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Monday, March 24, 2025
Chaitra 03, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VII contains Nos.11 to 20)

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NEW DELHI

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No. 18, Monday, March 24, 2025/ Chaitra 03, 1947 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 24, 2025/ Chaitra 03, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION***Starred Question No. 321**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 321, श्रीमती शांभवी ।

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

***321. ⁺SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

(a) the total number of vacant posts for primary and secondary school teachers across the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the vacant post of teachers impacted the quality of education, student-teacher ratio, and overall learning outcomes in Government schools and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of States that are facing severe shortage of teachers and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has issued any specific directives to State Governments to fill up these vacancies;

(e) whether the Government has any mechanisms to ensure timely recruitment, Transparency and merit-based selection;

⁺ The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts at the earliest; and

(g) whether the Government has any timeline to fill these posts?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (छ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, इसलिए देश के अधिकांश स्कूल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। इसलिए, शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के दायरे में आती हैं। इसके अलावा, भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और कई कारकों जैसे सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, छात्रों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या के कारण शिक्षकों की बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकता आदि के कारण रिक्तियां उत्पन्न होती हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों के बारे में डाटा संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा रखा जाता है।

सरकार, समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित, निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 में निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार, स्कूल शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों के लिए उपयुक्त छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के पैरा 2.3 में प्रत्येक स्कूल में 30:1 से कम का छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) और सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित छात्रों की बढ़ी संख्या वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए

25:1 से कम का पीटीआर सुनिश्चित करने पर बल दिया गया है। यूडाईज़+ 2022-23 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश का पीटीआर 27:1 से बढ़कर यूडाईज़+ 2023-24 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 25:1 हो गया है। सरकार समय-समय पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से भी शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरने का अनुरोध करती है, ताकि स्वायत्त शिक्षक भर्ती बोर्डों के माध्यम से पारदर्शी और योग्यता आधारित प्रक्रिया अपनाकर शिक्षकों की समय पर भर्ती सुनिश्चित की जा सके। शिक्षकों में योग्यता/गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई) ने समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2010 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से, शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र होने हेतु किसी व्यक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता निर्धारित की है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निरंतरता और शुचिता पर समुचित ध्यान देते हुए एवं प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित व्यापक शिक्षक आवश्यकता योजना एवं पूर्वानुमान लगाने के बाद आयोजित प्रतियोगी चयन परीक्षा के माध्यम से मिशन मोड में शिक्षक की रिक्तियों को भरने के संबंध में प्रगति की समीक्षा समय-समय पर राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित बैठकों एवं सलाह के माध्यम से की जाती है।

श्रीमती शांभवी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया, इसके मैं लिए आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ ।... (व्यवधान)

हम सभी जानते हैं कि देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली में लगभग साढ़े चौबीस करोड़ छात्र-छात्राएं हैं और 98 लाख शिक्षक कार्यरत हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप लोग सदन चलाने में सहयोग करें ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप लोग पोस्टरबाजी न करें । पोस्टरबाजी करने वाले के खिलाफ मैं कार्रवाई करूँगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं फिर से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। आप लोग पोस्टर लेकर सदन में नहीं आएं। यदि आप लोग सदन में पोस्टर लेकर आएं, तो मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों पर कार्रवाई करूँगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। आप सदन चलाने में सहयोग करें। मैं पूर्व में भी व्यवस्था दे चुका हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर सदन में पोस्टर लेकर आएं, तो मैं कार्रवाई करूँगा। माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, आप इसके बारे में प्रस्ताव लाइए, नहीं तो मुझे कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती शांभवी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न कांट्रैक्टुअल टीचर्स के संबंध में है। हमने देखा है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों और नवोदय विद्यालयों में कांट्रैक्टुअल टीचर्स की संख्या बढ़ती ही जा रही है।... (व्यवधान) इन कांट्रैक्टुअल टीचर्स के पास न तो जॉब सिक्योरिटी होती है और न ही उचित वेतन ही मिलता है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज, इस नये सदन में व्यवस्था दी गई है कि जो भी पोस्टर और पैम्फलेट्स लेकर आएं और यदि कोई भी अमर्यादित आचरण करेंगे, तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपसे फिर आग्रह कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती शांभवी : सर, कांट्रैक्टुअल टीचर्स के पास जॉब सिक्योरिटी न होने के कारण... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्रश्नकाल एक महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है। आप लोग सदन चलाने में सहयोग प्रदान करें। प्रश्नकाल सबका है। यह आपका अपना समय है। आप सदन चलाने में सहयोग करें। यह सदन आपका है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपको शून्यकाल में मौका दूँगा।

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 322 to 340

MANGROVE FORESTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***322. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

- (a) the details of mangrove forests including mangrove cover in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, district and year-wise;
- (b) the details regarding the extent of degraded mangrove forests in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, district and year-wise;
- (c) the details regarding the mangrove restoration works undertaken in the State, district-wise;

- (d) whether any mangrove restoration works have been undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and if so, the details thereof including the number of people employed and the funds allocated for these activities in the State during the last five-years, district and year-wise; and
- (e) the total funds allocated, released and utilized under various schemes for the maintenance and restoration of mangrove forests in the State during the last five years, district-wise?

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

- (a) and (b): Forest Survey of India (FSI) assesses the country's forest cover, including mangrove cover, every two years and publishes the findings in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, a total area of 421.43 sq.km has been reported to be under mangrove cover in Andhra Pradesh. During 2019-2023 there is an increase of 17.29 sq.km area in the mangrove cover in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Konaseema district has witnessed a decrease of 0.67 sq. km in mangrove forest during 2019-2023 period. The district-wise details are as follows:

All figures are in Sq. km

Districts	2019	2021	2023
Bapatla	68.0	71.07	72.92
Eluru	0	0.02	0.02
Kakinada	188.06	112.77	113.79
Konaseema		75.09	74.42
Krishna	137.08	138.57	148.45
Prakasam	1.0	0.69	0.75
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	10.0	8.65	8.66
Srikakulam	0	0.28	0.82
Tirupati	0	1.23	1.29
Visakhapatnam	0	0.05	0.31
Total	404.14	408.42	421.43

(c): As per the information received from Andhra Pradesh Forest Department, details of mangrove restoration work undertaken during 2024-25 are as follows:

District	Area (ha)
Bapatla	80.00
Krishna	50.0
WLM, Rajahmundry	13.0
Dr. Br.Konaseema	18.0
WLM, Eluru	100.0
Potti Sriramulu Nellore	15.0
Total	276.0

(d): The Andhra Pradesh Forest Department has informed that no mangrove restoration work has been undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

(e): Over the past five years, mangrove restoration has been carried out under schemes such as Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI). The district-wise details of fund allocated, released and utilized between financial year 2020-2021 and 2024-2025 of the said scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Fund allocated, released and utilized under various schemes for maintenance and restoration of mangroves forest in Andhra Pradesh between financial year 2020-2021 and 2024-2025.

Scheme: Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, (CAMPA)

(Rs. in Lakh)

District	2020-2021			2021-2022			2022-2023			2023-2024			2024-2025		
	All.	Rel.	Ut.	All.	Rel.	Ut.	All.	Rel.	Ut.	All.	Rel.	Ut.	All.	Rel.	Ut.
Bapatla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.66	2.66	2.66	12.1	0	0
Krishna	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	24
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.25	5.25	5.25	8.22	7.59	7.59
WLM, Eluru	80	2.21	2.21	45	18.7	18.7	105.7	0	0	127.9	125	125	128	76.49	76.5

(All. - Allocation, Rel. – Released, Ut.- Utilized)

Program: Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes
(MISHTI)

(Rs. in Lakh)

District/ Division	Allocated	Released	Utilized
Bapatla	416.988	320.760	72.94
Kakinada	38.904	29.920	9.67
WLM, Eluru	291.37	224.140	193.59
Machilipatnam	86.737	66.720	0
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	364.91	280.700	205.798
Nellore	25.467	19.560	2
Total	1224.376	941.800	483.998

CREATION AND UPGRADATION OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

***323. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of sports infrastructure projects initiated for creation or upgradation under the Scheme of Creation and Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure since its inception along with their progress, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated, disbursed, sanctioned and utilized for the creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure since 2019 and the mechanisms that are in place to ensure effective utilization of the funds, State and year-wise;
-

- (c) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to develop sports facilities in remote, tribal and underserved areas to ensure regional balance;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite project completion and to overcome land acquisition or administrative hurdles under creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to create specialized infrastructure for niche sports or training academies for high-performance athletes, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure, development of sports facilities in remote, tribal and underserved areas to ensure regional balance, creating specialized infrastructure for niche sports or training academies for high-performance athletes, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. However, 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 projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

Further, the details of Khelo India Centres (KICs) notified and sports academies accredited under the Khelo India Scheme, across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for development of sports across the country, including remote, tribal and underserved areas:

(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 this Ministry and the Sports Authority of India.

Further, to support the efforts of State Governments, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports through Sports Authority of India is implementing the following Sports

Promotional Schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons 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)

As per the existing guidelines of the Khelo India Scheme, the timeline of completion of infrastructure projects sanctioned under the Scheme is two years from the date of its sanction. The responsibility of executing the projects, including overcoming land acquisition or administrative hurdles, rests with the grantee.

Sports Authority of India, an autonomous body under the aegis of this Ministry, has its High-Performance Centres at Sonapat, Patiala and Bangalore.

वाल्मीकि नगर के लौरिया में चंपारण संग्रहालय

*324. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर में वाल्मीकि आश्रम, माता नरदेवी मंदिर, जटाशंकर धाम, कौलेश्वर नाथ मंदिर, मौर्य सम्राज्य के अति प्राचीन खंडहर आदि जैसे अनेक सांस्कृतिक विरासत स्थल हैं;
- (ख) क्या वाल्मीकि नगर में सांस्कृतिक विरासत स्थलों में लौरिया का अति प्राचीन बौद्ध स्तंभ तथा रामनगर का महर्षि भर्तृहरि और काली माता के मंदिर भी शामिल हैं;
-

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का वाल्मीकि नगर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत लौरिया में चंपारण संग्रहालय स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): वाल्मीकि आश्रम, माता नरदेवी मंदिर, जटाशंकर धाम और कौलेश्वर नाथ मंदिर भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अधीन संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं हैं। तथापि, बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित सात स्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल हैं। उनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

1. चंकीगढ़ में खंडहर किला
2. लौरिया नंदनगढ़ में अशोक स्तंभ
3. लौरिया नंदनगढ़ में वैदिक कब्रगाह
4. मरहिया में खंडहर किला
5. मरहिया में वैदिक कब्रगाह
6. पाकरी में वैदिक कब्रगाह
7. रामपूर्वा में अशोक स्तंभ

(ख): पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में लौरिया नंदनगढ़ स्थित अशोक स्तंभ एक संरक्षित स्मारक है और इसकी देखभाल भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा की जाती है। तथापि, रामनगर में महर्षि भर्तृहरि और काली माता के मंदिर संरक्षित घोषित नहीं हैं।

(ग): वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं

***325. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:**

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली में श्रमिकों और कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु कार्यान्वित की जा रही केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त प्रत्येक योजना के लिए आवंटित, संस्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोगकी गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली में उक्त योजनाओं से लाभान्वित श्रमिकों की संख्या कावर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार को उक्त योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में कोई कमी मिली है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त कमियों को किस प्रकार दूर किया है?

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

(क) से (ङ): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की योजनाएं केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं हैं। कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाएं हैं:-

- (i) प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन (पीएमएसवाईएम), जो वृद्धावस्था पेंशन के लिए भारत सरकार के समान अंशदान वाली एक स्वैच्छिक अंशदायी योजना है; (ii) बीड़ी/सिनेमा/गैर-कोयला खान कामगारों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के कल्याण के लिए श्रम कल्याण योजना (एलडब्ल्यूएस), जिसमें तीन घटक शामिल हैं अर्थात् स्वास्थ्य, छात्रवृत्ति और आवास; (iii) मॉडल करियर सेंटर (एमसीसी) की स्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस); (iv) ईपीएफओ के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित कर्मचारी

पेंशन योजना (ईपीएस), 1995; (v) कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान नए रोजगार के सृजन और रोजगार के नुकसान की वापसी के लिए नियोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर भारत रोजगार योजना (एबीआरवाई); (vi) बंधुआ मजदूरों की पहचान और पुनर्वास के लिए बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास; और (vii) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत व्यय का ब्यौरा तथा लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में पायी गई कमियों जैसे जागरूकता, लाभार्थियों के जुटाने की कमी को जागरूकता शिविरों का आयोजन करके, नामांकन की सुविधा प्रदान करके राज्य और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के सहयोग से दूर किया जाता है।

विवरण

1. प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) पेंशन योजना:

वर्ष	वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)
2019-20	352.20
2020-21	319.71
2021-22	324.23
2022-23	269.91
2023-24	162.51
2024-25 (दिनांक 18.03.2025 तक)	232.11

दिनांक 18.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार पीएमएसवाईएम योजना के तहत मानधन पोर्टल पर 51 लाख से अधिक लाभार्थियों को नामांकित किया गया है, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली में क्रमशः 6,21,642 और 1,664 लाभार्थी शामिल हैं।

2. श्रम कल्याण योजना (एलडब्ल्यूएस):

वर्ष	वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)
2019-20	53.66
2020-21	86.25
2021-22	64.21
2022-23	80.79
2023-24	81.31
2024-25 (दिनांक 15.03.2025 तक)	17.15

पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में कुल लाभार्थियों की संख्या 6,43,477 है।

3. राष्ट्रीय कैरियर सेवा (एनसीएस):

वर्ष	वास्तविक व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)
2019-20	63.93
2020-21	43.80
2021-22	24.30
2022-23	43.99
2023-24	46.90
2024-25 (दिनांक 17.03.2025 तक)	38.67

2015 में योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से एनसीएस के तहत नौकरी तलाश करने वालों/लाभार्थियों की संख्या 5.34 करोड़ है, जिनमें से 93,22,764 और 4,247 क्रमशः महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली में हैं।

4. आत्मनिर्भर भारत रोजगार योजना (एबीआरवाई):

वर्ष	संवितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
2020-21	351.08

2021-22	4046.44
2022-23	4593.08
2023-24	1197.89

दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल लाभार्थियों की संख्या 60.49 लाख है, जिनमें से 9.79 लाख और 52,911 लाभार्थी क्रमशः महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली में हैं।

5. बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास: यह योजना मांग आधारित है, जिसके तहत राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर उन्हें धनराशि प्रदान की जाती है। हालांकि, पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र सरकार और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली के संघ शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन से वित्तीय सहायता का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

6. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी): ईएसआईसी योजना के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 15 अस्पताल (03 ईएसआईसी और 12 ईएसआईएस) और 108 औषधालय हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 48,70,460 बीमित व्यक्ति हैं। दादरा और नगर हवेली के बीमित व्यक्तियों (आईपी) को क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय अहमदाबाद के आईपी की संख्या के साथ शामिल किया गया है। दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय अहमदाबाद, गुजरात से जुड़े कुल बीमित व्यक्तियों की संख्या 8,78,670 है।

CASES OF CARTELISATION INVESTIGATED BY CCI QUESTION

***326. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**

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

(a) the sector-wise data on the number of cases of cartelization investigated by the Competition Commission of India during the last five years;

- (b) the details of the bilateral or multilateral agreements signed by the Government to address cross-border cartelization issues;
- (c) the details of mechanisms in place to monitor and detect instances of cartelization among companies in various industries;
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to protect small businesses and startups from the adverse effects of cartelization by dominant market players; and
- (e) whether the Government is proposing or taking efficient steps to increase awareness about cartelization and its negative impacts on businesses, consumers and trade associations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : Sector-wise data on the number of cartel cases investigated by the Competition Commission of India (CCI) during the last five financial years (till 13.03.2025) is as follows:

S. No	Sector	Number of cartel cases
1	Civil Aviation	1
2	Power	1
3	Coal	2
4	Financial Services	2
5	Iron and Steel	2
6	Railway	4

7	Health and Pharma	5
8	Misc.	18
	Total	35

(b) : The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has signed Bilateral/Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Egypt, Mauritius, Japan, Brazil, BRICS (Brazil, the Russian Federation, People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa), Canada, European Commission, Australia and United States Department of Justice (DOJ) for cooperation in the field of competition law and policy. These MOUs include provision for enforcement cooperation between CCI and its MoU partners, subject to their respective legal framework, constraints, enforcement interests and available resources.

In addition, India has signed 14 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with its trading partners. Some of these FTAs have a separate Chapter on Competition, according to which each Party shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations, take measures which it considers appropriate against anticompetitive activities, in order to facilitate trade and investment flows between the Parties and the efficient functioning of its market.

(c) : The Commission has a Division for trend analysis and conducting research in various sectors of the economy to have a holistic view and to detect any anti-competitive activities.

(d) : The Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 introduced the concept of "lesser penalty plus" within the framework of Section 46 of the Act. Consequently, on 20.02.2024, the CCI (Lesser Penalty) Regulations, 2024 were notified, replacing the 2009 regulations and introducing a "lesser penalty plus" (LPP) mechanism to incentivize disclosures of cartels. The LPP mechanism was introduced to incentivize an existing

lesser penalty applicant in respect of a cartel to give full, true, and vital disclosures about another cartel, hitherto not in the knowledge of the CCI.

To further widen the scope of cartel investigation, Hub and Spoke mechanism has been incorporated by introducing the Proviso in Section 3(3) of the Competition Act, 2002 through the Amendment Act 2023 which provides that an enterprise or association of enterprises or a person or association of persons though not engaged in identical or similar trade shall also be presumed to be part of the agreement under this sub-section if it participates or intends to participate in the furtherance of such agreement.

(e): CCI, through its enforcement and advocacy mandate, seeks to promote and sustain competition in the markets by conducting market studies and advocacy events, imparting training about competition issues besides carrying out market corrections to eliminate distortions. The CCI conducted 1446 advocacy programmes during the last five financial years (till 19.03.2025).

SPORTS FACILITIES IN RURAL/REMOTE/TRIBAL AREAS***327. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

- (a) the details of indigenous/traditional sports disciplines that have been identified for promotion under the Khelo India Scheme;
- (b) whether the Government has taken steps to enhance the sports facilities in rural and remote tribal areas dominated by SC/ST/OBCs so as to encourage the talented youth of these areas and if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise;
- (c) the details of future plans of the Government to identify the talent of school students and to provide them suitable opportunities and training to participate at the international level; and
- (d) whether the Government is preparing any plan for any dedicated sports facility in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): A total of six indigenous games/disciplines, namely, Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, Yogasana, and Silambam, have been identified for promotion under the 'Promotion of Rural and Indigenous/Tribal Games' sub-component of the Khelo India Scheme and have been made a part of the Khelo India Games.

(b) to (d): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including enhancement of sports facilities in rural and remote tribal areas dominated by SC/ST/OBCs so as to encourage the talented youth of these areas, identification of talent of school students and to provide them suitable opportunities and training to participate at the international level and preparing any plan for any dedicated sports facility in the country, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) implements the following schemes for the development of sports across the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu:

(i) 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 Welfare Program for Sportspersons; (vii) National Sports Development Fund; and (viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India.

Details of the above schemes are available in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry (<https://yas.nic.in>) and the Sports Authority of India (<https://sportsauthorityofindia.nic.in>).

The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved under Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), across the country,

including in the State of Tamil Nadu, are available in public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>.

Further, the details of Khelo India Centres (KICs) notified and sports academies accredited under the Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

Under the component, “Sports Competition and Talent Development” of the Khelo India Scheme, talented sportspersons nationwide, including in the State of Tamil Nadu, 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. Selection of Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) is done on merit through set protocols by the Talent Identification Development Committee (TIDC). 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.

In addition to above, the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, has introduced the Samagra Shiksha scheme to promote holistic development in children, incorporating sports, physical activities, yoga, and co-curricular activities. Under this scheme, grants ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 are provided to government schools annually for sports equipment, with an additional grant of up to Rs. 25,000 per school available, if at least two students win medals in the Khelo India National School Games. In line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommendations, the scheme's sports guidelines were revised in August 2023 to emphasize on daily sports activities, indigenous games, procurement of age-appropriate equipment, infrastructure development, and the role of sports committees and physical education teachers. These updated guidelines have been shared with States and Union Territories. The sports facilities developed and supported under sports schemes of this Ministry cater to all, including the State of Tamil Nadu.

VACANT TEACHING POSTS IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

***328. SHRI K. GOPINATH:**

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

(a) the number of teaching posts lying vacant in various Central Universities across the country, State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government is taking any concrete steps to fill the said vacant posts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): 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, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations made thereunder. The University Grants Commission has informed that as on 01.03.2025, there are 4915 vacant teaching posts in Central Universities, including 28 vacant teaching posts of Central University of Tamil Nadu.

Occurring 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 Central Universities (CUs). Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) regularly monitor the institutions and the Central Universities have been directed to fill up the vacancies in regular mode. Through special recruitment drives more than 7825 teaching positions have been filled in the Central Universities. UGC has launched a unified recruitment portal called CU-Chayan on 02.05.2023 to provide a common platform for listing of vacancies/advertisement/jobs across all Central Universities.

FOREST/GREEN COVERAGE

329* PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) the area of forest/green coverage of the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage bamboo like plantations in the reserved forests to ensure availability of enough food and water to avoid wildlife encroachments in the habitat areas nearby the reserve forests;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Forest Survey of India proposes to consider plantations in agriculture lands as forest cover; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, carries out the assessment of forest and tree cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall

mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from the National Forest Inventory.

As per ISFR 2023, the total forest and tree cover of the country is 8,27,356.95 square kilometer which is 25.17 per cent of the geographical area of the country. This includes 7,15,342.61 square kilometer as forest cover and 1,12,014.34 square kilometer as tree cover. The current assessment shows an increase of 1445.81 square kilometer in the forest and tree cover as compared to the last assessment of 2021. This includes 156.41 square kilometer in the forest cover and 1289.40 square kilometer in the tree cover. The State/UT-wise, details of forest and tree cover is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): The protection, conservation and management of forest and tree resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. India is one of the few countries in the world that has a scientific system of forest management. The working plans are the main instrument for the scientific management of Forests in India. The forests in India are managed for a multitude of reasons like maintaining environmental stability, conserving natural heritage, checking soil erosion and denudation of catchment areas, checking the extension of dunes, increasing tree and forest cover with people involvement, increasing the productivity of forests and wildlife conservation, etc. The conservation and development of forest primarily involves strategies like afforestation through natural/artificial regeneration, protection and management.

The species for afforestation/plantation under the various schemes are selected based on the ecological conditions and other local factors. The native forest species are encouraged for plantation in the forest areas giving importance to trees with multiple uses. Forest Management Plans includes the prescriptions for the need for wildlife conservation.

In addition, the Ministry provides technical and financial support to the States /UTs for protection, conservation and management of forests in the country. Under centrally sponsored schemes, namely, "Development of Wildlife Habitats" and "Project Tiger and Elephant", funds are provided for conservation and management of protected areas, to address the issue of man-animal conflict, their habitat and corridors, recovery of critically endangered species and its habitats. etc. The activities under the "Development of Wildlife Habitats" also includes protection and management of wildlife habitats like eradication of weeds, development of grass lands and enrichment plantation.

(d) and (e): According to Decision 19/CP.9 of the Kyoto Protocol, the definition of a forest can vary from one country to another, depending on the country's capacities and capabilities. Accordingly, India has adopted the structural definition of forest which include a 10% threshold for minimum tree canopy cover and a minimum area of 1 hectare with trees in these areas should have the potential to reach a minimum height of 2 metre at maturity in their natural habitat.

Accordingly, as per ISFR, the “Forest cover” refers to all lands, more than or equal to one hectare in area, with a tree canopy of more than or equal to 10%, irrespective of ownership and legal status; and includes orchards, bamboo, and palm. Hence, plantations in agriculture lands as forest cover are included in forest cover if they meet the above mentioned criteria.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise Forest and Tree cover (As per ISFR 2023)

(Area in square km)

S.No.	State /UT	Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Forest & Tree Cover
1	Andhra Pradesh	30,084.96	5,340.02	35,424.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65,881.57	1,201.63	67,083.20
3	Assam	28,313.55	2,101.46	30,415.01
4	Bihar	7,532.45	2,370.21	9,902.66
5	Chhattisgarh	55,811.75	6,538.70	62,350.45
6	Delhi	195.28	176.03	371.31
7	Goa	2,265.72	257.82	2,523.54
8	Gujarat	15,016.64	6,632.29	21,648.93
9	Haryana	1,614.26	1,693.02	3,307.28
10	Himachal	15,580.35	855.07	16,435.42

	Pradesh			
11	Jharkhand	23,765.78	3,637.55	27,403.33
12	Karnataka	39,254.27	7,779.15	47,033.42
13	Kerala	22,059.36	2,905.94	24,965.30
14	Madhya Pradesh	77,073.44	8,650.14	85,723.58
15	Maharashtra	50,858.53	14,524.88	65,383.41
16	Manipur	16,585.46	209.82	16,795.28
17	Meghalaya	16,966.84	720.56	17,687.40
18	Mizoram	17,990.46	567.80	18,558.26
19	Nagaland	12,222.47	394.02	12,616.49
20	Odisha	52,433.56	6,163.45	58,597.01
21	Punjab	1,846.09	1,475.15	3,321.24
22	Rajasthan	16,548.21	10,841.12	27,389.33
23	Sikkim	3,358.40	48.33	3,406.73
24	Tamil Nadu	26,450.22	5,370.72	31,820.94
25	Telangana	21,179.04	3,517.66	24,696.70
26	Tripura	7,584.77	247.56	7,832.33
27	Uttar Pradesh	15,045.80	8,950.92	23,996.72
28	Uttarakhand	24,303.83	1,231.14	25,534.97
29	West Bengal	16,832.33	2,938.12	19,770.45

30	A & N Islands	6,732.92	26.97	6,759.89
31	Chandigarh	25.00	21.18	46.18
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	225.62	36.83	262.45
33	Jammu & Kashmir	21,346.39	3,666.97	25,013.36
34	Ladakh	2,285.92	893.02	3,178.94
35	Lakshadweep	27.06	0.20	27.26
36	Puducherry	44.31	28.89	73.20
	Total	7,15,342.61	1,12,014.34	8,27,356.95

NFS CANDIDATES FOR TEACHING POSTS IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

***330. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on the number of candidates Not Found Suitable (NFS) for faculty/teaching posts in Central Universities during the last 5 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise; and
- (c) the criteria fixed by the Government for declaring a post/vacancy as NFS?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): Central Universities are statutory autonomous organisations established under the respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by the provisions of the Acts, Statutes, Ordinances made thereunder. All administrative and academic decisions are taken by the Central Universities with the approval of statutory bodies; including their recruitment procedure, which is formulated by their statutory bodies in accordance with statutory provisions and the relevant regulations/guidelines of the University Grants Commission (UGC). Applications are invited through an open advertisement(s), wherein all the eligible candidates can apply. Selection Committees, duly constituted for recruitment under the relevant provisions, make recommendations regarding suitability of the candidates for the post(s) and accordingly, appointments are made on the basis of the recommendations of the Selection Committees. Suitable candidates have been appointed in all categories as per the recommendations of selection committee(s). Only in cases where suitable candidates were not available, irrespective of the category, the appointments were not made. The details of number of candidates “Not Found Suitable” by selection committees for teaching posts in Central Universities are not maintained centrally. The UGC Regulations on “Minimum Qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges, 2018” provide for a transparent and objective selection procedure. As per said UGC Regulation 2018, Selection Committee for appointment of teachers among others consists of representatives of

SC/ST/OBC/minority/women/differently-able categories, if any of candidates from any of these category is an applicant. There are no specific criteria as such for NFS in UGC Regulation 2018. The selection committees assess the eligibility and suitability of applicants for their recruitment as teacher/faculty in Central Universities.

