,731	62%	10,995	6,763	62%	84	65	77%
Jammu And Kashmir	4,104	2,186	53%	29,272	19,039	65%	-	-	0%
Jharkhand	2,446	1,009	41%	13,241	7,416	56%	-	-	0%
Karnataka	8,756	4,225	48%	28,348	10,753	38%	32	10	31%
Kerala	4,863	2,204	45%	16,533	8,307	50%	-	-	0%
Ladakh	-	-	0%	991	710	72%	-	-	0%
Lakshadweep	120	24	20%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Madhya Pradesh	11,699	4,878	42%	48,287	25,037	52%	30	30	100%

Maharashtra	9,500	3,608	38%	49,479	20,075	41%	275	123	45%
Manipur	4,260	3,102	73%	5,489	3,438	63%	-	-	0%
Meghalaya	822	539	66%	4,197	2,931	70%	-	-	0%
Mizoram	1,178	858	73%	5,146	3,291	64%	41	41	100%
Nagaland	654	437	67%	5,591	2,905	52%	-	-	0%
Odisha	7,707	4,265	55%	21,006	10,247	49%	30	2	7%
Puducherry	1,354	895	66%	1,750	1,302	74%	-	-	0%
Punjab	11,205	4,153	37%	18,645	8,631	46%	-	-	0%
Rajasthan	16,596	7,552	46%	27,373	10,042	37%	17	5	29%
Sikkim	906	459	51%	1,447	833	58%	-	-	0%
Tamil Nadu	6,560	4,417	67%	34,879	25,300	73%	240	162	68%

Telangana	7,146	3,955	55%	16,994	8,373	49%	55	8	15%
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	250	206	82%	33	31	94%	-	-	0%
Tripura	569	363	64%	6,002	3,137	52%	37	2	5%
Uttar Pradesh	25,022	14,425	58%	60,740	26,393	43%	-	-	0%
Uttarakhand	3,079	2,012	65%	11,739	6,618	56%	-	-	0%
West Bengal	8,878	5,193	58%	23,156	11,754	51%	160	52	33%
Total	1,95,739	1,01,983	52%	5,98,184	2,95,382	49%	1,053	548	52%

PMKVY 4.0									
State	FY-22-23			FY-23-24			FY-24-25		
	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female	Total Enrolled	Female Enrolled	% Female
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	370	164	44%	1,568	638	41%	15	15	100%

Andhra Pradesh	7,502	2,883	38%	63,507	30,049	47%	11,780	4,798	41%
Arunachal Pradesh	2,340	1,619	69%	14,887	9,275	62%	2,044	1,395	68%
Assam	8,504	4,983	59%	1,18,694	84,891	72%	14,001	10,895	78%
Bihar	13,343	7,051	53%	83,919	40,161	48%	39,640	19,507	49%
Chandigarh	270	233	86%	1,087	956	88%	86	86	100%
Chhattisgarh	5,280	3,659	69%	18,284	11,001	60%	6,655	3,014	45%
Delhi	4,363	2,368	54%	18,911	10,759	57%	2,402	1,095	46%
Goa	-	-	0%	443	386	87%	-	-	0%
Gujarat	8,226	5,387	65%	60,420	33,614	56%	2,751	1,424	52%
Haryana	13,268	7,521	57%	75,761	33,803	45%	28,457	13,573	48%
Himachal Pradesh	2,898	1,678	58%	20,178	10,384	51%	7,530	3,796	50%
Jammu And Kashmir	11,565	6,734	58%	1,04,239	66,867	64%	5,085	3,046	60%
Jharkhand	5,013	3,395	68%	32,283	19,779	61%	3,580	1,144	32%

Karnataka	5,010	2,288	46%	57,487	30,366	53%	28,452	13,221	46%
Kerala	4,111	1,727	42%	19,217	10,439	54%	2,469	819	33%
Ladakh	330	265	80%	946	679	72%	30	26	87%
Lakshadweep	-	-	0%	120	46	38%	-	-	0%
Madhya Pradesh	17,766	9,798	55%	2,63,816	1,55,029	59%	57,340	28,754	50%
Maharashtra	17,383	7,945	46%	92,957	45,980	49%	22,949	9,533	42%
Manipur	3,251	1,921	59%	15,146	10,387	69%	9,608	7,776	81%
Meghalaya	265	204	77%	9,902	6,492	66%	1,850	976	53%
Mizoram	1,552	796	51%	6,398	3,933	61%	3,535	2,153	61%
Nagaland	649	289	45%	9,346	5,101	55%	2,341	855	37%
Odisha	10,664	5,761	54%	44,389	23,374	53%	5,178	2,122	41%
Puducherry	758	672	89%	3,320	2,578	78%	321	170	53%
Punjab	5,815	3,312	57%	1,05,839	62,925	59%	20,458	11,688	57%

Rajasthan	5,313	2,023	38%	2,48,798	1,11,269	45%	88,709	32,436	37%
Sikkim	2,299	1,277	56%	4,333	2,646	61%	386	230	60%
Tamil Nadu	15,644	11,760	75%	93,584	68,860	74%	29,119	15,319	53%
Telangana	5,356	3,023	56%	33,596	17,489	52%	4,821	2,034	42%
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	388	296	76%	1,550	1,028	66%	-	-	0%
Tripura	1,854	953	51%	18,101	12,891	71%	2,892	2,186	76%
Uttar Pradesh	33,672	16,468	49%	3,92,900	2,12,522	54%	1,56,322	84,348	54%
Uttarakhand	4,012	2,639	66%	45,109	28,584	63%	5,255	2,374	45%
West Bengal	8,608	3,700	43%	51,765	28,007	54%	4,500	2,667	59%
Total	2,27,642	1,24,792	55%	21,32,800	11,93,188	56%	5,70,561	2,83,475	50%

State-wise number of women trained is as under:

State	Trained	
	Women	Total
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	2,202	5,431
Andhra Pradesh	2,27,584	5,15,400
Arunachal Pradesh	59,585	97,057
Assam	5,02,956	8,24,314
Bihar	2,64,541	7,23,547
Chandigarh	13,560	27,818
Chhattisgarh	98,538	1,99,419
Delhi	2,23,306	5,20,285
Goa	3,022	10,386
Gujarat	1,96,146	4,67,349
Haryana	2,62,216	7,29,617
Himachal Pradesh	86,162	1,66,785
Jammu And Kashmir	2,21,173	4,12,380
Jharkhand	1,36,552	3,07,766
Karnataka	2,35,791	5,65,277
Kerala	1,15,816	2,71,242
Ladakh	2,674	4,047
Lakshadweep	114	390

Madhya Pradesh	5,25,537	11,37,814
Maharashtra	4,51,747	13,05,040
Manipur	76,885	1,05,596
Meghalaya	31,769	56,924
Mizoram	24,950	40,359
Nagaland	30,333	51,320
Odisha	2,20,372	5,96,273
Puducherry	20,285	33,608
Punjab	2,73,318	5,35,986
Rajasthan	5,66,573	13,33,015
Sikkim	10,678	19,041
Tamil Nadu	5,27,222	8,52,858
Telangana	1,87,911	4,52,880
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	5,699	11,527
Tripura	73,845	1,55,206
Uttar Pradesh	10,15,157	23,36,352
Uttarakhand	1,26,238	2,45,439
West Bengal	2,76,267	6,37,623
Total	70,96,724	1,57,55,371

State-wise and year-wise number of women reported placed and percentage of women reported placed are as under:

PMKVY 1.0						
State	FY-15-16			FY-16-17		
	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Female	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Female
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Andhra Pradesh	16,774	7,081	42%	1,855	669	36%
Arunachal Pradesh	29	21	72%	59	46	78%
Assam	3,299	1,553	47%	395	277	70%
Bihar	10,360	3,161	31%	1,687	738	44%
Chandigarh	244	152	62%	152	118	78%
Chhattisgarh	1,005	343	34%	346	100	29%
Delhi	4,047	1,522	38%	1,197	696	58%
Goa	213	140	66%	-	-	0%
Gujarat	2,643	840	32%	509	263	52%
Haryana	7,063	1,983	28%	1,215	476	39%
Himachal Pradesh	1,841	961	52%	317	128	40%
Jammu And Kashmir	274	139	51%	-	-	0%
Jharkhand	1,566	817	52%	289	218	75%

Karnataka	11,992	7,526	63%	1,885	1,037	55%
Kerala	1,300	640	49%	187	17	9%
Ladakh	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Lakshadweep	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Madhya Pradesh	18,600	7,104	38%	4,109	1,696	41%
Maharashtra	9,775	4,045	41%	1,069	675	63%
Manipur	423	144	34%	76	28	37%
Meghalaya	92	44	48%	18	2	11%
Mizoram	77	14	18%	16	4	25%
Nagaland	42	33	79%	35	30	86%
Odisha	9,340	3,291	35%	1,090	540	50%
Puducherry	823	662	80%	81	80	99%
Punjab	7,998	4,317	54%	2,632	1,704	65%
Rajasthan	11,858	3,317	28%	1,366	448	33%
Sikkim	13	9	69%	-	-	0%
Tamil Nadu	37,539	27,415	73%	7,213	6,036	84%
Telangana	18,080	6,538	36%	2,843	1,314	46%
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	178	112	63%	29	11	38%
Tripura	4,975	1,818	37%	260	13	5%
Uttar Pradesh	21,160	7,333	35%	3,243	1,150	35%

Uttarakhand	1,132	418	37%	48	42	88%
West Bengal	13,264	6,079	46%	1,056	413	39%
Total	2,18,019	99,572	46%	35,277	18,969	54%

PMKVY 2.0												
State	FY-16-17			FY-17-18			FY-18-19			FY-19-20		
	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Female	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Female	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Female	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Female
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	124	113	91%
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	0%	21,410	10,945	51%	31,127	15,781	51%	25,486	12,395	49%
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	276	191	69%	2,943	1,894	64%
Assam	59	37	63%	7,430	4,780	64%	9,866	5,731	58%	19,374	12,202	63%
Bihar	10	6	60%	15,817	6,009	38%	34,456	12,572	36%	35,336	14,020	40%
Chandigarh	-	-	0%	498	266	53%	1,480	910	61%	1,661	1,029	62%

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Chhattisgarh	-	-	0%	3,395	1,576	46%	11,167	5,984	54%	9,724	5,498	57%
Delhi	-	-	0%	18,342	11,705	64%	31,418	19,433	62%	11,881	6,878	58%
Goa	-	-	0%	411	213	52%	219	119	54%	198	25	13%
Gujarat	-	-	0%	7,627	4,334	57%	11,981	6,607	55%	32,230	18,682	58%
Haryana	-	-	0%	39,529	21,709	55%	68,165	33,888	50%	30,884	13,995	45%
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0%	2,443	1,674	69%	8,308	5,359	65%	10,101	6,943	69%
Jammu And Kashmir	-	-	0%	12,575	8,209	65%	17,201	10,973	64%	12,203	6,815	56%
Jharkhand	-	-	0%	4,509	2,518	56%	8,982	5,086	57%	9,186	4,904	53%
Karnataka	104	15	14%	5,817	2,808	48%	22,299	12,343	55%	20,845	10,774	52%
Kerala	-	-	0%	4,960	3,140	63%	6,501	3,124	48%	8,263	4,195	51%
Ladakh	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	877	540	62%
Lakshadweep	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	0%	39,104	21,830	56%	70,507	36,125	51%	56,623	25,164	44%
Maharashtra	-	-	0%	10,803	6,408	59%	18,824	9,049	48%	23,973	9,585	40%
Manipur	-	-	0%	370	160	43%	833	544	65%	6,127	4,208	69%

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Meghalaya	-	-	0%	859	664	77%	1,061	675	64%	3,166	2,235	71%
Mizoram	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	296	204	69%	6,112	3,953	65%
Nagaland	29	21	72%	808	602	75%	413	310	75%	879	474	54%
Odisha	-	-	0%	10,648	4,774	45%	22,592	10,105	45%	19,188	10,261	53%
Puducherry	-	-	0%	1,150	709	62%	821	677	82%	4,684	3,279	70%
Punjab	-	-	0%	22,616	15,438	68%	38,391	25,299	66%	29,599	14,309	48%
Rajasthan	-	-	0%	48,464	22,097	46%	55,924	24,600	44%	34,135	13,238	39%
Sikkim	-	-	0%	79	39	49%	-	-	0%	1,313	710	54%
Tamil Nadu	-	-	0%	40,049	31,619	79%	42,080	33,038	79%	34,263	25,906	76%
Telangana	-	-	0%	30,833	16,998	55%	29,079	16,149	56%	20,059	11,985	60%
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	710	307	43%	1,638	1,131	69%
Tripura	-	-	0%	1,714	1,089	64%	2,437	1,606	66%	4,035	2,175	54%
Uttar Pradesh	34	11	32%	70,769	30,999	44%	1,07,553	45,272	42%	84,198	37,945	45%
Uttarakhand	-	-	0%	5,357	3,213	60%	15,417	9,625	62%	17,304	10,084	58%

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West Bengal	43	24	56%	24,690	11,882	48%	33,836	15,489	46%	29,777	15,501	52%
Total	279	114	41%	4,53,076	2,48,407	55%	7,04,220	3,67,175	52%	6,08,389	3,13,045	51%

PMKVY 2.0									
State	FY-20-21			FY-21-22			FY-22-23		
	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Fem ale	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Fem ale	Total Reported Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Fem ale
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Andhra Pradesh	7,555	3,608	48%	5,899	3,857	65%	112	76	68%
Arunachal Pradesh	2,774	1,751	63%	5,456	3,232	59%	1,839	1,117	61%
Assam	9,926	5,064	51%	10,896	5,516	51%	3,257	1,814	56%
Bihar	11,493	4,034	35%	14,309	5,399	38%	1,572	715	45%
Chandigarh	1,851	1,098	59%	309	135	44%	14	14	100 %
Chhattisgarh	1,222	539	44%	190	46	24%	114	84	74%
Delhi	7,489	4,403	59%	3,296	1,908	58%	29	29	100 %

Goa	17	3	18%	46	44	96%	-	-	0%
Gujarat	10,911	5,768	53%	1,769	836	47%	855	682	80%
Haryana	7,957	3,140	39%	2,880	1,118	39%	9	5	56%
Himachal Pradesh	2,021	1,147	57%	1,116	556	50%	87	11	13%
Jammu And Kashmir	7,556	4,261	56%	1,554	879	57%	220	46	21%
Jharkhand	1,606	923	57%	2,019	1,379	68%	446	387	87%
Karnataka	5,030	2,576	51%	4,865	2,424	50%	-	-	0%
Kerala	1,213	567	47%	2,601	1,361	52%	561	268	48%
Ladakh	67	44	66%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Lakshadweep	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Madhya Pradesh	16,010	7,599	47%	10,961	5,059	46%	1,653	826	50%

Maharashtra	8,830	3,980	45%	6,218	4,094	66%	413	236	57%
Manipur	4,661	3,070	66%	3,064	2,002	65%	328	165	50%
Meghalaya	1,604	1,075	67%	4,847	2,844	59%	1,709	1,076	63%
Mizoram	1,438	986	69%	1,445	875	61%	-	-	0%
Nagaland	2,836	1,692	60%	701	479	68%	302	110	36%
Odisha	3,704	1,582	43%	3,450	1,659	48%	154	82	53%
Puducherry	2,128	1,223	57%	509	482	95%	-	-	0%
Punjab	17,251	9,519	55%	7,812	3,681	47%	372	263	71%
Rajasthan	17,189	7,690	45%	13,605	6,501	48%	558	209	37%
Sikkim	1,479	653	44%	631	415	66%	-	-	0%
Tamil Nadu	6,016	4,517	75%	1,253	914	73%	219	207	95%

Telangana	6,724	3,460	51%	3,422	1,760	51%	198	118	60%
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	230	185	80%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Tripura	1,420	766	54%	2,363	973	41%	1,015	464	46%
Uttar Pradesh	29,879	13,417	45%	15,764	8,330	53%	2,818	1,346	48%
Uttarakhand	9,026	5,412	60%	3,535	1,797	51%	16	1	6%
West Bengal	6,946	3,322	48%	3,715	1,954	53%	182	114	63%

PMKVY 3.0												
State	FY-20-21			FY-21-22			FY-22-23			FY-23-24		
	Total Reported Placed	Femal e Report ed Placed	% Female	Total Reporte d Placed	Female Reported Placed	% Fem ale	Total Reported Placed	Female Reporte d Placed	Femal e	Total Repor ted Place d	Female Report ed Placed	% Female
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	0%	1,201	551	46%	221	77	35%	-	-	0%
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0%	61	35	57%	489	323	66%	88	63	72%
Assam	-	-	0%	858	254	30%	1,870	1,000	53%	27	23	85%

Bihar	-	-	0%	1,532	614	40%	1,283	608	47%	-	-	0%
Chandigarh	-	-	0%	93	70	75%	59	59	100%	-	-	0%
Chhattisgarh	-	-	0%	378	137	36%	592	395	67%	9	8	89%
Delhi	21	21	100%	446	324	73%	183	124	68%	-	-	0%
Goa	-	-	0%	1	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Gujarat	-	-	0%	304	137	45%	447	337	75%	13	6	46%
Haryana	-	-	0%	1,128	621	55%	151	57	38%	-	-	0%
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0%	464	327	70%	487	400	82%	-	-	0%
Jammu And Kashmir	-	-	0%	572	367	64%	1,460	937	64%	41	39	95%
Jharkhand	-	-	0%	257	150	58%	601	473	79%	-	-	0%
Karnataka	-	-	0%	1,254	675	54%	134	108	81%	-	-	0%

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Kerala	-	-	0%	493	221	45%	268	115	43%	38	38	100%
Ladakh	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	119	89	75%	-	-	0%
Lakshadweep	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	0%	1,688	791	47%	2,564	1,632	64%	26	2	8%
Maharashtra	-	-	0%	871	440	51%	107	38	36%	67	36	54%
Manipur	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	212	211	100%	-	-	0%
Meghalaya	-	-	0%	24	23	96%	228	134	59%	-	-	0%
Mizoram	-	-	0%	182	155	85%	116	109	94%	-	-	0%
Nagaland	-	-	0%	62	52	84%	74	11	15%	-	-	0%
Odisha	-	-	0%	761	456	60%	139	95	68%	-	-	0%
Puducherry	-	-	0%	239	198	83%	69	30	43%	-	-	0%
Punjab	-	-	0%	1,725	912	53%	517	278	54%	-	-	0%

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Rajasthan	-	-	0%	723	371	51%	2,196	1,051	48%	-	-	0%
Sikkim	-	-	0%	262	132	50%	165	122	74%	-	-	0%
Tamil Nadu	-	-	0%	2,612	1,890	72%	1,092	818	75%	-	-	0%
Telangana	-	-	0%	1,519	663	44%	210	137	65%	-	-	0%
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	-	-	0%	32	21	66%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Tripura	-	-	0%	105	80	76%	358	141	39%	-	-	0%
Uttar Pradesh	22	9	41%	1,783	898	50%	1,659	1,076	65%	-	-	0%
Uttarakhand	-	-	0%	414	279	67%	348	187	54%	-	-	0%
West Bengal	-	-	0%	1,618	1,082	67%	584	252	43%	-	-	0%
Total	43	30	70%	23,662	12,926	55%	19,002	11,424	60%	309	215	70%

STATEMENT-VII

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) - MoRD is implementing Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) program with the objective of skilling entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs. The number of women candidates trained and settled under RSETI during 2014-15 to 2024-25 under RSETI:

S. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	151	16	135	144	166	126	247	212
2	Andhra Pradesh	8787	6216	7249	5720	7178	5778	7566	6705
3	Arunachal Pradesh	70	8	113	4	211	154	139	68
4	Assam	6961	2552	8215	3783	8598	6880	7666	6111
5	Bihar	10977	7891	14409	9198	16697	13125	16595	14543
6	Chattisgarh	4997	3375	5996	3270	7440	4622	7644	5416
7	D and N Haveli	385	256	626	193	639	516	453	317
8	Goa	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	18222	10453	24040	13513	20848	23582	18675	19077

10	Haryana	7468	3665	7071	5162	6899	6515	7530	5587
11	Himachal Pradesh	3227	3015	3750	2584	4013	4478	4398	3436
12	Jammu and Kashmir	5931	3820	6742	4080	5085	4082	4672	3842
13	Jharkhand	10159	6676	13921	8425	12700	9499	12967	10449
14	Karnataka	15246	12796	16682	8940	16193	13311	14488	14439
15	Kerala	8294	6602	9567	6221	11823	8912	8649	9136
16	Lakshadweep	41	1	57	34	1	0	10	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	15127	11079	18604	12602	19949	15253	21513	13886
18	Maharashtra	11672	6989	15066	10968	16186	15965	15393	14745
19	Manipur	197	1	174	34	239	201	314	213
20	Meghalaya	778	414	728	110	1308	771	1213	597
21	Mizoram	187	21	334	92	296	357	319	396
22	Nagaland	148	18	189	41	191	107	179	184
23	Odisha	13388	10778	15480	11062	18117	13622	16240	14392
24	Pondicherry	445	351	518	263	556	449	558	688
25	Punjab	7899	4305	8175	5391	8380	7018	7908	7581
26	Rajasthan	17400	12473	17190	11547	20297	18563	20532	14210
27	Sikkim	132	151	209	145	193	137	268	130

28	Tamil Nadu	14849	9629	15890	10450	15466	12155	14382	13289
29	Telangana	4453	2933	3716	3085	3322	2593	3498	2688
30	Tripura	2102	1145	1536	759	1782	735	1526	749
31	UT Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	24698	16249	25347	17023	25527	21882	28346	23581
33	Uttarakhand	4732	2776	4857	3772	4656	4474	4007	3001
34	West Bengal	7563	5094	8629	6146	9362	6456	8889	7017
	Total	226686	151765	255215	164761	264318	222318	256784	216685

S. No.	Name of the State	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	312	142	352	213	290	130	407	367
2	Andhra Pradesh	6284	5393	6485	4515	3637	2794	5961	5089
3	Arunachal Pradesh	234	30	105	133	8	23	128	0
4	Assam	8299	5784	8387	5325	5688	3608	7849	6666
5	Bihar	16706	12637	14648	11450	8760	6089	12828	9206
6	Chhattisgarh	8945	6608	9348	6344	6635	4310	7612	6385

7	D and N Haveli	584	398	557	383	493	403	520	418
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	18999	15004	17688	12861	10593	7148	14701	12124
10	Haryana	8662	4453	9374	6417	8518	4753	9022	6572
11	Himachal Pradesh	4188	3009	4073	2661	2889	1751	4346	2959
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4639	3284	4618	3662	3033	2124	3403	2519
13	Jharkhand	14246	9457	12762	10769	9449	6333	12049	9444
14	Karnataka	15171	11456	14775	12445	10295	7653	12696	11246
15	Kerala	8008	7541	7941	7402	4099	3750	5092	4842
16	Lakshadweep	0	0	36	0	158	96	93	33
17	Madhya Pradesh	23736	14609	21362	14353	15848	11639	17931	15122
18	Maharashtra	16386	12543	17601	14249	13998	10295	14620	12275
19	Manipur	324	214	306	247	147	214	281	217
20	Meghalaya	908	866	1087	628	799	506	1439	755
21	Mizoram	333	268	556	548	292	231	412	388
22	Nagaland	274	330	209	126	164	58	202	180
23	Odisha	17589	14194	17269	12953	14249	10487	14788	13088
24	Pondicherry	520	398	541	388	422	328	446	340
25	Punjab	7627	4704	6775	3907	6063	4202	7599	5732
26	Rajasthan	21052	15947	21310	14620	17338	10063	20634	17132

27	Sikkim	264	114	223	350	147	51	165	115
28	Tamil Nadu	14843	11510	19715	12157	12358	9409	14119	12227
29	Telangana	3331	2614	3765	3049	2186	1692	3807	3548
30	Tripura	1425	1309	1493	936	1399	395	1981	1376
31	UT Ladakh	0	0	235	101	261	123	466	271
32	Uttar Pradesh	34636	23705	35508	27717	36429	20291	47894	41746
33	Uttarakhand	5520	3894	5134	4125	4935	3635	5361	3675
34	West Bengal	9755	6278	9897	6976	5214	3954	8255	6343
	Total	273800	198693	274135	202010	206794	138538	257107	212400

S. No.	Name of the State	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (till 31.10.24)	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	373	397	489	441	362	298
2	Andhra Pradesh	8565	7187	8936	7027	7050	5058
3	Arunachal Pradesh	239	243	300	141	428	113
4	Assam	12137	9524	14811	9882	12169	5237
5	Bihar	16365	14496	17466	15125	15649	9343
6	Chattisgarh	9749	9061	9957	8154	8557	4269
7	D and N Haveli	628	492	643	461	392	265
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	19290	15390	21845	14827	16837	10279
10	Haryana	11823	7721	12701	9425	10924	4227
11	Himachal Pradesh	5596	3747	6460	4956	5319	2697
12	Jammu and Kashmir	5826	4716	6418	4680	9688	4028
13	Jharkhand	16027	12107	16947	12648	12081	6220
14	Karnataka	17397	13881	17345	14416	13090	7359

15	Kerala	7951	6938	8703	6801	7038	4316
16	Lakshadweep	444	282	381	312	323	152
17	Madhya Pradesh	25123	20086	28372	22608	22951	13345
18	Maharashtra	20915	17112	22192	18017	18386	12219
19	Manipur	590	562	908	745	1260	387
20	Meghalaya	1534	1295	2024	1345	1996	916
21	Mizoram	555	495	628	600	827	438
22	Nagaland	184	208	349	147	151	66
23	Odisha	18611	16317	20046	18288	13860	7617
24	Pondicherry	667	633	746	607	552	236
25	Punjab	8401	6839	9470	7676	7770	3876
26	Rajasthan	26712	23016	29256	24135	19965	13966
27	Sikkim	332	269	262	243	628	275
28	Tamil Nadu	22636	18014	25365	21076	20002	11544
29	Telangana	4929	4327	5315	4520	4986	2813
30	Tripura	2377	1927	3021	2377	2429	935
31	UT Ladakh	508	313	460	334	574	248
32	Uttar Pradesh	48633	41883	49257	43662	39359	26015
33	Uttarakhand	6047	4793	6920	5243	6639	2595
34	West Bengal	10734	8706	12325	9473	9592	5042
	Total	331898	272977	360318	290392	291834	166394

IMPROVING OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR WORKERS**2159. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:**

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

- (a) the details of new programmes being introduced by the Government to improve wages and working conditions for agricultural and construction workers across all States and Union Territories specially Haryana State;
- (b) the details of measures proposed by the Government to address the high unemployment rate across all States and Union Territories, particularly among women and youth and the specific steps being taken for Bhiwani-Mahendergarh in Haryana State;
- (c) whether the Government plans to implement worker protection laws specifically for the informal sector across all States and Union Territories, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up employment exchanges and skill development centers across all States and Union Territories to connect local workers with suitable job opportunities, if so, the details of timeline for implementation?

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): Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Central Government and the State Governments, are appropriate Governments, to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the Scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. Accordingly, the minimum rates of

wages in the scheduled employments (including agriculture, and construction) in the Central sphere were revised by the Central Government in 2017. Further, in order to take care of the rising prices, the Central Government revises the Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A) on basic rates of minimum wages every six months, effective from 1st April and 1st October of every year on the basis of Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers.

The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act (UWSS), 2008 provides for, inter-alia, formulating welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection etc. by the Central Government.

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 data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years decreased from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24, and for women (15 years and above) decreased from 5.6% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of Government and Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes for all including for youth and women. The details of this programme may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/schemes_programmes.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is implementing the National Career Service (NSC) project to provide a variety of employment related services like job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in]. NSC is envisaged as a one-stop solution for career related services including jobs from private and government sector, information on online and offline job fairs, skill/ training programmes etc.

INITIATIVES UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

2160. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Khelo India Scheme, including its objectives and key components aimed at promoting sports and physical fitness among the youth;
- (b) whether specific initiatives under the Khelo India Scheme are being implemented to identify and nurture young talent in sports, particularly in rural and underprivileged areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the Government assess the effectiveness of the Khelo India Scheme in increasing participation in sports and improving athletic performance at both national and international levels;
- (d) the number of beneficiaries and sports programmes supported under the Khelo India Scheme since its inception within Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance infrastructure and facilities for sports training and competitions in schools and communities as part of the Khelo India initiative?

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

(a) 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. The scheme was revamped and approved for three years, from 2017-18 to 2019-20 at a financial outlay of Rs. 1756 crore. The scheme received an interim extension for one year up to 2020-21 with a budget of Rs. 328.77 crore and has been revised again and extended for an additional five years, from 2021-22 to 2025-26 at financial outlay of Rs. 3790.50 crore. The key components of the scheme include the following:

- i. Creation and Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- ii. Sports Competitions and Talent Development
- iii. Khelo India Centres and Sports Academies
- iv. Fit India Movement
- v. Promotion of Inclusiveness through Sports.

The components mentioned above includes the playfield development, community coaching programs, scholarships for talented athletes, promotion of rural and indigenous sports, support for women in sports, and leveraging sports for peace

and development. The scheme seeks to integrate sports into the daily lives of citizens and establish India as a global sporting powerhouse.

(b) Under the component, “Sports Competition and Talent Development” of the Khelo India Scheme, talented sportspersons nationwide including in rural areas 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.

(c) The Khelo India Scheme identifies and nurtures talent through its Khelo India Talent Development program by supporting athletes across 21 sports including para-athletics, based on specific guidelines and benchmarks. As on date, 2781 Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) have been identified under the Scheme, who are provided support through coaching, equipment, medical care, and a monthly Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA). The KIAs training at various National Centres of Excellence (NCoEs) under the Sports Authority of India and other accredited academies are continuously strengthening the Nation’s sports talent pool. At the

2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou, China, 124 out of 644 Indian athletes were KIAs, and they contributed significantly by winning 42 out of India's 106 medals, including 9 Gold medals. For the Paris 2024 Olympics, 28 KIAs were part of the Indian contingent of 117 athletes, highlighting the program's ongoing success and the critical role of KIAs in enhancing India's performance in national and international sports events.

(d) The total number of athletes under various components of Khelo India, in the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:

S. N.	Khelo India Components	No. of Athletes
1	KIC	1558
2	KISCE	61
3	KIAA	36
Total		1655

The details can be found in the URL: <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/khelo-india-center-dashboard>

(e) Under the "Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure" component of the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry renders financial support for creation of basic sports infrastructure such as sports complex, synthetic athletic tracks, synthetic hockey fields, synthetic turf football grounds, multipurpose halls, swimming pools, etc. along with sports equipment across the country. The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme are available in public domain

on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. Further, State-wise details of Khelo India Athletes, Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies under the Khelo India Scheme, are also available in the public domain at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

AGRI-TOURISM PROMOTION

2161. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) the details of major tourism projects at Sangli Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) whether the Government has any schemes to promote agri-tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard;
- (c) whether Sangli is being considered as an agri-tourism cluster, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the complete details of the new projects of the Government for Maharashtra State; and
- (e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to develop a sustainable tourism model across the country so that tourist places remain clean and tourist friendly?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

- (a) to (e): While development of tourism destinations is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government/UT Administration, 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.

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.

Government of India has also sanctioned tourism projects in the State of Maharashtra under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25' (SASCI).

The details of projects sanctioned under the above-mentioned schemes in the State of Maharashtra are given at enclosed **Statement-I**.

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 sanctioned subject to fulfilment of the stipulated provisions and availability of funds.

Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner. As part of its on-going activities, it releases global print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets overseas, to promote various tourism destinations

and products of the country including Rural Tourism which encompasses agri-tourism.

Ministry of Tourism has formulated National Strategy and Roadmap for Development of Rural Tourism in India- An initiative towards Atmanirbhar Bharat and National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism.

Details of projects sanctioned for tourism infrastructure development under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme are given at enclosed **Statement-II**.

The Ministry of Tourism has conducted two editions of the Best Tourism Villages competition to honour villages that best exemplifies a tourism destination that preserves and promotes community-based values, goods, and lifestyles, and has a clear commitment to sustainability with the overarching goal of making tourism one of the drivers of positive change.

Ministry of Tourism, launched the 'Travel for LiFE', a sectoral program under Mission Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE). The objective of Travel for LiFE is to promote mainstreaming of sustainability in the tourism sector, create awareness and nudge tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable practices synchronous with nature.

STATEMENT-I**Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
2.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47

Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Date of Sanction
1	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22	21-09-2024

Details of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	42.18

Details of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development

S. No	Year	Name of Project	Agency	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for Development of KanojiAngre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	Mumbai Port trust	1500.00
2.	2016-17	Joint Development of Nanded Railway Station	M/o Railways	518.00
3.	2017-18	Up-gradation/modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	Mumbai Port Trust	1250.00
4.	2017-18	Joint Development of Aurangabad Railway Station	M/o Railways	571.00
5.	2021-22	Upgradation/Modernization to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Mumbai Port Trust	3750.00

Details of Projects sanctioned under SASCI Scheme

S. No.	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Ex-INS Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and Submarine Tourism, Sindhudurg	46.91
2.	Development of "RAM-KAL PATH" at Nashik	99.14

STATEMENT-II

Details of project sanctioned under the Rural Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the country

S. No.	Name of State	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Bihar	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
2.	Kerala	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35

NEW CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN DELHI**2162. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

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

- (a) the total number of Central Government schools, including Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas currently functioning in NCT of Delhi;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to establish new Central Government schools in Delhi to cater of the need of growing population of Delhi and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to upgrade infrastructure and facilities in existing Central Government schools in Delhi?

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 Government Schools namely Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are under the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education. Presently, 46 KVs and 05 JNVs are functioning in NCT of Delhi.

Opening of new KVs is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institutes of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories (UTs) Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite resources including land and temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. The proposals are subject to approval of the competent authority as per extant procedure.

Opening of new JNVsis a continuous process. The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. All the districts (as on 31.05.2014) of the States/UTs which have accepted the scheme, other than 6 districts with 100% urban population, have been covered under the scheme.Opening of new JNV 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. Sanctioning and opening of new JNV depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures.

(c) The requisite infrastructure including Classrooms, Library, Labs, Computer Labs, Smart Classrooms, toilets and playfields etc. are made available in KVs and JNVs as per norms. Upgradation of infrastructure and facilities in these KVs and JNVs is a continuous process. Moreover, funds released under PM SHRI Schools Scheme is also being utilized for upgradation of infrastructure and facilities in KVs and JNVs across the country including Delhi.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

2163. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the number of Skill Development Centres (SDCs) currently operational in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries trained through SDCs during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries who have secured employment post-training during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

- (d) the funds earmarked and spent on functioning of SDCs during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has collaborated with the private sector industries to provide skill development training and placements at SDCs; and
- (f) 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 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. The State/UT- wise details of total number of training centres and candidates trained under these schemes are given at enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): Among the schemes of MSDE, placements were specifically tracked only in the Short Term Training (STT) component of PMKVY in the first three versions i.e., PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 of the scheme implemented from FY

2015-16 to FY 2021-22. The State/UT – wise number of candidates reported placed during 2019-20 to 2021-22 is given at enclosed **Statement-II**. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is on empowering the 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 (SIDH) also gives this opportunity.

(d): Funds under PMKVY and JSS scheme are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. The State/UT- wise details of funds released under PMKVY and JSS during last three years is given at enclosed **Statement-III**. Under NAPS, the establishments are incentivized by way of stipend support. CTS scheme is implemented through ITIs and day-to-day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/UT Administration.

(e) and (f): 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.

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. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT)

and employability skills. 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. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.

Under NAPS, the government has collaborated with private sector industries and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for promoting and undertaking apprenticeship training. The number of private sector industries engaged for apprenticeship training are 28,17,706 (from FY 2018-19 to 31st October 2024).

STATEMENT-I

State/UT- wise details of total number of training centres and candidates trained under various schemes

State/UT	Number of Training Centres (TCs)			
	PMKVY	JSS	NAPS*	CTS^
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	1	15	4
Andhra Pradesh	365	6	1097	522
Arunachal Pradesh	80	-	22	7
Assam	697	6	923	47
Bihar	512	21	505	1381
Chandigarh	9	1	153	2
Chhattisgarh	170	14	303	232
Delhi	138	3	5768	54
Goa	6	1	473	13

Gujarat	254	8	12040	511
Haryana	483	2	5689	387
Himachal Pradesh	166	11	703	273
Jammu and Kashmir	447	1	517	50
Jharkhand	194	13	418	351
Karnataka	359	12	2260	1505
Kerala	122	9	1796	464
Ladakh	10	-	16	3
Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	1261	29	1078	1021
Maharashtra	519	21	8639	1047
Manipur	154	4	22	10
Meghalaya	87	1	36	8
Mizoram	90	1	19	3
Nagaland	74	1	20	9
Odisha	225	29	707	526
Puducherry	16	-	232	15
Punjab	535	2	882	350
Rajasthan	1378	9	921	1604
Sikkim	37	-	67	4
Tamil Nadu	453	9	2724	504
Telangana	110	6	1243	303
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	9	2	123	4
Tripura	108	2	95	22
Uttar Pradesh	2397	47	6171	3282
Uttarakhand	178	8	696	184
West Bengal	232	8	1244	309

**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.

State/UT- wise details of number of beneficiaries trained under the major schemes during last three years

PMKVY

State/UT	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	613	310	648
Andhra Pradesh	13,199	5,798	32,421
Arunachal Pradesh	8,884	667	4,152
Assam	24,517	8,721	38,189
Bihar	47,643	12,213	23,583
Chandigarh	893	491	319
Chhattisgarh	9,495	4,356	8,367
Delhi	19,965	2,262	10,686
Goa	604	176	183
Gujarat	35,001	6,503	19,975
Haryana	18,191	8,963	27,365
Himachal Pradesh	8,724	3,539	5,348
Jammu And Kashmir	21,339	7,352	28,875
Jharkhand	34,233	5,302	8,796
Karnataka	23,153	8,410	13,025
Kerala	12,968	5,673	8,802
Ladakh	731	246	445
Lakshadweep	120	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	46,659	21,345	34,833
Maharashtra	39,864	14,913	35,257
Manipur	6,424	1,146	2,879
Meghalaya	3,406	1,245	2,502
Mizoram	4,742	1,162	3,533
Nagaland	4,184	1,803	3,830
Odisha	12,645	12,116	21,428
Puducherry	1,622	689	1,556
Punjab	18,539	7,568	11,816
Rajasthan	38,511	9,232	23,551
Sikkim	1,322	381	2,802
Tamil Nadu	29,057	8,029	34,507
Telangana	13,107	8,040	15,390
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	252	31	301

Tripura	4,490	1,608	5,081
Uttar Pradesh	69,015	25,568	71,530
Uttarakhand	10,522	2,942	11,584
West Bengal	31,406	12,370	25,766

NAPS: Number of engaged apprentices

States/UTs	FY-21- 22	FY-22- 23	FY-23- 24
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	9	41	48
Andhra Pradesh	15,722	16,203	21,701
Arunachal Pradesh	18	42	65
Assam	14,006	9,661	8,173
Bihar	6,476	5,543	5,317
Chandigarh	813	671	1,227
Chhattisgarh	2,660	4,881	5,259
Delhi	17,799	15,818	15,956
Goa	3,432	4,406	11,882
Gujarat	69,567	76,226	83,955
Haryana	42,343	62,865	66,720
Himachal Pradesh	5,669	6,825	10,212
Jammu And Kashmir	832	989	859
Jharkhand	8,258	9,152	11,882
Karnataka	42,084	58,523	78,456
Kerala	8,975	11,275	13,104
Ladakh	18	28	66
Lakshadweep	4	9	6
Madhya Pradesh	17,093	21,205	22,707
Maharashtra	1,46,865	1,85,999	2,63,245
Manipur	90	32	18
Meghalaya	117	181	212
Mizoram	4	4	12
Nagaland	27	22	15
Odisha	8,296	10,458	10,755

Puducherry	1,090	1,343	2,469
Punjab	11,659	15,361	14,761
Rajasthan	9,473	15,204	18,230
Sikkim	308	202	298
Tamil Nadu	49,929	72,311	1,01,553
Telangana	38,454	31,821	37,774
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman AND Diu	1,282	1,006	2,878
Tripura	244	368	383
Uttar Pradesh	38,039	56,946	71,504
Uttarakhand	9,986	16,436	21,058
West Bengal	18,791	26,109	29,538

JSS:

State/ UT	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23- 24
Andaman and Nicobar	900	1800	1800
Andhra Pradesh	11699	16200	10800
Assam	9139	12600	9000
Bihar	28769	56594	37786
Chandigarh	1600	2700	1800
Chhattisgarh	18151	37777	23376
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2379	3255	3179
Delhi	5440	8099	5398
Goa	1740	2700	1800
Gujarat	19228	23917	14160
Haryana	8939	10728	7181
Himachal Pradesh	8424	28244	18630
Jammu And Kashmir	2396	500	1020
Jharkhand	9964	25220	22439
Karnataka	18735	31492	21532

Kerala	16148	24300	16198
Ladakh	0	600	212
Lakshadweep	0	1481	1772
Madhya Pradesh	52222	70259	49089
Maharashtra	38479	52934	37273
Manipur	6285	10278	7197
Meghalaya	0	1660	1800
Mizoram	900	2472	1800
Nagaland	1812	1999	2631
Odisha	40635	71765	50828
Punjab	3567	4138	3560
Rajasthan	12443	20651	14831
Tamil Nadu	14045	19784	14780
Telangana	10398	15639	10300
Tripura	2610	5397	3600
Uttar Pradesh	88648	122510	84573
Uttarakhand	12433	20687	14393
West Bengal	13868	17904	12599

CTS:Enrollment in ITIs in last three academic sessions

S. No	State/UT	Enrolled (2021)	Enrolled (2022)	Enrolled (2023)
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBARISLANDS	531	450	481
2	ANDHRAPRADESH	45,612	48,110	50,568
3	ARUNACHALPRADESH	497	674	735
4	ASSAM	3,500	3,548	5,325
5	BIHAR	1,10,399	90,377	1,25,577
6	CHANDIGARH	910	907	1,083
7	CHHATTISGARH	22,320	20,816	24,226
8	DELHI	8,774	9,261	10,266
9	GOA	2,080	2,126	2,256

10	GUJARAT	81,236	84,648	98,454
11	HARYANA	49,032	45,161	54,944
12	HIMACHALPRADESH	20,332	22,691	23,437
13	JAMMUANDKASHMIR	8,062	8,130	8,504
14	JHARKHAND	29,760	35,573	40,103
15	KARNATAKA	66,238	73,019	78,663
16	KERALA	35,493	34,741	33,222
17	LADAKH	171	326	368
18	LAKSHADWEEP	374	303	360
19	MADHYAPRADESH	63,306	69,194	73,223
20	MAHARASHTRA	1,12,997	1,21,884	1,28,333
21	MANIPUR	108	668	812
22	MEGHALAYA	508	738	714
23	MIZORAM	256	334	396
24	NAGALAND	186	267	240
25	ODISHA	57,401	54,005	65,801
26	PUDUCHERRY	689	737	796
27	PUNJAB	39,992	39,986	43,994
28	RAJASTHAN	95,342	99,263	1,09,595
29	SIKKIM	181	424	312
30	TAMILNADU	28,496	35,078	41,168
31	TELANGANA	27,183	26,480	29,557
32	THEDADRAANDNAGARHAVELIAND DAMANANDDIU	443	666	908
33	TRIPURA	1,603	2,470	2,462
34	UTTARPRADESH	2,73,714	2,69,106	3,33,601
35	UTTARAKHAND	8,918	10,807	11,542
36	WESTBENGAL	29,207	37,711	44,221

STATEMENT-II

State/UT – wise number of candidates reported placed during 2019-20 to 2021-22

State/ UT	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21	Year 2021-22	Total
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	124	0	0	124
Andhra Pradesh	25,486	7,555	7,100	40141
Arunachal Pradesh	2,943	2,774	5,517	11234
Assam	19,374	9,926	11,754	41054
Bihar	35,336	11,493	15,841	62670
Chandigarh	1,661	1,851	402	3914
Chhattisgarh	9,724	1,222	568	11514
Delhi	11,881	7,510	3,742	23133
Goa	198	17	47	262
Gujarat	32,230	10,911	2,073	45214
Haryana	30,884	7,957	4,008	42849
Himachal Pradesh	10,101	2,021	1,580	13702
Jammu And Kashmir	12,203	7,556	2,126	21885
Jharkhand	9,186	1,606	2,276	13068
Karnataka	20,845	5,030	6,119	31994
Kerala	8,263	1,213	3,094	12570
Ladakh	877	67	0	944
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	56,623	16,010	12,649	85282
Maharashtra	23,973	8,830	7,089	39892
Manipur	6,127	4,661	3,064	13852
Meghalaya	3,166	1,604	4,871	9641
Mizoram	6,112	1,438	1,627	9177
Nagaland	879	2,836	763	4478
Odisha	19,188	3,704	4,211	27103
Puducherry	4,684	2,128	748	7560
Punjab	29,599	17,251	9,537	56387
Rajasthan	34,135	17,189	14,328	65652
Sikkim	1,313	1,479	893	3685
Tamil Nadu	34,263	6,016	3,865	44144
Telangana	20,059	6,724	4,941	31724
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1,638	230	32	1900

Tripura	4,035	1,420	2,468	7923
Uttar Pradesh	84,198	29,901	17,547	131646
Uttarakhand	17,304	9,026	3,949	30279
West Bengal	29,777	6,946	5,333	42056

STATEMENT-III

State/UT- wise details of funds released under under PMKVY and JSS during last three years

PMKVY

(In Crores)

State/UT	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	Total
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.59	0.08	0.02	0.69
Andhra Pradesh	9.55	3.16	35.71	48.42
Arunachal Pradesh	10.11	1.50	5.35	16.95
Assam	53.46	11.01	43.28	107.75
Bihar	55.80	15.82	31.97	103.59
Chandigarh	0.49	0.26	0.61	1.36
Chhattisgarh	3.98	2.49	13.02	19.48
Delhi	0.18	0.01	0.26	0.46
Goa	3.52	3.60	12.64	19.76
Gujarat	0.03	0.06	0.23	0.32
Haryana	9.04	3.36	16.28	28.68
Himachal Pradesh	8.67	3.93	26.91	39.51

Jammu And Kashmir	5.44	2.81	9.41	17.66
Jharkhand	16.52	16.80	34.91	68.23
Karnataka	9.45	4.95	13.30	27.71
Kerala	11.69	3.47	18.39	33.56
Ladakh	6.63	4.64	11.23	22.50
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	45.03	19.24	51.25	115.52
Maharashtra	25.45	7.10	43.21	75.76
Manipur	7.63	2.05	7.05	16.73
Meghalaya	2.92	0.46	2.96	6.34
Mizoram	3.10	0.81	3.06	6.97
Nagaland	1.74	3.09	3.88	8.72
Odisha	14.50	5.41	20.21	40.12
Puducherry	1.28	0.49	2.67	4.44
Punjab	10.91	5.19	27.27	43.36
Rajasthan	35.29	10.40	63.47	109.16
Sikkim	1.65	0.85	3.15	5.65
Tamil Nadu	11.04	5.40	41.52	57.95
Telangana	9.39	3.67	24.47	37.53
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	8.52	1.60	5.72	15.84
Tripura	66.64	19.07	97.60	183.32
Uttar Pradesh	6.73	4.79	13.75	25.27
Uttarakhand	18.36	6.11	25.10	49.58

West Bengal	0.26	0.34	1.01	1.61

Note:-Payment other than TP has been bifurcated to all the States proportionately. Above numbers are subject to final settlement of trenches.

JSS:

(In Crores)

S. No	State/ UTs	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.45
2	Andhra Pradesh	3.03	3.31	3.36	9.70
3	Assam	2.91	2.74	2.74	8.40
4	Bihar	9.25	11.90	11.69	32.84
5	Chandigarh	0.42	0.52	0.56	1.51
6	Chhattisgarh	6.70	7.61	7.34	21.65
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0.82	0.95	0.96	2.73
8	Delhi	1.44	1.68	1.68	4.81
9	Goa	0.48	0.56	0.55	1.59
10	Gujarat	5.12	4.79	4.48	14.39
11	Haryana	2.45	2.15	2.20	6.81
12	Himachal Pradesh	4.77	5.71	5.72	16.20
13	Jammu And Kashmir	1.15	0.13	0.25	1.53
14	Jharkhand	5.32	5.72	6.31	17.35
15	Karnataka	5.60	6.51	6.63	18.74
16	Kerala	4.17	5.01	5.04	14.21
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Ladakh	0.57	0.46	0.25	1.28
18	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.50	0.46	1.16

19	Madhya Pradesh	14.28	14.94	15.03	44.25
20	Maharashtra	10.17	11.31	11.46	32.94
21	Manipur	1.94	2.23	2.18	6.35
22	Meghalaya	0.20	0.50	0.50	1.20
23	Mizoram	0.45	0.56	0.52	1.53
24	Nagaland	0.95	0.64	0.63	2.21
25	Odisha	13.23	15.38	15.19	43.80
26	Punjab	0.75	1.05	0.99	2.79
27	Rajasthan	4.06	4.29	4.52	12.86
28	Tamil Nadu	3.19	4.06	4.32	11.57
29	Telangana	2.74	3.20	3.24	9.17
30	Tripura	0.84	1.07	1.02	2.93
31	Uttar Pradesh	22.99	25.79	26.03	74.82
32	Uttarakhand	3.46	4.64	4.34	12.43
33	West Bengal	3.54	4.25	3.69	11.48

मगरमच्छों का संरक्षण

2164. श्री लुम्बा राम:

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

- (क) क्या देश में मगरमच्छों की संख्या घट रही है और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा मगरमच्छों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) देश में मगरमच्छ संरक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या का राजस्थान सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार सिरोही जिले के मुनिया बांध को मगरमच्छ केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने की योजना बना रही 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) मगरमच्छों की विभिन्न प्रजातियों की संख्या का आकलन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, कई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में मगरमच्छों की विभिन्न प्रजातियों की संख्या का आकलन करते हैं।
- (ख) सरकार ने मगरमच्छों सहित वन्यजीवों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :
- i. दलदली मगरमच्छ (क्रोकोडाइलस प्लुस्ट्रिस), खारे पानी के मगरमच्छ (क्रोकोडाइलस पोरोसस) और घड़ियाल (गेवियलिस गैंगेटिकस) को वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची-I में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है, ताकि उन्हें उच्चतम स्तर की सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा सके।
 - ii. वन्यजीव और उनके पर्यावासों के संरक्षण के लिए वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के उपबंधों के तहत संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, अभयारण्य, सामुदायिक रिजर्व और संरक्षण रिजर्व) का निर्माण किया गया है।
 - iii. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के उपबंधों के तहत वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभयारण्यों के आसपास पारि-संवेदी क्षेत्र अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
 - iv. 'बाघ और हाथी परियोजना' और 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों के विकास' की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के तहत आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।
 - v. वन्यजीवों और वन्यजीव अंगों से निर्मित वस्तुओं के अवैध व्यापार के बारे में आसूचना एकत्रित करने और वन्यजीव कानूनों के प्रवर्तन में अंतरराज्यीय और सीमापारीय

गतिविधियों में समन्वय प्राप्त करने के लिए वन्यजीव अपराध नियंत्रण ब्यूरो की स्थापना की गई है।

- (ग) देश में केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण (सीजेडए) द्वारा चिड़ियाघर मान्यता नियम, 2009 में निर्दिष्ट मानकों और मानदंडों के अनुसार चिड़ियाघरों को मान्यता दी जाती है। सीजेडए द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त कोई भी चिड़ियाघर ऐसा नहीं है, जिसमें अनन्य रूप से मगरमच्छों को ही रखा जाता हो।
- (घ) राजस्थान के सिरोंही जिले में अनन्य रूप से मगरमच्छों को रखने के लिए किसी भी चिड़ियाघर को मान्यता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सीजेडए के पास विचाराधीन नहीं है।

MONKEY MENACE IN TELANGANA

2165. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the specific measures being implemented to address the growing menace of monkeys, particularly in the State of Telangana, where it is causing significant losses to farmers and impacting agricultural productivity; and
- (b) whether the Government has allocated dedicated funding to support State Governments in implementing effective control and mitigation measures for this issue 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) The important steps taken for protection and conservation of wildlife including management of monkey menace across the country including Telangana include:

- i. 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.
- ii. Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) have been notified around many National Parks and Sanctuaries under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to further strengthen conservation of wildlife.
- iii. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitat in the country. The activities supported under the

scheme include construction/erection of physical barriers such as solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields.

- iv. Under the Centrally Sponsored schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’, ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’, financial assistance is also provided for payment of ex-gratia relief for loss of life and property caused by wild animals. The Ministry has enhanced the amount of ex-gratia relief in case of death or permanent incapacitation due to wild animal attacks during December 2023. At present the amount of ex-gratia relief payable under these schemes 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.

- v. An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict has been issued by the Ministry in February 2021. The Advisory

recommends coordinated interdepartmental action, identification of conflict hot spots, adherence to Standard Operating Procedures, establishment of rapid response teams, formation of State and District level committees to review the quantum of ex-gratia relief, issuing guidance/instructions for expedited payments, and provision of adequate funds for suitable portion of ex-gratia relief to be paid within 24 hours to the affected persons in the case of death and injury to persons.

- vi. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also issued Guidelines to States/UTs on 3rd June, 2022 on managing Human Wildlife conflict including damage to crops. It includes promotion of crops in forest fringe areas which are unpalatable to wild animals, agro forestry models which include cash crops like chillies, lemon grass, khus grass etc. suitably mixed with tree/shrub species. It also includes preparation and implementation of comprehensive long-term plan for alternate cropping by the state Agriculture/Horticulture Department under different schemes in vulnerable areas.
- vii. The Ministry has released species specific guidelines on 21.03.2023 for mitigation of Human -Elephant, -Gaur, - Leopard, -Snake, -Crocodile, -Rhesus Macaque, -Wild Pig, -

Bear, -Blue Bull and -Blackbuck Conflict as well as Guidelines for cross cutting issues such as cooperation between the forest and media sector in India; 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.

- viii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides regulatory functions for dealing with human wildlife conflict situations.

SUBSIDY ON EDUCATION LOANS

2166. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether any subsidies has been provided for education loans, if so, the list of students who have benefited from these subsidies, State-wise;
- (b) the current budget allocation for education; and
- (c) whether the budget allocated falls short of the Incheon Declaration's recommended target of 4-6% of the nation's GDP and whether any allocated funds have been lapsed; and

(d) whether the current allocation remains below the Incheon Declaration target, if so, whether the Government has any plans to secure approval for at least 4% of GDP towards budgetary 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) Ministry of Education, Government of India is implementing Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (PM-USP CSIS) for providing interest subvention on Education Loans. Further, the Government of India has approved PM-Vidyalaxmi, a **new** Central Sector scheme, in which for students with up to Rs. 8 lakhs annual family income, the scheme provides for 3% interest subvention on loans up to Rs 10 lakh. The detailed guidelines of both the schemes are available at : <https://www.education.gov.in/scholarships-education-loan-4>. The state-wise no. of beneficiaries under PM-USP CSIS is available at : <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques>.

(b) to (d) Education is in the Concurrent list, and both Central and State/UT Governments share the responsibility for education. Majority of the educational institutions are within the administrative jurisdiction of the States/UTs. As per latest “Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2019-20 to 2021-22”, the budget expenditure on Education for Centre and States/UTs (All Ministries and All Departments) for year 2021-22 is Rs. 9.67 lakh crore, which is 4.12 % of the GDP.

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. 1,12,899 crore (2023-24), which is around 21.1 % increase.

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्यार्थियों की सहायता के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाएं

2167. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में विद्यार्थियों की सहायता करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भिंड जिले में कितने विद्यार्थियों ने छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन किया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में विश्वस्तरीय राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पुस्तकालय खोलने का विचार है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रमुख केन्द्र प्रायोजित शिक्षा योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:

(i) समग्र शिक्षा स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसे वर्ष 2018-19 से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्री-स्कूल से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक के सभी बच्चों को एकसमान और समावेशी कक्षा के माहौल के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिले, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान

रखा जाए और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए। यह योजना एनईपी और सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एसडीजी-4) के अनुरूप है, जो गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा पर केंद्रित है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्या ज्ञान, समग्र और एकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम और नवीन शैक्षणिक पद्धतियों को भी शामिल करना है, जिसका उद्देश्य शिक्षा में सामाजिक और जेंडर अंतर को कम करना है। मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) ने केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 3842.07 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को अनुमोदित किया जिस के लिए राज्य अपने हिस्से के रूप में 2561.68 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान करेगा। योजना के तहत मध्यप्रदेश राज्य को वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए अब तक 2783.67 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की जा चुकी है।

(ii) विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता प्रदान किए गए **राज्यों के लिए शिक्षण-अधिगम और परिणाम सुदृढीकरण (स्टार्स) परियोजना** को केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य स्कूलों में मूल्यांकन प्रणाली में सुधार लाना और सभी के लिए समान शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है। स्टार्स परियोजना स्कूली शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए समग्र शिक्षा योजना के प्रयासों का पूरक है। इसमें प्री-प्राइमरी से लेकर 12वीं कक्षा तक के शिक्षक और छात्र लाभार्थी हैं। मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) ने 349.72 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की, जिसमें से अब तक 36.70 करोड़ रुपये मध्यप्रदेश राज्य को योजना के अंतर्गत जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

(iii) **प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल्स फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएमश्री)** स्कूलों की स्थापना केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को मजबूत कर के की जाती है। इन स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करना होता है और समय के साथ अनुकरणीय स्कूल के रूप में उभरना होता है, साथ ही पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करना है। पारदर्शी चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से पीएमश्री स्कूलों के चयन के चौथे चरण तक मध्यप्रदेश राज्य से कुल 693 पीएमश्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान पहले चरण में चुने गए 416 पीएमश्री स्कूलों को

44.53 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया गया है। इसके अलावा, परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) में चयन के चौथे चरण तक चुने गए 693 पीएमश्री स्कूलों के लिए कुल 329.09 करोड़ रुपये अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में कुल 197.45 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिसमें से अब तक योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य को वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 103.14 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

(iv) **प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण)** राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली प्रमुख अधिकार आधारित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं में से एक है, जिसका उद्देश्य सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बाल वाटिका (पूर्व-प्राथमिक कक्षाएं) और पहली से आठवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को सभी स्कूल दिवसों में एक बार गर्म पका हुआ भोजन उपलब्ध कराना है। मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के लिए, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में, परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) ने केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 597.88 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को अनुमोदित किया, जिसके लिए राज्य अपने राज्य के हिस्से के रूप में 364.15 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान देगा। योजना के तहत मध्यप्रदेश राज्य को वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए अब तक 280.63 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया जा चुका है।

(v) उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग ने जून 2023 में **प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (आरयूएसए)** के तीसरे चरण की शुरुआत की है, जिसका उद्देश्य शैक्षणिक रूप से वंचित/अल्पसुविधा प्राप्त क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये का परियोजना है। यह एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित राज्य सरकार के विशिष्ट विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों को वित्तपोषित करना है, ताकि निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों के अनुरूप उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(vi) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना **राष्ट्रीय साधन-सह-योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति योजना (एनएमएमएसएस)** का कार्यान्वयन इस उद्देश्य से किया जा रहा है कि आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के मेधावी विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाए, ताकि कक्षा आठ में उनकी पढ़ाई छोड़ने की प्रवृत्ति को रोका जा सके तथा

उन्हें माध्यमिक स्तर पर अपनी शिक्षा जारी रखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष कक्षा IX के चयनित विद्यार्थियों को एक लाख नई छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं तथा राज्य सरकार, सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त और स्थानीय निकाय विद्यालयों में अध्ययन के लिए कक्षा X से XII तक उनकी पढ़ाई जारी रखने/नवीनीकृत करने का प्रावधान किया जाता है। छात्रवृत्ति की राशि 12000/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष है। छात्रवृत्ति का वितरण प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से सीधे विद्यार्थियों के बैंक खातों में करने के लिए योजना के कार्यान्वयनकर्ता बैंक भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को धनराशि जारी की जाती है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए दिनांक 04-12-2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल 103428 छात्रों ने राज्य छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन किया था।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय ई-पुस्तकालय ऐप दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 2024 को लॉन्च किया गया था और इसे नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। यह मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले सहित सभी बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है।

एआई असिस्टेंट और उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों का एकीकरण

2168. श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री बिप्लव कुमार देब:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़ और त्रिपुरा सहित देश भर में कौशल विकास को बढ़ाने के लिए एआई असिस्टेंट और उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों के सफल कार्यान्वयन और एकीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई पहल की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कौशल भारत डिजिटल पोर्टल पर उपयोगकर्ता के जुड़ाव और सीखने के परिणामों में सुधार करने में एआई असिस्टेंट की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश और जलगांव सहित देश भर के कौशल विकास परिदृश्य में इन एआई-संचालित पहलों से क्या लाभ देखे गए हैं या अपेक्षित हैं;

(घ) क्या ये प्रयास महाराष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से जलगांव लोक सभा क्षेत्र में कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बदलने में स्किल इंडिया के व्यापक लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) यूजीसी के साथ साझेदारी के माध्यम से स्नातक कार्यक्रम में कौशल-आधारित पाठ्यक्रम के प्रभावी एकीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई विशिष्ट रणनीतियां क्या हैं; और

(च) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और संस्थानों के छात्रों के लिए एआई और डेटा एनालिटिक्स जैसे उभरते/भविष्य के प्रौद्योगिकी पाठ्यक्रमों को सुलभ बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) 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 देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलान्णयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। स्किल इंडिया मिशन

(एसआईएम) का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से लैस करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

पीएमकेवीवाई योजना के तहत, एआई से संबंधित 9 जॉब रोल्ल्स को योजना के हिस्से के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़ और त्रिपुरा राज्य में क्रमशः 900, 200 और 50 से अधिक उम्मीदवारों ने एआई से संबंधित जॉब रोल्ल्स पर प्रशिक्षण लिया है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (मेईटी) ने राज्य सरकारों और नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ सॉफ्टवेयर एंड सर्विस कंपनीज (नैस्काम) के साथ मिलकर आईओटी और एआई इकोसिस्टम का समर्थन करने के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, कर्नाटक और हरियाणा राज्य में उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं। इसके अलावा, मेईटी, भारत सरकार और नैस्काम की फ्यूचर स्किल्स प्राइम पहल के हिस्से के रूप में, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़ और त्रिपुरा राज्य में उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों पर विभिन्न कौशल पाठ्यक्रम पेश किए जा रहे हैं; और क्रमशः 16000, 600 और 550 से अधिक उम्मीदवारों ने पाठ्यक्रम पूरा कर लिया है।

(ख) से (घ) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने भारत के कौशल विकास, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता परिदृश्य को समन्वित करने के लिए सितंबर, 2023 में मोबाइल-फर्स्ट डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) लॉन्च किया है। इसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य कौशल वृद्धि के लिए एक व्यापक और सुलभ मंच प्रदान करना है, जो उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल पाठ्यक्रम, नौकरी के अवसर और उद्यमिता सहायता प्रदान करता है। एसआईडीएच सरकार के दो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटकों- स्किल इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया के मिलन बिंदु पर है। मोबाइल-फर्स्ट दृष्टिकोण पर निर्मित, एसआईडीएच कौशल विकास के लिए नागरिकों की विविध आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है जैसे कि वरीयताओं और आकांक्षाओं के आधार पर पाठ्यक्रम, योजनाएं, प्रशिक्षण और नौकरी के अवसरों की खोज, डिजिटल स्किलिंग के लिए लर्निंग मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम, पोर्टेबल सत्यापित क्रेडेंशियल आदि। एसआईडीएच एआई संचालित पहलों के लाभ और परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित देश भर के उम्मीदवारों को मिलने की उम्मीद है, और इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए वैयक्तिकृत शिक्षण

- बेहतर उपयोगकर्ता सहभागिता
- पाठ्यक्रमों, प्रशिक्षता और नौकरी के अवसरों के लिए लक्षित सिफारिशें प्रदान करना।

(ड) एनईपी-2020 के अनुरूप, यूजीसी ने स्नातक कार्यक्रमों के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क विकसित किया है। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), 3-डी मशीनिंग, बिग डेटा एनालिसिस, मशीन लर्निंग, ड्रोन टेक्नोलॉजीज और स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण और टिकाऊ जीवन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अनुप्रयोगों के साथ डीप लर्निंग स्नातक कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यवर्धित पाठ्यक्रमों के तहत डिजिटल और तकनीकी समाधान का हिस्सा हैं। यूजीसी ने "साइबर सुरक्षा" नाम से बड़े पैमाने पर ओपन ऑनलाइन कोर्स (एमओओसी) भी विकसित किया है जो स्वयं प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा, यूजीसी ने साइबर जागरूकता दिवस के अवसर पर स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा पाठ्यक्रम संबंधी एक पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया।

यूजीसी ने देश भर के उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) को राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) के तहत कौशल आधारित कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने की सुविधा प्रदान की है। एनएसक्यूएफ के तहत कौशल कार्यक्रमों का मुख्य उद्देश्य उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली में प्रासंगिक कौशल को एकीकृत करना है ताकि उच्च शिक्षा शिक्षार्थी और समुदाय के लिए प्रासंगिक हो सके। उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान सर्टिफिकेट, डिप्लोमा, बी.वोक. (यूजी) और एम.वोक. (पीजी) स्तरों पर कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रदान कर सकते हैं। यूजीसी एनएसक्यूएफ दिशानिर्देश कई प्रवेश और निकास विकल्पों के लिए प्रदान करते हैं जो कामकाजी आबादी को किसी भी समय औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रणाली में शामिल होने में सक्षम बनाते हैं। कौशल कार्यक्रम शिक्षा और उद्योग के बीच सक्रिय संबंधों को बढ़ावा देते हैं क्योंकि प्रासंगिक उद्योग भागीदार संस्थानों को पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने, पाठ्यक्रम के कौशल घटक का मूल्यांकन करने और छात्रों को इंटर्नशिप प्रदान करने में मदद करते हैं।

(च) जून 2024 तक, सिद्धके पास 752 ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम हैं, जिससे शिक्षार्थियों के लिए 7.37 लाख मिनट की डिजिटल सामग्री आसानी से उपलब्ध और सुलभ हो गई है। सिद्धप्लेटफॉर्म पर ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए लगभग 7.63 लाख उम्मीदवारों को नामांकित किया गया है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म

शिक्षार्थियों को पाठ्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षता के अवसर भी प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, भारत कौशल पोर्टल डिजिटल कौशल विकास का समर्थन करता है, 12 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध ई-पुस्तकों, प्रश्न बैंकों और ई-लर्निंग वीडियो सहित कई शैक्षिक सामग्रियों तक पहुँच प्रदान करता है। वर्तमान में, पोर्टल पर लगभग 553 ई-पुस्तकें, 337 प्रश्न बैंक, 190 अध्ययन सामग्री वीडियो और 6201 ई-लर्निंग वीडियो उपलब्ध हैं, जो 12 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध हैं, जो कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए व्यापक और समावेशी पहुँच सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

ADOPTION OF HERITAGE SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2169. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the number of monuments/sites under the Adoption of Heritage scheme across the country, especially in Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh State since the inception of the scheme;
- (b) whether each of these monuments/sites have basic amenities and facilities as certified under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the number and the monuments/sites that have received 'expression of interest' under Adoption of Heritage scheme, State-wise, especially from the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government has accepted any of the said 'expression of interest', if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government plans to extend the list of Centrally Protected Monuments in Andhra Pradesh State and if so, the details thereof; and

- (f) whether the Government has any plans to extend the list of monuments under Adarsh Smarak Scheme in Andhra Pradesh State, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

- (a) No protected monument has been adopted under the Adopt a Heritage (AAH) 2.0 program either in the Nellore district or in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The state wise details of monuments taken up under the AAH 2.0 program are given at enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b) The AAH 2.0 program is envisaged to develop/provide various amenities, broadly categorized into four groups, at protected monuments to enhance visitors' overall experience as well as to make them visitor-friendly. The group-wise details of amenities are given at enclosed **Statement-II**. Further, it is to apprise that essential amenities are available at the higher footfall protected monuments.
- (c) In addition to the monuments mentioned in **Statement-I**, the state-wise details of and monuments along with the interested entities received through the registration process
- (d) are given at enclosed **Statement-III**.
- (e) Examining the proposals for protection of monuments is an ongoing process. As of now, no preliminary notification has been issued for extending the list in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (f) A total of 100 Adarsh Smarak were identified for augmentation of tourists facilities as a onetime programme.

STATEMENT -I**STATE WISE DETAILS OF MONUMENTS TAKEN UP UNDER AAH 2.0**

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	SmarakSarathi / Sathi	State
1	Agra Fort, Agra (UP)	Ease My Trip Foundation	Uttar Pradesh
2	Mehrauli Archaeological Park, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	NCT of Delhi
3	Buddhist Stupa, Kesariya, Champaran	IDD Trade Council	Bihar
4	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	NCT of Delhi
5	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Ease My Trip Foundation	Madhya Pradesh
6	Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram (TN)	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)	Tamil Nadu
7	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)	Tamil Nadu
8	Sun temple, Konark, Puri (Odisha)	Ease My Trip Foundation	Odisha
9	Elephanta Caves, Raigarh (Maharashtra)	Mahesh Enterprises and Infra India Private Limited	Maharashtra
10	Upper Fort Aguada, Goa	Drishti Lifesaving Pvt Ltd	Goa
11	PuranaQila, Delhi	Sabhyata Foundation	NCT of Delhi
12	QutubMinar, Delhi	Ease My Trip Foundation	NCT of Delhi
13	Humanyun's Tomb	Sabhyata Foundation	NCT of Delhi
14	JantarMantar	Powerlinks Transmission Ltd	NCT of Delhi
15	Group of Monuments, HauzKhas	Tata Power Trading Pvt. Ltd	NCT of Delhi
16	UgrasenkiBaoli	Zee Aakash	NCT of Delhi

17	Delhi Gate	Redtape Ltd	NCT of Delhi
18	Kashmere Gate and Mori Gate	Redtape Ltd	NCT of Delhi
19	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka, Raisen	HEG Ltd	Madhya Pradesh
20	Ajmeri Gate, Delhi	Redtape Ltd	NCT of Delhi
21	Madarasa Mahmud Gawan, Bidar	Shaheen Group of Institutions	Karnataka

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STATEMENT-II

GROUP OF AMENITIES ENVISAGED TO DEVELOP/PROVIDE UNDER AAH 2.0

Sl. No.	Group of Amenity	Name of Amenity	Expansion of Amenity
1	Hygiene	Toilets	Male
			Female
			Differently abled (<i>Divyang</i>)
		Drinking Water	Water Fountains/ Dispensers/ ATMs/Kiosks
		Baby Care Room	
		Waste Management	Garbage bins
			PET crushing machine
		Shoe cover	
2	Accessibility	Approach Pathway with tactile strip	
		E-rikshaw/ferry/e-carts	
		Barrier free access	Ramps

Sl. No.	Group of Amenity	Name of Amenity	Expansion of Amenity
			Wheelchairs
			Lifts(in lieu of non-feasible ramps)
		Signage	Cultural notice board (multi-lingual including Braille version)
			Directional
		Wi-Fi Facility	
		Parking	
		Soft Landscape	
3	Safety	First Aid (<i>including life saving jacket wherever required</i>)	
		CCTV surveillance	
		Lighting and Illumination	With Green DG Sets
			Renewable source of energy
		Cloakroom	
4	Knowledge	Sales Counter	Souvenir
			Publication
			Cafeteria
		Interpretation tools	Audio Visual/Multimedia Room
			Audio Guide/App Based Guide
		Cultural/ Light and Sound	

Sl. No.	Group of Amenity	Name of Amenity	Expansion of Amenity
		Show	

STATEMENT-III

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF MONUMENTS ALONG WITH THE INTERESTED ENTITIES

S. No.	State/UT	Monument of Interest	Interested Entity
1.	NCT of Delhi	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	InterGlobe Aviation Ltd. (IndiGo)
2.	NCT of Delhi	Najaf Khan Tomb	Swasdee Projects Pvt. Ltd (Galaxy Group)
3.	NCT of Delhi	Tughlaqabad Fort	Bisleri International Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Gujarat	Dada Harir's Stepwell	
5.	Gujarat	Jethabhai Stepwell	
6.	Haryana	Surajkund	
7.	Rajasthan	Ranthambore Fort	
8.	Rajasthan	AbaneriBaori	
9.	Rajasthan	Baori and Adjacent Archaeological remains, Neemrana	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Kalinjar Fort	

ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR SMALL-SCALE SHOPKEEPERS**2170. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the economic security of small shopkeepers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether around three crore small traders/shopkeepers in the country are likely to be benefited from the Pension Scheme for shopkeepers/retail traders and self employed persons and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of small shopkeepers and retail traders covered under the said Pension Scheme in the State of Karnataka?

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 National Pension Scheme for traders was launched in September, 2019. This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing a monthly minimum assured pension of Rs. 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years to the traders, shopkeepers and self employed persons.

Details of the scheme are as below:-

Criteria	Details
Age	18-40

Monthly income/Turnover	Upto Rs. 15,000 permonth for PM-SYMa and less than Rs. 1.5 crturn over for NPSTraders
Monthly Contribution	Rs. 55 to Rs. 200 permonth
Exclusion Criteria	Member of NPS/ESIC/EPFO
Exclusion Criteria	Income Tax Payee

As on 04-12-2024, 57739 traders are enrolled in the said Pension Scheme, including 2782 in the State of Karnataka.

ग्रामीण महिलाओं के कौशल का विकास

2171. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) ग्रामीण महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने तथा विभिन्न आर्थिक गतिविधियों में उनकी भूमिका बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थापित प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है तथा गत सात वर्षों के दौरान पुरुष एवं महिला अभ्यर्थियों को कुशलतापूर्वक प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) रामटेक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षित पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें किस विशेषज्ञता के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया तथा गत सात वर्षों के दौरान प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात वर्ष-वार कितने अभ्यर्थियों को नियुक्ति दी गई?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

- (क) और(ख): 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 शिक्षता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के तहत ग्रामीण महिलाओं सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और उन्नत-कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से लैस करना है।

ऊपर बताई गई विभिन्न स्कीमों के माध्यम से कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के तहत प्रशिक्षण, ग्रामीण महिलाओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विशिष्ट प्रावधानों के साथ समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्रदान किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 योजना के तहत, कौशल केंद्र और विशेष परियोजनाएँ पहुँच सुनिश्चित करके और बोर्डिंग, लॉजिंग और यात्रा भत्ते जैसे सहायक उपाय प्रदान करके महिलाओं के नामांकन को सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित करती हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, खुदरा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, हस्तशिल्प और परिधान जैसे क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम महिलाओं की अधिक भागीदारी को आकर्षित करने के लिए संरचित हैं। साथ ही, परियोजनाओं को स्थानीय कौशल मांगों के साथ संरेखित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, जिससे ग्रामीण महिलाओं को कौशल विकास योजना से भाग लेने और लाभान्वित होने के अवसर मिलते हैं। इसके अलावा, महिलाओं के लिए 324 आईटीआई और 19 राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं। जेएसएस स्कीम के तहत, आयु में छूट देकर महिलाओं और अन्य कमजोर वर्गों पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और जुलाई 2018 से, इस योजना के तहत महिला लाभार्थियों का कवरेज कुल लाभार्थियों का लगभग 82% रहा है।

एमएसडीई की प्रमुख स्कीमों के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में स्थापित प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दी गई है। एमएसडीई की प्रमुख योजनाओं के तहत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्रशिक्षित जिले-वार उम्मीदवारों (पुरुष और महिला) की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दी गई है।

(ग) एमएसडीई की योजनाओं में से, पहले तीन संस्करणों में पीएमकेवीवाई के एसटीटी घटक के तहत प्लेसमेंट को ट्रैक किया गया था, जो कि पीएमवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई

3.0 है, जिसे वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक लागू किया गया। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया था और वे इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख थे। इसके अलावा स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

एमएसडीई स्कीमों के तहत रामटेक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (नागपुर जिला) में प्रशिक्षित और नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों (पुरुष और महिला) की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

महिला अथवा पुरुष/स्कीम	पीएमकेवीवाई (2017-18 से 31.10.2024)		एनएपीएस (2016-17 से 31.10.2024)	सीटीएस (2017-23)
	प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवार	रोजगार दिए गए उम्मीदवार	प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवार	प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवार
महिला	27305	2775	2736	9046
पुरुष	38562	2482	9727	40823
कुल	65867	5257	12463	49869

जेएसएस स्कीम के तहत रामटेक संसदीय क्षेत्र में कोई केंद्र काम नहीं कर रहा है।

विवरण -I

एमएसडीई की प्रमुख स्कीमों के तहत महाराष्ट्र में स्थापित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की कुल संख्या

स्कीम का नाम	प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की संख्या
पीएमकेवीवाई	519
जेएसएस	23
एनएपीएस	8639* (प्रतिष्ठानों के माध्यम से)
सीटीएस	1047

विवरण - II

एमएसडीई की प्रमुख स्कीमों के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में जिला-वार प्रशिक्षित (पुरुष और महिला) अभ्यर्थी

जिला	पीएमकेवीवाई (2017-18 से 31.10.2024)			जेएसएस (2018-19 से 10.11.2024)			एनएपीएस (2016-17 से 31.10.2024)			सीटीएस (2017-2023)		
	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल
अहमदनगर	16747	26657	43404	8796	1824	10620	1106	11243	12349	2709	32799	35508
अकोला	3643	4479	8122	7863	2901	10764	686	2067	2753	5656	12014	17670
अमरावती	5237	7492	12729	-	-	-	1817	3410	5227	11207	27289	38496
औरंगाबाद	8248	25618	33866	10116	896	11012	4157	25493	29650	3114	13375	16489
बीड	5939	15202	21141	9487	1572	11059	518	3232	3750	3368	13574	16942
भंडारा	4754	6056	10810	-	-	-	570	3226	3796	4193	16144	20337
बुलढाना	4403	6399	10802	9346	1697	11043	393	2204	2597	4600	20438	25038
चंद्रपुर	5389	14089	19478	16140	5383	21523	1068	5809	6877	6786	26426	33212
धुले	8025	11757	19782	9670	1724	11394	330	3155	3485	1443	13597	15040
गडचिरोली	4780	8325	13105	4257	1242	5499	172	660	832	3926	11469	15395
गोंदिया	9203	5745	14948	8366	3032	11398	326	1653	1979	3943	10982	14925
हिंगोली	4393	13031	17424	-	-	-	78	589	667	1378	4825	6203
जलगांव	17517	33188	50705	7976	2089	10065	977	10556	11533	5077	37759	42836
जलना	5137	15538	20675	-	-	-	259	2893	3152	2306	13946	16252
कोल्हापुर	27455	36210	63665	-	-	-	820	13855	14675	2845	26783	29628
लातूर	14465	31717	46182	9816	750	10566	448	2277	2725	3989	17821	21810
मुंबई	43998	133782	177780	17377	2128	19505	10699	32937	43636	4250	15021	19271
मुंबई उपनगर	3414	7300	10714	-	-	-	2736	13370	16106	1797	18407	20204
नागपुर	23697	36353	60050	-	-	-	3734	16824	20558	7884	38201	46085
नांदेड़	5173	23564	28737	-	-	-	332	2252	2584	4366	21192	25558
नंदुरबार	4529	9132	13661	15548	4653	20201	199	1055	1254	2768	10798	13566
नासिक	24076	49405	73481	8476	2501	10977	3561	30418	33979	7642	33651	41293
उस्मानाबाद	7510	11086	18596	-	-	-	221	1390	1611	2882	14539	17421
पालघर	971	2630	3601	-	-	-	545	3503	4048	2526	10842	13368
परभनी	3488	13442	16930	-	-	-	156	1251	1407	1857	10487	12344
पुणे	46382	92216	138598	10758	550	11308	26437	107913	134350	5875	50640	56515
रायगढ़	2462	9469	11931	9985	1856	11841	1350	10694	12044	2591	16814	19405
रत्नागिरि	4840	4312	9152	2844	544	3388	1367	5484	6851	2467	13036	15503
सांगली	8460	17378	25838	-	-	-	508	4210	4718	1490	19171	20661
सतारा	7273	14836	22109	-	-	-	2493	12262	14755	1921	20285	22206
सिंधुदुर्ग	4170	3269	7439	9430	1649	11079	192	1508	1700	968	5929	6897
सोलापुर	9623	26113	35736	-	-	-	864	5314	6178	2878	23076	25954
थाणे	12360	26589	38949	-	-	-	17268	44536	61804	5246	18606	23852
वर्धा	5132	12820	17952	-	-	-	1102	4517	5619	2535	12597	15132
वाशिम	1200	4046	5246	4489	1485	5974	150	667	817	1845	6703	8548

यवतमाल	5867	6895	12762	4487	1711	6198	560	2914	3474	7642	19691	27333
योग	369960	766140	1136100	185227	40187	225414	88199	395341	483540	137970	678927	816897

KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA

2172. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) currently operational in the country and the number of children enrolled thereon;
- whether the Government has any plans to establish new KGBV in underserved areas, if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government has conducted any studies to assess the impact of KGBVs on girls' education, particularly in rural and marginalized communities, if so, the details thereof;
- the steps being taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure and other facilities such as hostels, libraries, and digital classrooms in existing KGBVs; and
- the retention rates of students in KGBVs during the last five years and the measures taken by the Government to address any dropouts?

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 total of 5,133 KGBVs are currently operational in the country with an enrolment of 7.11 lakh girl students.

(b): All the educationally backward-blocks (EBBs) of the country are covered and have at-least one residential school for girls from Classes VI-XII in every EBB. Proposals received from the States/UTs for sanctioning of new KGBVs are scrutinized and considered by the Project Approval Board (PAB) as per norms under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (SEandL) in the Annual PAB meetings of respective State/UTs.

(c)and (d): An evaluation was recently conducted by Department of School Education and Literacy through NCERT in the year 2022-23, to assess the status of KGBVs and work towards enhancement and strengthening.

The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India under Samagra Shiksha provides financial support to States/UTs for providing infrastructural facilities in KGBVs for their efficient functioning. Further, funds have also been approved to the States/UTsin the FY 2024-25, as per the proposals submitted by the States/UTs for boundary wall, toilets, dormitories, guard room, ICT labs and Smart Classrooms, etc in the functional KGBVs. The scheme also provides fund for annual maintenance and repair of existing school buildings, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition. Recently, the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India announced to saturate all functional KGBVs with ICT (Information and Communication Technology) Labs and Smart Classrooms, as per Samagra Shiksha norms, to empower girl students, make them digitally savvy, and enhance their learning outcomes. Accordingly, an

amount of Rs. 28,841.96 lakhs have been approved for the provision of 3,564 ICT labs and 3,655 smart classrooms in KGBVs.

(e): The overall retention rate of girls has improved during the last five years across all levels of school education. Details are as under:

Schooling	year				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Elementary (1-8)	71.76	71.89	75.49	82.24	82.06
Secondary (1-10)	56.84	58.03	59.59	64.36	64.52

(Source: UDISE+, All India, all management schools)

Under Samagra Shiksha scheme, to increase student retention rates and reduce dropouts including in KGBVs, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities which include opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, special training for age-appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of schoolchildren to the formal schooling system. Financial assistance upto ₹ 2000 per annum is being provided for Out of School Children of age group of 16-19 years, belonging to socio economically disadvantaged groups, for completing their education through NIOS/SIOS, for accessing course materials and certification.

Further, States/UTs conduct special enrolment drives, awareness campaign on child marriage, community involvement, extra-curricular activities etc.

बाराबंकी में पीएसयू द्वारा सीएसआर के तहत स्वीकृत धनराशि

2173. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराबंकी में सीएसआर के अंतर्गत विभिन्न पीएसयू द्वारा स्वीकृत धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उन स्वीकृत कार्यों/परियोजनाओं की संख्या क्या है जिनके लिए धनराशि आबंटित की गई है तथा लंबित कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त लंबित आबंटन कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

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):

(क) और (ख): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत सीएसआर निधियों के आवंटन/स्वीकृति का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के अंतर्गत कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान किया गया है। अधिनियम की धारा 135, प्रत्येक कंपनी को, जिसका तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती वित्तीय वर्ष में निवल मूल्य 500 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है, या जिसका टर्नओवर 1000 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है, या जिसका निवल लाभ 5 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है, कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति के अनुसार, तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में कंपनी द्वारा अर्जित औसत निवल लाभ का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत सीएसआर पर व्यय करने के लिए अधिदेशित करती है।

वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2020-21, 2021-22 और 2022-23 के लिए बाराबंकी में पीएसयू और गैर-पीएसयू द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय क्रमशः **विवरण -I** और **विवरण -II** में संलग्न है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों (वि.व.) अर्थात् 2020-21, 2021-22 और 2022-23 के लिए बाराबंकी में पीएसयू और गैर-पीएसयू द्वारा किए गए विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय का विवरण क्रमशः **विवरण -III** और **विवरण -IV** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग): कंपनी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 और 2020 के माध्यम से, परियोजना की प्रकृति के आधार पर अव्ययित सीएसआर राशि के उपचार के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 135 में कुछ संशोधन किए गए हैं। चालू परियोजना के मामले में, कंपनी को वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति से 30 दिनों के भीतर अव्ययित राशि को कंपनी के एक विशेष खाते अर्थात् 'अव्ययित सीएसआर खाता' में हस्तांतरित करना अपेक्षित है और इस तरह के हस्तांतरण की तारीख से अगले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के भीतर अपनी सीएसआर नीति के अनुसरण में इसे खर्च करना अपेक्षित है। तीन वित्तीय वर्षों की अवधि बीत जाने के बाद, यदि कोई अव्ययित राशि बची है, तो उसे अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में उल्लिखित किसी भी निधि में हस्तांतरित करना अपेक्षित है। चालू परियोजना के अलावा अन्य मामलों में, कंपनी को वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति से छह महीने की अवधि के भीतर अव्ययित सीएसआर राशि को अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में उल्लिखित किसी भी निधि में हस्तांतरित करना अपेक्षित है।

विवरण - I

वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक बाराबंकी में पीएसयू द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय (राशि रु. करोड़ में)			
जिला	वित्त वर्ष 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
बाराबंकी	--	0.36	5.02
कुल	--	0.36	5.02

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

विवरण - II

वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक बाराबंकी में गैर-पीएसयू द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय (राशि रु. करोड़ में)			
जिला	वित्त वर्ष 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
बाराबंकी	1.61	1.53	1.82
कुल	1.61	1.53	1.82

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

विवरण - III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक बाराबंकी में पीएसयू द्वारा विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रुपये में)			
सेक्टर	वित्त वर्ष 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
शिक्षा	--	0.08	0.10
स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	--	0.28	0.48
ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	--	--	4.32
व्यावसायिक कौशल	--	--	0.12
कुल	--	0.36	5.02

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

विवरण - IV

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक बाराबंकी में गैर-सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय (राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

सेक्टर	वित्त वर्ष 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23
कला और संस्कृति	--	--	0.02
शिक्षा	0.11	--	0.80
पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	--	0.01	--
लैंगिक समानता	--	--	0.10
स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	--	0.06	0.76
जीविकोपार्जन संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	0.01	--	--
गरीबी, भूखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	--	--	--
ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	1.49	1.46	--
स्वच्छता	--	--	0.04
व्यावसायिक कौशल	--	--	0.06
महिला सशक्तिकरण	--	--	0.04
कुल	1.61	1.53	1.82

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

सांस्कृतिक एवं उच्च प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

2174. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर :

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

- (क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कार्यरत सांस्कृतिक और उच्च प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) प्रत्येक संस्थान द्वारा अब तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) प्रत्येक संस्थान द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्यों/गतिविधियों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक संस्थान के लिए निर्धारित और जारी किए गए कुल बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ड.) क्या सरकार का उक्त संस्थानों द्वारा दिए जा रहे नवोन्मेषी और अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए कोई कार्य योजना का प्रस्ताव है;
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (छ) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय और विदेशी शोधार्थियों को देश में सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों में परियोजनाएं या अनुसंधान संबंधी परियोजनाएं शुरू करने की अनुमति देने का निर्णय लिया है?

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

- (क): संस्कृति मंत्रालय के निम्नलिखित सांस्कृतिक और उच्च प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं जो देश में कार्य कर रहे हैं:
- (i) पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय पुरातत्व संस्थान (पीडीयूआईए), ग्रेटर नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश।
 - (ii) राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक संपदा संरक्षण अनुसंधानशाला (एनआरएलसी), लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश।
 - (iii) भारतीय विरासत संस्थान (आईआईएच), नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश।
 - (iv) कलाक्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठान (केएफ), चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु
 - (v) सांस्कृतिक स्रोत एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (सीसीआरटी), नई दिल्ली
 - (vi) राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय (एनएसडी), नई दिल्ली
 - (vii) अभिलेखीय अध्ययन विद्यालय (एसएसएस), नई दिल्ली

(ख) और (ग) :

- i. पीडीयूआईए छात्रों को पुरातत्व विज्ञान में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा (पीजीडीए) प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ सेवारत अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देता है।
- ii. एनआरएलसी संरक्षण सेवाएं प्रदान करते हुए और संग्रहालय पेशेवरों एवं नए लोगों को संरक्षण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण देते हुए सांस्कृतिक संपत्ति के संरक्षण में अनुसंधान के प्रति समर्पित है।

- iii. आईआईएच कला, संस्कृति और विरासत के क्षेत्रों में नियमित एम.ए. और पीएचडी पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हुए प्रशिक्षण देता है। आईआईएच कला इतिहास, संग्रहालय विज्ञान, पुरातत्व विज्ञान, पुरालेख विज्ञान, कला संरक्षण, एपीग्राफी और मुद्राशास्त्र में उच्च शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करता है।
- iv. केएफ में भरतनाट्यम, कनार्टिक संगीत और दृश्य कलाओं में शिक्षण प्रदान करने वाला एक महाविद्यालय, एक सीबीएसई विद्यालय, एक राज्य बोर्ड विद्यालय, एक बुनाई और शिल्पकला इकाई सम्मिलित हैं।
- v. सीसीआरटी विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित करता है।
- vi. एनएसडी द्वारा एनएसडी, नई दिल्ली में तीन वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम संचालित किया जाता है यथा नाट्य कलाओं में डिप्लोमा।
- vii. एसएस संपूर्ण भारत और विदेश में कार्यरत विशेषज्ञों को अभिलेखीय विज्ञान, संरक्षण और रेप्रोग्राफी प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित करता है।

(घ): पिछले तीन वर्षों के बजट का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

(लाख रुपये में)

संस्थान का नाम	वर्ष		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
पीडीयूआईए	702.85	791.90	889.47
एनआरएलसी	919.22	539.00	454.07
आईआईएच	2051.84	1902.00	1556.75
केएफ	1870.00	2175.00	2652.00
सीसीआरटी	3112.00	2495.00	2595.00

एनएसडी	5582.15	6366.42	6499.60
एसएसएस	अलग से कोई बजट आवंटित नहीं किया गया।		

(ड) और (च):

- i. पीडीयूआई में मौजूदा दो वर्षीय पीजीडीए पाठ्यक्रम को एक वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम में परिवर्तित किया गया है, जिसमें व्यावहारिक और फील्ड प्रशिक्षण को अधिक महत्व दिया जाएगा।
- ii. आईआईएच लद्दाख के करग्याम गांव में एक खानाबदोश संग्रहालय स्थापित कर रहा है। आईआईएच भारत में संग्रहालयों का सर्वेक्षण और अभिलेखीय अध्ययन भी कर रहा है, ताकि भारत के संग्रहालयों के ऐतिहासिक विकास की प्रवृत्ति को सामने लाया जा सके और हाल के दिनों में उभरे संग्रहालयों पर अद्यतन डेटा उपलब्ध कराया जा सके।
- iii. एनआरएलसी ने सांस्कृतिक संपत्ति के संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में दो सौ से अधिक शोध पत्र प्रकाशित किए हैं और पूरे भारत में कई कलाकृतियों को संरक्षित किया है।
- iv. केएफ द्वारा रुक्मिणी देवी ललित कला महाविद्यालय, कलाक्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठान के संकाय हेतु प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है ताकि उनके ज्ञान को समृद्ध किया जा सके और उन्हें विभिन्न तकनीकों से अवगत कराया जा सके जिससे वे विद्यार्थियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान कर सकेंगे।
- v. सीसीआरटी ने कई कदम उठाए हैं जैसे कि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण, मूल्यांकन और पाठ्यक्रम नवोन्मेष तथा नवोन्मेषी एवं शोध उन्मुखी प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने हेतु फीडबैक तंत्र।
- vi. एनएसडी आवधिक रूप से समीक्षा करता है। नए पाठ्यक्रमों और नई विशेषज्ञताओं की योजना तैयार की गई है। दिल्ली के बाहर और विदेश में नए केन्द्र खोले जाने की योजना है।

- vii. एसएस के पास नवीनतम आधुनिक अभिलेखीय प्रवृत्तियों और अभिलेखीय संस्थाओं की प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं के मद्देनजर पाठ्यचर्या की पाठ्यक्रम विषयवस्तुओं के मूल्यांकन एवं जांच के उद्देश्य से "अध्ययन बोर्ड" नामक परामर्शदात्री बोर्ड मौजूद है।

(छ):

i. पीडीयूआईए	जी, हां।
ii. एनआरएलसी	
iii. आईआईएच	
iv. सीसीआरटी	
v. एनएसडी	
vi. एसएस	भारतीय और विदेशी शोध विद्वानों को कलाक्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठान, चेन्नई में परियोजनाएं या शोध संबंधित परियोजनाएं करने की अनुमति देने से संबंधित कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।
vii. केएफ	

NIPUN BHARAT MISSION

2175. SHRI B. K . PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the funds sought by the States and approved under National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN) Bharat Mission during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilized by the States under NIPUN Bharat Mission during the above period, State-wise and year-wise;

- (c) the targets set and achieved by the Government for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) under the Mission, State-wise;
- (d) the number of PMUs (Project Management Units), State-wise and district wise;
- (e) the details of the financial assistance provided to States under the Mission especially to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) the number of teachers underwent training under the mission, 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 Government of India has launched the National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy called 'National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding Numeracy-NIPUN Bharat Mission (NBM) on 5th July 2021 under the aegis of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. Financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha including NBM as per the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) under Samagra Shiksha prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority. These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The funds are released as a whole based on the fulfillment of certain conditions 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 state-wise details of the fund allotted and total expenditure under NIPUN Bharat Mission during the last three years are given at enclosed

Statement-I

(c):NIPUN Bharat Mission (NBM) has been launched for ensuring that every child in the country attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2. Under Samagra Shiksha, all 36 States/Union Territories are implementing NIPUN-Bharat Mission.

The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) emphasizes on developing the relevant concepts and attaining requisite competencies to facilitate optimal learning when children start schooling. Keeping in focus the holistic development, a 3 Months Play Based 'School Preparation Module and Guidelines' for Grade I named 'Vidya Pravesh' was launched on 29th July, 2021. The goal of Vidya Pravesh programme is to promote school preparedness in all children coming to Grade- I from diverse backgrounds, to ensure a smooth transition of children to Grade-I, to provide play based, age and developmentally appropriate learning experiences in a joyful and stimulating environment leading to holistic development. The 12-week module contains developmentally appropriate instructions for the children entering Grade 1 to bolster a child's pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, cognitive and social skills. All States/UTs are implementing Vidya Pravesh programme. The Vidya Pravesh

program was implemented in 8,85,902 government and government-aided schools, benefiting 1,13,60,923 students.

(d): The State wise and District wise details regarding the number of PMUs (Project Management Unit) are given at enclosed **Statement-II**

(e):The details of the financial assistance provided to State of Andhra Pradesh under NIPUN Bharat Mission for the last three years is as under:-

Year	Released amount (in Lakh)
2021-22	₹ 6794.99
2022-23	₹ 6884.10
2023-24	₹ 5934.91

(f):In order to provide continuous learning opportunities to the teachers, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) online was launched using DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) platform in October 2020 to reach out to elementary teachers and its further extension to all level of teachers. It includes multiple approaches for interaction i.e., Text Modules along with videos. All these content are aligned to the three developmental goals and learning outcomes of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN). The state-wise detail of teachers trained under the mission is given at enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I**The state-wise Outlay approved and expenditure incurred under NIPUN Bharat Mission****(₹ in lakh)**

State	Year 2021-22		Year 2022-23		Year 2023-24	
	Outlay approved	Total Expenditure	Outlay approved	Total Expenditure	Outlay approved	Total Expenditure
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	172.91	43.85	146.63	24.89	121.2795	1.85859
Andhra Pradesh	6794.99	3289.10	6884.10	6579.47	5934.91	5934.91
Arunachal Pradesh	904.68	68.22	627.44	627.44	1353.81	1353.81
Assam	10131.45	4704.39	14264.16	9061.96	9845.93	9094.94
Bihar	33843.28	2815.14	33916.88	27661.33	46455.02	46120.89
Chandigarh	211.78	169.27	261.02	260.99	234.78	234.78
Chhattisgarh	7120.28	6755.02	9755.70	9755.70	9978.05	9978.05
Delhi	2773.99	2422.15	2454.80	2383.12	3295.85	3305.85
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	200.83	129.36	260.34	89.39	340.334	259.00
Goa	161.86	0.34	209.51	92.78	243.823	242.32
Gujarat	11061.90	5361.11	13173.90	10700.77	11135.59	9792.89
Haryana	3345.72	3300.17	5223.30	5113.30	6540.48	6540.48
Himachal Pradesh	1357.69	1040.21	1638.92	1628.92	1927.04	1927.04
Jammu And Kashmir	2299.22	1769.23	2976.27	2616.27	3750.568	3390.57
Jharkhand	8213.24	7970.64	8146.64	8144.88	10147.12	10147.12
Karnataka	8389.67	5168.66	8317.91	6714.13	9203.82	8897.76
Kerala	2814.49	1693.14	3170.52	2835.98	3120.62	1914.97
Ladakh	63.63	63.63	74.90	74.90	159.39	79.365
Lakshadweep	44.46	25.00	55.31	20.00	22.7905	0.45
Madhya Pradesh	15256.37	14658.12	23176.37	11831.95	29830.52	19211.75
Maharashtra	15051.35	2907.45	20103.06	19587.05	20085.86	16648.76
Manipur	809.74	678.14	847.90	847.90	1474.77	1474.77
Meghalaya	1321.93	27.57	1549.18	1285.95	1756.27	1756.27
Mizoram	503.22	82.31	502.19	405.19	687.533	0.00
Nagaland	631.55	240.928	329.16	166.72	780.83	780.83
Odisha	10070.25	9465.56	13843.08	5889.18	15000.99	1137.55

Puducherry	163.49	163.49	140.15	48.22	281.44	281.44
Punjab	3341.00	3320.00	2982.87	2862.41	5591.361	5084.22
Rajasthan	13897.42	11709.29	13037.02	4183.20	14740.59	1922.86
Sikkim	255.55	6.48	167.21	74.69	309.14	50.00
Tamil Nadu	6670.37	6317.813	6254.83	2896.74	11331.80	11331.80
Telangana	4176.94	0.00	3761.75	3328.26	2523.66	692.96
Tripura	1023.23	1023.23	1398.05	1398.05	1624.56	1624.56
Uttar Pradesh	19311.14	11701.17	23749.42	17375.35	27716.34	21924.51
Uttarakhand	1793.09	694.57	2443.54	962.86	2305.4	1971.19
West Bengal	18839.65	781.26	10296.60	8792.40	8740.06	8740.06
Total	213022.50	110566.10	236140.62	176322.34	268592.4	213850.63

Source: Prabandh Portal

STATEMENT-II

**The state-wise and District wise details of Project Management Unit (PMU)
and the state-wise detail of teachers trained under NISHTHA (FLN)**

Financial year	2024-25 (as on date)		
States/UTs	State Level	District Level	No. of Teachers Trained Under NISHTHA (FLN)
	No. of PMU	No. of PMU	
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1	3	1715
Andhra Pradesh	1	26	33495
Arunachal Pradesh	1	26	1866
Assam	1	33	19350
Bihar	0	38	216399
Chandigarh	0	0	1894
Chhattisgarh	1	33	38036
Delhi	1	9	1263
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	3	8260
Goa	0	2	4815
Gujarat	1		63188
Haryana		22	20584
Himachal Pradesh	1	12	5221
Jammu And Kashmir	1	20	47970

Jharkhand			42583
Karnataka	1	35	105720
Kerala	1	14	481
Ladakh		1	1602
Lakshadweep			327
Madhya Pradesh	1	52	121721
Maharashtra	1	35	65628
Manipur	1	16	7344
Meghalaya	1	12	1405
Mizoram	1	11	1539
Nagaland	1	11	4087
Odisha	1	30	67982
Puducherry	1	0	1582
Punjab	1	23	45590
Rajasthan	1	33	135811
Sikkim		6	3785
Tamil Nadu	1	38	857
Telangana	1	33	41338
Tripura	1	8	15086
Uttar Pradesh	1	75	201275
Uttarakhand	1	13	28178
West Bengal	1	24	571
Grand Total	28	697	1358548

Source: Prabandh Portal

HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN PUNJAB

2176. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the details of the total funds allocated to Punjab State for making heritage buildings accessible during the last four years;

- (b) the details of the number of heritage buildings in Punjab State that have been made accessible; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to attend any challenges faced in implementing accessibility guidelines in the said State?

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

- (a) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) takes up conservation and maintenance work of 33 protected monuments/sites including provision of amenities to make the monuments accessible in the state of Punjab. The details of funds allocated for conservation and maintenance works for the protected monuments/sites of Punjab State during the last four years are as under:

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount Allocated
1.	2020-21	80,00,000
2.	2021-22	1,50,00,000
3.	2022-23	6,53,00,000
4.	2023-24	11,00,00,000

- (b) The monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of ASI are accessible and in good state of preservation. However, the following monuments have been upgraded and made accessible during the last four years:-

1. Baradari Generally known as Anarkali at Batala, Distt. Gurdaspur, Punjab
2. Shamsheer Khan Tomb, Batala, Distt. Gurdaspur, Punjab
3. Ancient Site, Sunet Distt. Ludhiana, Punjab
4. The Ghatti Mound Nagar, Distt. Jalandhar, Punjab

(c) The protected monuments of national importance are strictly regulated by the ASI according to the provisions prescribed under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

Further, ASI has made protected monuments/sites as accessible as possible by providing facilities such as Ramps, pathways with tactile strip/guide paths, wheelchairs/carts, Braille signage, Divyang toilets, Audio or App-based guide, etc.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IN BIHAR

2177. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

- (a) the number of individuals trained under various skill development schemes in the State of Bihar; and
- (b) the status of placement for skilled labour and the number of new jobs created in the State of Bihar?

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 under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikshan 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 Bihar. The

SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready equipped with industry relevant skills. The details of total number of candidates trained in Bihar under these schemes are as below:

State	PMKVY (Since inception to 31.10.2024)	JSS (Since 2018-19 to 31.10.2024)	NAPS (Since 2018-19 to 31.10.2024)	CTS* (2018-19 to 2023-24)
Bihar	723547	179693	15347	651401

** Under CTS scheme, the data is for enrollment.*

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the STT 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 in the State of Bihar are 12047, 112993 and 2815 in PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 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.

REGIONAL OUTREACH OF NATIONAL AKADEMIS

2178. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the uneven regional outreach of National Akademis, with limited presence in culturally rich States and tribal areas;
- (b) whether the Government is also taking any specific measures to establish regional centres in underserved States and regions;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, including plans for setting up centres in tribal and rural areas; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor along with any challenges faced by the Government in achieving a pan-India presence?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India recognizes the country's rich cultural diversity and is committed to ensuring that National Akademis reach all regions, including culturally rich States and tribal areas. These Akademis have successfully fostered a vibrant art ecosystem by expanding their reach through strategic partnerships with Zonal Cultural Centres, State Akademies, and other government bodies. This is in addition to the extensive network of regional centers and sub-centers already in place across the nation.

These institutions and centers actively promote and preserve the diverse cultural heritage of their respective regions, with special emphasis on the needs of tribal communities. Some key initiatives are outlined below:

- (i) **Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT)** has set up four regional centers in Guwahati, Udaipur, Hyderabad, and Damoh to extend its outreach to rural and tribal areas.
- (ii) **Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA)** organizes numerous events across indigenous regions of India and invites artists from around the world, including those from tribal areas, to participate in exhibitions and programs. Artists are also provided with galleries to display their works at LKA's centers in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Agartala, and Shimla. LKA operates six regional centers in Chennai, Garhi, Lucknow, Kolkata, Agartala, and Bhubaneswar.
- (iii) **Sahitya Akademi (SA)** is dedicated to preserving, promoting, and enriching Indian literature. SA has hosted national-level literary events in locations such as Kargil, Lakshadweep, Port Blair, Aizawl, Kohima, and Pasighat. The Akademi has four regional centers in Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, and Chennai. It has also established a North East Centre for Oral Literature (NECOL) in Agartala, which focuses on the unrecognized languages of the North East, bringing out relevant publications and organizing language-specific activities and programs.
- (iv) **National School of Drama (NSD)** has set up five regional centers in Bengaluru, Agartala, Gangtok, Varanasi, and Srinagar to enhance outreach to rural and tribal communities.
- (v) **Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)** plays a crucial role in preserving and promoting India's cultural heritage. IGNCA has nine regional

centers in Varanasi, Guwahati, Bengaluru, Ranchi, Vadodara, Goa, Thrissur, Puducherry, and Jammu and Kashmir.

(vi) **Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs)**, including the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC) established in June 1986, are dedicated to the promotion, preservation, and innovation of arts and crafts from the North East region, including its tribal areas.

कौशल विकास हेतु योजना

2179. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ के युवाओं, विशेषकर गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले युवाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) इस योजना के तहत अब तक आयोजित काल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है तथा प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों/युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (घ) उक्त योजना के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ को आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

- (क) से (घ) 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 शिक्षता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) और

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित देश भर में सभी को कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोननयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग संगत कौशल युक्त करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या और जारी निधि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

स्कीम (अवधि)	प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	जारी की गई निधि (करोड़ रुपए में)
पीएमकेवीवाई (2015-16 से 31.10.2024 तक)	199419	141.86
जेएसएस (2018-19 से 31.10.2024 तक)	110819	32.02
एनएपीएस (2016-17 से 31.10.2024 तक)	16632	9.12
सीटीएस (2008-09 से 31.10.2024 तक)	130602	-

पीएमकेवीवाई और जेएसएस स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निधि निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण लागत को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को जारी की जाती हैं। एनएपीएस के तहत, प्रतिष्ठानों को वृत्तिका सहायता के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। सीटीएस स्कीम आईटीआई और दिन-प्रतिदिन के प्रशासन के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती है और आईटीआई के संबंध में वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास होता है।

PROMOTION OF SC/ST FACULTIES IN CU AND CEIS**2180. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the promotion of SC/ST faculties in the Central Universities (CUs), Central Government Aided Universities and other Central Government Educational Institutions (CEIs) are deliberately delayed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details and the number of posts lying vacant for promotion of SCs/STs Associate Professor to Professor grade in the above Universities/Institutions; and

(c) whether the Government has issued directions from time to time to strict adherence of positive discrimination policy in these Universities and Institutions, if so, the details thereof and the latest directions issued by the Government in this regard?

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). Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Education are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts and Statutes/Ordinances/Regulations made thereunder.

The occurrence of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. The onus of filling up the posts lies on the

respective Central Universities. Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) regularly monitor the progress of filling up of vacancies in the Central Universities who have been directed to fill up the vacancies in mission mode. Besides, the reservation is provided in direct recruitment and promotion to the extent to 15% for SC, 7.5% for ST as per reservation policy of Government of India. As on 31.10.2024, there are 5182 vacant teaching posts in Central Universities in which the number of vacant posts for SC is 740 and for ST it is 464.

(c) To ensure the equitable representation in recruitment, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019 has been notified on 09.07.2019 which provides for reservation of posts in direct recruitment for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the Teacher's Cadre of Central Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government. This Act removes the difficulty regarding the reservation of posts in appointment by treating University/Central Educational Institution as a cadre or unit for the purpose of reservation instead of individual departments.

Further, UGC issues instructions to the Central Universities for (i) implementation of SC/ST/OBC/EWS/PwBD Reservation Policy, (ii) strict compliance of reservation policy, (iii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iv) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies. Recently, UGC has issued directions in this regard to all the Central Universities vide letter No. 1-8/2014(SCT), dated 19th April, 2024.

STATUS OF KVs IN ODISHA**2181. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

- (a) the current status of the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) in Brajrajnagar, Jharsuguda district in Odisha;
- (b) whether any financial allocation has been made for this project and if so, the amount allocated for the project;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any timeline for implementation of this project;
- (d) whether there is any proposals of the Government to establish a KV in Padampur, Bargarh district to cater the educational needs of the region;
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to consider the project in the upcoming budget to address the lack of quality education infrastructure in these areas;
- (f) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the establishment of KVs in these districts, considering the growing demand for CBSE-affiliated schools therein; and
- (g) whether there are any additional funds/resources allocated for enhancing educational infrastructure in Western Odisha, particularly in Jharsuguda and Bargarh districts?

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 (f) Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories (UTs) Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite resources including land and temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. The proposals are subject to approval of the competent authority as per extant procedure.

At present, 1253 KVs are functioning across the country including 67 KVs in the State of Odisha. Out of 67 KVs in the state of Odisha, there is 01 KV each in the districts of Jharsuguda and Bargarh. As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), no feasible proposal, as per norms of KVS, has been received for opening of a new KV at Brajrajnagar, Jharsuguda district and Padampur, Bargarh district from concerned State Government / District Administration.

(g) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India has announced on 03.07.2024 to saturate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Labs and Smart Classrooms, as per Samagra Shiksha norms, in all functional Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) and Hostel to empower girl students, make them digitally savvy, and enhance their

learning outcomes. The Proposals were received from the States/UTs for saturating ICT Labs and Smart Classroom facilities in all the functional KGBVs and subsequently it was approved in Supplementary PAB 2024-25. In Supplementary PAB, an amount of Rs. 969.62 lakhs was approved for 95 ICT labs and 319 Smart Classrooms in Odisha State including Rs. 25.46 lakhs for 7 Smart Classrooms and 3 ICT labs in Bargarh district.

PEOPLE TRAINED UNDER PMKVY

2182. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) the total number of people trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since its inception including placement and dropout rate;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to reduce the dropout rate;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the proportion of women in the number of candidates trained under the scheme;
- (e) the details of initiatives being provided to increase enrolment of women in the scheme; and
- (f) the reasons for delinking placements from the current version of PMKVY?

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 through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country. Under PMKVY, since 2015 to 31.10.2024, 1.57 crore candidates have been trained across the country.

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. Under PMKVY (1.0 to 3.0), 24.37 lakh candidates have been reported placed. Under PMKVY, since 2015 to 30.10.2024, 9.42 lakh candidates have been dropped which is 5.4% of the candidates enrolled under the scheme.

(b) and (c) Under the PMKVY, dropouts have been observed at various stages in the sequential training life cycle such as enrolment, training, assessment, certification etc. To reduce the dropouts under PMKVY, the Ministry has provided pre and post enrolment counseling, demand-driven courses, and financial incentives like boarding and lodging and conveyance support. Training is ensured through standardized content, monitoring and apprenticeship opportunities. Besides, technology integration, including blended learning and the Skill India Digital Platform, enhances flexibility. In addition, partnerships with industry

stakeholders enhance job opportunities, motivating candidates to complete their training and achieve certification.

(d) Under PMKVY, as on 30.10.2024, out of 1.57 crore, 70.96 lakh female candidates have been trained.

(e) In order to increase the participation of women under PMKVY, conveyance cost and boarding and lodging facilities are being provided. PMKVY 4.0 prioritizes and provides special focus to projects that emphasize women as primary beneficiaries. Further, training programs in sectors like Electronics, Retail, Healthcare, Beauty and Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women.

(f) PMKVY 4.0 has delinked placement component to focus on a candidate-centric learning, emphasizing employable and entrepreneurial skills for self employment and diverse career path. This creates a skilled, adaptable workforce aligned with market demands, and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के तहत स्कूलों में प्रगति

2183. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

डॉ. जयंत कुमार राय:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित एवं प्राप्त लक्ष्यों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों में पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या मापदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं तथा इस संबंध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों में खेल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या मापदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं तथा इस संबंध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क): विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के तहत राज्यों को आवंटित और जारी किए गए केन्द्रीय हिस्से का वर्ष-वार व राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख): समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत स्कूली शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर पुस्तकालय और पुस्तकों का प्रावधान, शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हेतु की गई प्रमुख पहलों में से एक है। इसमें कक्षा 1 से 12 तक के सरकारी स्कूलों में पुस्तकालयों हेतु अनुदान प्रदान करना शामिल है। इस घटक का उद्देश्य स्कूल पुस्तकालयों को ऐसे अधिगम स्थलों के रूप में विकसित करना है जो जीवन भर के पाठकों और ज्ञान के साधकों को प्रोत्साहित करें तथा प्रासंगिक, आयु-उपयुक्त, विविध और आकर्षक पुस्तकों व अन्य पठन सामग्री के माध्यम से पढ़ने की क्षमता को बढ़ावा दें। समग्र शिक्षा के घटक 'मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ बनाना' के अंतर्गत उन स्कूलों में पुस्तकालय कक्ष उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान किया गया है जहां पुस्तकालय कक्ष उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। पुस्तकालय कक्षों की स्वीकृति हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) प्रस्ताव में विचारार्थ प्रस्ताव किया जा सकता है। प्रस्ताव में सिविल कार्य, फर्नीचर, अलमारी, रैंक, फिक्सिंग और फिटिंग्स की लागत को शामिल किया जा सकता है।

समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत पुस्तकालय अनुदान हेतु निधि स्कूल की श्रेणी के आधार पर 5000/- रुपये से लेकर 20000/- रुपये तक होती है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

स्कूल की श्रेणी	पुस्तकालय अनुदान
प्राथमिक विद्यालय (कक्षा I से V)	₹ 5,000/-
उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय (कक्षा VI से VII)	₹ 13,000/-
माध्यमिक विद्यालय (कक्षा IX और X)	₹ 15,000/-
केवल वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय (कक्षा XI से XII)	₹ 20,000/-

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सरकारी स्कूलों हेतु पुस्तकालय अनुदान के अंतर्गत कुल 2100.50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अनुमोदित की गई है, जिसमें से 1347.38 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग किया जा चुका है। विगत तीन वर्षों में कुल 2045 पुस्तकालय कक्ष अनुमोदित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 545 बन चुके हैं। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान पुस्तकालय अनुदान के अंतर्गत 692.92 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ग): एकीकृत योजना-समग्र शिक्षा में स्कूली शिक्षा की प्री-स्कूल से लेकर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक एक निरंतरता के रूप में परिकल्पना की गई है और इसका उद्देश्य सभी स्तरों पर समावेशी और समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।

बच्चों के समग्र विकास की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हुए, समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत खेल, शारीरिक गतिविधियों, योग, सह-पाठ्यक्रम गतिविधियों आदि को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए खेल एवं शारीरिक शिक्षा घटक की शुरुआत की गई है। सरकारी स्कूलों में खेल उपकरणों के लिए प्राथमिक विद्यालयों हेतु 5000 रुपये, उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों हेतु 10,000 रुपये तथा माध्यमिक एवं वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालयों हेतु 25,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष की दर से अनुदान का प्रावधान किया गया है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सरकारी स्कूलों के लिए खेल अनुदान के अंतर्गत कुल 2361.34 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अनुमोदित की गई है, जिसमें से 1323.75 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग

किया जा चुका है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान सरकारी स्कूलों के लिए खेल अनुदान के तहत 729.25 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया गया है।

विवरण

समग्र शिक्षा के संबंध में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आवंटित और जारी किए गए केंद्रीय हिस्से का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा:

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		आवंटित केंद्रीय हिस्सा	जारी केंद्रीय हिस्सा	आवंटित केंद्रीय हिस्सा	जारी केंद्रीय हिस्सा	आवंटित केंद्रीय हिस्सा	जारी केंद्रीय हिस्सा
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	56.37	31.52	74.02	56.51	86.90	55.28
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1348.54	683.01	1712.59	1503.59	1775.86	1289.41
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	442.16	279.96	533.70	252.29	576.59	475.04
4	असम	1977.03	1561.56	2514.60	2080.86	2578.10	1810.48
5	बिहार	3827.55	3406.08	5018.87	3554.59	4991.23	4241.73
6	चंडीगढ़	100.24	108.04	124.23	109.79	132.14	116.36
7	छत्तीसगढ़	887.90	332.37	1138.33	828.00	1157.85	776.59
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली व दमन और दीव	67.41	20.92	87.94	64.67	95.37	41.30
9	दिल्ली	315.21	145.88	377.27	221.94	368.92	146.09
10	गोवा	18.61	11.02	29.86	29.86	29.63	18.66
11	गुजरात	1009.74	893.76	1371.21	1321.25	1316.73	1132.53
12	हरियाणा	825.39	517.09	963.50	670.21	1010.74	578.80
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	581.66	319.10	738.08	551.60	672.19	485.97
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1320.22	873.99	1650.60	364.97	1721.60	865.44
15	झारखंड	900.18	858.97	1167.68	1154.52	1215.45	1104.93
16	कर्नाटक	707.61	474.52	1004.94	861.52	922.75	828.09
17	केरल	252.22	225.13	348.47	178.16	328.83	141.66
18	लद्दाख	100.00	57.18	123.49	14.89	212.09	52.23
19	लक्षद्वीप	5.73	2.16	7.87	4.33	5.75	1.00
20	मध्य प्रदेश	2946.31	2292.80	3727.88	1939.29	3842.07	2981.51
21	महाराष्ट्र	1013.70	693.03	1592.90	900.00	1317.43	1001.19
22	मणिपुर	370.43	182.50	494.19	404.76	483.05	257.22
23	मेघालय	305.84	271.71	375.15	375.15	398.83	394.18
24	मिजोरम	225.60	179.68	323.08	142.68	344.29	274.14
25	नगालैंड	218.09	137.34	281.05	281.04	314.28	231.25
26	ओडिशा	1453.34	1238.07	1841.08	1836.67	1904.13	1236.61
27	पुडुचेरी	15.14	13.98	19.87	15.28	19.74	12.47
28	पंजाब	543.53	501.27	719.06	605.05	708.78	331.12
29	राजस्थान	2730.20	2405.82	3452.20	2138.61	3560.25	3202.89
30	सिक्किम	122.49	100.12	151.76	107.19	159.73	132.61
31	तमिलनाडु	1649.96	1598.82	2117.60	2107.23	2090.77	1876.16
32	तेलंगाना	880.61	553.28	1143.86	1142.51	1148.35	920.13

33	त्रिपुरा	318.20	226.93	387.41	286.73	414.94	341.33
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	5123.11	2044.97	6261.80	3819.75	6578.75	4276.45
35	उत्तराखंड	672.63	320.84	844.44	704.39	686.30	440.57
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1338.77	1309.74	1773.38	1522.04	1745.80	311.29
	कुल	34671.73	24873.18	44493.94	32151.94	44916.21	32382.70

कौशल विकास के लिए सर्वेक्षण

2184. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के तहत देश के युवाओं को कौशल विकास और पूर्व-कौशल विकास के साथ-साथ प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से कोई शोध या सर्वेक्षण किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा, विशेषकर सोनीपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्य-वार/जिला-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा के सोनीपत निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने वाले केंद्रों के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के तहत नागरिकों को जानकारी प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से कोई जागरूकता अभियान चलाया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

- (क) युवाओं को कौशलौन्नयन अथवा पुनर्कौशलीकरण प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए आवश्यक

शोध/अध्ययन/सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने के लिए एक मजबूत हितधारक परामर्श और विनियामक ढांचा स्थापित किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता नीति (2015) के तहत स्थापित क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (एसएससी) नियमित परामर्श और अध्ययनों के माध्यम से कौशल अंतराल की पहचान करने के लिए उद्योगों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से जुड़ती हैं। राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) व्यापक कौशल मूल्यांकन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय और वैश्विक श्रम बाजारों दोनों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए अध्ययन करवाता है।

इन परामर्शों और अध्ययनों के आधार पर, उच्च-मांग वाली जॉब रोलों के लिए दक्षता मानक और अर्हताएं विकसित की जाती हैं। इन अर्हताओं को राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त उद्योगों के साथ परामर्श के माध्यम से मान्यता प्रदान की जाती है। फिर मान्य अर्हताओं को राष्ट्रीय अर्हता पंजी (एनक्यूआर) में जोड़ा जाता है और राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढाँचे (एनएसक्यूएफ़) के साथ संरेखित किया जाता है।

पीएमकेवीवाईके अंतर्गत प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले सभी प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम इस राष्ट्रीय अर्हता पंजी (एनक्यूआर) से लिए गए हैं और उद्योग परामर्श और कौशल अंतराल सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर विकसित किए गए हैं जैसा कि ऊपर विस्तार से बताया गया है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) द्वारा जिला कौशल विकास योजनाएं (डीएसडीपी) विकसित की गई हैं, ताकि स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के साथ पीएमकेवीवाई पाठ्यक्रमों के संरेखण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिला स्तर पर कौशल अंतराल, उद्योग मांग का मैपिंग आदि का आकलन किया जा सके।

(ख) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की राज्य-वार संख्या, दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक, **विवरण -I** में दी गई है। विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत हरियाणा राज्य में प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की जिले-वार संख्या, दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक, **विवरण -II** में दी गई है।

(ग) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान, दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक, हरियाणा के सोनीपत निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (सोनीपत और जींद जिले) में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत कौशलौन्नयन अथवा पुनर्कौशलीकरण प्रशिक्षण के लिए निधि के उपयोग का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।

क्र.सं.	वित्त-वर्ष	राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	2021-22	0.81
2	2022-23	0.47
3	2023-24	2.30

(घ) एमएसडीई ने टेलीविजन, रेडियो, प्रिंट और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर व्यापक मल्टीमीडिया अभियानों; स्थानीय, क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय मीडिया के साथ आवधिक मीडिया ब्रीफिंग; सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर सक्रिय जुड़ाव; और सामुदायिक जुड़ाव पहल के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में सभी राज्यों को कवर करते हुए भारत के नागरिकों को सूचित करने के लिए विभिन्न जागरूकता अभियान और प्रचार गतिविधियां शुरू की हैं। पत्र सूचना कार्यालय (पीआईबी), दूरदर्शन, माईगव और अन्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से नियमित प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां भी जारी की गई हैं।

सूचना का प्रसार करने और स्कीम में भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के हमारे व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से भी जागरूकता पैदा की गई है। एमएसडीई की डिजिटल पहल - 'स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब' (एसआईडीएच) का उपयोग करके, नागरिक पीएमकेवीवाई पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में नामांकन कर सकते हैं।

विवरण ।

31.10.2024 तक, विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	613	310	648
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	13,199	5,798	32,421
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8,884	667	4,152
4.	असम	24,517	8,721	38,189
5.	बिहार	47,643	12,213	23,583
6.	चंडीगढ़	893	491	319
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	9,495	4,356	8,367
8.	दिल्ली	19,965	2,262	10,686
9.	गोवा	604	176	183
10.	गुजरात	35,001	6,503	19,975
11.	हरियाणा	18,191	8,963	27,365
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8,724	3,539	5,348
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	21,339	7,352	28,875
14.	झारखंड	34,233	5,302	8,796
15.	कर्नाटक	23,153	8,410	13,025
16.	केरल	12,968	5,673	8,802
17.	लद्दाख	731	246	445
18.	लक्षद्वीप	120	0	0
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	46,659	21,345	34,833
20.	महाराष्ट्र	39,864	14,913	35,257
21.	मणिपुर	6,424	1,146	2,879
22.	मेघालय	3,406	1,245	2,502
23.	मिजोरम	4,742	1,162	3,533
24.	नागालैंड	4,184	1,803	3,830
25.	ओडिशा	12,645	12,116	21,428
26.	पुदुचेरी	1,622	689	1,556

27.	पंजाब	18,539	7,568	11,816
28.	राजस्थान	38,511	9,232	23,551
29.	सिक्किम	1,322	381	2,802
30.	तमिलनाडु	29,057	8,029	34,507
31.	तेलंगाना	13,107	8,040	15,390
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	252	31	301
33.	त्रिपुरा	4,490	1,608	5,081
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	69,015	25,568	71,530
35.	उत्तराखंड	10,522	2,942	11,584
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	31,406	12,370	25,766
योग		6,16,040	2,11,170	5,39,325

विवरण II

31.10.2024 तक, विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत हरियाणा राज्य में प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की जिले-वार संख्या:

क्र.सं.	जिला	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1.	अम्बाला	669	224	1,010
2.	भिवानी	450	516	614
3.	चरखी दादरी	154	110	180
4.	फरीदाबाद	3,047	305	5,166
5.	फतेहाबाद	64	277	0
6.	गुडगाँव	3,821	714	9,602
7.	हिसार	842	464	336
8.	झज्जर	272	456	482

9.	जींद	491	491	423
10.	कैथल	904	307	168
11.	करनाल	580	217	220
12.	कुरुक्षेत्र	563	195	1,514
13.	महेंद्रगढ़	1,321	483	989
14.	नूह	360	337	775
15.	पलवल	48	103	1,418
16.	पंचकुला	415	549	195
17.	पानीपत	698	473	465
18.	रेवाड़ी	819	297	1,399
19.	रोहतक	746	409	379
20.	सिरसा	466	704	609
21.	सोनीपत	620	785	1,045
22.	यमुनानगर	841	547	376
योग		18,191	8,963	27,365

युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास के अवसर

2185. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में युवाओं को अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में प्राप्त लक्ष्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान में कौशल विकास के लिए सब-डिबीजन स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित कर युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण एवं रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता क्षेत्र को गति देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितने युवाओं को कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है तथा इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितना व्यय किया गया है तथा रिफाइनरी, तेल, गैस, खनन एवं सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत विभिन्न कम्पनियों में कितने स्थानीय प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है?

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 शिक्षता 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 राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोलन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल युक्त करना है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई): पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम का उद्देश्य देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना तथा पूर्व शिक्षण की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशलोलन्नयन और पुनर्कौशल प्रदान करना है।

जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना: जेएसएस का मुख्य लक्ष्य 15-45 वर्ष की आयु के गैर-साक्षर, नव-साक्षर और प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों तथा 12वीं कक्षा तक स्कूल छोड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों

को व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रदान करना है, जिसमें दिव्यांगजनों और अन्य योग्य मामलों में उचित आयु में छूट दी जाती है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरी कम आय वाले क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस): यह स्कीम शिक्षता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और शिक्षुओं को वृत्तिका के भुगतान के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके शिक्षुओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए है। प्रशिक्षण में बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण और उद्योग में कार्यस्थल पर कार्यरत प्रशिक्षण/ व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण शामिल है।

शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस): यह स्कीम देश भर में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए है। आईटीआई कई तरह के व्यावसायिक/कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं, जो बड़ी संख्या में आर्थिक क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य उद्योग को कुशल कार्यबल प्रदान करना और युवाओं को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करना है।

भारत और राजस्थान राज्य में एमएसडीई की उपर्युक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित/संलग्न/नामांकित उम्मीदवारों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

	पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थी (आरंभ से दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक)	जेएसएस प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थी (वर्ष 2018-19 से दिनांक 10.11.2024 तक)	एनएपीएस शिक्षु कार्यरत (2018-19 से 31.10.2024 तक)	आईटीआई में सीटीएस नामांकित उम्मीदवार (2018- 19 से 2023-24 के बीच)
अखिल भारत	1,57,55,371	27,35,435	33,69,364	79,57,128
राजस्थान	13,33,015	72643	67,385	6,67,565

एमएसडीई की स्कीमें मांग आधारित हैं और इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना या स्थापना आवश्यकता के आधार पर की जाती है।

(घ) राजस्थान राज्य के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में एमएसडीई की उपर्युक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित/संलग्न/नामांकित उम्मीदवारों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

	पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थी (आरंभ से दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक)	जेएसएस प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थी (वर्ष 2018-19 से दिनांक 10.11.2024 तक)	एनएपीएस शिक्षु कार्यरत (वर्ष 2018-19 से 31.10.2024 तक)	आईटीआई में सीटीएस नामांकित उम्मीदवार (वर्ष 2018-19 से 2023-24 के बीच)
बाड़मेर	29,240	5560	170	10068
जैसलमेर	11,007	5740	61	2650

एमएसडीई की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत धनराशि सीधे जिलों को जारी नहीं की जाती है। पीएमकेवीवाई और जेएसएस के तहत निधि निर्धारित लागत मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण की लागत को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को जारी किए जाते हैं। एनएपीएस के तहत, लाभार्थियों को डीबीटी के माध्यम से प्रति माह 1500 रुपए तक का वृत्तिका जारी किया जाता है। आईटीआई के संबंध में दिन-प्रतिदिन का प्रशासन और वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास होता है।

CONSTITUTION OF 8TH CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION (CPC)

2186. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) for Central Government employees was constituted in February, 2013;

- (b) if so, the reasons for not constituting 8th CPC so far, even after more than 10 years of Constitution of 7thCPC and ignoring the unprecedented price rise/cost of living and plights of employees;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of resentment among Central Government employees for not constituting the 8th CPC and if so, the response of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government is considering Constitution of 8th Central Pay Commission for Central Government employees, armed forces, etc.; and
- (e) if so, the time by which it is announced?