‘सिबिल स्कोर’ कम होने की स्थिति में किसानों को ऋण न दिया जाना

***331. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:**

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या फसल ऋण संवितरित करते समय सिबिल स्कोर कम होने के कारण राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को ऋण सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है;
 - (ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कृत्य के संबंध में कोई जांच की है या इसका कोई संज्ञान लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
 - (ग) क्या पिछले ऋणों का निपटान किए जाने के बाद भी किसानों को ऋण लेने में कोई कठिनाई हो रही है यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
 - (घ) किसानों को ऋण संवितरित करने के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उक्त बैंकों को क्या निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं/जारी किए जाने का विचार है;
 - (ड.) क्या छात्रों को बैंकों से शिक्षा ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए गैर-कृषि संपत्ति गिरवी रखने के लिए कहा गया है जिसके कारण छात्र ऋण सुविधाओं का लाभ लेने से वंचित हो रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
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(च) सरकार द्वारा बैंकों के उपरोक्त कृत्यों को बंद कराए जाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): 'ऋण सूचना कंपनियों को ऋण संबंधी सूचना प्रस्तुत करने के लिए डेटा प्रारूप और अन्य विनियामकीय उपायों' के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के 27 जून, 2014 के परिपत्र में यह कहा गया है कि बैंकों को अपनी ऋण मूल्यांकन प्रक्रियाओं/ऋण नीतियों में एक या अधिक ऋण सूचना कंपनियों (सीआईसी) से ऋण सूचना रिपोर्ट (सीआईआर) प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रावधान शामिल करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है ताकि ऋण संबंधी निर्णय प्रणाली में उपलब्ध सूचना पर आधारित हों।

सम्यक तत्परता के उद्देश्य से सीआईसी सूचना को संदर्भित किया जाता है और ऐसे मामलों में ध्यान में रखा जाता है जहां उधारकर्ता की ओर से किसी अन्य ऋणदात्री संस्था में चूक होती है।

(ग) और (घ): किसानों को किफायती ऋण तक इंज़ट रहित पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग ने दिनांक 4.2.2019 के अपने पत्र के माध्यम से सभी बैंकों को 3 लाख रुपये तक के केसीसी/फसल ऋण के लिए प्रोसेसिंग, प्रलेखन, जांच, लेजर फोलियो प्रभार और अन्य सभी सेवा प्रभार माफ करने की सलाह दी है। इसके अलावा, आरबीआई ने 6 दिसंबर 2024 की अपनी अधिसूचना "कृषि के लिए ऋण प्रवाह – संपार्श्विक मुक्त कृषि ऋण" के अंतर्गत संपार्श्विक-मुक्त कृषि ऋण की सीमा 1.6 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2 लाख रुपये कर दी है।

यहां तक कि एकबारगी निपटान/समझौता निपटान के अंतर्गत ऋण खातों को बंद करने के मामलों में भी किसानों को बैंकों की बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीतियों के अनुसार कूलिंग अवधि के बाद नए ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र बनाया जाता है।

(ङ) और (च): सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी) को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा भारतीय बैंक संघ (आईबीए) द्वारा तैयार की गई मॉडल शिक्षा ऋण योजना (एमईएलएस), 2022 (दिनांक

21.3.2024 को अंतिम बार संशोधित) को अपनाने की सलाह दी गई है। इस योजना में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह प्रावधान है कि 7.50 लाख रुपये तक की ऋण राशि के लिए कोई संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति/तृतीय पक्ष गारंटी की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि भारत सरकार द्वारा 'शिक्षा ऋण के लिए ऋण गारंटी निधि योजना' (सीजीएफएसईएल) के अंतर्गत ऋण गारंटी कवरेज प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक (पीएसबी) भी अपने बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीतियों के अनुसार प्रत्येक मामले के आधार पर 7.50 लाख रुपए से अधिक के संपार्श्विक मुक्त ऋण भी प्रदान करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना दिनांक 6.11.2024 को शुरू की गई है, जो मेधावी छात्रों को बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण प्रदान करती है ताकि आर्थिक तंगी भारत के किसी भी युवा को गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से न रोके। यह योजना मेधावी छात्रों को शिक्षा ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करती है और सक्षम बनाती है जो देश के शीर्षस्थ 860 गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (क्यूएचईआई) में प्रवेश लेते हैं और सरल और पारदर्शी आवेदन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से संपार्श्विक मुक्त, गारंटीदाता मुक्त शिक्षा ऋण के लिए सक्षम बनाते हैं।

गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा हेतु सुविधाओं का अभाव

*332. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के सुदूर एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर के आकांक्षी जिलों के सरकारी विद्यालयों एवं सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में बच्चों को उच्च गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए आधुनिक अवसंरचना, बुनियादी सुविधाओं एवं आधुनिक शिक्षण उपकरणों की सुलभता के अभाव की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा उक्त समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर के आकांक्षी जिलों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा ऐसे गांवों में सड़कें बनाने के लिए कोई प्रयास किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं जहां बच्चों के उक्त विद्यालयों तक पहुंचने के लिए कोई सड़कें नहीं हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा वर्षा ऋतु में सरकारी विद्यालयों में जलभराव, जिससे बच्चों को आने-जाने एवं पढ़ाई करने में काफी कठिनाई होती है, की समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (घ): वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना- समग्र शिक्षा को लागू कर रहा है। यह योजना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप है तथा इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा के वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिले, जो उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखे और उन्हें अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाए।

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, मौजूदा स्कूल बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं के निर्माण और संवर्धन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। स्कूलों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता प्रति वर्ष संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकता और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है तथा उनके वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) प्रस्तावों में दर्शाई जाती है। इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन विभाग में परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों, पहले स्वीकृत कार्यों की भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति और बजटीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में ऑपरेशन कायाकल्प कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी सरकारी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक और समग्र विद्यालयों में बच्चों और दिव्यांगों के अनुकूल बुनियादी ढांचे का नवीनीकरण और निर्माण करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत शौचालय (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन-अनुकूल सहित), सुरक्षित पेयजल, बिजली, कक्षा का फर्नीचर और चारदीवारी जैसे प्रमुख मापदंडों को शामिल किया जाता है।

बड़े पैमाने पर की गई इस पहल के परिणामस्वरूप, स्कूलों में प्रमुख मापदंडों की औसत संतृप्ति में वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अलावा, ऑपरेशन कायाकल्प को उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में लागू किया गया है, जिसमें श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जैसे आकांक्षी जिले शामिल हैं, जहाँ बुनियादी ढाँचे का विकास प्राथमिकता रहा है। श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में, प्रमुख मापदंडों के लिए संतृप्ति स्तर क्रमशः 92% और 94% तक पहुँच गया है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि सबसे अविकसित क्षेत्र भी बेहतर शैक्षिक सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकें। इस पहल के माध्यम से, सरकार का लक्ष्य सभी बच्चों, विशेष रूप से विशेष आवश्यकताओं वाले बच्चों के लिए अधिक समावेशी, सुरक्षित और अच्छी तरह से समर्थ शिक्षण वातावरण बनाना है, जिससे पूरे राज्य में बेहतर शैक्षिक परिणामों को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

इसके अलावा, शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनिक क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं, जो बच्चों के निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 का अनुपालन करने वाली उपयुक्त सरकार हैं, और आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की अनुसूची में निर्धारित मानदंडों और संबंधित राज्य के आरटीई नियमों के अनुसार स्कूलों में बुनियादी ढाँचा उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी और अधिदेश रखते हैं। इसके अलावा, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें स्कूलों तक पहुँच को आसान बनाने और उन सभी बुनियादी ढाँचे संबंधी बाधाएं को दूर करने के लिए भी जिम्मेदार हैं जो छात्रों की स्कूलों तक पहुँच को बाधित/प्रतिबंधित कर सकती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य के सरकारी विद्यालयों में मनरेगा के तहत विद्यालय परिसर में मिट्टी भराई एवं जल निकासी की व्यवस्था करने के संबंध में कार्रवाई करने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

DIVERSION OF FOREST LAND FOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

333*. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023 has not been scientifically prepared;
 - (b) whether the said Report suggest exclusion of data relating to the diversification of large tracts of forests for developmental activities between 1996 and 2023, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
 - (c) whether the Government has maintained the record of forest land used for developmental activities between 1996 and 2023;
 - (d) if so, the details of forest land diverted for developmental activities since last ten years, State/district-wise; and
 - (e) Whether the Government has conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of forest land diversion for developmental projects, if so, the details thereof?
-

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

(a): Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, is an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, carries out wall-to-wall Forest Cover Mapping (FCM) of the country in every two years cycle and publishes the findings in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) since 1987. FSI has published 18 ISFRs so far, the latest being ISFR 2023.

The first report of 1987 used LANDSAT-MSS satellite data with a spatial resolution of 80 m at 1:1 million scale whereas the latest report i.e. ISFR 2023 is based on Resourcesat-2 LISS III satellite image, with a spatial resolution of 23.5 m and scale of 1:50,000. FSI has always kept pace with technological advancements and improved its assessment over the years. Further, the National Forest Inventory programme of FSI is based on a robust statistical design under which every year field inventory data is collected from about 20,000 sample plots spread over the entire country and this field data is additionally used for supporting FCM.

To ensure scientific accuracy, transparency, reliable ground truthing and correct assessment of forest cover, FSI increased its ground truthing points from 3,414 in ISFR 2021 to 8,494 in ISFR 2023. As mentioned in ISFR 2023, FCM has an accuracy of 96.32%.

Thus, the ISFR serves as a scientific document that offers updated assessments of the nation's forest resources and provides a comprehensive overview of India's forest and tree resources, employing a robust and established methodology.

(b): Forest cover mapping for preparation of ISFR encompasses all types of lands without regard to their ownership, land use, or legal status. The methodology used by the Forest Survey of India for assessment of forest cover are based on internationally accepted criteria as per Decision 19/Conference of Parties (CoP) 9-Kyoto Protocol. Accordingly, assessment of forest cover includes all lands, more than 1 hectare in area, with a canopy of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status.

(c) and (d): The Central Government has launched an online portal namely PARIVESH for the purpose of submitting and processing proposals for non-forest use of forest land. The detail for each proposal is available on the portal which is in public domain.

During the period from 2014-15 to 2023-24, the forest area measuring 1,73,396.87 hectares has been approved for various non-forestry purposes including infrastructure projects under the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. The State/UT wise details of diverted forest land is enclosed at **Statement**.

(e): Environmental Clearances (ECs) are granted under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, under the Environment

(Protection) Act, 1986. EIA Notification, 2006 includes four stages of evaluation before grant of Environmental Clearance namely screening, scoping, public consultation and appraisal. The projects/activities are assigned Terms of References based on scoping by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) to prepare Environment Impact Assessment Report (EIA)/ Environment Management Plan (EMP). These reports are then appraised by the EAC as mandated in EIA, Notification, 2006. The EIA/ EMP report prepared by the Project Proponents through accredited consultants are based on scientific study by taking into consideration of environmental sensitivity such as Ecological area, Forest, Wildlife sanctuary/ National Parks, etc. Based on the evaluation of EIA/EMP report and after thorough discussion/deliberation, EAC recommends the mining projects with certain specific and standard conditions to safeguard environment including the flora and fauna.

Statement Showing State wise area approved (in Hectare) for use of land non-forestry purpose under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam 1980		
Category : All Categories		During the Period : 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2024
S. No.	STATE / UT	Area Approved (in Ha.)

1	Andaman and Nicobar	123.20
2	Andhra Pradesh	5455.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9495.98
4	Assam	1720.17
5	Bihar	2780.64
6	Chandigarh	40.72
7	Chhattisgarh	7925.79
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	64.50
9	Delhi	116.92
10	Goa	324.13
11	Gujarat	9985.15
12	Haryana	3526.41
13	Himachal Pradesh	3554.74
14	Jammu and Kashmir	577.30
15	Jharkhand	8353.42
16	Karnataka	2991.62
17	Kerala	172.89
18	Madhya Pradesh	38552.61
19	Maharashtra	8498.35

20	Manipur	3111.40
21	Meghalaya	176.92
22	Mizoram	627.64
23	Odisha	24458.89
24	Punjab	3717.23
25	Rajasthan	8796.22
26	Sikkim	254.43
27	Tamil Nadu	703.79
28	Telangana	11422.47
29	Tripura	1298.57
30	Uttar Pradesh	7059.23
31	Uttarakhand	6471.89
32	West Bengal	1037.66
Grand Total		173396.87

BAL BHAVAN AND NATIONAL LEVEL NURSERIES UNDER NEP

***334. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:**

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

- (a) the main features of the National Education Policy;
 - (b) whether the Government has set any target to establish Bal Bhavans in all the districts across the country under the said Policy;
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(c) if so, the details thereof for the State of Maharashtra especially in Nandurbar Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether the Government plans to build national level institutes for children in nurseries in accordance with NEP;

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

(f) the details of funds allocated for this project and the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (f): A **Statement** is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a): National Education Policy 2020, paves way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country. The main features of National Education Policy (NEP)2020 are as follows:

- (i) Ensuring Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12;
 - (ii) Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-6 years;
 - (iii) New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4);
 - (iv) No hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams;
 - (v) Establishing National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy;
-

- (vi) Emphasis on promoting multilingualism and Indian languages; The medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language.
 - (vii) Assessment reforms - Board Exams on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired;
 - (viii) Setting up of a new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development);
 - (ix) Equitable and inclusive education - Special emphasis given on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs);
 - (x) Robust and transparent processes for recruitment of teachers and merit-based performance;
 - (xi) Setting up of State School Standards Authority (SSSA);
 - (xii) Exposure of vocational education in school and higher education system;
 - (xiii) Increasing GER in higher education to 50%;
 - (xiv) Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education with multiple entry/exit options;
 - (xv) Common Entrance Exam for Admission to HEIs;
 - (xvi) Establishment of Academic Bank of Credit;
 - (xvii) Setting up of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities
-

(MERUs);

- (xviii) Setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF);
- (xix) Single regulator for higher education;
- (xx) Expansion of open and distance learning to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER);
- (xxi) Internationalization of Education;
- (xxii) Phasing out of system of affiliated colleges through graded autonomy;
- (xxiii) Teacher Education in multi-disciplinary environment;
- (xxiv) Creation of National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration. Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education.
- (xxv) Achieving 100% youth and adult literacy;
- (xxvi) Multiple mechanisms with checks and balances will combat and stop the commercialization of higher education
- (xxvii) All education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity;
- (xxviii) The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.

(b) and (c): The National Bal Bhavan (NBB) provides affiliation to State Bal Bhavans who apply for the same and fulfil the requisite criteria of NBB. To

expand its outreach, NBB affiliates eligible organizations nationwide, subject to fulfilling the terms and conditions prescribed by the Board of Management of NBB. Currently, 127 Bal Bhavans across India are affiliated to NBB. Out of these, 6 State Bal Bhavan are situated in Maharashtra in Mumbai, Dhule, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

(d) to (f): There is no such plan under consideration in the Ministry. However, NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as the foundation of lifelong learning and development, targeting children from age 3 onwards. It recommends universal access to quality ECCE through a play-based, flexible, and multi-faceted curriculum that focuses on cognitive, emotional, and physical development. The policy integrates ECCE with primary education by introducing the new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure, where the first five years form the foundational stage.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing State wise area approved (in Hectare) for use of land non-forestry purpose under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam 1980		
Category : All Categories		During the Period : 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2024
S. No.	STATE / UT	Area Approved (in Ha.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	123.20
2	Andhra Pradesh	5455.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9495.98

4	Assam	1720.17
5	Bihar	2780.64
6	Chandigarh	40.72
7	Chhattisgarh	7925.79
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	64.50
9	Delhi	116.92
10	Goa	324.13
11	Gujarat	9985.15
12	Haryana	3526.41
13	Himachal Pradesh	3554.74
14	Jammu and Kashmir	577.30
15	Jharkhand	8353.42
16	Karnataka	2991.62
17	Kerala	172.89
18	Madhya Pradesh	38552.61
19	Maharashtra	8498.35
20	Manipur	3111.40
21	Meghalaya	176.92
22	Mizoram	627.64
23	Odisha	24458.89
24	Punjab	3717.23
25	Rajasthan	8796.22
26	Sikkim	254.43
27	Tamil Nadu	703.79

28	Telangana	11422.47
29	Tripura	1298.57
30	Uttar Pradesh	7059.23
31	Uttarakhand	6471.89
32	West Bengal	1037.66
Grand Total		173396.87

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND COASTAL REGULATION ZONE

***335. SHRI CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:**

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

- (a) the time by which the Government will notify the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for the State of Goa;
 - (b) whether the Government is aware that the Hon. High Court of Bombay established SIT to investigate Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) violations and to probe manipulation of documents for plots in ecologically sensitive Coastal Regulation Zones;
 - (c) if so, the actions taken by the Government to avoid such violations happening in other coastal States;
 - (d) whether there have been Reports of any such violations from the State of Goa;
-

- (e) whether there has been any reporting of any instance of tempering with the original CZMP of the Coastal areas in Goa; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

- (a) : Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has approved the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Goa on 6th September 2022 in accordance with the provisions of CRZ Notification of 2011. However, the Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Goa for updating the CZMP as per the provisions of the CRZ Notification of 2019. Until the updated CZMP as per the CRZ Notification of 2019 is approved, the provisions of the CRZ Notification of 2011 will remain in effect in Goa.
 - (b) to (f): As per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, in compliance to the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay order dated 23/10/2024, the Commissioner of Police has *vide* order dated 26/10/2024 constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate the violations of Coastal Zone Regulations and probe the alleged manipulations in the Revenue maps (for which State Government is the custodian). The approved Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) are digitally available on website of State
-

Coastal Zone Management Authority for public information, which ensures greater transparency, making it easier to monitor and prevent manipulations. Further, non-compliances or violation of the provisions of CRZ notification attracts penal action as per Section 15 and 19 of The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986. Additionally, all SCZMAs have been delegated the authority for taking action as per the provision of Section 5 of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986. MoEFCC sensitizes all Coastal State/UT CZMAs for close monitoring for any violations and ensure compliances of the provisions of CRZ Notifications on regular basis through meetings and formal communication. MoEFCC has not received any report on such violations or manipulations with regard to the State of Goa. As per information provided by the Government of Goa, they have not received any report of tampering of approved maps.

खुसरो और तुलसीदास की जन्मस्थली का संरक्षण और विकास

*336. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का अमीर खुसरो और तुलसीदास जी के साहित्यिक और सांस्कृतिक योगदान के दृष्टिगत एटा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित उनकी जन्मस्थली 'पटियाली' और 'सोरो' को किसी विशेष योजना के तहत संरक्षित और विकसित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त ऐतिहासिक स्थलों को राष्ट्रीय धरोहर स्थल घोषित करने का विचार है;
 (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी;

(ड.) क्या सरकार उक्त स्थलों पर अनुसंधान केंद्रों, सांस्कृतिक धरोहर स्थलों की स्थापना या अन्य विकास योजनाएं आरंभ करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त स्थलों को कब तक शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण देश भर में 3698 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों का संरक्षण और परिरक्षण संबंधी कार्य करता है। तथापि, एटा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र स्थित अमीर खुसरो और तुलसीदास जी के जन्मस्थान नामतः पटियाली और सोरों भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अधीन संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं हैं। वर्तमान में किसी स्कीम के तहत इन स्मारकों का परिरक्षण और विकास किए जाने का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

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

(ड.) और (च): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

CONSTRUCTION OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA IN DHANBAD, JHARKHAND

***337. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any representation requesting urgent intervention for the timely completion of the construction work of Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2 school in Dhanbad, Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether any timeline has been fixed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (d): As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), no representation has been received requesting urgent intervention for the timely completion of construction work of Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) No. 2 in Dhanbad, Jharkhand.

Proposals for opening of new KVs are 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. Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process, which depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of transfer / lease formalities in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings / estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals etc.

As per information received from KVS, KV No. 2 Dhanbad is functioning from the academic year 2003-04 in the temporary accommodation provided by the State Government of Jharkhand. Initially, a land measuring 05.00 acres was transferred in favour of KVS in February, 2018 for construction of permanent school building but there was encroachment and Court case on the said land.

Subsequently, the State Government of Jharkhand has proposed an alternate land parcel measuring 4.30 acres, which was accepted by KVS in September, 2023 subject to removal of certain shortcomings such as earth filling, approach road, drinking water supply etc. The said land, free of all discrepancies, is yet to be transferred by State Government of Jharkhand in favour of KVS.

EMPOWERMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS

***338. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any new measures for empowering migrant workers by ensuring their long-term security and opportunities to grow;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to create a safer, more supportive environment for migrant workers; and
 - (d) the measures taken by the Government which aim at helping them to have easy access to skills training, social security and fair wages?
-

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

(a) to (d): The Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 to provide for conditions of service of the migrant workers and matter connected therewith. The Act provides for registration of certain establishments employing Inter State Migrant Workers, licensing of contractors etc. Workers employed with such establishments are to be provided minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

This Act has been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020. The OSH Code, provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievances redressal mechanisms, toll free helpline to migrant workers.

The Government implements various welfare schemes for workers, including migrant workers, such as Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) for healthcare, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for life and accident insurance respectively. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PMSYM) for pension benefits, the One-Nation- One-Ration-Card Scheme for food security, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for housing, and skill

development initiatives such as DeenDayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. The Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for employment guarantee to name a few.

Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of the Unorganised Workers (NDUW), including migrant workers, seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis.

So far, 13 schemes of different Central Ministries/Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY).

To enhance the accessibility of the eShram portal, the Ministry of Labour and Employment launched multilingual functionality on the eShram portal on 7th

January 2025, using the Bhashini platform. This enhancement now allows workers to interact with eShram portal in 22 Indian languages, improving accessibility and promoting inclusivity for all.

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

The government has enacted the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to ensure that workers get wages at a rate not less than the minimum rate of wages fixed by the appropriate government. The Act provides for different minimum wages across various industries. The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have been rationalized and subsumed under the Code on Wages, 2019. The Code makes minimum wages universally applicable across employments.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SPORTSPERSONS

***339. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for the welfare of Indian sportspersons of National and International level;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the welfare schemes formulated for the purpose; and

(c) the quantum of funds spent for the welfare schemes/programmes meant for sportspersons of said level during the last three years and the current year?

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

(a) to (b): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility to promote and develop sports in the country, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for welfare of the sportspersons in the country. (i) Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons and (ii) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons.

(c): Details of funds spent for Welfare Schemes/Programmes meant for sportspersons are as under: -

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure	
	Financial Year	Amount
1. Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons	2021-22	Rs. 6.7Cr
	2022-23	Rs. 4.7Cr
	2023-24	Rs. 5.54Cr

	2024-25 (Up to 21.03.2025)	Rs. 3.83Cr
2. PanditDeendayalUpadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons	2021-22	Rs. 1.57Cr
	2022-23	Rs. 1.07Cr
	2023-24	Rs. 1.07Cr
	2024-25 (Up to 21.03.2025)	Rs. 65 Lakhs
	Grand Total:-	Rs. 25.13Cr

MATRIBHASHA DIWAS

***340. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

- (a) the specific steps taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of Matribhasha Diwas in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the country particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
 - (b) the extent of effectiveness with which HEIs are aligning the Matribhasha Diwas celebrations with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020's emphasis on multilingualism;
 - (c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of mother tongue based education on learning outcomes across various States particularly in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
-

(d) whether any incentives or financial support is being provided to institutions actively promoting mother tongues in teaching and research in various States, if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce policies promoting to teach in mother tongue in technical and vocational education institutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e): The National Education Policy, 2020 lays lot of stress on promoting multilingualism and making efforts to keep Indian languages vibrant. NEP provides, wherever possible, for medium of instruction to be in the home language/ mother tongue/ local language/ regional language upto at least class 5 and preferably upto class 8. The policy also provides for making available high quality text books in home language/ mother tongue and encouraging teachers to use bilingual approach while teaching. In order to achieve this objective the Government is integrating multilingualism at school and higher education levels by providing reading materials in Indian languages so that students have the choice to study in their mother tongue/local language. NEP-2020 places strong emphasis on leveraging technology for strengthening various facets of education including preserving and promoting the nation's diverse linguistic heritage/diversity. Higher Educational Institutions are free to impart education through any language as per needs and local conditions.

Matribhasha Diwas is celebrated on 21st February of every year to promote the dissemination of mother tongues and awareness of linguistic and cultural traditions throughout the world and to inspire solidarity based on understanding, tolerance and dialogue. Languages are powerful instruments of preserving and developing our tangible and intangible heritage. Initiatives to recognize and promote the use and dissemination of mother tongues encourage linguistic diversity and multilingual education and develop awareness and understanding of linguistic and cultural traditions. In this direction, in consonance with NEP, the Government of India every year celebrates the Matribhasha Diwas in various Educational Institutions across the country.

Government of India has initiated various programmes to encourage mother tongue. In order to further facilitate education through Indian languages and to promote mother tongues, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also asked its affiliated schools to consider using Indian languages, as enumerated in the Schedule 8 of the Indian Constitution, as the medium of instruction from Foundational stage till end of Secondary stage i.e. from pre-primary classes till class XII as an optional medium in addition to other existing options.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and University Grants Commission (UGC) have leveraged Anuvadini App to translate books for Under Graduate and Post Graduate courses and Technical books like engineering and

law in multiple Indian languages. The translated books are available on e-KUMBH portal. UGC and AICTE have issued guidelines for preparation of text books and supporting the teaching-learning process in the mother tongue/local languages. Technical education is being imparted in certain AICTE approved institutions in various languages. To activate promoting mother tongues in teaching and research in various States and create maximum educational content in different Indian Language, AICTE launched 'Vibrant Advocacy for Advancement and nurturing of Indian Languages (VAANI)' scheme which provides financial assistance to approved institutions for organising seminars/ workshops/ conferences. Financial assistance of Rs.4.00 lakh was provided to two institutions from Uttar Pradesh. Common University Entrance Test (Under Graduate), National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) and Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) are conducted in 13 languages.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has launched Mission Digital India Bhashini in the year 2022 to develop core language technologies for speech and text translation for 22 Scheduled Indian languages in the open source. The Bhashini open Application Programming Interface (APIs) for language translation in text and voice have been listed on API Setu (<https://apisetu.gov.in>). Bhashini APIs are available for anyone to integrate with any application.

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 3681 to 3910

एकीकृत पेंशन योजना का कार्यान्वयन

3681. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (यूपीएस) के पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है और इससे मौजूदा नई पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस) के अंशदाताओं पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है;
- (ख) सरकार के लिए एनपीएस की तुलना में यूपीएस की दीर्घकालिक वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता कितनी होने की संभावना है;
- (ग) एनपीएस की तुलना में यूपीएस में निवेश करना कितना लचीला है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने एनपीएस की समस्याओं की पहचान की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ.) क्या यूपीएस उपरोक्त समस्याओं का समाधान करेगी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एनपीएस) के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों को सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् सुनिश्चित मासिक पेआउट प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एनपीएस) के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 24.1.2025 को एक विकल्प के रूप में एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (यूपीएस) को अधिसूचित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एनपीएस) के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् सुनिश्चित पेंशन के संबंध में मांग को पूरा करने के साथ-

साथ राजकोषीय रूप से उत्तरदायी वित्तपोषित और अंशदायी पेंशन योजना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यूपीएस की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ख): यूपीएस निर्धारित लाभ के साथ निर्धारित अंशदान योजना है। यह कर्मचारियों को सुनिश्चित पेआउट के लिए लागू अंशदान (कर्मचारी और नियोक्ता दोनों से) के नियमित और समय पर संचयन तथा निवेश पर निर्भर करता है। यूपीएस अभिदाता का मासिक अंशदान मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते का दस प्रतिशत होगा और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इसके समान राशि यूपीएस अभिदाता के पीआरएन में जमा की जाएगी। केंद्र सरकार कुल आधार पर पूल कॉर्पस में यूपीएस का विकल्प चुनने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों के मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते के अनुमानित साढ़े आठ प्रतिशत का अतिरिक्त अंशदान भी करेगी। अतिरिक्त अंशदान यूपीएस की दीर्घकालिक वित्तीय अर्थक्षमता सुनिश्चित करते हुए एकीकृत पेंशन योजना के तहत सुनिश्चित पेआउट का समर्थन करने के लिए है।

(ग): वर्तमान में, केन्द्र सरकार के अभिदाताओं को पीएफआरडीए में पंजीकृत किसी भी एक पेंशन निधि का चयन करने और (क) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में 100% निवेशों; (ख) संतुलित लाइफ साइकिल निधि जिसमें अधिकतम इक्विटी एक्सपोजर की सीमा 25% तक रखी गई है; (ग) मध्यम लाइफ साइकिल निधि जिसमें अधिकतम इक्विटी एक्सपोजर की सीमा 50% तक है; और (घ) डिफॉल्ट योजना, में से निवेश विकल्पों का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति है। यूपीएस के अंतर्गत, कर्मचारी सिर्फ व्यक्तिगत कॉर्पस के लिए निवेश विकल्पों का उपयोग कर सकता है। ऐसे निवेश विकल्पों को पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विनियमित किया जाएगा। यदि कोई कर्मचारी व्यक्तिगत कॉर्पस पर निवेश विकल्प का प्रयोग नहीं करता है, तो निवेश का 'डिफॉल्ट पैटर्न' लागू होगा। केन्द्र सरकार के अतिरिक्त अंशदान के माध्यम से निर्मित पूल कॉर्पस के लिए निवेश संबंधी निर्णय पूरी तरह से केन्द्र सरकार के पास होते हैं।

(घ) और (ड.): एनपीएस सेवानिवृत्ति पश्चात् लाभों के लिए बाजार सहबद्ध प्रतिलाभ के साथ एक सुनिश्चित अंशदान-आधारित योजना है। एनपीएस के अंतर्गत आने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पेंशन लाभों में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से एनपीएस को संशोधित करने के लिए उचित उपाय सुझाने हेतु एक एनपीएस समीक्षा समिति गठित की गई थी, जिसमें राजकोषीय निहितार्थ और समग्र बजट पर प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा गया था, ताकि आम नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए राजकोषीय विवेक को बनाए रखा जा सके। यूपीएस सुनिश्चित लाभ के तत्वों के साथ एक परिभाषित अंशदान-आधारित योजना हैं जो सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् सुनिश्चित पेआउट से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करती हैं।

SLOWDOWN IN URBAN CONSUMPTION

3682. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the factors contributing to the slowdown in urban consumption, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to address them;
 - (b) the measures being implemented by the Government to support sectors most affected by the slowdown in urban consumption, such as electronics, automobiles and grooming services;
 - (c) whether the Government has identified specific policies to enhance disposable incomes in urban areas to stimulate consumption and if so, the details thereof; and
-

(d) whether the Government has considered a reduction in income tax and GST rates on electronics and to spur demand and to increase consumption?

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

(a) to (d): As per the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2023-24, the estimated average monthly per capita consumption expenditure at current prices for urban areas increased from ₹6,459 in 2022-23 to ₹ 6,996 in 2023-24 (without taking into account the values of items received free of cost by the households through various social welfare programmes). The Government has taken various initiatives for stimulating overall economic growth, improving ease of doing business, enabling an ecosystem for skill development and job creation and promoting infrastructure and urban development. In the Union Budget 2025-26, the Government has proposed changes in slabs and rates of personal income tax across the board to benefit the taxpayers. These efforts are expected to increase disposable income, thereby encouraging urban consumption of various goods and services, including consumer durables like electronics and automobiles. GST rates are prescribed based on recommendations of the GST Council. Presently, there is no recommendation of the GST Council for the reduction of GST rates on electronic goods.

JOBS CREATED IN IT SECTOR COMPANIES

3683. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the list of IT companies started in the country during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the details of total jobs created in the IT sector during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the details of total turnover of IT companies during the last five years, State-wise; and

(d) the list of IT companies that has closed down during the last five years, State-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): IT Companies started in the country during the last five years, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Ministry of Corporate Affairs administers the Companies Act, 2013, and the LLP Act, 2008, It deals with compliances and statutory filings that companies and LLPs are required to ensure. Job data is not required to be maintained in the MCA-21 Registry. Accordingly, no such data is maintained/ available.

(c): Details of total turnover of IT companies during the last five years, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): IT companies that have closed down during the last five years, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

IT Companies started in the country during the last five years

S. No.	State/ UT	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	4	2	2	1	
2	Andhra Pradesh	513	592	679	604	65	59
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2		6	4	3
4	Assam	73	95	143	96	9	18
5	Bihar	239	343	372	269	57	61
6	Chandigarh	69	87	110	82	14	7
7	Chattisgarh	69	104	155	97	20	19
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	3	2	5	3	4	
9	Delhi	1,517	1,940	2,160	1,890	284	261
10	Goa	40	50	44	56	8	9
11	Gujarat	572	805	1,075	1,031	130	116
12	Haryana	685	1,051	1,106	904	146	124
13	Himachal Pradesh	40	53	61	46	8	7
14	Jammu and Kashmir	54	69	95	69	15	11
15	Jharkhand	95	158	202	130	26	24
16	Karnataka	2,544	3,021	3,388	2,789	277	212
17	Kerala	729	938	956	787	62	57

18	Ladakh		1				
19	Madhya Pradesh	381	457	510	512	47	61
20	Maharashtra	2,483	3,012	3,442	3,065	373	375
21	Manipur	17	10	15	18	1	1
22	Meghalaya	3	1	3	4	1	1
23	Mizoram	4	1	4	2		1
24	Nagaland	2	3	4	6	2	
25	Odisha	213	338	332	246	37	38
26	Puducherry	25	31	23	33	1	2
27	Punjab	211	256	328	302	51	28
28	Rajasthan	369	579	697	676	89	98
29	Tamil Nadu	1,410	1,600	1,983	1,768	204	191
30	Telangana	2,077	2,267	2,678	2,709	225	233
31	Tripura	10	11	12	13	3	
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,255	1,616	1,911	1,749	287	306
33	Uttarakhand	89	105	116	134	27	17
34	West Bengal	591	836	871	701	97	79
	Grand Total	16,388	20,438	23,482	20,799	2,575	2,419

STATEMENT-II**Total turnover of IT companies during the last five years**

S. N o.	State /UT	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022- 2023	2023- 2024	2024 - 2025
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,95,71,020	2,59,400	-	39,82,3 00	3,00,1 58	NA
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,62,35,70,1 99	1,51,25,10, 837	3,20,58,93, 542	1,55,85, 55,764	1,23,0 6,251	NA
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33,119	-		6,81,87 1	-	NA
4	Assam	32,17,30,871	1,13,37,91, 168	76,66,34,53 3	74,74,4 1,124	77,88, 036	NA
5	Bihar	24,83,40,117	1,23,33,26, 103	5,43,66,07, 353	34,07,1 2,028	1,48,8 7,762	NA
6	Chandigarh	58,03,87,578	67,86,52,91 7	1,36,25,59, 843	29,52,1 0,812	1,64,4 5,651	NA
7	Chattisgarh	94,33,48,755	24,46,11,43 7	30,72,47,25 8	33,47,6 2,214	3,17,1 50	NA
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	1257390	-	316012	7,01,00 0	15,00, 000	NA
9	Delhi	63,23,13,98, 080	30,88,50,08 ,119	25,99,64,05 ,817	57,08,1 8,78,86 9	10,46, 15,97 9	NA
10	Goa	25,03,80,018	14,25,82,52 1	15,33,01,94 4	31,23,4 2,112	16,40, 417	NA
11	Gujarat	12,49,91,99,	10,68,32,49	11,68,41,83	11,42,4	9,90,1	NA

		10,717	,851	,306	7,41,88 5	9,348	
12	Haryana	58,93,95,35, 277	13,47,20,58 ,537	23,11,41,76 ,340	8,05,48, 49,755	14,13, 54,06 8	NA
13	Himachal Pradesh	3,95,94,646	18,75,79,28 2	11,13,58,32 3	3,08,93, 372	-	NA
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7,98,76,734	21,86,89,05 1	38,60,70,44 2	11,87,6 6,303	63,13 3	NA
15	Jharkhand	18,40,50,634	45,14,70,47 8	25,99,12,72 5	20,40,4 0,099	3,56,7 69	NA
16	Karnataka	2,53,83,37,5 8,110	1,65,15,75, 37,099	1,06,81,17, 32,307	42,90,5 0,53,37 9	39,84, 23,40 1	NA
17	Kerala	5,65,98,21,6 31	4,14,28,84, 389	6,89,65,65, 661	4,19,42, 07,377	58,12, 876	NA
18	Ladakh		87,474				NA
19	Madhya Pradesh	3,28,05,12,6 33	4,66,72,15, 203	3,48,85,67, 704	1,63,66, 98,792	51,22, 039	NA
20	Maharashtra	1,76,97,27,2 3,949	5,92,62,86, 05,394	49,66,60,51 ,495	44,07,1 2,99,00 8	91,19, 95,30 0	NA
21	Manipur	1,12,25,482	11,63,302	5,12,449	1,22,53, 585	-	NA
22	Meghalaya	-	37,125	12,26,079	9,23,82 8	-	NA
23	Mizoram	2,34,82,311	-	9,80,559	-		NA
24	Nagaland	-	4,62,940	1,09,170	18,23,1 79	-	NA
25	Odisha	2,74,30,58,5 54	7,97,61,25, 618	1,42,58,71, 782	46,01,9 9,927	1,76,7 60	NA

26	Puducherry	5,14,35,249	4,16,52,210	15,68,10,68 8	10,71,8 9,145	-	NA
27	Punjab	3,36,41,65,7 16	2,27,07,95, 025	4,23,84,32, 588	2,31,72, 54,415	1,60,4 2,056	NA
28	Rajasthan	4,43,51,36,8 60	6,25,69,36, 644	8,59,25,26, 287	3,38,65, 21,475	4,28,8 3,315	NA
29	Tamil Nadu	26,43,08,90, 287	33,68,72,99 ,492	29,06,46,31 ,904	20,17,3 0,15,34 0	10,09, 20,40 1	NA
30	Telangana	33,87,40,98, 052	49,94,41,97 ,894	38,67,21,48 ,028	25,99,1 4,72,04 4	18,49, 80,36 2	NA
31	Tripura	-	87,03,257	98,14,745	54,31,2 28	-	NA
32	Uttar Pradesh	32,25,02,28, 682	11,61,71,96 ,560	12,46,40,67 ,263	10,95,3 6,28,82 1	38,62, 50,86 8	NA
33	Uttarakhand	42,73,16,090	55,83,75,83 6	97,67,77,61 9	52,12,3 1,024	11,25, 270	NA
34	West Bengal	4,79,87,78,3 56	2,98,35,82, 432	10,92,04,60 ,511	2,79,84, 47,928	16,85, 21,67 7	NA
	Grand Total	19,25,53,96, 17,119	9,42,78,66, 47,593	3,46,17,19, 54,279	2,40,04, 62,10,0 02	2,62,2 8,49,0 46	NA

STATEMENT-III**IT companies that have closed down during the last five years**

S. No.	State/UT	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1			1		
2	Andhra Pradesh	207	2	218	389	86	39
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1		2	1	1	
4	Assam	32	8	26	54	10	6
5	Bihar	107	15	110	180	22	15
6	Chandigarh	63	30	81	29	7	11
7	Chattisgarh	26	2	22	28	8	10
8	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli				1		
9	Delhi	1530	222	553	1474	319	261
10	Goa	20	3	15	19	5	8
11	Gujarat	272	24	290	259	76	92
12	Haryana	243	53	136	438	93	98
13	Himachal Pradesh	19	14	16	26	4	4
14	Jammu and Kashmir	15		34	42	2	1
15	Jharkhand	28	16	50	64	10	11
16	Karnataka	1580	247	1298	922	648	440
17	Kerala	454	155	358	227	73	93
18	Madhya Pradesh	157	15	56	241	49	32
19	Maharashtra	1354	312	1054	1253	509	459
20	Manipur	3	1	4	14		1
21	Meghalaya	4			1	1	
22	Mizoram	2			1	1	
23	Nagaland	1			1		

24	Odisha	86	6	111	145	5	24
25	Puducherry	15	4	11	12	2	5
26	Punjab	50	34	91	78	14	14
27	Rajasthan	312	50	169	170	68	57
28	Tamil Nadu	652	217	881	722	198	208
29	Telangana	830	163	981	813	407	175
30	Tripura	6		3	12		1
31	Uttar Pradesh	578	179	140	1015	162	114
32	Uttarakhand	10		30	81	7	17
33	West Bengal	449	10	450	426	103	82
	Grand Total	9107	1782	7190	9139	2890	2278

MANAGEMENT OF E-WASTE

3684. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of e-waste generation in the country, annually and the year-wise increase during the last three years;

- (b) the mechanisms in place for e-waste collection, segregation and recycling, along with the role of the informal sector;
- (c) the policy measures taken to regulate e-waste disposal and promote safe recycling practices;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to encourage refurbishment and reuse of electronic products to reduce e-waste, and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of international collaborations for e-waste management;
- (f) the number of authorized e-waste recycling units operational at present and their processing capacity; and
- (g) the steps taken to strengthen Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) compliance and increase consumer participation in e-waste disposal?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry has comprehensively revised the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 in November, 2022 and the same is in force since 1st April, 2023. The objective of the said rules is to take all steps required to ensure that e-waste is managed in a manner which protects the health and environment against any adverse effects which may result from such e-waste. These new rules intend to manage e-waste in an

environmentally sound manner and put in place an improved Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime for e-waste recycling wherein all the manufacturer, producer, refurbisher and recycler are required to register on a portal developed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The new provisions would facilitate and channelize the informal sector to formal sector for doing business and ensure recycling of e-waste in the environmentally sound manner. Provisions for environmental compensation and verification and audit have also been introduced. These rules also promote Circular Economy through EPR regime and scientific recycling/disposal of the e-waste.

The e-waste generation in the country has been assessed by CPCB based on the sales data and average life of notified electrical and electronics equipment (EEE) under regulations. The assessment exercise has been done on the basis of the sales data provided by the EPR Authorized Producers of 21 EEEs under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and registered producers of 106 EEEs under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022. The volume of e-waste generated and year wise increase during the last 3 years is as below:

Financial Year	E-Waste Generation [Metric Ton (MT)]	Year wise increase (MT)
2021-22	16,01,155	2,54,659
2022-23	16,09,117	7,962
2023-24	17,78,400	1,69,283

As per the provisions of Rule 13 of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, all producers shall fulfil their EPR obligation and in doing so they may also take help of third party organisations such as producer responsibility organisations, collection centres, dealers etc. Further, the segregation and recycling is to be done through registered recyclers only. E-Waste Recyclers are registered based on their capability to recycle the e-waste in scientific and environmentally sound manner. CPCB has also developed guidelines for e-waste recyclers detailing facilities and procedures to be followed for scientific disposal of the e-waste.

(d) : The refurbishment and reuse of EEE has been incentivised in the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022. As per the provisions of Rule 14 (2) of the said rules, EPR obligation of a producer shall be deferred by the duration as laid down by the CPCB on production of refurbishing certificates purchased from the registered refurbishers. To incentivise refurbishing, only 75 per cent of the deferred quantity shall be added to the extended producer responsibility of the producer for recycling upon expiry of the extended life of the refurbished product.

(e) : International best practices are being followed in policy formulation and implementation of e-waste management rules in the country.

(f) and (g): As per the CPCB, currently there are total 322 authorised recyclers of e-waste having processing capacity of 22,08,918 MT in the country. Further, CPCB has taken following steps for effective management of e-waste rules:

- (i) An online E-Waste EPR portal has been developed by CPCB wherein entities such as producers, manufacturers, recyclers and refurbishers of the e-waste are required to be registered.
 - (ii) CPCB has developed guidelines for the scientific and environmentally sound management of e-waste. The guidelines detail the procedures and facilities in terms of machineries and pollution control devices required for the recycling of e-waste in environmentally sound manner.
 - (iii) An action plan for implementation of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 is in place and the same is being implemented by all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in their respective States/UTs. SPCBs/PCCs are submitting quarterly progress report. The action plan makes it incumbent upon SPCBs/PCCs to carry out regular drives for checking informal e-waste activities and help them to formalise.
 - (iv) The rules have provided verification and audit by the Central Pollution Control Board or through a designated agency to verify compliance of these rules through random inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate, so as to take action against violations of these rules.
 - (v) The registered entities submit their compliance through Quarterly and Annual Returns on the E-waste Portal.
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(vi) Environmental Compensation (EC) Guidelines under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 have been developed for levying EC on any entity in case of violation of any of the provision of these rules and guidelines issued hereunder.

To increase the consumer participation in e-waste management, under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, the registered producers and recyclers have been given responsibility to create awareness. Consumers are regularly made aware on proper ways of e-waste management and are educated to hand over the e-waste to registered producer, refurbisher or recyclers. Producers and recyclers have been creating awareness through media, publications, advertisements, posters and other means of communication.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (UIDF)

3685. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) the total funds allocated under the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) for the financial year 2024-25 and its utilisation across the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned and completed under the said scheme so far; and

(c) the key challenges in the fund disbursement and project implementation along with the manner in which the Government is planning to address them?

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

(a): Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) was created with an initial corpus of ₹10,000 Crore for the Financial Year (F.Y) 2023-24, with an additional ₹10,000 Crore allocated for FY 2024-25. However, in order to augment the availability of funds for rural credit, ₹7,000 Crore, out of the allocation of UIDF for FY 2024-25, has been reallocated to Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund (STCRCF). The reallocated amount would be replenished to UIDF through new allocations in FY 2025-26.

The State/UT-wise details of amount of projects received and loan sanctioned under the UIDF, as on 28.02.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): As informed by National Housing Bank (NHB), as on 28.02.2025, 730 projects have been sanctioned, out of which 3 have been completed under UIDF.

(c): Based on the review of UIDF undertaken and feedback received from the stakeholders, some of the challenges identified and addressed are as follows:

- i) The submission of alternative documents *viz.* tender documents, detailed work orders etc. in lieu of Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been
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permitted for State Sponsored Projects with UIDF loan upto ₹ 50 crores and for Urban Local Body (ULB) Sponsored Projects with UIDF loan upto ₹ 20 crores in order to make project submission and evaluation process smoother and efficient.

- ii) The Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) has been rationalized to enhance operational efficiency and speed up the processing of proposals under UIDF.
- iii) With a view to broaden the fund's scope, the eligible projects under UIDF, were expended to cover all urban infrastructure activities except Housing, Power/Telecom and Urban Transport.

Further, disbursements are made in phases upon completion of specific project milestones.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise details of amount of projects received and loan sanctioned under the UIDF as on 28.02.2025

(Amount in ₹ crore)

No.	State / UT	Amount of Projects Received	Amount of Loan Sanctioned
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	422.36	422.36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.95	0.95
4	Assam	323.87	321.26
5	Bihar	105.71	105.41
6	Chandigarh	-	-

7	Chhattisgarh	456.92	440.46
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	-
9	Goa	11.67	11.67
10	Gujarat	445.53	310.04
11	Haryana	298.76	197.26
12	Himachal Pradesh	29.45	28.8
13	Jammu and Kashmir	8.27	8.27
14	Jharkhand	5	5
15	Karnataka	919.83	706.72
16	Kerala	135.78	131.9
17	Madhya Pradesh	412.68	108.77
18	Maharashtra	1,164.56	1,131.17
19	Manipur	21.34	21.34
20	Meghalaya	39.02	39.02
21	Mizoram	-	-
22	Nagaland	-	-
23	Odisha	-	-
24	Puducherry	16.29	16.29
25	Punjab	252.37	205.33
26	Rajasthan	1,096.88	892.54
27	Sikkim	20.9	16.06
28	Tamil Nadu	886.36	847.01
29	Telangana	1,715.56	1,635.10
30	Tripura	101.58	75.56
31	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
32	Uttarakhand	58.72	58.72
33	West Bengal	-	-
	Total	8,950.36	7,737.01

(Source: NHB)

STATUS OF SWAMIH**3686: SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:****SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:****SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH), investment fund fifty thousand dwelling units in stressed housing projects have been completed and the keys have been handed over to homebuyers, while another forty thousand units would be completed in 2025 and if so, the details thereof;
 - (b) whether the Government proposes to establish SWAMIH Fund 2 of Rupees 15,000 crore as a blended finance facility with contributions from the Government, banks and private investors aiming for the expeditious completion of another one lakh units;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made along with the funds allocated, released, sanctioned and utilised under SWAMIH across the country during the last five years district/State-wise including Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and in Eluru District;
 - (d) the details and the total number of beneficiaries under the SWAMIH during the last five years across the country, district/State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and in Eluru District; and
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- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any campaigns/studies to increase the awareness regarding the SWAMIH in the country, if so, the details thereof especially for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): Under the projects funded by SWAMIH Fund-I, 50,000 homes have been completed and have either applied for or obtained occupancy certificate. As of February 28, 2025, the Fund is facilitating the completion of 40,000 additional units during the fund life.

(b): Yes;

(c) and (d): Under SWAMIH Fund-I, significant progress has been made in reviving stalled housing projects across various states. Region-wise breakdown of funds allocated, released, sanctioned, utilised and number of homes as of 7th March 2025 is provided below:

State	Projects	Homes Funded	Sanctioned investment	Disbursed Amounts	Redeemed Amounts	Amount outstanding
	(No.)	(No.)	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)
Uttar Pradesh	20	21,801	3,233.4	1,979.2	561.2	1,418.0
Haryana	22	16,145	2,186.8	1,636.9	633.1	1,003.7
Maharashtra	47	19,730	3,715.6	2,603.1	869.8	1,733.3
Rajasthan	13	7,721	598.5	478.3	140.8	337.6
Telangana	6	5,936	1,063.0	506.4	43.4	463.0

Andhra Pradesh*	2	970	226.7	146.1	-	146.1
Karnataka	5	3,197	746.3	436.5	342.5	94.0
Punjab	3	2,549	439.4	168.8	-	168.8
Tamil Nadu	5	1,914	340.7	204.6	100.1	104.5
Kerala	1	70	7.0	7.0	7.0	-
Uttarakhand	2	1,763	225.0	215.0	127.5	87.5
Gujarat	1	259	60.0	52.0	1.4	50.6
Total	127	82,055	12,842	8,434	2,827	5,607

*SWAMIH Fund has invested in Kaza and Vizag regions in Andhra Pradesh.

No investment done in Eluru District and Madhya Pradesh.

(e): SWAMIH Fund-I has been actively promoted through various channels to ensure widespread awareness and engagement. These channels include Industry Events and Conferences, including participation as speakers in various seminars, webinars, and conferences organized by bodies like Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India (CREDAI), National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) and Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Additionally, SBI Ventures Limited (SVL) has organized and participated in various seminars and sessions, while also leveraging its own platforms, including the SVL website. Furthermore, Press Information Bureau have also been utilised to disseminate information about the Fund.

OPENING OF NEW BRANCHES OF SIDBI

3687. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) will open new branches to expand its reach to serve all major MSME clusters across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the proposed branches in Andhra Pradesh and their targeted clusters; and
- (d) the way by which this expansion ensures direct credit access for MSMEs in underserved regions?

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

(a) and (b): According to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), during the current financial year (F.Y) 2024-25, a total of 26 branches have been opened till date. This expansion will bring their total branch network to 127. With these new branches, SIDBI's reach will extend to 176 major clusters. SIDBI will continue to open new branches to expand its reach to serve all major MSME clusters by F.Y 2026-27. The list of newly opened branches during current F.Y are as under:

Sr. No	Branch	State
1.	Patiala	Punjab
2.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra

4.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
5.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu
6.	Satara	Maharashtra
7.	Surendranagar	Gujarat
8.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Dahod	Gujarat
10.	Sambalpur	Odisha
11.	Kalaburagi	Karnataka
12.	Shivamogga	Karnataka
13.	Mangaluru	Karnataka
14.	Vijayapura	Karnataka
15.	Raichur	Karnataka
16.	Tumukuru	Karnataka
17.	Kanakpura	Karnataka
18.	Siliguri	West Bengal
19.	Karnal	Haryana
20.	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Hajo	Assam
24.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Rajamahendravaram	Andhra Pradesh

Source: SIDBI

(c): The details of newly opened branches in the state of Andhra Pradesh and their target clusters are as follows:

Branch	Date of opening	Major Target clusters

Machilipatnam	12.12.2024	Imitation Jewellery Industry cluster at Machilipatnam
Kakinada	06.03.2025	Printing Clusters at Kakinada and Pulses and Pulses Products cluster at Rayavaram Mandal
Rajamahendravaram	06.03.2025	Furniture Manufacturing cluster at Rajamahendravaram

Source: SIDBI

(d): The opening of new Branches will help improve SIDBI's geographic footprint to reach out to MSMEs in many clusters through lending and developmental activities.

UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK

3688. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UCDW) performed by Indian women;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the details of the percentage of Indian women who remain outside the labour force;
 - (d) whether there is any available data on "time poverty" suffered by Indian women, particularly its impact on poor and marginalized sections; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?
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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 National Statistics Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts Time Use Survey (TUS). The first survey was conducted during January-December, 2019 and the latest survey was conducted during January-December, 2024. TUS is an important source of information on the time spent in unpaid caregiving activities, volunteer work, unpaid domestic service producing activities of the household members. A comparison of data from the reports of the TUS 2019 and TUS 2024 reveals that the 'participation rate' and 'average time spent' in paid activities by women has increased. The details of the surveys are available in the reports which can be accessed at:-<https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports>.

The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Annual 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 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for females of age 15 years and above during the years 2017-18 to 2023-24 has increased from 23.3 % to 41.7%. The reports of the survey can be accessed at:-
<https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports>.

EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS IN AMRITSAR

3689. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether there are plans to provide grants for industries functioning in Amritsar to ensure compliance with pollution control norms, particularly for the installation of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and the use of water treatment chemicals;
- (b) the steps being taken to encourage the production and availability of affordable ETP and water treatment chemicals to support sustainable industrial practices in the region; and
- (c) whether any specific measures or schemes are in place to address the environmental challenges faced by Amritsar, ensuring a cleaner and more sustainable future for the city and its surroundings?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), which was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (now 485 cities including 15

merged cities) and towns across the country. Under AMRUT, Amritsar city has taken up 10 projects worth ₹89.36 crore. As reported by the state on AMRUT portal, all 10 projects have been completed. These projects include 5 water supply projects worth ₹75.03 crore, one sewerage/septage management project worth ₹13.34 crore and 4 green spaces and park projects worth ₹0.99 crore.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 was launched on 01 October 2021 with a Central Assistance (CA) of ₹66,750 crore for projects. Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 8 projects worth ₹213.29 crore have been approved by MoHUA in Amritsar district which include 7 water supply projects worth ₹102.89 crore and one sewerage/septage management project worth ₹110.4 crore. Approved projects cover 25.99 MLD water treatment plant capacity and 30 MLD sewage treatment plant capacity.

The Central Government has various Schemes to facilitate setting up Common Effluent Treatment plants (CETPs) across the country for treatment of effluents generated from industrial units located in clusters.

As per the information received from Punjab Pollution Control Board, the District Environment Plan of Amritsar has been prepared and the activities mentioned in the District Environment Plan are regularly monitored in District Environment Committee meetings headed by Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS IN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

3690. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) the total amount of unclaimed deposits lying in Public-Sector Banks (PSBs), including savings accounts, fixed deposits, and recurring deposits during the last five years, bank-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that a significant number of depositors or their heirs fail to claim these funds due to dormant account status, lack of awareness, or procedural challenges;
- (c) the details on the quantum of such unclaimed deposits transferred to the Reserve Bank of India's Depositor Education and Awareness (DEA) Fund during the last five years, year-wise;
- (d) the steps being taken to trace and contact depositors or their legal heirs to facilitate the rightful claims; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering the measures to simplify the process of claiming dormant or unclaimed deposits, especially for the people in rural and semi-urban areas?

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

- (a) to (e): The Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme, 2014, issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), governs the norms related to unclaimed
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deposits. Balances in savings and current accounts that remain inoperative for ten years, or term deposits not claimed within ten years from the date of maturity, are classified as Unclaimed Deposits and subsequently transferred by banks to the Depositor Education and Awareness (DEA) Fund maintained by RBI. The details of unclaimed deposits of public sector banks transferred to DEA Fund during the last five-years, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The depositors or their legal heirs may claim unclaimed deposits from their respective banks, and upon verification, banks process the repayment, including applicable interest in the case of interest-bearing accounts. Banks then lodge a claim with RBI for reimbursement from the DEA Fund.

RBI has taken various steps to trace and assist depositors or their legal heirs in reclaiming their unclaimed deposits and have advised banks to *inter-alia*, display the list of unclaimed deposits which are inactive/inoperative for ten years or more on the bank's websites;

- i. find the whereabouts of the customers and their legal heirs to return unclaimed deposits to the rightful claimants;
 - ii. put in place a grievance redressal mechanism for quick resolution of complaints, record keeping, and periodic review of unclaimed deposit accounts.
 - iii. formulate board approved policy on classification of unclaimed deposits.
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Further, RBI has undertaken various public awareness campaigns through print, radio, and digital media to educate the public about the scheme. To enhance accessibility and simplify the search process for unclaimed deposits, RBI has launched the Centralised Web Portal – UDGAM (Unclaimed Deposits – Gateway to Access Information), enabling the public to conveniently search for unclaimed deposits across multiple banks in one place.

Banks also undertake various measures, including contacting unclaimed deposit account holders *via* letters, emails, or SMS and providing information on account activation and the claim process to assist rightful claimants. Banks also conduct public awareness and financial literacy campaigns to educate customers.

STATEMENT

Details of unclaimed deposits of public sector banks transferred to RBI's DEA Fund during the FY

Details of unclaimed deposits transferred to RBI's DEAF during the FY						
Bank	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022- 23	FY 2023- 24	FY 2024-25 till 31.12.2024
Public Sector Banks	4,590.30	4,560.33	4,562.48	12,254.29	11,794.17	7,946.49

Source: RBI

पीएसीएल निवेशकों के लिए धन वापसी की प्रक्रिया

3691.श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

यह **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पीएसीएल निवेशकों के लिए आकड़ों के सत्यापन/धन वापसी की प्रक्रिया कब तक पूरी होने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पीएसीएल निवेशकों के ऐसे आंकड़ों को सॉफ्टवेयर/हार्डकॉपी में सुरक्षित रखा है और इस संबंध में आंकड़े रखने वाली कंपनी/समिति/सेबी के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) मृत निवेशकों की धन वापसी के संबंध में समिति का निर्णय क्या है;

(घ) समिति द्वारा उन लोगों के लिए क्या निर्णय लिया गया है जिन्होंने पहले ही अपने बांड जमा कर दिए हैं और जो 20000 रुपये प्रतिदाय दावा निर्धारित समय-सीमा से चूक गए हैं; और

(ङ) कंपनी का कुल वर्तमान मूल्य कितना है और इन परिसंपत्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): पीएसीएल लिमिटेड की संपत्तियों के निपटान के लिए माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देश पर न्यायमूर्ति (सेवानिवृत्त) आरएम लोढ़ा की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया गया था, ताकि बिक्री की आय निवेशकों को संवितरित की जा सके। समिति के पास वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध निधि-राशि पर विचार करने के बाद, निवेशकों को उचित सत्यापन के साथ, दावों की छोटी से अधिक राशि का चरणबद्ध तरीके से भुगतान करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। समिति के पास संबंधित डेटा सॉफ्ट फार्म में है।

समिति ने एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति के माध्यम से रिफंड के लिए आवेदन मांगा था और इस तरह के ऑनलाइन दावे दाखिल करने की समय-सीमा 31 जुलाई, 2019 थी। जो लोग समय-सीमा के भीतर आवेदन जमा नहीं कर सके, उन्हें इस संबंध में आगे की अधिसूचना की प्रतीक्षा करने की सूचना दी गई है। समितियों द्वारा अनुमोदित वर्तमान रिफंड प्रक्रिया में नामित व्यक्ति या कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी द्वारा किए जा रहे दावे के आवेदन की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 8 अगस्त, 2024 के आदेश द्वारा समिति को जिला समूहों में पीएसीएल/पीएसीएल सहयोगियों की संपत्तियों की नीलामी करने की अनुमति दी। समिति के पास वर्तमान में पीएसीएल/पीएसीएल सहयोगियों से संबंधित 43,931 संपत्ति दस्तावेज हैं। समिति ने छह जिलों में संपत्तियों की नीलामी के लिए नोटिस जारी किया है और इन जिला समूहों में सभी संपत्तियों के लिए निर्धारित कुल आरक्षित मूल्य ₹1,239 करोड़ है।

LABOUR LAWS OF THE COUNTRY

3692. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Labour Laws of the country are in a position to address the issues like health and safety at the workplace, collective bargaining, unfair labour practices, certification of unions, labour-management relations, general holidays, annual leave, working hours, unfair terminations, minimum wage, and layoff procedures;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (c): Ministry of Labour and Employment is administering 33 Central Labour Laws, list of which is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The provision relating to
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minimum wage is governed by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Provision of collective bargaining, unfair labour practices, labour-management relations, unfair termination, lay-off procedure are in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Certification of Trade Union in the Trade Unions Act, 1926; Holidays, annual leave etc. are administered by the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; Health, safety and working hours are governed by the Factories Act, 1948; the Mines Act, 1952, the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 etc. Further, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provides that women are entitled to a maximum of 26 weeks of maternity benefit etc.

STATEMENT

LIST OF 33 CENTRAL LABOUR LAWS

1. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
 2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
 3. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
 4. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
 5. The Factories Act, 1948
 6. The Plantations Labour Act, 1951
 7. The Mines Act, 1952
 8. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
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9. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
 10. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
 11. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.
 12. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976
 13. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.
 14. The Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981
 15. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986
 16. The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
 17. The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958.
 18. The Trade Unions Act, 1926
 19. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
 20. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
 21. The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923
 22. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
 23. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
 24. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008
 25. The Cine-workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981.
 26. The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996
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- 27.The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- 28.The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- 29.The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
- 30.The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- 31.The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
32. The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988
- 33.The Provident Funds Act, 1925

NATIONAL DECARBONISATION POLICIES

3693. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to integrate various types of policies as a result of the outcomes of MoU between the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) and the Carbon Market Association of India (CMAI) into national decarbonisation policies and if so, the details thereof;
 - (b) the measures taken/to be taken to ensure the effectiveness of carbon markets in the country;
 - (c) whether any incentive schemes have been formulated for industries adopting carbon offset mechanisms through this collaboration; and
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(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): No, the role of Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) under this MoU, is focused on providing only the capacity building and knowledge support.

As per the inputs provided by Ministry of Power with a view to reduce carbon emissions, the Government of India notified the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) in June, 2023 and amendment in December, 2023. The scheme defines two mechanisms, namely, compliance mechanism and offset mechanism. In the compliance mechanism, the obligated entities shall comply with the prescribed Green House Gas emission reduction norms in each compliance cycle of Carbon Credit Trading Scheme. In the offset mechanism, the non-obligated entities can register their projects for Green House Gas emission reduction or removal or avoidance for issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates.