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

- (a): No, sir. The 7th Central Pay Commission was constituted on 28th February, 2014.
- (b) to (d): No such proposal is under consideration with the Government for constitution of Eighth Central Pay Commission for the Central Government employees, at present.
- (e): Does not arise.

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

2187. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the highlights and salient objectives of the newly unveiled National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- (b) the details of the Government's plan to engage local communities and stakeholders in the implementation of this strategy to enhance biodiversity conservation efforts;
- (c) whether the updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan covers sustainable use of wild species, management of ecosystem services, better access to green spaces for urban residents, fair sharing of biodiversity benefits, and encouraging public support for biodiversity conservation; and
- (d) 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) to (d) India updated and submitted its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan on 31st October 2024 on the Convention on Biological Diversity Portal during the recently concluded CBD COP-16 at Cali, Colombia. The Action Plan is fully aligned with the goals and targets set under the Kunming Montreal Global Diversity Framework

(KMGBF), to be implemented in accordance with the national circumstances, priorities and capabilities.

The plan has been updated through a wider consultative process conducted across the country involving 23 central Ministries, several national and state-level organizations, communities, and other stakeholders following a Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society approach. It summarizes the country's efforts towards conservation of biodiversity, highlighting achievements, identifying gaps and threats, and describes strategies and result-oriented action points to achieve the targets. The plan also provides an insight into the current status of biodiversity across the country and trends therein, existing policy and institutional framework, biodiversity expenditure and potentially possible biodiversity finance solutions.

The NBSAP ensures effective stakeholder participation inclusive of women, youth, marginalized, and vulnerable sections of the society, decentralized responsibilities, devolved power and authority, and intergenerational equity in planning and implementation.

India's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is aligned with the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which has 4 goals and 23 targets. It comprehensively addresses conservation, sustainable use, and benefit sharing and envisages protecting terrestrial and marine areas, restoring degraded ecosystems and reducing biodiversity threats through pollution

control and invasive species management. Key priorities include species conservation, sustainable utilization of wild species, enhanced management of ecosystem services, improved access to green spaces in urban areas, and the development of wildlife corridors to reduce habitat fragmentation. Additionally, the plan emphasizes active community participation in biodiversity governance to ensure inclusive and sustainable outcomes.

माता चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर के विस्तार के लिए निधि

2188. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत माता चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर के विस्तार के पहले चरण में स्वीकृत निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) पहले चरण के अंतर्गत विस्तार के लिए विकसित किए जाने वाले संभावित क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) माता चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर विकास कार्य की अनुमानित लागत का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या उक्त मंदिर के विस्तार के लिए वास्तुशिल्प कंपनी की पहचान की गई है और यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) नामक योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ और विरासत स्थलों पर अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के उना जिले में 'मां चिंतपूर्णी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ संबंधी अवसंरचना विकास' नामक परियोजना को प्रसाद योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है।

अभी तक राज्य सरकार ने परियोजना के लिए अंतिम विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

INDIAN CARBON MARKET

2189. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the Indian Carbon Market (ICM) in helping to achieve the climate goals of the country, particularly the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target of reducing the emissions intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels;
- (b) the mechanism adopted by the ICM to decarbonise the Indian economy through carbon credit trading;
- (c) the details of the ICM build on existing market mechanisms, such as the energy savings-based market to expand its scope to cover additional energy sectors in India; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to develop a robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) process under the ICM and the manner in which consultation on Accredited Carbon Verifiers (ACVs) contribute to the Scheme's successful implementation?

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 Third National Communication (TNC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2023, India has successfully continued to decouple its economic growth from Greenhouse Gas emissions, resulting in the reduction of the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The details are given below:

Period	GHG Inventory year	Reduction in Emission Intensity w.r.t. 2005 levels
2005-2010	2010	12%
2005-2014	2014	21%
2005-2016	2016	24%
2005-2019	2019	33%

To develop the carbon market, the necessary amendments were proposed in the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001) in the year 2022. Thus, the regulatory framework for the Indian Carbon Market is established under the Energy Conservation Amendment Act, 2022, where clause (w) of section 14 of the EC Act empowers the Central Government, in consultation with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Bureau) to specify the carbon credit trading scheme. Based on the above, the Central Government has notified the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme vide notification S.O. 2825(E), dated 28th June 2023 and amendment notification S.O. 5369(E), dated 19th December 2023. The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) is expected to contribute to achieving India's climate goals in line with the commitments under UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

(b) To facilitate the achievement of India's enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets, the Government of India intended to develop a robust framework for the Indian Carbon Market (ICM) with the objective of decarbonizing the Indian economy by pricing the Green House Gas (GHG) emission through trading of the carbon credit certificates.

CCTS defines the two mechanisms namely, compliance mechanism and offset mechanism. In the compliance mechanism, the obligated entities shall comply with the prescribed GHG emission intensity reduction norms in each compliance cycle of CCTS. The obligated entities which reduce their GHG emission intensity below the prescribed GHG emission intensity shall be eligible for issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates. In the offset mechanism, the non-obligated entities can register their projects for GHG emission reduction or removal or avoidance for issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates. The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme is expected to contribute to achieving India's climate goals in line with the commitments under UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

(c) The Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme was initiated in the year 2012 and is a market-based mechanism aimed to improve energy efficiency in energy-intensive industries by notifying specific energy consumption reduction targets to industries (called Designated Consumers or DCs). The Government of India has developed a detailed transition plan to smoothly shift energy-intensive sectors and designated consumers (DCs) from the Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) scheme to the compliance mechanism under Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS). This plan ensures continuity, consistency, and

alignment with national climate goals while avoiding duplication of targets. To initiate the transition, the Government has identified nine energy-intensive sectors for inclusion under the CCTS, namely, Aluminium, Cement, Steel, Paper, Chlor-Alkali, Fertiliser, Refinery, Petrochemical, and Textile.

(d) Under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), Bureau of Energy Efficiency has developed Detailed Procedure for Compliance Mechanism which covers comprehensive Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework to ensure accurate, transparent, and credible compliance. The key elements of the MRV framework include target setting, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification procedure along with issuance and Trading of Carbon Certificates. The development process of the MRV guidelines has followed a consultative approach which includes Stakeholder Consultations, Draft Circulation to the concerned stakeholders based on which the document was finalized. The finalized MRV framework was published by the Government of India in July 2024. An essential aspect of the MRV framework is the verification process, which requires annual verification of GHG emissions data. To ensure credibility of the CCTS scheme, BEE will accredit Carbon Verification Agencies based on specific eligibility criteria. The detailed procedures containing the Accreditation Eligibility Criteria and Procedure for Accredited Carbon Verification Agency has been developed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency after extensive stakeholder consultation and published in July 2024.

MONITORING OF TRANSLOCATED CHEETAHS IN KUNO NATIONAL PARK**2190. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

- (a) the number of cheetahs translocated to Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh from South Africa and Namibia that have died;
- (b) the details of reasons for the deaths of these individual cheetahs; and
- (c) whether the Government has a plan for the health monitoring of the relocated cheetahs and for evaluating prey bases, 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) Eight cheetahs from Namibia and twelve cheetahs from South Africa have been translocated to Kuno. Out of these total twenty cheetah, four of Namibia and four of South Africa have died.
- (b) The cheetah died due to various natural causes such as septicaemia arising from exacerbated tick lesions, renal insufficiency, intra-specific aggression and drowning.
- (c) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has issued an elaborate protocol on Disease Risk Analysis for

implementing Project Cheetah which *inter-alia* covers hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management besides risk communication.

So far as evaluation of prey base is concerned, the NTCA has already issued detailed protocols since 2006 which are being adopted in Project Cheetah as well.

NEW STADIUMS IN TAMIL NADU

2191. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to build a new multi-purpose sports stadium in Tamil Nadu particularly in Cuddalore district;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to introduce special health insurance scheme for sports persons; 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. One proposal, namely, Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Stadium, Aringnar Anna Stadium Campus at Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu, has been received under the Khelo India Scheme. The proposals received from the State/UT Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry. However, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is providing Medical Insurance and Personal Accidental Policy cover for National Campers, Khelo India Athletes, National Centre of Excellence (NCOE), STC Athletes, Coaches and support with cover of Rs.5.00 lakh and Personal Accidental Policy of Rs.25.00 Lakhs for disability/ death. The athletes are also insured through travel insurance when travelling abroad.

CENTRALIZED PENSION PAYMENTS SYSTEM (CPPS)

2192. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether the Pilot run of the proposed Centralised Pension Payments System (CPPS) is successful and if so, the time by which the new system will be implemented nationwide to help more than 80 lakh EPS pensioners to receive their pension from any bank, any branch, anywhere in the country;
- (b) whether the CPPS will address long-standing challenges faced by pensioners and ensures a seamless disbursement mechanism to transform the EPFO into a more robust, responsive and tech-enabled organisation committed to serving the needs of its members and pensioners; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be implemented/results yielded/glitches noticed?

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): Yes, the pilot run has been successful.

The first pilot run was successfully completed on 29th and 30th October 2024 and pension through CPPS was disbursed to more than 49,000 EPS Pensioners of Jammu, Srinagar and Karnal Regions. The 2nd pilot was conducted in 24 ROs in Nov 24 and pension through CPPS was disbursed to around 9.3 lakh EPS Pensioners. The full scale roll out CPPS is proposed to be implemented in the beginning of the year 2025.

The CPPS marks a major shift by establishing a centralized system, enabling pension disbursement through any bank, any branch across India. Now pensioners will have choice to receive pension in any branch of any scheduled commercial bank anywhere in India instead of the limited choice of few banks in existing RO based decentralised pension disbursement.

The CPPS system would also ensure disbursement of pension throughout India without any need for transfer of Pension Payment Orders (PPO) from one office to another even when the Pensioner moves from one location to another or changes his bank or branch.

EPR FRAMEWORK

2193. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that some firms had issued nearly 600,000 fake certificates under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programme, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has initiated any punitive action against those responsible for the cause, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the EPR portal has been updated to enhance security measures, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that unknown “hackers”, having allegedly stolen several thousand EPR credits from its Central Pollution Control Board's (CPCB's) online portal, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has provided for representation of urban local bodies and informal waste collectors in the current online EPR framework, if so, the details thereof, including contribution of plastic waste management by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)?

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 Central Pollution Control Board had conducted random audit of registered plastic waste processors, as per Guidelines for Extended Producer Responsibility on plastic packaging. Irregularities were observed during the random

audit of plastic waste processors. Accordingly, CPCB had issued directions dated 26.10.2023 to concerned SPCBs to levy Environmental compensation (EC) corresponding to the quantum of EPR certificates generated not in conformity with the stipulated requirements and also to take necessary actions as per applicable law against the violating Plastic Waste Processors (PWPs). Directions were also issued to all SPCBs / PCCs on 20.11.2023 to re-check processing facilities of registered plastic waste processors in their state and regularly monitor EPR certificate generation process of the registered PWPs in order that EPR certificates generated are in accordance with statutory requirements and guidelines.

(c) To enhance the security of the centralized EPR portal for plastic packaging and prevent the unauthorized activities following measures were implemented on the EPR portal:

1. Mandatory Password Updates
2. Two-Factor Authentication
3. Password Resets
4. Login Restrictions
5. Captcha Implementation
6. Restricted Access Post-Updates
7. Unique Contact Information
8. EPR Certificate Security Protocols

(d) On the basis of few complaints received from PIBOs / PWPs regarding illegal transfer EPR certificates from their wallet on the Centralized EPR portal for plastic

packaging, CPCB has filed two complaints dated 2.2.2024 and 22.3.2024 with Intelligence Fusion and Strategic Operations (IFSO) for investigation in this regard.

(e): EPR as an innovative way for generation of revenues for local bodies. As local bodies are engaged in the collection of the waste within their jurisdiction, EPR mechanism provides for means to the local bodies to generate revenues from the plastic packaging waste collected by them by way of selling those to registered recyclers or by generating EPR certificates in their own name which can be sold to producers, importers and brand owners having EPR obligations. They may do so by setting their own recycling facilities or by entering into an arrangement with recyclers. They may adopt other means as well to meet the cost of collection and transportation of plastic waste. The sourcing of plastic packaging waste from the informal sector for implementation of EPR obligations provides a mechanism for integration of informal sector. Already, 157 urban local bodies have registered on the Centralized EPR portal for plastic packaging.

WELFARE OF ATHLETES

2194. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to support the athletes for training and participation in sports competitions; and

(b) 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) and (b):“Sports” being a State subject, the responsibility of promotion and development of sports, including providing training facilities and resources to athletes and coaches, rests primarily with the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government (Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports) supplements their efforts through its various schemes.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), the Government provides financial assistance to the recognized NSFs for preparation and participation of the Indian Athletes/Teams. However, preparation for International events is an ongoing and continuous process. Plans/Proposals of the NSFs relating to training, competitive exposure, Coaches and support personnel including foreign coaches, for preparing sportspersons/teams for the international sporting events are deliberated and finalized in the Annual Calendar for Training and Competition (ACTC) meetings.

Under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), the Government extends all requisite support to probable athletes identified for the major international events, including foreign training, international competition, equipment, services of support staff/personnel like Physical Trainer, Sports Psychologist, Mental Trainer and Physiotherapist besides out of pocket allowance of ₹50,000/- per month to the Core Group athletes and ₹25,000/- per month to the Development Group athletes.

Under the Khelo India Scheme, national-level competitions, i.e., Khelo India Youth Games, held annually for athletes under 18, offering a large-scale platform for young athletes and the Khelo India University Games, which focuses on enhancing sports performance among university-level athletes are held for high priority/priority/other sports disciplines. In addition, the Khelo India Winter Games, are organized for winter sports in regions like Jammu and Kashmir and Leh-Ladakh; and the Khelo India Para Games promotes inclusiveness by creating opportunities for athletes with disabilities. Through these events, 2,781 Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) have been identified and supported across 21 sports disciplines, including para-sports. These athletes receive high-quality training in 301 accredited academies.

Besides, Sports Authority of India (SAI) implements following Sports Promotional Schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons of 12 years onward and nurture them to excel at national and international levels-

- National Centres of Excellence (NCOE)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Extension Centre of STC
- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
(its Sub-Schemes - Regular Schools, and Adopted Akharas)

A total of 177 SAI Centres across the country including NCOEs and STCs, Extension Centres of STCs, NSTC schemes etc. are established for implementing

Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI. Presently, 9416 athletes (5664 Boys and 3752 Girls) are being trained in 27 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis.

Under the SAI's Sports Promotional Schemes, the provision for competition exposure has been made as given below:

(a) Domestic Competition:

- (i) ₹50000/- per athletes per annum for NCOE.
- (ii) ₹6000/- per athletes per annum for STC
- (iii) ₹8000/- per athletes per annum for athletes of STC in North Eastern States
- (iv) ₹20000/- per athletes per annum for athletes of STC in Island Territories.
- (v) ₹3000/- per athlete per annum for Extension Centres of STCs
- (vi) ₹2000/- per athlete per annum for Regular School of NSTC
- (vii) ₹3000/- per athlete per annum for Adopted Akharas of NSTC

(b) Foreign Competition/ Training Exposure:

Government has made a provision of ₹15.00 Crores per annum for foreign competition /Training exposure for the development and deserving athletes of NCOE and STC.

DISCHARGE OF CHEMICAL-LADEN WATER INTO THE RIVERS**2195. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:**

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

- (a) the action plans and fund allocations for the restoration and conservation of polluted river stretches in the State of Bihar;
- (b) the impact of climate change on the population of Bihar along with the policies and action plans developed for different locations and hydrological conditions;
- (c) the details of investment made in climate change-related studies in the country during the last five years along with the recommendations and adaptations;
- (d) the details of percentage of rainfall stations in the State of Bihar are non-functional;
- (e) the current status of groundwater in the State of Bihar as reported by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB);
- (f) the details of groundwater blocks in the State of Bihar are contaminated during the last five years, along with the details of investment made to provide clean water to affected populations, project-wise; and
- (g) whether the Government has conducted or sponsored any studies to assess the extent of loss due to climate change in the State of Bihar?

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 Government of India (GoI) launched the NamamiGange Programme (NGP) in 2014-15 for the rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries for five years, up to March 2021 that has been further extended to March 2026.

In the State of Bihar, 38 Sewerage infrastructure projects have been undertaken at a cost of ₹ 7,089.26 crore to create 803 million liters per day(MLD) of sewage treatment capacity and laying of 1,750.64 km of sewer network. Out of which, 17 projects have been completed and made operational, resulting in the creation and rehabilitation of 335 MLD of STP capacity and laying of 1366.24 kms sewerage network.

Further, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in coordination with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitors water quality under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). At present, CPCB monitors water quality of 645 rivers in the country at 2155 locations, out of which 96 locations on 22 rivers are monitored in Bihar.

The water quality data under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) is utilized for identification of Polluted River Stretches (PRS) based on the level of organic load which is measured in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) concentration. Locations/stretches of rivers which are not meeting the Primary Water Quality criterion for outdoor bathing for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) parameter (indicator of organic pollution) are identified as polluted

location/ stretches. The PRS are classified under Priority Class I to Priority Class V, Priority I being most polluted with BOD value of more than 30 mg/l and Priority V being least polluted with BOD ranging between 3 – 6 mg/l. Based on water quality data of year 2016 and 2017, CPCB identified 351 PRS including on major rivers during the year 2018, out of which 06 PRS are in Bihar as under:

State	I	II	III	IV	V	Grand Total
Bihar	-	-	1	-	5	6

River-wise PRS details in Bihar in 2018 are as below:

S. No	RIVER NAME	RIVER STRETCH	BOD RANGE	PRIORITY
1	Sirsia	Ruxol to koireatola (raxaul)	20.0	III
2	Farmar	Along jogbani	3.6	V
3	Ganga	Buxar to bhagalpur	3.2 - 4.2	V
4	Poonpun	Gaurichak to fatuha	3.3	V
5	Ram rekha	Harinagar to ramnagar	5.0	V
6	Sikrahna	Along narkatiaganj	4.5	V

For rejuvenation of 351 polluted river stretches identified by CPCB during the year 2018, action plans were prepared by four-member Committee called “River Rejuvenation Committee” (RRC) constituted by the respective State Government/ UT Administration including the state of Bihar. It works 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).

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.

Implementation of time-bound action plans have been assigned to State Government Departments/ UT Administration Departments and are responsible for rejuvenation of polluted river stretches identified in the respective State/UT under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/Union Territory.

Progress of implementation of action plans is reviewed by the RRC's at State Level and by Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) at Central Level.

(b) and (c) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides a framework for India's climate actions and comprises of missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture, human health and strategic knowledge for climate change. Thirty-four States/Union Territories (UTs) including the State of Bihar have prepared their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the NAPCC taking into account the State specific issues relating to climate

change. The Bihar's SAPCC aims to enhance resilience to climate change while promoting sustainable development.

As part of the Third National Communication (TNC) and Initial Adaptation Communication (IAC) submitted to the UNFCCC in 2023, India conducted studies on biodiversity, agriculture, water resources, coastal and marine ecosystems, urban infrastructure, and human health. These efforts highlighted the importance of strengthening climate modeling, localized vulnerability assessments, and hydro-meteorological observation networks.

The TNC and IAC also highlighted ecosystem-based strategies like watershed management, mangrove restoration, and coastal community relocation to mitigate risks. Promoting indigenous technologies under "Make in India," improving rural credit access, and embedding adaptation into development plans are key to resilience. Agronomic adjustments, adaptive water management, and energy-efficient housing aim to reduce vulnerabilities, diversify livelihoods, and foster climate-resilient growth.

(d) Currently, the state of Bihar has a network of total of 474 manual rainfall stations and all are functional. Further, out of a total of 46 Automated Weather Stations(AWS) for rainfall monitoring in Bihar, 10 AWS stations are non-functional.

(e) and (f) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Mid-Eastern Region (MER), Patna, carries out periodic monitoring of water level four times a year (January, May, August, and November) through its established Hydrograph Network Stations (HNS) across the entire state to know the ground water regime of the State. The monitoring carried out in May 2024, shows that the depth to water level in Bihar

ranged from 0.8 to 13.85 meters below ground level (bgl) and 97 % of wells are within 10 m below ground level (bgl).

Decadal Fluctuation (Pre Monsoon 2023 w.r.t. mean of 2013-2022) are showing 57.62 % rise, while 42.37 % showing fall, out of which 33.12% are within 0-2 m range. Decadal Fluctuation (Post Monsoon 2023 w.r.t. mean of 2013-2022) are showing 44.66 % rise, while 59.33 % showing fall, out of which 51.57% are within 0-2 m range.

With respect to the assessment of Dynamic Groundwater Resources, the latest assessment (as on 2024) shows that the overall stage of ground water extraction in Bihar is 45.54%. Out of 535 assessment units (block), 473 (89.53 %) are in Safe category, while 04 (0.74 %) are in Over Exploited category. 09 (1.68 %) are in Critical category and 49 (9.15 %) are in Semi Critical category.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is generating ground water quality data periodically during pre-and post-monsoon period through its established Hydrograph Network Stations (HNS) across the entire state. During other studies/ special studies sampling and analysis of arsenic contamination were also carried out. On the basis of chemical analysis of ground water samples collected, the details of the blocks which are partly affected by Arsenic and Fluoride contamination is given at enclosed **Statement-I**.

CGWB, MER, Patna has constructed 28 Arsenic safe tubewells in Arsenic affected areas of 8 districts (Buxar, Bhojpur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Patna, Samastipur, Saran and Begusarai) through in-house exploratory drilling. These wells have been constructed tapping the deeper arsenic safe aquifers avoiding contaminated

aquifers (by clay/cement sealing at appropriate depth against clay layer). In addition, 40 Arsenic safe tubewells were constructed in Arsenic affected areas of Buxar district, Bihar and also, these wells have been handed over to user agencies/ Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Bihar, for providing drinking water. The details are enclosed as **Statement II**. It is informed that PHED, Government of Bihar provides safe potable water in affected rural populations through arsenic and fluoride removal plants and also through Multi Village Schemes.

(g) Any specific study to assess the extent of loss due to climate change in the State of Bihar has not been conducted.

STATEMENT-I

Table 1: List of blocks having Fluoride concentration more than 1.5 mg/L in Ground Water of Bihar

Districts	Blocks
1. Nalanda	1. Giriyak
	2. Rajgir
2. Nawada	3. Akbarpur
	4. Kasichak
	5. Roh
	6. Pakaribarawan
	7. Sirdala
	8. Warsaliganj
3. Gaya	9. Amas
	10. Banke Bazar
	11. Imamganj
	12. Barachatty
	13. Belaganj

	14. Mohanpur
	15. Bodh Gaya
	16. Gaya Sadar
	17. Dobhi
	18. Fatehpur
	19. Dumariya
	20. Atri
	21. Khizarsarai
4. Jamui	22. Lakshmipur
5. Banka	23. Shambhuganj
6. Sheikhpura	24. Barbiga
	25. Ariari
	26. Shekhopur Sarai
	27. GhatKusumba
	28. Sheikhpura
7. Aurangabad	29. Madanpur
	30. Rafiganj

Table 2: List of blocks having Arsenic concentration more than 0.01 mg/L in Ground Water of Bihar

Districts	Blocks
1. Araria	1. Bhargama
	2. Farbisganj
	3. Raniganj
2. Begusarai	4. Bakhri
	5. Barauni
	6. Begusarai
	7. CheriaBariarpur
	8. Matihani
	9. Sahebpur Kamal
	10.Tegra
3. Bhagalpur	11.Rangra
	12.Bihpur

Districts	Blocks
4. Bhojpur	13.Arrah
	14.Barahara
	15.Koilwar
	16.Shahpur
	17.Udwantnagar
5. Buxar	18.Simri
6. Darbhanga	19.Baheri
7. Gopalganj	20.Manja
8. E. Champaran	21.Chiraiya
	22.Ghorasahan
	23.Harshidhi
	24.Motihari
	25.Patahi
	26.Sugauli
9. Katihar	27.Katihar
10. Khagaria	28.GogriJamalpur
	29.Khagaria
	30.Chautham
11. Kishanganj	31.Bahadurganj
	32.Potjia
12. Madhepura	33.Muraliganj
13. Madhubani	34.Jhanjharpur
	35.Khajauli
	36.Pandaul
	37.Phulparas
14.Muzaffarpur	38.Bochaha
	39.Paro
	40.Minapur
15.Samastipur	41.Bibhutipur
16.Saran	42.Sonepur
17.Sheohar	43.TarianiChowk
	44.Sheohar

Districts	Blocks
18.Sitamarhi	45.Bajpatti
	46.Parsauni
	47.Sonbarsa
19.Supaul	48.Basantpur
	49.Raghopur
	50.Supaul
20. W. Champaran	51.Bagha
	52.Chanpatia
	53.Lauriya
	54.Narkatiyaganj
21. Patna	55.Maner
22.Purnea	56.Purnea East
23.Vaishali	57.Dessri
	58.Raghopur
	59.SahdeiBujurg

STATEMENT II

Table 1A: CGWB wells tapping arsenic free (Arsenic <10 ppb) aquifers in arsenic affected area in Bihar

S. No	Name of District	Block	Location
1	1. Bhojpur	Shahpur	1.Barisban
2			2.Shahpur
3			3.Paharpur
4			4.Nargada Narayanpur
5			5.Bharauli
6			6.Karnamipur
7		Udwanthnagar	7.Amrahi Nawada
8	2. Buxar	Simri	1.Arjurnpur
9		Brahmpur	2.Brahmpur
10		Churamanpur	3.Churamanpur

S. No	Name of District	Block	Location
11	3. Bhagalpur	Kharik	1.Telghi
12		Khalgaon	2.Mamlakkha
13		Sanhoula	3.Tarar
14	4. Darbhanga	Singhwara	1.Sankarpur Rohar
15		Baheri	2.Samarpura
16	5. Patna	Barh	1.Barh
17		Baktiyarpur	2.Gyaspur
18		Maner	3.Maner
19	6. Samastipur	Mohiuddinnagar	1.Madudabad
20		Vidyapati Nagar	2.Vidyapati Nagar
21		Mohiuddinnagar	3.Kancha
22		ShahpurPatori	4.Shahpur Patori
23	7. Saran	Sonepur	1.Gangajal
24		Revilganj	2.Sitabdiara
25	8. Begusarai	Bachwara	1.Narepur
26		Barauni	2.Bihat
27		Teghra	3.Barauni
28			4.Teghra

Table 1B: Details of the Arsenic safe wells constructed through out-sourcing in Arsenic affected blocks of Buxar District, Bihar

S. No.	Location	Block	District
1	Badka Singhanpura	Simri	Buxar
2	Bikshuk ka Hata	Simri	Buxar
3	Chota Rajpur	Simri	Buxar
4	Dubha	Simri	Buxar
5	Dumri	Simri	Buxar

S. No.	Location	Block	District
6	Gangauli	Simri	Buxar
7	Keshopur	Simri	Buxar
8	Majhwari	Simri	Buxar
9	Sahiyar -1	Simri	Buxar
10	Sahiyar -2	Simri	Buxar
11	Simri	Simri	Buxar
12	Tilak Rai KaHata	Simri	Buxar
13	Twakkal Rai KaDera	Simri	Buxar
14	Rampur Mathiya	Simri	Buxar
15	Bhariyar	Chakki	Buxar
16	Jawahi Diyar	Chakki	Buxar
17	Bhola Dera	Chakki	Buxar
18	Chakki	Chakki	Buxar
19	Bharatpaw	Simri	Buxar
20	MilkiTola	Simri	Buxar
21	Niyazipur	Simri	Buxar
22	Gahauna	Brahmpur	Buxar
23	Udhura	Brahmpur	Buxar
24	Badki Nainijhor	Brahmpur	Buxar
25	Bairia	Brahmpur	Buxar
26	Chakhni	Brahmpur	Buxar
27	Chandrapura	Brahmpur	Buxar
28	Dallupur	Brahmpur	Buxar

S. No.	Location	Block	District
29	Gaighat li	Brahmpur	Buxar
30	Harnathpur	Brahmpur	Buxar
31	Kapurpur	Brahmpur	Buxar
32	Mahuar	Brahmpur	Buxar
33	Pandeypur	Brahmpur	Buxar
34	Umedpur	Brahmpur	Buxar
35	Yogia	Brahmpur	Buxar
36	Chotki Nainijhor	Brahmpur	Buxar
37	Gaighat I	Brahmpur	Buxar
38	Nimej	Brahmpur	Buxar
39	Bharkhar	Brahmpur	Buxar
40	Garhatha Khurd	Brahmpur	Buxar

CURRENT STATUS OF CDMS AND DMS PROJECT

2196. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the current status of the Corporate Data Management System (CDMS) and Document Management System (DMS) projects including the specific milestones achieved and timelines for completion;

(b) the measures being taken to ensure data security and privacy in the context of these systems;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any consultations with the relevant industry stakeholders such as regulators, investors, and the general public, and sought their feedback on CDMS and DMS

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

(e) whether the Government has any plan for ensuring easy access to the data and insights generated by the CDMS and DMS for various stakeholders including regulators, investors, and the public and 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): Corporate Data Management (CDM) was launched in 2015-16 as a Central Sector Scheme with the objective of disseminating shareable information for public access, sharing of privileged information to regulatory bodies and to enhance the Ministry's in-house capabilities for corporate data mining. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs does not have a scheme named the Document Management System.

(b) Robust security measures are in place to protect data from unauthorized access which include strong encryption, strict access controls, comprehensive logging and regular security audits, etc.

(c) to (e): Consultations are undertaken regularly with various stakeholders including regulatory departments and enforcement agencies for provisioning of

structured corporate data enabling generation of statistical and economic analytics and insights into various aspects such as shareholding, significant beneficiaries, related parties, audit finding, consolidated financials, etc. The data access has been provided through data portals, API and dashboard and the stakeholders have acknowledged its utility. Data is also disseminated through Open Government Data (OGD) platform through API in which the corporate registry details are made available.

खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम में बजटीय प्रावधान

2197. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान वर्ष के लिए खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम के लिए कितना बजटीय प्रावधान किया गया है और राजस्थान के लिए कितनी निधि स्वीकृत की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सीकर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के दांता रामगढ़, खंडेला, जिला मुख्यालय नीम का थाना में स्टेडियम बनाने तथा सीकर संभागीय मुख्यालय में खेल सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) इस मंत्रालय में निधियों का आवंटन स्कीम-वार किया जाता है, न कि राज्य-वार। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत 900 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है।

(ख) से (घ): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, स्टेडियमों के निर्माण सहित खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों का होता है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर कर उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम एक मांग-आधारित स्कीम है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के अंतर्गत निधि की उपलब्धता के अधीन, वित्तीय सहायता के लिए विचार किया जाता है। दांता रामगढ़, खंडेला, जिला मुख्यालय नीमा का थाना, सीकर संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्टेडियम बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) से नानी दमण में निर्माण की अनुमति

2198. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरी और नगर हवेली और दमण और दीव के नानी दमण के संरक्षित क्षेत्र में सचिवालय, जिम भवन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और प्रशासक के आवास, पुराने जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय का नवीनीकरण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी अनुमानित लागत का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस संबंध में दी गई निविदा तथा कार्य आदेश और संबंधित विभाग से मांगी गई अनुमति / स्वीकृतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) से अनुमति मांगी गई है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी संगत दस्तावेजों सहित इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (च): मोती दमन(संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) स्थित प्रतिषिद्ध क्षेत्र में स्थानीय प्रशासन(संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) द्वारा अपने काम-काज के लिए उपयोग में लाए जाने वाले भवनों में कुछ निर्माण कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

मोती दमन(संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) में सरकारी आवास की मरम्मत और नवीनीकरण के लिए दिनांक 12.01.2022 को सक्षम प्राधिकारी, दमन एवं दीव द्वारा मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है।

उल्लंघन के किसी नोटिस पर, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के उपबंधों के अनुसार कार्रवाई करता है।

MILLET SURVEY

2199. SHRI AZAD KIRTI JHA:

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

- (a) whether any millet survey is being undertaken/planned to be conducted by the Government for assessing the impact of millet inclusion on the nutritional intake and health outcomes of beneficiaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the millets have been included under the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of all States/UTs that have proposed and included millets in their Annual Work Plan and Budget?

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):No Sir

(c) to (e) Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in partnership with the States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The States and UTs fix their menu as per their local needs, in order to meet the prescribed nutritional content. The U.N. General Assembly declared 2023 as the “International Year of Millets”. Accordingly, advisories were issued to States and UTs, to create awareness on the health benefits of millets through various identified activities viz., debate competition, rallies, nukkad natak, Special School Management Committee (SMC) meetings and Special Programmes on the use of Shree Anna on Swayam Prabha Channels etc.

All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are advised to explore the possibility of introducing millets (Shree Anna) based recipe at least once in a week. It is suggested to conduct cooking competitions amongst Cook-cum-Helpers to popularize milletbased recipes. Accordingly, many States and UTs have conducted cooking competitions at State/district level among Cook-cum-Helpers working under the scheme for promoting millet-based recipes. It is also suggested to prepare small videos for creating awareness about goodness of millets and showcase them

in schools and consumption of millets may be discussed during the School Management Committee(SMC) meetings and the Parent Teachers Meetings.

All the States/UTs were also advised to include requirement of millets in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B). Many States are providing millets as an additional food item, e.g. States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana are providing Ragi Java as an additional millet food items.

EXPANSION OF ESI SCHEME COVERAGE

2200. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the workers in the unorganised sector have been brought under the ESI Scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures taken by the Government in this direction;
- (b) whether the Government has decided to expand the coverage of ESI Scheme to more workers of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of the 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) to (c): Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 is applicable to all factories and establishments employing 10 or more persons other than seasonal factories and drawing wages up to Rs 21,000/- per month (Rs. 25,000/- for Persons with Disability) in the notified area. The employees working in unorganized sector have not been defined as 'Employees' in ESI Act, 1948. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is administered through local Gram Panchayats which are not establishment as per ESI Act, 1948.

The major steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of the ESI scheme 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 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 benefits claims under ESI scheme.

NOTIFIED TIGER RESERVES SANCTUARY IN THE COUNTRY

2201. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

- (a) the total number of notified Tiger Reserves Sanctuary in the country at present;
- (b) whether the Government has recently notified the Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve, Chhattisgarh of the country;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard and the criteria followed for it;
- (d) whether the National Tiger Conservation Authority has accorded its final approval for the above said project;
- (e) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the time by which it is likely to be done; and
- (f) the manner in which these tiger reserves will be helpful in preserving and conserving the population of tigers in the country?

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) 57 Tiger Reserves have been notified in the country.
- (b) to (e) Yes, the State of Chhattisgarh on recommendations of the National Tiger Conservation Authority has recently notified the Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve as per provisions contained in section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (f) Tiger being an “umbrella species”, the protection offered to it also ensures viable populations of other wild animals (co-predators, prey) and forest, thereby facilitating the ecological viability of the entire forest area / habitat. Therefore, a tiger reserve becomes an ecological imperative for the survival of source populations of tiger and other wild animals.

NON-ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS

2202. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI :

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains any data on the students not enrolled in primary, Secondary and senior secondary education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) 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 education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution of India and majority of the schools are under the domain of the respective State and UT Government. The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEandL), Ministry of Education maintains data on enrollment of children at primary, secondary and senior secondary level through Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) portal annually and may be seen on <https://dashboard.udiseplus.gov.in/#/reportDashboard/sReport>

The DoSE and L also maintains PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting, Achievements and Data Handling System) portal on which State/UT provide and update the data relating to Out of School Children (OoSC). As per the PRABANDH portal, the State wise details of children identified as OoSC for the year 2024-25 is placed in the **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details showing State/UT-wise children identified as OoSC for the year 2024-25

Sl. No.	State/UT	Identified Out of School Children (for year 2024-25*)
1	A and N Island	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	3729
3	Arunachal Pradesh	177
4	Assam	63848
5	Bihar	24471

6	Chandigarh UT	3182
7	Chhattisgarh	7793
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	471
	Daman and Diu	
9	Delhi	18367
10	Goa	148
11	Gujarat	54541
12	Haryana	31645
13	Himachal Pradesh	4364
14	Jammu and Kashmir	720
15	Jharkhand	65070
16	Karnataka	9488
17	Kerala	2297
18	Ladakh	0
19	Lakshdweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	37801
21	Maharashtra	2282
22	Manipur	1724
23	Meghalaya	4793
24	Mizoram	809
25	Nagaland	685
26	Orissa	313
27	Pondicherry	4
28	Punjab	2475
29	Rajasthan	10311
30	Sikkim	74
31	Tamil Nadu	14584
32	Telangana	11449
33	Tripura	1678
34	Uttar Pradesh	784228
35	Uttaranchal	3069
36	West Bengal	3812
Total		1170404

Source: PRABANDH

* Status as on November, 2024

REDUCTION OF ENTRY AGE AND INCREASE IN PREMIUM AMOUNT IN LIC**2203. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:****SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:**

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

- (a) whether the LIC has reduced entry age for its new endowment plan from 55 years to 50 years and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether LIC has also made provision to make the insurance amount minimum of Rs. 2 lakh instead of Rs. 1 lakh and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto keeping in view poor people in villages are unable to afford higher amount of insurance;
- (c) whether there has been no increase in the commission given to agents since 1956, rather it has been reduced to 7 percent, due to which their financial condition has become miserable and if so, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether it is true that the insurance holder's bonus has not increased for the last ten years despite LIC makes profit every year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether LIC has introduced clawback clause to recover the agent's commission and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government would reconsider the issue of LIC Agents being affected due to the above provisions and if so, the details thereof and the time by the which the further steps likely to be taken in this direction?

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

(a) to (f): Insurance companies including LIC of India follow various principles in designing their products which inter-alia include regulatory prescriptions, actuarial analysis, past claim experience and accordingly decide on entry age, sum assured, premium, bonus, commission etc. Insurance companies being regulated commercial entities have flexibility to decide on all these matters, in alignment with regulatory guidelines issued by IRDAI and their Board approved underwriting policy.

While, for LIC's New Endowment Plan, the maximum age at entry was modified from 55 years to 50 years, many of LIC's products such as Nivesh Plus, Single Premium Endowment Plan, Jeevan Akshay, New Jeevan Amar, Pension plus etc. have maximum age at entry beyond 50 years. At the same time, LIC continues to offer products such as Micro Bachat with minimum Sum Assured of Rs. 1 lakh to cater to the needs of poor people including those in rural India. Similarly, in another product namely Single Premium Endowment Plan, the minimum Sum Assured is Rs. 1 lakh. Hence, a range of products are made available by LIC to cater to diversified needs of our citizens.

IRDAI has issued IRDAI (Insurance Products) Regulations, 2024 dated 20.03.2024 and Master Circular on Life Insurance Products dated 12.06.2024 which inter-alia, have introduced Special Surrender Value to be paid in case a policy is cancelled after 1 year. Accordingly, in compliance, LIC has modified the commission structure for agents in such a way that first year commissions have been reduced slightly whereas commission for subsequent year, from 4th to 6th years, have been

increased. Also, LIC has not issued any instruction regarding clawback of commission.

Further, it is to be noted that bonus is declared by LIC out of available surplus on pooling basis after considering factors such as smoothening of the bonus rates over the years, cross subsidy between policies of various ticket size, Policyholders' Reasonable Expectations (PRE) and Treating Customers Fairly (TCF). Despite fluctuations in investment experience and claims experience, bonus rates are not frequently changed and are generally kept consistent on year to year basis.

TOURISM IN NORTH-EASTERN REGION

2204. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is providing adequate services to promote tourism in the North-Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of tourists both domestic and foreign who visited the North-Eastern States during the last year; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create a barrier free environment for growth of tourism in the North-Eastern region?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Tourism promotes tourism in India through various initiatives including events, social media handles 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 of Tourism has been organizing International Tourism Mart (ITM) in the North Eastern Region to showcase the tourism potential of North Eastern States of India. The latest edition of ITM was held in Kaziranga, Assam from 26th to 29th, November, 2024.

The Ministry of Tourism through its Central Institutes of Hotel Management (CIHMs) at Guwahati and Shillong, which are Autonomous Bodies, imparts professional education and training in the field of hospitality to create a pool of manpower sufficient to meet the needs of the tourism and hospitality industry, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

In addition, Ministry of Tourism under its scheme Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) has undertaken various skill development programs to provide education, training and certification to the tourism service providers covering different level of Hospitality sector.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned projects for the development of tourism related infrastructure under the Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0,

PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Schemes.

Government of India has also sanctioned tourism projects under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25' (SASCI).

The details of projects sanctioned under the above mentioned schemes in North Eastern region are given at enclosed **Statement**.

(c): Details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to North Eastern States during 2023 are given below:

S. No.	States/UTs	2023	
		DTVs	FTVs
1	Arunachal Pradesh	10,40,601	4,496
2	Assam	76,12,720	23,818
3	Manipur	57,701	3,668
4	Meghalaya	13,71,674	19,973
5	Mizoram	2,09,087	3,754
6	Nagaland	99,720	4,725
7	Sikkim	13,21,169	93,908
8	Tripura	3,66,104	66,708
Total		1,20,78,776	2,21,050

Source: States/UTs Tourism Department

(d): Effective and adequate connectivity is one of the important aspect for developing a tourist destination. For this purpose, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has launched RCS-UDAN scheme, whose primary objective is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Ministry of Tourism has collaborated with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to extend financial support in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the Champion Service

Sector Scheme (CSSS), with the purpose of further improving connectivity to important tourist places including Iconic sites.

Following routes from the State of NER have been included in Tourism RCS

Routes:

Sl. No.	Route
1.	Dibrugarh to Dimapur
2.	Dimapur to Dibrugarh
3.	Dimapur to Imphal
4.	Imphal to Dimapur
5.	Agartala to Aizawl
6.	Aizawl to Agartala
7.	Dibrugarh to Imphal
8.	Imphal to Dibrugarh
9.	Hollongi (Arunachal Pradesh to Guwahati)
10.	Guwahati to Hollongi (Arunachal Pradesh)

STATEMENT

Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In Crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72
3.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68

4.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
5.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
6.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
7.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U LumSohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
8.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro – KhudoianandKohmang Falls – Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang-looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, KattaBeel, Siju Caves)	84.97
9.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
10.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
11.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha	97.36
12.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14
13.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang-	98.05

		2015-16	Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	
14.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam- Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32
15.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat– Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara– Ambassa	82.85
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of SurmaCherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83

Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Date of Sanction
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	05-03-2024
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	05-03-2024
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	05-03-2024
4	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	05-03-2024
5	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.91	05-03-2024

6	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84	05-03-2024
7	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	04-03-2024
8	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	20-08-2024
9	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	05-03-2024
10	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40	05-03-2024
11	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59	29-02-2024

Details of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (Rs. In Crore)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Parshuram Kund	2020-21	37.88
2	Assam	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Kamakhya Temple	2015-16	29.80
3	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Nongswalia Church, Nartiang Shakti Peeth, Aitnar Pool and Charantala Kali Temple	2020-21	29.29
4	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism at Chite Vang, Zuangtai, Reiek and Aizawl	2022-23	44.89
5	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Molungkimong, Noksen Church, Aizuto, Wokha and Kohima	2018-19	25.20

6		Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18
7	Sikkim	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32
8	Tripura	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple	2020-21	34.43

Details of Projects sanctioned under 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' Scheme

S. No	Name of State	Year	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned (Rs. In Crore)
1.	Assam (Neamati, Pandu, Jogighopa and Biswanathghat)	2019-20	Ministry of Tourism has accorded approval for continuation of the development of 4 nos jetties in NW-2 (Brahmaputra)	28.03
2.	Mizoram	2020-21	Development of Convention Centre and associated Infrastructure at Aizawl, Mizoram	39.95
3.	NER	2022-23	Development of 22 viewpoints in North Eastern States (i) Nagaland (2 view points) (ii) Meghalaya (3 view points) (iii) Mizoram (9 view points) (iv) Arunachal Pradesh (4 view points) (v) Manipur (3 view points) (vi) Sikkim/West Bengal (1 view point)	44.44
4.	Assam	2018-19	Joint Development of Kamakhya Railway Station	4.96
5.	Assam	2018-19	Joint Development of Guwahati Railway Station	4.99

List of Projects sanctioned under SASCI Scheme

S. No.	State	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang Adventure and Eco-Retreat, Pasighat	46.48
2.	Assam	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden, Guwahati	97.12
3.	Assam	Beautification of Rang Ghar at Sivasagar	94.76
4.	Manipur	Loktak Lake Experience	89.48
5.	Meghalaya	MICE Infrastructure at Mawkhanu, Shillong	99.27
6.	Meghalaya	Re-development of Umiam Lake, Shillong	99.27
7.	Sikkim	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang, Namchi	97.37
8.	Sikkim	Border Experience, Nathula	68.19
9.	Tripura	51 Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar, Gomati	97.70

एमएसएससी योजना का कार्यान्वयन

2205. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) महिला सम्मान बचत पत्र योजना के अब तक के लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और क्या

यह सरकार की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में योजना के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में अनियमितता या भ्रष्टाचार की कोई शिकायतें आई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं तक योजना का लाभ किस प्रकार पहुंचाया जा रहा है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना का लाभ सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों तक पहुंचाने के लिए कोई विशेष तंत्र स्थापित किया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी)

(क) दिनांक 31.10.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार महिला सम्मान बचत पत्र योजना स्कीम के तहत महिला लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या 43,30,121 हैं। सरकार ने इस स्कीम के तहत महिला लाभार्थियों की संख्या के संबंध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) लागू नहीं होता।

(घ) सरकार द्वारा यह स्कीम ब्याज के आकर्षक दरों द्वारा देश के महिलाओं के वित्तीय स्वावलंबन को प्रोत्साहन देने और साथ ही भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वित्तीय समावेशन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद देने के लिए भी शुरू की गई थी।

(ड) यह स्कीम डाक विभाग और बैंकों के माध्यम से संचालित की जाने वाली एक स्वैच्छिक बचत स्कीम है जिसमें जमाकर्ताओं को उच्चतर ब्याज दर दिया जाता है।

IMPROVED ACCESS OF MSMEs TO FINANCE

2206. SHRI S.JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is cognizant that improving access to finance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is the key factor to become the cornerstone of a \$5-trillion economy; and
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap MSMEs face in terms of availability of finance?

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

(a) and (b): The importance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is well recognized as one of the key contributors to the Indian economy with Gross Value Added (GVA) of around 29% of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and creating employment opportunities for 11 crore Indians.

The steps taken to facilitate the flow of credit to MSME sector are as follows:

- i. New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs based on both investment size and turnover.
- ii. 'Udyam Registration' for MSMEs, for ease of doing business.
- iii. Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale Traders as MSMEs w.e.f. 2.7.2021.
- iv. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) scheme launched in April, 2015 to provide collateral free access to institutional finance to unfunded Micro/Small business units with collateral free loans. The limit of Mudra loans under the PMMY has been enhanced from earlier level of Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh and anew category of Tarun Plus has been added where loans upto Rs. 20 lakh would be available to the entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the Tarun category.
- v. Computation of working capital requirements of MSE units to be done by banks on the basis of simplified method of minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits up to ₹5 crore.
- vi. For loans up to ₹25 lakh to the MSE borrowers, banks are advised that the timelines for credit decisions shall not be more than 14 working days.

- vii. In the wake of Covid-19 pandemic, Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was launched in May, 2020 to support eligible Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and other business enterprises in meeting their operational liabilities and restarting their businesses.
- viii. Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) has been operationalized to address the problem of delayed payments to MSMEs. Further, Gazette Notification dated 7.11.2024 has been issued by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME), reducing the turnover threshold for companies to onboard on TReDS from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 250 crore.
- ix. For better transmission of monetary policy and transparency in pricing, RBI has advised banks to link all new floating rate loans to external benchmark for MSEs from 01.10.2019 and Medium enterprises from 01.04.2020.
- x. Target of 7.5 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC), or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, fixed for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for lending to Micro Enterprises, under priority sector lending norms.
- xi. RBI has facilitated the AA framework under which information related to financial assets of a customer is collected from the holders of such information (Financial Information Providers) (FIP) and is presented to the customers or specified users (Financial Information Users) digitally through a secured process. GSTN has been included in the AA ecosystem as an FIP for ease of MSME lending.

The following announcements made in Union Budget 2024-25 for supporting MSMEs are being implemented:

1. A credit guarantee scheme will be introduced to facilitate term loans to MSMEs for purchase of machinery and equipment without collateral or third-party guarantee.
2. Public Sector Banks to build their in-house capability to assess MSMEs and will take a lead in developing or getting developed a new credit assessment model, based on the scoring of digital footprints of MSMEs.
3. Credit availability will be facilitated to MSMEs during their stress period through a guarantee from a government promoted fund.

NATIONAL MISSION ON CULTURAL MAPPING

2207. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the details of the 'cultural mapping';
- (b) the aims and objectives of National Mission on Cultural Mapping proposed by the Government in the country;
- (c) the details of the number of villages that have so far been mapped by the Government in Andhra Pradesh State, district-wise; and
- (d) the manner in which the data so generated would help in protecting and promoting culture, traditions, art forms, etc., of that village?

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

(a) National Mission on Cultural Mapping has been set up by Ministry of Culture, Government of India with an aim to identify and document India's cultural heritage and its creative potential to regenerate and revitalize rural economies, thereby making Village India self-reliant. (b) At present, NMCM is undergoing with its component MGMD and the state-wise details are available at Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar Web Portal (<https://mgmd.gov.in/>) which is an open access portal.

(b) The aims and objectives and expectations are as under;

- To identify and document India's cultural heritage and its creative potential to regenerate and revitalize rural economies, thereby making Village India self-reliant.
- To create awareness about the strengths of cultural heritage and its interface with development and cultural identity.
- Cultural Mapping of 6.5 Lakh villages along with their geographical, demographic profiles, and creative capitals.

(c) So far, 14131 villages of Andhra Pradesh have been uploaded on the web portal. The district-wise details are available at MGMD Web Portal.

(d) Currently, the data of 4.5 lakh villages have been uploaded on the MGMD Web Portal. This data would help in identifying and documenting India's

cultural heritage and its creative potential to regenerate and revitalize rural economics, thereby making Village India self-reliant.

NEW NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS MISSION

2208. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of the key differences in structure and authority between the proposed new National Manuscripts Mission (NMM) and the existing NMM under the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts;
- (b) the manner in which the new National Manuscripts Authority will leverage advance technologies to improve the preservation, digitization and accessibility of manuscripts;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated under the proposed new National Manuscripts Mission for preservation and study of rare manuscripts;
- (d) whether the Government has taken appropriate measure to address the deterioration of manuscripts, scarcity of traditional conservation skills, and gaps in the regional manuscript collection as part of this initiative; and
- (e) 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 Culture established the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) in 2003 during the 10th Five Year Plan to document,

conserve, and promote access to Indian manuscripts. The scheme was evaluated by a committee of experts, which recommended its continuation with broader reach and direct oversight by the Ministry. The National Mission for Manuscripts presently functions as a unit under the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, for which funds are provided to the organization. The NMM uses technology with contributions from IGNCA for preservation and digitization of manuscripts. The digitized manuscripts are uploaded to the <https://www.pandulipipatala.nic.in>.

In order to address challenges of deterioration of Manuscripts, NMM employs different methods of preservation such as lamination, restoration, and deacidification of manuscripts. Training is offered for various aspects of preventive conservation. Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs) and Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) address regional and thematic collection and conservation gaps.

NATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

2209. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) the details of specific measures taken by the Government to meet international climate change targets, particularly with regard to deforestation and forest conservation;

- (b) the plan proposed by the Government to integrate forest preservation into its national climate action plan; and
- (c) whether the Government is considering to update or strengthen the existing forest protection laws to better combat climate change 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) to (c) India has updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and submitted its Long term low carbon development strategy (LT-LEDS); both were submitted in accordance with provisions of Paris Agreement. One of the targets under India's NDC is to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which is the overarching framework for climate actions. The NAPCC comprises of national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, human health and strategic knowledge on climate change.

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) aims to increase forest/tree cover, to improve/enhance eco-system services and to increase forest based livelihood income of households.

The Ministry is implementing the Nagar Van Yojana (NVY), which aims at developing Nagar Van and Nagar Vatika with the objective to enhance the tree

outside forests and green cover in cities leading to better environment, enhancement of biodiversity and ecological benefits to the urban and peri-urban areas apart from improving quality of life of city dwellers. The School Nursery Yojana aims at involving school students in raising plant nurseries to bring them closer to natural environment, help them understand the natural processes of germination and feel the joy of watching saplings grow.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the campaign 'EkPedMaaKeNaam' #Plant4 Mother, on the World Environment Day on 5th June 2024 to promote pro-planet activity by citizens. Till date, more than 100 crore saplings have been planted.

The "Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes" (MISHTI) scheme is a government-led initiative aimed at increasing the mangrove cover along the coastline and on saltpan lands. The objective of the scheme is to conserve and restore the mangrove ecosystem, which is critical to mitigating the effects of climate change, preventing coastal erosion, and sustaining local livelihoods.

A Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) has been constituted to promote afforestation and regeneration activities for compensating for forest land diverted to non-forest uses.

India is on track to deliver upon its climate commitments. An additional carbon sink of 1.97 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent has been created during 2005 to 2019.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COURSES IN EDUCATION BOARDS**2210. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the knowledge of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is much needed today and the CBSE has introduced it in schools;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to make AI courses mandatory in other Boards also;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the feasibility of running AI courses in CBSE schools in terms of availability of Labs and computer systems; and
- (d) the details of CBSE schools that do not have adequate infrastructure to support AI courses, State/UT-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) : National Education Policy, 2020 stresses upon creating holistic and well-rounded individuals equipped with the key 21st Century skills. NEP 2020 recognises the role and importance of Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence (AI). CBSE had introduced 'Artificial Intelligence' in its affiliated schools in the year 2019. The objective of the AI curriculum is to develop a readiness for understanding and appreciating Artificial Intelligence and its application in our

lives. Artificial Intelligence is offered as a 15hour module in class VIII and as a skill subject in classes IX to XII.

In the session 2024-25, about 7,90,999 students from nearly 4,538 schools have opted for AI at secondary level (classes IX and X combined) and approximately 50,343 students from nearly 944 schools have opted for AI at senior secondary level (classes XI and XII combined).

(b) : Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and schools, other than those within the jurisdiction / funded by Central Government, are under the jurisdiction of the State Government. Therefore, the State Board may take a call in this regard.

(c) : As far as CBSE schools are concerned, all affiliated schools were advised to maintain minimum IT infrastructure through its Affiliation Circular No. 10/2023

(STATEMENT-I

Please

see(https://saras.cbse.gov.in/saras/Circulars/Circular10_2023.pdf)) and its

subsequent Corrigendum **(STATEMENT-II** **Please see -**

https://saras.cbse.gov.in/saras/Circulars/Circular20_2023638246860112160611.pdf) and through this infrastructure, AI and related IT based courses can also

be offered effectively.

(d) : Out of the 30,373 schools affiliated to CBSE, 29,719 schools have IT infrastructure as per CBSE Affiliation Bye-Laws.

सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज

2211. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

- (क) देश में नियोक्ताओं द्वारा वर्तमान में कितने कर्मचारियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (ईपीएफ) के अंतर्गत कवरेज की सीमा को बीस कर्मचारियों से घटाकर दस कर्मचारी करके सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के साथ एकरूपता लाने के लिए भविष्य निधि कवरेज की सीमा को बीस कर्मचारियों से घटाकर दस कर्मचारी करने का विचार रखती है; और
- (ङ) 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 कारानन्दलाजे):

(क): ईपीएफओ के अंतर्गत वर्तमान कर्मचारियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

उन सदस्यों के यूएन की संख्या जिनका ईपीएफ अंशदान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त हुआ है।	7,20,28,109
उन सदस्यों के यूएन की संख्या जिनका ईपीएस अंशदान कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त हुआ है।	7,14,28,499

अंशदायी यूएन।

दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक ईएसआई योजना के अंतर्गत बीमित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 3.72 करोड़ है।

(ख) से (ड): कवरेज का विस्तार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जिसमें वेतन-सीमा और प्रतिष्ठानों की श्रेणी जैसे विभिन्न कवरेज संबंधी मानदंडों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है जिन पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 लागू होता है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 पहले से ही 20 से कम कर्मचारियों वाले प्रतिष्ठानों और नियोक्ताओं को स्वेच्छा से अधिनियम के तहत नामांकन करने और ईपीएफ लाभ प्राप्त करने की अनुमति देता है।

PROMOTION OF LIBRARIES UNDER NML

2212. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

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

- a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of libraries in the country, State-wise;
- b) the number of Central Libraries and District Libraries set up or proposed to be set up and promoted by the Government in the country including Tamil Nadu State under the National Mission on Libraries, State-wise;
- c) the details of financial assistance provided and spent so far for setting up of libraries in the country;
- d) whether the Government has allocated funds for the development, restoration, renovation and maintenance of Saraswathi Mahal Library and the world renowned Connemara Library Building in Chennai, if so the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

- e) whether the Government proposes to develop Central Library located in the premises of Lalit Narayan Mithila University as well as the one located at Lalbagh, Darbhanga namely Lakshmeshwar Singh Library under Central National Mission Library; and
- f) if so, the details thereof?

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

- a) As per the Seventh schedule of Constitution of India, Library is a State subject and public libraries function under the administrative control of the respective State/Union Territory Authorities.

Increasing the number of Libraries in the country, therefore, falls under the purview of the respective States/UTs.
- b) and c) As mentioned in (a) above, setting up of libraries comes under the purview of the respective States/UTs. However, Ministry of Culture through its National Mission on Libraries (NML) Scheme, under its Setting up of NML Model Library component, provides financial assistance to 1 State Central Library and 1 District Library in each State /UT, as per the recommendation of the State Authorities concerned and 6 Libraries under Ministry of Culture. The details of financial assistance provided to States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu under NML Scheme is enclosed as **Statement**.
- d) No. It may, however, please be seen from the **Statement** that District Library, Tiruchirappalli and District Library, Vellore in the State of Tamil

Nadu have been provided the Financial Assistance of Rs.68.16 Lakhs and Rs.79.27 Lakhs respectively.

e) No such proposal has been received.

f) Not applicable in view of (e) above.

STATEMENT

(A) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER SETTINGUP OF NML MODEL LIBRARY IN VARIOUS STATES / UTs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SI No	State	Name of the Library	Amt. Sanctioned	Total Payment Released
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	State Central Library, Port Blair	223.00	0.00
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	District Library, Car Nicobar	87.00	0.00
3	*Andhra Pradesh	State Regional Library, Guntur	50.00	0.00
4	*Andhra Pradesh	Regional Library, Rajamundry	30.00	0.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	State Central Library, Itanagar	223.00	219.71
6	Arunachal Pradesh	District Library, Phasighat	87.00	84.90
7	*Assam	District Library, Jorhat, Assam	40.00	39.99
8	*Assam	District Library, Guwahati, Assam	70.00	69.59
9	*Bihar	District Central Library, Jamui, Bihar	81.41	62.21
10	*Bihar	District Central Library, Hajipur, Vaishali	87.00	50.00

11	Chandigarh	Central State Library, Chandigarh	164.50	0.00
12	Chandigarh	Divisional Library	82.72	0.00
13	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Raigarh	87.00	41.32
14	Daman and Diu	District Library, Diu	87.00	0.00
15	Daman and Diu	Central Library, Daman	223.00	0.00
16	Goa	Dr. Francisco Luis Gomes District Library	87.00	3.38
17	Goa	KrishnadasShama State Central Library	223.00	21.68
18	Gujarat	State Central Library, Gandhinagar	104.04	101.00
19	Gujarat	Government District Library, Bhavnagar	87.00	87.00
20	Haryana	State Central Library, Ambala Cantt.	223.00	122.65
21	Haryana	District Library, Narnaul	84.00	46.20
22	Himachal Pradesh	Government District Library, Bilaspur	86.87	74.66
23	Himachal Pradesh	Central State Library, Solan	223.00	0.00
24	Jammu and Kashmir	Gani Memorial U.T Central Library, Srinagar	223.00	100.00
25	Jammu and Kashmir	District Library, Samba	32.50	0.00
26	Jharkhand	State Central Library, Dhanbad	223.00	0.00
27	Jharkhand	District Library, Palamau	87.00	0.00
28	Karnataka	State Central Library, Bangalore	223.00	200.00
29	Karnataka	District Central Library, Shimoga	87.00	79.26
30	Kerala	State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram	116.61	116.61

31	Kerala	State Public Library Research Centre	37.50	22.55
32	Lakshadweep	State Central Library, Kavaratti	168.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	District Library, Kadmat	27.64	0.00
34	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. District Library, Khandwa	73.20	65.59
35	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Shri Ahilya Central Library, Indore	87.00	43.67
36	*Maharashtra	District Library, Nandurbar, Maharashtra	21.90	18.43
37	*Maharashtra	Govt. Divisional Library, Aurangabad	60.55	57.21
38	Manipur	State Central Library, Imphal, Manipur	218.87	45.25
39	Manipur	District Library, Senapati, Manipur	85.54	1.00
40	Meghalaya	State Central Library, Shillong	223.00	27.77
41	Meghalaya	District Library, Tura	87.00	0.00
42	Mizoram	State Central Library, Aizwal, Mizoram	141.24	137.04
43	Mizoram	District Library, Kolasib, Mizoram	50.00	50.00
44	Nagaland	State Central Library, Kohima	177.49	175.48
45	Nagaland	District Library, Dimapur	73.81	69.75
46	Odisha	H.K.M.State Library, Bhubaneswar	223.00	133.00
47	Odisha	District Library, Ganajam	40.36	0.00
48	Pondicherry	Romain Rolland Library, State Central Library,	166.47	142.37
49	Pondicherry	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Government Public Library, Karaikal	76.04	66.17
50	Punjab	Guru Nanak District Library, Kapurthala	87.00	0.00

51	Punjab	MM Central State Library, Patiala	223.00	0.00
52	Rajasthan	Dr. RadhakrishnanRajyaKendriyaPu stakalaya, Jaipur	183.51	94.81
53	Rajasthan	RajakiyaSarvajanik Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota	63.46	63.21
54	Sikkim	Sikkim State Central Library, Gangtok	217.20	65.30
55	Sikkim	District Library, Mangan	86.58	10.78
56	Tamil Nadu	District Library, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	70.00	68.16
57	Tamil Nadu	District Library, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	87.00	79.27
58	Telangana	District Central Library, Mahabubnagar	52.00	50.00
59	Telangana	State Central Library, Hyderabad	112.25	103.72
60	Tripura	Birchandra State Central Library	223.00	222.93
61	Tripura	Unakoti District Library	87.00	86.92
62	Uttar Pradesh	State Central Library, Prayagraj	206.00	203.75
63	Uttar Pradesh	Government District Library, Etawah	87.00	85.93
64	Uttarakhand	Government District Library, Suman Pustakalaya, New Tehri	86.20	50.00
65	West Bengal	West Bengal State Central Library	222.81	219.82
66	West Bengal	North Bengal State Library, Coochbehar	86.98	79.73
			7,952.25	4,059.77

*Since, the States of Andhra Pradesh; Assam; Bihar and Maharashtra do not have Central Libraries, hence two District Libraries in each these states have been identified.