The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme aims to reduce or avoid the greenhouse gases emissions from the various sectors of Indian economy by pricing the greenhouse gases emissions through trading of carbon credit certificates. The Carbon Credit trading scheme has been envisaged to facilitate public and private sector companies to lower the economic cost of reducing emissions.

(b) and (d): No incentive scheme has been formulated through this collaboration.

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF STUDENTS IN KVs**3694. DR. MALLU RAVI:**

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

- (a) the number of students in a class especially in tenth, eleventh and twelfth classes in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country, especially in the Delhi NCR Region and Telangana;
- (b) whether the excess number of students in a class are uniformly distributed across all KVs or adjusted in the same class of that KV in Delhi NCR Region and Telangana and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the excess enrollment in KVs, particularly in Delhi NCR and Telangana is affecting the quality of education, resources available and student-teacher ratio and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any measures to address this issue and ensures compliance with the sanctioned strength, particularly in the Delhi NCR Region and Telangana and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the number of students in a class exceeds the sanctioned strength and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), a total of 13,52,204 students are enrolled in 1253 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country. The details of number of students in each class especially in tenth, eleventh and twelfth classes in these KVs, including in the Delhi NCR Region and Telangana (as on 31.12.2024) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): 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. The wards of transferred employees have to be accommodated in the KVs situated nearby the place of posting/residence as per service conditions of such parents. However, in certain KV transfer cases, the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned Region is empowered to reallocate/redistribute the admission through KV transfer certificate cases.

(c) to (e): In some KVs, the number of students exceeds the sanctioned class strength on account of certain special provisions which are beyond the sanctioned class strength. During the recent years, KVS has withdrawn some of these provisions such as quota of Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Chairman, Vidyalaya Management Committee, Sponsoring Authority, etc. This will lead to maintaining a

healthy pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) and also to achieve desired learning outcomes in alignment with the vision of National Education Policy, 2020.

In KVs (including Delhi/NCR and Telangana), where class strength is more than the sanctioned strength, intended learning outcomes are achieved by student centric curricular transactions, conducting remedial classes, leveraging technology, and following competency-based learning and assessment.

STATEMENT

Details of total number of students enrolled in all classes in KVs across the country including Delhi / NCR and Telangana (as on 31.12.2024)

S.No.	Class	Total Number of students enrolled in KVs across the country	Total number of students enrolled in KVs in Delhi / NCR	Total number of Students enrolled in KVs in Telangana
1	Balvatika 1	2113	201	42
2	Balvatika 2	2056	194	41
3	Balvatika 3	19105	1230	268
4	Class I	106422	12533	2989
5	Class II	111175	13379	3073
6	Class III	105738	13189	2919
7	Class IV	117469	14278	3202
8	Class V	122799	15325	3331
9	Class VI	122113	15206	3398
10	Class VII	122266	15447	3365
11	Class VIII	122415	15743	3291

12	Class IX	131001	17748	3431
13	Class X	106802	13649	3263
14	Class XI	87057	14509	1191
15	Class XII	73673	11466	1066
Total (Balvatika to Class XII)		1352204	174097	34870

NEW SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3695. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage Skill Development Programmes in aspirational districts;
- (b) the details of new Skill Development Programmes that have been started during the last year in the said districts;
- (c) the subsidies given by the Government to new entrepreneurs along with the details of schemes that they can benefit from; and
- (d) the steps being taken to make sure that the people who get trained at these programmes are given jobs right away and also get the same permanently?

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 under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including aspirational districts. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills. Details of persons trained under various schemes of MSDE in India, including aspirational districts, are as under:

State/District	PMKVY (Since 2015-16 to 31.12.2024)	JSS (since 2018-19 to 28.02.2025)	NAPS (since 2018-19 to 28.02.2025)	CTS (ITIs) (Since 2018-19 to 2023-24)
Pan India	1,60,33,081	29,52,539	37,09,218	79,57,128
Aspirational Districts	15,57,863*	5,27,709	1,71,045	8,11,991

* PMKVY 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0 only

Also, a financial grant of Rs 10 lakh to each of the 112 Aspirational Districts in India has been approved under the SANKALP scheme. Under Aspirational Skilling Abhiyaan, Rs 13.91 crore has been released to 112 Aspirational Districts with an aim of enhancing skill development initiatives within these districts.

MSDE in collaboration with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has launched 'Skilling of Adolescent Girls in Aspirational Districts' project on pilot basis to provide skill development training to 3,850 adolescent girls in 27 aspirational and difficult districts covering 19 States/UTs.

(c): The Government of India has taken up various initiatives to create a more inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training, advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship network. Government of India implements various schemes/programmes for the entrepreneurship promotion like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme ; Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme; Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries; A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship ; Startup India; National Rural Livelihood Mission- Startup Village Entrepreneurship Program; Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises; Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs Scheme; etc.

To promote access to capital for micro-enterprises and start-ups, the Government has taken a number of initiatives like Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Fund of Funds for Startups, Startup India Seed Fund Scheme and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups.

MSDE through its autonomous institutions, i.e, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati conducts Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) to promote entrepreneurship across the country including special areas like northeastern region and aspirational districts.

MSDE in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog, has launched the Swavalambini - a Women Entrepreneurship Program on 07.02.2025 in the North Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram and on 01.03.2025 in Uttar Pradesh and Telangana. MSDE will implement the program through its autonomous institutes namely, NIESBUD and IIE. The program aims to cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset among female students, equipping them with awareness of available support mechanisms, schemes, resources and networks essential for pursuing entrepreneurship as a career.

(d): Schemes of MSDE for skill development aims at improving the employability of candidates so that they are gainfully engaged in wage or self employment. MSDE's flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 under jobs and skills sector. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the Recognition of

Prior Learning (RPL) component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

As regards other schemes of MSDE, third party evaluation reports have mentioned about success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained under different schemes. The brief details of same are as given below:

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS): The evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries who have got employment or are self-employed after the JSS training. Considering 79% women representation, 50.5% of the rural share, 73.4% change in the employment for enhanced livelihood, 89.1% change in the average income of each beneficiary, 85.7% mobilization of beneficiaries by JSS, the report has further observed that usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The study also affirmed that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): The 3rd party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been

adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs): The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

BIMA SAKHI YOJANA

3696. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SUSHRI BANSURI SWARAJ:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched Bima Sakhi Yojana recently;
 - (b) if so, the salient features of Bima Sakhi Yojana;
 - (c) the manner in which the said scheme is likely to be helpful in providing employment to the youth particularly in Jharkhand and Rajasthan along with the expected earnings from the said scheme;
 - (d) whether Bima Sakhi is eligible to join LIC as Development Officer under the Yojana and if so, the details thereof; and
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(e) the manner in which people in various States are likely to be benefitted from the Yojana?

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

(a) to (e): Life Insurance Corporation of India has launched the Bima Sakhi Yojana (Mahila Career Agent Scheme) on 09.12.2024. It is a performance oriented stipendiary scheme exclusively for women. On fulfilling fixed targets, Bima Sakhis will be eligible for getting stipend during first 3 years. This stipend varies from Rs. 7,000 per month in the first year to Rs. 5,000 per month during the third year. In addition to stipend, the Bima Sakhis will also be eligible to earn commission on the business procured.

This scheme aims to increase insurance penetration in rural areas, encourage women to become self-reliant and to provide job opportunities to the women population of our country including those of Jharkhand and Rajasthan.

Mahila Career Agents (Bima Sakhi), who are Graduates, after completion of 5 years as an Agent of LIC, may participate in the recruitment process for the post of Apprentice Development officers of LIC, if they fulfill the eligibility criteria.

The features of the scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

1. **Age** – An applicant must have completed age 18 years as on date of application and should not be over 70 years of age (Last Birth Day).
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2. **Educational Qualification** – For appointment as Bima Sakhi, the applicant should be minimum 10th pass.
3. **Pre-Recruitment Test** – The applicant has to pass the pre-recruitment test as prescribed by IRDAI.
4. **Performance Norms to be fulfilled during each stipendiary year by Bima Sakhis-**

Number of lives to be covered: 24

First year commission to be earned (excluding bonus commission): Rs 48,000/-

5. **Stipendiary Period and Stipend:**

Stipendiary Period: Three Years

Stipend Payable -

Stipendiary Year	Stipend Each Month
First Year	Rs 7000/-
Second Year	Rs 6000/- (subject to at least 65% of policies completed in the First Stipendiary year are in-force as at the end of the corresponding month of the second stipendiary year)
Third Year	Rs 5000/- (subject to at least 65% of policies completed in the Second Stipendiary year are in-force as at the end of the corresponding month of the third stipendiary year)

The Bima Sakhi has to complete the month wise criteria of minimum Number of Lives and First Year Commission (excluding Bonus commission) to be eligible for monthly stipend.

MODERNISATION OF DELHI ZOO

3697. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is planning to modernize the entrance of the National Zoological Park, Delhi by constructing a multi-utility plaza at its entry gate; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b) : For better visitors' experience, upgradation of existing facilities and creation of new infrastructure are planned on a periodic basis as per the Zoo Master Plan of the National Zoological Park, Delhi. The details are provided in the Zoo Master Plan duly approved by the Central Zoo Authority.
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WILDLIFE ATTACK**3698. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the Human-Animal Conflict is increasing;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to address this issue;
- (c) whether the Government has made any study on the reasons for increase in Human- Animal conflict, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of casualties caused due to wildlife attack, State-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) to (c): Incidences of human-wildlife conflict have been reported from various parts of the country. The information available with the Ministry indicates state wise fluctuating statistics with regard to human-wildlife conflict in the country. The reasons for human-wildlife conflict include:
 - i. Degradation of the habitat, depletion of the natural prey base, resource use in the wildlife habitat by human beings for various reasons like grazing, fuel-wood, grass removal and exploitation of
-

wild fruits, etc.

- ii. Increase in population of wild animals due to sustained protection efforts.
- iii. Changing crop patterns, presence of stray dogs and cattle in forest fringe areas etc.

The important steps taken by Government for protection of wildlife and to address human-wildlife conflict include the following:

- i. 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 including management of human-wildlife conflict in the country. The activities supported under the schemes include construction/erection of physical barriers such as solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields.
 - ii. An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict has been issued by the Ministry in February 2021. 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.
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- iii. The Ministry has also issued species-specific guidelines to deal with human-wildlife conflict situations on 21.03.2023.
- iv. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides regulatory functions for dealing with human wildlife conflict situations.
- v. A network of protected areas namely, National Parks, 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.
- vi. 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 from Rs. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Development of Wildlife Habitats.
- vii. In accordance with provisions contained under Section 33 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Ministry has issued guidelines for the process of management planning for protected areas and other landscape elements.

(d): As per available reports in the Ministry, the details of human deaths due to attack by tigers and elephants during the last five years in various states are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

S. No.	State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Assam	0	0	0	0	4
2	Bihar	1	4	9	1	2
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	0
4	Karnataka	0	1	1	8	2
5	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	3	10	6
7	Maharashtra	25	32	82	37	42
8	Tamil Nadu	1	3	0	1	0
9	Telangana	2	0	0	0	1
10	Uttar Pradesh	4	11	11	25	10
11	Uttarakhand	0	1	3	0	5
12	West Bengal	5	5	1	0	1
Total		51	59	110	85	73

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	6	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	2	0	0
3	Assam	75	91	63	80	74
4	Chhattisgarh	77	42	64	69	51
5	Jharkhand	84	74	133	96	87
6	Karnataka	30	26	27	29	48
7	Kerala	12	20	25	22	23
8	Maharashtra	1	0	0	2	5
9	Meghalaya	4	6	3	3	7

10	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	1
11	Odisha	117	93	112	148	154
12	Tamil Nadu	58	57	37	43	61
13	Tripura	2	1	2	2	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0	4	4
15	Uttarakhand	9	13	12	4	8
16	West Bengal	116	47	77	97	99
	Total	595	479	561	605	629

DECLINE IN VULTURE POPULATION

3699. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the significant decline in vulture populations in the country, particularly due to the use of veterinary medicines such as diclofenac;
 - (b) if so, the specific data on vulture population trends in Tamil Nadu over the past decades and any provisions for the creation of safe zones;
 - (c) the measures taken by the Government to monitor and regulate the use of harmful veterinary drugs that adversely affect vulture populations; and;
 - (d) the details of any public awareness campaigns initiated to educate veterinarians and livestock owners about the impact of certain veterinary
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medicines on vultures and the promotion of safe alternatives?

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

(a) to (d): As per information available in the Ministry, the population of three species of vultures, namely *Gyps indicus*, *Gyps bengalensis* and *Gyps tenuirostris*, declined drastically during the 1990s. Protection and management of wildlife is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Population estimation of vultures is done in different States at different times. Population estimates of Vultures in the country are not collated at the level of the Ministry.

The important steps taken to save vultures include the following:

(i) All the nine species of vultures found in India are listed in the Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby providing them with the highest degree of protection.

(ii) In August 2006, the Drugs Controller General of India banned the use, sale and manufacture of Diclofenac veterinary use.

(iii) The vial size of the Diclofenac for human use has been

restricted to 3 ml to prevent its misuse in treating livestock.

- (iv) The Government of India has restricted the packaging of multi-dose vial of Diclofenac to single dose for human use in July, 2015.
 - (v) The Government of India has prohibited the manufacture, sale and distribution of Ketoprofen and Aceclofenac and their formulations for veterinary use in July, 2023.
 - (vi) The Government of India has prohibited the manufacture, sale and distribution of Nimesulide and its formulation for animal use in December, 2024.
 - (vii) Over-counter sale of veterinary non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs without prescription are prohibited.
 - (viii) An Action Plan for Vulture Conservation was launched by the Ministry in November, 2020.
 - (ix) The Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations 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 vultures.
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- (x) Vultures have been identified as one of the 22 species for providing funding support to the States/Union Territories under the Species Recovery Programme component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Development of Wildlife habitats for their conservation of vultures.
- (xi) Eight Vulture Conservation Breeding Centres have been set up across India.

DEBT AND LIABILITIES OF STATES

3700. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the quantum of debt and other liabilities of various States in the country along with the total combined debt and liabilities of all the States as of March 31, 2025;
 - (b) the total debt and outstanding liabilities of the Government as of March 31, 2025;
 - (c) the details of the five States in the country which have the highest and the lowest debt-to GSDP ratio, respectively;
 - (d) the manner in which the combined debt-to-GDP ratio of all States compares to that of the Government during the last five years; and
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- (e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of off-budget borrowings and contingent liabilities on State finances, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons there for?

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

(a) to (d): The quantum of debt and other liabilities of various States as on March 31, 2025 will be known only after the end of the Financial Year (FY) 2024-25. However, as per the information published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in “State Finances: A Study of Budgets”, the estimated debt and other liabilities of various States and State wise debt to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio in descending order as on March 31, 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per the information provided by RBI, the estimated combined liabilities of the Central and State Governments as on March 31, 2025 is Rs. 2,67,35,462 Crore. The trend of debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio of the Central Government and debt to GSDP ratio of all States and Union Territories (UTs) with Legislature is given in Table below:

(in percent)

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Revised Estimates)
States and UTs	26.6	31.0	29.1	28.2	28.5

Central Government	52.3	61.4	58.8	57.9	58.1

(e) : All States have enacted their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act. Compliance to the State FRBM Act is monitored by the respective State Legislatures. Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance follows uniform yardstick for the fiscal deficit of States while exercising the powers to approve borrowings by States under Article 293 (3) of the Constitution of India. The normal Net Borrowing Ceiling (NBC) of each State is fixed by the Union Government in the beginning of each financial year, accordingly. Adjustments for the over-borrowing by States during previous years, if any, are made in the borrowing limits of subsequent years.

Instances of off-budget borrowings by certain State Public Sector companies, Special Purpose vehicles (SPVs) and other equivalent instruments, where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State Budgets, had come to the notice of the Ministry of Finance. Considering the effect of bypassing the NBC of the States by such borrowings, it was decided and communicated to the States in March 2022 that borrowings by State Public Sector companies/corporations, Special purpose vehicles (SPVs) and other equivalent instruments, where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State Budgets and/or by assignment of taxes/cess or any other State's revenue, shall

be considered as Borrowings made by the State itself for the purpose of issuing the consent under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India.

STATEMENT

Estimated outstanding liabilities of all States and Debt to GSDP ratio of all States as on March 31, 2025 in descending order

Sl. No.	States	Estimated outstanding Liabilities (Rs. in crore)	Debt-to GSDP ratio (in percent)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	25,464	57.0
2	Punjab	3,78,453	46.6
3	Himachal Pradesh	1,02,594	45.2
4	Nagaland	20,197	40.0
5	Meghalaya	23,145	39.0
6	West Bengal	7,14,196	38.0
7	Bihar	3,61,522	37.3
8	Kerala	4,71,091	36.8
9	Manipur	19,917	36.7
10	Rajasthan	6,37,035	35.8
11	Sikkim	19,038	35.0
12	Andhra Pradesh	5,62,557	34.7
13	Uttar Pradesh	8,57,844	31.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	4,80,976	31.6
15	Mizoram	14,201	31.6
16	Haryana	3,69,242	30.4
17	Tamil Nadu	9,55,691	30.3
18	Goa	35,724	30.2
19	Chhattisgarh	1,63,266	29.1

20	Tripura	26,607	27.9
21	Assam	1,77,983	27.5
22	Jharkhand	1,34,867	26.6
23	Karnataka	7,25,456	26.5
24	Telangana	4,42,298	26.2
25	Uttarakhand	95,408	24.2
26	Maharashtra	8,12,068	19.0
27	Gujarat	4,94,436	17.9
28	Odisha	1,54,960	16.3

CRITERIA TO EVALUATE SUCCESS OF PMIS AND PMIS CELL

3701. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI JASWANT SINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:

SHRI CHAVDA VINOD LAKHAMSHI:

SHRI DILIPSAIKIA:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRIMATI SANDHYA RAY:

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:
SHRIMATI ROOP KUMARI CHOUDHARY:
SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:
SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:
SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:
SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:
SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:
SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has laid down any criteria to evaluate the success of internships provided under the Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) and if so, the details thereof;
 - (b) whether any financial or non-financial incentives are being provided to the companies participating in the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) whether the Government has fixed any specific guidelines for companies to set up in-house PMIS cells and if so, the number of companies that have set up in-house cells so far;
-

(d) whether there is any dedicated monitoring system to assess the effectiveness of the said internal cells and if so, the measures/steps taken by the Government to ensure that companies from all sectors including MSMEs actively participate in the said scheme; and

(e) whether there is any mechanism to track and assess skill enhancement of interns during and after the said programme 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 Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS) was announced in the Budget 2024-25. It aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this Scheme, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a Pilot Project of the Scheme on 3rd October, 2024, which is targeted to provide 1.25 lakh internship opportunities to the youth. Guidelines containing details for Prime Minister's Internship Scheme - Pilot Project are available at <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>.

In accordance with the Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, a Monitoring and Steering Committee comprising of different stakeholders including industry representatives, state governments, various departments/ministries of the central government, has been constituted to oversee design, implementation, operations and other aspects of the Scheme.

Further, a concurrent Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework is also provided to enable tracking of the outcomes as well as ensure corrective actions during the course of implementation of the pilot project. A dedicated dashboard has been developed to monitor various key performance indicators (KPIs) such as number of the internships offered, applications received, selections by the companies, grievances raised etc.

Further, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is gathering feedback from various stakeholders to analyze the scheme's impact as it continues to be implemented.

(b): The Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme has a provision to recognize and award companies based on their exceptional performance, innovation, and other criteria.

(c): Government has not fixed any specific guidelines for companies to set up in-house PMIS cells.

(d): As the participation of the companies in the scheme is voluntary, government has not set up any dedicated monitoring system to assess the effectiveness of the internal cells set up by the companies.

The guidelines provide that in case the partner company cannot directly provide internship opportunities, it may tie-up with companies in its forward and backward supply chain (e.g. suppliers/ customers/ vendors) or other companies/institutions in its group; or otherwise, which may include MSMEs.

(e): As per the Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme – Pilot Project, the companies are expected to provide the person an actual working experience on a skill in which the company is directly involved. The companies are also required to strictly ensure that at least half of the internship period would be in the actual work/ real-life business environment. Further, the Guidelines also provide that companies shall follow their own mechanism for assessing the candidates on a periodic basis.

पचपदरा शोधनसंयंत्र के कारण प्रदूषण

3702. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) क्या प्रस्तावित राजस्थान पचपदरा शोधनसंयंत्र की इकाइयों के प्रचालन से प्रदूषण की समस्या और बढ़ने की संभावना है;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे आम आदमी के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है;
 - (ग) सरकार द्वारा पचपदरा शोधनसंयंत्र के आस-पास के क्षेत्र में बढ़ते प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को कम करने और उसे रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
 - (घ) क्या वर्ष 2018 में पचपदरा शोधनसंयंत्र का निर्माण कार्य शुरू होने के बाद से पर्यावरण संरक्षण और सुधार के लिए कंपनियों को कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं;
 - (ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
-

(च) क्या पचपदरा शोधनसंयंत्र और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कंपनियों द्वारा नियमों के उल्लंघन के मामले सरकार के संज्ञान में आए हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) इस संबंध में अब तक की गई कार्रवाई अथवा की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड.): पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 के अनुसार पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरियों को अपनी स्थापना से पहले पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी) से पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 27 सितंबर, 2013 को "मेसर्स हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पचपदरा तहसील, जिला बाड़मेर (राजस्थान) में ग्रासरूट राजस्थान रिफाइनरी सह पेट्रोकेमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स परियोजना (आरआरपीसी) की स्थापना" नामक परियोजना के लिए जन परामर्श सहित विचारार्थ विषय जारी किए हैं। राजस्थान प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा दिनांक 30 मई, 2014 को जन परामर्श किया गया है। इस परियोजना को पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी दिनांक 13 सितंबर, 2017 को प्रदान की गई थी। दिनांक 16 जून, 2023 को पर्यावरण मंजूरी से संबंधित प्रक्रिया का विधिवत् पालन करके मेसर्स हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड से मेसर्स एचपीसीएल राजस्थान रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड को उपर्युक्त पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी हस्तांतरित कर दी गई थी।

ऐसी परियोजनाओं से होने वाले प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को कम करने और रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरियों के लिए बहिःस्राव एवं उत्सर्जन मानकों को अधिसूचित किया है।

- ii. सभी पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरियों के लिए पर्याप्त अपशिष्ट शोधन प्रणाली और वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणाली स्थापित करने तथा निर्धारित बहिःस्राव और उत्सर्जन निस्सरण मानकों का अनुपालन अनिवार्य किया गया है। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी)/एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा उन उद्योगों, जो अधिसूचित अपशिष्ट और उत्सर्जन निस्सरण मानकों का अनुपालन करने में विफल रहते हैं, को निदेश/कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी करके कार्रवाई की जाती है।
 - iii. सभी पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरियों के लिए संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) से संचालन की सहमति (सीटीओ) जारी करने के बाद ही संचालन करना अनिवार्य है। ये सीटीओ संबंधित एसपीसीबी द्वारा इकाई में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरणों के संचालन के बारे में पूर्णतः संतुष्ट होने के बाद ही जारी किए जाते हैं।
 - iv. सीपीसीबी ने पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरियों सहित उच्च प्रदूषण की संभावना वाले सभी 17 श्रेणियों के उद्योगों को सीपीसीबी से रियल टाइम डेटा कनेक्टिविटी के साथ ऑनलाइन सतत बहिःस्राव/उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित करने का निदेश दिया है। सीपीसीबी, ओसीईएमएस के मानकों के उल्लंघन संबंधी चेतावनियों के आधार पर या ओसीईएमएस के ऑफलाइन हो जाने पर उद्योगों का नियमित निरीक्षण करता है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान किए गए प्रेक्षणों के आधार पर, सीपीसीबी मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार दोषी उद्योगों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करता है।
 - v. पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी में उद्योग के लिए कई अनिवार्य शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं जिनका कड़ाई से अनुपालन किया जाना आवश्यक है।
- (च) और (छ): उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, इकाई द्वारा पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं प्रदूषण नियंत्रण से संबंधित नियमों के किसी उल्लंघन की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई।
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केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र के माध्यम से पंजीकृत कंपनियां

3703.श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

(क) देश में केन्द्रीय पंजीकरण केन्द्र के माध्यम से पंजीकृत कम्पनियों की राज्यवार, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ के संदर्भ में, संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) देश में राज्यवार, विशेषकर मेरठ में केन्द्रीकृत प्रसंस्करण शुरू करने से क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय प्रक्रमण केन्द्र के माध्यम से कितने फॉर्मस अग्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं?

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा):

(क): देश में केन्द्रीय पंजीकरण केन्द्र के माध्यम से पंजीकृत कंपनियों की राज्य-वार, विशेषकर मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश से कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): केन्द्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी) की स्थापना जनवरी, 2016 में सभी हितधारकों को अधिक से अधिक ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप ई-प्ररूप से संबंधित "नाम उपलब्धता" और "निगमन" की प्रोसेसिंग तेजी से हुई है। कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय ने स्पाइस+ नामक एक नया वेब प्ररूपप्रारंभ किया है जो एजीआईएलईपीआरओ-एस नामक एक लिंक किए गए प्ररूप के साथ एकल एकीकृत वेब प्ररूप के माध्यम से विभिन्न सेवाएं प्रदान करता है जिसके माध्यम से कई अनुमोदन प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं जैसे: -

(i). नाम आरक्षण, (ii). निगमन, (iii). पैन, (iv). टैन, (v). डीआईएन, (vi). ईपीएफओ पंजीकरण, (vii). ईएसआईसी पंजीकरण, (viii). जीएसटी संख्या, (ix). विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा बैंक खाता संख्या (x). प्रोफेसन कर पंजीकरण (मुंबई, कर्नाटक और पश्चिम बंगाल) (कोलकाता), (xi). दिल्ली दुकानें और प्रतिष्ठान पंजीकरण। कंपनियों के केंद्रीकृत पंजीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप निगमन से संबंधित आवेदनों की तेजी से प्रोसेसिंग, नियमों की प्रयोज्यता में एकरूपता आई है।

(ग): केंद्रीय प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सीपीसी) 2 फरवरी, 2024 को उन ई-प्ररूपों को संसाधित करने के लिए खोला गया था, जिनके लिए आरओसी, नॉन स्ट्रेट थ्रू प्रोसेसिंग (नॉन एसटीपी) प्ररूपों की मंजूरी की आवश्यकता होती है। वर्तमान में सीपीसी में 12 ई-प्ररूप संसाधित किए जाते हैं। 19.03.2025 तक कुल 98,098 ई-प्ररूप संसाधित किए गए हैं।

विवरण

देश में केन्द्रीय पंजीकरण केन्द्र के माध्यम से पंजीकृत कंपनियों की राज्य-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	50	50	41	36	43	67	63	86	39
आंध्र प्रदेश	2,309	2,418	2,794	2,815	3,436	3,326	2,984	3,690	3,688
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	16	37	37	32	67	86	86	207	112
असम	408	523	676	828	1,203	1,551	1,556	1,851	1,480
बिहार	2,708	3,472	3,897	4,242	5,611	5,739	5,037	6,294	5,442
चंडीगढ़	452	444	494	506	614	675	572	628	503

छत्तीसगढ़	537	512	655	838	1,379	1,478	1,301	1,620	1,413
दादरा और नगर हवेली	17	23	29	16	53	44	36	18	19
दमन और दीव	12	17	23	18	25	23	24	32	26
दिल्ली	15,907	15,787	15,820	14,614	16,091	16,282	15,585	17,013	14,319
गोवा	299	316	383	393	411	461	584	633	603
गुजरात	4,632	4,793	5,672	5,787	8,198	8,753	8,969	10,209	9,333
हरियाणा	4,277	4,767	5,829	5,938	7,709	8,011	7,572	9,504	8,430
हिमाचल प्रदेश	337	394	452	440	615	756	641	782	695
जम्मू और कश्मीर	271	447	552	493	820	1,055	1,016	1,433	1,230
झारखंड	1,036	1,340	1,550	1,428	2,045	2,064	1,756	2,145	1,766
कर्नाटक	8,922	9,753	11,084	10,448	12,291	13,405	12,134	14,870	11,924
केरल	3,072	3,941	4,710	4,483	6,409	6,411	5,768	6,258	5,470
लद्दाख	4	10	3	5	14	27	11	-	-
लक्षद्वीप	-	-	4	2	7	3	3	8	3
मध्य प्रदेश	2,178	2,354	2,741	2,943	4,357	4,547	4,768	5,432	4,550
महाराष्ट्र	17,507	19,441	23,018	22,676	28,051	31,113	29,141	32,599	27,636
मणिपुर	51	126	195	225	217	236	233	218	217
मेघालय	19	30	25	39	49	69	80	83	75
मिजोरम	12	15	22	26	18	69	46	75	71
नागालैंड	25	21	29	35	57	70	69	147	97
उड़ीसा	1,527	1,751	2,162	2,047	3,147	3,242	2,820	3,217	2,848
पांडिचेरी	93	122	128	133	155	132	186	189	178
पंजाब	1,048	1,328	1,578	1,590	2,071	2,364	2,421	3,080	2,496
राजस्थान	2,702	3,041	3,625	3,977	5,640	6,138	6,025	6,884	6,821

सिक्किम	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
तमिलनाडु	6,652	7,427	8,186	8,221	9,630	11,015	10,584	12,634	11,150
तेलंगाना	6,588	7,081	8,213	8,172	10,132	10,871	10,248	12,304	10,822
त्रिपुरा	36	42	102	115	125	178	113	175	133
उत्तर प्रदेश	8,716	10,501	12,427	12,302	16,136	16,968	17,343	20,610	17,454
उत्तराखंड	681	866	1,063	1,179	1,353	1,490	1,556	1,704	1,568
पश्चिम बंगाल	4,750	4,884	5,722	5,678	7,200	8,367	7,971	8,684	7,371

(स्रोत: डाटा एमसीए-21 पोर्टल से लिया गया है)

केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र के माध्यम से मेरठ में पंजीकृत कंपनियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	कुल
मेरठ	175	304	324	306	334	417	486	418	432	144	3,340

(स्रोत: डाटा एमसीए-21 पोर्टल से लिया गया है)

CENTRALLY SPONSORED EDUCATION SCHEMES IN UTTAR PRADESH

3704. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/programmes being implemented by the Government in the field of education especially in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who have been benefited by these schemes during the last five years, year and district-wise in Uttar Pradesh including Mau and Ballia districts and Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government has adopted an integrated approach for the implementation of these schemes to ensure efficiency and effective outcomes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the major challenges being faced by the Government in the implementation of these schemes, including issues related to fund disbursement delays, lack of infrastructure, shortage of trained teachers and accessibility in remote areas;

(e) whether any evaluation or impact assessment studies have been conducted by the Government to measure the effectiveness of these schemes and if so, the findings thereof;

(f) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to improve coordination, address implementation bottlenecks and enhance educational outcomes under these schemes; and

(g) the funds allocated and utilized for such schemes/programmes during the last five 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): Schemes of Samagra Shiksha, PM SHRI, PM Poshan, STARS and ULLAS are being implemented by the Department of School Education and Literacy in the country. However, in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, Samagra Shiksha, PM SHRI, PM POSHAN and ULLAS are being implemented and in the State of Tamil Nadu, Samagra Shiksha, PM POSHAN and ULLAS are being implemented. The annual plans are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priorities as education is part of concurrent list. These plans are then appraised and approved by Ministry of Education as per the programmatic and financial norms of the respective schemes, and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved earlier.

Samagra Shiksha

The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing an integrated centrally sponsored scheme for School education- Samagra Shiksha which treats school education holistically, without segmentation from pre-primary to class XII and is in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal for Education (SDG-4). The Scheme is aligned with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and aims to ensure that all children 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.

Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS)

The Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) Program is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme in six states namely Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Kerala over a period of 5 years, i.e., from F.Y. 2020-21 to F.Y. 2024-25. The project envisages improving student outcomes in the selected States and the governance of school education in the selected States. The targeted beneficiaries of the project are the children from the age of 3 to 18 years (pre-school to class XII) Education institutions and Teachers.

PM SHRI Schools

PM SHRI schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central Government/State Government /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. They provide leadership in their respective regions in providing high-quality education in an equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment that takes care of the diverse background, multilingual needs, and different academic abilities of children and makes them active participants in their own learning process as per the vision of NEP 2020.

Under PM SHRI scheme, a total of 1713 PM SHRI schools have been selected from the state of Uttar Pradesh out of which 437 schools are Primary, 1128 schools are Elementary, 1 school are secondary and 147 schools are senior secondary.

PM-POSHAN

The Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Under the Scheme, one hot cooked meal is served to students studying in Bal Vatika and Classes I-VIII in Government and Government aided Schools on all school working days. The PM POSHAN Scheme aims to improve the nutritional status of children, to encourage poor children belonging to disadvantaged sections to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities and also to provide nutritional support to children of elementary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation and during disaster times.

ULLAS – New India Literacy Programme (NILP)

ULLAS, which stands for Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society, a centrally sponsored scheme, aligns with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and is being implemented from 2022-23 to 2026-27. It aims to provide educational opportunities to persons aged 15 and above who have missed formal schooling and are non-literates.

(b): The number of beneficiaries who have been benefited by Samagra Shiksha

and PM POSHAN during the last five years, year and district-wise in Uttar Pradesh including Mau and Ballia districts and Tamil Nadu may be accessed at link <https://kys.udiseplus.gov.in/#/region>. The number of beneficiaries who have been benefited under PM SHRI scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Mau and Ballia districts is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (f): Following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- UDISE+: This is an improved and updated version of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) for evidence based planning and decision making.
 - Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling System (PRABANDH) which is a comprehensive online monitoring system, which tracks the status of releases, Approved Outlays, Coverage as per UDISE, School wise list of approvals, School wise gaps, Cancellation in approvals, etc.
 - Strengthening of Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres for periodic inspection and supervision of schools to observe the infrastructure and facilities.
 - National Achievement Surveys (NAS) are conducted at regular intervals to check the health of the educational system and to provide information about
-

the learning achievement of students.

- **Audit Mechanism-** There are robust monitoring systems in place which includes an annual audit by an independent Chartered Accountant empaneled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews and regular meetings with State officials. A Manual on Financial Management and Procurement also assists States in streamlining implementation and financial management.
- Detailed guidelines for Social Audit of Samagra Shiksha have been issued and provision has been made for covering 20% government and government aided schools every year for conducting social audit.
- **Community Level Monitoring** wherein the community, through its representative institutions like School Management Committees (SMCs), has been entrusted with the primary level of ensuring that the schools are functioning effectively.
- **Periodic meetings with Stakeholders:** The Ministry of Education convenes monthly meetings with Education Secretaries and State Project Directors to review the programme implementation.

Under these Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), States and UTs submit their proposals for all interventions contained in the scheme through their Annual

Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B). 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.

The funds, under these schemes, are released based on the fulfillment of guidelines prescribed by Ministry of Finance, such as transfer of central share to SNA, pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate State share in SNA, 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.

In pursuance to Section 6 of the RTE Act, 2009, the Central RTE Rules provide that a primary school shall be established within a walking distance of one kilometre of the neighbourhood and an upper primary school shall be established within a walking distance of three kilometer of the neighbourhood. The States/UTs have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms, factoring in their State specific condition, for opening of secondary and sr. secondary schools. In the case of the States and Union Territories, which have not notified the neighbourhood norms for Secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools, financial support is provided under Samagra Shiksha to ensure the establishment of secondary school within 5 Km and senior secondary school within 7-10 Km of a habitation while ensuring their viability and cost effectiveness. For the habitations

that remain uncovered (mostly small or sparsely populated in difficult areas) where opening of school is not feasible, transport facility is provided up to an average cost @ ₹ 6000/ per child per annum up to Class X.

NISHTHA – (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha is a capacity building programme for "Improving Quality of School Education through Integrated Teacher Training" for elementary, secondary level teachers and also for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) training of master trainers. NISHTHA purports that every teacher and head teacher is expected to participate in at least 50 hours of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) opportunities every year for their professional development, driven by their interests. For these 50 hours of CPD which is the responsibility of States and Union Territories, it is expected that they will develop a mandatory in-service training policy for their teachers and implement it.

(g): The funds allocated and utilized for such schemes/programmes during the last five years is as below:

Samagra Shiksha (₹ in crore)

Year	Proposed central Release	Central Release as per PFMS
2020-21	35772.81	27758.52
2021-22	34671.73	24873.18
2022-23	44493.94	32151.94
2023-24	44872.27	32382.79
2024-25	45976.21	22449.88

PM SHRI (₹ in crore)

Year	Total Approved	Central share approved	Central share released to State
2023-24	3399.60	2524.91	1217.81
2024-25	6935.59	5002.04	2724.02

PM POSHAN (₹ in crore)

Year	Central Release	Utilization
2019-20	9700.04	9514.83
2020-21	12875.10	12886.79
2021-22	10227.67	12616.41
2022-23	12675.01	10471.70
2023-24	8451.22	9549.82

STARS (₹ in crore)

Year	Fund Allocated	Central Release
2020-21	147.20	91.15
2021-22	826.02	278.47
2022-23	1408.36	468.42
2023-24	2209.93	680.98
2024-25	2438.08	637.25

ULLAS (₹ in crore)

Year	Fund Allocated	Central Release
2022-23	100.00	76.77
2023-24	120.00	39.35
2024-25	120.00	89.16

STATEMENT

The district-wise number of beneficiaries benefited under PM SHRI schemes during the 2023-24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Mau and Ballia districts, is as follow:

Sr. No.	District Name	Enrollment Data
1	AGRA	9173
2	ALIGARH	9709
3	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	6165
4	AMETHI - CSM NAGAR	8077
5	AURAIYA	3300
6	AZAMGARH	16233
7	BAGHPAT	3771
8	BAHRAICH	14533
9	BALLIA	8441
10	BALRAMPUR	5951
11	BANDA	9829
12	BARABANKI	13417
13	BAREILLY	11474
14	BASTI	6579
15	BHADOI	5998
16	BIJNOR	8211
17	BUDAUN	12060
18	BULANDSHAHR	12485
19	CHANDAULI	9573
20	CHITRAKOOT	5011
21	DEORIA	10534
22	ETAH	4292
23	ETAWAH	5658
24	FAIZABAD	4964
25	FARRUKHABAD	4294
26	FATEHPUR	8808
27	FIROZABAD	6193
28	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	3217
29	GHAZIABAD	5427

30	GHAZIPUR	9530
31	GONDA	16346
32	GORAKHPUR	18149
33	HAMIRPUR (U.P.)	7829
34	HAPUR (PANCHSHEEL NAGAR)	3040
35	HARDOI	12027
36	HATHRAS	4193
37	JALAUN	4482
38	JAUNPUR	12568
39	JHANSI	8544
40	JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR (AMROHA)	4795
41	KANNAUJ	4512
42	KANPUR DEHAT	4977
43	KANPUR NAGAR	5744
44	KANSHIRAM NAGAR	5046
45	KAUSHAMBI	4369
46	KHERI	14803
47	KUSHINAGAR	8173
48	LALITPUR	14272
49	LUCKNOW	7528
50	MAHARAJGANJ	7914
51	MAHOBA	9047
52	MAINPURI	5340
53	MATHURA	5458
54	MAU	4694
55	MEERUT	8641
56	MIRZAPUR	8719
57	MORADABAD	7156
58	MUZAFFARNAGAR	9840
59	PILIBHIT	10315

60	PRATAPGARH	8681
61	PRAYAGRAJ	21708
62	RAE BARELI	12575
63	RAMPUR	8393
64	SAHARANPUR	7676
65	SAMBHAL (BHIM NAGAR)	4618
66	SANT KABIR NAGAR	6580
67	SHAHJAHANPUR	11987
68	SHAMLI (PRABUDH NAGAR)	5107
69	SHRAWASTI	4379
70	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	11134
71	SITAPUR	17035
72	SONBHADRA	12303
73	SULTANPUR	12429
74	UNNAO	8500
75	VARANASI	12861
	Grand Total	647394

Source: UDISE+

बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर में खेल संबंधी अवसंरचना

3705. श्री राजकुमार रोटः

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

(क) देश में, विशेषकर राजस्थान के सभी जिलों में खेलो इंडिया योजना (केआईएस) के अंतर्गत अब तक किन-किन राज्यों में कितनी खेल अवसंरचना (खेल परिसर, फुटबाल मैदान, तरणताल, सिंथेटिक हॉकी मैदान, बहुउद्देशीय हॉल, एथलेटिक ट्रैक आदि) का निर्माण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत 48 अवसंरचनाओं का निर्माण किया गया है परन्तु बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में इनमें से किसी भी अवसंरचना का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के उक्त जिलों में केआईएस के अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) : 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण खेल अवसंरचना के विकास सहित खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों का होता है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। बांसवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र के डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में खेल अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए इस मंत्रालय में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम एक मांग-आधारित स्कीम है। राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों और अन्य पात्र निकायों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर देश में खेल संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खेलों में व्यापक जनभागीदारी और उत्कृष्टता को बढ़ावा देने के युग्मित उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के तहत धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। राजस्थान राज्य सहित देशभर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

KLEMS DATABASE

3706. SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India's latest KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database provides insights into employment generation trends in the country and if so, the key findings of the report regarding job creation;
 - (b) the extent to which the Government utilizes the KLEMS database for formulating employment policies and monitoring job creation trends across the various sectors of the labour market;
 - (c) whether the data from KLEMS has influenced any major policy decisions related to employment, labour market reforms and if so, the details thereof;
 - (d) the details of the trends in employment generation as per the KLEMS database, particularly in manufacturing, agriculture and services, sector-wise;
-

- (e) whether the Government has conducted any independent assessment to verify the employment data reflected in the KLEMS database and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to address employment challenges and ensure sustainable job creation in light of the insights provided by the KLEMS database; and
- (g) the details of the future strategies are in place to sustain and accelerate the employment generation in the country?

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

(a) to (g): The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) which covers 27 industries comprising of the entire Indian economy and provides employment estimates across 27 industries. As per the latest data, total estimated employment in the country has increased to 64.33 crores(Provisional) during 2023-24 as compared to 47.49 crores during 2017-18, which indicates a growth of 35.46% during the period.

Further, the number of persons engaged in agriculture sector has increased from 20.02 crores in 2017-18 to 25.30 crores in 2022-23. Also, in service sector the number has increased from 16.12 crores to 20.15 crores and in manufacturing

sector from 5.47 crores to 6.3 crores during the same period. The details may be seen at -

<https://m.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationReportDetails.aspx?UrlPage=andID=%201275>.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of all is a priority of Government and is a multi-stakeholder initiative. 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), National Handicrafts Development Programme 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.

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, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Further, 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]. As on 28.02.2025, more than 4.7 crore vacancies have been mobilised on NCS Portal.

VERIFICATION OF PROJECTS UNDER GCR, 2023

3707. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has adopted any criterion for designating third-party verifiers under Green Credit Rules, 2023, if so, the details thereof,
- (b) whether such third-party verifiers are subject to any regulation by the Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, and
- (d) the reasons for not using existing machinery for verification of large projects?

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 Central Government has notified the Green Credit Rules, 2023 on 12th October 2023 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986
(Please see the Link :

[https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(mir5w3zlemick1wkr0qvcnaq\)\)/ViewPDF.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(mir5w3zlemick1wkr0qvcnaq))/ViewPDF.aspx))

(b) to encourage voluntary positive actions resulting in issuance of Green Credits. Currently, the activity of tree plantation for eco-restoration of degraded forest lands is being implemented under the Green Credit Programme (GCP).

The Ministry published notification for 'Methodology for calculation of green credit in respect of tree plantation' on 22nd February 2024 (Please see the Link :

[https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(mir5w3zlemick1wkr0qvcnaq\)\)/ViewPDF.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(mir5w3zlemick1wkr0qvcnaq))/ViewPDF.aspx)).

Further, the detailed modalities covering implementation, monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism for taking up tree plantation under Green Credit Programme have been brought out by the Ministry in February 2024 (given in the enclosed **Statement -I**).

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun has been authorized to issue Guidelines for evaluation and verification of the activities undertaken for the purpose of calculation of Green Credit. Further, submission of half yearly monitoring report on the portal by 03 member committee comprising of concerned Divisional Forest Officer (as Chair), Assistant Conservator of Forests and a representative of the Green Credit Applicant/Entity is an integral part of the monitoring system.

STATEMENT-I

F. No. 1-20/2023-RT
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(RT Division)

Vayu Wing, 5th Floor,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003
Dated: 23, February 2024

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Modality for taking up Tree Plantation under Green Credit Programme-regarding

Please find enclosed herewith copy of the letter No. HSM-12/24/2023-HSM (pt2)-Part (1) dated 22.02.2024 received from Joint Secretary, MoEF&CC regarding modality for taking up Tree Plantation under Green Credit Programme for further needful please.

Encl: - as above


(Suveena Thakur)
Asst. Inspector General of Forests (RT)
Email: hp199.ifs@nic.in
Tel: 011-20819273

To,
The Chief Secretary,
All State/UT Governments

Copy to:

1. PPS to DGF & SS, MoEFCC, New Delhi
2. Principal Secretary (Forests), All States/UTs
3. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (HoFF), all State/UTs
4. AS/JS, In-Charge, Green Credit Programme
5. The Director General, ICFRE, Dehradun
6. PPS to CEO CAMPA, MoEF&CC, New Delhi
7. PPS to Addl. DGF (FC), MoEFCC, New Delhi
8. PS to DIGF (RT), MoEF&CC, New Delhi
9. NIC, MoEF&CC with a request to upload a copy on MoEFCC website

F. No. HSM-12/24/2023-HSM(pt2)-Part(1), E-220847
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Hazardous Substances Management Division

3rd Floor, Prithvi Block
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road
New Delhi - 110003
Dated: 22nd February, 2024

Office Memorandum

Subject: Modality for taking up Tree Plantation under Green Credit Programme - regarding

1. Introduction:

1.1 The Green Credit Rules have been notified by the Government of India on 12th October 2023 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Green Credit Programme (GCP) encourages industries, companies and other entities to meet their existing obligations or other obligations under any law for the time being in force, and encourage other persons and entities, to undertake voluntary environmental measures *inter-alia* "tree plantation", resulting in award of Green Credits.

1.2 To begin with, tree plantation may be undertaken on degraded land under the control and management of Forest Departments. In this regard, notification for Methodology for Tree Plantation based Green Credit has been published in official gazette.

1.3 In view of the above, the following modality, for taking up tree plantation on degraded forest land under the Green Credit Programme, is prescribed.

2. Modality:

2.1 Registration of Implementing Agency:

Forest Departments/ Forest Development Corporations of States and UTs applicant shall be the Implementing Agency (IA) for implementing Tree Plantation based Green Credit Programme. A State Nodal officer (SNO) of the rank of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests/Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests) for the State/UT shall be appointed by each IA, who shall be responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of Tree Plantation based Green Credit Programme in the state/UT. Implementing Officer (IO) shall be registered by each IA for each Forest Division. Registration of IA, SNO and IO shall be done through

GCP Portal by providing details like name of State/UT, district, division, name of officer, designation, office address, bank account details, etc.

2.2 Criteria for selection of land:

2.2.1 Type of land:

Degraded land parcels under the control and management of Forest Department of the States and UTs shall be eligible for GCP. Only such land parcels and areas suitable for plantation, shall be registered as plantation block in the GCP Portal.

2.2.2 Density of tree plantation:

Plantation block with potential of planting minimum 1100 trees per hectare, taking into account on the local silvi-climatic and soil conditions, shall be selected for registration.

2.2.3 Size of plantation blocks:

Every plantation block shall be a compact area having a minimum size of 5 hectares.

2.2.4 Other conditions:

Plantation block shall be free from all types of encumbrances and plantation to be undertaken in line with management plan/working plan.

2.3 Registration of plantation block:

After selection of land for plantation as above, registration of plantation block shall be done through self-certification on the portal by the IA. Each plantation block shall be registered separately with unique ID.

2.4 Registration of Entity/ Green Credit Applicant (GCA):

Government Institutions (like PWD, CPWD, Irrigation department, etc.), Public Sector Undertakings (State and Central), Non-Government Organisations, Private Companies/Organisations/entities, Philanthropists, Individuals, Group of Individuals registered under Societies Registration Act will qualify as GCA under tree plantation based GCP. Registration of GCA shall be done by providing required details like name & address, proof of identity, contact details, registration details, etc. on the GCP portal.

2.5 Selection of land for the plantation by GCA:

Registered GCAs desirous to apply for Green Credits (GCs) shall request for the allocation of land parcel for plantation from the plantation block registered on the portal.

2.6 Preparation of demand note:

Estimate in INR with provision for plantation and its maintenance (advance work in 1st year and maintenance till 10th year considering cost of escalation) shall be prepared as per Schedule of Rates by the concerned IO. All necessary provisions shall be made while preparing estimate to make the plantation successful.

Plantation estimate with details of Technical and Administrative sanction/approval and other necessary information shall be provided on GCP portal for scrutiny and approval of SNO. After approval of SNO, the Administrator will further scrutinize the estimate from technical point of view and by including administrative cost for monitoring and verification (10% of estimated cost) and a demand note will be generated on the portal (Mechanism of utilization of the administrative cost shall be developed by Administrator separately). Thereafter, entity shall make the payment in the bank account of the Administrator through NEFT/RTGS. After making payment, the IA shall formally allot land parcel/plantation block to the GCA. Preparation of estimate as well as payment shall be done within the stipulated time as specified by the Administrator.

2.7 Plantation and its maintenance:

Plantation works shall be started immediately after receipt of payment from the entity. It shall be the responsibility of the IA to ensure completion of plantation within two years after receipt of payment. All details of plantation and maintenance works along with item-wise expenditure, as prescribed by the Administrator, shall be provided on the portal by IA and IO.

2.8 Issuance of Green Credits (GCs):

As advance works are carried out and seedlings are sourced in the first year and plantation is carried out in the second year, Green Credits will be awarded two years after receipt of payment from the entity. GCs will be awarded to the entity by the Administrator based on total number of trees planted in selected blocks and plantation completion certificate generated online by IA. GCs will be allocated to the entity at the rate of one GC per tree in a standard format through the GCP portal.

3. Monitoring and Audit of Plantation:

Plantation records/details shall be maintained online in a standard format as prescribed by the Administrator. Intensive monitoring by the field officers of the Implementing Agency shall be carried out and reporting shall be done in a prescribed format on the portal to ensure that there is no violation of prevailing methodology, guidelines, rules, etc. under GCP. A monitoring committee of 3-members under the chairmanship of IO, including Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF) and the entity/GCA as its members shall be constituted. Monitoring committee shall submit half yearly monitoring reports on the GCP portal, as prescribed by the Administrator. Third party shall be engaged for independent monitoring. Separate guidelines shall be issued for accreditation/empanelment of verifiers for verification/monitoring of plantation. The GCP portal will track the

progress and proper records shall be maintained in public domain.

4. Accounting and audit:

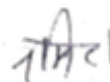
Separate savings account in a nationalized bank for the Administrator, SNO, IO and concerned Range Forest Officer shall be opened and maintained for Green Credit Programme. After receipt of payment from GCA, the Administrator will release the funds to SNO to complete the advance works of plantation. Subsequent release of fund to the SNO will be done in installments, as per the progress of the plantation work. Separate guidelines will be developed for fund flow mechanism, fund disbursement, financial and accounting procedures, record keeping process, auditing, etc.

5. Advantages of GCs:

5.1 The plantation taken under GCP, may be exchanged for compliance of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) in case of diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, as applicable.

5.2 GCs earned may be used for reporting under ESG leadership indicator or under CSR, as per applicable rules.

This issues with approval of the Competent Authority.



(Nameeta Prasad)

Joint Secretary to Government of India

Email: nameeta.prasad@gov.in

Tel. No.: 011-20819324

To,

The Chief Secretary,
All State/UT Governments

Copy to:

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary/PPS to DGF&SS/PPS to Addl. DGF(FC)
2. Principal Secretary (Forests), All States/UTs

3. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF), all State/UTs;
4. AS/JS. In-Charge GCP
5. DG, ICFRE
6. IGF, NAEB
7. PPS to CEO, NCAMPA/ADG (FC), MoEF&CC, New Delhi;
8. NIC, MoEF&CC with a request to upload a copy on MoEFCC website.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PM SHRI SCHEME**3708. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) the status of implementation of the PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) scheme in terms of percentage of the intended goal of 14,500 schools in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of extent of success in implementing as green school component within completed projects;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure sector skill-councils involvement as well as quality assessment of schools;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government for inclusive education therein – including the needs of physically differently-abled children and transgender children; and
- (e) whether the model school programme has steps to ensure psychological support, sex-education and internal grievance remedy mechanisms such as Internal Complaints Committee, SC/ST/OBC/Disability Grievance Committees, etc.?

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

(a): The State-wise status of implementation of the PM SHRI scheme in terms of percentage of the intended goal in the country is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): PM SHRI scheme aims to develop PM SHRI schools as green schools by incorporating environment friendly aspects like energy efficient using solar panels and LED lightings, nutrition gardens with natural farming, waste management, plastic-free, water conservation and harvesting, study of traditions/practices related to protection of environment, climate change-related hackathons and awareness generation to incorporate an organic lifestyle. These interventions aim to create a sustainable and eco-friendly learning environment in schools across the nation.

(c): PM SHRI scheme showcases the implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 which aims to integrate vocational education in all schools. PM SHRI scheme has a provision to provide for procurement of tools and equipment, raw materials, training for vocational trainers and resource persons, awareness programmes to counsel students, providing hands-on training to students and organising linkages with sector skill councils to ensure the effective implementation of vocational education.

Further, PM SHRI schools intend to facilitate opportunities for students to undertake internships and short-term jobs with local industries, retailers, artisans, and informal enterprises. These internships provide students with valuable

exposure to the world of work and help bridge the gap between education and industry demands.

Further, a School Quality Assessment Framework (SQUAF) has been developed as per the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, indicating the level of proficiency to be achieved by each PM SHRI school. SQUAF is divided into six main domains, based on the six pillars of the PM SHRI scheme, aligned with NEP 2020: Curriculum, Pedagogy, and Assessment; Access and Infrastructure; Human Resources and School Leadership; Inclusive Practices and Gender Equity; Management, Monitoring, and Governance and Beneficiary Satisfaction.

(d): For inclusive education, PM SHRI scheme aims to strengthen existing infrastructure to support Children with Special Needs (CWSN) and children of all genders. Adequate and safe infrastructure, including accessible toilets, clean drinking water are ensured to create a comfortable and inclusive learning environment.

Special initiatives include Braille stationery materials, including embossed charts and globes, reader allowances for visually impaired students, scribe facilities, and financial support for special educators. Additionally, escort allowances, transport allowances, and stipends for girls and have been incorporated to support students in accessing education. Identification and assessment through medical assessment camps, as well as the provision of aids

and appliances, are integral to ensuring that children with special needs receive the necessary support. Home-based education is also provided for children who are unable to attend school regularly.

(e): The PM SHRI scheme has a provision to provide counselling services to address career guidance, mental health, and emotional well-being. PM SHRI schools create an environment that fosters student wellness, including psycho-social well-being. Regular health check-ups and the issuance of health cards monitor students' physical well-being. Further, PM SHRI schools aims to implement student-centric initiatives to promote engagement and holistic development.

Based on NEP2020, the National Curriculum Framework for School Education 2023 (NCF SE-2023) highlights gradual and sudden changes in physical development. Preparing teachers for handling growth pains and growth spurts with changes in strength and increased restlessness in students provide good understanding of gender and sexuality and aid teachers to understand their students better.

Education is in the concurrent list of Constitution of India and internal grievance remedy mechanisms such as Internal Complaints Committee, SC/ST/OBC/Disability Grievance Committees, etc.in schools is determined by respective State/UT Government.

STATEMENT

The State-wise status of implementation of the PM SHRI scheme in terms of percentage of the intended goal are as follows:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Intended number of schools to be approved	Schools approved (%)
1	ANDAMANand NICOBAR	11	100
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	855	100
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	161	57
4	ASSAM	382	100
5	BIHAR	836	100
6	CHANDIGARH	2	100
7	CHHATTISGARH	341	100
8	DNH and DD	6	100
9	DELHI	6	100
10	GOA	28	100
11	GUJARAT	448	100
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	180	100
13	HARYANA	250	100
14	JAMMUandKASHMIR	396	100
15	JHARKHAND	345	100
16	KARNATAKA	590	99
17	LADAKH	36	100
18	LAKSHADWEEP	11	100
19	MADHYA PRADESH	787	100
20	MAHARASHTRA	827	100
21	MANIPUR	105	100
22	MEGHALAYA	63	100
23	MIZORAM	53	66
24	NAGALAND	122	40
25	ODISHA	462	100
26	PUDUCHERRY	12	100
27	PUNJAB	347	100
28	RAJASTHAN	639	100
29	SIKKIM	43	100
30	TELANGANA	794	100
31	TRIPURA	84	100
32	UTTARAKHAND	226	100
33	UTTAR PRADESH	1713	100

Note- Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have not onboarded the scheme.

PROJECT DOLPHIN

3709. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the current status of Project Dolphin along with the funds allocated and utilised since its inception, year-wise;
 - (b) the details of findings of the first population estimation of riverine dolphins in the country, including the manner in which Government plans to use this data for future conservation efforts under Project Dolphin;
 - (c) the steps taken by the Government to address the ongoing threats to the Ganges and Indus river dolphins, considering their vulnerable status and the slow growth rate of these species;
 - (d) the specific conservation measures planned to protect this critically endangered species, especially in the face of dwindling populations;
 - (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to address the concerns regarding human disturbances in the habitats of river dolphins along with the
-

- regulations or policies implemented to reduce such threats, particularly in the areas of fishing, water pollution and infrastructure development;
- (f) whether the Government is considering to expand the geographical scope of Project Dolphin to cover more river systems, including smaller tributaries and lesser-known dolphin habitats that may not have been included in the current survey; and
- (g) the manner in which Project Dolphin helped in the conservation of dolphins?

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 major steps taken under the Project Dolphin are as follows:
- i. A comprehensive action plan (2022-2047) has been developed under which role of various stakeholders and line Ministries have been identified for conservation of the river dolphins and aquatic habitats.
 - ii. First-ever range-wide population estimation of riverine dolphins and associated species has been carried out in the country.
 - iii. Under the Project Dolphin, first-ever satellite-tagging of
-

the Ganges River Dolphin (*Platanistaganetica*) has been done in the country.

- iv. The Ministry has released a National Marine Turtle Action Plan with the aim to conserve marine turtles and their habitats in India.
- v. The Ministry has released 'Marine Megafauna Stranding Management Guidelines' in 2021 for management of stranding and entanglement of marine mega fauna.
- vi. Awareness campaigns for community participation in Dolphin and other aquatic and marine species conservation have been undertaken.
- vii. Capacity building of the forest staff for dolphin monitoring and management of its habitats has been undertaken.
- viii. Financial assistance have been provided to States/UTs for conservation and management of wildlife including the dolphins, and other aquatic fauna. The detail of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Development of Wildlife Habitats are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The population survey conducted across eight states, namely,

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, and Punjab estimated 6,327 riverine dolphins across the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Indus river systems. This includes 6,324 Ganges River dolphins and three Indus River dolphins. The study has set a baseline of river dolphin population in the country.

The study has also identified the important dolphin hot spots, status of other aquatic fauna, threats and role of the community engagement, research and monitoring which plays an important role for ensuring the long term management of riverine dolphins in the country.

(c) to (e): The major steps taken by the Government for conservation of Dolphins and other associated aquatic species are as follows:

- i. Gangetic (*Platanistagangetica*) and Indus River Dolphin (*Platanista minor*) have been listed under Schedule- I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, according them highest degree of protection against hunting.
 - ii. The Ministry has amended Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in the year 2022 to empower Indian Coast Guards for entry, search, arrest and detention in case of contravention of provisions of the Act.
-

- iii. Financial assistance provided to States/UTs for conservation and management of wildlife including the dolphins, and other aquatic fauna under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Development of Wildlife Habitats'.
- iv. Dolphins have been included in the listed of 22 identified critically endangered species, under species recovery programme of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', for which financial support is provided to the State/UTs.
- v. Efforts are taken by the State Forest Departments of dolphin range states for removal of underwater ghost nets, coastline cleaning, compensation and rewards to citizens for information on dolphin stranding, collection of stray/ghost nets, and habitat monitoring.
- vi. Alternative livelihoods options are promoted to reduce dependency on activities harmful to dolphin habitats.
- vii. Partnerships with academic and research institutions is done to study dolphin ecology and threats.