(B) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER SETTING UP OF NML MODEL LIBRARY TO MoC IDENTIFIED LIBRARIES:-

Sl. No	Name of the MoC identified Library	Amt. Sanctioned	Total Payment Released
1	National Library, Kolkata	431.04	84.67
2	Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi	207.38	126.28
3	Delhi Public Library, New Delhi	391.37	274.19
4	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna (Bihar)	398.78	199.39
5	Thanjavur MSSM Library, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	715.20	667.48
6	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur (Uttar Pradesh)	724.20	0.00
	Total	2867.97	1352.01

Total amount sanctioned (A) + (B) = Rs. 10820.22 Lakhs

Total Amount released (A) + (B) = Rs. 5411.78 Lakhs

कर चोरों की पहचान

2213. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कर वंचकों की पहचान करने और करदाताओं को बेहतर सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है;

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

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक वसूले गए करों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एकत्र की गई कर की राशि की तुलना में इस वर्ष के दौरान एकत्र की गई कर की राशि कितनी कम या अधिक है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): आयकर विभाग द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 133 क के अंतर्गत किए गए सर्वेक्षणों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वित्त वर्ष	सर्वेक्षणों की संख्या
2021-22	1046
2022-23	1245
2023-24	737

सरकार ने सेवा वितरण में सुधार के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिसमें रिटर्न दाखिल करना, भुगतान करना, रिफंड, फेसलेस असेसमेंट और अपील आदि जैसी सेवाओं का डिजिटलीकरण करना शामिल है। करदाताओं को किसी भी किसी भी प्रकार की आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यालयों में आयकर सेवा केंद्र और जीएसटी सेवा केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। करदाताओं को प्रदान की जाने वाली सभी सेवाओं के डिजिटलीकरण के साथ जीएसटी से संबंधित सेवा वितरण में सुधार के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। सीमा शुल्क की ओर से, करदाताओं की सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए कई प्रमुख पहल की गई हैं, जिसमें कूरियर मोड के माध्यम से निर्यात के लाभों का विस्तार, डाक निर्यात के माध्यम से निर्यात के लिए आईजीएसटी रिफंड केंद्र, एआई-आधारित इंटरैक्टिव चैटबॉट के साथ एक नई आइसगेट वेबसाइट का शुभारंभ, विनिमय दर स्वचालन मॉड्यूल की शुरुआत और सीमा शुल्क बॉन्डेड वेयरहाउस प्रक्रियाओं का डिजिटलीकरण शामिल हैं जिसके लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न आउटरीच कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(ग): सकल कर संग्रह (अप्रैल 2024 से नवंबर 2024) पर राज्यवार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(घ): पिछले तीन वर्षों में एकत्रित कर की तुलना में इस वित्तीय वर्ष (अप्रैल से अक्टूबर) में एकत्रित कर का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(रुपए करोड़ में)

शुद्ध प्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रहण		
वित्तीय वर्ष (1 अप्रैल से 31 अक्तूबर तक)	शुद्ध प्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रहण	% वृद्धि (वर्ष दर वर्ष)
2021-22	655,072.81	75%
2022-23	822,169.68	25.5%
2023-24[पी]	1,019,017.99	23.9%
2024-25[पी]	1,143,863.44	12.2%

(रुपये करोड़ में)

कुल शुद्ध केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर [जीएसटी + गैर-जीएसटी]		
वित्तीय वर्ष (1 अप्रैल से 31 अक्तूबर तक)	अवधि के लिए राजस्व संग्रहण	% वृद्धि (वर्ष दर वर्ष)
2021-22	7,48,831	36.2%
2022-23	8,09,685	8.1%
2023-24 [पी]	8,36,424	3.3%
2024-25 [पी]	9,07,856	8.5%

विवरण

सकल कर संग्रहण पर राज्य वार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा (अप्रैल से नवंबर 2024) (करोड़रुपयेमें)			
राज्यकोड	राज्य	जीएसटीसंग्रहण	प्रत्यक्षकरसंग्रहण
1	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,861	2,536.15
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,021	2,585.42
3	पंजाब	17,769	15,145.41
4	चंडीगढ़	1,944	3,456.92
5	उत्तराखंड	14,070	9,978.9
6	हरियाणा	78,102	58,576.99
7	दिल्ली	52,980	1,57,507.14
8	राजस्थान	35,436	26,322.64

9	उत्तर प्रदेश	75,468	43,837.15
10	बिहार	12,760	6,288.9
11	सिक्किम	2,696	255.48
12	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	765	222.61
१३	नगालैंड	426	234.52
14	मणिपुर	490	416.21
15	मिजोरम	361	78.12
16	त्रिपुरा	747	363.99
17	मेघालय	1,344	1,521.23
18	असम	11,417	5,501.61
19	पश्चिम बंगाल	44,246	44,602.37
20	झारखंड	23,905	8,712.37
21	ओडिशा	39,612	17,810.22
22	छत्तीसगढ़	24,119	9,187.62
23	मध्यप्रदेश	29,438	16,167.62
24	गुजरात	90,838	73,211.18
25	दमनऔरदीव	1	288.02
26	दादरा और नगर हवेली	2,896	386.05
27	महाराष्ट्र	2,36,089	6,05,435.85
29	कर्नाटक	1,05,070	1,89,425.83
30	गोवा	4,592	3,063.42
३१	लक्षद्वीप	14	21.55
32	केरल	21,822	20,224.78
33	तमिलनाडु	86,173	94,304.22
34	पुदुचेरी	1,893	978.33
35	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	287	98.88
36	तेलंगाना	41,065	68,091.11
37	आंध्रप्रदेश	30,056	19,267.7
38	लद्दाख	345	1.4
97	अन्य क्षेत्र	1,645	-
99	केंद्र का अधिकार क्षेत्र	2,054	-
	विदेश	-	38,479.5

	असंबद्ध	-	30.6
	जीएसटी संग्रह (घरेलू)-	11,04,817	
	आयात	3,51,893	
	सकल संग्रहण- 14,56,710		15,44,617.99

झारखंड में प्रदूषण

2214. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर झारखंड राज्य के धनबाद जिले में भूमि प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/ उठाए जाने का विचार है;
- (ख) उक्त राज्य विशेषकर धनबाद जिले में शहरीकरण और औद्योगिकरण के बीच पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई योजनाओं को ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और स्वास्थ्य पर इसका क्या सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है;
- (घ) धनबाद जिले और अन्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों सहित झारखंड राज्य में प्रदूषण को कम करने में कौन-कौन सी सरकारी योजनाएं प्रभावी हो सकती हैं; और
- (ड.) सरकार द्वारा झारखंड राज्य में विशेषकर औद्योगिकीकरण के संदर्भ में जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए 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 (ड.): झारखंड राज्य में भूमि प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए जिला स्तर पर संबंधित उपायुक्त की अध्यक्षता में जिला पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना और जिला टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया है। पर्यावरण और पारिस्थितिकी से संबंधित मुद्दों की निगरानी और प्रबंधन के लिए जिला स्तर पर जिला पर्यावरण

प्रबंधन योजना तैयार की गई है। झारखंड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (जेएसपीसीबी) एक राज्य विनियामक निकाय के रूप में वायु (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत निर्धारित प्रावधानों का संतोषजनक अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करता है।

जेएसपीसीबी ने राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी), राष्ट्रीय वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) और केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (CPCB) के दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है। वर्तमान में राज्य के 3 प्रमुख शहर यथा- रांची, जमशेदपुर और धनबाद एनसीएपी के अंतर्गत लाये जा रहे हैं। इन शहरों में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए एनसीएपी के तहत किए जा रहे उपायों का उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है।

रांची :

शहर में स्वच्छ हवा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु तीन कार्य-स्तरों का पालन किया गया है और इन्हें आगे भी किया जाएगा:

1. बुनियादी अवसंरचना का विकास

- सड़कों को पक्की करना और काली पट्टी बिछाना
- हरित पट्टियों का सृजन करना

2. धूल के पुनः निलंबन पर नियंत्रण

- 04 एंटी-स्मॉग गन का उपयोग करके सड़कों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों पर नियमित छिड़काव करना
- 02 मैकेनिकल स्वीपर मशीनों का उपयोग करके नियमित रूप से सफाई करना
- 02 सुपर सकर मशीन का उपयोग करके नालियों की नियमित सफाई करना
- अनुपालन जाँच और यादृच्छिक ऑडिट के माध्यम से प्रदूषण के बिखरे हुए स्रोतों को नियंत्रित करना

3. नागरिक सहभागिता और जागरूकता:

- सामुदायिक सहभागिता कार्यक्रम
- सार्वजनिक जागरूकता के लिए स्कूलों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों और स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ सहयोग से शैक्षिक अभियान चलाना।

जमशेदपुर:

एनसीएपी के तहत वायु गुणवत्ता और प्रदूषण कम करने की दिशा में उपलब्धियों का विवरण:-

- शहर की ड्रोन से निगरानी करना ।
- नागरिक जागरूकता और शैक्षिक पहल करना ।
- टाटा कमिंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड में स्वस्थ वायु, स्वस्थ ग्रह पर जागरूकता सत्र आयोजित करना।
- विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ बैठक करना ।
- यूएलबी अधिकारियों की क्षमता का सृजन करना ।
- स्कूली छात्रों के साथ स्रोत पृथक्करण पर सेमिनार आयोजित करना।
- एसएचजी के साथ होम कंपोस्टिंग पर सेमिनार आयोजित करना।
- हरियाली और वनरोपण करना ।
- मैंगो नगर निगम द्वारा हरित क्षेत्र का विकास करना ।
- वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी करना ।
- मैकेनिकल स्ट्रीट स्वीपर।
- वाटर स्पिंकलर करना ।
- गीले अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन।

धनबाद:

क. वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी में वृद्धि : धनबाद के अपने वायु गुणवत्ता-निगरानी संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है, पूरे शहर में कार्यनीतिक रूप से स्थापित किए गए निगरानी स्टेशनों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। ये स्टेशन तात्कालिक रूप से में वायु गुणवत्ता डेटा उत्पन्न करते हैं, जिससे वहां के निवासियों को प्रदूषण के स्तर के बारे में जानकारी रखने में मदद मिलती है। इसके पूरक के रूप में, स्वास्थ्य सलाह नियमित रूप से प्रसारित की जाती है, जिसमें वायु प्रदूषण के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए विशेष रूप से बच्चों, बुजुर्गों और श्वसन या हृदय संबंधी स्थिति वाले व्यक्तियों सहित कमजोर आबादी के लिए दिशा-निर्देश दिए जाते हैं।

1. 10 सीएक्यूएमएस स्टेशन और 5 एलईडी डिस्प्ले बोर्ड की स्थापना:

क्र.सं.	स्टेशन का नाम	स्थान
1	लुबी सर्कुलर रोड	गोल्फ ग्राउंड, लुबी सर्कुलर रोड
2	आईटी आईएसएम	आईआईटी आईएसएम कैंपस
3	कोलाकुसमा	विभा भवन, कोलाकुसमा
4	बुद्धा	विभा भवन, भूड़ा
5	चासनाला	विभा भवन, चासनाला
6	मोहलबनी	मोहलबनी समशान घाट
7	बनियाहीर	बनियाहीर, निगम अंचल कार्यालय (झरिया)
8	भागाबांध	सामुदायिक भवन, भागाबांध
9	लिलोरी पार्क	लिलोरी पार्क, कतरास
10	बिरसा मुंडा पार्क	बिरसा मुंडा पार्क

5 एलईडी डिस्प्ले बोर्ड :

क्र.सं.	स्थान
1	मेन गेट, डीएमसी कार्यालय
2	बैंक मोड़, धनबाद
3	आईआईटी आईएसएम मुख्य द्वार
4	कतरास मोड़, झरिया
5	बिरसा मुंडा पार्क, नए डीएमसी कार्यालय के पास

ख. खनन से संबंधित प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के प्रयास : खनन गतिविधियों के कारण होने वाले वायु प्रदूषण और स्वास्थ्य चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, धनबाद नगर निगम ने कई सक्रिय उपाय किए हैं यथा:-

खनन की सतत प्रक्रियाओं को अपनाना : धनबाद नगर निगम जिले में खनन की सतत प्रक्रियाओं की दिशा में काम कर रहा है। धूल उत्सर्जन को कम करने और पारिस्थितिक क्षरण को कम करने के उद्देश्य से पर्यावरणीय रूप से सतत खनन तकनीकों को अपनाना और लागू करने के प्रयास चल रहे हैं।

खनन पर एक व्यापक अध्ययन:

धनबाद नगर निगम ने एनसीएपी के तहत IOR, इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइंस (आईएसएम), अब आईआईटी (आईएसएम) धनबाद के साथ मिलकर एक व्यापक अध्ययन शुरू किया है, जिसमें निम्न बातों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया गया है यथा-

1. अनुपालन आकलन : खनन कार्यों में वर्तमान अनुपालन-स्तरों का आकलन करना और सुधार के क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना।

2. सतत प्रणालियां: पर्यावरणीय रूप से सतत खनन विधियों के लिए अभिनव और कार्रवाई योग्य सिफारिशें विकसित करना जो पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक दोनों लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित हों।

कड़े अनुपालन उपाय : नगर निगम खनन कार्यों की विनियामक निगरानी को तेज कर रहा है, कड़े पर्यावरणीय मानकों का पालन सुनिश्चित कर रहा है। वायु प्रदूषण मानदंडों के प्रभावी अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने तथा जागरूकता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खनन इकाइयों और जेएसपीसीबी के साथ नियमित परामर्श और परामर्श बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

ग. शहर/यूएलबी द्वारा अपनाई गई सर्वोत्तम प्रणालियां :

1. बुनियादी अवसंरचना विकास

- सड़कों को पक्का करना और उन पर काली पट्टी बिछाना
- हरित आवरण बढ़ाने के लिए पूरे शहर में हरित क्षेत्र और ऊर्ध्वाधर उद्यानों का निर्माण
- मोहलबनी और मटकुरिया श्मशान घाटों पर विद्युत शवदाह गृह का निर्माण।

2. धूल के पुनः निलंबन पर नियंत्रण

- 7 वाटर स्प्रींकलर का उपयोग करके धूल उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए सड़कों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों पर नियमित छिड़काव करना।
- 8 मैकेनिकल रोड स्वीपर का उपयोग करके सड़कों और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर धूल के संचय को कम करने के लिए निर्धारित सफाई गतिविधियाँ करना।

3. नागरिक सहभागिता और जागरूकता

- नागरिकों को स्वच्छ वायु के महत्व और स्वच्छ वायु पहल में योगदान देने के लिए उनके द्वारा उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम "पर्यावरण उत्सव-2024" का आयोजन किया गया,
- ज्ञान को साझा करने और सामूहिक समस्या समाधान के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए हितधारकों के बीच कार्यशालाओं और सम्मेलनों और सहयोगों का आयोजन किया गया,
- स्वच्छ वायु की दिशा में सामूहिक कार्रवाई को बढ़ाने के लिए स्कूलों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों और स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ सहयोग करना।
- शहर में स्वच्छ वायु की दिशा में मिलकर काम करने के लिए जागरूकता पैदा करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से एक नागरिक स्वयंसेवी कार्यक्रम "वायु मित्र" शुरू किया।
- 7 दिनों में दर्ज की गई वायु गुणवत्ता को दर्शाते हुए साप्ताहिक वायु गुणवत्ता बुलेटिनों का नियमित रूप से जारी करना और उनका प्रसार करना।

धनबाद के खनन क्षेत्र के आसपास वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए बीसीसीएल से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

1. पारंपरिक मोबाइल स्प्रींकलर के अलावा मिस्ट स्प्रींकलर, फॉग कैनन (ट्रॉली और ट्रक पर लगे) उपलब्ध कराकर साइडिंग और स्थायी परिवहन मार्गों पर छिड़काव व्यवस्था को मजबूत किया गया है।

2. ड्रिलिंग मशीनें डस्ट कलेक्टर सिस्टम और वाटर इंजेक्शन सिस्टम ड्रिलिंग से सुसज्जित हैं।
3. कोयले का ढका हुआ परिवहन: ढका हुआ परिवहन किया जा रहा है। कोयला परिवहन के सभी अनुबंधों में केवल ढके हुए परिवहन की शर्त है।
4. सड़कों की सफाई: सड़कों की गाद को कम करने के लिए मैनुअल सफाई के साथ-साथ मैकेनिकल स्वीपर भी चालू है।
5. वायु प्रदूषण निगरानी तंत्र को ऑनलाइन पीएम10 विश्लेषकों की स्थापना और एनएबीएल मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशाला मेसर्स सीएमपीडीआई लिमिटेड के माध्यम से नियमित वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी के साथ मजबूत किया गया है।
6. झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र में आग लगने के कारण जलते कोयले और गर्म ओवरबर्डन परिवहन को ठंडा करने के लिए ओवरहेड स्प्रिंकलर के साथ व्हील वॉशिंग तंत्र प्रदान किया गया है।
7. कोर और बफर जोन के लिए ग्रीन बेल्ट का विकास 1631.53 हेक्टेयर और 51.85 हेक्टेयर बाहरी लीजहोल्ड क्षेत्र (झारखंड के भीतर) में पारिस्थितिकी बहाली/वनीकरण के साथ किया जा रहा है।
8. बीसीसीएल ने वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 में सीएसआईआर-नीरी के माध्यम से स्रोत विभाजन अध्ययन किया और वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में अपनी अंतिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों से पता चला है कि कोयला खनन का झरिया कोलफील्ड्स के लिए पार्टिकुलेट मैटर (पीएम) के प्रदूषक भार में केवल 6-8% का हिस्सा होता है। जबकि, प्रमुख हिस्सा परिवहन, सड़क पुनर्निर्माण और घरेलू दहन का था।

उठाए जाने वाले/उठाए जा रहे प्रस्तावित कदम:

1. चार मैकेनिकल स्वीपर खरीदे गए हैं और उनकी डिलीवरी/कमीशनिंग की प्रक्रिया चल रही है, जिससे सड़कों की सफाई में और तेजी आएगी।
2. ट्रॉली माउंटेड फॉग कैनन खरीदे गए हैं और उनकी डिलीवरी/कमीशनिंग की प्रक्रिया चल रही है, जिससे धूल को दबाने की क्षमता बढ़ गई है।

3. कोयला परिवहन के लिए सीमेंट कंक्रीट रोड और फुटपाथ गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण (पीक्यूसी) सड़क निर्माण का काम किया जा रहा है, ताकि धूल के उत्सर्जन को कम किया जा सके।
4. मंत्रालय के निर्देशानुसार हर साल एक नियमित प्रक्रिया के रूप में 'ग्रीनबेल्ट' का विकास किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ ही बीसीसीएल ने झारखंड में ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम के तहत 150 हेक्टेयर में पौधारोपण भी बुक किया है।
5. अच्छी खनन प्रक्रियाओं के तहत कोयला संरक्षण में वृद्धि के साथ ड्रिलिंग और ब्लास्टिंग से उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए हाई वॉल माइनिंग, रिपर डोजर माइनिंग जैसी नई प्रौद्योगिकी खनन को लागू किया जा रहा है।

वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संचयी परिणामों से नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ने की उम्मीद है, जिसमें श्वसन और हृदय संबंधी बीमारियों की संवेदनशीलता में कमी का आना भी शामिल है।

धनबाद जिले और अन्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों सहित झारखंड राज्य में प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए केंद्र द्वारा निम्नलिखित वित्तपोषित योजनाओं को वर्तमान में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:-

- (i) राष्ट्रीय वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनएएमपी)
- (ii) राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी)
- (iii) राष्ट्रीय जल निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनडब्ल्यूएमपी)।
- (iv) नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम।
- (v) प्रदूषण निवारण सहायता (एएपी)।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, झारखंड सरकार ने राज्य में जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए जलवायु परिवर्तन पर झारखंड कार्य योजना तैयार की है, जो <https://moef.gov.in/uploads/2017/08/Jharkhand.pdf> पर सार्वजनिक 'डोमेन' में उपलब्ध है।

PM SHRI SCHOOLS IN MAHARASHTRA AND BIHAR**2215. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:****SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

- (a) the progress made under the PM SHRI scheme in Maharashtra, specifically in terms of school development and education reforms;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement PM SHRI scheme in the Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency and its benefits for schools and students;
- (c) the challenges faced/being faced by the Government in implementing the PM SHRI scheme in Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the details of upgradation and modernization of schools under PM SHRI in Bihar which has been completed till date, district-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): PM SHRI schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central government/State/UT Government/local bodies. These schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood. Under the PM SHRI scheme, a

total number of 827 schools are selected from the state of Maharashtra out of which 16 schools are from Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency.

PM SHRI scheme has a provision to equip PM SHRI schools with science labs, ICT-enabled smart classrooms, library, furniture and playground. Further, Atal Tinkering Labs, and digital learning tools like smart boards supports modern, technology-driven education. Efforts like the introduction of LED lighting, composting facilities, and medicinal gardens create eco-friendly "green schools."

The PM SHRI scheme aims to enhance educational quality, infrastructure, and student outcomes in PM SHRI schools. Activities such as Learning Enrichment Programs (LEP) focus on remedial teaching for students in classes 6-12, ensuring that all learners meet the required competency levels. Regular teacher capacity-building programs, including training of Principals, teachers, and special educators, are to be conducted to enhance pedagogical skills. Competency-based assessments and the introduction of holistic report cards ensure a well-rounded evaluation of students. Programs like the Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan aims to encourage innovative teaching through science and math circles, mentoring by eminent experts, and exposure visits to inspire interest in STEM education.

(c): PM SHRI schools are selected from a pool of schools that qualify certain prescribed minimum benchmark through UDISE+ data. These schools, then, compete through transparent Challenge Mode to become PM SHRI schools. States/UTs submit proposal by identifying the gaps such as ICT Labs, science labs, lab equipment, digital libraries, Classroom Digital Boards, Smart Classrooms, LED lighting, composting facilities etc. The component wise proposal submitted by the

States/UTs are appraised and sanctioned by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States/UTs according to financial and programmatic norms and provision available. States/UTs implement the scheme as per the components/activities approved in the PAB Meeting.

(d): Under the PM SHRI Scheme, a total number of 804 schools have been selected from the State of Bihar which includes 16 primary schools, 284 elementary schools, 190 secondary schools and 314 senior secondary schools. A total of 639.03 crore (Central Share and State Share) has been sanctioned in FY 2024-25 for these 804 PM SHRI schools, out of which 383.42 crore is Central share.

For release of fund, the State Government is required to provide for commensurate State share in the state budget and map all the IAs with SNA account of the scheme and thereafter send a proposal for release of funds. The State is yet to submit any proposal for release of funds under PM SHRI Scheme after fulfilling these mandatory requirements.

SWADESH DARSHAN 2.0 SCHEME

2216. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the details of tourism development projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme, State-wise;
- (b) the criteria for selecting tourism development projects under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme; and

- (c) the details of the tourism projects identified from the State of Kerala under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme?

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

(a) to (c): Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory Administration (UT). The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector scheme of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the SGs/UTs. 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 and has sanctioned 34 Projects in the country including 1 Project in the State of Kerala for development, the details of which is enclosed as **Statement**.

The selection of tourism development projects under SD2.0 is done in synergy with scheme guidelines and in close consultation with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Further, a holistic development approach is adopted in identification of destinations/ projects under SD2.0, which includes understanding existing tourism ecosystems, connectivity, alignment with sustainable and responsible tourism, future tourism potential etc.

STATEMENT

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme:-

S. No.	State/UT	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Crore)	Year of Sanction
1	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87	2023-24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	2023-24
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	2023-24
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	2023-24
5	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67	2023-24
6	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.91	2023-24
7	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	23.56	2024-25
8	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	15.65	2024-25
9	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30	2023-24
10	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12	2023-24
11	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36	2023-24
12	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92	2023-24

13	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	24.89	2023-24
14	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	12.01	2023-24
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73	2023-24
16	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	2023-24
17	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22	2024-25
18	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84	2023-24
19	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	2023-24
20	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	2024-25
21	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	2023-24
22	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	2023-24
23	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	2023-24
24	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90	2024-25
25	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	17.37	2023-24

26	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40	2023-24
27	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59	2023-24
28	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	2023-24
29	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81	2023-24
30	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00	2023-24
31	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	13.02	2023-24
32	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	15.94	2023-24
33	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	32.20	2023-24
34	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	11.21	2023-24
TOTAL AMOUNT				793.20	

राजस्थान में केवी/एनवी में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात

2217. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों/नवोदय विद्यालयों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राज्य में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों/नवोदय विद्यालयों में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात का कक्षा-वार,

स्कूल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों/नवोदय विद्यालयों में छात्र-शिक्षक कक्षा-वार अनुपात कम है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी विद्यालय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की कक्षा-वार क्या योजना है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): वर्तमान में, राजस्थान राज्य में 77 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) और 35 जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) कार्यरत हैं।

निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात 35:1 की परिकल्पना की गई है और नई शैक्षिक नीति-2020 में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात 30:1 की परिकल्पना की गई है।

राजस्थान राज्य में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का समग्र छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात 25:1 है और राजस्थान राज्य में जनवि का 18:1 है जो पहले से ही आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 और एनईपी-2020 के तहत स्थापित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात मानदंडों के भीतर है, जो इन विद्यालयों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यरत केवि और जनवि के संबंध में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात, कक्षा-वार, स्कूल-वार के साथ-साथ जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण -I** और **II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के संबंध में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात, कक्षा-वार, विद्यालय-वार ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	केवि का नाम	कुल छात्र (कक्षा-I से XII तक)	कुल शिक्षक	छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात
1.	अजमेर	अजमेर नं. I (सीआरपीएफ)	1683	53	32:1
2.		नसीराबाद	1442	57	25:1
3.		अजमेर नं. II (सीआरपीएफ)	938	37	25:1
4.		ब्यावर, अजमेर	614	25	25:1
5.		राजस्थान केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बांदरसिंदरी	331	18	18:1
6.	अलवर	ईटाराना	847	36	24:1
7.		अलवर	1911	65	29:1
8.	बांसवाड़ा	बांसवाड़ा	525	26	20:1
9.	भरतपुर	भरतपुर	1351	53	25:1
10.	भीलवाड़ा	भीलवाड़ा	612	25	24:1
11.	चुरू	चुरू	1006	37	27:1
12.	सवाईमाधापुर	गंगापुर सिटी	380	23	17:1
13.		सवाई माधोपुर	510	25	20:1
14.	झालावाड़	झालावाड़	913	36	25:1
15.	करौली	करौली	737	37	20:1
16.	कोटा	कोटा नं. I	2062	66	31:1
17.		कोटा नं. II	997	36	28:1
18.	सिरोही	माउंटआबू (सीआरपीएफ)	687	34	20:1
19.	सीकर	सीकर	822	36	23:1
20.	उदयपुर	उदयपुर नं. I (प्रताप नगर)	1487	54	28:1
21.		उदयपुर नं. II (एकलिंगगढ़)	1338	49	27:1
22.	डूंगरपुर	डूंगरपुर	743	34	22:1
23.	चित्तौड़गढ़	चित्तौड़गढ़	775	34	23:1
24.	जैसलमेर	बीएसएफ रामगढ़	215	18	12:1
25.		डाबला (बीएसएफ)	430	25	17:1

26.		जैसलमेर (एएफएस)	1301	50	26:1
27.		पोखरण (बीएसएफ)	421	25	17:1
28.	झुंझुनूं	खेतड़ी नगर	825	34	24:1
29.		झुंझुनूं	1031	38	27:1
30.		इंदरपुरा	397	23	17:1
31.	राजसमंद	देवगढ़	547	30	18:1
32.	टोंक	टोंक	396	23	17:1
33.		देवली (सीआईएसएफ)	878	37	24:1
34.		अविकानगर (एसडब्ल्यूआरआई)	458	25	18:1
35.	बीकानेर	बीएसएफ खाजूवाला	456	25	18:1
36.		बीकानेर नं. I (सागर रोड)	1778	65	27:1
37.		बीकानेर नं. II (जैसलमेर रोड)	883	36	25:1
38.		बीकानेर नं. III नाल (एएफएस)	904	36	25:1
39.	जयपुर	जयपुर नं. II (कैंट)	2874	81	35:1
40.		फुलेरा	563	29	19:1
41.		जयपुर नं. I (बजाज नगर)	2782	81	34:1
42.		जयपुर नंबर III (एमआरईसी)	1860	68	27:1
43.		जयपुर नं. V (मानसरोवर)	1950	73	27:1
44.		जयपुर नं. VI (प्रताप नगर) (सेक्टर III)	1185	36	33:1
45.		जयपुर नं. IV (खातीपुरा)	1659	50	33:1
46.		सीआईएसएफ जयपुर	640	30	21:1
47.		आईआईटी जोधपुर	317	18	18:1
48.		जोधपुर (बीएसएफ)	996	36	28:1
49.		जोधपुर नं. I (एएफएस)	2227	78	29:1
50.	जोधपुर	जोधपुर नं. I (सेना)	1386	50	28:1
51.		बनार	764	32	24:1
52.		जोधपुर नं. II (एएफएस)	1540	51	30:1
53.		जोधपुर नं. II (सेना)	1107	38	29:1

54.		तिवरी	499	28	18:1
55.	श्रीगंगानगर	बीएसएफ कैम्पस रायसिंहनगर	320	18	18:1
56.		लालगढ़ जाटान	633	36	18:1
57.		अनूपगढ़ (बीएसएफ)	475	25	19:1
58.		श्री गंगानगर कैंट	876	37	24:1
59.		सूरतगढ़ नं. I (एएफएस)	623	31	20:1
60.		सूरतगढ़ नं. II (एएफएस)	330	19	17:1
61.		सूरतगढ़ नं. II (कैंट)	632	36	18:1
62.		सूरतगढ़ एसटीपीएस	232	23	10:1
63.	बाड़मेर	जालिपा कैंट	817	36	23:1
64.		उत्तरलाई, एएफएस	1204	51	24:1
65.		जयसिंधर	197	23	9:1
66.	बारां	बारां	426	25	17:1
67.		अंता (एजीपीपी)	375	23	16:1
68.		छबड़ा ताप विद्युत परियोजना	374	23	16:1
69.	जालौर	जालौर, जिला-जालौर	778	36	22:1
70.	बूंदी	बूंदी(बूंदी)	434	18	24:1
71.	हनुमानगढ़	हनुमानगढ़	802	34	24:1
72.	नागौर	नागौर	681	30	23:1
73.	दौसा	दौसा	399	18	22:1
74.		रेलवे कॉलोनी बांदीकुई	386	18	21:1
75.	धौलपुर	धौलपुर	706	31	23:1
76.	पाली	पाली	401	18	22:1
77.	प्रतापगढ़	प्रतापगढ़	326	17	19:1

विवरण -II

राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यरत जेएनवी के संबंध में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात, कक्षा-वार, विद्यालय-वार ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जनवि (जिला)	कुल छात्र (कक्षा VI से XII)	कुल शिक्षक	छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात
1	अजमेर	534	28	19 : 01
2	खैरथल-तिजारा	502	28	18 : 01
3	बांसवाड़ा-I	453	27	17 : 01
4	बांसवाड़ा-II	498	27	18 : 01
5	बारां	528	28	19 : 01
6	बालोतरा	537	27	20 : 01
7	भरतपुर	504	28	18 : 01
8	भीलवाड़ा	540	28	19 : 01
9	बीकानेर	521	27	19 : 01
10	बूंदी	567	25	23 : 01
11	चित्तौड़गढ़	515	27	19 : 01
12	चुरू	505	28	18 : 01
13	दौसा	525	27	19 : 01
14	धौलपुर	500	28	18 : 01
15	डूंगरपुर	515	28	18 : 01
16	हनुमानगढ़	518	27	19 : 01
17	कोठपुतली-बहरोड़	483	28	17 : 01
18	जैसलमेर	541	27	20 : 01
19	जालौर	522	28	19 : 01
20	झालावाड़	537	28	19 : 01
21	झुंझुनूं	441	27	16 : 01
22	जोधपुर ग्रामीण	506	28	18 : 01
23	करौली	497	28	18 : 01
24	कोटा	528	27	20 : 01
25	डीडवाना-कुचामन	495	28	18 : 01
26	पाली	509	28	18 : 01
27	प्रतापगढ़	335	23	15 : 01
28	राजसमंद	541	28	19 : 01
29	गंगापुर सिटी	494	27	18 : 01
30	नीम का थाना	455	28	16 : 01
31	सिरोही	515	28	18 : 01

32	श्री गंगानगर - I	466	28	17 : 01
33	श्री गंगानगर-II	537	27	20 : 01
34	टोंक	547	28	20 : 01
35	उदयपुर	527	28	19 : 01

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN ODISHA'S COASTAL AND RIVERINE ECOSYSTEMS

2218. SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any specific plans or initiatives to conserve biodiversity within the coastal and riverine ecosystems of the State of Odisha, particularly focusing on rare and endangered flora and fauna in Bhadrak and surrounding regions;
- (b) the details of measures being implemented to protect and restore habitats critical for sustaining biodiversity in these ecosystems, with a focus on balancing ecological preservation with local community needs; and
- (c) the details of metrics or indicators used to assess the success of these biodiversity conservation efforts, especially in terms of preserving species unique to Odisha's coastal and riverine areas?

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 Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to conserve the biodiversity within the coastal and riverine ecosystem of State of Odisha including Bhadrak and surrounding regions which includes implementation of National Mission on Sustainable Habitat; National Water Mission; Green India Mission; National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems; Amrit Dharohar; Water Resources programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies; Nagar Van Yojana; Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes; and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management (CAMPA).

The Government of India, in collaboration with Government of Odisha has undertaken significant measures including the rehabilitation of mangroves as part of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP), which encompasses reforestation activities in regions such as Bhitar Kanika and the Baitarani delta to safeguard biodiversity and alleviate the effects of cyclones.

Further, for overall biodiversity assessment of Bhadrak and surrounding regions, the People's Biodiversity Register has been documented that *inter alia* includes information regarding agricultural land, fallow lands, marshy land, swamps, riverine tracts, creeks, estuary, oceans and ponds and wide array of biodiversity.

The measures undertaken to protect and restore habitats critical for sustaining biodiversity in coastal and riverine ecosystem pertaining to Bhadra and surrounding regions includes planting indigenous and mixed species in forest areas, formation of Vana Surakhya Samitis (VSSs) and Eco Development Committees (EDCs), distribution of saplings of different species, creation of water-bodies, raising of mangrove and casuarina plantations.

- (c) To evaluate the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation initiatives in the coastal and riverine regions of Odisha, various essential metrics and indicators are commonly utilized such as assessments and documentation of biodiversity richness, including surveys of species diversity and abundance. These metrics encompass trends in species populations, particularly focusing on distinctive or threatened species such as Olive Ridley turtles, Irrawaddy dolphins, estuarine crocodiles, and Horseshoe Crab, which are emblematic of these areas.

In addition, Planning and Convergence Department, Government of Odisha has formulated the Odisha Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Framework (OSIF) document in consultation with all departments and devised indicators for monitoring the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State. The indicators used to assess the achievement of SDG Goals - Life Below Water (SDG 14) and Life on Land (SDG 15)

have direct relevance to biodiversity conservation efforts. These indicators *inter alia* include percentage change in area under mangroves, percentage change in Marine Protected Areas (MPA), percentage of Tree Outside Forest in total forest cover, conservation of local wildlife species.

DELAY IN SENATE ELECTIONS IN PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

2219. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the process for Punjab University Senate elections, as mandated under the Panjab University Act, 1947, has not been initiated despite its tenure has been ended on October 31, 2024 and the Punjab University Act/calendar provides that the election process must be initiated 240 days before the expiry of the term of the senate i.e. in January/ February 2024 itself;
- (b) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the process and ensure transparency in conducting elections;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to convert Punjab University into a Central University to control its governance; and
- (d) the manner in which effective coordination between the Government and State Government of Punjab is ensured to address the issue of delayed Senate elections?

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) : Panjab University has been established by Panjab University Act, 1947 and its academic as well as administrative matters are governed by the rules/regulations made thereunder. The Senate Election in Panjab University is conducted by the University after due approval from Chancellor. The Ministry is guided by the autonomy of the Panjab University. Government has no plan to convert Punjab University into a Central University, at present.

MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME IN JHARKHAND

2220. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of funds utilized by the State of Jharkhand allocated by the Central Government for Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last three years and also the current year, year wise;
- (b) whether quality food has been/is being served under MDMS;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve and maintain the quality of food served under MDMS in the State?

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) : PM POSHAN is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to 11.70 crore children studying in Balvatika (pre-

primary classes) and classes I to VIII of 10.24 lakh Government and Government-aided schools on all school working days. The fundsutilized by the State of Jharkhand is as under:-

(Rs in lakh)

State of Jharkhand	Utilization		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	56534.44	38118.49	36184.61

(b) to (d): The overall responsibility for smooth functioning of the scheme including providing hot cooked and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Government of India has issued detailed guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene to ensure serving of good quality meal under the Scheme to all the States/UTs. These guidelines are available on official website <https://pmposhan.education.gov.in>. The scheme provides elaborate monitoring mechanism i.e. Empowered Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Education Minister, Programme Approval Board (PAB) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (DoSE and L), State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, a District level Committee under the Chairpersonship of senior-most MP of Lok Sabha, District level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector.

These guidelines, inter-alia, provides for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of meals, training to Cook-cum-Helpers,

tasting of meals by members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving to children. The States/UTs are required to conduct Social Audit in all districts in at least 20 schools or 2% of the schools, whichever is higher for each district. Further, the Mid-Day Meal Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government Food Research Laboratory or any laboratory accredited or recognized by law to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is given responsibility for issue of food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). The FCI appoints a Nodal Officer for each State to take care of various problems in supply of food grains under the PM POSHAN Scheme. The District Collector / CEO of Zila Panchayat ensures that food grains of at least FAQ are lifted after joint inspection by a team consisting of FCI and the nominee of the Collector and/or Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, and confirmation by them that the grain conforms to at least FAQ norms. Training of cook-cum-helpers are being done on nutrition, cooking processes, health and hygiene, preparation of raw grains and vegetables, recipes, serving skills etc. in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India through their Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutes, FSSAI, State Agricultural Universities etc.

HARASSMENT OF FOOD ESTABLISHMENT

2221. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government plan to ensure that the public display of operators' personal information does not lead to harassment or intimidation of food establishment owners;
- (b) the details of the specific consultations were undertaken with legal experts to assess the impact of these regulations on the privacy rights of individuals involved in the food industry;
- (c) the manner in which the Government will safeguard the displayed personal information from being misused or exploited by third parties;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the identification of employees, such as chefs and waitstaff, does not compromise their safety or expose them to undue scrutiny by customers or the public; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government monitor compliance with these regulations, and penalties to be imposed on establishments who fail to protect the privacy of their operators and employees?

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): Commercial establishments including food establishments are governed by the Shops and Establishment Act of the respective States and Union Territories which have their own Act and Regulations. In this regard, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are the appropriate authorities.

AI-BASED SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMMES**2222. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to integrate AI-based skill training programmes into the Skill India Mission;
- (b) the number of AI-related courses currently being offered under Government-run skill training programmes;
- (c) the details of number of beneficiaries enrolled in such courses, categorized by region and gender;
- (d) whether the Government has collaborated with private technology firms to improve AI training infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the future plans of the Government for expanding AI-based training to align with India's workforce requirements?

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 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).

Following steps have been taken to integrate AI- based skill training programs under SIM:

- i. New training programs have been introduced under PMKVY 4.0 to enhance digital and technical skills among youth. PMKVY 4.0 has focus on new age skills like Industry 4.0, Web 3.0, AI/ML etc.
- ii. State-wise and gender-wise details of the candidates enrolled under nine (09) AI-related courses under PMKVY 4.0 up to 31st October 2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- iii. Under NAPS, there are 61 private establishments which are providing apprenticeship related to AI-related courses. State-wise and gender-wise details of apprentices engaged under seven (07) AI-related trades under NAPS are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under MSDE has introduced one course 'Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant (AIPA)' to impart AI-based skill training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). The AIPA course has been implemented under CTS at selected 19 NSTIs from the Academic Session 2024-25. Gender-wise details of the 442 trainees admitted at 19 NSTIs is given at **Statement-III**.

- v. A micro-credential course “Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (AI)” of 7.5-hour has been developed for all CTS trainees in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), in collaboration with industry and academic experts.
 - vi. MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform, a comprehensive and accessible platform for skill enhancement, offering industry-relevant skill courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support to youth of the country from rural and urban areas. SIDH offers an extensive array of AI and ML courses, ranging from foundational programs like 'Fundamentals of Azure AI Speech' and 'Machine Learning', to specialized offerings such as 'Google Cloud Generative AI' and 'AI Strategy to Create Business Value in Healthcare', to cater to varying levels of expertise and application, enabling participants to stay at the forefront of AI and ML technology.
- (d) and (e): DGT has collaborated with Microsoft India to implement capacity-building training programs for the students of NSTIs and ITIs in the future skills ensuring better preparedness for upcoming jobs. The project provides training in digital productivity and advanced IT skilling viz., Artificial Intelligence/ Cloud and Cyber Security skilling, to the students of Government ITIs and NSTIs to empower learners with the essential skills to become self-reliant with industry-relevant skills and enhance their employability while connecting them to relevant job opportunities and the development of talents within the country.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and gender-wise details of the candidates enrolled in nine (09) AI-related courses under PMKVY 4.0 up to 31st October 2024:

SI No	Trades	Female	Male	State/UT
1	AI - Business Intelligence Analyst	1206	1309	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, JandK, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand
2	AI- Data Architech	466	209	Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh
3	AI - Data Engineer	632	778	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh
4	AI – Data Quality Analyst	3824	2522	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, JandK, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh
5	AI – Data Scientist	2220	2227	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, JandK, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, , Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand
6	AI - Machine Learning Engineer	3697	3942	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh
7	AI-Solution Architect	90	247	Andhra Pradesh, Punjab
8	AI and ML-Jr Telecom Data Analyst	115	200	Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh
9	AI- Device Installation Operator	77	88	Tamil Nadu

STATEMENT-II

State-wise and gender-wise details of apprentices engaged in seven (07) AI-related trades under NAPS:

SI No	Trades	Female	Male	State/UT

1	AI - Business Intelligence Analyst	09	16	Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana
2	AI - Data Engineer	33	50	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telangana
3	AI - Database Administrator	16	12	Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu and Uttar Pradesh
4	AI - Machine Learning Engineer	01	02	Maharashtra and Telangana
5	AI – Data Quality Analyst	120	135	Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand
6	AI – Data Scientist	23	33	Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh
7	AI – DevOps Engineer	89	85	Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

STATEMENT-III

Gender-wise details of the 442 trainees admitted 'Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant (AIPA)' at 19 NSTIs as on 5th December 2024:

Sl. No	Institutes	Male	Female
1	NSTI Bengaluru	12	2
2	NSTI Calicut	20	4
3	NSTI Chennai	13	7
4	NSTI Howrah	11	9
5	NSTI Jodhpur	4	16
6	NSTI Kanpur	16	8
7	NSTI Ludhiana	19	5

8	NSTI Mumbai	17	2
9	NSTI Ramanthapur	15	9
10	NSTI W Allahabad	-	24
11	NSTI W Bengaluru	-	16
12	NSTI W Hyderabad	-	24
13	NSTI W Indore	-	24
14	NSTI W Jaipur	-	24
15	NSTI W Kolkata	-	24
16	NSTI W Mumbai	-	24
17	NSTI W Noida	-	48
18	NSTI W Patna	-	21
19	NSTI W Vadodara	-	24
	Total	127	315

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

2223. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the need for improved sports infrastructure at the college and institute levels and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide land through colleges and arrange infrastructure funding to enhance youth sports development and engagement;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action plan of the Government to support such initiatives and allocate resources for developing sports facilities in educational institutions;

(d) whether the Government also propose to develop world class Cricket stadium in Amritsar for International game to promote sports tourism at border belt and improve ties with neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken for youth development programmes for their betterment and career building along with the budget allocated for the purpose?

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

(a) to (c) Sports' being a state subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including to improve sports infrastructure at the college and educational institutions, rests primarily with State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. Under the "Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure" component of the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry renders financial support for creation of basic sports infrastructure such as sports complex, synthetic athletic tracks, synthetic hockey fields, synthetic turf football grounds, multipurpose halls, swimming pools, etc. along with sports equipment. Further, under National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), Government supports various institutions and individuals for creation and upgradation of sports facilities across the country. The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned along with their financial implications under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF across the country, including in the educational institutions, are

available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>.

(d) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(e) In order to harness the potential and to optimally tap constructive and creative energies of the youth, the Department of Youth Affairs under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, pursues the twin objectives of personality-building and nation-building, that is, developing the personality of youth and involving them in various nation-building activities through its field organizations and various schemes.

Recently, an overarching enabling mechanism- Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), an autonomous body under the Department of Youth Affairs was launched on 31.10.2023 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. MY Bharat is powered by technology, for youth development and youth led development through 'Kartavya Bodh' and 'Seva Bhaav', during the Amrit Kaal. A digital platform for MY Bharat (<https://www.mybharat.gov.in/>) has been developed on which the youth across the country can register and sign up for various volunteering opportunities being made available on the portal. The envisioned phygital (physical + digital) ecosystem is to empower young individuals to become catalysts for community transformation.

The budgetary allocation for FY 2024-25 for various schemes/programmes of the Department of Youth Affairs are provided at enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT**BUDGET ESTIAMATES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-2025 OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS****(In Rs. crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates@ F.Y. 2024-25
A.	Secretariat Youth Affairs	20.25
B.	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakaram (RYSK)	
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	426.00
2.	National Youth Corps	75.00
3.	Young Leaders Programme	9.00
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	22.00
5.	International Cooperation	11.70
6.	Youth Hostels	5.00
7.	Scouting and Guiding	0.75
8.	Yuva Portal	13.30
	TOTAL (B) RYSK	562.75
C.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	250.00
D.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	26.50
E.	Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat)	200.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	1059.50

@-including NE Region

FINANCIAL INCLUSION SCHEMES**2224. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of existing schemes of the Government aimed at financial inclusion and the targeted beneficiaries thereof;

(b) the details of major achievements of respective schemes since 2018-19, year-wise; and

(c) the total number of beneficiaries under each scheme during the last three years, State-wise specially in Bihar?

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

(a) to (c) The Government initiated the National Mission for Financial Inclusion (NMFII), namely, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in August, 2014 to provide universal banking services for every unbanked household, based on the guiding principles of banking the unbanked, securing the unsecured, funding the unfunded and serving unserved and underserved areas.

In order to give impetus to financial inclusion initiatives of the Government, PMJDY Scheme was extended beyond 14.08.2018 with the focus on opening of accounts shifting from “every household” to “every unbanked adult”. The Scheme was made more attractive with upward revision in (i) Overdraft limit from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000 and (ii) accident insurance cover on RuPay card holders from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakh. PMJDY has been successful in increasing banking penetration and to promote financial inclusion across the country.

As on 20.11.2024, a total of 54.03 crore Jan-Dhan accounts have been opened under PMJDY, with a deposit balance of Rs.2,37,575 crore.

In addition to the PMJDY, the following schemes have been launched to provide social security and affordable financial services for all, especially marginalized and underserved populations:

i. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): The Scheme is a one-year personal accident insurance scheme, renewable from year to year, offering coverage of Rs. 2 lakh for death or permanent total disability and Rs. 1 lakh for permanent partial disability due to an accident at a premium of Rs. 20/- per annum. It is available to people in the age group of 18 to 70 yearshaving a bank account who give their consent to join the scheme.

As on 20.11.2024, cumulative enrolment under PMSBY is 47.59 crore.

ii. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): The Scheme is a one-year life insurance scheme, renewable from year to year, offering coverage of Rs. Two lakh for death due to any reason at a premium of Rs. 436/- per annum and is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years having a bank accountwho give their consent to join the scheme.

As on 20.11.2024, cumulative enrolment under PMJJBY is 21.67 crore.

iii. Atal Pension Yojana: The Scheme aims to provide monthly pension to eligible subscribers with age limit of 18 to 40 years not covered under any organized pension Scheme. Under this scheme, the subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension of Rs. 1000, Rs. 2000, Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on the contributions.

As on 20.11.2024, enrolments under this scheme are 7.12 crore.

iv. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY): The Scheme provide access to institutional finance to micro/small business units up to Rs.20 lakh for income generating activities such as manufacturing, trading, services, activities allied to agriculture.

As on 01.11.2024, 50.31 crore loans amounting to Rs. 31.28 lakh crore have been sanctioned since inception of the Scheme.

v. Stand Up India Scheme (SUPI): The Scheme aims to promote entrepreneurship among people from Schedule caste/Schedule tribe and woman. The Scheme facilitates bank loans between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to one Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe borrower and one woman borrower per bank branch of Scheduled Commercial Banks for setting up greenfield enterprises in trading, manufacturing and services sector.

As on 18.11.2024, 2.52 lakh loans amounting to Rs. 56,953 crores have been sanctioned since inception of the Scheme.

The year-wise achievements since 2018-19 and State-wise number of beneficiaries under the above schemes since last three years are enclosed in

Statement I and II respectively.

STATEMENT I

The year-wise achievements since 2018-19 under the schemes

As on	PMJDY		Jansuraksha Schemes		Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	MUDRA		Stand-up India	
(cumulative)	PMJDY accounts	Deposit in PMJDY accounts	PMJJBY enrolments*	PMSBY enrolments*	APY Enrolments	No of Accounts sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	No of Accounts sanctioned	Amount sanctioned
	(in crores)	(in Rs. Crore)				(in crore)	(in Rs. Lakh crore)		(in Rs. crore)
Mar'19	35.27	96,107	6,05,48,934	15,91,73,716	1,54,18,285	18.26	8.93	93,140	20,660.74
Mar'20	38.33	1,18,434	7,15,17,482	18,89,96,334	2,23,01,658	24.48	12.31	1,13,395	25,505.79
Mar'21	42.20	1,45,551	10,34,78,174	23,40,34,917	3,02,15,800	29.56	15.53	1,29,010	29,286.78
Mar'22	45.06	1,66,459	12,89,49,003	28,62,81,970	4,01,27,279	34.94	18.92	1,48,759	33,787.64
Mar'23	48.65	1,98,844	16,31,01,675	34,41,10,390	5,20,58,664	41.17	23.48	1,88,650	42,729.66
Mar'24	51.95	2,32,502	20,16,80,800	44,34,01,449	6,43,52,154	47.84	28.89	2,28,260	51,619.41
Source: Banks			Source: Banks (for universal schemes) and insurance companies (for converged schemes) *policy period starts from 1st June to 31st May		Source: PFRDA	Source: PMMY portal		Source: SIDBI	

STATEMENT II					
State-wise number of PMJDY accounts					
S.No	State/UT Name	Mar'22	Mar'23	Mar'24	As on 20.11.24
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46,495	48,250	61,131	60,363
2	Andhra Pradesh	11,709,526	13,084,216	14,766,900	15,198,288
3	Arunachal Pradesh	376,540	407,611	452,318	458,839
4	Assam	20,340,337	22,155,400	23,617,352	24,497,833
5	Bihar	51,015,484	54,671,536	58,383,870	61,461,019
6	Chandigarh	282,403	306,335	327,206	332,696
7	Chhattisgarh	15,963,131	16,706,712	17,509,828	18,021,583
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	212,124	222,562	230,680	236,992
9	Delhi	5,334,160	5,798,480	6,298,366	6,532,334
10	Goa	170,402	192,118	205,517	210,632
11	Gujarat	16,830,997	17,671,102	18,403,585	18,985,961
12	Haryana	8,499,466	9,138,803	9,925,153	10,282,946
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,603,481	1,727,029	1,875,590	1,954,356
14	Jammu and Kashmir	2,570,319	2,638,254	2,736,234	2,445,786
15	Jharkhand	16,221,564	17,408,062	18,363,047	19,207,309
16	Karnataka	16,019,278	17,771,929	19,212,865	19,776,579
17	Kerala	4,905,123	5,530,505	6,204,271	6,531,793
18	Ladakh	20,632	21,216	21,946	19,878
19	Lakshadweep	7,850	10,149	10,179	9,609
20	Madhya Pradesh	37,234,491	40,420,016	42,988,303	44,375,440
21	Maharashtra	31,390,727	32,405,023	34,081,215	36,075,275
22	Manipur	1,020,734	1,062,190	1,089,364	1,111,902
23	Meghalaya	619,098	670,438	774,968	818,386
24	Mizoram	315,215	329,374	382,123	403,252
25	Nagaland	344,535	366,611	391,722	404,075
26	Odisha	18,540,664	19,984,550	21,318,071	22,487,593
27	Puducherry	164,215	188,942	214,954	233,095
28	Punjab	7,734,261	8,452,382	9,078,251	9,339,319
29	Rajasthan	31,377,411	33,321,407	35,175,115	36,267,919
30	Sikkim	85,535	87,606	90,499	93,281
31	Tamil Nadu	11,595,108	13,772,809	15,404,333	16,459,533
32	Telangana	10,434,957	11,104,621	11,786,566	12,181,408

33	Tripura	855,118	955,747	1,029,198	1,092,337
34	Uttar Pradesh	79,269,087	86,699,244	92,519,686	96,395,085
35	Uttarakhand	2,905,904	3,249,606	3,586,688	3,751,305
36	West Bengal	44,598,971	47,955,525	50,950,149	52,598,316
Total		450,615,343	486,536,360	519,467,243	540,312,317
Source: Banks					

STATEMENT II

State-wise number of beneficiaries under the schemes since last three years

S.No.	State/UT	PMJJBY enrolments				PMSBY enrolments			
		As on 31.05.2022	As on 31.05.2023	As on 31.05.2024	As on 20.11.2024	As on 31.05.2022	As on 31.05.2023	As on 31.05.2024	As on 20.11.2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35,475	51,340	71,164	79,628	80,613	101,715	148,531	162,382
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,096,256	8,463,484	30,534,198	31,450,751	16,809,450	19,322,911	51,231,156	52,889,837
3	Arunachal Pradesh	92,088	140,762	205,542	233,273	171,160	251,779	370,876	418,691
4	Assam	2,089,961	3,052,600	4,293,420	4,619,471	6,007,612	7,903,602	11,338,935	12,298,230
5	Bihar	6,129,689	9,352,983	14,989,439	16,145,575	16,429,388	21,216,297	29,477,723	32,192,939
6	Chandigarh	83,245	101,887	126,101	135,813	268,988	307,383	376,745	398,557
7	Chhattisgarh	2,997,575	4,298,270	6,868,181	7,381,171	8,527,801	10,212,821	14,786,321	15,663,246
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	87,954	106,921	132,438	140,540	158,007	183,404	242,532	260,236
9	Delhi	1,430,520	1,775,350	2,142,073	2,245,036	3,899,798	4,521,449	5,534,896	5,824,437
10	Goa	168,314	259,146	312,352	326,124	389,041	470,794	642,123	676,694
11	Gujarat	4,696,354	6,016,278	7,973,550	8,598,491	11,045,199	13,074,053	17,163,053	18,349,194
12	Haryana	2,281,969	2,990,952	4,018,857	4,351,651	5,902,687	7,283,804	9,529,819	10,354,981
13	Himachal Pradesh	545,157	727,832	1,012,633	1,098,764	1,800,443	2,107,474	2,635,021	2,844,878
14	Jammu and Kashmir	461,701	561,913	890,152	948,621	1,122,007	1,327,466	1,862,688	2,024,996

15	Jharkhand	2,654,812	4,434,265	6,492,072	7,029,884	6,861,703	9,126,276	12,427,582	13,424,102
16	Karnataka	5,330,297	6,862,320	12,967,480	13,851,149	11,486,686	14,203,519	19,877,120	21,438,497
17	Kerala	1,236,033	1,621,492	3,454,677	3,723,109	6,041,775	7,020,111	9,322,196	10,231,279
18	Ladakh	12,228	17,730	27,507	30,659	24,132	34,641	52,665	59,801
19	Lakshadweep	2,539	3,780	5,362	5,611	7,880	9,900	27,837	28,482
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,425,075	8,977,648	12,350,076	13,312,095	19,022,842	23,803,058	31,129,731	33,106,199
21	Maharashtra	8,124,321	11,043,789	14,140,700	15,434,347	19,396,544	24,001,438	32,343,821	34,729,274
22	Manipur	100,995	162,349	315,350	344,753	254,099	372,667	489,982	552,507
23	Meghalaya	174,116	303,896	425,690	482,592	372,617	582,285	775,670	874,401
24	Mizoram	134,831	188,813	285,327	329,142	223,699	299,143	447,556	504,940
25	Nagaland	97,270	143,877	180,871	199,103	249,940	322,538	400,272	451,889
26	Odisha	3,690,373	5,363,588	8,809,358	9,706,949	10,338,111	13,204,363	19,429,293	21,257,068
27	Puducherry	103,022	135,879	192,309	214,823	260,849	326,317	475,393	517,505
28	Punjab	2,193,257	2,850,047	3,756,407	4,110,694	7,071,740	8,403,660	10,909,443	11,816,704
29	Rajasthan	5,387,713	7,259,698	11,611,998	12,548,509	14,587,875	17,675,664	23,096,761	25,099,009
30	Sikkim	67,000	94,265	123,339	133,925	143,521	189,392	234,309	256,882
31	Tamil Nadu	4,422,829	5,991,398	8,385,897	9,222,304	12,250,972	14,994,464	21,625,430	23,334,288
32	Telangana	4,337,059	5,335,977	6,932,137	7,638,846	10,219,797	11,797,541	15,441,627	16,582,568
33	Tripura	251,122	336,133	447,103	496,790	836,939	983,162	1,191,824	1,278,302
34	Uttar Pradesh	11,605,795	16,713,332	25,053,338	26,753,443	38,348,291	47,675,092	65,273,037	69,850,840
35	Uttarakhand	696,994	1,031,030	1,378,027	1,506,012	2,797,565	3,499,704	4,391,299	4,696,954
36	West Bengal	5,248,932	7,874,519	10,775,675	11,850,448	16,955,393	21,383,697	28,698,182	31,429,690

09.12.2024

655

Total	90,492,871	124,645,543	201,680,800	216,680,096	250,365,164	308,193,584	443,401,449	475,880,479
Others	38,456,132	38,456,132	0	0	35,916,806	35,916,806	0	0
Grand Total	128,949,003	163,101,675	201,680,800	216,680,096	286,281,970	344,110,390	443,401,449	475,880,479

Source: Banks (for universal schemes) and insurance companies (for converged schemes)

**Others includes data of UCB, RCB and Converged Schemes for which State wise distribution is not available.*

STATEMENT II					
State-wise enrolments under Atal Pension Yojana (APY)					
Sr. No	State/UT	Mar'22	Mar'23	Mar'24	As on Nov 30, 2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,770	17,948	22,656	24,144
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,299,498	2,820,938	3,384,368	3,745,562
3	Arunachal Pradesh	47,349	72,865	92,840	96,462
4	Assam	886,076	1,198,121	1,539,044	1,699,850
5	Bihar	3,997,372	5,063,225	6,226,052	6,859,715
6	Chandigarh	59,585	93,044	114,694	121,747
7	Chhattisgarh	762,034	1,043,809	1,316,508	1,487,140
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	80,916	113,864	137,976	147,739
9	Delhi	693,393	905,956	1,075,824	1,143,340
10	Goa	126,865	160,799	185,914	194,765
11	Gujarat	1,607,503	1,964,476	2,356,932	2,591,547
12	Haryana	797,787	1,078,626	1,340,929	1,485,819
13	Himachal Pradesh	292,622	386,054	469,033	518,271
14	Jammu and Kashmir	114,664	154,699	193,584	212,886
15	Jharkhand	1,135,106	1,534,599	1,941,856	2,204,624
16	Karnataka	2,294,858	2,763,104	3,289,016	3,736,976
17	Kerala	752,097	907,751	1,097,107	1,282,460
18	Ladakh*	3,209	4,454	5,223	5,543
19	Lakshadweep	5,606	6,943	7,454	7,785
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,294,421	3,001,318	3,807,122	4,246,835
21	Maharashtra	3,097,671	4,073,950	5,126,342	5,689,438
22	Manipur	64,089	97,589	118,134	126,086
23	Meghalaya	65,352	97,735	118,647	126,621
24	Mizoram	28,665	39,651	48,083	50,143
25	Nagaland	75,647	111,874	140,387	146,722
26	Odisha	1,504,968	1,899,877	2,352,825	2,640,183
27	Pondicherry	63,446	75,098	86,888	95,139
28	Punjab	1,118,351	1,468,720	1,805,373	2,003,253
29	Rajasthan	2,105,600	2,808,352	3,487,527	3,879,413
30	Sikkim	121,006	192,819	248,085	267,199
31	Tamil Nadu	2,929,240	3,654,283	4,370,049	4,804,246
32	Telangana	1,000,678	1,325,709	1,676,324	1,879,500
33	Tripura	139,317	188,110	239,629	270,557
34	Uttar Pradesh	6,072,347	8,208,639	10,332,563	11,525,153
35	Uttarakhand	403,359	542,097	672,437	742,420

36	West Bengal	3,070,457	3,977,650	4,920,094	5,481,147
37	NRI / Others	3,355	3,918	4,635	6,203
Total		40,127,279	52,058,664	64,352,154	71,546,633
Source: PFRDA					

S.No.	State/UT	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)- No. of Accounts sanctioned (cumulative)			
		As on Mar'22	As on Mar'23	As on Mar'24	As on 01.11.2024*
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44,725	48,188	51,319	52,917
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,082,384	7,430,977	9,019,659	9,723,106
3	Arunachal Pradesh	71,345	88,538	114,969	125,913
4	Assam	9,360,063	9,959,276	10,681,501	11,078,637
5	Bihar	35,219,999	43,709,230	53,340,507	56,413,602
6	Chandigarh	149,450	166,711	182,296	191,385
7	Chhattisgarh	6,946,983	8,061,910	9,097,484	9,535,907
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	26,770	32,282	37,268	39,740
9	Delhi	2,692,805	3,030,281	3,345,906	3,444,397
10	Goa	273,448	316,193	358,698	372,205
11	Gujarat	10,635,602	12,420,039	14,380,503	15,134,010
12	Haryana	6,549,790	7,768,598	8,864,570	9,213,977
13	Himachal Pradesh	725,917	877,650	1,024,121	1,084,133
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1,086,906	1,417,869	1,784,011	1,953,377
15	Jharkhand	9,712,748	11,768,907	13,898,100	14,701,817
16	Karnataka	33,445,420	39,037,486	45,496,426	48,132,112
17	Kerala	11,607,110	13,388,584	15,362,053	16,389,766

18	Ladakh	31,537	41,525	52,538	57,456
19	Lakshadweep	6,203	7,826	10,135	11,508
20	Madhya Pradesh	21,414,999	25,116,660	28,562,135	29,934,790
21	Maharashtra	27,543,923	32,797,247	38,077,226	40,350,419
22	Manipur	399,430	439,174	449,840	455,053
23	Meghalaya	209,272	234,209	265,842	281,102
24	Mizoram	87,550	110,944	139,673	155,532
25	Nagaland	97,834	113,006	134,020	145,644
26	Odisha	23,606,014	27,528,525	31,290,071	32,602,092
27	Puducherry	921,219	1,019,613	1,152,970	1,193,552
28	Punjab	6,847,574	8,107,465	9,146,774	9,428,510
29	Rajasthan	14,982,811	17,960,251	20,653,807	21,652,584
30	Sikkim	121,307	135,112	154,402	161,939
31	Tamil Nadu	41,082,795	47,489,308	54,693,309	56,765,658
32	Telangana	5,260,364	5,899,687	6,846,746	7,387,127
33	Tripura	2,243,619	2,594,278	2,919,075	3,059,217
34	Uttar Pradesh	32,447,963	39,256,684	46,936,202	49,564,727
35	Uttarakhand	2,142,489	2,587,817	3,033,035	3,175,996
36	West Bengal	35,273,067	40,699,983	46,881,855	49,165,210
Total		349,351,435	411,662,033	478,439,046	503,135,117
* Provisional as on 01.11.2024					
Source: As per data uploaded by MLIs on Mudra portal					

S.No.	State/UT	Stand-Up India (SUPI)- No. accounts sanctioned (cumulative)			
		As on Mar'22	As on Mar'23	As on Mar'24	As on 31.10.2024
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	254	321	362	379

2	Andhra Pradesh	8083	10674	13508	14395
3	Arunachal Pradesh	356	486	631	863
4	Assam	2182	2598	3124	3447
5	Bihar	5031	6522	7650	8722
6	Chandigarh	483	561	640	667
7	Chhattisgarh	3137	3788	4516	4970
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	107	130	148	167
9	Delhi	4764	5212	5811	6082
10	Goa	489	612	792	888
11	Gujarat	10417	13237	16154	17596
12	Haryana	4746	6086	7166	7826
13	Himachal Pradesh	1840	2423	2917	3231
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1205	1397	1588	1655
15	Jharkhand	2698	3222	3821	4177
16	Karnataka	8866	12753	14738	15883
17	Kerala	4018	6162	8653	9474
18	Ladakh	183	373	507	629
19	Lakshadweep	3	3	3	3
20	Madhya Pradesh	6232	8167	11066	12545
21	Maharashtra	12011	16845	20942	23271
22	Manipur	305	398	430	461
23	Meghalaya	296	365	534	628
24	Mizoram	424	533	604	640
25	Nagaland	539	690	845	916
26	Odisha	4769	5935	6839	7390
27	Puducherry	335	397	462	525
28	Punjab	4791	6324	7799	8522
29	Rajasthan	7031	9449	11595	13530

30	Sikkim	400	498	573	641
31	Tamil Nadu	15412	18828	21836	24987
32	Telangana	8497	9633	11895	13155
33	Tripura	301	392	519	581
34	Uttar Pradesh	16929	19763	23782	25819
35	Uttarakhand	2467	2748	3117	3451
36	West Bengal	9158	11125	12693	13670
Total		148759	188650	228260	251786
Source: SIDBI					

PLACEMENT ACHIEVED THROUGH NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE PORTAL

2225. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the total number of successful placements achieved through National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception, categorized State-wise, sector-wise, and gender-wise; and
- (b) the number of Indian citizens who have secured international employment through NCS portal, country-wise and sector-wise, along with the verification mechanisms established 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 (b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) project for the transformation of

the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job search and matching, career counselling, information on skill development courses, employability assessment, employability enhancement training etc through a digital portal – www.ncs.gov.in (NCS Portal). The module for the international jobs was added on NCS portal in April, 2022 to facilitate Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) registered Recruiting Agents to post international job opportunities on NCS portal.