(f) and (g): The Project Dolphin has provided scientific impetus and a platform for convergence of efforts being taken by the State Governments and Government of India for conservation and protection of

dolphins, associated species and aquatic habitats

STATEMENT

Details of funds released and utilised by States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme –‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ during last four years:

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Fund released	Fund utilized *	Fund released	Fund utilized *	Fund released	Fund utilized *	Fund released	Fund utilized *
Aand N Islands	0.0	0.0	135.8	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.1	190.9	565.1	577.0
Bihar	205.2	138.3	410.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	336.4	325.6
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1	48.3
Gujarat	124.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	84.7	207.0	207.5
Jharkhand	198.2	109.8	79.5	79.5	0.0	0.0	14.9	63.5
Karnataka	586.1	682.9	1256.6	1164.0	291.7	339.0	581.5	675.4
Kerala	731.3	700.5	295.8	205.6	224.5	313.4	921.0	921.0
Madhya Pradesh	801.6	783.1	389.3	511.4	265.6	307.2	471.8	487.5
Odisha	694.2	688.8	726.8	690.2	967.5	854.3	1005.1	1155.5
Rajasthan	309.1	549.8	1007.6	1046.3	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	334.0	228.7	390.8	363.2	133.0	162.7	373.9	483.7
Uttar Pradesh	312.9	315.0	169.1	166.7	266.7	231.0	290.6	291.2
Uttarakhand	441.6	499.1	226.3	214.4	213.0	227.2	498.5	395.6
West Bengal	710.6	835.4	757.3	580.1	201.3	224.2	385.3	400.0
Lakshadweep	462.9	462.9	462.1	214.4	269.9	198.3	124.7	124.7

* Funds utilised includes unspent balance of previous year

CONCERNS OVER NIRF RANKING

3710. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the concerns raised over the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranking and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to reduce the weightage of peer perception in the NIRF rankings or replacing it with more objective metrics given its subjectivity and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to address the allegations of regional bias in the NIRF rankings, which seem to favour metropolitan institutions over sub-urban and State-run Higher Education Institutions (HEIs);

(d) the manner in which the Government addresses concerns that private HEIs with larger advertising budgets and outreach capabilities gain an unfair advantage in peer perception rankings; and

(e) the reason behind the NIRF framework not include direct assessments of teaching quality, such as classroom observations, student evaluations, and alumni feedback to ensure a more

comprehensive evaluation of HEIs?

**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): To promote healthy competition among Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was launched in 2015 by the Government of India for the annual ranking (called India Rankings) of these HEIs. The methodology of India Rankings is based on five broad parameters, i.e. “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Peer Perception”.

NIRF invites feedback/inputs from the participating institutions and representatives of different disciplines/categories. The rankings methodology has evolved and new disciplines/categories have also been introduced over the years, on the basis of the aforesaid feedback and inputs. The disciplines/categories under NIRF ranking have increased from 4 in 2016 to 16 in 2024.

NIRF utilizes several factors including Peer Perception survey for Ranking of Institutions. NIRF has 10 per cent weightage for peer perception whereas weightage of 33 to 45 per cent is used by international agencies for rankings. In the Peer Perception survey the respondents provide details of the institutions at the national level as well as at the regional levels.

The Peer Perception survey is conducted over a large category of employers, professionals from reputed organizations and academics to ascertain their preference for graduates of different institutions.

The NIRF framework takes into account, complex and multi-layered structure of higher education in India with the diversity of disciplines, quality of teaching faculty, university examinations, placements, higher studies, outreach and inclusivity, financial support etc.

NIRF uses quantitative ranking parameters to rank institutions based on the data submitted by institutions.

पर्यावरण हितैषी नवाचारों को बढ़ावा देना

3711. श्री छोटेलाल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि अनेक उद्योग/स्टार्टअप पर्यावरण हितैषी नवाचार विकसित करना चाहते हैं लेकिन वित्तीय सहायता और तकनीकी संसाधनों की कमी के कारण उन्हें चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा पर्यावरण हितैषी नवाचार और हरित प्रौद्योगिकियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 26 सितंबर, 2024 को इकोमार्क नियम, 2024 अधिसूचित किए हैं, जिनसे इकोमार्क नियमों की संस्थागत संरचना और कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1991 की इकोमार्क स्कीम को प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है।

इन नियमों का उद्देश्य पर्यावरण अनुकूल उत्पादों की मांग को प्रोत्साहित करना, ऊर्जा की कम खपत, संसाधन सापेक्षता और चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देना है। इन नियमों के तहत सटीक लेबलिंग सुनिश्चित करने और हरित उत्पादों के संबंध में भ्रामक जानकारी की रोकथाम का प्रयास किया गया है।

इकोमार्क को, पुनर्चक्रण को बढ़ावा देते हुए व्यक्तियों को क्रय विकल्पों के संबंध में पर्यावरणीय रूप से संसूचित और जागरूक बनाते हुए समर्थ बनाने, पर्यावरण अनुकूल उत्पादों के उपयोग, विनिर्माताओं को हरित उद्योग पद्धतियों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने और इस प्रकार संधारणीय जीवनयापन में योगदान देने के लिए मिशन 'लाइफ' के अनुरूप किया गया है।

इकोमार्क नियम स्वैच्छिक हैं और इनका उद्देश्य पर्यावरण अनुकूल उत्पादों के उत्पादन हेतु विनिर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहित करना और हरित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना है।

उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी), वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय ने नवाचार एवं स्टार्टअप्स को संवर्धित करने और देश की स्टार्टअप पारिप्रणाली में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ पारिप्रणाली सृजित करने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2016 को स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल शुरू की है।

स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत सरकार उद्योगों और क्षेत्रों में स्टार्टअप पारिप्रणाली के विकास और संवृद्धि के लिए निरंतर रूप से विभिन्न प्रयास करती है। फ्लैगशिप स्कीमें नामतः 'फंड ऑफ फंड्स फोर स्टार्टअप्स (एफएफएस)', 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस)' और

‘क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम फोर स्टार्टअप्स (सीजीएसएस)’ के तहत स्टार्टअप्स को उनके व्यवसाय चक्र के विभिन्न चरणों में सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। सरकार, राज्यों की स्टार्टअप रैंकिंग, राष्ट्रीय स्टार्टअप पुरस्कार और नवाचार सप्ताह सहित आवधिक प्रक्रियाएं और कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित करती है जो स्टार्टअप पारिप्रणाली के समग्र विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। सरकार स्टार्टअप महाकुंभ के रूप में पारिप्रणाली चालित पहलों को भी प्रोत्साहित और समर्थन करती है, जो हितधारकों के लिए नेटवर्क और सहयोग हेतु एक जीवंत मंच के रूप में काम करती है, बाजार सुविधा में सुधार और सार्वजनिक खरीद समर्थन स्टार्टअप को अपने व्यवसायों को बढ़ाने और उनका विस्तार करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए पहल भी की गई है।

स्टार्टअप इंडिया पोर्टल और ‘भास्कर’ जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों के तहत संसाधनों और स्टार्टअप पारिप्रणाली सहयोग तक सुगम पहुंच को समर्थ बनाया गया है। इन उपायों को विनियामक सुधारों और अन्य पारिप्रणाली विकास संबंधी आयोजनों और कार्यक्रमों द्वारा संपूरित किया जाता है।

स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत सरकार द्वारा किए गए संधारणीय प्रयासों से कई उद्योगों और क्षेत्रों में दिनांक 31 जनवरी 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार डीपीआईआईटी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त स्टार्टअप्स संस्थाओं की संख्या बढ़कर 1,61,150 हो गई है। विशेष रूप से, दिनांक 31 जनवरी 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार "ग्रीन टेक्नोलॉजी" उद्योग में 3,362 संस्थाओं को स्टार्टअप के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है।

ODISHA'S ADVENTURE TOURISM POLICY

3712. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

- (a) the expected timeline for the rollout of Odisha's Adventure Tourism Policy and whether Government has any plans to introduce a similar policy in Maharashtra;
 - (b) the details of the financial incentives or subsidies, that are being planned to attract private investment in Odisha's Adventure Tourism Sector and will similar measures be considered for Maharashtra;
 - (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken to ensure environmental sustainability and conservation while promoting adventure tourism in ecologically sensitive areas, particularly in Maharashtra's Western Ghats and coastal regions;
 - (d) the manner in which the Government plans to address concerns regarding local community participation and employment generation in adventure tourism projects in Odisha and whether the similar initiatives being explored for Maharashtra; and
 - (e) whether the Government consider collaboration between Odisha and Maharashtra to share best practices in adventure tourism development?
-

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products and formulation of tourism policies, is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs through various initiatives.

The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism infrastructure development in the country.

The Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Ministry has been revamped 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. The details of projects sanctioned in Maharashtra and Odisha under these schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Environmental Sustainability is a key pillar in the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism formulated by the Ministry. In line with the strategy, Travel for LiFE programme has been initiated to promote sustainable tourism in the

country and to encourage tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices.

The Ministry of Tourism, in association with the Adventure Tour Operators Association of India has formulated Model Adventure Safety Guidelines with an aim to establish a comprehensive and standardized framework to ensure safety in the Adventure Tourism sector across India. These guidelines have been circulated to all States and Union Territories for adoption and formulation/updation of safety protocols.

STATEMENT

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme as on 31.12.2024

(Rs. In Crore)

State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released /Authorised*
Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	67.28
Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Mitbhav	19.06	18.10
Maharashtra	Spiritual	Development of Waki-	45.47	43.19

	Circuit 2018-19	Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad		

* Includes amount of authorization to CNA through TSA Model I for Central Sector Scheme

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 as on 31.12.2024

State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Cr.)	Date of Sanction
Maharashtra	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22	21-09- 2024

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme as on 20.01.2025

(Rs. In Crore)

State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost	Amount Released
Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri	2014-15	50.00	10.00
Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	42.18	29.93

List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of Project	State	Agency	Sanction Date	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released
Development of	Maharashtra	Mumbai	09-08-	1500	1500

KanojiAngre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination		Port Trust	2016		
Up-gradation/modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	29-12-2017	1250	1250
Upgradation/Modernization to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	20-12-2021	3750	3000

EIA OF PROJECTS IN AND AROUND JOSHIMATH

3713. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of the Government's policies regarding Himalayan States and fragile Himalayan towns such as Joshimath, particularly in light of the 2022-23 disaster;
 - (b) whether the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Social Impact Assessments (SIA) have been conducted for major development projects in
-

- and around Joshimath, including tunnel construction, large hydroelectric projects and four-lane highways, if so, the details of the reports thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering a reassessment of large-scale infrastructure projects in the Himalayas, which are considered a major factor behind recurring disasters and if so, the details of alternative development plans; and
- (d) if not, the alternative disaster mitigation strategies chalked out by the Government?

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

(a) to (d): As per provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended, all infrastructure projects like the Hydro-electric projects and Highways etc., including those located in Himalayan States, require prior Environmental Clearance before the start of construction of the project, as applicable. The Ministry has delineated a detailed procedure for comprehensive assessment of environmental and social impacts of such projects in the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended, which, inter-alia, provides for four stages of consideration process i.e., Screening, Scoping, Public Consultation and Appraisal by the Expert Appraisal Committee.

Whenever the Projects require prior Environmental Clearance, the Expert Appraisal Committee at the Central level or the State/UT level Expert Appraisal Committee and State/UT level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) comprising domain area experts, after detailed examination and deliberations on various environmental and social aspects of the project including appraisal of the studies/information related to seismology, geological profile, study of landslide prone areas, risk analysis studies, recommend the project for grant of Environmental Clearance by suggesting suitable mitigation measures and Environment Management to minimize the environmental and social impacts associated with the project. It is only after such detailed study and analysis that environmental clearances are issued subject to compliance of necessary environmental safeguards and general and specific conditions by the Project Proponent before undertaking construction of the project.

Project specific conditions related to safety measures like installation of Early Warning Telemetric system, implementation of Emergency Preparedness Plan, Disaster Management Plan, Catchment Area Treatment plan, stabilization of muck disposal sites, rim plantation, pasture development, nursery development etc. are also prescribed as part of General/Specific conditions forming part of Environmental Clearances, as may be applicable.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN BARABANKI**3714. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

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

- (a) whether Government has any plans or received any proposal to promote tourism in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh in view of the huge potential for development of tourism there;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of financial assistance being provided/proposed to be provided for development of tourism in Barabanki District, Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the manner in which the said amount has been utilized/proposed to be utilised; and
- (e) the details of steps being taken by the Government to promote tourism in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of tourism

infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Ministry has revamped Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations following a destination and tourist centric approach.

The Government of India under the guidelines for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) for Development of Iconic Tourist Centres has approved two projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Details of projects sanctioned under the aforesaid schemes for the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Receiving proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for financial assistance for tourism projects is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines and financial assistance is extended for such projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds.

STATEMENT**(i) List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh****(Amount in ₹ crore)**

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorised*	Amount Utilised	Physical Status (%)
1.	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	87.89	72.56	68.43	Complete
2.	Ramayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	64.09	56.03	Complete
3.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh-Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-	71.91	69.63	69.63	Complete

		Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur				
4.	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	64.14	63.62	Complete
5.	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar	36.65	36.65	36.65	Complete

		shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)				
6.	Ramayan a Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	115.46	113.22	Complete
7.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri- Sikandrabad- Noida-Khurja- Banda	12.03	11.43	11.69	Complete
8.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30	18.12	18.12	Complete

* Includes amount of authorization to CNA through TSA Model I for Central Sector Scheme.

(ii) Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 in the State of Uttar Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Date of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost
1	Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh)	Azad Park and DekhoPrayagraj Trail Exp	05-03-2024	13.02
2	Naimisaranya (Uttar Pradesh)	Vedic- wellness Experience	05-03-2024	15.94

(iii). List of Project sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the State Uttar Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost	Amount Released / Authorised*	Physical Progress %	Financial Progress %
1	Development of Varanasi –Phase –I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	100%	100%
2	Development of Mathura- Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98	100%	100%

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost	Amount Released / Authorised*	Physical Progress %	Financial Progress %
3	Development of River Cruise Tourism at Varanasi	2017-18	9.02	9.02	100%	100%
4	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36	9.36	100%	100%
5	Development of Varanasi – Phase II	2017-18	44.60	31.77	100%	71%
6	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59	30.97	100%	78%

* Includes amount of authorization to CNA through TSA Model I for Central Sector Scheme.

(iv). List of Projects sanctioned under ‘Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development’ Scheme in the State Uttar Pradesh

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Sanction Date	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh	28-02-2015	512.43	381.47

	Stupa in Sarnath Chaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkan in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras).			
2	Illumination of three monuments in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh- 1. Dashashwamedh Ghat to Darbhanga Ghat (stretch of 300 m) 2. Tulsi Manas Mandir 3. Sarnath Museum	21-12-2017	293.55	293.55

(v) List of Projects sanctioned in the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme) - Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale'

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Amount Sanctioned
1	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	2024-25	74.05
2	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	2024-25	80.24

ENROLLMENT OF CWSN STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS

3715. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the number of male and female CWSN (Children with Special Needs) students enrolled in Government/Government aided and local body schools across the country during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of students who have disability of more than 40% enrolled during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the number of such female students who received stipend under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan along with the fund allocated and disbursed for the same during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the number of Government/Government aided and local body schools having special educators during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the number of CWSN for whom scribe facility was arranged during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and district-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) and (b): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has launched an overarching centrally sponsored scheme for the

school education sector viz; the Samagra Shiksha Scheme in alignment with the National Education Policy 2020 and the Right of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016. Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a dedicated component for Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) to ensure that all children irrespective of their disabilities or extent thereof are able to study in inclusive schools. The scheme looks at the education of CwSN in a continuum from pre-school to class XII and covers all CwSN with one or more disabilities, including those with benchmark disabilities, as mentioned in the Schedule of disabilities of the RPwD Act, 2016 studying in Government and Government-aided schools.

Statements showing State/UT-wise and gender-wise enrollment of CwSN from pre-school to class XII, including those with benchmark disabilities, across the country and district-wise and gender-wise CwSN enrollment from pre-school to class XII in Andhra Pradesh in Government/Government aided and local body schools during the last five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24, as per UDISE+, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(c) to (e): Under Samagra Shiksha, funding for all student-oriented interventions under the Inclusive Education for CwSN component is provided @ Rs.3,500 per CwSN per annum covering learning support, therapeutic services, devices support, home based education, and financial support for transportation, escort and readers/ scribes, as required. Additionally, there is a provision of stipend for girl children with special needs @ Rs.200/- per month for 10 months (Rs.2,000/-

per annum) to improve representation of CwSN girls in school and encourage completion of schooling.

Funding support under Samagra Shiksha is provided as per the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) submitted by the States/UTs and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB). Each State/UT proposes budget for each activity under various components in the AWP and B. The proposals after appraisal are approved by the PAB and implemented by the States/UTs based on funding pattern between Centre and State/UT of 60:40, 90:10, 100% as applicable. Further, as per the Framework for Implementation of the Samagra Shiksha Scheme, recruitment and other service matters of teachers are under the domain of State/UT Governments with the scheme only providing lumpsum (aggregate) support as per the Financial Management and Procurement (FMP) Manual of Samagra Shiksha.

Statements showing State/UT-wise CwSN girls who received stipend under Samagra Shiksha across the country along with the funds allocated during the last five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement.-**

III.

Statements showing State/UT-wise number of Government/Government aided and local body schools having special educators and district-wise number of Government/Government aided and local body schools having special educators in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-

24, as per UDISE+, is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV** and **Statement-V** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise and gender-wise enrollment of CwSN, including those with benchmark disabilities i.e. not less than forty per cent of a specified disability as per RPwD Act, from pre-school to class-XII across the country in Government/Government aided and local body schools during the last five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24

State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A and N Islands	306	174	354	205	321	188	450	251	433	249
Andhra Pradesh	89008	69450	80631	59817	82389	60018	80141	57807	69300	49562
Arunachal Pradesh	1342	1473	1407	1631	1267	1593	1215	1605	1221	1520
Assam	30467	27724	29489	26031	28668	23402	31146	25112	29989	24183
Bihar	80576	63877	75429	59828	101787	69113	88521	68466	90065	71067
Chandigarh	2317	1440	1841	1165	2002	1373	2114	1460	2247	1476
Chhattisgarh	17554	15062	34585	29388	40290	32817	40089	36130	41635	38406
Dnh and Dnd	1524	1349	1477	1284	878	587	869	594	863	581
Delhi	13228	11815	12436	11266	11736	10637	11395	11145	20173	16971
Goa	1395	868	1159	748	2277	1313	2746	1565	2650	1484
Gujarat	82918	59985	74380	53504	68692	44860	63666	44776	58739	40990

Haryana	14437	10524	11973	8773	12747	8717	10846	7490	9977	6933
Himachal Pradesh	4074	3494	3276	2697	3336	2733	3294	2884	2984	2575
Jammu and Kashmir	9804	7825	9305	7057	8253	5884	9179	6679	9018	6293
Jharkhand	27578	23993	24699	21826	25073	20959	18072	14998	24212	21153
Karnataka	50908	40225	46768	36272	47712	36599	48508	36674	43152	32381
Kerala	80865	55643	73758	50809	73768	49096	72678	47282	66511	42977
Ladakh	308	347	208	234	358	363	292	232	268	248
Lakshadweep	149	104	163	104	126	82	112	82	111	87
Madhya Pradesh	55760	46074	59442	48999	71892	56828	70840	59493	71533	60598
Maharashtra	216830	166501	193392	146854	185791	135008	175619	128829	164409	122946
Manipur	2023	1798	2006	1843	2141	2000	1896	1913	1849	1864
Meghalaya	2097	1652	2207	1805	1991	1514	1683	1268	1365	1103
Mizoram	2149	1888	2192	2287	1990	2154	1945	2165	1765	2025
Nagaland	1095	1067	693	670	1105	986	669	701	499	445
Odisha	53489	39879	55321	42223	79930	59515	52563	39459	50721	37313
Puducherry	1093	1113	595	499	1074	948	459	388	484	549
Punjab	34966	26243	35052	25838	35405	26576	32448	23914	27719	20028
Rajasthan	56780	43547	46922	35054	46307	33311	45765	33748	37770	28302
Sikkim	586	415	857	616	739	491	643	474	577	407

Tamilnadu	96548	65879	95147	64703	91903	62023	82212	55197	82770	55769
Telangana	31517	27574	31538	26771	30105	24312	29892	22805	66510	51738
Tripura	2506	1871	1997	1459	2163	1562	2135	1632	1772	1286
Uttar Pradesh	152751	116386	165809	125284	170727	119734	174773	132168	173714	128767
Uttarakhand	2506	2119	2122	1717	1994	1690	2135	1539	2057	1554
West Bengal	80327	62794	82236	66953	82855	66170	78034	62857	83447	66218
Total	1301781	1002172	1260866	966214	1319792	965156	1239044	933782	1242509	940048

Source UDISE+ Portal

STATEMENT-II

District-wise and gender-wise enrollment of CwSN, including those with benchmark disabilities i.e. not less than forty per cent of a specified disability as per RPwD Act, from pre-school to class-XII in Andhra Pradesh in Government/Government aided and local body schools during the last five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24

District	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Anakapalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	2831	2020	2454	1781
Anantapur	6331	4567	6146	4338	7095	5078	3896	2563	3628	2342
Annamayya	0	0	0	0	0	0	3086	2078	2604	1748
Asr	0	0	0	0	0	0	1034	794	702	556
Bapatla	0	0	0	0	0	0	2673	1990	2200	1611
Chittoor	8384	5878	7607	5250	8111	5980	3635	2442	3111	2148
East godavari	9011	7094	8762	6749	7449	5636	2573	1981	2185	1706
Eluru	0	0	0	0	0	0	4101	2823	3162	2172
Guntur	7871	6282	7488	5565	8328	5892	2381	1653	2768	1954
Kadapa	5502	4839	5046	3852	4685	3488	3453	2699	2896	2130
Kakinada	0	0	0	0	0	0	3439	2511	2860	2085
Konaseema	0	0	0	0	0	0	2637	1809	2196	1617
Krishna	7431	5426	6668	4664	6158	4183	2913	2034	2574	1733
Kurnool	9049	7380	8050	6318	7965	6104	4096	2992	3614	2613

Manyam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1514	1231	1326	1056
Nandyal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3579	2935	3252	2500
Nellore	4290	3191	4206	3086	4344	3083	3752	2592	3276	2143
Ntr	0	0	0	0	0	0	2321	1609	2017	1369
Palnadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	3498	2633	2776	1989
Prakasam	7039	5427	5950	4233	5524	4065	3693	2529	3024	1997
Sri satyasai	0	0	0	0	0	0	3391	2380	2885	2067
Srikakulam	5052	4185	4215	3254	5223	4001	4155	2971	4107	2956
Tirupati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3470	2561	2799	2087
Visakhapatnam	5287	4224	4968	3857	5492	3928	1477	1159	1385	1124
Vizianagaram	4421	3480	3887	2836	4585	3271	3581	2615	3042	2259
West godavari	9340	7477	7638	5815	7430	5309	2962	2203	2457	1819
Total	89008	69450	80631	59817	82389	60018	80141	57807	69300	49562

Source UDISE+ Portal

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise CwSN girls who received stipend under Samagra Shiksha across the country along with the funds allocated during the last five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24

State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Physical	Financial (Rs.in Lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in Lakhs)	Physical.	Financial (Rs.in Lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in Lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in Lakhs)
AandN Islands	125	2.5	111	2.22	171	3.42	189	3.78	183	3.66
Andhra Pradesh	17885	357.7	6773	135.46	23642	472.84	31241	624.82	31168	623.36
Arunachal Pradesh	1706	34.12	1717	34.34	1781	35.62	1761	35.22	1585	31.7
Assam	27911	558.22	26761	535.22	27392	547.84	25782	515.64	22835	456.7
Bihar	30801	616.02	20114	402.28	26155	523.1	18830	376.6	21918	438.36
Chandigarh	620	12.4	610	12.2	528	10.56	488	9.76	531	10.62
Chhattisgarh	19568	391.36	16572	331.44	14689	293.78	28805	576.1	32108	642.16
Delhi	8156	163.12	7537	150.74	8398	167.96	8900	178	8272	165.44
Dnd – Dnh	390	7.8	938	18.76	1095	21.9	315	6.3	270	5.4
Goa	814	16.28	698	13.96	866	17.32	748	14.96	727	14.54

Gujarat	12589	251.78	14561	291.22	32193	643.86	28402	568.04	23914	478.28
Haryana	11284	225.68	10811	216.22	10324	206.48	8673	173.46	8583	171.66
Himachal Pradesh	4675	93.5	3612	72.24	3335	66.7	2543	50.86	2591	51.82
Jammu And Kashmir	14913	298.26	8495	169.9	7778	155.56	7054	141.08	5871	117.42
Karnataka	35954	719.08	35265	705.3	39267	785.34	35231	704.62	35385	707.7
Kerala	56489	1129.78	52254	1045.08	46793	935.86	43843	876.86	48422	968.44
Ladakh	-	-	-	-	347	6.94	219	4.38	336	6.72
Lakshadweep	76	1.52	76	1.52	83	1.66	86	1.72	82	1.64
Madhya Pradesh	18568	371.36	19193	383.86	18210	364.2	24965	499.3	25477	509.54
Maharashtra	130047	2600.94	53991	1079.82	105840	2116.8	96590	1931.8	89626	1792.52
Manipur	1877	37.54	1803	36.06	1751	35.02	1455	29.1	1649	32.98
Meghalaya	1724	34.48	1519	30.38	1644	32.88	1792	35.84	1242	24.84
Mizoram	2299	45.98	2116	42.32	1721	34.42	2003	40.06	1959	39.18
Nagaland	386	7.72	186	3.72	352	7.04	166	3.32	985	19.7
Odisha	26825	536.5	24719	494.38	21100	422	22637	452.74	22384	447.68
Puducherry	202	4.04	0	0	471	9.42	342	6.84	922	18.44
Punjab	28786	575.72	27306	546.12	26054	521.08	25690	513.8	24558	491.16
Rajasthan	7405	148.1	6036	120.72	11235	224.7	14359	287.18	11180	223.6
Sikkim	0	0	465	9.3	385	7.7	669	13.38	446	8.92

Tamil Nadu	33399	667.98	32174	643.48	92156	1843.12	49966	999.32	35133	702.66
Telangana	21276	425.52	17361	347.22	15684	313.68	15393	307.86	12722	254.44
Tripura	1551	31.02	1419	28.38	1862	37.24	1452	29.04	1515	30.3
Uttar Pradesh	9540	190.8	11723	234.46	13882	277.64	17081	341.62	20546	410.92
Uttarakhand	2415	48.3	1973	39.46	2001	40.02	1622	32.44	1654	33.08
West Bengal	66416	1328.32	55385	1107.7	53698	1073.96	61212	1224.24	60379	1207.58
Grand Total	596672	11933.4	464274	9285.5	61283	12257.7	580504	11610.08	557158	11143.16

Source Prabandh Portal

Note: No proposal received from Jharkhand for Stipend to CwSN Girls. State is managing it through convergence with other scheme

STATEMENT-IV

State/UT-wise number of Government/Government aided and local body schools having special educators across the country during the last five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24

State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	School level	Cluster level	School level	Cluster level	School level	Cluster level	School level	Cluster level	School level	Cluster level
Aand N Islands	11	30	9	40	12	87	11	133	11	149
Andhra Pradesh	86	77765	218	75614	4020	20475	5494	25659	5007	26734
Arunachal Pradesh	68	185	69	196	64	228	63	237	66	249
Assam	1234	6812	1146	6641	1001	5922	946	5558	875	5153
Bihar	5520	12887	5840	13896	5979	13763	7624	17800	7540	17803
Chandigarh	3	117	3	116	3	118	5	113	9	111
Chhattisgarh	521	31086	772	27021	894	22590	1294	18335	1321	16543
Dnh and Dnd	2	368	3	366	2	341	2	382	2	354
Delhi	1558	597	1730	575	2087	597	2094	645	3647	228
Goa	60	21	61	21	82	19	90	17	98	18
Gujarat	1716	12030	1396	21256	1194	28698	1295	30847	1367	31374
Haryana	119	2613	119	2757	99	2896	96	2887	114	2667
Himachal Pradesh	272	868	282	847	274	792	226	727	313	848
Jammu and Kashmir	594	1680	554	1628	526	1531	652	1150	592	1077

Jharkhand	1899	3861	1635	3775	1409	3657	1282	3659	1177	4070
Karnataka	10892	2553	9173	2969	8048	3283	7295	5544	6540	6798
Kerala	1859	2451	2202	3319	2877	3226	3166	3729	2765	4358
Ladakh	21	142	17	134	11	109	8	74	9	71
Lakshadweep	2	32	2	35	5	28	7	22	6	24
Madhya Pradesh	3623	7099	3587	6941	3339	6208	3706	4988	3605	4708
Maharashtra	4049	71578	3764	77146	3266	81676	3091	87892	2937	90856
Manipur	55	412	55	408	49	377	132	610	132	662
Meghalaya	89	1422	97	1484	105	1445	102	1405	96	1398
Mizoram	15	133	12	128	13	106	12	98	21	282
Nagaland	52	103	48	99	27	162	26	150	23	130
Odisha	501	57557	518	55582	1397	42107	5092	14011	5454	14829
Puducherry	33	160	30	215	28	196	25	148	22	140
Punjab	515	4322	21	19647	154	15530	689	7091	587	7148
Rajasthan	2521	7219	2473	6875	2305	6262	3467	6193	3653	5927
Sikkim	24	224	26	260	25	299	35	362	31	380
Tamilnadu	811	46301	811	46490	2	47337	2	47384	32	47396
Telangana	834	5216	627	4319	590	4084	549	3841	773	5489
Tripura	79	397	75	371	116	401	139	394	171	405
Uttar Pradesh	10985	18015	9880	18912	8576	20791	7022	37099	6277	38793
Uttarakhand	317	919	292	756	256	602	708	479	617	414
West Bengal	1145	44322	1997	44236	1876	43932	1661	43136	1580	42670

Total	52085	421497	49544	445075	50711	379875	58108	372799	57470	380256

SOURCE UDISE+ PORTAL

STATEMENT-V

District-wise number of Government/Government aided and local body schools having special educators in Andhra Pradesh across the country during the last five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24

District	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	School Level	Cluster Level	School Level	Cluster Level	School Level	Cluster Level	School Level	Cluster Level	School Level	Cluster Level
Anakapalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	1017	188	1193
Anantapur	8	6921	19	6764	302	1568	235	548	243	588
Annamayya	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	1228	244	1254
Asr	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	1619	356	1499
Bapatla	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	1171	152	1134
Chittoor	13	8683	27	8580	337	2148	219	1225	231	1296
East godavari	0	6260	17	6096	331	1775	106	574	114	598
Eluru	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	1101	187	1103
Guntur	7	6041	29	5799	348	1983	134	781	128	894
Kadapa	14	6146	31	5954	286	1399	287	988	285	1097
Kakinada	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	570	157	606

Konaseema	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	793	175	824
Krishna	5	5113	10	5003	314	1500	226	813	203	960
Kurnool	5	4787	9	4653	179	1175	138	801	128	836
Manyam	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	1060	227	992
Nandyal	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	707	63	770
Nellore	2	5932	13	5836	184	1405	139	1080	137	1171
Ntr	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	614	99	697
Palnadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	962	183	1027
Prakasam	10	5789	13	5628	234	1457	174	2016	227	2108
Sri satyasai	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	1378	197	1323
Srikakulam	5	5836	17	5657	320	1443	410	1394	357	1395
Tirupati	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	1214	211	1231
Visakhapatnam	10	5926	11	5725	551	2044	174	363	129	384
Vizianagaram	4	4646	11	4374	287	1090	182	895	187	993
West godavari	3	5685	11	5545	347	1488	281	747	199	761
TOTAL	86	77765	218	75614	4020	20475	5494	25659	5007	26734

Source UDISE+ Portal

प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत 48 परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

3716. श्री महेश कश्यप:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत 16,46.99 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से संस्वीकृत 48 परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त 48 परियोजनाओं के विकास के मद्देनजर स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था और रोजगार पर क्या आर्थिक प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है;
- (ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत उन कुछ सफल पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनका तीर्थ पर्यटन पर सर्वाधिक प्रभाव पड़ा है, विशेषकर इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि 48 परियोजनाओं में से 23 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं; और
- (घ) पर्यटन अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए प्रसाद योजना के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) योजना किस प्रकार सहायक है?

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

(क): पर्यटन मंत्रालय "तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान" (प्रसाद) के तहत चिह्नित तीर्थ स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघराज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 27 राज्यों/संघराज्यक्षेत्रों में 48 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। इन परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा का संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): प्रसाद योजना के तहत, अवसंरचना संबंधी विकास कार्य समावेशी, एकीकृत और सतत रूप से किया जाता है जिसके अंतर्गत आजीविका, कौशल, स्वच्छता, सुरक्षा, पहुंच और सेवाओं की डिलेवरी

पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है। रोजगार सृजन में इस योजना का योगदान होता है जबकि स्थानीय समुदायों के बीच इससे जागरूकता बढ़ती है और कौशल और क्षमता विकास को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

(ग): प्रशाद योजना के तहत सफल पहले/हस्तक्षेप, जिनका तीर्थ पर्यटन पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा है और जिससे तीर्थयात्रियों का अनुभव समृद्ध हुआ है, इनमें पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्रों का विकास, ध्वनि और प्रकाश शो, बहुमंजिला कार पार्किंग, समर्पित पार्किंग क्षेत्र और घाटों का विकास आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्थिरता और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रणाली, सौर पैनल और सीसीटीवी लगाने के कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन किया गया है।

(घ): भारत सरकार ने वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों के विकास के लिए पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) के दिशानिर्देशों के तहत 23 राज्यों में 3295.76 करोड़ रु. की लागत से 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य देश में प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास करना, उनकी ब्रांडिंग करना और वैश्विक स्तर पर विपणन करना है। इस योजना में स्थाई पर्यटन योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास और रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

प्रशाद योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों और संघराज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को चिह्नित तीर्थ स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

दोनों योजनाओं के माध्यम से पर्यटन मंत्रालय का लक्ष्य अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर देश के पर्यटन परिदृश्य का विस्तार करना है।

विवरण

प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची (10.03.2025 तक)

(करोड़ रु. में)

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	अनुमोदित लागत	जारी राशि	भौतिक प्रगति %	वित्तीय प्रगति %
आंध्र प्रदेश	1.	अमरावती में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2015-16	27.77	27.77	100%	100%
	2.	श्रीशैलम मंदिर का विकास	2017-18	43.08	43.08	100%	100%
	3.	सिंहाचलम में श्री वराह लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हा स्वामी वारी देवस्थानम में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	54.04	13.69	59%	25%
	4.	अन्नावरम मंदिर शहर में तीर्थ पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2024-25	25.33	-	0%	0%
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5.	परशुराम कुंड का विकास	2020-21	37.88	31.02	92%	82%
असम	6.	कामाख्या मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2015-16	29.80	29.80	100%	100%
बिहार	7.	पटना साहिब में विकास	2015-16	29.62	29.62	100%	100%
	8.	विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63	3.63	100%	100%
छत्तीसगढ़	9.	मां बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	48.44	40.19	90%	83%
गोवा	10.	बोम जीसस बेसिलिका का विकास	2024-25	16.46	-	0%	0%
गुजरात	11.	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	10.46	10.46	100%	100%
	12.	सोमनाथ में तीर्थ	2016-17	45.36	45.36	100%	100%

		सुविधाओं का विकास					
	13.	सोमनाथ में सैरगाह का विकास	2018-19	47.12	47.12	100%	100%
	14.	अंबाजी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00	10.54	35%	21%
हरियाणा	15.	माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहिब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53	34.68	74%	71%
जम्मू और कश्मीर	16.	हजरतबल दरगाह में विकास	2016-17	40.46	34.30	100%	85%
झारखंड	17.	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम का विकास	2018-19	36.79	34.95	100%	89%
कर्नाटक	18.	श्री चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.71	0.00	0%	0%
केरल	19.	गुरुवायूर मंदिर में विकास	2016-17	45.19	45.19	100%	100%
मध्य प्रदेश	20.	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99	34.73	89%	69%
	21.	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93	43.93	100%	100%
महाराष्ट्र	22.	त्र्यंबकेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	45.41	29.93	93%	66%
मेघालय	23.	नोंगस्वालिया चर्च, नर्तियांग शक्ति पीठ, ऐतनार पूल और चरणतला काली मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	29.29	27.78	100%	95%
मिजोरम	24.	चिते वांग, जुआंगताई, रइक और आइजोल में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89	13.18	29%	29%
नागालैंड	25.	मोलुंगकिमोंग, नोकसेन चर्च, ऐजुतो, वोखा और कोहिमा में तीर्थयात्रा	2018-19	25.20	23.56	100%	93%

		अवसंरचना का विकास					
	26.	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18	15.45	72%	85%
ओडिशा	27.	पुरी में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00	10.00	-	20%
पंजाब	28.	अमृतसर में करुणा सागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40	6.40	100%	100%
	29.	चमकौर साहिब का विकास	2021-22	31.57	17.49	79%	55%
राजस्थान	30.	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64	26.11	100%	80%
	31.	बीकानेर में श्री करणी माता मंदिर का विकास	2024-25	22.58	-	0%	0%
सिक्किम	32.	फोर पेट्रन सेंट, युक्सोम में तीर्थ सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32	28.31	87%	85%
तमिलनाडु	33.	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99	13.99	100%	100%
	34.	वेलंकन्नी का विकास	2016-17	4.86	4.86	100%	100%
तेलंगाना	35.	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	38.90	33.07	72%	85%
	36.	रुद्रेश्वर (रामप्पा) मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00	32.73	37%	53%
	37.	भद्राचलम में तीर्थ अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38	8.43	29%	20%
त्रिपुरा	38.	त्रिपुरा सुंदरी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	34.43	28.01	79%	81%
उत्तर प्रदेश	39.	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	100%	100%
	40.	मथुरा-वृंदावन का मेगा	2014-15	10.98	10.98	100%	100%

		पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में विकास (चरण-II)					
	41.	वाराणसी में नदी क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02	9.02	100%	100%
	42.	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36	9.36	100%	100%
	43.	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण-II	2017-18	44.60	31.77	100%	71%
	44.	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59	30.97	100%	78%
उत्तराखंड	45.	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77	34.77	100%	100%
	46.	बद्रीनाथ जी धाम में तीर्थ सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15	38.38	85%	68%
	47.	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थ अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विस्तार	2021-22	54.36	10.22	100%	18%
पश्चिम बंगाल	48.	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03	23.39	100%	78%

PRASAD SCHEME IN TIRUPATI

3717. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to implement the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme in Tirupati district, given its significance as a major religious destination;

- (b) if so, the details of the projects sanctioned under the PRASAD Scheme in Tirupati district and their current status;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to allocate additional funds to enhance infrastructure and facilities for pilgrims visiting Tirupati under the PRASAD Scheme;
- (d) if not, the reasons for the delay or non-implementation of the Scheme in the district; and
- (e) the timeline for completing the projects under the PRASAD Scheme in Tirupati district?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism under the “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) provides financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure at identified pilgrimage destinations. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Receiving proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations for financial assistance for tourism projects is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines and financial

assistance is extended for such projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds.

Proposal to implement the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme in Tirupati district is presently not under consideration of Ministry of Tourism. However, the Ministry has sanctioned 4 projects namely Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination, Development of Srisailem Temple, Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narasimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple and Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town and has also identified Vedagiri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Nellore District for development under the PRASHAD Scheme.

KHELO INDIA RISING TALENT IDENTIFICATION

3718. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the details of the states or regions that have seen the highest participation and success in the Khelo India Rising Talent Identification (KIRTI) Programme since its inception along with the steps taken by the Government to promote traditionally under-represented sports and regions through the programme;

- (b) the details of the partnerships with State Governments, Sports Federations, Private Stakeholders and training centres to enhance the development of identified athletes under the programme;
- (c) the details of contribution of the KIRTI programme in creating livelihood opportunities and enhancing the socio-economic conditions of athletes and their families;
- (d) the steps being taken to raise awareness about the KIRTI Programme among schools, colleges and local communities to encourage maximum participation under the programme; and
- (e) whether any specific initiatives are taken under the said programme to promote parasports and support athletes with disabilities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Khelo India Rising Talent Identification (KIRTI) programme, under the Khelo India Scheme of this Ministry, highlights key features such as the focus on early talent identification for athletes aged 9 to 18 years, especially from remote areas, through the use of IT tools. The programme aims to implement a uniform, structured approach for grassroots talent identification across all States/UTs using common tests, while standardizing fitness and sports-specific

assessments to establish a Bharat Benchmark. The KIRTI program is open for all athletes who are willing to undergo 10 physical assessment tests.

State-wise details of KIRTI assessments conducted are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

KIRTI program was launched on a pilot basis and assessments were conducted through Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centers. KIRTI assessments have been conducted in various schools, colleges are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT – I

State-wise details of KIRTI assessments conducted

S. No.	State/UT	No of Assessments
1	Maharashtra	25434
2	Haryana	12548
3	Delhi	12544
4	Assam	11361
5	Andhra Pradesh	10954
6	Gujarat	9401
7	Madhya Pradesh	9318
8	Uttar Pradesh	8895
9	Jharkhand	7997
10	Odisha	7208
11	Rajasthan	7187
12	West Bengal	5420
13	Bihar	5291
14	Karnataka	4914

15	Chhattisgarh	4631
16	Mizoram	4225
17	Meghalaya	4160
18	Kerala	4037
19	Andaman and Nicobar	3750
20	Tripura	3646
21	Nagaland	3504
22	Arunachal Pradesh	3461
23	Punjab	3427
24	Manipur	2306
25	Telangana	2026
26	Chandigarh	1661
27	Sikkim	1617
28	Tamil Nadu	1565
29	Uttarakhand	1311
30	Himachal Pradesh	1186
31	Puducherry	961
32	Daman	814
33	Lakshadweep	459
34	Jammu and Kashmir	458
35	Ladakh	244

STATEMENT – II

KIRTI assessments have been conducted in various schools, colleges

S. No.	Assessment Center	No of Assessments
1	A S High School, Nuapatna and Saraswati Sishu Vidya Mandir, Choudwar.	622

2	Aakanksha Sports School	95
3	AD Nagar School Ground, Agartala	758
4	Amatali HS School Ground	853
5	Banarhat High School Jalpaiguri	783
6	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1
7	Bhonsala Military School, Nashik	1834
8	Bikaner Boys School	1936
9	Birsa Munda Astro Turf and Football Stadium, Khunti	2075
10	BIRSA MUNDA STADIUM ROURKELA	515
11	Budding Buds Senior Secondary School, Tinsukia	617
12	Byasanagar Stadium, Sports Complex Jajpur	792
13	Chandigarh Sec 7	611
14	Chandigarh Sec 42	1050
15	Curzon Ground, Hazaribagh Stadium	1118
16	DAV Public School, Gaya	1651
17	Devagiri College, Calicut	111
18	DMC Moti Daman Football Ground, Daman)	814
19	Don Bosco School, Itanagar	749
20	Don Bosco Senior Secondary School, Damra, Goalpara	315
21	Dotma Higher Secondary School, Kokrajhar	980
22	Dyes Mangala Stadium	93
23	Eklavya International academy	408
24	G V Raja Sports School	380
25	Gachibowli	1264
26	GDSA Stadium, Golaghat	868
27	GLA College Stadium, Daltonganj	1271

28	Government Higher Secondary School, Parli (KIC)	315
29	Govt. Boys HS, Jowai, West Jaintia Hills	608
30	Guru Tegh Bahadur Academy, Tinsukia	1039
31	Gurukul School	330
32	Gurukul School, Songhad, Bhavnagar	1622
33	Higher Secondary School, Mundur (KIC)	228
34	Higher Secondary School, Vadavoor (KIC)	43
35	HIM International School	506
36	Indra Gandhi Stadium, Alwar	775
37	Innovative Sports Club	42
38	Ishanchandra HS School Ground	357
39	Jhunjhunu Academy, Jhunjhunu	1391
40	JLN Stadium	12069
41	Kabaddi Rao's Academy	949
42	Kaziranga English School	206
43	Kharija Berubari High School	672
44	KIAA - Atma Malik Academy, Shirdi	6403
45	KIC - Nagpur (Converted)	1064
46	KIC (CONVERTED) - Hanuman Vyam Shala,Amravati	1098
47	KIC Agra	463
48	KIC East Jaintia Hills (Seinjat Tuber School)	414
49	KIC Gir Somnath	1886
50	KIC GORAKHPUR	931
51	KIC Jaunpur	413
52	KIC Jhansi	783
53	KIC Kohima, Loyola Hr. Sec. School	843

54	KIC MEERUT	263
55	KIC Navsari	1137
56	KIC Peren, St. Xavier's College, Jalukie	1105
57	KIC Pratapgarh	1242
58	KIC West Khasi Hills (Sib Singh Memorial)	663
59	KIC, Champhai	797
60	KIC, South West Khasi Hills (Maharam School, Nativity School)	693
61	Kic-Haliyala	94
62	KIC-Hasana	73
63	KIIT, Bhubaneswar	1699
64	KISCE, Aizawl, Mizoram	1331
65	KISCE, Kohima, Nagaland	750
66	Kottayam Rajas HSS, (KIC)	130
67	Kshirsagar Sports Complex Ujjain	2211
68	KV No 1 Naharlagun and VKV School, Naharlagun	1155
69	Laxmicharra RK HS School Ground	427
70	Luv Kush Akhara, Bhilwara	844
71	M J - College, Eklavya Krida Sankul , Jalgaon	10116
72	Maharana Pratap Sports College, Dehradun	122
73	Maharshi Vidya Mandir-1	623
74	Mahesh Public School, Jodhpur	373
75	Mantadari High School, Jalpaiguri	670
76	Mar Basil HSS, Kothamangalam (KIC)	256
77	Mary Matha Higher Secondary School (KIC)	230
78	Mera Gaon Mera Desh	189

79	MIT ADT University, Pune	2045
80	Namchi Public School	777
81	Navy Children School	3250
82	NCOE Alleppey	1502
83	NCOE AURANGABAD	823
84	NCOE Bhopal	1413
85	NCOE Dharmshala	697
86	NCoE Guwahati	1829
87	NCOE Hamirpur	148
88	NCOE Imphal	755
89	NCOE Kolkata	1344
90	NCOE Rohtak	4276
91	NCOE Sonipat	1918
92	Nilkant Pal High School, Bolbari	755
93	NSRC Lucknow	1013
94	Paddi Yube Stadium, Ziro, Lower Subansiri	1051
95	Pajlor Stadium and White Hall Complex, Gangtok	427
96	Pataliputra Stadium, Patna	2262
97	Pious Mission School, Arwal	1028
98	Pranavananda Vidyamandir School Ground	808
99	S B International School, Keonjhar	415
100	S D High School and Saraswati Sishu Mandir	1027
101	SAI Extension Centre, Lunglei	844
102	SAI Extension Centre, Thenzawl	562
103	SAI EXTN CENTRE HAL SUNABEDA	673
104	SAI RC Mumbai	1102

105	Saraswati Sishu Vidya Mandir, B N Vidyapith and Govt Girls High School Athgarh.	1255
106	Shilong Public School and St. Anthony School	762
107	Soreng Stadium , Juabari	413
108	South Point School	1112
109	Sports Complex Bhavnagar	699
110	Sports Complex Nikol Ahmedbad	1667
111	Sports Complex Vadodhra	1055
112	Sports Complex, Simdega	2431
113	Sports Hostel Ponnampete	100
114	SPS, Guwahati	430
115	Sr prime School	90
116	Sree durga vilasam HSS, Thrissur (KIC)	404
117	Sri Siddaganga Public School	195
118	St. Peter National Academy, Goalpara	721
119	STC Androth	459
120	STC Badal	1270
121	STC Bareilly	649
122	STC Bawana	475
123	STC Bengaluru	2111
124	STC Bhiwani	2973
125	STC Bilaspur	341
126	STC Car Nicobar	500
127	STC Chennai	985
128	STC Dhar	417
129	STC Dharawada	2202

130	STC Eluru	3699
131	STC Hisar	1592
132	STC Jabalpur	1012
133	STC Jalpaiguri	803
134	STC Jammu	458
135	STC Kargil	244
136	STC Kashipur	1189
137	STC Khuman Lampak, Imphal	733
138	STC Kokrajhar	1312
139	STC Kollam	193
140	STC Kurnool	1602
141	STC KURUKSHETRA	1600
142	STC Ludhiana	887
143	STC Madikeri	4
144	STC Mastuana Sahib	1270
145	STC Mayiladuthurai	192
146	STC Puducherry	819
147	STC Raebareli/KIC Raebareli	1510
148	STC Raipur	3178
149	STC Rajnandgaon	1453
150	STC Ranchi	1102
151	STC Saifai	764
152	STC Salem	345
153	STC Shillong	1020
154	STC Solalgaon	1309
155	STC SUNDARGARH	210

156	STC Thalassery	235
157	STC Thrissur	53
158	STC Tikamgarh	2008
159	STC Utlou, Bishnupur	818
160	STC Varanasi	864
161	STC Vishakhapattanam	5372
162	STC Yanam	142
163	STC, Aizawl	691
164	STC, Dimapur - KIC Greenwood School	806
165	Subodh Public School, Jaipur	1130
166	Tarai Tarapada Adarsh Vidyapith Siliguri	393
167	Teja Vidyalaya	151
168	Telangana State Sports School	203
169	Tender Hearts School, Patna	350
170	The Emerald Hights International School Rau Indore	2257
171	TTADC SLKIC Khumulwng	443
172	Vignan High School	317
173	Vimla Vidyalaya, Ghad	1335
174	YSR Sports School	186
	Grand Total	187921

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN TIRUNELVELI

3719. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C:

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

- (a) the details of the sites identified by the Government in Tirunelveli district for the promotion of tourism; and
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned and disbursed thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism complements the efforts of State Governments/UT Administrations by developing and promoting various tourism products of the country, including Tamil Nadu through various schemes and initiatives. The details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme of the Ministry for the State of Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Further, Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner including destinations of Tamil Nadu, through various initiatives under its Schemes of “Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality” (DPPH) and “Overseas Promotion and Publicity (OPP)”. As part of its on-going activities; it regularly releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India. The Ministry of Tourism also regularly promotes various tourism destinations and products through its website and social media promotions.

STATEMENT

(i) Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Circuit	Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized*
1	Coastal Circuit	2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram — Rameshwaram — Manpadu — Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03

* Includes amount of authorization to CNA through TSA Model I for Central Sector Scheme.

(ii) Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Amount Sanctioned
1	Mamallapuram (Tamil Nadu)	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	2023-24	30.02

DROPOUT RATES AMONG APPRENTICES UNDER NAPS

3720. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the total number of apprentices registered under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) during the last three years, State-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh along with the sectors with the highest participation rates;
- (b) the dropout rates among apprentices under NAPS, industry and State-wise;
- (c) the extent to which NAPS apprenticeships align with the skill demands of industries such as manufacturing, IT and construction and any industry-specific challenges in meeting skill requirements; and
- (d) the number of apprentices under NAPS who secure permanent employment within six months of completing their apprenticeship, State-wise, especially for 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) Apprenticeship training is one of the key components for creating skilled manpower in the country and contributes to 'Skill India'. National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) launched in August 2016 aims to promote apprenticeship training throughout the country, including Andhra Pradesh. The scheme was extended to continue as NAPS-2 from 2022-23 and promotes apprenticeship training, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices
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engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and the Rules thereunder. Under, NAPS-2, the stipend support by Government of India (GoI) is paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentices. A national portal (www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in) for the scheme was launched in 2018. The portal serves as the key platform for managing apprenticeship training under NAPS and supports end-to-end management of complete apprenticeship life-cycle that also include payment of stipend through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The total number of apprentices registered under the scheme, State-wise during the last three years (from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given as **Table 1** in the enclosed **Statement**. The sector-wise engagement of apprentices under the scheme at pan-India level during the last three years (from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given as **Table 2** in the enclosed **Statement**. The engagement of apprentices in the State of Andhra Pradesh, sector-wise (from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given as **Table 3** in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) The dropout rate under the scheme Industry/sector-wise during the last three years from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24 is given as **Table 4** of the enclosed **Statement**. State-wise dropout from FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24 is given as **Table 5** of the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) As per the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Rules there under, establishments/employers having four or more workers are eligible to engage apprentices and provide apprenticeship training under the scheme which is

broadly classified as Designated Trades (DT) and Optional Trades. The act amendment 2014 brought provisions for industries to run their own program as an Optional Trade. The available facilities with the establishment are utilized for providing apprenticeship training to meet the skill demand of the employer/ establishment. There are 260+ designated trades and 750+ optional trades, to cater such skill demands of industries/ sectors which also include those of manufacturing, IT-ITeS and Construction.

(d) Under apprenticeship training, as per the provision of the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Rules there under, it is not obligatory on the part of the employer to hire apprentices on completion of the training. However, an Impact Evaluation study of the scheme was conducted for the period 2016-2020, indicates that the youth find it as an extremely useful programme to increase their chances of employment. 91% felt that the programme improved their self-worthiness for employment, 85% of respondents found practical training more useful and 68% strongly felt that program made them more employable, 82% of the apprentices felt that they are better placed to get a job with a certificate of having done an apprenticeship course, as compared to a non-certificate holder, Employment rate among pass-outs is 64% within 6 months and 74% within 12 months after completion.

STATEMENT

[Source: www.apprenticeshipindia.gov.in]

Table 1: The number of apprentices registered under NAPS in the last three years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24) State-wise is given below:

Sr.No.	States/UTs	Grand Total
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1,109
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,447
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,247
4.	Assam	73,943
5.	Bihar	1,95,222
6.	Chandigarh	3,536
7.	Chhattisgarh	46,147
8.	Delhi	52,269
9.	Goa	28,725
10.	Gujarat	2,58,259
11.	Haryana	1,68,184
12.	Himachal Pradesh	37,749
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	13,622
14.	Jharkhand	87,190
15.	Karnataka	1,73,018
16.	Kerala	94,870
17.	Ladakh	419
18.	Lakshadweep	192
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,39,630
20.	Maharashtra	6,56,417
21.	Manipur	2,357
22.	Meghalaya	1,822
23.	Mizoram	592

Sr.No.	States/UTs	Grand Total
24.	Nagaland	1,137
25.	Odisha	1,01,013
26.	Puducherry	5,726
27.	Punjab	59,360
28.	Rajasthan	1,05,395
29.	Sikkim	1,059
30.	Tamil Nadu	2,47,846
31.	Telangana	1,07,952
32.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1,919
33.	Tripura	8,710
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5,45,101
35.	Uttarakhand	43,999
36.	West Bengal	1,53,554
37.	State detail not available	200
	Grand Total	35,69,737

Table 2: The sector-wise engagement of apprentices under NAPS at pan-India level (FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given below:

Sr.No.	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
1.	Automotive	3,49,501
2.	IT-ITeS	2,47,660
3.	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	2,09,753
4.	Production and Manufacturing	2,02,844
5.	Retail	1,78,975
6.	Electronics	1,72,363
7.	Automobile	74,686
8.	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	69,136

Sr.N o.	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
9.	Tourism and Hospitality	56,356
10.	Rubber	56,262
11.	Telecom	55,995
12.	Life Sciences	54,693
13.	Capital Goods	53,293
14.	Fabrication	51,055
15.	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	49,874
16.	Logistics	44,084
17.	Domestic Workers	42,038
18.	Food Processing	39,846
19.	Apparel Made-ups and Home Furnishing	34,358
20.	Construction	29,226
21.	Services including Repair and Maintenance	27,632
22.	Textile	26,472
23.	Chemical	19,377
24.	Beauty and Wellness	12,342
25.	Gem and Jewellery	11,686
26.	Agriculture	10,794
27.	Apparel	10,619
28.	Healthcare	10,322
29.	Healthcare and Wellness	6,656
30.	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	5,146
31.	Iron and Steel	5,142
32.	Green Jobs	5,114
33.	Food Processing and Preservation	3,007
34.	Retails and Logistics	2,480
35.	Power	2,197

Sr.N o.	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
36.	Leather	1,704
37.	Paints and Coatings	1,386
38.	Agriculture and Allied Services	1,265
39.	Media and Entertainment	1,217
40.	Hydrocarbon	1,175
41.	Aerospace and Aviation	760
42.	Marine	678
43.	Handicrafts and Carpet	590
44.	Furniture and Fittings	573
45.	Mining	496
46.	Mining and Minerals	416
47.	Plumbing	288
48.	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure	61
49.	Persons with Disability	26
50.	Sector details not available	19,483
	Grand Total	22,61,102

Table 3: The engagement of apprentices in the State of Andhra Pradesh, sector-wise (FY 2021-22 till FY 2023-24) is given below:

Sr.N o.	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
1.	Retail	10,124
2.	IT-ITeS	5,482
3.	Production and Manufacturing	5,417
4.	Electronics	4,663
5.	Automotive	4,619
6.	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	4,577

Sr.N o.	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
7.	Automobile	3,789
8.	Beauty and Wellness	1,934
9.	Domestic Workers	1,689
10.	Logistics	1,615
11.	Life Sciences	1,562
12.	Fabrication	1,032
13.	Rubber	1,016
14.	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	955
15.	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	713
16.	Apparel Made-ups and Home Furnishing	713
17.	Tourism and Hospitality	662
18.	Construction	492
19.	Services including Repair and Maintenance	447
20.	Agriculture	304
21.	Food Processing	270
22.	Capital Goods	201
23.	Textile	200
24.	Telecom	149
25.	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	138
26.	Iron and Steel	134
27.	Leather	118
28.	Chemical	111
29.	Marine	45
30.	Healthcare	25
31.	Food Processing and Preservation	20
32.	Aerospace and Aviation	15
33.	Healthcare and Wellness	14

Sr.N o.	Sector Name	Apprentices Engaged
34.	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure	10
35.	Power	10
36.	Paints and Coatings	9
37.	Plumbing	8
38.	Media and Entertainment	5
39.	Apparel	5
40.	Hydrocarbon	5
41.	Agriculture and Allied Services	4
42.	Persons with Disability	3
43.	Furniture and Fittings	2
44.	Green Jobs	1
45.	Sector details not available	319
	Grand Total	53,626

Table 4: The number of drop-outs under NAPS as per sector-wise during last three years (from 2021-22 to 2023-24) is given below:

Sr.N o.	Sector Name	Drop-out Percentage
1	Aerospace and Aviation	9.87%
2	Agriculture	28.00%
3	Agriculture and Allied Services	17.39%
4	Apparel	28.43%
5	Apparel Made-ups and Home Furnishing	36.55%
6	Automobile	10.79%
7	Automotive	39.31%
8	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	28.95%
9	Beauty and Wellness	66.56%

10	Capital Goods	41.02%
11	Chemical	14.21%
12	Construction	12.68%
13	Domestic Workers	44.70%
14	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	11.19%
15	Electronics	38.56%
16	Fabrication	12.87%
17	Food Processing	31.96%
18	Food Processing and Preservation	28.00%
19	Furniture and Fittings	10.99%
20	Gem and Jewellery	36.86%
21	Green Jobs	26.38%
22	Handicrafts and Carpet	2.03%
23	Healthcare	14.93%
24	Healthcare and Wellness	21.95%
25	Hydrocarbon	12.43%
26	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	11.47%
27	Iron and Steel	20.38%
28	IT-ITeS	36.13%
29	Leather	18.72%
30	Life Sciences	36.46%
31	Logistics	31.14%
32	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	30.23%
33	Marine	12.83%
34	Media and Entertainment	29.50%
35	Mining	3.23%
36	Mining and Minerals	7.45%
37	Paints and Coatings	31.67%
38	Persons with Disability	15.38%

39	Plumbing	96.18%
40	Power	16.66%
41	Production and Manufacturing	13.07%
42	Retail	29.13%
43	Retails and Logistics	56.25%
44	Rubber	38.19%
45	Services including Repair and Maintenance	19.04%
46	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure	1.64%
47	Telecom	43.39%
48	Textile	29.35%
49	Tourism and Hospitality	29.46%

Table 5: The number of drop-outs under NAPS as per State-wise during last three years from 2021-22 to 2023-24 is given below:

Sr.No	State	Drop-out Percentage
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	13.27%
2	Andhra Pradesh	31.88%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.40%
4	Assam	14.54%
5	Bihar	16.93%
6	Chandigarh	32.31%
7	Chhattisgarh	12.89%
8	Delhi	32.50%
9	Goa	32.99%
10	Gujarat	25.98%
11	Haryana	31.49%
12	Himachal Pradesh	31.41%
13	Jammu And Kashmir	19.10%

Sr.No .	State	Drop-out Percentage
14	Jharkhand	12.14%
15	Karnataka	27.82%
16	Kerala	15.55%
17	Ladakh	11.61%
18	Lakshadweep	0.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	26.33%
20	Maharashtra	32.31%
21	Manipur	16.43%
22	Meghalaya	25.49%
23	Mizoram	5.00%
24	Nagaland	9.38%
25	Odisha	14.54%
26	Puducherry	20.58%
27	Punjab	31.67%
28	Rajasthan	25.70%
29	Sikkim	28.71%
30	Tamil Nadu	31.88%
31	Telangana	37.14%
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11.73%
33	Tripura	28.24%
34	Uttar Pradesh	29.77%
35	Uttarakhand	39.45%
36	West Bengal	26.40%

DISBURSEMENT OF PETITIONS OF LABOURERS

3721. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed delay in disbursement of petitions of labourers by institutions and agencies under the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including steps taken by the Government to overcome the delay in disbursement of petitions?