As on 15th November, 2024, more than 3.52 crore vacancies have been mobilized on NCS portal including more than 17,000 overseas vacancies. The details of state-wise and sector-wise vacancies mobilized on NCS portal are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** and the details of country-wise and sector-wise overseas vacancies mobilized are given in the enclosed **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

As on 15th November, 2024, the state-wise vacancies mobilized through the National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception is given below:

National vacancy mobilized state wise:	
State name	No. of vacancies
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,308
Andhra Pradesh	234,499
Arunachal Pradesh	18,294
Assam	100,371
Bihar	530,938
Chandigarh	86,478
Chhattisgarh	134,135
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	347
Daman and Diu	2,886
Delhi	429,422
Goa	29,841

Gujarat	523,320
Haryana	337,650
Himachal Pradesh	55,166
Jammu and Kashmir	110,731
Jharkhand	328,044
Karnataka	1,465,752
Kerala	188,461
Ladakh	59
Lakshadweep	2,884
Madhya Pradesh	205,341
Maharashtra	1,533,463
Manipur	6,425
Meghalaya	14,779
Mizoram	3,556
Nagaland	3,996
Odisha	354,250
Puducherry	16,299
Punjab	193,650
Rajasthan	303,716
Sikkim	5,352
Tamil Nadu	1,715,285
Telangana	610,648
Tripura	16,513
Uttar Pradesh	1,108,648
Uttarakhand	172,265
West Bengal	3,922,741
Multiple States/PAN India	20,507,320
Grand Total	35,275,833

STATEMENT-II

As on 15th November, 2024, the sector-wise vacancies mobilized through the National Career Service (NCS) portal since its inception is given below:

(Figures in Lakh)

National vacancy mobilized sector wise:	
Sector wise	No. of vacancies
Agriculture and Related	3.00
Arts and Entertainment	0.59
Civil and Construction Works	21.52

Education	7.55
Finance and Insurance	138.24
Health	3.73
Hotels, Food Service and Catering	3.30
Household and Domestic Work	0.72
IT and Communication	27.72
Manufacturing	16.79
Mining And Quarrying	0.39
Operations and Support	40.26
Other Service Activities	47.94
Power and Energy	1.05
Public Administration and Defense	6.04
Real Estate Activities	0.64
Specialized Professional Services	6.81
Transportation and Storage	11.17
Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management	0.25
Wholesale and Retail	5.36
Sector Not Specified	9.71
Grand Total	352.76

STATEMENT-III

As on 15th November, 2024, the country-wise overseas vacancies mobilized through the National Career Service (NCS) portal is given below:

Overseas vacancies mobilized country wise	
Country	No. of vacancies
Australia	18
Bahrain	220
Barbados	55
Bulgaria	100
Canada	83
China	60
Ethiopia	13
France	20
Germany	30
Guyana	274
Ireland	5
Israel	3200
Japan	5
Kenya	80
Kuwait	255
Malayasia	235
Maldives	60
Mauritius	75
Oman	1431
Poland	90
Qatar	863
Saudi Arabia	2379
Serbia	25
Singapore	124
South Africa	315
South Korea	20
Turkey	570
United Arab Emirates	4795
United Kingdom	52
United State of America	200
Multiple Countries	1517
Grand Total	17169

STATEMENT-IV

As on 15th November, 2024, the sector-wise overseas vacancies mobilized through the National Career Service (NCS) portal is given below:

Overseas vacancies mobilized sector wise	
Sector	No. of vacancies
Agriculture and Related	124
Civil and Construction Works	5501
Education	72
Finance and Insurance	106
Health	1806
Hotels, Food Service and Catering	2028
Household and Domestic Work	87
Manufacturing	342
Mining And Quarrying	20
Operations and Support	166
Other Service Activities	4753
Power and Energy	626
Real Estate Activities	2
Specialized Professional Services	574
Transportation and Storage	774
Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management	12
Wholesale and Retail	176
Grand Total	17169

**PENDING FUNDS FOR KERALA UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME AND
PM SHRI SCHEME**

2226. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether the funds relating to the Samagra Shiksha Scheme for Kerala are pending with the Government, if so, the details therefor and the reasons thereof;
- (b) whether the State Government of Kerala has adopted the Prime Minister School of Rising India (PM SHRI) Scheme;
- (c) whether funds relating to PM SHRI scheme has also not been released to Kerala State; and
- (d) if so, the details and the reasons 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) to (d): Samagra Shiksha is an integrated scheme that envisages education as a continuum from pre-school to class XII and started from 2018-19. Under Samagra Shiksha scheme, an amount of Rs.697.31 crore was approved for the State of Kerala by the Project Approval Board (PAB) for the financial year 2024-25. Later, it was decided to include reimbursement and spill-over amount in the outlay for the year 2024-25, thereby increasing the financial approval for FY: 2024-25 to Rs.855.90.

The Samagra Shiksha Scheme has been aligned with the provisions emanating out of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and PM SHRI Schools are conceptualised and designed to function as NEP 2020 exemplar schools. The PM SHRI Scheme was launched in September 2022 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. Every State/UT

is required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry of Education and so far, 33 States/UTs have signed the MoU and have been onboarded on the scheme platform.

However, the State of Kerala is yet to sign MoU for PM SHRI scheme with DoSEandL, therefore, no funds could be released to Kerala.

ASTRO TURF STADIUMS

2227. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of AstroTurf stadiums for conducting international hockey events in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the allocation of funds for the senior men's and women's hockey teams during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is considering any policy reforms to promote hockey, including initiatives such as local coaching camps, competitions, the installation of AstroTurf mats in the country, including Rajasthan;
- (d) if so, the details of such initiatives and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to promote other facilities including Astro Turf stadium for Hockey in Dausa and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports infrastructure rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The AstroTurf stadiums 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.

The details of the sports infrastructure, including the Hockey AstroTurfs, for conducting international hockey events in the country, sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme across the country, including in Rajasthan are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

The allocation of funds under the scheme for Assistance to National Sports Federations for the senior men's and women's hockey teams during the last five years is as under:

S.No.	Year	Funds for Senior men and women (₹ in crore)
1	2020-21	₹ 10.39
2	2021-22	₹ 12.47
3	2022-23	₹ 20.65
4	2023-24	₹ 26.90
5	2024-25	₹ 20.81

Further, the Government is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes through Sports Authority of India (SAI) across the country to identify

talented sportspersons in the various age groups and to nurture them to excel at national and international levels in Hockey:-

- National Centres of Excellence (NCOE)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Extension Centre of STC

(e) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

UPGRADATION OF SSA TO ALIGN WITH NEP 2020

2228. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the achievements of New Education Policy (NEP) since its launch in 2020;
- (b) whether the Government has upgraded the Samagra Shiksha Scheme to align it with National Education Policy 2020; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action 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) 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) and (c) The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing an integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19. The scheme has been revamped/ redesigned and aligned with the recommendations of the National Education Policy, 2020. It aims to ensure that all children, from pre-school to class 12, have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process.

The Samagra Shiksha scheme also plays an instrumental role in translating the vision of National Education Policy 2020 at grass root level and building a strong foundation for an equitable and just society. Accordingly, new major interventions which have been incorporated in the revamped/ redesigned Samagra Shiksha scheme based on the recommendations of the National Education Policy 2020 are as follows:

- Universalising access to quality education by provision for new/ upgradation of schools from pre-primary to senior secondary level and strengthening of existing schools including provision of barrier free access for Divyang children. Addition of new subjects instead of Streams in existing senior secondary schools.
- Support for mainstreaming of out of school children extended from elementary level to children in the age group of 16-19 years through open schooling @ ₹ 2000 per child per grade.
- Transport facility extended to secondary level upto ₹ 6000 per annum, for children in difficult sparsely populated areas.

- Residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas in hilly terrain, small and sparsely populated areas for children without adult protection who are in need of shelter and care.
- Support for NIPUN Bharat Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy through provision of TLM upto ₹ 500 per child per annum, ₹150 per teacher for teacher manuals and resources, ₹ 10-20 lakh per district for assessment, Teacher training on FLN.
- Provision for qualitative and innovative interventions such as Holistic Progress Card (HPC), sports grant, library grant, composite school grant, teacher training, strengthening of TEIs, assessment cell, Bagless days, internships with local artisans, curriculum and pedagogical reforms etc.
- Self-Defence training for girls under 'Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan' and amount for the same has been increased from ₹ 3000 to ₹ 5000 per month.
- Separate provision of stipend for CWSN girls @ ₹ 200 per month for 10 months, in addition to student component from pre-primary to senior secondary level.
- Annual identification camps for CWSN at block level @ ₹ 10000 per camp and equipping of Block Resource centres for rehabilitation and special training of CWSN, and training of special educators and Block Resource Persons.
- Support under Vocational Education extended to Government aided schools also in addition to Government Schools and grant/number of job roles/sections linked to enrolment and demand.

- Provision of Classroom cum workshop for Vocational Education in schools serving as Hub for other schools in the neighbourhood. Provision of transport and assessment cost for schools serving as spokes.
- Provision of ICT labs, Smart classrooms, virtual classrooms and DTH channels.
- Child tracking for tracking the learning level of children for students of Government and Government aided schools.

Further, as per norms of the Samagra Shiksha, the annual plans are prepared by the States and UTs as per their requirements/ priority and the same is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) Proposals. These plans are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education and Literacy in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved earlier. Furthermore, 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.

CSR FUNDS SPENT BY COMPANIES IN JHARKHAND QUESTION

2229. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

- (a) the total amount of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds spent by companies in Jharkhand during the last three years, district-wise;
- (b) the details of the total CSR expenditure in Jharkhand, specifically distinguishing between the amount spent in aspirational districts and other than aspirational districts;
- (c) whether any Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and non-PSU companies specifically allocated funds for CSR activities in Hazaribagh and Ramgarh districts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the names of companies that have undertaken CSR activities in Hazaribagh and Ramgarh districts during the last three years along with the amount spent by each company and their total CSR budget; and
- (f) the list of companies that are geographically based out of Hazaribagh and Ramgarh districts, along with their total CSR budget for the current financial year?

**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 legal framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more or turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more or net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that it spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made

during the three immediately financial years in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Act. The CSR framework is disclosure based and companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA 21 registry, the district-wise total CSR expenditure in Jharkhand for the last three financial years (FY) i.e, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 by the companies is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA 21 registry, the aspirational district-wise and other than aspirational district-wise total CSR expenditure by the companies in Jharkhand for the last three financial years (FY) i.e, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) to(f): There is no provision of allocation of CSR funds under the Companies Act, 2013. **All data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry including company-wise, state-wise, district-wise and development sector-wise is available at public domain at www.csr.gov.in.** On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA 21 registry, CSR spent in Hazaribagh and Ramgarh District in Jharkhand for the last three financial years (FY) i.e, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 by the companies(including PSUs and Non-PSUs) is included in the information given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise CSR expenditure in Jharkhand from FY 2020-21 to 2022-23				
(Amount in Rs. Cr.)				
S. No.	District	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1	Bokaro	1.04	20.19	17.73
2	Chatra	0.21	4.61	2.65
3	Deoghar	0.11	4.54	1.56
4	Dhanbad	6.64	9.87	17.27
5	Dumka	4.09	7.58	10.78
6	East Singhbhum	12.30	24.13	103.09
7	Garhwa	0.11	0.33	0.34
8	Giridih	1.53	4.19	4.10
9	Godda	2.70	8.22	18.89
10	Gumla	0.26	1.84	2.03
11	Hazaribagh	3.55	7.98	6.54
12	Jamtara	0.05	1.03	6.28
13	Khunti	3.37	-	-
14	Koderma	0.74	2.53	5.14
15	Latehar	-	3.26	3.66
16	Lohardaga	-	1.29	4.80
17	Pakur	0.50	2.02	1.62
18	Palamu	0.01	5.19	5.24
19	Ramgarh	2.75	0.05	-
20	Ranchi	13.42	51.79	67.22
21	Sahebganj	0.18	0.60	2.86
22	SaraikelaKharsawan	2.55	5.23	18.20
23	Simdega	0.96	4.25	3.43
24	West Singhbhum	4.67	5.81	7.59
25	NEC(Not elsewhere covered) /Not Mentioned*	164.81	16.78	77.09
	Total	226.54	193.33	388.13

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of District or indicated more than one District where projects were undertaken.

STATEMENT-II

(A) Aspirational district-wise CSR expenditure in Jharkhand from FY 2020-21 to 2022-23 (Amount in Rs. Cr.)				
S. No.	District	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1	Bokaro	1.04	20.19	17.73
2	Chatra	0.21	4.61	2.65
3	Dumka	4.09	7.58	10.78
4	East Singhbhum	12.30	24.13	103.09
5	Garhwa	0.11	0.33	0.34
6	Giridih	1.53	4.19	4.10
7	Godda	2.70	8.22	18.89
8	Gumla	0.26	1.84	2.03
9	Hazaribagh	3.55	7.98	6.54
10	Khunti	3.37	-	-
11	Latehar	-	3.26	3.66
12	Lohardaga	-	1.29	4.80
13	Pakur	0.50	2.02	1.62
14	Palamu	0.01	5.19	5.24
15	Ramgarh	2.75	0.05	-
16	Ranchi	13.42	51.79	67.22
17	Sahebganj	0.18	0.60	2.86
18	Simdega	0.96	4.25	3.43
19	West Singhbhum	4.67	5.81	7.59
	Total	51.65	153.35	262.58

(B) Other than aspirational district-wise CSR expenditure in Jharkhand from FY 2020-21 to 2022-23				
S. No.	District	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1	Deoghar	0.11	4.54	1.56
2	Dhanbad	6.64	9.87	17.27
3	Jamtara	0.05	1.03	6.28
4	Koderma	0.74	2.53	5.14
5	SaraikelaKharsawan	2.55	5.23	18.20
6	NEC(Not elsewhere covered) /Not Mentioned *	164.81	16.78	77.09
	Total	174.89	39.98	125.55
	Grand Total (A) + (B)	226.54	193.33	388.13

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of District or indicated more than one District where projects were undertaken.

IRREGULARITIES IN CONDUCTING EXAMINATIONS IN KERALA

2230. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

a) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities in the conduct of examinations and attendance of students in some autonomous colleges in Kerala especially in Mahatma Gandhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actions taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/autonomous bodies against such 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)to (c): University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that no such irregularities have come to the notice of UGC. Whenever such incidents are brought to the notice of Government, action is taken as per the provisions of the UGC (Conferment of Autonomous status upon Collages and Measures for Maintenance of standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2023.

NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

2231. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to establish National Digital Library for Children and adolescents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the objectives of setting up of such library; and
- (d) the progress made 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) Yes, Union Budget 2023-24 in its para 33 and 34 has mentioned the setting up of National Digital library for Children and Adolescents. Budget Speech (2023-24) of Hon'ble Finance Minister is available on the link given below:

https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/budget_speech.pdf

The primary objective of the proposed paras 33 and 34 is to generate curiosity and motivation for learning among students at all levels and make available enjoyable and inspirational books for holistic development. The aim of setting up of National Digital Library especially for children and adolescents is to facilitate availability of quality books across geographies, languages, genres and levels, and device agnostic accessibility.

In pursuance to the Budget Announcement, Union Minister for Education launched the Rashtriya e-Pustakalaya app on 10th Feb 2024. The Rashtriya e-Pustakalaya app is being implemented by Department of School Education and Literacy with the support of National Book Trust, New Delhi

Rashtriya e-Pustakalaya today has a repository of more than 1000 books and can be accessed digitally through Android, iOS and Web formats free of cost. The applications has already been downloaded by more than 1.8 Lakhs readers and about 8.4 Lakhs reading sessions have been recorded.

DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH (CUAP) CAMPUS

2232. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the details of the approved project for the establishment of the new campus of the Central University of Andhra Pradesh (CUAP) including the total cost of the project;
- (b) the details of facilities developed so far in the CUAP campus including academic buildings, hostels and other infrastructure, along with a breakdown of the funds allocated and released for the development of these facilities during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether there have been any revisions to the project cost for the establishment of the CUAP campus, if so, the details thereof, and the revised cost of the project; and
- (d) whether there is any pending proposals for the release of additional funds for the creation of further infrastructure facilities in CUAP and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the funds are released?

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) Government of India has approved project cost of Rs. 450.00 crore for establishment of Central University of Andhra Pradesh (CUAP) under phase-I. Construction work of one academic building, one boys' hostel and one girls' hostel has been completed. Details of fund allocated/ released for establishment of CUAP during last three years is given below-

Rs. in crore

Year	Fund allocated/ released
2021-22	125.10
2022-23	13.07
2023-24	112.08
Total	250.25

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from the university for revision of the project cost and additional fund for the establishment of the CUAP under phase-I.

खेल परिसर की स्थापना

2233. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल :

क्या युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में युवाओं के लिए सभी सुविधाओं से युक्त खेल परिसर की स्थापना करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खरगौन - बड़वानी संसदीय क्षेत्र में सभी सुविधाओं से युक्त कितने खेल परिसर आदिवासी युवाओं के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और उक्त परिसरों के कब तक तैयार होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या खरगौन-बड़वानी संसदीय क्षेत्र के आदिवासी युवाओं के लिए सभी सुविधाओं से युक्त खेल परिसरों को अभी तक स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, देश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित खेल अवसंरचना के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों का होता है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर कर उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इसके अलावा, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम

एक मांग-आधारित स्कीम है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों और अन्य पात्र निकायों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर स्कीम के अंतर्गत उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा इसकी मंजूरी की तारीख से दो वर्ष है। परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का उत्तरदायित्व अनुदान प्राप्तकर्ता का होता है।

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि के तहत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना के साथ-साथ उनके वित्तीय प्रभावों 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 हैं।

DIGITAL SKILL TRAINING

2234. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- (a) whether in light of increasing digital transformation, the Government has taken initiatives to expand digital literacy and digital skill training and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has made any collaboration with international organizations to adopt global best practices in digital skill training; and
- (c) 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): 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 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. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills including digital literacy and digital skill training.

The details of initiatives taken by Government of India to promote digital literacy and digital skill training are as under:

- (i) Under PMKVY all job-roles have been specially aligned with industry requirement. There are new age/future skills job-roles including digital courses like Drone Technician, Drone Operator, Telecom Rigger - 5G and Legacy Networks, AI - Machine Learning Engineer, which are specially designed for upcoming market demand and industry requirements. Details of candidates enrolled for the new age/future skills job roles under PMKVY are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (ii) Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE has introduced 29 new age /future skills courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) to provide digital training in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence,

Mechatronics, Internet of Things, Cybersecurity, Semiconductor, etc. Details of candidates enrolled in new age/future skill courses from academic session 2018-19 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(iii) In the years 2014 to 2016, two Schemes titled “National Digital Literacy Mission” (NDLM) and “Digital Saksharta Abhiyan” (DISHA) were implemented by the Government with a target to train 52.50 lakh candidates in digital literacy across the country. Under these two schemes, a total of 53.67 lakh beneficiaries were certified.

(iv) In 2017, Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was launched by the Government of India to promote digital literacy in rural India. The aim was to reach 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide. As against 6 crore, 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country as on March 31, 2024.

(b) and (c): With a view to adopt the best practices in the digital skill training, DGT has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with leading IT tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Amazon Web Services (AWS), and Microsoft. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data Analytics (BDA), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, etc. This training is available through the Bharatskills portal, a central repository that supports around 23.7 lakh trainees by offering courses designed to make them industry-ready.

Additionally, the DGT in collaboration with IBM offers a 2-year Advanced Diploma (vocational) program in Information Technology, Networking, and Cloud Computing across 15 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs).

Also, 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.

STATEMENT-I

Details of candidates enrolled for the new age/future skills job roles under PMKVY :

Sl. No	Job Role Name	Trained / Oriented
1.	Electric Vehicle Service Technician	36,241
2.	Solar Pump Technician	29,948
3.	Solar LED Technician	27,238
4.	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	24,006
5.	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)	20,696
6.	Electronics Machine Maintenance Executive	19,355
7.	Technician 5G - Active Network Installation	15,325
8.	Drone Service Technician	13,104
9.	Battery System Repair Technician	9,613
10.	Application Developer - Web and Mobile	9,039
11.	Electronic Hardware Assembly Operator	8,660
12.	Drone Manufacturing and Assembly Technician	6,540
13.	Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing)	6,282
14.	Database Administrator	4,736
15.	Solar Lighting Assembler (Elective: Home Lighting System/ Street Lights)	4,735
16.	Solar PV Installer - Electrical	3,910
17.	AI - Data Quality Analyst	3,642

18.	IoT - Solution Architect	3,492
19.	Mechanical Engineering and Plumbing General Manager	3,205
20.	Kisan Drone Operator	2,909
21.	Bioinformatics Scientist	2,610
22.	IoT Hardware Analyst	2,227
23.	AI - Machine Learning Engineer	2,135
24.	Cloud Application Developer	2,001
25.	Telecom Rigger - 5G and Legacy Networks	1,905
26.	Solar PV Designer	1,896
27.	Telecom E-Waste Handler	1,866
28.	AI - Data Scientist	1,796
29.	Solar PV Maintenance Technician - Electrical (Ground Mount)	1,784
30.	Solar Photovoltaic Entrepreneur	1,670
31.	Bioinformatics Associate/ Analyst	1,622
32.	IoT - Software Analyst	1,538
33.	Solar PV Project Helper	1,448
34.	Battery System Assembly Operator	1,447
35.	Infrastructure Technician - 5G Networks	1,178
36.	Building Management System Project Manager	939
37.	AI - Business Intelligence Analyst	883
38.	Project Engineer - 5G Networks	875
39.	Embedded Software Engineer	809
40.	AI - Data Engineer	708
41.	Solar PV Business Development Executive	626
42.	Rooftop Solar Grid Engineer	598
43.	Motor and Controller Repairing Technician	582
44.	Motor and Controller Design Engineer	570
45.	Product Manager - Web and Mobile	569
46.	VLSI Design Engineer	550
47.	DevOps Engineer	542
48.	Electric Vehicle Maintenance Technician	524
49.	AR/VR Support Analyst	494
50.	AI - Data Architect	475
51.	Solar PV Installer - Civil	433
52.	Cloud Administrator	429
53.	Battery System Design Engineer	380
54.	Solar Proposal Evaluation Specialist	360

55.	Embedded Full-Stack IoT Analyst	350
56.	Electric Vehicle Assembly Technician	319
57.	Electric Vehicle Quality Control Inspector	300
58.	Electric Vehicle Assembly Operator	300
59.	Cloud Security Analyst	300
60.	Solar PV Manufacturing Technician	279
61.	Mobile Device Management Analyst	260
62.	IoT - Product Manager	258
63.	Automotive IIOT Application Technician	253
64.	Automotive Automation and Robotics Engineer	244
65.	AI - Solution Architect	241
66.	Application Architect - Web and Mobile	238
67.	Electric Vehicle Test Engineer	231
68.	Solar PV Project Manager (EandC)	187
69.	Automotive Additive Manufacturing Operator	180
70.	IoT - Test Analyst	180
71.	AR/VR Consultant	177
72.	Cloud Consultant	168
73.	User Experience Designer	163
74.	OandM Electrical and Instrumentation Technician- Wind Power Plant	160
75.	IoT - Domain Specialist	157
76.	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Engineer - 5G Networks	150
77.	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician-(Jal Urja Mitra)	150
78.	IoT - Network Specialist	146
79.	IoT - Security Specialist	129
80.	Electric Vehicle Product Design Engineer	115
81.	Embedded Product Design Engineer-Technical Lead	90
82.	Security Analyst	89
83.	Automotive IIOT Application Engineer	80
84.	Mechatronics Maintenance Specialist	75
85.	Analyst Security Operations Centre	73
86.	Consultant Network Security	60
87.	Cloud Infrastructure Analyst	42
88.	Mechatronics Designer and System Integrator	30
89.	Automotive Additive Manufacturing Technician	30

90.	Analyst Application Security	30
91.	Electric Vehicle Service Lead Technician	30
	Total	2,97,409

STATEMENT-II

Details of candidates enrolled in new age/future skill courses from academic session 2018-19 to 2023-24 in ITIs under CTS:

Sr. No	Name of Trade	No. of enrolled candidates during 2018-19 to 2023-24
1.	5G Network Technician	--
2.	Additive Manufacturing Technician (3D Printing)	272
3.	Advanced CNC Machining Technician	5446
4.	Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter	178
5.	AI Programming Assistant	--
6.	Artisan Using Advanced Tool	140
7.	Basic Designer and Virtual Verifier	755
8.	Computer Aided Manufacturing (Cam) Programmer	--
9.	Cyber Security Assistant	--
10.	Data Annotation Assistant	--
11.	Drone Pilot (Junior)	305
12.	Drone Technician	250
13.	Fiber to Home Technician	--
14.	Geo Informatics Assistant	301
15.	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing	5223
16.	Information Technology	2766
17.	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Agriculture)	503
18.	Internet of Things Technician (Smart City)	755
19.	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Healthcare)	588

20.	Manufacturing Process Control and Automation	1583
21.	Mechanic Electric Vehicle	8841
22.	Multimedia, Animation and Special Effects	1863
23.	Semiconductor Technician	--
24.	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician	--
25.	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester	717
26.	Software Testing Assistant	--
27.	Solar Technician (Electrical)	4093
28.	Technician Mechatronics	1390
29.	Wind Plant Technician	--
Total		35,969

राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कोष

†2235. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी :

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

क्या युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कोष और प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन योजना की राज्य-वार विशेषकर झारखंड और बिहार में जिला-वार कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उक्त निधि के अंतर्गत उक्त राज्यों को शीर्ष-वार और जिला-वार कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत और आवंटित की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त राज्यों में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार कितने प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन प्रदान की गई और पेंशन के लिए कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए और कितने आवेदनों को अनुमोदित किया गया?

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

(क) और (ग): राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) स्कीम के अंतर्गत कार्य की प्रगति का ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण I** में दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार उत्कृष्ट खिलाड़ियों के लिए वार्षिकी के माध्यम

से निश्चित मासिक आय प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से मेधावी खिलाड़ियों के लिए पेंशन स्कीम कार्यान्वित कर रही है। मौजूदा स्कीम के अंतर्गत पूर्व खिलाड़ियों को 12,000/- रु. से 20,000/- रु. की मासिक पेंशन प्रदान की जाती है। वर्तमान में इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 879 पूर्व खिलाड़ी लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। इस विभाग में राज्य-वार सूची नहीं रखी जाती है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के अंतर्गत कोई भी राज्य-वार निधि जारी नहीं की गई है।

विवरण।

राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) स्कीम के अंतर्गत कार्य की प्रगति का ब्योरा

क्र. सं.	संगठन	संगठन पंजीकरण राज्य	उद्देश्य	अवसंरचना	स्थिति
1	मैरी कॉम क्षेत्रीय मुक्केबाजी फाउंडेशन,	इम्फाल, मणिपुर	आउटडोर बॉक्सिंग हॉल और जिम्नेजियम हॉल का निर्माण; जिम उपकरणों की खरीद/इंस्टोलेशन	अवसंरचना	पूर्ण
2	पुल्लेला गोपीचंद बैडमिंटन फाउंडेशन,	हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना	बैडमिंटन के लिए फाउंडेशन में अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का निर्माण	अवसंरचना	पूर्ण
3	उषा स्कूल ऑफ एथलेटिक्स (साई के माध्यम से)	कोझिकोड, केरल	सहायक सुविधाओं के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानक के 8 लेन सिंथेटिक ट्रैक की खरीद/बिछाना	अवसंरचना	पूर्ण
4	अश्विनी स्पोर्ट्स फाउंडेशन	दक्षिण कोडुगे, कर्नाटक	अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानक के 400 मीटर 8 लेन सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक का निर्माण	अवसंरचना	पूर्ण
5	अभिनव बिंद्रा फाउंडेशन ट्रस्ट	मोहाली, पंजाब	बैंगलोर में खेल विज्ञान केंद्र के लिए उपकरणों की खरीद और इंस्टोलेशन	उपकरण	पूर्ण
6	कर्णम मल्लेश्वरी फाउंडेशन	जगाधरी यमुनानगर, हरियाणा	राष्ट्रीय भारोत्तोलन और पावरलिफ्टिंग उच्च प्रदर्शन प्रशिक्षण तथा कोचिंग केंद्र की स्थापना	अवसंरचना	पूर्ण

7	अंजू बॉबी स्पोर्ट्स फाउंडेशन	कांबीपुरा, बेंगलुरु, कर्नाटक	अवसंरचना विकास	अवसंरचना	पूर्ण
8	गगन नारंग स्पोर्ट्स फाउंडेशन	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	उपकरणों की खरीद	उपकरण	पूर्ण
9	योगेश्वर दत्त स्पोर्ट्स एंड एजुकेशन ट्रस्ट	रोहतक, हरियाणा	कुश्ती हॉल का निर्माण	अवसंरचना	प्रक्रियाधीन
10	रोहन बोपन्ना टेनिस डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन	बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक	रोहन बोपन्ना टेनिस अकादमी में भारतीय टेनिस विकास परियोजना	अवसंरचना	प्रक्रियाधीन

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN TOURISM SECTOR

2236. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to renovate and develop tourist spots in a sustainable and eco-friendly manner and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has reduced the allocation under Tourism Infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to reinforce sustainable development in the Indian Tourism sector through the PRASHAD scheme; 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): Yes Sir, 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.

The Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan scheme has sanctioned 76 projects under identified thematic circuits for ₹5287.90 Crore, following the principles of sustainability. Further, the Ministry has revamped the scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and has sanctioned 34 projects for ₹793.20 Crore.

Under the PRASHAD scheme, infrastructure development are undertaken at the important pilgrimage sites/destinations in an inclusive, integrated, and sustainable manner that focuses on livelihoods, skills, cleanliness, security, accessibility, and service delivery. The Ministry has sanctioned 46 projects at a cost of Rs. 1621.14 crore under the PRASHAD Scheme.

The details of budgetary allocation (Budget Estimates) for PRASHAD, Swadesh Darshan and Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development schemes for last three years along with the details of projects sanctioned is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of budgetary allocation (Budget Estimates) for PRASHAD, Swadesh Darshan and Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development schemes for last three years along with the details of projects sanctioned

BUDGET ESTIMATES:**(Rs in Crore)**

	2022-23	2023-2024	2024-25
Scheme/ Head (Revenue)	BE	BE	BE
Central Sector Schemes			
Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits	1181.30	1412.00	1750.00
Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)	235.00	250.00	240.00
Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development	80.00	80.00	90.00

List of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme.**(Rs. In Crore)**

State/UT	S. No.	Project Name	Approved Cost
Andhra Pradesh	1	Development of Pilgrim Amenities at Amaravati	27.77
	2	Development of Srisailam Temple	43.08
	3	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam	54.04
Arunachal Pradesh	4	Development of Parshuram Kund	37.88
Assam	5	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Kamakhya Temple	29.80
Bihar	6	Development at Patna Sahib	29.62
	7	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple	3.63
Chhattisgarh	8	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple	48.44

Gujarat	9	Development of Dwarka	13.08
	10	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	45.36
	11	Development of Promenade at Somnath	47.12
	12	Development of Pilgrim Plaza with Queue management complex at Somnath Gujarat	49.97
	13	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple	50.00
Haryana	14	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara	48.53
Jammu and Kashmir	15	Development at Hazratbal Shrine	40.46
Jharkhand	16	Development of Baba Baidya Nath Dham	36.79
Karnataka	17	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple	45.71
Kerala	18	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19
Madhya Pradesh	19	Development of Amarkantak	49.99
	20	Development of Omkareshwar	43.93
Maharashtra	21	Development of Trimbakeshwar	42.18
Meghalaya	22	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Nongswalia Church, Nartiang Shakti Peeth, Aitnar Pool and Charantala Kali Temple	29.29
Mizoram	23	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism at Chite Vang, Zuangtai, Reiek and Aizawl	44.89
Nagaland	24	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Molungkimong, Noksen Church, Aizuto, Wokha and Kohima	25.20
	25	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	18.18
Odisha	26	Infrastructure Development at Puri	50.00
Punjab	27	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40
	28	Development of Chamkaur Sahib	31.57
Rajasthan	29	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	32.64
Sikkim	30	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	33.32

Tamil Nadu	31	Development of Kanchipuram	13.99
	32	Development of Velankanni	4.86
Telangana	33	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple	38.90
	34	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	62.00
	35	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam	41.38
Tripura	36	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple	34.43
Uttar Pradesh	37	Development of Varanasi –Phase –I	18.73
	38	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	10.98
	39	Development of River Cruise Tourism at Varanasi	9.02
	40	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	9.36
	41	Development of Varanasi – Phase II	44.60
	42	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	37.59
Uttarakhand	43	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.77
	44	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	56.15
	45	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities at Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	54.36
West Bengal	46	Development of Belur Math	30.03
		Total	1605.20

List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 1.0 Scheme:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary -	67.83

			Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	35.24
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27

13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur - Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	96.10
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar- Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar- Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60

24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- Mirchaia- Netarhat	30.44
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli- Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura	78.08
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa- Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02

		2016-17		
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro – Khudoi and Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang-looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Development of Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26

		2015-16		
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80

55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofer and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehari Kothi)	70.61
57.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13

60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90
63.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur-Tirthamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor-NarikelKunja- Gandachara- Ambassa	82.85
64.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra-Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	87.89
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67.	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
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur-Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51

69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal - Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura	76.32
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island	67.99
76.	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	15.07
Total				5287.90

List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75
5	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67
6	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.91
7	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	23.56
8	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	15.65
9	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30
10	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12
11	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36
12	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92
13	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	24.89
14	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	12.01
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73
16	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
17	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22

18	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84
19	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
20	Nagaland	Choumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Choumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
21	Nagaland	Choumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
22	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
23	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06
24	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90
25	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	17.37
26	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40
27	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59
28	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02
29	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81
30	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00
31	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	13.02
32	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	15.94
33	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	32.20
34	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	11.21

SURVEY REGARDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

2237. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) Whether any survey/assessment of the potential of archaeological development and national heritage by the Government in the country including West Bengal State has been done or proposed to be done;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the funds released for the development of national heritage in the country, especially in the State of West Bengal during the last three years?

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

(a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) regularly conducts Village to Village Survey to explore and assess the potential of archaeological sites and heritage structures in the country. The details of villages surveyed in the country including West Bengal State during last 10 years are given in the enclosed

Statement.

(c) Funds released for the maintenance, conservation and preservation of monuments of national importance in the country during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	269.57

2022-23	391.93
2023-24	443.53

In regard to the state of West Bengal, the funds released for the maintenance, conservation and preservation of monuments of national importance during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	11.62
2022-23	16.99
2023-24	16.96

STATEMENT

Details of villages surveyed in the country including West Bengal during last 10 years

Sl.No.	Name of State / U.T.	No. of Villages Surveyed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02
3.	Assam	103
4.	Bihar	654
5.	Chhattisgarh	696
6.	Goa	187
7.	Gujarat	176
8.	Haryana	60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	714
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (U.T.)	33

11.	Jharkhand	387
12.	Karnataka	943
13.	Kerala	169
14.	Ladakh	15
15.	Madhya Pradesh	378
16.	Maharashtra	274
17.	Meghalaya	6
18.	Mizoram	71
19.	Odisha	29
20.	Punjab	1459
21.	Rajasthan	330
22.	Telangana	55
23.	Tamilnadu	770
24.	Uttar Pradesh	630
25.	Uttarakhand	907
26.	West Bengal	275

IMPLEMENTATION OF STAND-UP INDIA SCHEME

2238. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) the details of implementation of the Stand-up India Scheme (SUPI) specifically aimed at promoting greenfield projects among Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and women entrepreneurs;
- (b) the percentage of total loans disbursed under SUPI which has been allocated to SC and ST entrepreneurs within Tamil Nadu during the last three years and its comparison with the allocation for women entrepreneurs;

- (c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that potential beneficiaries are aware of the scheme and have access to the necessary resources and support for applying;
- (d) the challenges reported by SC/ST and women entrepreneurs in accessing loans under SUPI and the action taken by the Government to address these challenges; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government evaluates the success of the Stand-up India Scheme in promoting sustainable business practices and job creation among these marginalized groups?

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

(a) The Stand-up India Scheme was launched on 05th April, 2016 and has been extended upto the year 2025. The objective of the Stand-Up India Scheme is to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one woman borrower per Bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in the manufacturing, services or trading sector and also for activities allied to agriculture. As on 31.10.2024, a total of 2.51 lakh loans have been sanctioned as against the allocated target of 2.50 lakh.

(b) Percentage of total loans disbursed under Stand-up India Scheme (during the last three years, i.e. from 01.04.2021 till 31.03.2024) to SC/ST entrepreneurs with comparison to Women entrepreneurs for State of Tamil Nadu, is as under:

SC/ST		Women
Men	Women	
14%	6%	80%

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the Scheme and for addressing the challenges faced by potential beneficiaries which, inter alia, include intensive publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, reduction in margin money and inclusion of activities allied to agriculture.

Apart from linking prospective borrowers with banks for loans, the online portal (www.standupmitra.in) for Stand Up India Scheme is also providing guidance to prospective entrepreneurs in their endeavour to set up business enterprises, starting from training to filling up of loan applications as per Bank requirements. The Jan Samarth portal is a one-stop digital platform for linking fifteen Government-sponsored loans and subsidies Schemes including the Stand Up India Scheme.

(e) An independent impact assessment study for Stand Up India Scheme was undertaken during FY 2019-20. Based on the findings of the study, consultation with stakeholders and pursuant to the announcement made by the Finance Minister in her Budget Speech for F.Y. 2021-22, the margin money requirement for loans under the Scheme has been reduced from 'upto 25%' to 'upto 15%' and activities allied to agriculture have also been included in the Scheme.

CONSERVATION OF ELEPHANTS

2239. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any latest Elephant Census, if so, the total number of elephants in National Parks, Tiger Reserves and Protected areas across the country;
- (b) the data on elephant deaths across the country during the last five years, including the causes of these deaths, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the details of specific measures being taken by the Government to address the increasing number of elephant fatalities and to mitigate the causes;
- (d) the details of the schemes that are operational for the conservation of elephants and habitat restoration along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard during the last five years;
- (e) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the conservation of elephants and habitat restoration during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (f) the measures taken in Elephant Corridors including Lemru Elephant Corridor in Chhattisgarh to mitigate elephant attacks and conservation during the last five 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) The total elephant population in the country as per the synchronized elephant estimation 2017 is 29964. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in coordination with Wildlife Institute of India and the State Forest Departments, has initiated 'All India Synchronized Elephant Estimation'.
- (b)to(f) The State-wise details of elephant deaths due various reasons like train hits, electrocution, poaching and poisoning, during the last five years, as per the information received from States, are enclosed as **Statement-I**. The management of wildlife including mitigation and management of human-elephant conflict (HEC) is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UTs Administration. The state forest departments are working with the local people to address the HEC issues through periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize, guide and advise the general public on man-animal conflict, including dissemination of information through various forms of media. Further, Forest Departments are engaging with local communities as animal trackers to monitor the movement of elephants and also to caution local people to avoid human-elephant conflict, prevent damage or loss of human life and elephants. Lemru is not a corridor but declared as an Elephant Reserve on 07.10.2021 with 199548 Hectar area.

State has constituted a High Level Committee to solve the issues related to Lemru Elephant Reserve and the committee's recommendations are being taken up as reported by the State.

In addition, Ministry has taken the following measures to prevent elephant deaths:-

- (i) The Ministry is providing financial and technical assistance to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Project Tiger and Elephant (CSS-PTandE) for protection of elephants, their habitat and corridors, to address issues of man-elephant conflict and welfare of captive elephants in the country. The details of fund allocated to the States/UTs under the CSS-PTandE and utilisation thereon by the State/UTs under the scheme, during the last 5 years, is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (ii) Other various Centrally Sponsored Schemes including Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat being implemented by this Ministry contribute to the improvement in the natural habitat of elephants by augmenting water sources, planting of fodder trees, regeneration of bamboo etc. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 and the Rules made there under also provide for use of the Fund for development of wildlife habitats, including for elephants, establishment of animal rescue centres, etc. which also contribute to reduction in HEC.
- (iii) An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict has been issued by the Ministry in February, 2021. The advisory recommends coordinated

inter-departmental action, identification of conflict hot spots, adherence to Standard Operating Procedures, establishment of rapid response teams, formation of State and District level committees to review the quantum of ex-gratia relief, issuing guidance/instructions for expedited payments, and provision of adequate funds for suitable portion of ex-gratia relief to be paid within 24 hours to the affected persons in the case of death and injury to persons.

- (iv) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also issued Guidelines to States/UTs on 3rd June, 2022 on managing Human Wildlife conflicts including damage to crops. It includes promotion of crops in forest fringe areas which are unpalatable to wild animals, agro forestry models which include cash crops like chillies, lemon grass, khus grass etc. suitably mixed with tree/shrub species. It also includes preparation and implementation of comprehensive long-term plan for alternate cropping by the state Agriculture/Horticulture Department under different schemes in vulnerable areas.
- (v) The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun in consultation with the Ministry of Environment Forest, and Climate Change, National Highway Authority, National Tiger Conservation Authority and World Bank Group has published a document namely 'Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure' (2016) to assist project agencies in designing linear infrastructure, including railways lines, in a manner that reduces human-animal conflicts.

- (vi) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in coordination with the State Forest Departments, have ground-validated 150 elephant corridors across 15 elephant range states (i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal) in India and informed the State Governments/UT Administrations to take necessary steps to protect and conserve the elephant corridors.
- (vii) Critical elephant habitats are notified as 'Elephant Reserve' for focus and synergy in elephant conservation and to reduce conflict. The notification is carried out with the approval of Steering Committee formed in the Ministry. So far 33 Elephant Reserves have been established in 14 major elephant States.
- (viii) A field manual for frontline staff to manage Human Elephant Conflict was released during the 16th meeting of the Steering Committee on 29th April, 2022. Further, the manual has been translated in local languages including Odia.
- (ix) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides regulatory functions for dealing with human wildlife conflict situations.
- (x) Advisory on implementation of measures to mitigate the impact of power transmission lines and other power infrastructure on elephant and other wildlife issued by Ministry of Power to all DISCOMs and

TRANSCOs has been circulated to all States/UTS on 16th September, 2022.

- (xi) Ministry also released a Guidelines for Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation-Taking a Harmonious Coexistence Approach (2023) for addressing human-elephant conflicts.
- (xii) To reduce man-elephant conflict and to avoid retaliatory killing of elephants. Compensation is provided to local communities for loss of their property and life caused by wild elephants. The Ministry has notified enhancement of ex-gratia rates related to wildlife depredation vide letter No. WL-21/4/2023 WL dated 22nd December, 2023, which includes increase in ex-gratia from ₹5lakh to ₹10 lakh in case of death by wild animals.
- (xiii) A permanent Co-ordination Committee has been constituted between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for preventing elephant death in train accident.
- (xiv) Inter-ministerial meeting convened regularly with the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Power to holistically address the issue of accidental death of elephant due to train hit and electrocution.
- (xv) A Recommended Operating Procedure for capture and translocation of elephants in distress and conflicts released during the World Elephant Day 2024.

- (xvi) A Capacity Building Workshop on “Mainstreaming Management of The Elephant Reserves” was conducted on 13 -15th March, 2023 at Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
- (xvii) A Capacity Building Workshop on “Minimizing the Impact of the Railway on Elephants and Other Wildlife” for the officials of Indian Railways was conducted on 23-25th November, 2023 at Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
- (xviii) A Capacity Building Workshop on “Mainstreaming Management of The Elephant Reserves was conducted on 28- 29th November, 2023 at Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
- (xix) A Capacity Building Workshop on “Exploring solution for minimizing electrocution risk and promoting wildlife safety across power infrastructure in India” was conducted on 11- 13th January, 2024 at Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
- (xx) A capacity building workshops on "Minimizing Electrocution Risks and Promoting Wildlife Safety Across Power Infrastructure in India" and "Minimizing the Impact of the Railway on Elephants and Other Wildlife" from 20 - 22nd November, 2024 at Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.

STATEMENT-I

Elephant casualties in train accidents during last five years

S.No.	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Assam	2	5	8	7	2
2	West Bengal	5	0	0	1	4

3	Tamil Nadu	0	1	3	0	0
4	Jharkhand	1	1	0	1	1
5	Kerala	3	0	0	2	0
6	Odisha	1	4	3	3	5
7	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1
8	Uttarakhand	2	NR	NR	1	4
9	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	0	1	1	0	0
	Total	14	12	15	15	17

* NR- Information not received from State.

Elephant casualties due to electrocution during last five years

S.No.	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	NR	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	NR	1	0
3	Assam	11	13	12	8	11
4	Chhattisgarh	2	7	4	9	10
5	Jharkhand	5	5	4	6	10
6	Karnataka	8	9	7	15	13
7	Kerala	4	2	6	7	10
8	Maharashtra	0	NR	0	0	2
9	Meghalaya	5	0	1	1	1
10	Nagaland	2	1	1	0	1
11	Odisha	9	8	13	26	15
12	Tamil Nadu	15	9	5	14	6
13	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
14	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	2	0	1
15	Uttarakhand	2	NR	NR	3	1
16	West Bengal	5	10	2	5	7
	Total	76	65	57	100	94

*NR- Information not received from State.

Elephant casualties due to poaching during the last five years

S.No	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	NR	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	NR	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	2	1
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
5	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0
6	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
7	Kerala	1	1	0	0	0
8	Maharashtra	0	NR	0	0	0
9	Meghalaya	4	7	0	3	0
10	Nagaland	0	2	0	0	0
11	Odisha	3	2	1	8	3
12	Tamil Nadu	0	2	3	1	4
13	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
14	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15	Uttarakhand	0	NR	NR	0	0
16	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	9	14	4	14	9

*NR- Information not received from State.

Elephant casualties due to poisoning during the last five years

S.No.	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	NR	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	NR	0	0
3	Assam	0	1	6	2	1
4	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1	0
5	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
6	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
7	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
8	Maharashtra	0	NR	0	0	0
9	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
10	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
11	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
12	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
13	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
14	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0

15	Uttarakhand	0	NR	NR	0	0
16	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	0
Total		0	2	6	4	1

***NR- Information not received from State.**

STATEMENT-II

Fund allocated and utilized under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Project Tiger and Elephant

(₹ in lakh)

S I. N O.	States	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24*	
		Alloc ated	Utiliz ed	Alloc ated	Utilize d	Alloc ated	Utilize d	Alloc ated	Utilize d	Alloca ted	Utilize d
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127.03	85.51	77.28	58.628	20.5565	39.2085	0.00	10.72	149.421	118.051
2.	Arundhach Pradesh	103.26831	101.27	282.256	253.056	157.7615	186.599	26.8875	26.8875	1119.9145	1119.9145
3.	Assam	0.00	256.68752	35.284	0.00	126.716	80.50	167.40	167.39909	2619.30784	2583.38251
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.785	0.00	0.00	29.71110	292.855	215.165
5.	Jharkhand	131.586	137.3556	111.86522	143.07	86.682	77.14962	78.05	44.82	405.785	405.785
6.	Karnataka	319.64799	366.62	330.40376	423.23	261.195	241.0278	97.8453	104.087	2613.0834	2612.7746
7.	Kerala	312.2736	532.41	574.56	574.56	580.96765	523.19	270.09	282.24	996.22425	932.97425
8.	Maharashtra	44.1944	24.76	17.98	12.84	0.00	0.00	28.524	28.524	2614.45167	2533.7686
9.	Meghalaya	177.8976	177.8976	9.36	9.36	141.75	141.75	32.14	32.14	65.25	65.25
10.	Nagaland	213.9498	213.9498	92.50	92.50	219.7215	192.978	235.575	235.575	337.77	337.77
11.	Odisha	319.1328	376.78814	577.99	588.24	567.045	510.38646	212.7695	265.57195	1012.58764	1009.70243

1 2.	Tamil Nadu	275.1 576	265.8 41	0.00	0.00	181.8 464	174.1 51	85.94 05	115.2 18	2547.9 6648	2495.6 725
1 3.	Tripur a	45.38	42.53	24.71	UC NR**	0.00	20.78 266	7.365 16	11.81 25	27.085 5	24.618 96
1 4.	Uttar Prade sh	37.74	34.44	0.00	0.00	45.99 3	48.28 8	9.858	11.76 3	1031.9 767	1031.9 767
1 5.	Uttara khand	417.3 12	365.6 3	204.8 5	156.7 0	244.1 2375	235.9 4802	18.74 15	57.46 5	1495.5 241	1440.2 141
1 6.	West Bengal	113.2 54	108.0 3694	64.19 58	64.16 352	87.87 17	81.70 052	30.05	35.01 201	522.58 101	517.05 995
1 7.	Rajast han	35.28	24.00	0.00	0.00	15.18	16.98 606	6.186 09	11.40	968.30 04	845.76 763
1 8.	Bihar	57.02 752	59.71	39.08	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.86 65	308.98 25	297.81 324
1 9.	Harya na	13.44	13.44	11.04	11.04	4.234 5	4.234 5	17.40	17.40	26.10	26.10
2 0.	Manip ur	10.94 4	10.94 4	0.00	0.00	5.40	5.40	0.00	5.40	14.121	14.121
2 1.	Madhy a Prade sh	13.69 5	6.66	0.00	0.00	12.61 3	12.16	11.38 8	15.38 9	4303.7 94	4290.9 94
2 2.	Mizora m	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.00	144.00
2 3.	Telang ana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	323.30 8	323.30 8
2 4.	Himac hal Prade sh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.61	UC NR**
Total		2768. 21062	3204. 4806	2453. 35478	2388. 86752	2784. 4425	2592. 44014	1336. 21055	1531. 40165	23959. 99999	23386. 18397

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant" and Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" has been merged and now known as Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger and Elephant".

** Utilization Certificate not received from State.

**FUNDS FOR SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN AND PM SHRI FOR
TAMIL NADU**

2240. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned and disbursed to Tamil Nadu under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Pradhan Mantri Scheme for Rising India (PMSHRI) during the last two years and in the current year;
- (b) whether the funds have not been released for these schemes in the current year to those States who have not accepted the New Education Policy (NEP) like Tamil Nadu;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government considers to release the fund in the interest of the development of education sector, teachers and students; and
- (e) 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 funds sanctioned and disbursed to Tamil Nadu under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and PM-SHRI during the last two years and in the current year is as under:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Financial Year	Samagra Shiksha sanctioned	Samagra Shiksha released
2022-23	2117.59	2107.23
2023-24	2120.25	1871.96

An amount of Rs. 2151.59 crore stands approved as Central share for the state of Tamil Nadu by the Project Approval Board (PAB) for the financial year 2024-25. As regards PM SHRI Scheme, State has not onboarded the same.

(b) to (e): The Union Government is committed to ensuring that every child, in every corner of the country has access to the transformative benefits of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020). Samagra Shiksha is an integrated scheme that envisages education as a continuum from pre-school to class XII. The Scheme has been aligned with the provisions of NEP 2020 and new interventions such as Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), Support for NIPUN Bharat, Quality and Innovation at all levels, Equity and Inclusion, Skill Education, ICT and Digital Initiatives etc. have been incorporated in the Scheme. Since inception, tens of lakhs of students from the State of Tamil Nadu are benefitting from the provisions of this Scheme.

PM SHRI Scheme was launched in September 2022 with an aim to develop more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offer leadership to other schools in the neighborhood, showcasing all

the initiatives of NEP 2020. Every State/UT is required to sign a MoU with Ministry of Education and so far, **33** States/UTs have signed the MoU and have been onboarded on the scheme platform. The State of Tamil Nadu, too, gave an undertaking dated 15.03.2024 to sign the PM SHRI MoU before the beginning of the academic year 2024-25. After receiving the undertaking, a draft MoU under PM SHRI was sent by Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) to the State Government. However, the State responded with a modified MoU vide letter dated 06.07.2024 wherein key paragraph referring to the implementation of NEP 2020 in entirety had been dropped. Thereafter, State Govt has been repeatedly requested to sign the MoU without any modifications.

लद्दाख में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा

2241. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख में पर्यटन क्षेत्र का तेजी से विकास हो रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ग): जी हां, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख में पर्यटन क्षेत्र तेजी से विकसित हो रहा है।

पर्यटन का प्रचार और विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है, हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- i. पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों, सोशल मीडिया और अभियानों सहित विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से भारत में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देता है।
- ii. देश में पर्यटन स्थलों की जानकारी को अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल पोर्टल के माध्यम से बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। साथ ही, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने नए सिरे से तैयार किए गए अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल पोर्टल (www.incredibleindia.gov.in) पर अतुल्य भारत कंटेंट हब लॉन्च किया है। अतुल्य भारत कंटेंट हब उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली छवियों, फिल्मों, ब्रोशर और समाचार पत्रों का एक व्यापक डिजिटल भंडार है, जिसे दुनिया भर में उद्योग के हितधारकों (यात्रा मीडिया, टूर ऑपरेटर, ट्रैवल एजेंट) द्वारा आसानी से एक्सेस किया जा सकता है और जो उनके सभी विपणन और प्रचार संबंधी प्रयासों में अतुल्य भारत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।
- iii. पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्वदेश दर्शन, स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 और पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता की योजनाओं के तहत पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख में उपर्युक्त योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना का घटकों के साथ ब्योरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- iv. 2019-20 के दौरान, आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन और प्रचार (डीपीपीएच) योजना के तहत लद्दाख संघ राज्यक्षेत्र को 'लोसार महोत्सव' के आयोजन के लिए 15.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।
- v. इसके अलावा, पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लद्दाख संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- क. लद्दाख होमस्टे नीति 2023 में 29 आवश्यक सामग्रियों वाली किट प्रदान करने के माध्यम से होमस्टे की स्थापना करने में ग्रामीण लोगों/आवासों की सहायता की जाती है। इस नीति में राज्य होटल प्रबंधन संस्थान (एसआईएचएम) के माध्यम से कौशल प्रशिक्षण भी प्रदान किया जाता है। इसमें बेरोजगार ग्रामीणों, भूतपूर्व सैनिक, महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों और मौजूदा पर्यटन व्यवसायियों को छोड़कर नए पर्यटन व्यवसायियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।
- ख. लद्दाख में साहसिक पर्यटन को विनियमित करने के लिए सुरक्षा, स्थायित्व और पारिस्थितिकी-अनुकूल केंद्रित 18 गतिविधियों को शामिल करते हुए राष्ट्रीय साहसिक पर्यटन रणनीति 2022 की तर्ज पर 'साहसिक गतिविधियों के लिए दिशा-निर्देश एवं साहसिक पर्यटन प्रचालकों के लिए पुनर्नवीकृत दिशानिर्देश' जारी किए गए हैं। साहसिक पर्यटन प्रचालकों को 3000 रु. शुल्क की अदायगी पर प्रत्येक 3 वर्ष में अपना पंजीकरण करवाना होता है और उन्हें जोखिम के श्रेणियों के आधार पर सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल का अनुपालन करना होता है।
- ग. लद्दाख संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) इनसेंटिव स्कीम 2024 के द्वारा लद्दाख में स्थित 1 से 19 कमरे वाले होटलों एवं अतिथि गृहों में डीसेंट्रलाइज्ड एसटीपी की स्थापना और प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य उपयुक्त अपशिष्ट जल उपचार सुनिश्चित करते हुए पर्यावरण पर दुष्प्रभाव को कम करना, स्थानीय जल निकायों की सुरक्षा करना, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को बेहतर बनाना और सतत पर्यटन को सहायता प्रदान करना है।
- घ. लद्दाख पर्यटक पुलिस यूनिट की स्थापना 2021 में की गई थी। पर्यटक पुलिस कर्मियों को खारदुंग ला, चांग ला और पैंगोंग सो जैसे प्रमुख पर्यटक स्थलों में अतिथियों की सहायता के लिए तैनात किया जाता है। वे ट्रेकिंग वाले मार्गों में फंसने वाले पर्यटकों को सुरक्षित बाहर निकालने के लिए रेस्क्यू ऑपरेशन भी करते हैं।

विवरण**स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा**

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू – श्रीनगर – पहलगाम - भगवती नगर – अनंतनाग - सलामाबाद उरी – कारगिल - लेह का विकास	77.33
2.	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	अनंतनाग – पुलवामा – किश्तवाड़ – पहलगाम - जंस्कर पदुम - डकसुम - रंजीत सागर बांध पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	86.39
3.	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	गुलमर्ग – बारामुल्ला – कुपवाड़ा – कारगिल - लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84

‘पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों की सहायता’ योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा

स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रु. में)
2020-21	लेह, लद्दाख में ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश शो तथा पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र, कारगिल, लद्दाख में वाटर स्क्रीन प्रोजेक्शन मल्टीमीडिया शो	2321.99

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा

क्र. सं.	संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	स्वीकृति तिथि
1.	लद्दाख	लेह	जूले लेह बायोडाईवर्सिटी पार्क	24.89	05-03-2024
2.	लद्दाख	कारगिल	एलओसी और हुंडरमैन गांव की खोज का एक्सपीरियंस	12.01	05-03-2024

CROP DAMAGE DUE TO WILD ANIMAL ATTACKS**2242. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the losses caused to the crops of farmers by the wild animals in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some other preventive measures have also been taken by the Government to safeguard crops from wild animals; and
- (d) whether there is any scheme of the Government to capture such animals in large numbers and transfer them to protected forests?

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 protection and management of wildlife, including human wildlife conflict management is primarily the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Governments. Details of losses caused to the crops of farmers by the wild animals are not collated in the Ministry.

- (c) and (d) The important steps taken by Government for protection of wildlife and to safeguard crops from wild animals include the following:
- i. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitats in the country. It includes compensation for depredation by wild animals including cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property.
 - ii. The activities supported under the Schemes *inter alia* include construction /erection of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields; improvement of wildlife habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the entry of animals from forests to habitations and setting up of anti-depredation squads to drive away problematic animals. State Governments also provide relief from their own funds for damage to crops by wild animals.
 - iii. The Ministry has enhanced the amount of ex-gratia relief in case of death or permanent incapacitation due to wild animal attacks 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.

iv. The Wild Life (Protection) Act empowers the Chief Wild Life Warden for capture and translocation of wild animals to alternate suitable habitats as part of scientific management of wildlife.

विनिर्माण उद्योगों के लिए कुशल कामगार

2243. श्री अजय भट्ट:

क्या कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में कुशल कामगारों की कमी के कारण विनिर्माण उद्योग कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहा है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कोई ठोस नीति बनाई है ताकि विनिर्माण उद्योगों को प्रशिक्षित जनशक्ति उपलब्ध कराई जा सके और देश प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) नवीनतम आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस 2023-24) अनुमानों के अनुसार, 15-59 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत जिन्होंने औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक रूप से व्यावसायिक/तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है, क्रमशः 4.1% और 30.6% है।

(ग) और (घ) 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 शिक्षता 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 विनिर्माण सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोलन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) ने 36 क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी) का गठन किया है जो उद्योग-नीत संस्थाएं हैं। विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने वाले एसएससी में अन्य बातों के अलावा एयरोस्पेस और एविएशन, अपैरल और मेड-अप, ऑटोमोटिव, कैपिटल गुड्स, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, खाद्य उद्योग, फर्नीचर और फिटिंग, लोहा और इस्पात, रत्न और आभूषण, बिजली, रसद और दूरसंचार जैसे क्षेत्रों के लिए कौशल परिषदें शामिल हैं। ये कौशल परिषदें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों के लिए कुशल

जनशक्ति की आवश्यकताओं का आकलन करती हैं, व्यावसायिक मानक बनाती हैं और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अर्हता ढांचा विकसित करती हैं।

विनिर्माण क्षेत्र की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु एमएसडीई ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

(क) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, विनिर्माण से संबंधित 800 से अधिक जॉब रोल हैं, जिनमें उद्योग 4.0 से संबंधित लगभग 200 भविष्यवादी/आधुनिक युग के जॉब रोल्स शामिल हैं। ये जॉब रोल्स ऑटोमोटिव, एयरोस्पेस, कृषि, परिधान, पूंजीगत सामान, निर्माण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सामान्य विनिर्माण जैसे क्षेत्रों में कुशल श्रमिकों की माँग को पूरा करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किए गए हैं, जो आधुनिक मशीनरी को संचालित करने, गुणवत्ता मानकों को सुनिश्चित करने और उत्पादन दक्षता को बढ़ाने में सक्षम कार्यबल की आवश्यकता को संबोधित करते हैं।

(ख) एनएपीएस के तहत जुड़े 33.5 लाख शिक्षुओं में से 14.6 लाख शिक्षु विनिर्माण प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्यरत थे।

(ग) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) भारत में दीर्घावधि कौशल की रीढ़ बने हुए हैं। आईटीआई के 2023-24 सत्र के दौरान, 88 इंजीनियरिंग विषयों में 12.12 लाख उम्मीदवारों को नामांकित किया गया, जो मुख्य रूप से विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को पूरा करते हैं।

(घ) रोबोटिक्स/ऑटोमेशन, एडिटिव मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग, एआई/एमएल, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स जैसे आधुनिक युग/भावी कौशल में लगभग 29 पाठ्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए जा रहे हैं।

(ङ) एमएसडीई के तत्वावधान में प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) प्रशिक्षण की दोहरी प्रणाली (डीएसटी) कार्यान्वित करता है जो विशिष्ट व्यापार की नियमित प्रशिक्षण अवधि के हिस्से के रूप में वास्तविक उद्योग वातावरण में उन्नत व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है, जो उद्योग से जुड़ाव को सुदृढ़ करता है।

(च) डीजीटी फ्लेक्सी एमओयू स्कीम भी लागू करता है जो उद्योग भागीदारों को उनके कौशल सेट की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित करना संभव बनता है और शिक्षुओं को बाजार-मांग और नवीनतम तकनीक के साथ संरेखित उद्योग वातावरण प्रदान करता है।

(छ) सरकार ने हब और स्पोक मॉडल में 1000 आईटीआई के उन्नयन और पांच (05) राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) को सुदृढ़ करने की स्कीम की भी घोषणा की है।

STATUS OF NPAs IN AGRICULTURAL LOANS UNDER MUDRA SCHEME

2244. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY;

DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the current status and details of the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) specifically related to agricultural loans under the Mudra scheme;
- (b) whether the Government has any data or observed the trends of such NPAs in States such as Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken/being taken to reduce the incidence of NPAs of agricultural loans under the Mudra scheme?

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

(a) to (c): PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched on 08.04.2015 and under the Scheme collateral free institutional credit upto Rs.20 lakh is provided by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) i.e. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs).

The objective of the Scheme is to provide access to institutional finance to unfunded non-corporate, non-farm micro/small business units for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors and also for activities allied to agriculture.

Under PMMY, activities allied to agriculture are covered and as per State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Andhra Pradesh, the NPAS under this category are 16.09%, 11.52% and 4.68% for FY 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively. In order to reduce NPAs, Banks adopt measures such as contacting the borrowers through SMS, Email and letters, and also resorting to measures like settlement through LokAdalat, settlement through compromise, taking up matter in DRT etc.

QR CODE FRAUDS

2245. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that QR code frauds have been increasing due to the growing reliance on digital payments in recent years;
- (b) the data on the rise in QR code fraud cases and the trend observed, particularly during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has launched any specific initiatives or awareness programmes to educate people in rural areas about the risks of QR code fraud;
- (d) whether any awareness campaigns have been conducted, if so, the number of such campaigns held both online and offline during the year 2023; and

(e) whether the Government is considering any measures to further safeguard digital payments and prevent QR code frauds in rural and urban areas?

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

(a) and (b) With increasing digital payment transactions in the country, incidences of digital financial frauds including QR codes frauds have also gone up in the last few years. The year-wise QR based frauds reported during the last three financial years and the current financial year is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) to (e) In order to prevent payment related frauds including QR based frauds, various initiatives have been taken by the Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) from time to time. These, inter alia, includes device binding between customer mobile number and the device, two factor authentication through PIN, daily transaction limit, limits and curbs on use cases etc.

RBI and banks have also been taking up awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of 'cyber-crime' etc. A total of 317 Electronic Banking Awareness and Training (e-BAAT) programmes were conducted by regional offices of RBI across the country during 2023. Additionally, in March 2023, a multi-media campaign was launched for promoting digital payments with theme of "Digital payment apnao, auron ko bhisikhao" (Learn digital payments, teach others also) as part of the Digital Payments Awareness Week.

NPCI has also implemented awareness campaigns stating “QR code is scanned only to make payments and not to receive” and same has been communicated through various mediums like TV, Digital, Radio and Print media. Further, an offline training program was conducted in 48 villages of 6 States (West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana and Assam).

In order to facilitate the citizens to report any cyber incidents including financial frauds, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) launched a National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) as well as a National Cybercrime Helpline Number “1930”. Similarly, Department of Telecommunications launched Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) and ‘Chakshu’ which facilitates citizens to report suspected fraud communication received over call, SMS or WhatsApp.

STATEMENT

The year-wise QR based frauds reported during the last three financial years and the current financial year

Financial Year	No. of incidences	Amount involved (In crores)
FY 2021-22	14,625	19.35
FY 2022-23	30,340	41.73
FY 2023-24	39,638	56.34
FY 2024-25*	18,167	22.22

**Till September, 2024*

MUDRA LOANS TO SC/ST AND PWD CATEGORIES**2246. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries of the MUDRA Scheme, especially those belonging to SC, ST and PWD categories across the country since its inception, State-wise, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) the total number of loans applied for, sanctioned and disbursed under the MUDRA Scheme to MSME, SHGs, and village-level entrepreneurs belonging to SC, ST and PWD categories across the country during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase awareness regarding MUDRA scheme amongst SC/ST and PWD communities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) and (b) As on 01.11.2024 , more than 50.31 crore loans amounting to Rs.31.28 lakh crore have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana(PMMY) since launch.

The break-up of total number of loans under PMMY extended to beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST categories, State-wise and district-wise (for Andhra Pradesh including Bapatla District) since inception is placed at **Statement I to II** respectively.

The break-up of PMMY loans sanctioned/disbursed to beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST categories, State-wise and district-wise (for Andhra Pradesh including Bapatla District) for the last five years including FY 2024-25 (till 01.11.2024) is placed at **Statement III and IV** respectively.

Under Mudra scheme, data is maintained district-wise and not constituency wise. Further details of number of loans applied for by the prospective borrowers and details of loans extended to PWD category borrowers is also not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) Government has taken various steps towards spreading awareness about PMMY across the country. These, inter-alia, include publicity campaigns through print media, TV, radio jingles, hoardings, town hall meetings, financial literacy and awareness camps, special drive for financial inclusion etc. Banks also undertake publicity through their branches and also through Banking Correspondents (BCs).

STATEMENT I				
The break-up of total number of loans under PMMY extended to beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST categories, state-wise				
PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)				
Statewise Report - Cumulative (From 08.04.2015 To 01.11.2024*)				
S.No.	State/ UT Name	No. of Loan Accounts (Sanctioned/ Disbursed)		
		Total	SC (out of Total)	ST (out of Total)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52,917	3,798	1,568
2	Andhra Pradesh	97,23,106	8,70,330	1,86,053
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,25,913	7,005	42,533
4	Assam	1,10,78,637	5,96,756	4,42,609
5	Bihar	5,64,13,602	86,32,605	25,74,772
6	Chandigarh	1,91,385	49,894	1,980
7	Chhattisgarh	95,35,907	12,00,167	13,43,742
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	39,740	1,829	2,481
9	Delhi	34,44,397	5,09,867	1,05,403
10	Goa	3,72,205	8,839	14,519
11	Gujarat	1,51,34,010	11,15,139	14,09,936
12	Haryana	92,13,977	36,55,697	2,33,670
13	Himachal Pradesh	10,84,133	2,14,823	33,394
14	Jharkhand	1,47,01,817	23,69,439	11,86,881
15	Karnataka	4,81,32,112	52,40,369	23,48,150
16	Kerala	1,63,89,766	16,96,164	4,06,994
17	Lakshadweep	11,508	161	8,040
18	Madhya Pradesh	2,99,34,790	54,03,127	36,82,187
19	Maharashtra	4,03,50,419	56,58,392	25,63,257
20	Manipur	4,55,053	25,679	24,930
21	Meghalaya	2,81,102	14,685	1,06,800
22	Mizoram	1,55,532	6,700	89,623
23	Nagaland	1,45,644	2,291	40,889
24	Odisha	3,26,02,092	54,25,970	25,99,924
25	Pondicherry	11,93,552	1,04,729	12,755
26	Punjab	94,28,510	49,89,354	2,59,384
27	Rajasthan	2,16,52,584	48,93,236	31,14,265

28	Sikkim	1,61,939	13,279	18,373
29	Tamil Nadu	5,67,65,658	62,44,523	7,00,807
30	Telangana	73,87,127	8,87,660	4,27,743
31	Tripura	30,59,217	5,73,455	6,05,630
32	Uttar Pradesh	4,95,64,727	1,44,27,261	18,26,927
33	Uttarakhand	31,75,996	7,85,293	1,17,541
34	West Bengal	4,91,65,210	81,31,536	15,54,629
35	Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir	19,53,377	50,033	18,576
36	Union Territory of Ladakh	57,456	238	34,836
	Total	50,31,35,117	8,38,10,323	2,81,41,801

*Provisional

Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra Portal

STATEMENT II				
The break-up of total number of loans under PMMY extended to beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST categories, district-wise (for Andhra Pradesh including Bapatla District) since inception				
PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)				
Districtwise Report - Cumulative (From 08.04.2015 To 01.11.2024*)				
State	Andhra Pradesh	No. of Loan Accounts (Sanctioned/ Disbursed)		
S.No.	District Name	Total	SC (out of Total)	ST (out of Total)
1	AlluriSitharamaRaju	3,222	109	1,163
2	Anakapalli	21,041	2,839	106
3	Anantapur	6,63,875	56,522	19,679
4	Annamayya	45,781	4,713	950
5	Bapatla	42,589	5,448	520
6	Chittoor	6,10,231	56,982	12,126
7	Cuddapah	4,38,849	42,972	13,168
8	East Godavari	9,52,445	88,316	9,184
9	Eluru	58,343	2,397	469
10	Guntur	8,02,129	1,05,951	12,370
11	Kakinada	28,006	2,704	131

12	Konaseema	38,477	4,553	206
13	Krishna	7,68,438	54,754	8,533
14	Kurnool	6,10,215	73,307	16,741
15	Nandyal	61,935	9,936	1,164
16	Nellore	5,67,749	51,094	15,624
17	NTR	38,652	3,097	845
18	Palnadu	31,138	2,938	824
19	ParvathipuramManyam	13,464	1,446	825
20	Prakasam	6,38,129	69,852	15,236
21	Sri SathyaSai	63,894	8,519	1,765
22	Srikakulam	3,65,319	12,234	5,843
23	Tirupati	79,394	8,815	2,427
24	Visakhapatnam	6,97,427	35,894	12,430
25	Vizianagaram	2,71,264	22,140	7,651
26	West Godavari	5,15,957	59,103	5,720
27	Other #	12,95,143	83,695	20,353
	Total	97,23,106	8,70,330	1,86,053

District-wise data for FY 2015-16 and for some of the NBFCs/ MFIs is not available

*Provisional

Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra Portal

STATEMENT III

The break-up of PMMY loans sanctioned/disbursed to beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST categories, State-wise for the last five years including FY 2024-25 (till 01.11.2024)

PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

Statewise Report - Last 5 years (From 01.04.2019 To 01.11.2024*)

S.No.	State/ UT Name	No. of Loan Accounts (Sanctioned/ Disbursed)		
		Total	SC (out of Total)	ST (out of Total)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17,294	234	128
2	Andhra Pradesh	67,55,297	5,35,655	1,22,768
3	Arunachal Pradesh	89,720	5,216	37,077
4	Assam	52,59,639	2,64,694	2,20,966
5	Bihar	3,98,90,946	62,39,417	19,01,135

6	Chandigarh	1,01,469	30,720	1,391
7	Chhattisgarh	58,47,604	7,44,000	8,84,114
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	25,959	385	1,332
9	Delhi	18,45,520	2,67,059	46,939
10	Goa	2,11,267	6,302	3,012
11	Gujarat	96,16,717	6,87,712	10,39,163
12	Haryana	58,83,520	23,56,206	1,53,492
13	Himachal Pradesh	7,04,131	1,46,217	21,305
14	Jharkhand	1,01,55,717	18,38,223	9,01,515
15	Karnataka	2,93,63,496	31,34,334	13,49,706
16	Kerala	1,01,65,971	8,97,056	2,39,376
17	Lakshadweep	8,625	127	6,288
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,85,58,701	34,18,261	24,31,173
19	Maharashtra	2,54,88,599	33,17,733	16,21,719
20	Manipur	2,89,842	16,673	10,720
21	Meghalaya	1,73,616	9,471	71,167
22	Mizoram	1,12,529	3,853	62,914
23	Nagaland	97,870	1,661	32,309
24	Odisha	2,00,17,318	33,94,520	16,73,772
25	Pondicherry	6,52,077	38,460	7,982
26	Punjab	60,66,196	32,46,170	1,53,550
27	Rajasthan	1,48,13,601	35,68,019	22,84,295
28	Sikkim	86,909	8,919	13,437
29	Tamil Nadu	3,33,73,407	29,01,910	4,58,503
30	Telangana	47,32,153	4,45,918	2,59,276
31	Tripura	18,96,851	3,52,959	3,97,225
32	Uttar Pradesh	3,35,04,620	95,33,940	12,50,749
33	Uttarakhand	19,71,287	4,82,133	64,948
34	West Bengal	3,11,46,823	46,67,498	10,20,995
35	Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir	15,78,770	39,457	16,069
36	Union Territory of Ladakh	48,174	170	29,807
	Total	32,05,52,235	5,26,01,282	1,87,90,317

*Provisional

Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra Portal

STATEMENT IV				
The break-up of PMMY loans sanctioned/disbursed to beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST categories, district-wise (for Andhra Pradesh including Bapatla District) for the last five years including FY 2024-25 (till 01.11.2024)				
PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)				
Districtwise Report - Last 5 years (From 01.04.2019 To 01.11.2024*)				
State	Andhra Pradesh	No. of Loan Accounts (Sanctioned/ Disbursed)		
S.No.	State/ UT Name	Total	SC (out of Total)	ST (out of Total)
1	AlluriSitharamaRaju	3,222	109	1,163
2	Anakapalli	21,041	2,839	106
3	Anantapur	4,91,044	40,309	14,068
4	Annamayya	45,781	4,713	950
5	Bapatla	42,589	5,448	520
6	Chittoor	4,51,847	37,466	8,251
7	Cuddapah	3,35,624	31,710	9,954
8	East Godavari	6,84,013	43,993	5,493
9	Eluru	58,343	2,397	469
10	Guntur	5,90,214	62,771	8,713
11	Kakinada	28,006	2,704	131
12	Konaseema	38,477	4,553	206
13	Krishna	5,98,551	39,087	5,052
14	Kurnool	4,47,100	50,623	12,534
15	Nandyal	61,935	9,936	1,164
16	Nellore	4,41,550	36,130	11,525
17	NTR	38,652	3,097	845
18	Palnadu	31,138	2,938	824
19	ParvathipuramManyam	13,464	1,446	825
20	Prakasam	4,75,378	42,147	10,137
21	Sri SathyaSai	63,894	8,519	1,765
22	Srikakulam	3,19,547	9,551	4,407
23	Tirupati	79,394	8,815	2,427
24	Visakhapatnam	5,52,157	23,634	8,508
25	Vizianagaram	2,13,718	14,760	5,808

26	West Godavari	3,44,386	27,539	3,239
27	Other #	2,84,232	18,421	3,684
	Total	67,55,297	5,35,655	1,22,768

District-wise data for some of the NBFCs/ MFIs is not available

*Provisional

Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra Portal

CBSE EXAMINATION IN LADAKH

2247. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the CBSE examination for Classes 10th and 12th were held in the month of February to March in 2024 in UT of Ladakh and due to extreme cold weather there, the students and personnel engaged for conducting exam suffered a lot. The parents and the school education departments had raised this issue to the administration of UT of Ladakh to change CBSE examination schedule from February-March to November-December;
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether, the Government has any proposals to change the CBSE Examination schedule in UT of Ladakh and the time by which it is implemented?

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) :In 2024, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted the examination of all the affiliated schools of Ladakh successfully for the first time

wherein all the necessary arrangements were made by the schools/UT Govt. to provide a conducive environment during the winter i.e. at the time of conduct of examinations. Currently, there is no proposal to change the schedule of conduct of examinations. CBSE is a National Board having its presence in India and in 26 countries abroad. There are more than 30,000 schools affiliated to it. Every year, more than 40 lakh students are appearing in Class 10th and Class 12th board examinations. CBSE annual Board examinations are held from 15th February to 1st week of April and Supplementary Examinations in July (for about 08 days) in India and 26 countries abroad. The academic session of schools in India is from April to March except for few winter bound schools whose examinations are also conducted by the CBSE along with rest of the schools. There are international schools affiliated to CBSE. The examinations of these schools are also conducted from 15th February to 1st week of April (as per Indian Standard Time).

EXPLOITATION BY UNAUTHORISED LOAN APPS

2248.SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing presence of digital lending platforms and the exploitation of individuals through these platforms;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to regulate digital lending platforms and prevent operating of unauthorised loan apps;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework to oversee digital lending platforms; and

(d) the measures implemented by the Government to protect citizens from exploitation by unauthorised loan apps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b): The Government is constantly engaged with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other concerned Regulators/stakeholders with the objective to control the unauthorized loan apps. RBI issued regulatory guidelines on digital lending vide circular dated 02.09.2022, which aims at enhancing customer protection and making digital lending ecosystem safe and sound. These guidelines also have detailed provision regarding recovery, data privacy, and customer grievance redressal measures for REs and their agents, who are operating under an outsourcing arrangement with the RE. The Guidelines mandate Regulated Entities (REs) i.e. Banks/NBFCs to ensure that the Lending Service Providers (LSPs) engaged by them and the Digital Lending Apps (DLAs) shall comply with the guidelines contained therein.

(c) To encourage self-regulation in the FinTech sector, including lending segment, RBI issued the “Framework for Self-Regulatory Organisation(s) in the FinTech Sector” (SRO-FT framework) on 30.05.2024 and invited applications for recognition as SRO-FT. The Fintech Association for Consumer Empowerment (FACE) is the first SRO-FT recognised by RBI on 28.10.2024.

(d) The Government and RBI have been taking various initiatives from time to time to protect citizens from exploitation by unauthorized loan apps. These inter-alia, includes:

(i) Proactively engaging with the major internet intermediaries and messaging platforms to review the operations of unauthorised loan apps.

(ii) Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been proactively analysing the digital lending apps. In order to facilitate the citizens to report cyber incidents including illegal loan apps, MHA has launched a National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) as well as a National Cybercrime Helpline number "1930".

(iii) RBI and Banks have been taking up awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of 'cyber-crime'. Further, RBI has been conducting electronic-banking awareness and training (e-BAAT) programmes which focuses on awareness about frauds and risk mitigation.

COP, 2024

2249. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the 29th Conference of the Parties (CoPs) on Climate Change held in Baku in November 2024 could not achieve any agreement on Mitigation Work Programme, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of India's stance during the closing plenary of the subsidiary bodies at COP29 regarding the reluctance of developed countries to engage on climate finance and the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP);
- (c) the manner in which India's stance on the MWP align with the positions of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), the Arab Group and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and the details of critical concerns raised by India about the lack of progress at CoP 29 for developing countries facing the worst impacts of climate change;
- (d) the measures planned by the Government to take forward the Climate Action talks to success; and
- (e) the details of specific concerns did India raise about the shifting of goalposts and failure of developed countries to meet their climate action commitments, including the provision of financial support for developing countries?

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) At 29th Session of Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Baku in 2024, the Parties have adopted a decision on the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.

The decision takes note of work done under the programme in 2024. The decision also provides for activities to be carried out under the work programme in 2025, which includes organisations of two dialogues and investment focused events.

(b) to (d) Intervention made by India with regard to MWP at Closing Plenary of Subsidiary Bodies at CoP29 emphasised on:

- Tendency of some parties to ignore decisions taken in the past
- Reiterating the mandate of establishment of MWP
- Developed countries with the highest capacity to take climate action have continuously shifted goalposts, delayed climate action, and consumed a highly disproportionate share of the global carbon budget.
- The need for development in developing countries vs increasingly depleting carbon budget.
- The approach of developed countries who have shown no ambition either in their own mitigation ambition and implementation, or in providing the means of implementation.
- The bottom-up approach prescribed by Paris Agreement, against the top-down approach being pushed for by developed countries.

(e) During the COP 29 discussions, India emphasised on the crucial role of developed countries in providing and mobilising financial support to developing nations, as outlined in Paris Agreement. India also emphasised the importance of technology transfer, issue of IPR, unilateral measures, and the need for capacity

building. India expressed concerns about the quantum of mobilisation goal of climate finance by the developed countries with no provision component, along with shifting the burden to developing countries.

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कार्यकारी परिषद

2250. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं जहां अभी तक कार्यकारी परिषदों का गठन नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) इन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में संसाधनों के प्रापण और विकास कार्यों के निष्पादन के साथ-साथ शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों के चयन में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले में स्थित काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में कार्यकारी परिषद का गठन नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त अवधि के दौरान जारी किए गए आदेशों, की गई नियुक्तियों, निष्पादित विकास कार्य और चिकित्सीय एवं शैक्षणिक उपकरणों की खरीद आदि के संबंध में कुलपति द्वारा लिए गए एकपक्षीय निर्णयों की जांच कराने का है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में चंदन के पेड़ों की कटाई के संबंध में की गई/की जा रही कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क): शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन सम्मक्का सरक्का केन्द्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, जिसे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 द्वारा जनवरी 2024 में स्थापित किया गया है, को छोड़कर सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कार्यकारी परिषदों का गठन किया गया है।

(ख): केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय संसाधनों की खरीद और विकास कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए भारत सरकार के दिशानिर्देशों जैसे सामान्य वित्तीय नियमावली (जीएफआर) 2017, केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (सीपीडब्ल्यूडी) कार्य मैनुअल आदि का पालन करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में शैक्षणिक और गैर-शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों का चयन उनके संबंधित अधिनियमों, संविधियों, अध्यादेशों और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) के प्रासंगिक विनियमों/नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): बीएचयू की कार्यकारी परिषद (ईसी) में रिक्तियों के कारण, कार्यकारी परिषद की बैठक आयोजित नहीं की जा रही है। बीएचयू की कार्यकारी समिति में सदस्यों के मनोनयन का प्रस्ताव अग्रिम चरण में है। बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1915 समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित की धारा 7 ग की उपधारा (5) के अनुसार, कार्यकारी समिति की बैठक की अनुपस्थिति में कुलपति द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय, अगली कार्यकारी समिति की बैठक में समिति के अनुमोदन/निर्देश के अधीन होंगे।

(ङ): विश्वविद्यालय ने इस मामले में पुलिस में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफआईआर) दर्ज कराई है। पुलिस की जांच रिपोर्ट न्यायालय को सौंप दी गई है।

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF BANKS EMPLOYEES

2251. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has directed the nationalized banks to conduct performance review of their employees and officers and prematurely retire those who are found to be below the norms;

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

(c) the criteria fixed to decide the performance of the officers and employees; and

(d) whether adequate measures are not existed to address the issue of under performance of employees in the bipartite settlements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (d) :Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are board governed commercial entities and service conditions of their employees are governed by their respective Service Regulations / Bi-partite Settlements. Provisions regarding review of employees already exist therein and as per PSBs, while undertaking the review, various criteria such as service profile, health status, key responsibility areas, annual performance reports, vigilance proceedings, leave record etc. are taken into consideration.

The Department of Financial Services vide letter No.4/1/22/2015-IR dated 26.09.2024 advised PSBs to conduct periodic review of the performance of their employees as per the extant provisions and the schedule specified in Department of Personnel and Training (DoPandT's) O.M. No. 25013/03/2017-Estt.A-IV dated 28.08.2020, regarding periodic review of employees in the public interest, with an objective to strengthen the administrative machinery for achieving efficiency, economy and speed in disposal of the Government's functions.

DE-REGISTERING OF DEFUNCT AND INACTIVE COMPANIES

2252. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme to permit winding up of in-active companies across the country;
- (b) the number of companies registered as on date with Registrar of companies in Telangana;
- (c) the number of such companies have been deemed to be inactive; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to assist entrepreneurs to de-register defunct and inactive companies in Telangana?

**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) to (d): As per Section 455(1) of the **Companies Act**, 2013, any company which has not been carrying on any business or operation or has not made any significant accounting transaction during last two Financial Years (FYs) or failed to file Financial Statements (FS) and Annual Returns (AR) for last two FYs is considered as an inactive company.

Under Section 248(2) of the Act, a company may voluntarily file application for strike off if it has not commenced business within one year of incorporation or not been carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding FYs without obtaining the status of a dormant company.

The Ministry has set up Centre for Processing Accelerated Corporate Exit (C-PACE) centralizing the voluntary strike off process of inactive companies in a fast-track mode in order to facilitate 'Ease of Doing Business'. All such inactive companies may now file application for voluntary **strike off with RoC**, C-PACE after extinguishing all of their liabilities.

As on 30th November 2024, there are 164,471 registered companies with the Registrar of Telangana, which includes active and inactive companies and companies closed, under liquidation, under process of striking off, dormant etc. As per MCA 21 data, 33,922 companies for the FY 2022-23 and 55,329 companies for FY 2023-24 have not filed their FS and AR in the Telangana state.

There is no requirement for introducing any scheme relaxing filing of pending returns, since as a permanent measure a proviso has been added to Rule 4(1) of the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies From the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016 vide notification dated 10.05.2023 relaxing the requirement of filing of overdue Financial Statements and overdue Annual Returns after the Financial year in which the company ceased to carry its business operations as a further measure of ease of doing business.

Hence, an inactive company may file application for strike off without any requirements of filing FS and AR after the FY in which it ceased to carry on any business. This relaxation in the Rules is applicable to all eligible companies including companies of Telangana.

RUPEE DIGITAL CURRENCY

2253. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether Rupee Digital Currency is issued by Reserve Bank of India and guaranteed by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether any exercise has been done on pilot basis before fullfledged implementation;

(c) the schedule of its phased implementation;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the use of other global crypto-currencies in Narcotic trafficking, Drug trafficking, illegal foreign exchange (Hawala) and Terror funding in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): India's Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) (₹) is issued by the Reserve Bank of India and guaranteed by the Central Government.

(b) and (c): Neither the CBDC-retail nor the CBDC-wholesale has been fully rolled out. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) launched pilots for the Digital Rupee in the Wholesale segment (₹-W) on November 1, 2022, and in the Retail segment (₹-R) on December 1, 2022. As of now, no timeline has been set for the full-scale launch of the CBDC.

(d): Yes Sir.

(e): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). At the national level, LEAs have identified cases where crypto currencies have been linked to activities such as narcotics trafficking, drug smuggling, illegal foreign exchange operations etc. The Directorate of Enforcement

is investigating several cases under the provisions of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) wherein use of crypto currencies for money-laundering has been found. In 01 such case, it has been noticed that crypto currencies have been used for drug trafficking. Necessary action under the provisions of PMLA has been taken in this case by seizing crypto currencies (bitcoin) amounting to Rs. 130 crores (approx.). Additionally, proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 9.67 crore have been attached. Further, 02 accused people were arrested and 02 prosecution complaints have been filed in this case. Further in 03 cases, it has been noticed that crypto currencies have been used for illegal forex exchange (hawala). Necessary action under the provisions of PMLA has been taken in these cases by seizing crypto currencies (USDT) amounting to Rs. 1.36 crore (approx.). Additionally, proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 40.46 crore have been frozen. Further, 05 accused persons were arrested and 04 Prosecution Complaints (PCs) including 02 Supplementary PCs have been filed in these cases. Furthermore, the Narcotics Control Bureau, during its investigations, has observed instances where drug traffickers have used cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Monero, XMR, USDT, TRX, and Ether.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में नियुक्त अधिकारी/कर्मचारी

2254.श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में सभी डीन, महिला महाविद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्यों और अन्य सभी अधिकारियों सहित कुलाधिपति, कुलपति, अध्यक्ष, आईआईटी के शासी मण्डल, रेक्टर, कुलसचिव,

परीक्षा नियंत्रक, छात्रों के डीन, चिकित्सा अधीक्षक, मुख्य कुलानुशासक, चेयर प्रोफेसर और अम्बेडकर चेयर के रूप में कुल कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किए गए हैं;

(ख) इनमें से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के अधिकारियों का श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) कितने अधिकारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों संबंधित हैं; और

(घ) संविदा, आउटसोर्स आधार पर और सलाहकार, परामर्शदाता के रूप में अन्य कितने अधिकारी नियुक्त किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय (बीएचयू) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्तमान में बीएचयू में 173 समूह के अधिकारी नियमित आधार पर कार्यरत हैं। इनमें से 27 अनुसूचित जाति, 4 अनुसूचित जनजाति, 28 अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग तथा 5 अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग से संबंधित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विश्वविद्यालय में 16 डीन कार्यरत हैं, जिन्हें बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 1915 की संविधि 9(1) के उपबंध के अंतर्गत वरीयता के अनुसार रोटेशन के आधार पर संकायों में से नियुक्त किया जाता है। डीन की नियुक्ति में आरक्षण का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आईआईटी (बीएचयू) वाराणसी बीएचयू का हिस्सा नहीं है। इसे एक अलग अधिनियम अर्थात्, प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) अधिनियम 2012 द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है।

(घ): वर्तमान में बीएचयू में कुल 56 अधिकारी संविदा, आउटसोर्स आधार पर तथा सलाहकार/परामर्शदाता के रूप में कार्यरत हैं।

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FARMERS IN WAIVING OFF LOANS

2255. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the deplorable debt situation of the farmers;
- (b) if so, the current plan of the Government regarding loan waiver and the number of industrialists and farmers whose loans have been waived off during the last ten years along with the amount of such loans;
- (c) whether the Government is discriminating against farmers with regard to waiving off loan;
- (d) if not, the reasons for not waiving off farmers' loans while loans of big industrialists are being waived off; and
- (e) whether the Government is contemplating to provide any immediate assistance to farmers for debt relief and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): The details of agriculture credit extended in the past five years are as follows:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Total Agri Loan Outstanding (In Rs. Crore)	2058730	2277428	2513499	2888173	3352646
Number of Accounts (in lakh)	1494	1532	1612	1741	1875

Outstanding Loan per Account (In Rs.)	137821	148661	155948	165886	178835

Source: RBI and NABARD

The number of accounts of the farmers opting for credit through institutional sources has increased by 381 lakh from 31.03.2020 to 31.03.2024.

In addition, NPA in Agriculture loans of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Cooperatives Banks and Regional Rural Banks has been decreased during the last 5 years (ie. from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24) as below:

Period	Scheduled Commercial Banks	Cooperative Banks	Regional Rural Banks
2019-20	10.1%	7.99%	8.72%
2023-24	6.2%	5.32%	6.65%

Source: RBI and NABARD

Decreasing NPAs during this period indicate improvement in repaying capacity of farmers.

The various schemes/ programmes of the Union Government such as Kisan Credit Card, PM KISAN, PMFBY etc have been designed to increase the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. There is no proposal under consideration to waive off loans of farmers of the country.

STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY**2256. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:**

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen corporate governance and transparency in companies operating in the country, especially in the light of recent financial irregularities reported in certain firms;
- (b) the number of cases of corporate fraud or non-compliance with the Companies Act, 2013, have been identified during the last three years along with the action taken against the violators;
- (c) the measures being implemented to support startups and small businesses in complying with corporate regulations, particularly in States like Bihar; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to simplify the regulatory framework to promote ease of doing business while ensuring strict compliance with the law and 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): The Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and rules made thereunder contain adequate provisions for ensuring accountability and transparency in the management of companies. It provides for accountability for management of companies through key managerial personnel, Board of directors and shareholders. The Act and Rules require companies to maintain books of account, various returns and registers etc in the prescribed form and keep them at their registered offices. Compliances with applicable accounting standards has also been mandated under the Act. The

companies are also required to forward notices for the general meetings along with explanatory statements as well as other attachments for information and decision making by the shareholders. Annual financial statements are also required to be forwarded to shareholders. In addition, the companies are required to file various documents, copies of resolutions, returns etc with the Registrar. The disclosures in the Board's report including on risk management, financial statements and annual returns have also been mandated to ensure that every relevant information is available to the stakeholders as well as in the Registry.

In addition, Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has notified, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("LODR Regulations"), with respect to listed companies which specifies corporate governance and disclosure norms required to be complied with the entities listed on the recognized stock exchanges in India. The said regulations are amended from time to time by following due process including deliberations in advisory committee, public consultation, etc. in order to keep in pace with the evolving dynamics of the capital market in India.

(b): In the last 3 years, the number of cases filed for corporate frauds or non-compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 and the number of penalties adjudicated by the various RoCs are as under: -

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Number of cases where prosecution is filed.	1774	1944	1509

Number of Adjudication of penalties done.	527	615	1111

(c): No state specific policies are adopted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). However, Ministry has taken several steps to support startups and small Business/Companies, such as requirement of cash flow statement to be part of financial statement made optional, abridged annual return prescribed for small companies, abridged Board Report prescribed for small companies, etc. Details of the steps taken are given at **Statement**.

(d): To simplify regulatory framework and promote ease of doing business, Ministry has taken the following steps: -

- i. Decriminalization of 63 offences under the Companies and LLP Acts. While providing relief to corporates, one of the objectives of decriminalization has also been reduction of litigation burden in judicial courts and shifting the prosecution cases towards adjudication.
- ii. Conversion of more than 54 forms to Straight Through Process (STP) which earlier required approval of field offices.
- iii. Introducing e-Form SPICe+ along with a linked form called AGILE PRO-S for providing different services at one place such as Name Reservation, Incorporation, Allotment of PAN, TAN, DIN, EPFO Registration, ESIC Registration, GST number, opening of Bank Account etc. at the time of incorporation of company to start the business immediately. Similarly, new

e-Form FiLLiP (Form for incorporation of Limited Liability Partnership) was introduced for providing the same services in a single application.

- iv. Definition of Small Company has been amended by increasing the threshold limit of a small company from having a paid-up capital not exceeding Rs.2.00 Crore to Rs.4.00 Crore and turnover not exceeding Rs.20.00 Crore to Rs.40.00 Crore. Similarly, concept of small LLP has been introduced which is subject to lesser compliances, lesser fee to reduce the cost of compliances.
- v. Setting up of a Centralized Registrar of Companies (CRC) for incorporation to provide uniformity in the incorporation process.
- vi. Setting up of a Central Scrutiny Centre (CSC) for centralised scrutiny of e-Forms filed under STP.
- vii. Setting up a Central Processing Centre (CPC) for centralised processing of specified non-STP e-forms.
- viii. Setting up a Centre for Processing Accelerated Corporate Exit (C-PACE) for easy exit of companies.
- ix. Setting up an e-Adjudication Portal for adjudication of offences related to the Companies Act.
- x. Zero fee for incorporation of company with authorized capital up to Rs.15.00 Lakh.
- xi. Extended fast track process for mergers under the Companies Act, 2013 to include mergers of Startups with other Startups and with small companies, so that the process of mergers and amalgamations is expedited.

- xii. The scope of section 233 of CA-2013 (Fast Track Mergers and Amalgamation through approval of Regional Directors) enhanced. This now also covers merger of a transferor foreign company incorporated outside India (being a holding company) with its wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in India.
- xiii. Zero cost for shifting of the registered office of a company.
- xiv. Companies (Listing of Equity Shares in Permissible Jurisdictions) Rules, 2024 have been issued allowing Indian Public companies to list their equity shares on international stock exchange(s) at GIFT IFSC.

STATEMENT

Details of steps taken to support startups and small Business/Companies

Sr. No.	Section/Rule	Subject	Provisions in the Company Act, 2013 to support Startups and Small Businesses/Companies
1.	2 (40) proviso	Financial Statement	Requirement of cash flow statement to be part of financial statement made optional.
2.	92(1) Provisos.	Annual return	(i) Shall be signed by a company secretary or where there is no company secretary by a Director of the company. (ii) Abridged annual return prescribed for small companies.
3.	92(1)(g)	Disclosure in annual return about remuneration of directors	Disclosure as to aggregate of amount of remuneration drawn by directors adequate for small companies.
4.	134(3A)	Board's Report	Abridged Board Report prescribed for small companies.
5.	139(2) read with rule 5 of	Rotation of auditors	Rotation of auditors in small companies is not mandatory.

	Companies (Audit and Auditors) rules, 2014		
6.	141(3)(g)	Restriction on auditor-ships	Restriction w.r.t. maximum auditor-ships not applicable to auditors of small companies.
7.	143(3)(i)	Disclosure in Auditors report on internal financial controls	These disclosures are not applicable for small companies.
8.	173 (5)	Meetings of Board.	Under Companies Act, 2013, Board of Directors of a company are required to meet at least once in 120 days, 4 board meetings in a year. However, in case of a small company, one board meeting in each half of a calendar year with a gap between two meetings of not less than 90 days is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 173(5) of the Companies Act. (Notification no. 583(E) dated 13.06.2017).
9.	233	Merger through approval of RD	Mergers between two or more small companies or between one or more start-up company with one or more small company allowed through approval of RD.
10.	446B	Lesser penalties	Small companies are entitled for lesser penalties as per section 446B.
11.	Rule 8(12)(a) Companies (Registration offices and Fees) amendment Rules, 2014	Registration office and Fees	Small companies are exempted from requirements w.r.t. pre-certification of forms by professionals.
12.	Annexure-	Fees	Lesser fees allowed for small companies.

	(Table of fees) Companies (Registration offices and Fees) amendment Rules, 2014		
13.	Clause 1(2)(iv) Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (CARO 2020)	Auditor's Report	The CARO 2020 is not applicable on small companies
14.	Incorporation of small companies (Section 403 of the Company Act 2013)	Filling fees	Zero fee is charged for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital up to Rs. 15 lakh or with up to 20 members where no share capital is applicable.
15.	rule 4 of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014	Differential voting Rights (DVRs)	Start-ups being private limited companies are free to issue equity shares with DVRs to raise capital without any restrictions.
16.	Rule 3(3) of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014	Deposits	Companies may ordinarily accept or renew any deposits from its members not exceeding 35% of the paid-up share capital, free reserves and securities premium account of the company. But a start-up may accept deposits without any limit from its members for the period of ten years from the date of incorporation.
17.	Rule 2(1)(c)(xvii) of the Companies (Acceptance of	Convertible Note	Start-ups can receive an amount of Rs 25 lakh or more by way of a convertible note (convertible into equity shares or repayable within a

	Deposits) Rules, 2014		period not exceeding ten years from the date of issue) in a single tranche, from a person, and such transactions are not considered deposit under Deposit Rules.
18.	Rule 8(4)(ii)(of Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014	Sweat Equity	Unlisted companies may issue sweat equity shares to the extent of 25% of the paid up capital at any time, with other restrictions. But a start-up company may issue sweat equity shares not exceeding 50% of the paid up capital upto ten years from the date of its incorporation or registration.
19.	Rule 12(1)(c) of Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014	ESOPs	In general, Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) are not given to the employee who is a promoter or a person belonging to the promoter group and a director who either himself or through his relative or through anybody corporate, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10% of the equity of the company. But in case of a start-up such condition shall not apply upto ten years from the date of incorporation.
20.	Section 2(40) of Companies Act, 2013	Cash Flow Statement	A private company which is a start-up /small companies are not required to include cash flow statement with financial statements which otherwise is a mandatory requirement.
21.	Notification no. 583(E) dated 13.06.2017	Signing of annual return	In case of start-up companies/small companies, the annual return shall be signed by the company secretary or where there is no company secretary, by the director of the company.

22.	Notification no. 583(E) dated 13.06.2017	Number of Board Meetings	Under the Companies Act, 2013, Board of Directors of a company are required to meet at least once in 120 days, 4 board meetings in a year. However, in case of a start-up companies/small companies one board meeting in each half of a calendar year with a gap between two meetings of not less than 90 days is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 173(5) of the Companies Act.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NCLT BENCH IN BIHAR

2257. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to establish a National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) bench in Bihar to facilitate corporate dispute resolution; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the timeline for its implementation?

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): The benches of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) are being set up in a phased manner depending on quantum of workload and other factors. As on date, one Principal Bench and 15 other benches of NCLT are operational in

the country. As of now no proposal to set up any new Bench of NCLT is under consideration.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCURACY IN CSR FIGURES

2258. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to promote greater transparency and accuracy in CSR figures;
- (b) whether there exists any schemes to facilitate CSR;
- (c) if so, the salient features of the schemes along with its present status;
- (d) the details of the achievements made under the scheme so far; and
- (e) the details of the CSR fund allocated to Health and Education sector by various PSUs like REC, PFC, NTPC, NHPC to Maharashtra State/district-wise?

**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 legal framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Section 135 of the Act mandates every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more, or net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the

company made over immediately preceding three financial years towards CSR as per the CSR Policy of the Company.

Under the Act, every CSR mandated company has to constitute a CSR Committee. The Committee shall formulate and recommend the CSR policy and the Board of the company plans, decides, executes and monitors the CSR activities of the company based on its recommendations.

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. Further, in case of ongoing project, the Board of a Company shall monitor the implementation of the project with reference to the approved timelines and year-wise allocation and shall be competent to make modifications, if any, for smooth implementation of the project within the overall permissible time period. 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. Further, those 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. The Government does not issue any direction on which activity or area Company shall spend. The companies are required to disclose the contents of its CSR Policy in its report and place it on the company's website.

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 safeguards for CSR activities implemented by the companies. Whenever violation of CSR provisions is reported, action against such non-compliant Companies is initiated as per provisions of the Act after due examination of records and following due process of law.

(b) to (d): There is no such scheme to facilitate CSR.

(e): There is no provision of allocation of CSR funds under the Companies Act, 2013. On the basis of annual filing, district wise CSR expenditure by PSUs on Health and Education Sector in Maharashtra from financial years 2020-21 to 2022-23 is enclosed in the **Statement**.

STATEMENT

District wise CSR expenditure by PSUs on Health and Education Sector in Maharashtra from FY 2020-21 to 2022-23(Amount in Rs. Cr.)				
S.No.	District	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1.	Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar)	0.08	0.09	-
2.	Akola	0.16	0.34	-
3.	Amravati	-	-	0.59
4.	ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar (Aurangabad)	-	0.30	0.40

5.	Beed	-	0.56	0.10
6.	Bhandara	0.10	1.07	1.61
7.	Buldhana	0.00	2.04	1.96
8.	Chandrapur	1.14	0.27	0.11
9.	Dharashiv (Osmanabad)	0.46	0.47	0.04
10.	Dhule	-	0.05	-
11.	Gadchiroli	4.05	11.90	-
12.	Gondia	-	-	-
13.	Hingoli	-	-	-
14.	Jalna	-	1.81	1.33
15.	Kolhapur	0.17	0.10	0.30
16.	Latur	-	0.02	-
17.	Mumbai City	4.15	146.00	161.12
18.	Mumbai Suburban	0.45	-	0.49
19.	Nagpur	0.41	60.91	16.17
20.	Nanded	0.20	-	0.01
21.	Nandurbar	5.34	2.28	1.57
22.	Nashik	4.70	4.37	8.91
23.	Palghar	0.28	0.04	-
24.	Pune	1.23	5.94	2.22
25.	Raigad	12.18	4.60	14.49
26.	Ratnagiri	0.27	0.03	0.40
27.	Sangli	-	0.10	0.21
28.	Satara	0.00	0.09	0.35
29.	Sindhudurg	-	0.55	1.26
30.	Solapur	-	-	0.45
31.	Thane	1.17	16.10	1.87
32.	Wardha	-	2.13	-
33.	Washim	-	0.97	0.52
34.	Yavatmal	-	0.03	0.72
35.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	144.14	12.86	8.59
	Total	180.68	276.04	225.77

(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.

LOW PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE JOBS

2259.SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's demographic dividend is not being utilized to its fullest capacity, as people remains stuck in low-productivity agricultural jobs or remains unemployed while preparing for competitive exams and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that India's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in urban areas remains at a dismal 50%, as the manufacturing sector has become stagnant and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to create more jobs and also to create an atmosphere of movement of workers from low-productivity sectors such as agriculture to higher productivity jobs in manufacturing and services 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 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 rural Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 48.1% in 2017-18 to 62.1% in 2023-24. During the same period, rural Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 5.3 % to 2.5%.

Further, Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in urban areas has increased from 43.9% in 2017-18 to 49.4% in 2023-24. The estimated urban Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 47.6% in 2017-18 to 52.0% in 2023-24.

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.

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.

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.

बेरोजगारी दर

2260. श्री जिया उर रहमान:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने युवा बेरोजगारी दर को कम करने के लिए कोई बड़े कदम उठाए हैं; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अपनाई गई नीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और 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 कारानन्दलाजे):

(क) से (ग): आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े एकत्र करने का अधिकाधिक स्रोत है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 से किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण की अवधि, प्रति वर्ष 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 के आधार 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 युवाओं की नियोजनीयता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, सरकार विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) आदि

शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा

https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

कुछ नीतिगत उपायों में शिक्षा नीति 2020, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति 2015 और राष्ट्रीय युवा नीति 2014 भी शामिल हैं।

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 प्रदान करने के लिए 5 योजनाओं और पहल संबंधी प्रधानमंत्री पैकेज की घोषणा की।

वन्य जीवों के हमले

2261. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

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

- (क) देश में बाघ अभयारण्य वाले क्षेत्रों में वन्य जीवों के हमलों में राज्य-वार कितने लोग मारे गए हैं;
- (ख) दुधवा बाघ अभयारण्य क्षेत्र में स्थित लखीमपुर, पीलीभीत और बहराइच जिलों में वन्य जीवों के हमलों में मारे गए लोगों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) वन्य जीवों के हमले में मारे गए व्यक्तियों के मामले में प्रदान किए गए मुआवजे का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह कब तक लागू है;
- (घ) क्या मुआवजे की राशि में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) बाघ अभयारण्य क्षेत्रों के आस-पास रहने वाले वन्य जीवों के हमलों से लोगों के जीवन की रक्षा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (च) वन विभाग द्वारा अनेक योजनाएं बनाए जाने के बाद भी ऐसी घटनाओं के बारम्बार होने के क्या कारण हैं?

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, बाघों के हमलों के कारण हुई मानव-मौतों की संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ): वित्तीय वर्ष **2024-25** में दुधवा टाइगर रिजर्व में **16** लोगों की जान जा चुकी है, और पीलीभीत टाइगर रिजर्व में अब तक **10** लोगों की जान जा चुकी है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को राज्य आपदा के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, जिसमें पीड़ित की मृत्यु के मामले में **5** लाख रुपये की धनराशि प्रदान की जाती है।

वर्तमान में चल रही 'केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना- वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास के घटक के रूप में बाघ परियोजना' के अंतर्गत, दिसंबर **2023** में अनुग्रह राशि की दर **5** लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर **10** लाख रुपये कर दी गई, जिसमें निम्नलिखित घटक भी शामिल हैं:

क्र. सं.	वन्यजीवों द्वारा पहुँचाए गए नुकसान की प्रकृति	अनुग्रह राहत की राशि
(a)	स्थायी अशक्तता	10.00 लाख रुपये
•	गंभीर चोट	2.00 लाख रुपये
•	मामूली चोट	प्रति व्यक्ति 25,000/- तक उपचार की लागत
•	संपत्ति/फसल का नुकसान	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के मानदंडों के अनुसार

(ड) जहां तक बाघों का संबंध है, भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से मानव-वन्यजीव नकारात्मक संबंधों के प्रबंधन के लिए निम्नलिखित त्रि-आयामी कार्यनीति लागू की है:

(i) **सामग्री की आपूर्ति और उसकी आवाजाही में सहयोग:** बाघ रिजर्वों को बुनियादी ढांचे और सामग्री के मामले में क्षमता हासिल करने के लिए बाघ परियोजना की चल रही केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीम के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, ताकि वे बाघों के स्रोत क्षेत्रों से बाहर उनके इधर-उधर भटकने की घटना से निपट सकें। बाघ रिजर्वों द्वारा इस वित्तीय सहायता की

मांग प्रति वर्ष वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38V के तहत अधिदेशित एक व्यापक बाघ संरक्षण योजना (टीसीपी) के आधार पर तैयार एक वार्षिक संचालन योजना (एपीओ) के माध्यम से की जाती है। आम तौर पर, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अनुग्रह राहत राशि और मुआवजे का भुगतान, मानव-पशु संघर्ष के संबंध में आम जनता को जागरूक बनाने, मार्गदर्शन करने और सलाह देने के लिए आवधिक जागरूकता अभियान, मीडिया के विभिन्न रूपों के माध्यम से सूचना का प्रसार, बाघों को गतिहीन करने के उपकरण और दवाओं की खरीद, संघर्ष की घटनाओं से निपटने के लिए वन कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता संवर्धन जैसी गतिविधियाँ संचालित की जाती हैं।

(ii) पर्यावास के अंदर गतिविधियों को प्रतिबंधित करना: किसी बाघ रिजर्व में बाघों को आश्रय देने की क्षमता के आधार पर, एक व्यापक टीसीपी के माध्यम से पर्यावास के अंदर गतिविधियों को प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है। यदि बाघों की संख्या पर्यावास की वहन क्षमता के स्तर पर है, तो यह सलाह दी जाती है कि पर्यावास के अंतर्गत गतिविधियों को सीमित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि बाघों सहित अन्य वन्यजीव अत्यधिक संख्या में इधर-उधर न भटकें जिससे मानव-पशु संघर्ष कम से कम हो। इसके अलावा, बाघ रिजर्वों के आसपास के बफर क्षेत्रों में, पर्यावास के भीतर गतिविधियों को इस तरह से प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है कि वे मुख्य/महत्वपूर्ण बाघ पर्यावास क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अभीष्ट से भी कम हों, और उन्हें इतने विवेकपूर्ण तरीके से संचालित किया जाए कि बाघ केवल अन्य समृद्ध पर्यावास क्षेत्रों में ही जा सकें।

(iii) मानक संचालन पद्धति (एसओपी): राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण ने मानव-पशु संघर्ष से निपटने के लिए निम्नलिखित तीन एसओपी जारी किए हैं, जो सार्वजनिक 'डोमेन' में उपलब्ध हैं:

- i. मानव-बहुल परिदृश्यों में बाघों के भटकने के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली आपात स्थिति से निपटने के लिए
 - ii. पशुधन पर बाघों के हमले से निपटने के लिए
 - iii. परिदृश्य स्तर पर स्रोत क्षेत्रों से बाघों के पुनर्वास की दिशा में सक्रिय प्रबंधन के लिए।
- तीनों एसओपी में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये शामिल हैं- बाघों के भटकने की घटना का प्रबंधन, पशुधन के मारे जाने की घटना का प्रबंधन करना ताकि संघर्ष को कम किया जा सके और साथ ही बाघों को स्रोत क्षेत्रों से उन क्षेत्रों में स्थानांतरित करना जहां बाघों की संख्या कम है, ताकि समृद्ध स्रोत क्षेत्रों में संघर्ष न हो।

साथ ही, बाघ संरक्षण योजनाओं के अनुसार वन्यजीव पर्यावास की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए बाघ रिजर्व द्वारा आवश्यकता आधारित और स्थल-विशिष्ट प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम लागू किए जाते हैं और इन गतिविधियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास' की चल रही केंद्र प्रायोजित स्कीम के बाघ परियोजना घटक के तहत प्रदान की जाती है।

(च) जैसा कि राज्यों द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, सरकार की इस पहल के कारण, मानव-वन्यजीव संपर्कों का आपस में विरोधी व्यवहार की प्रकृति बदल रही है और यदि इन मामलों में कुछ आंशिक वृद्धि पायी भी गई है तो वह क्षेत्र से अलग हो गए वन्यजीवों के साथ मुठभेड़ों और राइट बर्डन्ड वनों के कारण होता है।

विवरण

राज्यों द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बाघ के हमले से हुई मानव मौतों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2022	2023	2024 (30-06-2024 तक)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	-	0
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0
3.	असम	0	-	0
4.	बिहार	9	-	1
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	0	3	0
6.	झारखंड	0	-	0
7.	कर्नाटक	1	8	1
8.	केरल	0	0	0
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	3	10	6
10.	महाराष्ट्र	82	35	20
11.	मिजोरम	0	0	-
12.	उड़ीसा	0	0	0
13.	राजस्थान	0	-	0
14.	तमिलनाडु	0	1	0
15.	तेलंगाना	0	-	0
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	11	25	10
17.	उत्तराखंड	3	-	6
18.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	-	-
	कुल	110	82	44

LOANS WRITTEN OFF BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS**2262. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

(a) the details of loans written off by public sector banks during the last five years and the current financial year, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the details of ten biggest beneficiaries of the above written-off loans, bank-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of bad-debt recovered by various PSBs during the last five years and the current year, bank-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Banks write-off non-performing assets (NPAs), including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, as per the Reserve Bank of India guidelines and policy approved by banks' Boards. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers and therefore, it does not benefit the borrower. The borrowers continue to be liable for repayment and banks continue to pursue recovery actions initiated in these accounts through various recovery mechanisms available to them, such as filing of a suit in civil courts or in Debts Recovery Tribunals, action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, filing of cases in the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and

Bankruptcy Code, 2016, through negotiated settlement/compromise, and through sale of NPAs.

Bank-wise and year-wise details of loans written-off and amount recovered in NPAs, including recovery from written-off loans, by public sector banks during the last five financial years and the current financial year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Loans written-off by Public Sector Banks

(Amounts in crore Rs.)

Bank	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023- 24	FY 2024-25* (till 30.9.2024)
Bank of Baroda	15,912	14,782	17,967	17,998	10,518	5,925
Bank of India	7,618	8,815	10,443	8,694	9,897	2,316
Bank of Maharashtra	5,698	4,931	3,118	1,491	990	487
Canara Bank	7,498	7,642	8,210	4,472	11,827	5,088
Syndicate Bank	4,934	Merged with Canara Bank				
Central Bank of India	4,169	5,992	1,236	10,258	10,001	68
Indian Bank	3,032	8,371	8,347	7,952	8,734	2,928
Allahabad Bank	9,120	Merged with Indian Bank				
Indian Overseas Bank	16,405	4,618	3,769	3,412	7,179	621
Punjab and Sind Bank	1,781	71	1,134	2,283	796	944
Punjab National Bank (PNB)	13,365	15,877	18,312	16,578	18,317	8,061
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,351	Merged with PNB				
United Bank of India	1,728					
State Bank of India	52,362	34,402	19,666	24,061	16,161	8,312
UCO Bank	12,479	9,410	3,851	2,575	1,938	941
Union Bank of India (UBI)	8,417	16,983	19,484	19,175	18,264	6,344
Andhra Bank	4,195	Merged with UBI				
Corporation Bank	3,814					

Source: RBI

* RBI provisional data for FY 2024-25

STATEMENT-II**Recovery in NPAs by Public Sector Banks****(Amounts in crore Rs.)**

Bank	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25* (till 30.9.2024)
Bank of Baroda	8,664	8,357	8,564	9,572	7,199	4,535
Bank of India	8,443	4,684	7,858	7,236	7,720	4,166
Bank of Maharashtra	1,660	2,302	1,816	1,876	1,610	968
Canara Bank	8,651	10,318	11,324	17,029	9,095	4,358
Syndicate Bank	4,649	Merged with Canara Bank				
Central Bank of India	4,290	2,972	3,441	4,505	3,402	1,542
Indian Bank	1,444	4,473	5,087	7,039	6,654	2,892
Allahabad Bank	2,903	Merged with Indian Bank				
Indian Overseas Bank	3,025	1,668	1,397	1,229	3,614	844
Punjab and Sind Bank	643	1,004	1,273	1,818	1,600	223
Punjab National Bank (PNB)	13,877	13,939	19,229	16,309	13,206	4,854
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,173	Merged with PNB				
United Bank of India	1,042					
State Bank of India	31,895	23,678	18,125	20,122	15,169	7,037
UCO Bank	3,719	2,155	2,845	2,979	2,227	1,282
Union Bank of India (UBI)	5,208	7,727	8,601	12,827	11,277	4,552
Andhra Bank	1,932	Merged with UBI				
Corporation Bank	3,417					

Source: RBI

* RBI provisional data for FY 2024-25

अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के बेरोजगार युवा

2263. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

- (क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के बेरोजगार युवाओं को मेक-इन-इंडिया और कौशल भारत कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसको क्या कारण है?

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

(क) और(ख): निवेश को सुगम बनाने, नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने, बुनियादी ढांचे में श्रेष्ठ श्रेणी 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 विदेश में भारतीय मिशनों के माध्यम से निवेश किया जा रहा है। अब, 27 क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए "मेक इन इंडिया 2.0" चरण के साथ, कार्यक्रम महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों और नए जोश के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है, जिससे वैश्विक विनिर्माण परिदृश्य में, एक प्रमुख भागीदार के रूप में भारत की स्थिति मजबूत हो रही है।

भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एस०आई०एम०) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एम०एस०डी०ई०) विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशल उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पी०एम०के०वी०वाई०), जन शिक्षा संस्थान (जे०एस०एस०), राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एन०ए०पी०एस०) और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सी०टी०एस) के तहत, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आई०टी०आई०) के माध्यम से, समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्रशिक्षित कर रहा है। उक्त कौशल विकास योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित एस०सी०, एस०टी० और ओ०बी०सी० सहित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या 2019- 20 से 2022-23 के दौरान लगभग 1.60 करोड़ है।

गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए कार्यक्रम

2264. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए चलाए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) उक्त कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में पहली बार गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों को परिभाषित किया गया है, जिसे संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित किया गया है।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में जीवन और निःशक्तता कवर, दुर्घटना बीमा, स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूति प्रसुविधा, वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण आदि से संबंधित मामलों पर गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए उपयुक्त सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपाय करने के उपबंध हैं। संहिता में कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोष स्थापित करने के भी उपबंध हैं।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा प्लेटफॉर्म समूहकों (एग्रीगेटर्स) को स्वयं को तथा उनके साथ नियोजित प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों को ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत करने के लिए एक एडवायजरी जारी की गई है। इससे प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभों तक आसान पहुंच बनाने में सुविधा होगी।

रोजगार के नए अवसर

2265. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

- (क) रोजगार के नए अवसरों के बारे में सरकार के पास उपलब्ध प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्षरोजगार का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार के पास सरकारी विभागों के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न विभागों के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के माध्यम से अस्थायी नियुक्ति के संबंध में कोई आंकड़ा उपलब्ध है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रतिवर्ष कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार के पास निजी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध नौकरियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा है; और
- (ङ) 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 कारानन्दलाजे):

(क) से (ङ): नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है और यह बहु हितधारक पहल है और तदनुसार 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 आदि विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। इन रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा

https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से रोजगार खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों आदि पर जानकारी आदि जैसी विभिन्न रोजगार संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) परियोजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। एनसीएस निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों से नौकरियों, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन रोजगार मेलों, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों आदि पर जानकारी सहित सभी करियर संबंधी सेवाओं के लिए वन-स्टॉप समाधान है। दिनांक 15.11.2024 तक, एनसीएस

पोर्टल पर 3.52 करोड़ से अधिक (जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ निजी क्षेत्र शामिल है) रिक्तियां जुटाई गई हैं।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 22 अक्टूबर, 2022 को राष्ट्रीय रोजगार मेले का शुभारंभ किया था। विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 45-50 शहरों में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर अब तक कुल 13 रोजगार मेले आयोजित किए गए हैं। रोजगार मेले के भाग के रूप में, केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों और केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न संगठनों में रिक्त पदों को संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा मिशन मोड में भरा जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों/रेलवे में पदों का रिक्त होना और उन्हें भरा जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों को समय-समय पर रिक्त पदों को समयबद्ध तरीके से भरने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

बजट 2024-25 में 1,07,000 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ घोषित की गई रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना का उद्देश्य ईपीएफओ के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करके रोजगार सृजन और कार्यबल को औपचारिक रूप प्रदान करना, नियोजनीयता में वृद्धि करना तथा कर्मचारियों और नियोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त रोजगार सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

लोक उद्यम विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित किए जाने वाला लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से केंद्रीय लोक क्षेत्र उद्यम (सीपीएसई) में नियमित कर्मचारियों, अनियमित/ दैनिक दर कामगार तथा संविदा कामगार/कर्मचारियों की वर्ष-वार संख्या प्रदान करता है। नवीनतम लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, सीपीएसई क्षेत्रों में 2022-23 में 14.90 लाख लोगों को नियोजित किया गया। विस्तृत सूचना <https://dpe.gov.in/publication/pe-survey/pe-survey-report> पर उपलब्ध है।

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN NCT OF DELHI

2266. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any step for development of sports facility in the NCT of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects undertaken along with their financial implications?

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

(a) and (b) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including the development of sports facility, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. Under the "Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure" component of the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry renders financial support for creation of basic sports infrastructure such as sports complex, synthetic athletic tracks, synthetic hockey fields, synthetic turf football grounds, multipurpose halls, swimming pools, etc. along with sports equipment. Further, under National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), Government supports various institutions and individuals for creation and upgradation of sports facilities across the country.

The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned along with their financial implications under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF across the country, including in the NCT of Delhi, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>. State-wise details of operational Khelo India Centres and Accredited Academies

under the Khelo India Scheme, including in the NCT of Delhi, are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

Apart from above, the following five Stadia having Infrastructure facilities , were constructed for the IX Asian Games in 1982 and upgraded/ renovated for Commonwealth Games 2010, in Delhi :

- Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex (JNS)
- Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex (IGSC)
- Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex (Dr. SPMSPC)
- Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium (MDCNS)
- Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges (Dr. KSSR)

IMPORT DUTY ON APPLES

2267. SHRI AGA SYED RUHULLAH MEHDI:

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

- (a) whether the import of apples has increased significantly particularly from the US, after reduction in import duty from 70% to 50% in September 2023;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of increased apple imports on domestic apple farmers in the Kashmir Valley;
- (c) whether the Government has received any representations from apple farmers' associations for increase in import duty to protect the domestic producers; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase import duty on apples so that domestic apple farmers compete with imported apples, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Import of apples attract customs duty of 50% which is at World Trade Organisation (WTO) bound rate. 70% import duty was applicable only on imports from United States of America (USA) which was imposed as a retaliatory measure. Following resolution of some WTO disputes, the retaliatory duty of 20% on imports from USA was removed.

The data on imports of apples as per Trade Stats, DoC is as below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024 (Apr-Sept.)
36,237	25,998	16,153	4,117	17,716	17,902

(b):No, the Department of Revenue has not conducted any such assessment.

(c): No such representation has been received in the recent past.

(d): Currently, fresh apples attract import duty at 50% which is already at World Trade Organisation bound rate of 50%, beyond which duty can not be imposed.

FUNDS FOR SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN TO WEST BENGAL

2268. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that schools in West Bengal are facing challenges due to non-receipt of grant of the Government for the financial year 2024-25;
- (b) the reason for delay in disbursement of funds to West Bengal for the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (c) the reasons for not disbursing the third and fourth installments for the financial year 2023-24;
- (d) the time by which the grant is released to the State; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to increase the grant to the States?

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 allocation of Central share to States/UTs under Samagra Shiksha are made as per the Budget Estimates (BE) provided by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.The financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The funds are released based on the fulfillment of 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 scheme of Samagra Shiksha not only provides support for the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 but has also been aligned with the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The scheme has been extended for a period of five years i.e., from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM-SHRI) supplements the efforts of Samagra Shiksha. These schools are to showcase the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood.

States and UTs are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE and L), 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. Three States, including West Bengal, have not signed the PM SHRI MoU. The issue of PM SHRI MoU has been followed up with requests and reminders at the level of Secretary and Union Minister.

Total amount approved as Proposed Central Share Release to West Bengal under Samagra Shiksha during the last 5 years i.e. 2019-20 to 2023-24 is Rs. 7853.65 Crore. An amount of Rs. 6049.56 Crore has been released to the State during the period.

This Department has launched the PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling) System. One of the important features of the PRABANDH System is updation of Expenditure incurred under the different interventions of the Samagra Shiksha. For this purpose, a data visualization Dashboard has been created in the PRABANDH System for display of monthly status of physical and financial progress under the major interventions of the Samagra Shiksha. Regular follow ups and review meetings are held with the States/UTs ensuring an integrated approach for monitoring and smooth implementation of the schemes.

LOSSES OF JOB IN INFORMAL SECTOR

2269.SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- a. whether according to the Annual Reports of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the informal sector has suffered an enormous job loss to the tune of 9.5 million from 2015 to 2024;
- b. if so, the details thereof; and

- c. the details of reasons for the loss of employment opportunities in the State of Tamil Nadu and the details of remedial actions contemplated?

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 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 Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above indicating employment has increased from 46.8% in 2017-18 to 58.2% in 2023-24. During the same period, Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 6.0% to 3.2%.

Moreover, in the state of Tamil Nadu, WPR on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above indicating employment has increased from 51.0% in 2017-18 to 56.8% in 2023-24. During the same period, UR on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 7.5% to 3.5%.

Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) exclusively measures various economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural establishments in manufacturing, trade and other services sector.

As per the available ASUSE reports, the estimated number of workers in unincorporated non-agricultural sector has increased from 9.79 crores in 2021-22 to 10.96 crores in 2022-23.

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.

The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) provides employment estimates at all India level. As per the latest data of the database, provisional estimates for 2023-24, employment in the country increased to 64.33 crore in year 2023-24 compared to 47.15 crore in 2014-15. Total increase in employment during 2014-15 to 2023-24 is about 17.18 crore.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country including Tamil Nadu.

The various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India like Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology etc. 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), 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 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 crores.

आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव (एकेएम)

2270. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) आजादी के 75 वर्ष पूरे होने का जश्न मनाने और हमारे लोगों के गौरवशाली इतिहास, संस्कृति और उपलब्धियों को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव (एकेएम) पहल के माध्यम से उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) जनभागीदारी की भावना से एकेएम के अंतर्गत आयोजित किए जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) राजस्थान में एकेएम के अंतर्गत जिला-वार कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए?

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

(क): आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव (अकाम) भारत की आज़ादी के 75 वर्ष पूरे होने और देश के गौरवशाली इतिहास, संस्कृति और उपलब्धियों का कीर्तिगान करने के लिए मार्च 2021 में आरंभ की गई अखिल भारतीय स्तर की पहल है। अकाम के अंतर्गत विगत दो वर्षों में, लगभग 2 लाख समारोह/कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं, जो “जन भागीदारी” की भावना को दर्शाते हैं।

इस अभियान को पाँच विषयों के अंतर्गत संरचित किया गया है:

- 1. स्वतंत्रता संग्राम:** भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के भूले-बिसरे नायकों और प्रमुख उपलब्धियों का सम्मान।
- 2. विचार@75:** भारत को नया स्वरूप प्रदान करने वाले और भविष्य उन्मुखी परिवर्तनकारी विचारों को प्रदर्शित करना।
- 3. संकल्प@75:** राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों के प्रति सामूहिक प्रतिबद्धताओं को सुदृढ़ करना।
- 4. कार्य@75:** नीतियों को लागू करने और राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं को प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रयासों पर प्रकाश डालना।
- 5. उपलब्धियाँ@75:** विगत 75 वर्षों में भारत की प्रगति और उपलब्धियों का दस्तावेजीकरण करना।

ये विषय इस अभियान की पहलों के लिए रूपरेखा प्रदान करते हैं, जो जन भागीदारी और एकता को बढ़ावा देने की ओर लक्षित हैं।

(ख): अकाम के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न स्तर पर कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं:

- 1. मंत्रालय और विभाग:** केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा पहलें।
- 2. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र:** राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा संचालित कार्यक्रम।
- 3. आइकॉनिक कार्यक्रम:** प्रमुख उपलब्धियों का समारोह मनाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रभावपूर्ण कार्यक्रम।

4. अंतरराष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम: वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय समुदाय की भागीदारी हेतु विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रम।

दूसरे चरण, अकाम 2.0 में, महिलाएं और बच्चे, जनजातीय सशक्तिकरण, जल संरक्षण, पर्यावरण के लिए जीवनशैली (लाइफ), स्वास्थ्य और आरोग्य, समावेशी विकास, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, सांस्कृतिक गौरव और एकता जैसे क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

इन कार्यक्रमों और पहलों से संबंधित और अधिक जानकारी अकाम की वेबसाइट <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/> पर उपलब्ध है।

यह अभियान 'संपूर्ण सरकार' और 'संपूर्ण समाज' दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाता है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समाज के हर वर्ग की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की गई है।

(ग): आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव (एकेएम) पहल के अंतर्गत, राजस्थान में **15,000 से अधिक कार्यक्रम** आयोजित किए गए हैं, जो **जन भागीदारी** की भावना को दर्शाते हैं। ये कार्यक्रम **संपूर्ण सरकार** और **संपूर्ण समाज** दृष्टिकोण को अपनाते हुए आयोजित किए गए ताकि सभी जिलों में समावेशी और व्यापक स्तरीय सहभागिता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

अकाम के तहत राजस्थान में आयोजित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

1. मानगढ़ धाम की गौरव यात्रा;
2. मालासेरी डुंगरी कार्यक्रम।

राजस्थान में आयोजित कार्यक्रमों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा अकाम की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/> पर उपलब्ध है और सूची **विवरण** पर दी गई है।

इस पहल में नागरिकों, सरकारी निकायों और स्थानीय समुदायों की व्यापक स्तरीय भागीदारी देखने को मिली जो आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव के उद्देश्यों से तालमेल रखते हुए राजस्थान की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक धरोहर का उत्सव था।

विवरण

राजस्थान में अकाम के अंतर्गत आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की सूची

क्र. सं.	संगठन/एनजीओ का नाम	प्रस्ताव का नाम
1.	स्वामी आत्मनिष्ठानंद सचिव, रामकृष्ण मिशन	खेतरी, राजस्थान में 3 दिवसीय 'आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव' आयोजित करने हेतु प्रस्ताव
2.	विवेकानंद केन्द्र कन्याकुमारी, राजस्थान	पूरे राजस्थान में विवेकानंद संदेश यात्रा का आयोजन
3.	श्री देवनारायण जन्मस्थल विकास समिति, राजस्थान	भगवान देवनारायण की 1111वीं जयंती के लिए वित्तीय सहायता
4.	अर्पण फाउंडेशन, जयपुर	'आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव' कार्यक्रमों में प्रदर्शित किए जाने हेतु स्प्रिचुअल सिंफनी, संगीतमय प्रस्तुति का प्रस्ताव
5.	सीसीआरटी	सीसीआरटी के क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों नामतः हैदराबाद, उदयपुर, गुवाहाटी, दमोह में संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत मेरी माटी मेरा देश (एमएमएमडी) और हर घर तिरंगा (एचजीटी) के आउटरीच कार्यक्रम का आयोजन।
6.	डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी, उदयपुर	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 और 2022-23 के दौरान विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन।

गुजरात में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

2271. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) शिक्षकों की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केवीएस) द्वारा क्या हस्तक्षेप किया गया है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाया गया है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में भावी भर्ती की स्थिति क्या है और प्रायोजक अधिकारियों द्वारा पूरी की जाने वाली निबंधन और शर्तें क्या हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 2014 से देश भर में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में खोले गए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए आवश्यक प्रक्रिया और दिशानिर्देश क्या हैं; और

(ङ) क्या गुजरात के साबरकांठा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, जो जनजातीय और दलित बहुल क्षेत्र है, में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए अब तक कोई नई पहल की गई है और उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क): केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविस) में 5 क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (जेडआईटी) हैं, जो अपने प्रशिक्षण कैलेंडर के अनुसार शिक्षकों और गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों के सभी संवर्गों को आंतरिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। केविस शिक्षकों को समृद्ध प्रशिक्षण अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए सीबीएसई, एनसीईआरटी, होमी भाभा विज्ञान शिक्षा केंद्र श्री अरविंदो सोसाइटी आदि जैसे विशेषज्ञ संस्थानों के साथ भी सहयोग करता है। एनईपी 2020 में परिकल्पित मुख्य विषयों के अनुसार शिक्षकों की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए केविस और जेडआईटी के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा नियमित रूप से दीर्घकालिक (05 दिन या अधिक) और लघु-अवधि (01 से 04 दिन) कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम मुख्य रूप से बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान, अनुभवात्मक अधिगम, एसटीईएम शिक्षा, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और

कल्याण, सीबीएल-सीबीए और समावेशी शिक्षा पर केन्द्रित हैं। शिक्षकों की विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार आवश्यकता-आधारित कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं।

(ख): रिक्तियों को भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और प्रासंगिक भती नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार रिक्तियों को भरने का प्रयास किया जाता है। केविसं द्वारा सुचारू शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अस्थायी अवधि के लिए शिक्षकों को अनुबंध आधार पर भी नियुक्त किया जाता है।

(ग): केविसं से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2014 से अब तक देश भर के विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 172 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोले गए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): नए केवि का खोला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केवि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केन्द्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केन्द्र 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 सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिनमें मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केवि स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता हो। प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अधीन हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय जिला/स्थान/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/एससी-एसटी जनसंख्या मानदंड के आधार पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं।

वर्तमान में, देश भर में गुजरात राज्य में 46 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सहित 1253 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कार्यात्मक हैं। गुजरात में 46 केवि में से 01 केवि साबरकांठा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अर्थात् हिम्मत नगर, जिला साबरकांठा में पहले से ही कार्यात्मक है। केविसं से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, साबरकांठा संसदीय क्षेत्र में नया केवि खोलने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

GST TARGETS**2272. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:****DR. AMAR SINGH:**

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

- (a) the total GST collected by the Government since the inception of GST Act till date, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the total GST retained by the Union Government from the GST collected since the inception of GST Act till date, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the total GST returned to States from the GST collected since the inception of GST Act till date, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to address the shortfall in GST revenue growth, which has fallen below the projections outlined in the Union Budget?

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

(a) and (b): Gross GST (CGST + SGST + IGST+ Cess) collected both by the Union and the States from FY 2017-18 (July 17 to March 18) to FY 2024-25 (till November, 2024) is given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

GST collection consists of CGST, SGST or IGST depending upon intra-state or inter-state supply of Goods or services. CGST collected is credited to Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) while SGST collected is credited directly to the Consolidated Fund of respective States. As far as inter-state supply of goods or

services including imports is concerned, IGST is being levied and collected by the Centre. The IGST so collected is apportioned / settled between the Union and the States/UTs on monthly basis, on the basis of place of consumption and cross utilization as envisaged under Goods and Services Tax Settlement of Funds Rules, 2017. Depending upon the amount of IGST remaining un-apportioned, provisional/advance settlement is done from time to time. Cess is collected by the Centre and is further released to States/UTs as Compensation.

Net GST retained by the Union Government (CGST + IGST (Remaining with Centre after settlement to States)) from FY 2017-18 (July 17 to March 18) to FY 2024-25 (till November, 2024) is given in the enclosed **Statement II**.

(c): State's share of GST (Gross SGST + IGST Settlement to States including ad-hoc Settlement + Compensation paid to States, including Back to Back loans) from FY 2017-18 (July 17 to March 18) to FY 2024-25 (till November, 2024) is given in the enclosed **Statement III**.

(d): The Government, on the recommendations of the GST Council, has taken several measures for reforms in GST. These inter-alia include measures for improving tax compliance such as mandating e-way bill, ITC matching, e-invoice for B2C suppliers, deployment of artificial intelligence and machine-based analytics, aadhaar authentication for registration, calibrated action on non-filers, stop filers, targeted assessment-based action on risky tax payer, etc.

STATEMENT I**Gross GST Collection from FY 2017-18 (July 17 to March 18) to FY 2024-25 (till November, 2024)****(in Crore Rs.)**

State Code	State	2017-18 (July 17 to March 18)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024- 25 (till Nov, 2024)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2,320	3,792	4,010	3,648	4,692	5,246	6,704	4,861
2	Himachal Pradesh	5,309	7,593	7,960	7,055	8,023	8,778	9,956	7,021
3	Punjab	9,649	13,979	15,235	13,913	18,406	20,949	24,061	17,769
4	Chandigarh	1,170	1,779	1,988	1,651	1,979	2,365	2,771	1,944
5	Uttarakhand	10,967	15,150	14,722	12,339	13,680	16,845	19,231	14,070
6	Haryana	36,815	55,233	59,560	54,890	68,142	86,668	1,02,914	78,102
7	Delhi	26,445	39,845	44,161	36,568	46,253	55,843	66,445	52,980
8	Rajasthan	18,463	30,722	32,821	31,797	38,480	45,458	50,174	35,436
9	Uttar Pradesh	36,891	61,337	65,281	59,721	73,865	87,970	1,01,693	75,468
10	Bihar	5,531	10,755	12,640	11,638	13,534	16,548	18,021	12,760
11	Sikkim	1,186	1,917	2,248	2,266	2,811	3,156	3,707	2,696
12	Arunachal Pradesh	120	398	581	651	710	1,023	1,308	765
13	Nagaland	104	227	317	389	420	566	711	426
14	Manipur	122	309	435	392	551	615	670	490
15	Mizoram	67	213	296	257	316	419	500	361
16	Tripura	305	556	680	732	777	884	1,053	747
17	Meghalaya	648	1,368	1,522	1,337	1,764	2,076	2,260	1,344
18	Assam	4,969	8,989	10,423	10,030	12,007	13,710	15,602	11,417
19	West Bengal	23,333	39,780	43,386	39,694	47,898	58,060	62,613	44,246
20	Jharkhand	14,162	23,916	22,847	20,482	27,854	32,019	34,738	23,905
21	Odisha	14,849	26,952	29,677	29,844	44,335	49,442	54,748	39,612
22	Chhattisgarh	13,008	22,932	24,160	24,419	29,571	31,968	34,874	24,119
23	Madhya Pradesh	15,544	25,683	28,354	27,005	31,255	36,232	42,174	29,438
24	Gujarat	45,905	73,440	78,923	74,346	97,155	1,14,221	1,25,168	90,838
25	Daman and Diu	922	1,105	1,155	305	5	3	3	1
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,218	1,718	1,810	2,349	3,141	3,771	4,333	2,896
27	Maharashtra	1,05,186	1,70,289	1,85,917	1,65,308	2,17,993	2,70,346	3,20,117	2,36,089
29	Karnataka	48,138	78,763	83,408	75,660	95,926	1,22,822	1,45,266	1,05,070
30	Goa	2,772	4,103	4,280	3,270	4,364	5,520	6,475	4,592
31	Lakshadweep	7	20	20	13	18	21	45	14
32	Kerala	10,857	16,343	19,234	17,349	22,264	27,371	30,677	21,822
33	Tamil Nadu	45,318	70,562	74,430	69,121	85,492	1,04,377	1,21,329	86,173
34	Puducherry	1,317	1,924	1,871	1,646	1,824	2,373	2,636	1,893
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	162	297	361	255	332	373	428	287
36	Telangana	21,348	36,408	39,820	36,346	45,081	51,831	59,942	41,065
37	Andhra Pradesh	14,327	25,331	27,108	26,163	32,710	40,232	44,298	30,056
38	Ladakh	-	-	-	114	207	333	481	345
97	Other Territory	556	2,484	1,753	1,337	1,590	2,609	2,615	1,645
99	Centre Jurisdiction	80	580	1,003	1,541	2,121	1,941	2,507	2,054
	GST Collection (Domestic)	5,40,092	8,76,794	9,44,397	8,65,841	10,97,546	13,24,984	15,23,248	11,04,816
	Imports	2,00,558	3,00,575	2,77,719	2,70,964	3,85,746	4,82,695	4,95,001	3,51,893
	Total GST Collection	7,40,650	11,77,369	12,22,116	11,36,805	14,83,292	18,07,679	20,18,249	14,56,709

STATEMENT II

NET (CGST + IGST (Settlement to CGST)) retained by Union Govt. from FY 2017-18 (July 17 to March 18) to FY 2024-25 (till November, 2024)

(in Rs. Crores)

Financial Year	Total
2017-18	3,79,949
2018-19	4,86,478
2019-20	5,03,197
2020-21	4,63,586
2021-22	5,93,346
2022-23	7,23,270
2023-24	8,15,520
2024-25 (till Nov, 2024)	5,11,151

* The amount retained by the Centre and the States will not match with the Gross GST Collection as the amount retained by Centre does not includes the Cess collected which is paid to the States as Compensation.

STATEMENT III

Gross SGST + IGST Settled to States (including ad-hoc Settlement) + Compensation paid to States*

(in Rs. Crores)

S. No.	States / UTs	2017-18 (July 17 to March 18)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (till Nov, 2024)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3,748	6,601	7,041	9,335	11,171	7,690	8,093	5,932
2	Himachal Pradesh	2,372	5,472	5,510	7,130	8,570	6,836	5,672	4,229
3	Punjab	11,938	20,703	22,104	30,717	33,403	27,291	25,777	16,507

4	Chandigarh	864	1,543	1,443	1,201	1,693	2,124	2,314	1,576
5	Uttarakhand	3,894	6,917	7,477	9,529	10,969	9,690	8,880	6,331
6	Haryana	12,044	21,863	24,936	28,940	35,390	33,528	38,406	26,246
7	Delhi	13,782	23,629	27,321	27,958	35,967	41,101	33,303	24,391
8	Rajasthan	14,788	25,517	26,767	31,881	39,558	39,274	40,538	28,658
9	Uttar Pradesh	27,579	46,940	52,961	59,805	72,789	77,343	80,719	56,687
10	Bihar	9,787	17,862	19,346	24,435	28,138	23,568	28,020	18,817
11	Sikkim	199	408	482	463	658	839	951	646
12	Arunachal Pradesh	239	600	802	871	1,135	1,623	1,902	1,188
13	Nagaland	188	470	613	678	833	964	1,057	699
14	Manipur	326	694	853	889	1,129	1,439	1,095	783
15	Mizoram	170	455	532	554	728	892	963	633
16	Tripura	609	1,133	1,198	1,562	1,788	1,463	1,583	1,139
17	Meghalaya	500	879	1,011	1,116	1,441	1,490	1,746	1,187
18	Assam	4,963	8,867	9,648	10,981	13,432	13,063	14,691	10,352
19	West Bengal	16,782	29,347	32,072	36,395	43,177	47,280	41,976	31,661
20	Jharkhand	5,389	9,230	9,950	11,641	13,713	13,555	12,622	9,363
21	Odisha	8,647	15,774	17,392	22,004	26,180	21,500	24,942	17,815
22	Chhattisgarh	5,869	10,479	11,009	14,386	15,765	13,856	14,482	10,271
23	Madhya Pradesh	12,329	22,323	23,931	28,597	32,887	32,397	36,413	23,674
24	Gujarat	25,265	42,870	46,557	53,992	69,685	65,964	74,695	48,096
25	Daman and Diu	144	270	210	120	91	41	1	1
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	269	440	430	569	1,004	1,142	1,081	844
27	Maharashtra	52,364	94,168	1,00,478	1,06,054	1,37,443	1,53,250	1,57,733	1,14,677
29	Karnataka	30,551	53,645	58,162	67,858	81,279	85,867	76,378	54,922
30	Goa	1,716	3,033	3,303	3,618	4,614	5,124	4,463	3,037
31	Lakshadweep	7	22	28	26	32	47	82	70
32	Kerala	14,064	24,003	25,659	31,764	36,581	36,434	31,611	21,859
33	Tamil Nadu	25,539	44,918	50,291	55,293	63,708	74,409	70,408	51,430
34	Puducherry	852	1,511	1,650	2,123	2,381	1,884	1,385	1,045
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	162	356	410	345	408	484	528	378
36	Telangana	13,242	24,032	26,338	29,320	37,069	42,070	41,275	29,186
37	Andhra Pradesh	11,208	20,746	22,187	25,019	30,723	33,159	31,606	22,162
38	Ladakh	0	0	0	179	326	517	653	528
97	Other Territory	224	320	625	562	356	721	1,123	554
	Total	2,91,466	5,18,765	5,20,227	4,90,714	6,39,714	7,70,749	8,74,222	6,42,064

* The amount retained by the Centre and the States will not match with the Gross GST Collection as the amount retained by States includes the Compensation paid to the States during the year from the Cess collected

BANKING PENETRATION AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION**2273. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:****SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

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

(a) whether the Government has urged Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and sponsor banks to develop suitable products aligning with MSME clusters as part of the National MSME Cluster Outreach Programme to further raise banking penetration and financial inclusion across the country;

(b) whether the Government has held review meetings with chairpersons of RRBs and CEOs of sponsor banks, if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to emphasise active outreach by the RRB branches located in MSME clusters to ensure credit to small and micro-enterprise in various areas such as textile, wooden furniture, leather, etc.; and

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

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

(a) to (d) Government has been continuously reviewing the progress of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) at national level as well as regional level with the Chairpersons of RRBs, respective Sponsor Banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).

One of the focus areas of these reviews is business diversification by increasing lending to MSME sector. Most of the RRBs have devised their innovative MSME products and have mapped their branches with specific MSME clusters to increase their penetration in MSME sector. RRBs have witnessed a healthy growth rate of 18.6% during FY 2022-23 and 17.0% during FY 2023-24 under its MSME portfolio. During the FY2023-24, RRBs have achieved highest ever consolidated net profit of ₹7,571 crore.

In order to further strengthen the MSME outreach of RRBs, SIDBI is handholding RRBs by developing MSME loan underwriting platform, refinancing, skill development and capacity building of staff of RRBs, for MSME credit expansion.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHITRADURGA FORT

2274. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made or propose to make any efforts for the promotion/development of culture in the State of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has made any efforts for promotion/development of Chitradurga fort, Chandravalli caves and other tourist places in Chitradurga Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka State and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of funds provided for promotion/development of culture in the State of Karnataka including Lok Sabha Constituency of Chitradurga during each of the last five years, district and year-wise; and
- (d) the details of the promotional/developmental works carried out with the said funds in the said Constituency?

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

- (a) There are 3696 centrally protected monuments/sites under care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) including 506 monuments/sites in the State of Karnataka. Ministry of Culture through its various institutions promotes programs like seminars, workshop, exhibitions, awareness campaigns, programmes etc. for preservation of art and cultural heritage besides financial assistance. With regards to built heritage the ASI undertakes conservation, preservation and maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains as per the National Conservation Policy and provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958.

- (b) Chitradurga Fort and Pre-Historic Site, Chandravalli in Chitradurga District are the protected monument/site under care and maintenance of ASI. Conservation and development works are carried out by the ASI at Chitradurga Fort.
- (c) The details of funds provided for development and conservation including maintenance of monuments in the State of Karnataka including Chitradurga Constituency during the last five years are given below:-

S. No.	Years	Total funds Allotted (Amount Rs. in Cr.)
1.	2019-20	28.55
2.	2020-21	20.77
3.	2021-22	25.07
4.	2022-23	39.93
5.	2023-24	39.16

- (d) The details of funds provided and works carried out for development and conservation including maintenance of monuments in Lok Sabha Constituency of Chitradurga during the last five years are given in enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of funds provided and works carried out for development and conservation including maintenance of monuments in Lok Sabha Constituency of Chitradurga during the last five years:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument in the Lok Sabha Constituency of Chitradurga	Funds provided in FY 2019-20	Funds provided in FY 2020-21	Funds provided in FY 2021-22	Funds provided in FY 2022-23	Funds provided in FY 2023-24	Details of works carried out
(a)	Ashokan Inscriptions Brahmagiri	65711	36464	281190	562006	249916	Watch and Ward and Regular Maintenance of the Monument
(b)	Pre-Historic Site Brahmagiri	163975	13667	159845	255671	249916	Watch and Ward and Regular Maintenance of the Monument
(c)	Pre-Historic Site Chandravalli	125512	61867	149739	224594	285352	Watch and Ward and Regular Maintenance of the Monument
(d)	Fortress and Temples on the Hill Chitradurga	13990221	5683614	8866528	9371202	4439924	Granite Flooring Work, Watch and Ward, Electricity Payment, Regular Maintenance of the Monument, Restoration of Fortification Wall, Purchase of Consumables, Provision of Water Supply, Provision of Lightning Arrestor, CCTV Camera and Structural Repairs to Fortification Wall
(e)	Inscription and Jattingi Rameswara Temple, Rameswara Hill	99955	9750	27609	2300	249915	Watch and Ward and Regular Maintenance of the Monument

(f)	Akka-Tangi Temple and Ashokan Inscription Emmetamma Gundu Siddapura	83939	29087	240808	362671	277718	Watch and Ward and Regular Maintenance of the Monument

PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

2275. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of quantity of plastic waste generated during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the number of fully operational Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs) in the country, State-wise;
- (c) the details of budgetary outlay and expenditure for setting up PWMUs along with the percentage of fund utilisation, State-wise;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the implementation of door-to-door plastic waste collection; and
- (e) the measures undertaken to enable recycling of plastics into useful products, such as construction materials?

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 information provided by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to CPCB, the quantity of plastic waste generation during 2018-19 to 2022-23 are as follow:

Financial Year	Plastic waste Generation (TPA)
2018-19	3360043.45
2019-20	3469781.73
2020-21	4126808.44
2021-22	3901802.06
2022-23	4136188.83

State wise and year wise plastic waste generation is given at enclosed **Statement I.**

(b): As reported by States and UTs on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), 978 Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs) are currently operational. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c): Under SBM(G), consolidated centre share funds are released to the States/UTs for all the program components. States/UTs have the flexibility to utilize the funds for various components based on their approved Action Plans and priorities. So far as setting up of PWMUs is concerned, the SBM(G) Phase II guidelines provide financial assistance of upto Rs. 16 lakh per Block for construction of a PWMU. Additionally, depending on requirement, PWMUs can be set up in cluster mode for more than one block within the overall funding limits available for those blocks.

(d): The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 mandates local bodies and gram panchayats for collection and transportation of plastic waste. Guidelines have been issued under Swachh Bharat Mission for door to door collection of solid waste including plastic waste for urban and rural areas of the country. The implementation of market based Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Plastic Packaging, notified on 16th February, 2022, by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, will also strengthen the plastic waste management infrastructure in the country including collection of plastic packaging waste. The Producers, Importers and Brand owners (PIBOs), while fulfilling their EPR obligation may develop collection and segregation infrastructure of plastic packaging waste based on the category of plastics, which may include different implementation modalities.

(e): The EPR Guidelines on plastic packaging stipulate mandatory targets for recycling of plastic packaging waste. The PIBOs fulfill their EPR obligations by procuring EPR certificates for registered Plastic Waste Processors. The recycled plastic produced after recycling of plastic packaging waste is used to make useful products. The plastic packaging waste which is not recyclable is channelized for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery or waste to oil etc.

STATEMENT I

State-wise Plastic Waste Generation in last five years

(Values in Tonnes per annum)

Sr. No.	State Name	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	66314	46222	39626.45	36620.101	64339.41

2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1850	387	492.342	688.025	744
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3787.37	2721	3755.9	1693.65	1113.2
4	Assam	32277.87	24971	58765	38388.5	30450
5	Bihar	68903.328	41365	74263.689	53232.339	63361.56
6	Chandigarh	11715.4	6746	13107.15	13107.15	12761.66
7	Chhattisgarh	6000	32850	47450	51100	21170
8	Daman	1947.7	1948	4726	3954.82	14227.33
9	Delhi	224810	230525	345000	377596	403347.216
10	Goa	32580.52	26068	29441	29440.9	29440.9
11	Gujarat	356873	408201	337693.96	313918.57	271574.6
12	Haryana	68735.26	147734	185168	179406.47	129866.74
13	Himachal Pradesh	3672	13683	6206.782	9654.45	14093.574
14	Jammu and Kashmir	34367.37	74826.33	51710.6	34384	30342
15	Jharkhand	51454.53	43332	20263.447	53432.966	71433.993
16	Kerala	133316	131400	120063.87	71000	71000
17	Karnataka	272776	296380	368080	528031	360780.6
18	Ladakh	NA	Not Submitted	Not Submitted	1915.05	860.5
19	Lakshadweep	148	46	523.54	279.09	1358
20	Madhya Pradesh	72327.39	121079	138483.58	132955.4	182613.5
21	Maharashtra	409630	443724	311254	292987	395759
22	Manipur	12453.8	8293	10303	12500	12702
23	Meghalaya	1263	5043	191 not Complete for all ULBs	Information incomplete	2223.6
24	Mizoram	13.306	7909	1514.51	2634.794	4835.21
25	Nagaland	268.18	565	4785.94	92.84	342.89
26	Odisha	90138.98	45339.4	51269.9	40696.43	53795.336
27	Punjab	119414.64	92890	108332.06	94958.95	128744.64
28	Pondicherry	8433	11753	12754	12775	31087
29	Rajasthan	104704.383	51966	66324.57	72044.771	83242.74
30	Sikkim	5.66	69	82.75	104.74	84.64
31	Tamil Nadu	401091	431472	430107	397387.684	782560
32	Telangana	183014.65	233655	472675	494940	528520
33	Tripura	26.2	32	61.65	169.63	347.291
34	Uttarakhand	31093	25203	18647.75	44924.71	42276.7
35	Uttar Pradesh	254401.8	161148	375950	375950	Not Submitted
36	West Bengal	300236.12	300236	417925	128837.03	294789
Total		3360043.45	3469781.73	4126808.44	3901802.06	4136188.83

STATEMENT-II

**State-wise details of operational PWMUs and quantity of waste generated
(as on 05.12.2024)**

SI No.	State Name	No. of PWMUs operational
1	A and N Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	139
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	0
5	Bihar	102
6	Chhattisgarh	8
7	D and N Haveli and Daman and Diu	0
8	Goa	0
9	Gujarat	0
10	Haryana	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	29
12	Jammu and Kashmir	43
13	Jharkhand	7
14	Karnataka	9
15	Kerala	48
16	Ladakh	0
17	Lakshadweep	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	8
19	Maharashtra	21
20	Manipur	0
21	Meghalaya	3
22	Mizoram	4
23	Nagaland	0
24	Odisha	20
25	Puducherry	2
26	Punjab	8
27	Rajasthan	0
28	Sikkim	2
29	Tamil Nadu	326
30	Telangana	29
31	Tripura	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	68
33	Uttarakhand	51
34	West Bengal	51
Total		978

Source: Data reported by the States/UTs on SBM(G) IMIS

उद्योगों से होने वाला प्रदूषण

2276. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

- (क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के नर्मदापुरम और नरसिंहपुर जिलों में प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की नियमों के अनुसार जांच की जा रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) नर्मदापुरम और नरसिंहपुर जिलों में प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले किन-किन उद्योगों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी की गई है;
- (ग) प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें नियमों का पालन न करने के कारण बंद कर दिया गया है; और
- (घ) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा किन-किन कंपनियों को बंद करने के आदेश रद्द कर दिए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): मध्य प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एमपीपीसीबी) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के नर्मदापुरम और नरसिंहपुर जिलों में संचालित 12 अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों का जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974, वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत जारी सहमति और खतरनाक एवं अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन एवं सीमापारीय संचलन) नियम, 2016 के तहत जारी प्राधिकरण के तहत शर्तों के अनुसार सहमति शर्तों के अनुपालन का निरीक्षण किया गया। निरीक्षण किए गए उद्योगों की सूची **विवरण** में संलग्न है। इसके अलावा एमपीपीसीबी ने सूचित किया है कि सभी इकाइयां अनुपालन कर रही हैं और वर्ष 2024 के दौरान कोई कारण बताओ नोटिस/बंद करने के निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात् नवंबर 2019 से नवंबर 2024 तक मध्य प्रदेश के नर्मदापुरम और नरसिंहपुर जिलों में स्थित उद्योगों के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत कोई बंद/निरसन आदेश जारी नहीं किया है।

विवरण

नर्मदापुरम और नरसिंहपुर जिलों में निरीक्षण किए गए उद्योगों की सूची

क्र. सं.	उद्योग का नाम	उद्योग का प्रकार	स्थिति (अनुपालन/अनुपालन नहीं)
1.	मैसर्स सिक्थोरिटी पेपर मिल (भारत सरकार वित्त मंत्रालय), ग्राम किसनपुरा, जिला नर्मदापुरम	लुगदी और कागज	अनुपालन
2.	मैसर्स रामदेव शुगर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ख. सं. 32/2, 33/2 दूरभाष नं. 23, ग्राम-थानी, तहसील बनखेड़ी, जिला नर्मदापुरम	चीनी	अनुपालन
3.	राज राजेश्वरी शुगर प्रा. लिमिटेड - विल. मोहपानी, तालुका, गाडरवारा जिला नरसिंहपुर	चीनी	अनुपालन
4.	आकृति शुगर मिल प्रा. लिमिटेड विला. - तुम्बा, तहसील गाडरवारा जिला नरसिंहपुर	चीनी	अनुपालन
5.	करेली शुगर मिल्स प्रा.लि. करेली, जिला नरसिंहपुर	चीनी	अनुपालन
6.	महाकौशल शुगर एंड पावर इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड - बचई, नगर: बचई, जिला नरसिंहपुर	चीनी	अनुपालन
7.	नर्मदा शुगर प्रा. लिमिटेड सालिचौका, जिला नरसिंहपुर	चीनी	अनुपालन
8.	शक्ति शुगर मिल प्रा.लि. ग्राम कोडिया जिला नरसिंहपुर	चीनी	अनुपालन
9.	वंशिका शुगर एंड पावर इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, ग्राम-बिलगुआ, तहसील-तेंदुखेड़ा, जिला-नरसिंहपुर	चीनी	अनुपालन
10.	बीएलए पावर प्रा. लिमिटेड, ग्राम-निवारी, डाकघर खुर्सीपार, गाडरवारा, जिला नरसिंहपुर (90 मेगावाट)	थर्मल पावर	अनुपालन
11.	एनटीपीसी आईटीडी (एनटीपीसी गाडरवारा सुपर थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट), हाउसिंग बोर्ड कॉलोनी, जिला नरसिंहपुर	थर्मल पावर	अनुपालन
12.	मैसर्स नर्मदा शुगर प्रा. लिमिटेड, (इथेनॉल) सालीचौका, आदेगांवखुर्द, तहसील गाडरवार, जिला नरसिंहपुर	इथेनॉल	अनुपालन

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर प्लास्टिक का प्रभाव

2277. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन के हानिकारक प्रभाव को कम करने/रोकने के लिए प्लास्टिक के उपयोग को कम करने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा प्लास्टिक बनाने की प्रक्रिया जिसमें तेल उत्खनन, परिशोधन आदि शामिल है, के कारण होने वाली बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए किए जा रहे सुरक्षा उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभावों को रोकने/कम करने के लिए प्लास्टिक से बने सिंथेटिक कपड़ों के स्थान पर सूती कपड़ों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने पर भी विचार कर रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम (पीडब्लूएमआर), 2016, पूरे देश में पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सही तरीके से प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए एक सांविधिक कार्य-संरचना प्रदान करता है। यत्र-तत्र बिखरी हुई सिंगल यूज वाली प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं के स्थलीय, जलीय और समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को देखते हुए, मंत्रालय ने 12 अगस्त 2021 को प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन संशोधन नियम, 2021 अधिसूचित किया है, जिसके तहत 01 जुलाई, 2022 से, कम उपयोगिता और अधिक कचरा फैलाने की क्षमता वाली अभिज्ञात सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया

गया है। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 2022 को प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन संशोधन नियम, 2022 के तहत प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के संबंध में दिशा-निर्देश भी अधिसूचित किए हैं।

इन दिशा-निर्देशों में ईपीआर, प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग कचरे के पुनर्चक्रण, कठोर प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग का पुनः उपयोग और पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री के उपयोग पर अनिवार्य लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। ईपीआर दिशा-निर्देश निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के आधार पर संधारणीय प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए तंत्र प्रदान करते हैं, यथा: (i) पुनः उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने वाले पैकेज डिजाइनिंग; (ii) पुनर्चक्रण के लिए उपयुक्त पैकेज डिजाइनिंग; (iii) प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री और; (iv) पर्यावरण के लिए पैकेज डिजाइनिंग, जिससे प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के प्लास्टिक फुटप्रिंट को कम किया जा सके। प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग पर विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के साथ अभिज्ञात सिंगल यूज वाली प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं पर प्रतिबंध के कार्यान्वयन से सड़े हुए और अप्रबंधित प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट से होने वाले प्रदूषण में कमी आएगी और प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट को कम किया जा सकेगा।

ENHANCE JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR SCs AND STs

2278. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR :

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

- (a) the details of specific measures that are being implemented to enhance job opportunities for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to address the concerns raised in recent reports regarding the under representation of SC/ST

individuals in Government employment and skill development programme, particularly in light of the backlog of vacancies in reserved positions as highlighted by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure timely disbursement of funds allocated for skill training initiatives aimed at these marginalized communities?

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) :Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of Government. Various employment generation schemes/ programmes, including for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self-Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc. are being implemented. The details of these programmes may be seen at https://dge.gov.inschemes_programmes.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the "Welfare of SC/ST jobseekers Scheme" through the network of 25 National Career Service Centres for SC/ST (NCSC-SC/STs) across the country to enhance the

employability of SC/ST jobseekers through pre-recruitment training, vocational guidance, career counselling and computer training etc. with a view to prepare them to meet the demands of the labour market. Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) that delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes to all the sections of the society across the country including the marginalised communities. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched the Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC) in 2014-2015 and the Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC) in 2017-2018.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs for its part is implementing schemes for undertaking income generation activities by National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) like Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme for Self-Help Groups (MCF), Adivasi Shiksha Rin Yojana etc.

Occurrence and filling of vacancies, including backlog reserved vacancies, is a continuous process. Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments of the Central Government to constitute an In-House Committee for identification of backlog reserved vacancies and to initiate

measures to remove the factors causing such backlog and to fill them up through Special Recruitment Drives.

As regards release of funds to marginalized communities, the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) has established an online financial management information and decision support system for tracking of funds released under all welfare schemes of Government of India along with reporting of expenditure at all levels of programme implementation through treasury and bank interface.

ESI HOSPITAL IN VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT

2279. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is setting up an ESIC hospital in Vizianagaram district;
- (b) if so, the current status of its development, including the funds allocated, released, and utilised for setting up the hospital;
- (c) whether it is true that the hospital was estimated to be completed by March 2023;
- (d) if so, the reasons for the delay and the new estimated deadline for completion of the said hospital; and

- (e) the details of facilities and services to be offered at the said hospital, including AYUSH Units?

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 (ESI) Corporation accorded approval for setting up of 100 - bedded ESI hospital in Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh. Primary, secondary and tertiary care medical services to ESI beneficiaries will be offered at the Hospital. The range of medical services covers preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services. Besides, Ayush facilities / services will also be provided as per ESI policy.

Rs 33.30 Crore has been utilized out of total allocated fund of Rs. 85.42 Crore and around 48% work has been completed.

पूर्व मंत्रियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा में वरीयता

2280. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में पूर्व मंत्रियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा में विशेष वरीयता दिए जाने का प्रावधान है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो आज तक कितने बच्चों ने उक्त वरीयता का लाभ उठाया है;
- (ग) क्या देश में छात्रों को शिक्षा ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) आज तक ऐसे कितने बच्चों ने उक्त ऋण का लाभ उठाया है?

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

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची में है, केन्द्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें शिक्षा हेतु उत्तरदायी हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 में देश के पूर्व मंत्रियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए कोई विशेष वरीयता का प्रावधान नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ): भारतीय बैंक संघ (आईबीए) की आदर्श शिक्षा ऋण योजना के अंतर्गत बैंकों द्वारा छात्रों को शिक्षा ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है। उक्त संबंधी विवरण <https://www.iba.org.in/retail-banking/educational-loanscheme.html> पर उपलब्ध है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.23 लाख से अधिक शिक्षा ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए। इसके अतिरिक्त, नवंबर 2024 में भारत सरकार ने मेधावी छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक नई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना पीएम-विद्यालक्ष्मी अनुमोदित की है, ताकि वित्तीय बाधाएं भारत के किसी भी युवा को भारत में गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में रुकावट न बनें। बिना किसी जमानत या गारंटर के शिक्षा ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक विशेष ऋण उत्पाद विकसित किया गया है; जो सरल, पारदर्शी, छात्र-अनुकूल और पूर्णतः डिजिटल आवेदन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से सुलभ है।

IGNCA CENTRE IN ODISHA

2281. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to open a full-fledged centre of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) in Odisha State, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of the action taken/to be taken by the Government to preserve and propagate the traditional/ancient culture of Tribals in general and tribal culture of Odisha State in particular?

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

- (a) At present, there is no such plan to establish a full-fledged centre of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) in the state of Odisha.
- (b) The Government of India recognizes the country's rich cultural diversity. The National Akademis under Ministry Culture have successfully fostered a vibrant art ecosystem by expanding their reach through strategic partnerships with Zonal Cultural Centres, State Akademies, and other government bodies. These institutions and centers actively promote and preserve the diverse cultural heritage of their respective regions, with special emphasis on the needs of tribal communities.

The Ministry of Culture, through its Autonomous Bodies, has taken several steps to preserve and promote the traditional and ancient cultures of tribal communities across India, including in Odisha, as outlined below:-

Some of the key initiatives are as follows:

- i. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) has undertaken various initiatives to preserve and promote tribal culture, particularly in Odisha. These initiatives include documenting tribal customs through recordings and written records, creating museum-like spaces to display tribal artefacts, organizing festivals celebrating tribal music and dance, offering scholarships for tribal youth, preserving knowledge about various tribes, and reviving traditional arts.

- ii. Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA) supports tribal and folk art through camps, exhibitions, and publications. Its Bhubaneswar Regional Centre organizes camps for tribal and contemporary artists from Odisha and neighboring states, offering a platform to showcase their work.
- iii. Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) works to preserve and promote India's performing arts, including folk and tribal traditions. The Akademi organizes festivals, workshops, and exhibitions, and supports documentation and research through grants. Events such as 'Deshaj', Lok Jan Pratha Utsav, Lok Sangam, and Utkarsh celebrate tribal culture and traditions.
- iv. Cultural Centres (ZCCs) under the Ministry of Culture actively promote folk and tribal cultures by organizing festivals such as the Hornbill Festival, Tribal Dance Festival, and Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav. These events offer tribal artists a platform to showcase their talents and provide them with benefits to support their livelihoods.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also plays a vital role in preserving and promoting tribal languages, culture, traditions, and customs. Key initiatives include the "Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)" and "Tribal Research, Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE)" schemes, which provide funding for activities by 29 Tribal Research Institutes and other organizations. These initiatives include creating bilingual dictionaries, publishing educational materials in tribal languages, documenting folklore, conducting workshops, and supporting research on tribal medicinal practices and traditional knowledge.

Additionally, the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) organizes the Adi Mahotsav festival at the national and state levels, as well as Tribal Artisan Empanelment Melas (TAeMs) to identify new artisans and products. These events help expand the base of tribal producers.

In recognition of tribal communities' significant contributions to India's history, the Indian government declared 15th November as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas in 2021, to commemorate the birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda, a revered tribal leader and freedom fighter. This day honors the role of tribal communities in India's progress and freedom struggle.

INTRODUCTION OF MODULES ON SCIENTIFIC TEMPER AND LOGICAL REASONING IN THE EDUCATION

2282. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to include critical thinking, scientific inquiry and rational discourse in school curriculum at all levels to combat superstition;
- (b) whether any new subjects or modules on scientific temper and logical reasoning are being introduced in the syllabus of Primary and Secondary classes; and
- (c) if so, the details of initiatives taken/being taken by the Government for imparting scientific ideas and critical thinking skills effectively?

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) As a follow up of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE), 2023 has been developed with the aim to promote critical thinking in not only science and Math, but also in Social Sciences. The emphasis on experiential learning aims to promote observation and research-based learning, rooted in scientific method and critical thinking. The new curriculum also aims to expose the students to Indian Knowledge System, which is again based on rationality and application of scientific, evidence-based methodology in understanding the India's rich cultural and scientific heritage. Various teacher training workshops are focused on developing critical thinking and inquiry-based learning techniques. In addition to that, the focus on use of various educational kits, right from the Foundational Stage, is aimed at creating an imprint in the minds of young learners about evidence-based learning and a firm belief in "seeing to believing", rather than just "listening and believing". The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is developing a **Teachers' Handbook for Science Education** to support the implementation of new science textbooks at the middle school level. The handbook aims to assist teachers in encouraging **critical thinking, problem-solving, and inquiry-based learning** through hands-on activities. Additionally, **capacity-building programs** are conducted for **Key Resource Persons (KRPs)** from various States and Union Territories. These KRPs are responsible for training teachers within their regions, helping them familiarize themselves with the new textbooks and teaching methods outlined in the handbook.

BEAUTIFICATION SCHEME FOR PILGRIM SPOTS IN BISHNUPUR**2283. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government propose to roll out any scheme for the beautification of West Bengal-based pilgrim spots in the Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituency of West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) There is no such proposal with Ministry of Culture at present.
- (b) and (c) Question does not arise.

EMPLOYMENT-LINKED INITIATIVE (ELI) SCHEMES**2284. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

- (a) the details of specific strategies implemented by the Government through the Employment-Linked Initiative (ELI) Schemes to boost job creation; and
- (b) the manner in which the three ELI Schemes, Scheme A for first-time job seekers, Scheme B for manufacturing job creation, and Scheme C for employer support differ in their approach to enhancing employment opportunities?

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 Government has proposed Employment Linked Incentive Scheme 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. The period of the Scheme is two years. The First-Timers/ Rejoinees with salary up to Rs. One lakh per month will be eligible based on their enrolment in EPFO. Part-wise details of the scheme are as under:-

Part-A of the scheme will provide support of one-month wage to all persons newly entering the workforce in formal sector. The direct benefit transfer of one-month salary in 3 installments to first-time employees, registered in EPFO, will be up to Rs. 15,000/-.

Part-B of the scheme will incentivize additional employment of the first-timer employees in the manufacturing sector. An incentive will be provided at specified scale directly both to the employee and the employer with respect to their EPFO contribution in the first 4 years of employment.

Part-C of the scheme will provide incentive for additional employment in all sectors. The government will reimburse to employers up to Rs. 3,000 per month for 2 years towards their EPFO contribution for each additional employee.

In case the employer creates more than 1000 jobs, the incentive will continue for the 3rd and 4th year on the same scale as employer benefit in Part B.

DEFORESTATION AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

2285. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the details of steps implemented to combat deforestation and illegal logging, especially in sensitive ecosystems like North Eastern Region;
- (b) whether the wildlife protection initiatives are effective in curbing poaching and preserving endangered species in the country especially in North Eastern Region; and
- (c) 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) to (c) Protection and management of forest and wildlife are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. There are legal frameworks for the protection and management of forest and wildlife resources of the country which include, the Indian Forest Act 1927, Van (SanrakshanEvamSamvardhan) Adhiniyam 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and the State Forest Acts, Tree Preservation Acts and Rules, etc,. The State

Governments /UT Administrations take appropriate actions to protect forest, wildlife and tree resources under the provisions made under these Acts/ Rules. As per the existing provisions of Van (SanrakshanEvamSamvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are required to ensure that the least number of trees are felled for developmental projects whilst prescribing necessary compensatory plantation as per the cases to address environmental concerns. Further, the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) gives Environmental Clearance as per provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

The instances of illegal logging, illegal deforestation, and wildlife offences as and when detected are cognized under the relevant Forest Acts / Wildlife Act and are proceeded against the offenders before the competent Court/competent Authorities.

Endangered and Rare species found in India, such as Tiger, Elephant, Snow Leopard, etc., have been listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby providing them the highest degree of protection. In order to conserve and protect the endangered species and biodiversity, a network of Protected Areas (PAs) consisting of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves, and Community Reserves, covering important wildlife habitats have been created in the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Currently, this network has 106 National Parks, 573 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 123 Conservation Reserves, and 220 Community Reserves, covering an area of 1,78,640.69 sq .km.

In the North Eastern Region, 59 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 17 National Parks, 1 Conservation Reserve, and 134 Community Reserves have been notified.

As per the report received from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), Government of India, the wildlife protection initiatives are effective in preventing poaching and preserving endangered species in the country, especially in the North Eastern Region. In this regard, Inter-Agency Coordination (IAC) meetings have been conducted to coordinate law enforcement efforts to combat illegal wildlife crimes. Six IAC meetings were held in the North Eastern Region during 2019-2023, and 166 joint operations were conducted in the North Eastern Region during 2019-2023; which led to the arrest of 375 wildlife offenders. The WCCB had also coordinated a species-specific enforcement operation coded LESKNOW in collaboration with the State Law Enforcement Agencies to invite attention to poaching and illegal trade of lesser-known wild animals.

Besides, alerts and advisories are issued by the WCCB on poaching and illegal trade of wildlife to the concerned State and Central agencies for taking necessary preventive action.

The Ministry also supports the targeted efforts of the States/ UTs in the conservation and protection of forests and wildlife, through its ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) such as Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger and Elephant, Forest Fire Prevention and Management, Green India Mission, Nagar Van Yojana, as well as through the CAMPA funds. The Ministry sanctions the scheme-specific activities through the Annual Plan of Operations submitted by the States/ UTs for the respective financial years.

FAKE INPUT TAX CREDIT (ITC)

2286. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether top Revenue officials directed the State and Central GST formations' enforcement chiefs to focus on 'real evasion' of tax rather than 'interpretative issues and general industry practice';

(b) whether the Government underscores importance of balancing enforcement actions with ease of doing business and for enforcement teams to focus on identifying and weeding out fake registrations under a special drive;

(c) the steps taken to track down and take action against masterminds and beneficiaries of fake Input Tax Credit (ITC);

(d) Whether the Government has taken any steps to create 'necessary deterrence' effect and if so, the details of fake firms identified for verification and enquiries by the Central and State GST formations; and

(e) the details including the present status thereof?

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

(a)and (b): Yes, Sir. National Conference of Enforcement Chiefs of State and Central GST Formations is held from time to time and till now 2 such Conferences

have been held. Issues in respect of activities being undertaken by the enforcement formations and the importance of balancing enforcement actions with ease of doing business, etc. were deliberated in the conference. Based on deliberations in the conference, CBIC has issued detailed guidelines to CGST field formations for maintaining ease of doing business while engaging in investigation with regular taxpayers vide Instruction No. 01/2023-24-GST (Inv.) dated 30.03.2024. The same is enclosed as **Statement**.

(d) to (e): As a measure to track down and take action against masterminds, there are sufficiently deterring legal provisions in the CGST Act which are as under:

- i. Punishment for tax evaded or the amount of ITC wrongly availed or utilised or the amount of refund wrongly taken;
- ii. Suspension / Cancellation of registration of taxpayers involved in fake ITC cases;
- iii. Blocking of ITC in electronic credit ledger;
- iv. Provisional attachment of property / bank accounts, etc. for the recovery of Government dues;

Regular action is taken to detect fake firms through data analytics and other intelligence by the Central and State authorities. A coordinated special drive was launched across the country for this purpose between 16.08.2024 to 30.10.2024. As a result, in all, a total of 18,876 ITC fraud cases were detected involving 17,818 fake firms with suspected ITC evasion of Rs. 35,132 crore during FY 2024-25 (Apr,

24 – Oct, 24). This has saved Rs. 6,484 crore of which Rs. 5,422 crore by blocking of ITC and Rs. 1062 crore is by way of recovery. Also, 69 arrests have been made in the cases during the current FY till October, 2024.

STATEMENT

Detailed guidelines to CGST field formations for maintaining ease of doing business while engaging in investigation with regular taxpayers vide Instruction No. 01/2023-24-GST (Inv.) dated 30.03.2024

Instruction No. 01/2023-24-GST (Inv.)

**F. No. GST/INV/Instructions/2023-24
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
(Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs)**

New Delhi, the dated 30th March, 2024.

To

All Pr. Chief Commissioners/Chief Commissioners, CGST Zones
All Principal Director Generals/Director Generals under CBIC
All Pr. Commissioners/Commissioners, CX & CGST Commissionerates
Webmaster, CBIC

Madam/Sir,

Subject: Guidelines for CGST field formations in maintaining ease of doing business while engaging in investigation with regular taxpayers - reg.

The undersigned is directed to say that the matter of CGST field formations following a uniform procedure in undertaking enforcement activities, with or involving regular taxpayers, which incorporates aspects related to the ease of doing business, was considered by Board.

2. Keeping relevant aspects in view, the Board has desired that the following guidelines, henceforth, should be followed in the CGST Zones while engaging in investigation, subject to legal provisions or instructions issued on this behalf:

(a) Within the allocated jurisdiction of Commissionerate under notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax dated 19.06.2017, the (Pr.) Commissioner shall be responsible for developing and approving any intelligence, conducting search, and completing investigation in a case and the relevant subsequent action, including in the divisional formations, etc.

Any information or intelligence which pertains to another CGST field formation, that may have been generated /collected /received /recorded by such field formation (or even developed in the course of an investigation, including with respect to end-availer(s) of ITC), shall be forwarded by the (Pr.) Commissioner to the concerned CGST field formation or DGCI, as the case may be.

(b) Each investigation must be initiated only after the approval of the (Pr.) Commissioner, except in the following situations where the prior written approval of the zonal (Pr.) Chief Commissioner shall be required if investigation is to be initiated and action to be taken in a case falling under any of the following four categories, namely case involving –

- i. matters of interpretation seeking to levy tax/ duty on any sector/ commodity/ service for the first time, whether in Central Excise or GST; or
- ii. big industrial house and major multinational corporations; or
- iii. sensitive matters or matters with national implications; or
- iv. matters which are already before GST Council.

In all of above four categories of cases, the concerned CGST field formation should also collect details regarding the prevalent trade practices and nature of transactions carried out from the stakeholders. The implications / impact of such matter should be studied so as to have adequate justification for initiating investigation and taking action.

(c) The fact of initiation of inquiry, if any, already on same subject matter with respect to the same taxpayer/GSTIN by another investigating office or tax administration must be ascertained for purposes of obtaining approval to initiate investigation. The position must be placed before the authority who is to approve initiation of investigation.

(d) There may be a situation where it comes to the Commissionerate's notice that either the DGGI or the State GST department is also simultaneously undertaking record-based investigation of the same taxpayer on different subject matters. The (Pr.) Commissioner must engage in dialogue with the other investigating office(s) to consider the feasibility of only one of the offices pursuing all these subject matters with respect to the taxpayer, and the other offices consolidating their material with that office. If this outcome is not feasible, the reasons therefor should be confirmed on file by such (Pr.) Commissioner.

(e) There may be the situation where the (Pr.) Commissioner has initiated an investigation with respect to a GSTIN in its jurisdiction, and the issue is relevant to some or all of that taxpayers' GSTINs registered (under the same PAN) in multiple jurisdictions. If the matter also falls in the charter of DGGI and is not such that DGGI avoids taking up (as it is more appropriately in the purview of return scrutiny or audit etc), then the (Pr.) Commissioner shall expeditiously make a self-contained reference to its zonal (Pr.) Chief Commissioner who shall request the Pr. DG, DGGI to take up the matter in accordance with DGGI guidelines.

(f) There may be the situation where the (Pr.) Commissioner has initiated an investigation with respect to a GSTIN in its jurisdiction, and the issue is relevant to other taxpayers' GSTINs registered (under multiple PANs) across various CGST jurisdictions. In this scenario, the (Pr.) Commissioner shall within 30 days of initiation of investigation take either of the following two actions with the approval of zonal (Pr.) Chief Commissioner –

- i. If description of GSTINs or similar entity types involved (or likely to be involved) across various jurisdictions related to the issue or topic is available, the self-contained reference be shared with each concerned Zone or all the Zones.
- ii. In other situations, Pr. DG DGGI shall be requested to issue suitable alert.

(g) The scenario may arise in a CGST Zone where an issue investigated by one of the (Pr.) Commissioners is based on an interpretation of CGST Act/ Rules, notifications, circulars etc, and it is in the direction of proposing non-payment or short payment of tax, however, the background is that the taxpayer(s) is/are following, or have followed, a prevalent trade practice based on particular interpretation on that issue in the sector/industry. This scenario results in more than one interpretation and likelihood of litigation, change in practice etc.

In such cases, it is desirable that the zonal (Pr.) Chief Commissioner make a self-contained reference to the relevant policy wing of the Board i.e. the GST Policy or TRU. The endeavor, to make such reference before concluding investigation, and as much in advance, as is feasible, of the earliest due date for issuing of show cause notice, may be useful in promoting uniformity or avoiding litigation if the matter, after being processed, is amongst those that also gets placed before the GST Council.

(h) In initiating investigation with respect to a listed company or PSU or Corporation or Govt Dept./agency or an Authority established by law, or seeking details (that are record-based and/or are reflected in statutory books of account or filings) from them, the practice to be adopted by the CGST field formation should be of initially addressing official letters (instead of summons) to the designated officer of such entity (detailing the reasons for investigation, and the legal provisions therefor) and requesting the submission of the relevant specified details in a reasonable time period which should be mentioned in the letter. Divergence from this practice at the initial stage must be backed by written reasons.

(i) In such a letter issued for seeking information/documents from regular taxpayer, the reference can be to inquiry "with respect to" or "in connection with" that entity. Further, the letter/summons should disclose the specific nature of the inquiry being initiated/undertaken. The vague (or general) expressions such as that the officer is making inquiry in connection with "GST enquiry" or "evasion of GST" or "GST evasion" etc. must not be mentioned.

(j) Information available digitally/online on GST portal should not be called for under letter/summons from a regular taxpayer. Further, a letter or summons should not be used as a means to seek information filled in formats or proforma (specified by investigation).

(k) The summons in conduct of investigation must not convey requests outside the scope defined for a summons. In the case of GST, the scope of summons is in the wording of section 70 of CGST Act, 2017. Addressing letter/summons with context or content akin to a fishing inquiry is not acceptable.

(l) If a taxpayer has utilized ITC towards payment of GST on its outward supplies, it is not acceptable to seek via summons/letter aspects such as - *'please clarify whether ITC availed and utilized was proper.'*

(m) In issuing summons, the norm shall be of prior reasoned approval (of officer not below Dy/Asst. Commissioner level) of the content of the summons to be printed by the summoning officer, including in terms of what is being sought and the time frame to be provided being reasonable for its compliance.

(n) Where, for strictly operational reasons, it is not possible to obtain such prior written permission, the approval by such an officer can be verbal, however this all must be confirmed in writing at the earliest opportunity.

(o) Before summoning any information or documents from a regular taxpayer, the relevancy and propriety of what is being sought must be recorded (on e-file), ensuring that it is holistic and result of preparation, and also so as not to have repeated issuance of summons or seeking piecemeal information.

(p) Scanned copy of a statement (recorded under summons) be uploaded in the same e-office file in which approval was obtained to issue summons. Outcome of search/inspection conducted, including panchnama (if any), be also so uploaded. The e-file should be submitted for information to Addl./Jt. Commissioner in not more than 4 working days from date of statement, completion of search/inspection.

(q1) An investigation initiated must reach the earliest conclusion which is not more than one year. It is not necessary to keep investigation pending till limitation in law approaches. Show cause notice should not be delayed after conclusion of investigation. The closure report consequent to the appropriate payment of government dues by the person concerned should also not be delayed and should have a brief self-explanatory narration of the issue and the period involved. Expeditious actions without delay at these stages are part of preventive vigilance ensuring that no room remains for malpractices.

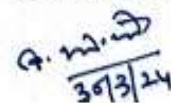
(q2) Conclusion of investigation may also take the form of recording that investigation is not being pursued further as nothing objectionable was found in terms of matter investigated.

Grievance redressal

3. The (Pr.) Commissioner is to be proactive in a manner that prevents complaints from arising in respect of the investigation and related work being undertaken within the jurisdiction.

The Addl./Jt. Commissioner in-charge of investigation is the Grievance Officer whom taxpayers may approach (through letter, email or by appointment) with grievance, if any, related to an ongoing investigation, for appropriate redress. In case the reasonable grievance persists, the (Pr.) Commissioner may consider meeting, by appointment, the taxpayer.

Yours faithfully,



(Vijay Mohan Jain)
Commissioner,
GST-Investigation, CBIC

SPECIAL CELL FOR POLLUTION

2287. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the Supreme Court ruling directing the establishment of a special cell to curb pollution in Delhi and surrounding areas and if so, the actions taken so far to comply with this directive;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted or commissioned any studies to determine the proportion of air pollution in Delhi attributed to stubble burning compared to other local sources, such as vehicular emissions, industrial pollutants and construction dust, and if so, the findings of such studies; and
- (c) whether the Government has also introduced or is considering to implement additional funding or support for alternative technologies and practices to reduce stubble burning in neighbouring States?

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 Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) 13029/1985: M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India andOrs., vide order dated 11.11.2024 directed the Commissioner of the Delhi Police to set up a special cell for implementation of

the order of ban on the manufacture, storage and bursting of all categories of firecrackers.

(b) :Air pollution in Delhi - NCR is a collective result of multiple factors including high level of anthropogenic activities in the high-density populated areas in NCR, arising from various sectors viz. Vehicular Pollution, Industrial Pollution, Dust from Construction and Demolition Project activities, Road and Open Areas Dust, Biomass Burning, Municipal Solid Waste burning, Fires in Landfills, air pollution from dispersed sources, etc. During post-monsoon and winter months, lower temperature, lower mixing heights, inversion conditions and stagnant winds lead to trapping of the pollutants resulting in high pollution in the region. This is further aggravated due to the emissions from episodic events like stubble burning, firecrackers, etc.

As per TERI-ARAI Source Apportionment study (2018), the contribution of major sources of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ for Delhi is given below:

Sectors	PM _{2.5}		PM ₁₀	
	Winters	Summers	Winters	Summers
Residential	10%	8%	9%	8%
Agricultural Burning*	4%	7%	4%	7%
Industry	30%	22%	27%	22%
Dust (soil, road, and const.)	17%	38%	25%	42%
Transport	28%	17%	24%	15%
Others	11%	8%	10%	7%

** It is to be noted that the contribution of agricultural burning is not fully accounted for in this study as the monitoring and modelling periods did not include the month of October, when the burning activities are generally at their maximum. Moreover, the sectoral contributions are averaged for the whole modelling/monitoring period,*

and hence, do not highlight the contribution of agricultural burning, which happens during a certain number of days and cause episodically high pollutant concentrations.

(c) :The Government has taken several initiatives to address the issue of paddy straw burning in Northern India and these are as follows:

1. CPCB has framed guidelines for grant of one-time financial support under Environment Protection Charge funds for establishment of pelletisation and Torrefaction plants to promote utilisation of paddy straw. In case of setting up of pelletisation plant, Rs. 28 lakhs per tonne per hour (TPH), or 40% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of a 01 TPH plant, whichever is lower, is provided as one-time financial assistance with a maximum total financial support of Rs. 1.4 crore per proposal. In case of setting up of torrefaction plants, Rs. 56 lakhs per TPH, or 40% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of a 01 TPH plant, whichever is lower, is provided as one-time financial assistance with a maximum total financial support of Rs. 2.8 crore per proposal. A total of 17 applications for establishment of pelletization and Torrefaction plants under the above mentioned CPCB Guidelines have been sanctioned so far, out of which 02 plants are not coming up. Pellet production capacity of 15 sanctioned plants is 2.07 lakh tonne/annum. These plants are expected to utilize 2.70 lakh tonne of paddy straw per annum.
2. CPCB had deployed 26 teams (in 16 districts of Punjab and 10 districts of Haryana) for the period 01st October - 30th November, 2024 to intensify monitoring and enforcement actions regarding stubble burning. These teams

coordinated with concerned authorities/ officers deployed at the district level by the State Govt. and reported to the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (CAQM).

3. CAQM has issued directives and advisories to various stakeholders including the 11 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) located within 300 km of Delhi, State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on “Ex-Situ Stubble Management” and to establish an ecosystem and robust supply chain mechanism to boost ex-situ utilisation of straw for tackling the problem of stubble burning.
4. CAQM has also directed coal based TPPs including cogenerating Captive TPPs situated in NCR to initiate immediate steps to co-fire biomass-based pellets (with focus on paddy straw utilization) with coal through a continuous and uninterrupted supply chain targeting at least 5% co-firing of biomass pellets.
5. CAQM has provided a Framework to the states concerned for control / elimination of crop residue burning and directed these to draw up detailed state-specific action plans based on the major contours of the framework. Based on the framework, action plans for prevention and control of paddy stubble burning were prepared and directions were issued by CAQM to state governments of Haryana, Punjab, UP, Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi for strict implementation of the framework and revised action plan
6. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Special secretary, MoAFW for convergence of scheme for convergence of

Schemes/Initiative supporting Ex-situ management of paddy straw. The said Committee has made specific recommendations for improving stubble management through in-situ and ex-situ measures.

7. As per revised model contract for use of biomass in TPPs, issued by Ministry of Power, power plants within 300 kms of NCR shall use minimum 50% of raw material as stubble/ straw/crop residue of rice paddy sourced from Punjab, Haryana or NCR.
8. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) has launched a scheme to provide financial assistance to Compressed Bio-gas producers for procurement of biomass aggregation equipment for ex-situ management of paddy straw.
9. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW) in 2018 launched scheme for providing subsidy for purchase of crop residue management machinery and establishment of custom hiring centres (CHCs) in NCT of Delhi and the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for insitu management of paddy straw. MoAandFW in 2023 revised guidelines under the scheme to support establishment of crop residue/paddy straw supply chain, by providing financial assistance on the capital cost of machinery and equipment.
10. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is supporting setting up of Biomass Briquette/Pellet manufacturing plants and to support Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration projects in Industries in the country, by providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA).
11. MNRE is also providing CFA for setting up of Waste to Energy plants for generation of Biogas, Bio-CNG/enriched Biogas/Compressed Biogas, Power/

generation of producer or syngas, from urban, industrial, agricultural wastes and municipal solid waste.

12. Under the Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana, a 2G Ethanol Project has been set up by Indian Oil Corporation Limited at Panipat, Haryana, which is expected to utilize 2 lakh metric tonnes of paddy straw per annum. Another 2G Ethanol Project is being set up by HPCL at Bathinda (Punjab).

CAMPA FUND

2288. DR. C. N. MANJUNATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for erecting the Rail barricade which submitted by the State of Karnataka during the year 2021 under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any funds allocated under Central and State CAMPA funds for mitigating Man-Animal conflict in the State of Karnataka during the last five years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the criteria/guideline fixed for annual allocation of CAMPA fund to the States?

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 States/Union Territories carry out works/activities under their respective State Compensatory Afforestation (CAMPA) Fund as per the provisions of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (CAF Act) and the Rules framed thereunder. The State CAMPA (Authorities) prepare and submit their Annual plan of Operations (APO) for approval of the National Authority. Karnataka State CAMPA submitted APO of the year 2020-21 including the work of erecting the Elephant Rail Barricade with an estimated outlay of Rs.49.00 crore. The National Authority approved works related to managing man-animal conflicts, but did not approve Rail barricading work. Similarly, the National Authority approved management of man-animal conflicts activities in the APO of Karnataka State CAMPA of the year 2021-22 except the work of erecting Rail barricading.

As per the provisions of the CAF Act, 2016, the State CAMPA Funds are available in the Public Account of the respective State Government and there is no allocation of funds from the National CAMPA. The details of State CAMPA funds for mitigation of man-animal conflict excluding the amount related to works on Rail barricading in the State of Karnataka during the last five years is given as below :

Sl. No.	Year	State CAMPA Fund approved in Karnataka State APO for man-animal conflict (Rs. in crore)
1.	2019-20	Nil
2.	2020-21	Nil

3.	2021-22	30.00*
4.	2022-23	15.00
5.	2023-24	Nil.

* Excluding the amount related to works on Rail barricading.

KRISHNA CIRCUIT SCHEME UNDER SDS

2289. SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:

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

- (a) the details of the number of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the country especially in Assam State;
- (b) the objectives of the Krishna Circuit Scheme under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to include Agnigarh Hills situated in Sonitpur District, Assam State under the Krishna Circuit Scheme, which falls under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory Administration (UT). However, the Ministry of Tourism under its Central Sector

scheme of 'Swadesh Darshan' complements tourism development efforts undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations by extending financial assistance in consultation with them. The Ministry under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme has sanctioned 76 projects for Rs.5287.90 Crore in the country including 2 projects for Rs.185.66 Crore in Assam. The projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the country are distributed among different identified thematic circuits including Krishna Circuit. The Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and has sanctioned 34 projects for Rs.793.20 Crore in the country including 2 projects in Assam for Rs.50.58 Crore. There is no proposal under consideration to include Agnigarh Hills, Assam under SD2.0. The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme and Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) scheme is **Statement**.

STATEMENT

(i). List of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme is as under:

Amount in (₹ Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57

2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda - Amravati- Anupu	35.24
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon–	96.10

			Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh	
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana	26.68
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99

		2016-17		
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam-	93.76

		2017-18	Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro – Khudoi and Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang- Sakawrhmutaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang- Mon	98.14

48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and	70.61

			Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Suneehri Kothi)	
57.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90
63.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat– Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara– Ambassa	82.85
64.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	87.89
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45

		2016-17		
67.	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
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyaganj)	18.30
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	76.32
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai- Henry Island	67.99

76.	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	15.07
Total				5287.90

(ii). List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme of Ministry of Tourism is as under:

Amount in (₹ Crore)

S. No.	State/UT	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost
1	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75
5	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67
6	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.91
7	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	23.56
8	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	15.65
9	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	26.30
10	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	4.12
11	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.36

12	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92
13	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	24.89
14	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	12.01
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73
16	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
17	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park-Phase 3	76.22
18	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84
19	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
20	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
21	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
22	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
23	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06
24	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90
25	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	17.37
26	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40
27	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59
28	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02
29	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81

30	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00
31	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	13.02
32	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	15.94
33	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	32.20
34	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	11.21
TOTAL				793.20

HONORARIUM OF ASSISTANT COOKS OF PM-POSHAN SCHEME

2290. DR.PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the PM-POSHAN aims to enhance children's enrolment and nutrition but faces challenges due to stagnant Government funding;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the State of Karnataka has increased contributions for assistant cooks from Rs. 400 to Rs.3,600 while the contribution of Government remains Rs. 600;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to enhance its contribution to States;
- (d) the reason for not enhancing the central share of honorarium for MDM workers;

- (e) whether there are any plans of the Government to revise the central share for preparation of good food and fair wages for workers under PM-POSHAN; and
- (f) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure timely financial support for implementation of PM-POSHAN?

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): PM POSHAN Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to children studying in Balvatika (pre-primary class) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools on all school working days. The National Food Security Act, 2013, Rules, Guidelines and Instructions issued under the PM POSHAN Scheme from time to time, provides that every child attending an eligible institution is to be covered under the Scheme and shall be served hot cooked nutritious meal or provided with Food Security Allowance, as applicable, on all school days. The funds are released as Central Assistance to cover children attending the school on all working days. Every year the Government of India has enhanced the Budget Estimate (BE) to this Scheme. The BE for FY 2024-25 is Rs. 12467.39 crore. Though, PM POSHAN is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Central Government provides 100% cost of Foodgrains including subsidy of approx. Rs. 9000 crore per annum through

Department of Food and Public Distribution, 100% transportation cost of foodgrains from FCI depot to schools and 100% funds for Management Monitoring and Evaluation (MME). Overall, Govt. of India provides more than Rs 21000 crore under PM POSHAN Scheme.

(b) to (f): The overall responsibility for smooth functioning of the scheme including engagement of Cook-cum-Helpers (CCHs) lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. These CCHs are honorary workers who have come forward for rendering social services. As per guidelines of the Scheme, honorarium of Rs. 1000/- per month for 10 months in a year is prescribed for these CCHs in recognition of their services and the same is continued. The honorarium expenditure is shared between the Central Government and States and UTs as per the approved sharing pattern. However, States / UTs are free to provide additional funds. Many State Governments and UT Administrations including State Government of Karnataka are providing additional funds to Cook-cum-Helpers from their own resources. The details of monthly honorarium of CCHs under the PM POSHAN Scheme are given at enclosed **Statement**.

The State Governments and UT Administrations prepare comprehensive Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B), inter-alia, with detailed district-wise vital information on coverage of children, working days and schools; enrolment in schools; utilisation of foodgrains, material cost, transportation cost, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME), payment of honorarium to Cook-cum-Helper, construction of kitchen-cum-stores, procurement of kitchen devices etc. The Government of India has issued detailed guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene

to ensure serving of good quality meal under the Scheme to all the States/UTs. These guidelines are available on official website <https://pmposhan.education.gov.in>. These guidelines, inter-alia, provides for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of meals, training to Cook-cum-Helpers, tasting of meals by members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving the hot meal to children.

Under the Scheme, the Programme Approval Board (PAB) – PM POSHAN approves the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) submitted by States/UTs. The Central Assistance is released on the basis of approval of PAB-PM POSHAN and subject to compliance of instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. There is no delay in release of funds (Central share) to States / UTs. As and when States / UTs submits proposals as per guidelines for installments the central funds are released. However, in some cases, release of funds takes time due to late submission of proposals by the States/UTs and incomplete compliance of formalities required for release such as huge unspent balance available with them, delay in transfer of both Central and State share by the State treasury to SNA, slow pace of expenditure by States/UTs.

STATEMENT

Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers by States and UTs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cooks-cum-Helpers Honorarium Per Month (in Rs)	Additional Honorarium per month to Cook-cum-Helpers (in Rs)

1	Andhra Pradesh	3000	2000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	1000
3	Assam	1500	500
4	Bihar	1650	650
5	Chhattisgarh	2000	1000
6	Goa	1000	0
7	Gujarat	3000	2000
8	Haryana	7000	6000
9	Himachal Pradesh	3500	2500
10	Jharkhand	2000	1000
11	Karnataka	3700	2700
12	Kerala	12000	11000
13	Madhya Pradesh	4000	3000
14	Maharashtra	2500	1500
15	Manipur	1000	0
16	Meghalaya	2000	1000
17	Mizoram	1500	500
18	Nagaland	1000	0
19	Odisha	2000	1000
20	Punjab	3000	2000
21	Rajasthan	2003	1003
22	Sikkim	1000	0
23	Tamil Nadu	4100-12500	3100-11500
24	Telangana	3000	2000
25	Tripura	2500	1500
26	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1000
27	Uttarakhand	3000	2000
28	West Bengal	1500	500
29	AandN Islands	1000	0
30	Chandigarh	4500	3500
31	DandN and D and Diu	5544	4544
32	Delhi	1000	0

33	Jammu and Kashmir	1000	0
34	Ladakh	1000	0
35	Lakshadweep	18000-20200	18000-20200
36	Puducherry	10000	9000

PROMOTION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN

2291.SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote self-employment, entrepreneurship and salaried work among women and youth, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the contribution of women to farm/dairy sector labour is recognised as employment and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the household work done by women is also assigned as of an economic value; and
- (d) whether in the formal sector, employment for women has increased during the last five years 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) 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 female Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 28.7% in 2019-20 to 40.3% in 2023-24. Further the estimated WPR for youth (15-29 years) has increased from 31.4% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24.

Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) Payroll Data indicates the level of employment in the formal sector. During September 2017 to August, 2024, more than 7.03 crore net subscribers, out of which 1.50 crore women, have joined EPFO, indicating increase in formalisation of employment specially of the female labour force.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of Government. Accordingly, several Ministries/ Departments have taken various initiatives/measures to boost employment opportunities in the country, including for women and youth. 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.

Initiatives to encourage self-employment of women and youth in the country include Stand-UP India, 'MUDRA' (or Prime Minister's Micro-Units Development and Refinance Agency) Yojana, National Rural Livelihoods Mission,

Start-up India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Women in Science and Engineering- KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN), SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research), Mission Shakti, Namu Drone Didi and Lakhpati Didi, 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, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM), etc.

To enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is also providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PM-VIDYALAXMI SCHEME

2292. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the details of the eligibility criteria for the PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme, including family income thresholds, loan limits etc;
- (b) whether specific provisions have been made for marginalised communities such as SC/ST students in the scheme;
- (c) the number of students expected to be benefitted from the scheme annually;

(d) whether any targets has been set for each State and social category, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any studies has been conducted to assess the adequacy of the Rs. 10 lakh loan cap, particularly for professional courses and the findings thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has plans to review and expand the scheme to address rising education costs and potential access to international study opportunities 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 (f) :The Government of India has approved PM-Vidyalaxmi, a new Central Sector scheme to provide financial support to meritorious students so that financial constraints do not prevent any youth of India from pursuing quality higher education in India.Students from all social categories including marginalized communities such as SC/ST are eligible for coverage under the scheme. The details guidelines of the scheme including eligibility criteria, family income thresholds, loan limitis available at [:https://www.education.gov.in/scholarships-education-loan-4](https://www.education.gov.in/scholarships-education-loan-4) .

EASE OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENT FOR COMPANIES TO EXPAND OPERATIONS AND RELOCATION

2293. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is actively engaging with multinational companies to facilitate their relocation to India as part of their efforts for derisking, especially in light of the current global economic uncertainties;
- (b) whether steps are being taken by the Government to ease regulatory requirements and provide incentives for such companies to establish or expand their operations in the country;
- (c) the measures taken to ensure that these companies receive adequate support in terms of tax incentives, ease of doing business and workforce integration; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering any new policies or amendments to attract such companies, particularly in sectors such as manufacturing, technology, supply chain resilience and development of Youth and 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): The term multinational company is not defined in Companies Act. However, the decision of companies regarding relocation to India is based on various considerations depending upon their work, assessment of socio-economic and geopolitical considerations, commercial business choices, etc.
- (b) and (c): The steps taken by Ministry of Corporate Affairs to ease regulatory requirements and to promote ease of doing business, are as under: -

- I. Introduction of the integrated Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Companies Electronically (SPICe) Form for name reservation, incorporation of companies, allotment of Director identification Number (DIN) and allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and first Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN) for a company.
- II. Doing away with requirement for minimum paid up capital, from Rs. 1 lakh for a private company and Rs. 5 lakh for a public company.
- III. Zero fee being charged by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital up to 15 lakh or upto 20 members where no share capital is applicable etc.
- IV. The Central Registration Centre was established in 2016 under Section 396 of the Companies Act, 2013 for centralized and speedier processing of incorporation related e-forms i.e. reservation of name and incorporation of companies.
- V. The C-PACE (Centre for Processing Accelerated Corporate Exit) (C-PACE) was made operational w.e.f. 1.05.2023 under Section 242(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 for centralized and transparent processing of the matters related to voluntary closure of the companies.
- VI. Further, the Central Processing Centre (CPC) was also operationalized w.e.f 16.02.2024 for faster and centralised handling of various electronic e-forms filed earlier with jurisdictional ROCs under Companies Act, 2013.

- VII. Streamlining Annual Compliance: Abridged and concise versions of Annual Returns introduced for small companies and One Person Companies (OPCs).
- VIII. Faceless and Electronic Adjudication Mechanism: Transition to a faceless adjudication mechanism to eliminate physical hearings for corporate default cases.
- IX. Decriminalization of 63 provisions under the Companies Act, 2013, and LLP Act, 2008. Capping of penalties for small entities (Rs. 2 Lakh for companies and Rs. 1 lakh for officers-in-default).
- X. The Companies (Listing of equity shares in permissible jurisdiction) Rules, 2024 have been issued vide notification dated 24.01.2024. Through this policy initiative Indian Public companies have been allowed to list their equity shares on the international stock exchanges at GIFT IFSC. This enables Indian public companies, especially start-ups and companies in the sunrise and technology sectors, to use this alternative avenue to access global capital beyond the domestic exchanges.

Further, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has taken various initiatives aimed at simplifying and streamlining business regulations, including the B-Ready as nodal department is responsible for several key initiatives including the B-Ready assessment, the Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB), analysing Cost of Regulation, National Single Window Portal (NSWS) and Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP). These initiatives are designed to improve

India's business climate, attract investments and foster economic growth by reducing bureaucratic hurdles and making the regulatory environment more business friendly.

Also, as part of Ease of Doing Business strategy the Government has developed various platforms to ensure better co-ordination and eased process for registration and application for companies under its various initiatives such as National Single Window System, Single Business ID, PM Gati Shakti, ULPIN etc.

(d): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is responsible for administration of Companies Act, 2013 and LLP Act, 2008. MCA has also taken steps related to provisions for ease of doing business related to these Acts. These are universally applicable across all companies and LLPs and not restricted to any specific sector.

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SPORTS

2294. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists a scheme to promote universal access to sports for youth in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether athletes from rural areas are provided financial support under the scheme to access training facilities such as Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a transparent, uniform selection process for athletes to join such training centres to ensure fair and equal access;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of KISCES and similar sports facilities run by the Government in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and

(e) whether the Government propose to set up more KISCES in Uttar Pradesh due to size of the State and number of potential athletes who would require financial support and training and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including to promote sports for youth in rural areas, providing financial support to access training facilities and transparent, uniform selection of athletes, rests primarily with the State/UT Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for development of sports, including for talented children and youth from rural areas, across the country:

(i) Scheme of "Khelo India- National Programme for Development of Sports"; (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations; (iii) Special Awards to Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches; (iv) National Sports Awards; (v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons; (vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Sports Welfare Scheme; (vii) National Sports Development Fund; and (viii) Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India.

Details of the above schemes are available in the public domain on the websites of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is also implementing the following sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons in various age groups and nurture them to excel at national and international levels:-

- I. National Centres of Excellence (NCOE)
- II. SAI Training Centre (STC)
- III. Extension Centre of STC
- IV. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)

(b) The Khelo India program provides comprehensive support to athletes, including scholarships, specialised training and coaching facilities, exposure to international competitions, and access to world-class training facilities, which entail funding of ₹6.28 lakhs per annum per Khelo India Athlete (includes ₹10,000 per month out-of-pocket allowance for each KIA).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The identification process for a Khelo India Athlete is based on specific guidelines and benchmarks by Talent Identification and Development Committee (TIDC) comprising of Olympians, prominent athletes, coaches of a particular sport. The details of 84 Khelo India Centres (KIC), 01 Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) and 13 Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA) in the State of Uttar Pradesh are available on Khelo India dashboard at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/khelo-india-center-dashboard>.

(e) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

RURAL LITERACY RATE

2295. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

- (a) the data about increase in rural literacy rate in the last decade;
- (b) whether the Government initiatives have contributed most significantly to this increase, if so, the comparative analysis thereof;
- (c) the data on the gender gap in rural literacy during the last ten years; and
- (d) the challenges being faced by the the Government in achieving 100% rural literacy and the steps being taken by the Government to address them especially in Maharashtra and Bihar?

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): The increase in rural literacy rate from the last decade is as under:
(in per cent)

Rural Literacy Rate (7 years and above)	2011 (as per census 2011)	2023-24 (as per PLFS 2023-24)
	67.77	77.5

The gender gap in Rural Literacy Rate during the last ten years is as under:
(in per cent)

Gender wise Rural Literacy Rate (7 years and above)	2011 (as per census 2011)		2023-24 (as per PLFS 2023-24)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	77.15	57.93	84.7	70.4

In order to improve the literacy rate including rural literacy rate among adults in the country, Government of India has launched many Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes from time to time like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (2018-19 to 2025-26), Saakshar Bharat (2009-10 to 2017-18), Padhna Likhna Abhiyan(2020-21 to 2021-22) and ULLAS-Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram /NILP(2022-23 to 2026-27) resulting in positive outcomes.

The Government of India has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram (NILP), popularly known as ULLAS: Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society from 1st April, 2022 upto 2027. The scheme, aligned with NEP 2020, targets adults (aged 15 years and above) who couldn't go to school and focuses on rural areas, educationally backward areas, women etc. The scheme is implemented in a hybrid mode, States/UTs have flexibility in offline, online, or combined approaches. The scheme has five components, namely: (i) Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, (ii) Critical Life Skills, (iii) Basic Education, (iv) Vocational Skills, and (v) Continuing Education. A dedicated ULLAS Mobile App has been developed for registering learners and volunteer teachers and also enables teaching learning process by providing access

to primers in 26 languages. With continuous efforts, under ULLAS, more than 2 Crore learners have been registered and more than 1 Crore learners have already appeared in the Literacy Test named Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) across the country.

A large number of population with multiple languages prevalent in the country, multiple culture contexts, and unstructured learning arrangements are the difficulties faced so far in achieving 100% rural literacy. The scheme is implemented in both offline and online mode, considering the above. The teaching and learning is done by volunteers in the scheme. Maharashtra is also implementing the scheme and more than 10.87 lakh learners have been registered under the ULLAS scheme. The State has conducted its First FLNAT in which more than 4 Lakh Learners have appeared in the examination. The state Bihar has not implemented the ULLAS scheme yet.

नांदेड़ एवं शिरडी में पर्यटन विकास हेतु धनराशि

2296. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड़ शहर में स्थित धार्मिक स्थल पर पर्यटन के विकास के लिए आज तक कोई निधि आवंटित की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विश्व प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक स्थल शिरडी में भी पर्यटन के विकास के लिए धनराशि आवंटित करने का है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान' (प्रशाद) के तहत राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ एवं विरासत स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

प्रशाद योजना के तहत पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए परियोजनाओं को राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के परामर्श से और योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के साथ सामंजस्य, निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन शुरू किया जाता है।

हालांकि, प्रशाद योजना के तहत महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड़ शहर या शिरडी में कोई स्वीकृत परियोजना नहीं है, तथापि महाराष्ट्र में प्रशाद योजना के तहत 42.18 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली "त्र्यंबकेश्वर का विकास" नामक एक परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

AUDIT OF MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

2297. SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has carried out any audit to check the proper implementation of the Mid-day Meal Scheme in all the States and Union Territories of the country including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) whether any irregularities have been found after such audits during the last three years, especially in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to constitute a comprehensive committee to review the performance, extent of implementation and audit of Mid-Day Meal Scheme in all the States of the country; and
- (d) 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): **Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman**(PM POSHAN) is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). Section 28 of National Food Security Act, 2013 inter alia envisages that every local authority, or any other authority or body, as may be authorised by the State Government, shall conduct or cause to be conducted, periodic social audits on the functioning of the scheme and cause to publicise its findings and take necessary action, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government. The States/UTs are required to conduct Social Audit in all districts in at least 20 schools or 2% of the schools, whichever is higher for each district. The responsibility for taking action and ensuring compliances on the Social

Audit findings rests with the State/UT Nodal Department implementing the PM POSHAN Scheme. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that under PM POSHAN Scheme, Social Audit was conducted in 1500 schools for the years 2022-23 and in 1575 schools for the year 2023-24 in all the 75 districts as per the Guidelines laid by Central Government and the process continues for the current year 2024-25. The State reported that major findings of the social audits were inadequacy in record maintenance in Districts Sitapur, Lakhimpur Khiri, Mau, Gonda, and Balrampur; and non-availability of gloves and aprons for CCH in Districts Lakhimpur and Hardoi. The State Government has further reported action is taken to remove the shortcomings found during the social audit.

(c) and (d): PM POSHAN is implemented in partnership with States/ UTs and the overall responsibility for smooth functioning of the scheme lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations. Detailed guidelines have been issued in this regard and all the States/ UTs were advised to adhere to these Guidelines. In order to improve performance and extent of implementation, the scheme inter-alia provides elaborate monitoring mechanism i.e. Empowered Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Education Minister, Programme Approval Board (PAB) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (DoSE and L), State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary, a District level Committee under the Chairpersonship of senior-most MP of Lok Sabha, District level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of District Collector. Further, Joint Review Missions (JRMs) consisting of nutritional

experts review the scheme through field visits and assess the actual implementation of the Scheme at the ground level as and when required. These guidelines, inter-alia, provides for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of meals, training to Cook-cum-Helpers, tasting of meals by members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving the hot meal to children. Further, the Mid-Day Meal Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government Food Research Laboratory or any laboratory accredited or recognized by law to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is given responsibility for issue of food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). The FCI appoints a Nodal Officer for each State to take care of various problems in supply of food grains under the PM POSHAN Scheme.

कुलपति एवं प्रोफेसरों के रिक्त पद

2298. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर में लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा संस्थान (मानद विश्वविद्यालय) कार्य कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त संस्थान में पिछले चार वर्षों से कुलपति एवं प्रोफेसरों के पद रिक्त पड़े हैं जिसके कारण विभिन्न खेलकूद एवं शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त संस्थान की राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन और प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएएसी) की मान्यता भी रद्द कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त संस्थान में कुलपति और प्रोफेसरों के रिक्त पदों को भरने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा संस्थान (एलएनआईपीई) (डीमडटू बी विश्वविद्यालय) ग्वालियर में कार्यशील है तथा यूजीसी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 3 के तहत इसे डीमडटू बी विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया गया है। संस्थान का विवरण वेबसाइट <http://www.lnipe.edu.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख), (घ) और (ङ): पिछले चार वर्षों से नियमित कुलपति का पद रिक्त है। वर्तमान में संस्थान के सबसे वरिष्ठ प्रोफेसर कुलपति का अतिरिक्त प्रभार संभाल रहे हैं, जो 15.08.2024 से छह महीने की अवधि या नियमित पदधारी की नियुक्ति या अगले आदेशों तक जो भी पहले हो, रहेगा। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय ने कुलपति की नियुक्ति के लिए प्रक्रिया पहले ही शुरू कर दी है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक सर्च कम सिलेक्शन कमिटी का गठन किया गया है, जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

वर्तमान में एलएनआईपीई में प्रोफेसरों के केवल 3 पद रिक्त हैं और संस्थान ने प्रोफेसरों के रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है।

संस्थान में विभिन्न खेल और शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों की देखभाल के लिए आवश्यक संख्या में शिक्षण संकाय और प्रशिक्षक हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

मीठी वाव का विकास

2299. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त पर्यटन स्थलों में मीठी वाव को शामिल किया गया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा मीठी वाव के विकास के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान मीठी वाव के विकास के लिए आवंटित निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) आज की तिथि तक वहां किए गए विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): पर्यटन गंतव्यों और उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन' की अपनी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को उनके परामर्श से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनके द्वारा किए गए पर्यटन संबंधी विकास प्रयासों को सम्पूरित करता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने मीठी वाव के विकास के लिए किसी भी परियोजना को मंजूरी प्रदान नहीं की है, हालांकि स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के भाग के रूप में, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने गुजरात राज्य में 176.97 करोड़ रुपये की 3 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने गंतव्य और पर्यटक-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है, और 'धोलावीरा' एवं 'द्वारका' को गंतव्यों के रूप में चिह्नित किया है।

भारत सरकार ने 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता योजना 2024-25' (एसएससीआई) के तहत गुजरात राज्य में 99.50 करोड़ रु. की 'केर्ली (मोकारसागर), पोरबंदर में इकोटूरिज्म डेस्टिनेशन' और 51.56 करोड़ रु. की 'टेंटेड सिटी एंड कन्वेंशन सेंटर, धोरडो' नामक 2 पर्यटन परियोजनाओं को भी मंजूरी प्रदान की है।

विवरण

गुजरात राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	परिपथ / स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	अहमदाबाद – राजकोट – पोरबंदर – बारडोली - दांडी का विकास	59.17
2.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	वडनगर - मोढेरा का विकास	91.12
3.	गुजरात	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	जूनागढ़ – गिर सोमनाथ – भरुच – कच्छ - भावनगर – राजकोट – मेहसाणा का विकास	26.68
कुल				176.97

TRAINING TO YOUTHS

2300. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the performance of athletes in the Paris Olympics;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any shortcomings have been noticed in the preparation process of athletes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper training, nutrition and support for athletes?

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

(a) to(d) After conclusion of Paris Olympics 2024, the Mission Olympic Cell, which is headed by Director General, Sports Authority of India and comprises of former eminent sportspersons, sports administrators discussed on the learnings from the Paris Olympics and following are the major points that have emerged from deliberations:

- Clear selection policy and training plan of athletes by NSFs.
- Talent identification through strong domestic competition structure.
- Integration of sports science to enhance sporting performances.
- Development of coaches and Technical Officials and improving their competencies.

Preparation for International events including Olympics is an ongoing and continuous process. Plans/Proposals of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) relating to training, competitive exposure, Coaches and support personnel including foreign coaches, for preparing sportspersons/teams for the international events including mega-sports events such as Olympics, Asian Games etc are

deliberated and finalized in the Annual Calendar for Training and Competition (ACTC) meetings.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supports the Indian sportspersons/teams through various schemes, such as Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations and TOPS. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the National Sports Federations (NSFs), including the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) work in close coordination for providing best facilities, training, equipment support as also a wholesome nutritious diet required for preparation of the teams and sportspersons for the forthcoming international sports events, including Olympics.

Furthermore, Government has also established the National Centre of Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) at New Delhi to better integrate sports science into the overall sports ecosystem.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

11.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव के नोटिसेज प्राप्त हुए हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव के किसी भी नोटिस के लिए स्वीकृति नहीं दी है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.0½ hrs

At this stage Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे। आइटम नम्बर – 2.

श्री जयंत चौधरी जी।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Samgra Shiksha State Mission Authority, Kavaratti, 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 Lakshadweep Samgra Shiksha State Mission Authority, Kavaratti, 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 1140/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttarakhand Samgra Shiksha, Dehradun, for the year 2023-2024.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttarakhand Samgra Shiksha, Dehradun, for the year 2023-2024.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1141/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samgra Shiksha, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Dui, Daman, 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 Samgra Shiksha, Dadra and

Nagar Haveli and Daman and Dui, Daman, for the year 2022-2023.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1142/18/24]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samgra Shiksha Chandigarh, 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 Samgra Shiksha Chandigarh, Chandigarh, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1143/18/24]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) 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 (किसी निर्गम के बैंकर) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 20 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी-एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/211 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (विदेशी उद्यम पूँजी निवेशक) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 5 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में

अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी-एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/203 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (म्यूचुअल फंड) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 2 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी-एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/197 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (वैकल्पिक निवेश निधि) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी-एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/198 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पाँच) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (गैर-परिवर्तनीय प्रतिभूतियों का निर्गम और सूचीकरण) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी-एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/205 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (इक्विटी शेयरों की डीलिंग) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 25 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी-एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/206 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सात) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (अवसंरचना निवेश ट्रस्ट) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी-एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/207 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(आठ) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (रियल एस्टेट निवेश ट्रस्ट) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 27 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी-एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/208 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1144/18/24]

(2) सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 3485(अ) जो दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क(एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) का.आ.3720(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) का.आ.3945(अ) जो दिनांक 13 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) का.आ.4239(अ) जो दिनांक 26 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की

अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पाँच) का.आ.4267(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) सा.का.नि.4535(अ) जो दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका दिनांक आशय 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सात) सा.का.नि.4642(अ) जो दिनांक 23 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) सा.का.नि.4777(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(नौ) सा.का.नि.4906(अ) जो दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

- (दस) सा.का.नि.4919(अ) जो दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (ग्यारह) सा.का.नि.4931(अ) जो दिनांक 14 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय 3 अगस्त, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 36/2001-सीमाशुल्क (एनटी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (बारह) दिनांक 18 अक्तूबर, 2024 का आदेश संख्या एफ. सं. 462/07/2024-सीमाशुल्क V (2024 का तदर्थ छूट आदेश संख्या 06) जो जिम्बाब्वे, मलावी, जाम्बिया और नामीबिया को खाद्यान्न के रूप में मानवीय सहायता के संबंध में सीमाशुल्क के भुगतान से तदर्थ छूट प्रदान करने के बारे में है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1145/18/24]

- (3) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत सा.का.नि.725(अ) जो दिनांक 22 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनका आशय दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या 18/2021-सीमाशुल्क (एडीडी) में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1146/18/24]

- (4) केंद्रीय उत्पादशुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 38 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत सा.का.नि.716(अ) जो दिनांक 19 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, जिनका आशय दिनांक 30 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 11/2017-केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1147/18/24]

- (5) शेयर बाजार घोटाला और उससे संबंधित मामलों संबंधी संयुक्त संसदीय समिति-दिसम्बर 2024 की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 43वें प्रगति प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1148/18/24]

- (6) (एक) इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ, दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
(दो) इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ, दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1149/18/24]

- (7) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) इंडिया इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फाइनेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।
(दो) इंडिया इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फाइनेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1150/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

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): Madam, I beg to lay

on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:-
 - (i) S.O.3046(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2024, notifying the services, mentioned therein, engaged in the following industrial undertakings to be a public utility service for a further period of six months with effect from 30th July, 2024.
 - (ii) S.O.3096(E) published in Gazette of India dated 02nd August, 2024, declaring the services mentioned therein engaged in the manufacture of Alumina and Aluminum and mining Bauxite industry to be a public utility service for a further period of six months with effect from the 04th September, 2024.
 - (iii) S.O.3493(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th August, 2024, notifying the services mentioned therein engaged in Bank Note Paper Mill India Private limited, Mysore,

Karnataka to be a public utility service for a further period of six months with effect from the 19.08.2024.

- (iv) S.O.3494(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th August, 2024, notifying the services mentioned therein, engaged in the industry of transport (Other than railways) for the carriage of passengers or goods, by land or water to be a public utility service for a further period of six months with effect from the 16th August, 2024.
- (v) S.O.3495(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th August, 2024, notifying the services engaged in the Iron and Steel industries to be a public utility service for a further period of six months with effect from the 17th August, 2024.
- (vi) S.O.3646(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2024, notifying the services engaged in manufacture or production of mineral oil (crude oil), motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse hydrocarbon oils and their blends including synthetic fuels, lubricating oils and the like to be a public utility service for further period of six months w.e.f. 28th August, 2024.
- (vii) S.O.4486(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2024, notifying the services engaged in the Iron Ore Mining

to be a public utility service, for a further period of six months w.e.f. 14th October, 2024.

- (viii) S.O.4822(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2024, notifying the services of the industry engaged in the Lead and Zinc Mining Industry to be a public utility service, for a further period of six months w.e.f. 14th October, 2024.
- (ix) S.O.4823(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2024, notifying the services engaged in the Bhartiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran (P) Limited, Mysore (Karnataka) and Salboni (West Bengal) to be a public utility service for a period of six months from the date of publication of this notification.
- (x) S.O.4828(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2024, notifying to declare the services engaged in the Copper Mining industry to be a public utility service for a period of six months w.e.f 7th November, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1151/18/24]

- (2) A copy of the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 715(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2024 under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident funds and Miscellaneous, Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1152/18/24]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-
- (i) The Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O. 3864(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2024.
 - (ii) The Environment Protection (Manner of Holding Inquiry and Imposition of Penalty) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O. 4790(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th November, 2024.
 - (iii) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules 2012, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 513(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th June, 2012.

- (iv) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O. 2537(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2017.
- (v) The Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. S.O. 3235(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2020.
- (vi) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. S.O. 1127(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2020.
- (vii) The Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. S.O. 4367(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2020.
- (viii) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O. 2346(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2021.
- (ix) The Environment (Protection) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O. 5487(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1153/18/24]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) S.O. 1567(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2017, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Great Indian Bustard National Park, Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) S.O. 2409(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2021, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Sri Venkateshwara National Park and Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) S.O. 2936(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2020, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Sri Penusila Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) S.O. 3922(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2021, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Nagoarjuna Sagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) S.O. 4373(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2021, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Nagarajunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (vi) S.O. 1193(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th March, 2021, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Campbell Bay National Park, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- (vii) S.O. 1194(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th March, 2021, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Galathea Bay National Park, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- (viii) S.O. 2020(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2022, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- (ix) S.O. 1923(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th May, 2024, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Sessa Orchid Sanctuary Eagle Nest WLS & Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunanchal Pradesh.
- (x) S.O. 1718(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2021, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Kane Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunanchal Pradesh.
- (xi) S.O. 3243(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2024, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary & Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Arunanchal Pradesh.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1154/18/24]
- (xii) S.O. 1716(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2021, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam.

- (xiii) S.O. 1923(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2022, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Panidehing Bird Sanctuary, Assam.
- (xiv) S.O. 1924(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2022, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Barail Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam.
- (xv) S.O. 2715(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1817(E) dated 7th June, 2017.
- (xvi) S.O. 70(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2017, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary, Bihar.
- (xvii) S.O. 3184(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.71(E) dated 10th January, 2017.
- (xviii) S.O. 3736(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2th September, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3549(E) dated 2nd September, 2024.
- (xix) S.O. 3831(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.70(E) dated 10th January, 2017.

- (xx) S.O. 4337(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3517(E) dated 23rd November, 2016.
- (xxi) S.O. 4386(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th October, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2201(E) dated 12th July, 2017.
- (xxii) S.O. 834(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2021, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.416(E) dated 20th June, 1991.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1155/18/24]
- (xxiii) S.O. 3592(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd September, 2021, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.133(E) dated 4th February, 2003.
- (xxiv) S.O. 327(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2022, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.884(E) dated 19th December, 1996.
- (xxv) S.O. 2820(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2022, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.52(E) dated 17th January, 2001.
- (xxvi) S.O. 625(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th February, 2023, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.884(E) dated 19th December, 1996, Maharashtra.

- (xxvii) S.O. 1125(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th March, 2023, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.884(E) dated 19th December, 1996.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2133(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2023, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.884(E) dated 19th December, 1996.
- (xxix) S.O. 4029(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2021, amendment 1545(E) dated 25th, June, 2009.
- (xxx) S.O. 2994(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 2017, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Neora Valley National Park, West Bengal.
- (xxxi) S.O. 3613(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th November, 2017, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Singalila National Park, West Bengal.
- (xxxii) S.O. 5836(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2018, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Raiganj Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 319(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th January, 2019, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1156/18/24]

- (xxxiv) S.O. 1931(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2019, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal.
- (xxxv) S.O. 3151(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2019, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Ramnabagan Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 3652(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2019, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Bibhutibhushan Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 1962(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2020, amendment in the final notification of Eco-sensitive zone around Ramnabagan wildlife Sanctuary.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 2937(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2020, declaring Eco Sensitive Zone around Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal.
- (xxxix) S.O. 4500(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2994(E) dated 11th September, 2017.
- (xl) S.O. 2930(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2012, declaring Eco Sensitive Area around Bhagirathi, Uttarakhand.

- (xli) S.O. 1656(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2930(E) dated 18th December, 2012.
- (xlii) S.O. 94(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th January, 2020, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.102(E) dated 1st February, 1989.
- (xliii) S.O. 5253(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2022, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2930(E) dated 18th December, 2012.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at Item Nos. [(iii to ix of (1) and Item No. (2)] above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1157/18/24]

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदया, श्री सुरेश गोपी जी की ओर से, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) कुमारकृपा फ्रंटियर होटल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

- (दो) कुमारकृपा फ्रंटियर होटल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1158/18/24]

- (2) (एक) उत्कल अशोक होटल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) उत्कल अशोक होटल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, कोलकाता का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1159/18/24]

- (3) (एक) रांची अशोक बिहार होटल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, रांची के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) रांची अशोक बिहार होटल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, रांची का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1160/18/24]

- (4) (एक) पांडेचेरी अशोक बिहार होटल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, पुदुचेरी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) पांडेचेरी अशोक बिहार होटल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, पुदुचेरी का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1161/18/24]

(5) (एक) इंडिया टूरिज्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(दो) इंडिया टूरिज्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1162/18/24]

(6) (एक) पंजाब अशोक होटल कंपनी लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(दो) पंजाब अशोक होटल कंपनी लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1163/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India, 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 Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1164/18/24]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, 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 Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2022-2023.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1165/18/24]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 50 of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Act, 2014:-

- (i) The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad (Amendment) Statutes, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O. 3230(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2024.
- (ii) The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool (Amendment) Statutes, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O. 3226(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2024.
- (iii) The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram (Amendment) Statutes, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O. 3227(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2024.
- (iv) The Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra – Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur (Amendment) Statutes, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O. 3228(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2024.
- (v) The Atal Bihari Vajpayee – Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior (Amendment) Statutes, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O. 3229(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1166/18/24]

- (2) A copy of the Council of Architecture (Amendment) Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.512(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2024 under sub-section (3) Section 45 of the Architects Act, 1972

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1167/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Chennai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Chennai, 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 Technology, Madras, Chennai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1168/18/24]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, 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, Bangalore, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1169/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur, 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, Udaipur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1170/18/24]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Visakhapatnam, 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 Technology, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1171/18/24]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, 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 Technology, Patna, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1172/18/24]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Sikkim, 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 Technology, Sikkim, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1173/18/24]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Uttarakhand, Pauri Garwal, 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 Technology Uttarakhand, Pauri Garwal, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1174/18/24]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur, 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 Technology, Jodhpur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1175/18/24]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, 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 Technology, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1176/18/24]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, 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 Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1177/18/24]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2023-2024
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, 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 Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1178/18/24]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Association of Indian Universities, 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 Association of Indian Universities, Indian, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1179/18/24]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Statement of Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1180/18/24]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Allahabad, 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 Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1181/18/24]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kottayam, 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 Technology, Kottayam, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1182/18/24]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Raichur, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Information Technology, Raichur, 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 Institute of Information Technology, Raichur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1183/18/24]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bhagalpur, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Information Technology, Bhagalpur, for the year 2023-2024, together with audit report
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Information Technology, Bhagalpur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1184/18/24]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2022-2023, together with audit report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2022-2023.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1185/18/24]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool, Kurnool, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool, Kurnool, 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 Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool, Kurnool, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1186/18/24]

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, 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 Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1187/18/24]

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, 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 Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1188/18/24]

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2022-2023.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2022-2023, together with audit report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2022-2023.
- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1189/18/24]

- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Mumbai for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, 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, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1190/18/24]

- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Dharwad, 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 Information Technology, Dharwad, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1191/18/24]

- (30) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, for the years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.

- (ii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, for the years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.

- (31) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1192/18/24]

- (32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur, 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 Information Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1193/18/24]

- (33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kota, 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 Information Technology, Kota, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1194/18/24]

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 469 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत जारी निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) कंपनी (शास्त्रियों का न्यायनिर्णयन) संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 476(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) कंपनी (विदेशी कंपनियों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण) संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 491(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) कंपनी (भारतीय लेखांकन मानक) संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 492(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (चार) कंपनी (समझौते, ठहराव और समामेलन) संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 9 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 555(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पांच) कंपनी (भारतीय लेखांकन मानक) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 9 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 554(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) कंपनी (प्रोस्पेक्टस और प्रतिभूतियों का आवंटन) संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 583(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) कंपनी (लेखा) संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 24 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 587(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (आठ) कंपनी (भारतीय लेखांकन मानक) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 28 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 602(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (नौ) कंपनी (शास्तियों का न्यायनिर्णयन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 9 अक्टूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 630(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1195/18/24]

- (2) सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी अधिनियम, 2008 की धारा 79 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत सीमित दायित्व भागीदारी (संशोधन) नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 475(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1196/18/24]

- (3) (एक) भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1197/18/24]

... (व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Statements

डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते (मंडला) : महोदया, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) “सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कंपनियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पेट्रोल और गैस एजेंसियों (सीएनजी, पीएनजी, एलपीजी आदि) और अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों, इकाईयों के

आवंटन की स्थिति” विषय के बारे में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के 28वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय-एक में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार का अंतिम-की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरण।

- (2) “राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसएफडीसी) के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा” विषय के बारे में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के 29वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय-एक में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार का अंतिम-की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरण।

... (व्यवधान)

12.03½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
PANCHAYATI RAJ
Statement**

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on the Thirty-sixth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Thirty-second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on “Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana - (PMGSY)” (2022-23) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)'.

माननीय सभापति: माननीय श्री तनुज पुनिया जी, माननीय मणिकम टैगोर जी, माननीय सुश्री जोतिमणि जी, माननीय सुश्री प्रणिती शिंदे जी, माननीय श्री गौरव गोगोई जी, माननीय सुश्री शैलजा जी, आप सभी के नोटिसेज प्राप्त हुए हैं और विचाराधीन हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: मैं माननीय सभी सदस्यों से आग्रह कर रही हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों के शून्य काल में बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्री देवेश शाक्य जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : सभापति जी, पूरे देश के किसान परेशान हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य श्री देवेश शाक्य जी, क्या आप बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : देवेश शाक्य जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

...(व्यवधान)

14.0½ hours

At this stage Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

14.01 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 तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

(i) Need to develop a special policy for disposal of enemy properties

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA (RAJKOT): It is evident that enemy properties are not being managed properly, due to which many obstacles are arising in the auction process. Auctioning of these properties can be significant from the financial point of view and also opportunity for the Central Government to make revenue out of it. I urge the Central Government to develop a special policy for speedy disposal of enemy Properties.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to set up a Handloom Park in Jogulamba Gadwal district, Telangana

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government the dire need to set up a Handloom Park in Jogulamba Gadwal District which falls in erstwhile Mahabubnagar District in Telangana State, which is a long-pending demand. Jogulamba Gadwal is known for its handloom Jari chiralu (Gadwala sarees) in rural and semi-rural areas of our country like Jogutamba Gadwal, the handloom industry is a significant source of livelihood and a representation of the diverse and rich cultural history of our nation since many decades. With more than 70 per cent of all weavers and associated workers being women, it is also a sector that specifically addresses the empowerment of women and boosts export revenue of our country. For this purpose, 50 acres of land was allotted ten years ago, but no progress was made. There are about 18000 to 20000 families who are directly or indirectly dependent on Handloom related works for their livelihood in Jogulamba Gadwal. They are in distress and leading a pathetic life and to address these issues. They need financial assistance from the Government under various schemes like National Handloom Development Programme, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Weavers Mudra Scheme and Yarn Supply Scheme. Therefore, I request Hon'ble Minister of Textiles to kindly consider to set up a Handloom Park in Jogulamba Gadwal District.

(iii) Need to establish a heliport in Kapilvastu in Siddharthnagar district, Uttar Pradesh under UDAN Scheme

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : कपिलवस्तु, जिला सिद्धार्थनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश, भगवान बुद्ध की जन्मस्थली, ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है और बौद्ध धर्म के अनुयायियों के लिए आस्था का केंद्र है। यह बौद्ध परिपथ के प्रमुख स्थलों में से एक है, जिसमें कुशीनगर, बोधगया, सारनाथ, और श्रावस्ती जैसे स्थान शामिल हैं। सरकार की उड़ान (UDAN) योजना ने इन स्थलों को हवाई संपर्क से जोड़कर यात्रियों के लिए सुविधा बढ़ाई है। दुर्भाग्यवश, कपिलवस्तु को अभी तक इस योजना के तहत हवाई कनेक्टिविटी या हेलीपोर्ट की सुविधा नहीं मिली है। इससे पर्यटन की संभावनाओं और वैश्विक बौद्ध अनुयायियों की सुविधा प्रभावित हो रही है। कपिलवस्तु में हेलीपोर्ट की स्थापना न केवल कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार करेगी, बल्कि स्थानीय विकास, रोजगार और पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा देगी। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि उड़ान योजना के तहत कपिलवस्तु में हेलीपोर्ट की स्थापना को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, जिससे यह स्थल बौद्ध परिपथ के अन्य स्थलों के बराबर सम्मान और सुविधाएं प्राप्त कर सके।

(iv) Need to enforce the directives of National Green Tribunal and Supreme Court against illegal construction in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): I rise to highlight the catastrophic impact of human-induced activities, including illegal construction, on the fragile ecosystems of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Unregulated road expansion, and unauthorized buildings have triggered landslides, destabilized mountains, and caused irreparable damage to these ecologically sensitive zones. The tragic subsidence in Joshimath and similar incidents underscore the consequences of ignoring scientific warnings and violating environmental norms. The Supreme Court

and National Green Tribunal (NGT) have repeatedly emphasized the need for adherence to environmental guidelines, recommending strict enforcement of construction regulations and declaring vulnerable regions as "no-construction zones." Despite multiple committee reports highlighting the role of unscientific activities in exacerbating disasters, implementation remains weak. I urge the Government to enforce all NGT and Supreme Court directives, ensure strict action against illegal construction, and mandate comprehensive environmental impact assessments for all projects.

**(v) Need to promote Jalpaiguri in West Bengal as a heritage
tourism destination**

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY (JALPAIGURI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the rich spiritual and cultural heritage of Jalpaiguri, West Bengal. The Jalpesh Temple, built in the traditional Kamrup style and dedicated to Lord Shiva, dates back to the 9th century and is especially revered during the Jalpaiguri monsoon festival. The Bhramridevi Temple along with the Garteshwari Temple forms part of the revered Shaktipeeth, is a prominent spiritual site surrounded by natural beauty, attracting devotees year-round. The Jotileshwar Temple, another ancient Shiva temple, has deep historical and mythological roots tied to the region's rulers. The Devi Choudhurani Temple, linked to the legendary revolutionary Devi Choudhurani and her accomplices Darpadeb Raikat and Bhabani Pathak, embodies the area's rich history of resistance against British rule. These temples, scattered across the district, can form a vibrant "Heritage and

Pilgrimage Tourism Circuit", promoting spiritual tourism. Development of this circuit with improved roads, visitor amenities, and promotional efforts would attract pilgrims and tourists, create employment, and preserve the region's cultural legacy. I urge the Ministry of Tourism to consider this proposal under relevant schemes to promote Jalpaiguri as a heritage tourism destination.

**(vi) Need for a bypass road for Junagarh NAC in Kalahandi
Parliamentary Constituency**

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I would like to request our Honourable Minister of Road Transport and Highways for a bypass at Junagarh town because the national highway is crossing the town due to which big trucks, dumper and other large vehicles make this road crowded thereby causing traffic jams accidents and inconvenience to the people of Junagarh town. Many mishaps have happened in the past and hence, I would earnestly request for a bypass road for Junagarh NAC area. It is a big town which is hugely populated and five other blocks, viz. Koksara, Dharamgarh, Jaiptana, Golamunda, Kalampur and Thuamaulrampur have to cross the town to reach the headquarters of Bhawanipatna. Hence it is a big need as it is the central point of major traffic and only a bypass road can lead to make the lives of everyone easier. Hence, I request that this demand of people of my Parliamentary Constituency will be looked into and executed as soon as possible.

(vii) Need to develop a centralized system for conversion and utilization of agriculture waste to garner optimum results in agriculture and animal husbandry sectors

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : सरकार ने प्राकृतिक कृषि की ओर तेजी से कदम बढ़ाए हैं। कृषि से उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट का प्रयोग यदि पशुपालन में किया जाता है तो कृषि का वेस्ट पशुओं के लिए बैस्ट बन जाता है और पशुओं द्वारा उत्सर्जित वेस्ट का उपयोग जब कृषि हेतु किया जाता है तो यह कृषि के लिए बैस्ट बन जाता है। जब देसी गायों के द्वारा कृषि उत्सर्जित वेस्ट का प्रयोग आहार के रूप में किया जाता है तो यह स्वास्थ्य वर्धक एवं बहु उपयोगी A-2 दूध के उत्पादन एवं गुणवत्ता दोनों में वृद्धि करता है। कृषि से प्राप्त वेस्ट से अच्छी नस्ल की देसी गाय तैयार होती है। अतः सरकार से प्राकृतिक कृषि, पशुपालन, नस्लसुधार, दुग्ध एवं खाद्यान्न उत्पादकता के साथ ही गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करने हेतु waste से best बनाकर बहुआयामी एवं बहुपयोगी एकीकृत तंत्र विकसित करने हेतु अनुरोध करता हूँ।

(viii) Need to construct railway over bridge/underpass at railway crossings in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिश्रिख के अंतर्गत नगर पालिका बिल्हौर क्रॉसिंग लेवल संख्या- 64, व नगर पंचायत कछौना के अंतर्गत बालामऊ जंक्शन क्रॉसिंग संख्या- 258, चौबेपुर, और शिवराजपुर क्रॉसिंग संख्या 43 से निकलने वाली रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर भारी यातायात होने के कारण क्रॉसिंग बंद होने पर सड़कों पर वाहनों की लंबी कतार लग जाती है। कई कई घंट जाम लगा रहता है। लोग घंटों जाम में फंसे रहते हैं। आम लोग ही नहीं प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, आपातकालीन एंबुलेंस भी जाम में फंसे रहते हैं जिसके चलते मरीजों को अपनी जान भी गंवानी पड़ी है। इससे स्थानीय लोगों को आने-जाने में काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। यहां के लोग काफी समय से रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज या अंडरपास बनाए जाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण हो जाए तो जाम की समस्या से

निजात मिल सकेगी। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि बिल्हौर, बालामऊ जंक्शन, चौबेपुर, शिवराजपुर में रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज या अंडरपास का निर्माण करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाया जाये।

(ix) Need to provide houses under Pradha Mantri Awas Yojana to families presently living in tin shed houses

डॉ. भोला सिंह (बुलन्दशहर) : प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (PMAY) का उद्देश्य देश के हर नागरिक को पक्का घर उपलब्ध कराना है। हालांकि, इस योजना में ऐसे घरों को पात्रता से बाहर रखा गया है जिनकी छतें टीन की बनी हुई हैं। यह निर्णय ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले उन लाखों परिवारों के लिए असुविधाजनक साबित हो रहा है, जिनके घर स्थायी दीवारों के बावजूद टीन की छतों के कारण इस योजना के लाभ से वंचित हो रहे हैं। टीन की छतें मौसम की मार, गर्मी और ठंड से पर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं करती हैं और न ही ये लंबे समय तक टिकाऊ होती हैं। ऐसे में, इन घरों को पक्का घर बनाने के लिए योजना के तहत पात्रता में शामिल करना आवश्यक है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत टीन की छतों वाले घरों को भी योजना का लाभ प्रदान करने हेतु संशोधन किया जाए। इससे योजना के उद्देश्यों को अधिक प्रभावी तरीके से पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

(x) Need to restart Lal Imli Mill of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

श्री रमेश अवस्थी (कानपुर) : मैं माननीय कपड़ा मंत्री जी का ध्यान कानपुर नगर में ब्रिटिश काल से संचालित एवं पिछले कई वर्षों से बंद पड़ी ऐतिहासिक लाल इमली मिल की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो एक समय पर हजारों लोगों के रोजगार का केंद्र हुआ करती थी, लाल इमली को कानपुर की धरोहर के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसके बने वूलेन क्लॉथ की माँग इंग्लैंड अमेरिका रूस और जर्मनी तक थी जिसने कानपुर को देश ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशों तक एक अलग पहचान दिलाई थी। कानपुर की कभी शान होने वाली लाल इमली मिल अब पूरी तरह से बंद है। इसके बंद होने से यहां के कर्मचारियों और

उनके परिवारों के समक्ष गंभीर आर्थिक समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो गई हैं। कर्मचारियों का पिछले कई वर्षों से लंबित वेतन, ग्रेचुइटी, और अन्य बकाया भुगतान की स्थिति अत्यधिक चिन्ताजनक है। दिनांक 29 अगस्त 2024 को उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने कानपुर में लाल इमली मिल को पुनः चालू कराने की घोषणा भी की थी।

मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस मुद्दे को शीघ्र संज्ञान में लें और लाल इमली मिल को पुनः चालू करने एवं कर्मचारियों का लंबित वेतन, ग्रेचुइटी और अन्य बकाया भुगतान की दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

(xi) Need to take comprehensive measures to protect the river Periyar in Kerala from industrial pollution

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the issue of mass fish mortality events in Kerala that have brought untold suffering to the local communities and raised alarming concerns about environmental degradation. The Periyar River, which is the lifeline for approximately 5.5 million residents of central Kerala, has seen frequent fish killing incidents in the recent past that has led to substantial ecological, economic and social impact. One such devastating incident occurred in May 2024 which resulted in the loss of fish stocks worth over Rs. 41 Crores. Studies have confirmed that these fish kills are directly linked to industrial pollution. A fundamental issue underlying such pollution is the failure of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) to carry out its duties. I urge the Government to consider for establishment of a Permanent Surveillance Centre, provide compensation to affected Fishers and Farmers, initiation for comprehensive river ecology restoration

and strengthen Pollution Control Mechanism. I, accordingly, call upon the Hon'ble Minister to take swift action to protect the Periyar river from further degradation.

(xii) Regarding rehabilitation of people living on railway land in Mumbai

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : मुंबई जैसे महानगर में 50% से अधिक लोग झुगियों में अस्वस्थ और असुरक्षित परिस्थितियों में रहने को मजबूर हैं। ये झुगियां निजी, राज्य सरकार, नगर निगम, केंद्र सरकार, रेलवे और हाउसिंग बोर्ड की जमीनों पर स्थित हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 1971 के स्लम सुधार अधिनियम के तहत झुगियों के पुनर्विकास और पुनर्वास की योजना बनाई थी, जिसमें यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि झुगियों को हटाने की स्थिति में उनका उचित पुनर्वास सुनिश्चित किया जाए। हालांकि, रेलवे परिसरों में स्थित झुगियों के अतिक्रमण के मामले में रेलवे प्रशासन ने नोटिस जारी किए हैं, लेकिन इन झुगियों के पुनर्वास का कार्य केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के समन्वय के अभाव में रुका हुआ है। इस पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया में एमएमआरडीए, सिडको, म्हाडा और मुंबई नगर निगम की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। केंद्र सरकार से 'No Objection Certificate' प्राप्त करना भी इस प्रक्रिया की प्राथमिक आवश्यकता है। केंद्र और महाराष्ट्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि मिलकर एक सुनियोजित नीति तैयार करें और रेलवे परिसरों के आसपास रहने वाले लोगों के पुनर्वास कार्य को शीघ्र लागू करें। यह इन परिवारों को सुरक्षित और गरिमापूर्ण जीवन देगा।

(xiii) Need to curb incidents of cyber fraud

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे (अमरावती) : धोखाधड़ी करने वाले आम तौर पर लोगों को कॉल, फोन संदेश, ईमेल और व्हाट्सएप लिंक के माध्यम से जोड़ते हैं और उन्हें अपनी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी साझा करने के लिए मनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। ये बैंक खाते का विवरण, लॉगिन आईडी और पासवर्ड हो सकते हैं, या पीड़ित को उनके साझा लिंक के साथ एक एप्लिकेशन इंस्टॉल करने के लिए कह सकते

हैं। कभी-कभी, वे डर पैदा करने की तकनीक का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आम लोग ऑनलाइन फ्रॉड की आशंका से चिंताग्रस्त रहते हैं। अधिकतर लोग डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी के तरीके से अनजान हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि ऑनलाइन धोखाधड़ी के मामलों पर रोक लगाने हेतु तुरंत आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं।

(xiv) Need to grant adequate funds for upgradation of the ESIC Hospital in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): Tirunelveli is home to an ESI Hospital which is presently a 100 bedded unit. The hospital is primarily used by Government employees and faces a host of issues which have to be rectified to provide quality healthcare to the people of Tirunelveli. There are multiple vacancies for the posts of Doctors and Nurses which have to be filled up effectively for the hospital to function around the clock, seamlessly. The hospital should also be upgraded to a 300 bedded hospital with advanced medical equipment such as Digital X-ray Machines, CT Scan Machines, MRI Machines, Critical Care Unit, Cath Lab and Oncology unit so as to benefit the people of Tirunelveli. The Union Government should take cognizance of the same and must immediately pass necessary orders and sanction adequate funds for the upgradation of the ESIC Hospital, Tirunelveli.

(xv) Need to address the problems of flood and erosion caused by river Brahmaputra in Assam

MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN (DHUBRI): Due to river erosion, Assam loses approximately 8,000 hectares of fertile land annually. In the past 50 years, nearly

4,000 square kilometres, or 7.4% of the State's area, has been lost. The floods worsen the situation, affecting over 30% of Assam's population annually. In 2023 alone, 20 districts and over 100,000 people were impacted. Despite its severity since ages, river erosion in Assam was recently recognized as a natural calamity by the 15th Finance Commission. However, bureaucratic inefficiencies often hinder the effective distribution of the funds to beneficiaries. Recurring soil erosion and floods caused by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries in Assam are a national concern. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division) and the Ministry of Jal Shakti to take immediate, coordinated action to mitigate its impact and declare the flood & erosion problem of Assam as a national problem.

(xvi) Regarding stoppage of trains and upgradation of halt stations to full-fledged railway stations in Ballia and Ghazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh

श्री सनातन पांडेय (बलिया) : फेफना रेलवे स्टेशन जिला बलिया एवं यूसुफपुर रेलवे स्टेशन, जिला गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कोविड पूर्व काल में एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनों का ठहराव था, जो कि कोविड काल में बंद कर दिया गया। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनों का ठहराव उपरोक्त स्टेशनों पर पूर्व की भांति किया जाए।

कोविड काल में पूर्व में रेवती रेलवे स्टेशन, जिला बलिया एवं ताजपुर स्टेशन जिला गाजीपुर को कोविड काल के दौरान हॉल्ट स्टेशन में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया था जिससे यात्रियों का भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त दोनों स्टेशनों को हॉल्ट स्टेशन के बजाय पूर्ण रूप से रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा दिया जाए।

(xvii) Regarding action taken in the incident of boiler blast at NTPC Plant in Unchahar, Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh

श्री आदित्य यादव (बदायूं) : 1 नवंबर 2017 को ऊंचाहार, रायबरेली में एनटीपीसी बॉयलर विस्फोट में की गई जांच में कुल कितने लोगों को दोषी पाया गया।

दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई कृपया जांच रिपोर्ट तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई भी उपलब्ध करने का कष्ट करें।

क्या सरकार की जानकारी में है कि इस घटना में मुख्य रूप से दोषी पाए गए एक व्यक्ति को सेवा समाप्ति कर एनटीपीसी के ज्वाइंट वेंचर कंपनी EESL में 2 माह के बाद उन्हें नौकरी पर रख दिया जहां से वह सकुशल अवकाश प्राप्त हो गए।

क्या सरकार इसकी जांच कर दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करेगी? यदि हां, तो कब तक? यदि नहीं तो क्यों?

(xviii) Need to adhere to robust pharmaceutical regulatory framework to ensure transparency in pharmaceuticals distribution and procurement process

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): The Drugs Consultative Committee has recently made the Good Distribution Practices (GDP) guidelines for pharmaceuticals non-mandatory, despite recommending their mandatory implementation in its 54th meeting in 2018. These guidelines are essential for maintaining the quality and integrity of pharmaceutical products throughout the distribution process, covering processes but not limited to procurement, purchasing, and storage. By making these guidelines non-mandatory, we lose the ability to penalize non-compliance, thereby weakening our pharmaceutical

regulatory framework. This decision is particularly alarming given the findings of the National Drug Survey (2014-16), which reported that Not of Standard Quality (NSQ) drugs are three times more prevalent in Government procurement than in retail. The West Bengal Government's strict adherence to its State Inventory Control Guidelines has successfully kept out-of-pocket expenditure low while ensuring transparency in procurement process—a model the nation should emulate. The ongoing issue of spurious and substandard drugs highlights the urgent need for robust regulatory measures to protect public health. I urge the CDCSO and Ministry of Health and Family welfare to implement Good Distribution Practices guidelines for pharmaceuticals with legal sanctity to strengthen the pharmaceutical supply chain and safeguard the well-being of our citizens.

(xix) Regarding problems to be faced by sugarcane farmers due to proposed implementation of Sugarcane (Control) Order-2024

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): The Union Government is removing the legal sections that benefited the sugarcane farmers one by one in the currently in force Sugarcane Control Order-1966. They have repealed section 5A, which allowed sugar mills to give additional prices to farmers from the profits they make. They have repealed the legal section in the Sugarcane (Control) Order-1966, which allowed State Governments to announce and provide State Advised Price to protect the interests of sugarcane farmers. The Union Government has now announced about the Sugarcane (Control) Order-2024 and has sought opinions from sugar mills and State Sugar Departments. The Sugar (Control)

Order-2024 bill, states that the Union Government must obtain permission to sell sugar and by-products including ethanol produced by sugar mills. The Sugar (Control) Order 2024 Bill states that even if sugar mills are asked to sell sugar pledged in banks. If this law is implemented, the 1966 law, which requires sugar mills to pay sugarcane to farmers within 14 days, will be repealed. Currently, the Union Government is setting monthly targets for the sale of sugar produced by sugar mills. As a result, sugar mills are struggling to sell sugar on time.

**(xx) Regarding problems being faced by the employees of Kendriya
Vidyalayas in the country**

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the urgent needs of Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) employees, who have dedicated their lives to educating the children of our nation. Firstly, KV employees under the Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) were given only one opportunity to switch to the General Provident Fund (GPF) after the 4th Pay Commission in 1986. This has resulted in many retired teachers facing financial hardship in their old age. The second concern involves the health benefits under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Retired KV employees often encounter delays in the reimbursement of medical expenses, which are supposed to be covered on a cost-to-cost basis. These delays increase the financial strain on our senior citizens, who depend on timely access to healthcare funds. Thirdly, from the academic year 2022-23, the reservation for

grandchildren of KV employees has been removed. These employees work in challenging conditions, including remote and Naxal-affected areas, often risking their safety. The reservation was a small yet significant acknowledgment of their sacrifices. In light of their contributions, I urge the Government to address these issues by allowing CPF to GPF conversion, ensuring timely CGHS reimbursements, and extending the reservation criteria.

(xxi) Need to construct an overbridge on NH-106 and NH-57 intersection at Simrahi Bazar in Supaul district, Bihar

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : बिहार के सुपौल जिला अंतर्गत राघोपुर प्रखंड के सिमराही बाजार के मध्य होते हुए उत्तर से दक्षिण एन.एच 106 बीरपुर से बीहपुर तथा पूरब से पश्चिम 4 लेन एन.एच 57 (वर्तमान एन.एच 27) जाती है। उक्त सड़क के सिमराही चौराहे पर बराबर दुर्घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं, आवागमन भी बाधित हो जाता है तथा जान माल की भी काफी क्षति होती है। अतः जनहित में भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि उक्त चौराहे पर रोड ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण किया जाये।

(xxii) Regarding providing legal status to MSP for agriculture produce

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Our farmers have once again been forced to take to the streets to compel the Government to fulfil its promise of providing legal status to MSP for agriculture produce and they have been met with violence and harassment. Peaceful marches have been halted by barricades, tear gas shells, and roads lined with barbed wire and nails. The police have also

resorted to underhanded tactics of creating fear and intimidation to suppress this movement, surrounding villages, forbidding farmers from leaving their homes, and threatening farmers, including the elderly and sick, with arrest if they choose to participate in it.

It is deeply regrettable that our farmers, who toil relentlessly to feed the nation, are being treated as adversaries by the state. The guarantee of MSP in the $C2 + 50\%$ formula as recommended by the Swaminathan Commission is long due, and will be the lifeline that revives our declining agriculture sector that has slumped over the last decade.

(xxiii) Regarding six-laning of Nellore Chennai National Highway

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): I would like to raise the growing traffic congestion on the National Highway connecting Nellore to Chennai, which currently operates as a 4-lane road. This highway has experienced a significant surge in traffic due to the heavy movement of goods from Krishnapatnam Port and industrial transport from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) such as Sri City and Menakuru. The 4-lane highway is now insufficient to handle this growing traffic, leading to severe congestion, delays, and a rise in accidents. It is essential to upgrade the highway to a 6-lane configuration to ensure smooth and safe vehicle movement. This expansion will alleviate traffic congestion, reduce travel time, and enhance logistical efficiency, benefiting industries in the region and contributing to economic growth. Hence, I request the Government to initiate the necessary steps

for upgrading Nellore to Chennai highway from 4-lane to 6-lane to ensure the safety of commuters and promote industrial development.

(xxiv) Need to ensure adequate supply of DAP to farmers

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो किसानों के जीवन और रबी फसल की तैयारी से जुड़ा हुआ है। रबी सीजन की शुरुआत से पहले, हमारे किसानों को डीएपी खाद की भारी किल्लत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। किसान देश की रीढ़ हैं, और उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान तत्काल होना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि डीएपी खाद की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए और उसकी उपलब्धता के लिए एक ठोस योजना तैयार की जाए। यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि किसानों को खाद लेने के लिए लंबी कतारों में खड़ा न होना पड़े। डीएपी की अनुपलब्धता से प्रभावित किसानों को वैकल्पिक खाद पर सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाए। ज़मीनी स्तर पर अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही तय की जाए ताकि किसानों को समय पर सहायता मिल सके। किसानों की इस समस्या को अनदेखा करना देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा को संकट में डाल सकता है। अतः सरकार को इस दिशा में तुरंत कदम उठाने चाहिए।

(xxv) Need to earmark the un-utilized property of Parvathy Mills for establishment of new ESI Medical College at Kollam, Kerala

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Parvathy Mills Kollam owned about 16.40 acres of prime land in the heart of Kollam City. The property is not being utilized by the Parvathy Mills or Textile Ministry. The non utilization of prime land has become a public issue. The request for revival of the Parvathy Mills is not being considered by the Union Government. Transfer of the property to other

Departments of Union Government or State Government also not materialized due to pendency of litigation. There is a proposal for ESI Medical College at Kollam. The land of Parvathy Mills is suitable for this. The pending litigation is a hurdle. It is highly necessary to initiate steps for speedy disposal of the litigation. Hence, I urge upon the Government to initiate urgent action for speedy disposal of the pending litigation regarding Parvathy Mills and earmark the property for new ESI Medical College at Kollam.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024-Contd.

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस सदन में रेलवे पर इतनी विस्तृत चर्चा करायी । 72 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे, विषय को अच्छी तरह से रखा कि किस तरह से रेलवे का विकास हो । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रेल मंत्री जी रेलवे विधेयक पर रिप्लाई दे रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय सभापति महोदया, रेलवे के विकास के लिए जितने भी सुझाव आए, उनके लिए मैं सभी माननीय सांसद महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह कर रही हूँ, माननीय मंत्री जी रेलवे विधेयक पर रिप्लाय दे रहे हैं। आप सभी अपने-अपने स्थान पर बैठें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही तीन बजे के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करती हूँ कि सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दें। अब माननीय रेल मंत्री जी रिप्लाय देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप सबके सारे विषयों को सुना भी जा रहा है और सब विषयों पर चर्चा भी हुई।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: अगर सबकी सहमति हो तो माननीय रेल मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाय कराया जाए?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: मैं आप सबसे आग्रह कर रही हूँ, पूरा देश सदन की कार्यवाही देख रहा है। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का रिप्लाय आना है। अगर आप सबकी सहमति हो तो रिप्लाय कराया जाए?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही मंगलवार दिनांक 10 दिसंबर, 2024 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

15.01 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, December 10, 2024/ Agrahayana 19, 1946 (Saka)*

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