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): Industrial disputes/petitions/ claims/complaints filed on SAMADHAN Portal by workers, trade unions etc. are handled by Regional Offices of Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM).

Resolution of disputes/petitions and claims is done by way of conciliation and quasi-judicial process by CIRM offices designated as competent authorities under respective Acts. Time taken to resolve these matters depends upon various factors like nature of complaints, cooperation from the parties involved, number and nature of demands etc.

The Ministry has taken several steps for faster disposal of cases which includes close monitoring of pendencies by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and Ministry officers on a regular basis, judicious distribution of pending

cases amongst designated officers, and appointment of 29 new Assistant Labour Commissioners.

Additionally, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has taken several steps to streamline the claim settlement process. Now, the limit for auto-mode processing of advance claims has been enhanced to Rs. 1 lakh, and claims are processed within three days. The claim settlement process is being further simplified with Centralization of member database under Centralized IT Enabled System (CITES 2.01).

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION

3722. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

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

- (a) whether rapid technological changes in financial services are impacting the country's global financial market position;
 - (b) the share of digital transactions in India's total financial transactions compared to other major economies;
 - (c) whether existing regulatory frameworks adequately address emerging financial technologies; and
 - (d) the implications of increasing digitalization on financial inclusion and economic growth?
-

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

(a) and (b): The financial services sector in India has undergone lots of technological advancements with emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Cloud Computing, Blockchain, etc. in the recent past. These technologies have been deployed in various areas such as digital payments, customer service, fraud detection mechanisms, alternative credit assessment models, predictive analytics for financial market trends, etc. This has helped in bringing innovation, efficiency, strengthening risk management, reducing cost and increasing ability of the institutions to deal with scale-based operations. The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has revolutionised India's payments industry by ensuring convenient, seamless, fast and secure payments. As per ACI Worldwide Report 2024, around 49% of the global real-time payment transactions were made in India. India's UPI payment solution has been globally recognised. Presently, UPI is fully functional and live in seven countries such as UAE, Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore, Mauritius, France and Sri Lanka.

(c): Sustainable and orderly development of the fintech sector requires an appropriate balance between innovation and prudence. Several regulatory guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the recent past such as 'Guidelines on Digital Lending' (September 2022); 'Master Direction on Outsourcing of Information Technology Services' (April 2023); 'Master Directions

on Cyber Resilience and Digital Payment Security Controls for non-bank Payment System Operators' (July 2024) and the Framework for Recognising Self-Regulatory Organisation(s) for FinTech Sector.

(d): The increasing digitalization in the Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI) sector has democratized the financial services to the underserved/unserved communities. By reducing the barriers to banking, facilitating easy credit access through digital footprints, and enabling seamless payment system (UPI), digitalization has supplemented the efforts of the Government to enhance financial inclusion and achieve sustainable economic growth.

FISCAL INEQUITIES IN STATE-CENTRAL TAX REVENUE DISTRIBUTION

3723. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the details of the reduction of Government share of tax revenue allocated to States, particularly Tamil Nadu that contribute significantly to the nation's GDP and the details of the reduction in the percentage of share to States, State-wise;
 - (b) the steps taken by the Government to address the disproportionate burden on States caused by underfunded Centrally Sponsored Schemes and disaster management; and
-

(c) whether the Government considers to increase the States' share in central taxes to 50% as demanded by Tamil Nadu to ensure equitable fiscal federalism and balanced development?

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

(a) to (c): According to Article 280(3)(a) of the Constitution, the Finance Commission has the mandate to make recommendations on the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds. In this regard, it may be noted that *inter-se* share of Tamil Nadu in the net proceeds of the taxes was increased in the final report of 15th Finance Commission to 4.079% as compared to 4.023% during 14th Finance Commission. Details showing *inter-se* share of States in the net proceeds of the taxes (divisible pool) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Resource assessment of Union and States is done by the Finance Commission. It is in the process of consulting all stakeholders. Every State has the right to make its representation to the Finance Commission. Further, the centrally sponsored schemes and financing of disaster management is jointly financed by the Union and State Governments.

STATEMENT**Statement showing *Inter-se* share of States in the net proceeds of the taxes**

State	Share (%) (15th FC Final report) [FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26]	Share (%) (14th FC report) [FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20]
Andhra Pradesh	4.047	4.305
Arunachal Pradesh	1.757	1.370
Assam	3.128	3.311
Bihar	10.058	9.665
Chhattisgarh	3.407	3.080
Goa	0.386	0.378
Gujarat	3.478	3.084
Haryana	1.093	1.084
Himachal Pradesh	0.830	0.713
Jharkhand	3.307	3.139
Karnataka	3.647	4.713
Kerala	1.925	2.500
Madhya Pradesh	7.850	7.548
Maharashtra	6.317	5.521
Manipur	0.716	0.617
Meghalaya	0.767	0.642
Mizoram	0.500	0.460
Nagaland	0.569	0.498
Odisha	4.528	4.642
Punjab	1.807	1.577
Rajasthan	6.026	5.495
Sikkim	0.388	0.367
Tamil Nadu	4.079	4.023
Telangana	2.102	2.437

State	Share (%) (15th FC Final report) [FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26]	Share (%) (14th FC report) [FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20]
Tripura	0.708	0.642
Uttar Pradesh	17.939	17.959
Uttarakhand	1.118	1.052
West Bengal	7.523	7.324
Jammu and Kashmir *	-	1.854
Total	100.00	100.00

* The State of Jammu and Kashmir was reorganized into two Union Territories, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, w.e.f., October, 2019.

OBJECTIVE OF INTER-STATE YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

3724. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHAUDHARY:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) the details of main objectives of the Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme being organized across the Country along with the objectives which are aligned with border national goals;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of said Youth Programmes in various States, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the manner in which the said impact is being assessed;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to increase the participation of youth from disadvantaged and rural backgrounds in such initiatives, particularly from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Amroha Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details in this regard;
- (e) whether any skill development or employment opportunities are likely to be generated for the participants as a follow-up to such cultural exchange programmes, skill development and civic engagement across various States;
- (f) if so, the role likely to be played by Non-Governmental Organisations in this regard; and
- (g) the manner in which the activities designed to promote understanding and respect among youth from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds?

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

(a): Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is as autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Inter-State Youth Exchange programme

(ISYEP) is part of NYKS core programmes under Annual Action Plan 2024-25. As part of this programme, 25 participants along with 02 escorts from one state take part in another (host) state in each programme. The objectives of the programme are to celebrate the unity in diversity of our nation and to maintain and strengthen the fabric of traditionally existing emotional bonding among the people of our country, promote the spirit of National Integration through a deep and structured engagement among all Indian States and Union Territories, showcase the rich heritage and culture, customs and traditions of either state for enabling people to understand and appreciate the diversity of the country, establish long term engagement and create an environment which promotes learning between states by sharing best practices and experiences, familiarization with the environment, family life, social customs, etc. of the people living in the paired States and to inculcate feeling of communal harmony among the youth.

(b) and (c): In all Inter-State Youth Exchange programmes including the programme in Uttar Pradesh, there is a structured feedback mechanism, where feedback and suggestions of the participants are obtained, through a prescribed proforma, after completion of the programme.

(d) Participants of the Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme including programme in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Amroha Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh are drawn from another state (paired/guest state) and participation of youth from all walks of life is encouraged.

(e): While skill development and employment are not the primary focus of such programmes, the cultural exchange programmes plays a key role in fostering youth engagement in community development and civic participation. Through initiatives like cultural exchange programs and active involvement in local projects, participants gain valuable experiences that enhance their social awareness, leadership skills, and ability to contribute meaningfully to society. These activities create opportunities for personal growth and empower youth to take on roles in their communities.

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

(g): The activities of the Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme are designed to foster understanding and mutual respect among youth. Key activities include Work Camp/Shramdaan, language learning of paired states, cultural exchange, exploration of regional cuisine and culinary traditions, and interactions with local families and youths.

SCHOOLS OF EMINENCE PROJECT IN PUNJAB

3725. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) the progress of the Schools of Eminence Project in Punjab;
 - (b) the number of such schools established so far;
 - (c) the criteria for selection of schools under this project;
-

(d) the funds allocated for upgrading these schools; and

(e) the impact of this project on the quality of education 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): As informed by the State Government of Punjab, 118 Government Senior Secondary Schools in the state of Punjab are being transformed into Schools of Eminence (SoE). The construction and renovation of 14 SoE schools have been completed. The construction and renovation of SoE Schools are being done in phases.

(c) The criteria for selecting Schools of Eminence in Punjab were as follows:

- i. Schools were required to have the minimum necessary infrastructure and sufficient space for future expansion.
- ii. Schools were required to have adequate students' enrollment preferably co-educational with the capacity to accommodate more number of students.
- iii. Schools were selected based on their strategic location in urban and semi-urban areas to ensure easy access for students.

(d) Budget allocation of Rs. 168 crore was made by the State Government from 2022-23 to 2024-25 to upgrade these schools.

(e) In these Schools of Eminence, Students for 9th and 11th grades are admitted through an entrance examination. Special coaching is provided to prepare students for competitive exams such as JEE, NEET and CLAT. Additionally, career counselling is offered along with exposure visits for all students of Schools of Eminence enriching their academic experience and offering valuable insights into professional life.

WEDDING TOURISM

3726. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched 'Wedding Tourism' in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure uniform and simplified marriage registration processes across all States and Union Territories;
-

- (c) the details of the measures taken/being taken to address concerns regarding legal validity and documentation requirements for marriages registered under the proposed uniform system;
- (d) whether the Government intends to introduce any legislative or policy reforms to facilitate inter-state marriage registrations and eliminate domicile-based restrictions;
- (e) whether States and Union Territories have responded positively to the Centre's request for easing marriage registration for non-residents; and
- (f) if so, the details along with the numbers thereof?

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

(a) to (f): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including wedding tourism is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs by promoting various tourism products of the country, including wedding tourism through various initiatives.

The Ministry of Tourism launched a promotional campaign **"India says I do"** which aims at showcasing India as a premier wedding destination on the global stage. The campaign aims to leverage digital marketing, website, social media campaigns, influencers, offline and online activations.

The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) organized the 'Wed in India' expo alongside the Great India Travel Bazaar at Jaipur on 5th May 2024. The event was attended by wedding planners from India and abroad, State Governments, media, international and domestic tour operators and event management companies.

Registration of marriages is dealt by the local administrations in various States and Union Territories.

FUNDS FOR COASTAL EROSION

3727. DR. C.M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) whether Districts have been classified as low erosion, high erosion in the country, if so, the details thereof: and
- (b) the budgetary allocation and utilization of resources for developing Mangrove and Shelterbelt Plantations and Flood Management Scheme for the period 2022-2025 State-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): National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), an organisation of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has conducted assessment study on shoreline change of the Indian coastline for the period 1990 to 2018. As per the study, the shoreline change of coastline of India has been classified in seven categories namely stable, low erosion, moderate erosion, high erosion, low accretion, moderate accretion, and high accretion. Districts are not classified on the basis of erosion. The district wise details of the length of the coastline with low erosion and high erosion for coastal districts are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) is a programme launched by Government of India for restoration of Mangroves through convergence of ongoing schemes and programmes. An initial sum of Rs.100 Crore has been allocated under MISHTI from Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for providing support to States for the restoration of Mangroves. A sum of Rs 17.96 crore has been released to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal and Union Territory of Puducherry for restoration of mangroves during 2022-25 under MISHTI program.

Coastal Protection Schemes are eligible for Central assistance under Flood Management and Border Area Program (FMBAP). FMBAP is a scheme of Central Water Commission (CWC), under Ministry of Jal Shakti providing financial assistance for flood management and control to the State / UTs on Central: State

share ratio of 90:10 for special category states and 60:40 for general category states. As per information provided by CWC, no funds have been released to any of the Coastal States during 2022-2024 under the scheme.

STATEMENT

District specific shoreline status as per National Assessment of Shoreline Changes along Indian Coast, study, is as follows:

1. Gujarat

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Valsad	1.56	30.16
Navsari	2.90	9.70
Surat	1.70	6.20
Bharuch	0.72	12.78
Anand	0.76	7.30
Ahmadabad	3.08	3.04
Bhavnagar	3.30	27.90
Amreli	0.02	8.34
Gir Somnath	1.18	42.44
Junagadh	0.00	20.96
Porbandar	0.00	50.92
Dev Bhumi Dwarka	2.66	56.40
Morbi	0.20	13.56
Jamnagar	10.62	34.06
Kachchh	100.64	47.12
TOTAL	129.34	370.88

2. Daman and Diu

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Daman	0.00	5.66
Diu	0.00	4.42
TOTAL	0.00	10.08

3. Maharashtra

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Sindhudurg	0.20	5.78
Ratnagiri	0.98	46.34
Raigad	0.38	40.84
Mumbai city	0.00	2.18
Mumbai suburban	0.02	16.94
Thane	0.02	0.88
Palghar	1.28	61.14
TOTAL	2.88	174.10

4. Goa

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
North Goa	0.12	5.98
South Goa	0.00	19.04
Total	0.12	25.02

5. Karnataka

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Dakshina Kannada	1.50	13.24
Udupi	0.00	34.44

Uttara Kannada	0.64	20.06
Total	2.14	67.74

6. Kerala

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Kasargode	0.02	32.26
Kannur	0.05	31.82
Kozhikkode	0.76	51.53
Malappuram	0.12	23.60
Thrissur	0.00	19.18
Ernakulam	0.02	19.19
Alappuzha	2.03	37.85
Kollam	1.91	20.55
Thiruvananthapuram	0.62	24.55
TOTAL	5.53	260.53

7. Tamil Nadu

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Chennai	0.00	4.21
Cuddalore	2.72	12.20
Kancheepuram	1.26	47.02
Kanniyakumari	0.07	45.18
Nagapattinam	3.02	42.65
Pudukkottai	0.13	21.28
Ramanathapuram	0.88	104.97
Thanjavur	0.02	17.06
Thiruvallur	2.94	12.46
Thiruvarur	3.21	11.32
Thoothukudi	1.93	21.13

Tirunelveli	0.00	10.73
Villupuram	0.00	19.42
TOTAL	16.16	369.63

8. Puducherry

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Karaikal	0.00	15.34
Puducherry	0.00	7.66
TOTAL	0.00	23.01

9. Andhra Pradesh

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Nellore	6.13	44.04
Prakasam	2.40	7.28
Guntur	0.38	6.37
Krishna	45.42	6.30
West Godavari	5.96	0.85
East Godavari	42.25	30.37
Vishakhapatnam	0.02	23.88
Vizhianagaram	0.00	14.86
Srikakulam	0.27	24.22
TOTAL	102.84	158.17

10. Odisha

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
Ganjam	4.00	9.06
Puri	6.38	7.06
Jagatsinghpur	14.36	11.56
Kendrapara	28.50	11.34

Bhadrak	5.50	2.82
Baleshwar	4.70	5.68
TOTAL	63.44	47.52

11. West Bengal

District	Length of the Coast (km)	
	High Erosion	Low Erosion
East Midnapore	5.96	16.11
South 24 Parangas	91.68	62.06
North 24 Parangas	68.62	24.68
Total	166.26	102

TRAINING TO SENIOR CITIZEN/RETIRED GOVERNMENT SERVANT

3728. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to train senior citizen and retired Government servant under Skill Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to top talent under Skill Development Scheme among special category people viz. transgender, physically disabled people and others?

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 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, equipped with industry relevant skills. The brief of these schemes is as under:

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): PMKVY Scheme is for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme: The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education up to 8th standard and school dropouts' upto 12th standard. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support for payment of stipend to apprentices. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job Training / Practical Training at workplace in the industry.

Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS): This scheme is for providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self-employment of youth.

Under PMKVY the eligible age group is 15-45 years in Short-Term Training (STT) component and 18-59 years in Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component. Notably, Directorate of Indian Army Veterans (DIAV) engages retired military personnel in RPL-based certification, facilitating civilian job transitions. Under JSS, the eligible age group is 15-45 years, with due age relaxation in case of “Divyangjan” and other deserving cases.

(c): Training under the skill development schemes of MSDE is provided to all the sections of the society including women, transgender, differently-abled persons and other marginalized groups. To encourage participation of women, differently-abled persons and other marginalized groups in these schemes, special provisions have been made in the Common Cost Norms (CCN), in terms of reimbursement of boarding and lodging and conveyance costs. Under PMKVY, training programs in sectors like Electronics, Retail, Healthcare, Beauty and Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women. Also, projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities for rural women to participate and benefit from skill

development scheme. Under the JSS scheme, focus is also being given to women and other vulnerable sections by giving age relaxations.

Additionally, the Skill Council for Person's with Disability, recognized as an Awarding Body (AB) by National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), has developed/adopted 268 qualifications for training of person with various disabilities like Speech and Hearing Impairment (SHI), Locomotive Disability (LD), Intellectual Disability (ID), etc. To further support an inclusive skill ecosystem, NCVET has developed and notified "Guidelines for Provision of Comprehensive Accessibility Standards for Training of Persons with Disabilities" which serve as comprehensive guidelines designed to foster inclusivity and uphold equal opportunities for individuals with disabilities within vocational education, training, and skilling sectors in India.

Also, following initiatives have been taken by Directorate General of Training (DGT), MSDE, to encourage Divyang candidates for skilling under CTS:

1. No tuition fee from Divyang trainees to take admission in ITIs/ NSTIs.
2. For visually impaired, one special subject namely "Psycho-motor skill" is conducted in place of 'Engineering Drawing' for the Engineering trades .
3. Enhancement in the reservation of PWD quota from 3 % to 4 % for five (5) categories of benchmark disabilities

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) is implementing the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with

Disabilities (NAP-SDP) for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the age group of 15 to 59 years, through various Government and Non-Government Organizations. PwDs with at least 40% disability having Unique Disability Identity card are eligible to avail skill training programme. DEPwD has also launched a portal namely PM-DAKSH-DEPwD for effective implementation of National Action Plan for Skill Development of PwDs (NAP-SDP) which also caters to the need of PwDs for skilling and employment by providing a platform to Employers/job aggregators. Further, under Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons sub-scheme of the umbrella scheme, Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE), Skill development training is being provided to transgender persons through National institute of Social Defence and also through various Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).

CRACKDOWN ON NON-FUNCTIONAL COMPANIES AND SHELL COMPANIES

3729. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is planning to introduce a formal definition of shell Companies under the Companies Act, 2013 to improve clarity and enforcement;
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- (b) the status of the latest action taken on non-functional companies including the number of entities identified and struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 in the year 2024;
- (c) the steps being taken to strengthen the monitoring and compliance mechanism to prevent misuse of non-functional firms for illegal financial activities; and
- (d) the number of shell companies identified and the action taken against them under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 in Saharanpur district?

**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): There is no proposal before the Central Government to define Shell Company. However, 'Dormant Company' is defined under Section 455 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) as (i) any company formed for a future project or to hold an asset or intellectual property and has no significant accounting transaction or (ii) any inactive company which has not been carrying business or operation, or has not made significant accounting transactions during the last two financial years, or has not filed financial statements and annual returns during last two financial years and such company or inactive company, as the case may be, has obtained 'dormant status' from the Registrar of Companies (ROC) with due compliance of Companies (Miscellaneous) Rules, 2014.

Further, in terms of Section 248 of the Act read with the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016, Registrar of Companies have powers to remove the name of Company from Register of such companies which have failed to commence business within one year of its incorporation or not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding financial years and has not made an application for status of dormant company; or such companies which may voluntarily seek removal of their name from the Registrar of Companies after extinguishing all its liabilities by following due process in the prescribed manner.

From time to time, this Ministry carries out Strike-Off drive under section 248(1) for striking off such companies which have failed to commence business within one year of its incorporation or not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding financial years. However, in the year 2024, no such drive has taken place.

In the year 2024, a total of 16,798 companies has been struck off under section 248 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013, i.e. based on application for strike off filed by the Company.

(c): Under section 206(4) , 206(5) and 210 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Central Government orders Inquiries , Inspections, Investigations respectively based on complaints, references and information regarding non-compliances including those under section 248 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on

findings thereof, instructions are issued fortaking action for non-compliances, including striking off of companies under section 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. This is monitored on a regular basis.

(d): As the term Shell Company has not been defined under the Companies Act, 2013 thus requisite information is not maintained.

HIGHER EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT IN HARYANA

3730. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Haryana has failed to ensure the quality education despite being in power for over a decade as the NITI Aayog report highlights that Haryana is the worst performer among its neighbouring States in higher education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the portion of the State's education budget is actually being spent on higher education improvement in Haryana?

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

(a) to (c): Education is a subject which falls under the concurrent list of the Constitution of India, where both Centre as well as State have legislative power

to make laws. State Universities are established by an Act of the State Legislation, functions under the administrative control of the concerned State and development fund for improving the overall quality of existing State higher educational institution is primarily the concern of that State Governments.

Further, the report on 'Expanding Quality Higher Education through States and State Public Universities' published by NITI Aayog in February 2025 provides temporal analysis of various aspects of higher education across all states using publicly available data. No specific reference to the quality of education in the state of Haryana has been made in the said report. Moreover, managing and monitoring of expenditure of a State Government does not come under the purview of the Central Government.

SEA EROSION MITIGATING MEASURES

3731. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated for erosion control and coastal protection in Karnataka during the last five years and any additional support for areas facing critical erosion risks;
 - (b) Whether the Government intends to provide further technical or financial assistance to mitigate the impact of erosion on livelihoods and
-

infrastructure in vulnerable regions like in Byndoor Assembly constituency of Udupi district, Karnataka; and

- (c) the timeline for completing these interventions and any additional steps planned to safeguard the lives, homes, and livelihoods of vulnerable coastal populations?

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): Coastal Protection Schemes are eligible for Central assistance under Flood Management and Border Area Program (FMBAP). FMBAP is a scheme of Central Water Commission (CWC), under Ministry of Jal Shakti providing financial assistance for flood management and control to the State / UTs on Central: State share ratio of 90:10 for special category states and 60:40 for general category States. As per information provided by CWC, no project proposal from the State of Karnataka has been received for funding under FMBAP to mitigate the coastal erosion.

As per information received from Karnataka Maritime Board, the details of fund allocation from Government of Karnataka for erosion control and coastal protection over the past five fiscal years is as below: (in lakhs):

Year	Fund (In Rs Lakhs)
2019-20	2940

2020-21	3500
2021-22	3500
2022-23	2262
2023-24	2000

Further, as additional support for areas facing critical erosion risks, the Government of Karnataka has approved implementation of 34 emergency coastal erosion prevention works for a sanction amount of Rs. 15 Crores in erosion-prone areas across Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi district.

(b)and (c): The 15th Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 1000 Crore for resettlement of displaced people affected by erosion for 2021-26 under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). In addition, Rs.1500 Crore is earmarked for mitigation measures to prevent river and coastal erosion for the same period under National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF). For both funds (NDRF and NDMF), State governments will have to avail resources on a cost-sharing basis.

National Disaster Management Authority has created a platform called Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction (CoDRR) on Coastal Hazard Mitigation. This committee includes all relevant stakeholders concerning all coastal hazards along with 9 Coastal States and 4 UTs for discussion of problems and risks to coastal areas and possible mitigation measures as well

as Integrated Coastal Risk Management and Resilience Plan (ICMRP) proposal and issues that might arise for implementing of any such programmes at the State level.

The Shoreline Management Plan of Karnataka has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2019. The plan provides recommendations for all vulnerable coastal areas in Karnataka's coastal districts including Byndoor Assembly constituency in Udupi district. National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management – an organization of the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) provides technical assistance in preparing Shoreline Management Plan.

The State Government of Karnataka has approved Rs. 450.00 Lakhs each to Udupi and Dakshina Kannada Districts to safeguard the lives, homes and livelihoods of vulnerable coastal population for the identified vulnerable reaches in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada Districts.

71st PLACE IN THE LAST OLYMPICS IN PARIS 2024

3732. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether any initiatives are being taken by the Government to strengthen the sports administration after a disheartening finish at 71st place in the last Olympics held in Paris 2024, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is taking any initiatives after the judgement delivered by the Delhi High Court on 16.08.2022 in W.P.(C) 195/2010, index s.no 3.13 i.e. National Sports Development Code of India 2011 must apply to the Indian Olympic Association and every constituent national sports federation/association, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sports kit (dress and playing kit) been provided to all 24 Khelo India centres in Jharkhand, which were opened in 2023 till date, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether proposals are under consideration of the Government to augment sports facilities in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): After conclusion of Paris Olympics 2024, the Mission Olympic Cell comprising 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.

(b): Judgement dated 16.08.2022 passed by Delhi High Court in the matter of Rahul Mehra and Union of India and constitution of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), as drafted by Mr. Nageswara Rao are sub judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 14533/2022 titled "Indian Olympic Association vs. Union of India and Ors." This has created significant challenges in compliance and governance for NSFs. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is a party to these proceedings.

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive and structured approach, the Ministry has prepared the Draft National Sports Governance Bill, 2025. This legislation aims to resolve governance challenges, ensure ethical practices, safeguard the interests of sportspersons, and promote fair play across all levels. By establishing a robust ecosystem for sports administration, the bill seeks to create a transparent and accountable framework.

(c): Yes Sir, Sports kits are provided to Khelo India Centres (KICs) as part of the Khelo India Scheme.

As per the implementation guidelines for Khelo India Centres (KICs), Rs. 5 lakh per discipline is being provided as a One-Time Non-Recurring Grant for preparation/upgradation of sports field, purchase of sports equipment, CCTV set-up, etc.

Also, an Annual Recurring Grant of Rs. 5 lakh per discipline is provided as a remuneration to coach/past champion athlete, support staff, purchase of sports

equipment, sports kit, consumables, competition/event participation, etc. Maximum remuneration permitted per past champion athlete would be INR 3 lakh per year.

The maximum amount allocated for purchase of sports equipment, sports kits, consumables, competition/event participation, etc. is Rs. 2 lakh annually.

The funds are allocated/released by Sports Authority of India (SAI) to the States/UT and its utilization and monitoring is done through Regional Centres of SAI.

(d): At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

रोजगार की स्थिति

3733. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

- (क) क्या देश के युवाओं में बेरोजगारी आम बात है;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए निजी/सार्वजनिक/सरकारी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के और अधिक अवसर सृजित करने हेतु क्या आवश्यक कदम उठाए गए हैं;
 - (ग) क्या सरकार का प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को और अधिक नौकरियों हेतु पात्र बनाने के लिए उनमें कौशल निखारने हेतु निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है; और
 - (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?
-

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

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

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, देश में सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं की अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2017-18 में 17.8% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 10.2% हो गई है।

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

भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से पूरे देश में विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान

(जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) आदि के तहत कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशल संवर्धन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल प्रदान करके भविष्य के लिए सक्षम बनाना है।

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

हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी स्कूलों हेतु केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएं

3734. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी स्कूलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही केन्द्र सरकार की योजनाओं की जांच के लिए कोईकेन्द्रीय दल भेजा गया था;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त रिपोर्ट केन्द्र द्वारा भविष्य में बजट आवंटन का निर्णय लेने में सहायक होगी?

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

(क) से (ग): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी स्कूलों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं की जांच के लिए ऐसी कोई टीम नहीं भेजी गई।

तथापि, हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती और समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं, ताकि समग्र शिक्षा, स्टार्स, पीएम श्री, पीएम पोषण, उल्लास आदि जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यकलापों के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित प्रगति और मामलों की निगरानी की जा सके।

इन समीक्षा बैठकों में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और स्वायत्त निकायों के शिक्षा विभागों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नियमित रूप से भाग लेते हैं। ये बाधाओं के समाधान को सुगम बनाने, आवश्यक सहायता और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने, सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का आदान-प्रदान करने, प्रगति और कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने के लिए एक मंच के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

वार्षिक योजनाएं राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तैयार की जाती हैं और यह उनकी संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में परिलक्षित होती है। इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन/अनुमान परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से किया जाता है।

ORGANISATION OF PM INTERNSHIP MELA

3735. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

(a): whether the Government has organized Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) Mela in collaboration with various industry federations and corporate

houses in various States of the country including the Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details along with its objectives thereof; and

(c) whether any mechanism is in place to track and assess the skill enhancement of interns during and after the programme 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) and (b): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is actively working with various stakeholders such as state governments, central government ministries and departments, and industry associations for promotion and implementation of the scheme. Extensive Information, Education and Communication activities are being carried out to reach out to the target groups in various districts across the country.

Regional PMIS Day was celebrated on 28th February 2025 in all the districts of Rajasthan, including Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh. In this event, seminars were conducted in various ITIs and Polytechnic institutes in Rajasthan.

(c): As per the Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme – Pilot Project, the companies are expected to provide the person an actual working experience on a skill in which the company is directly involved. The companies are also required to strictly ensure that at least half of the internship period would be in the actual

work/ real-life business environment, not in classroom. Further, the Guidelines also provide that companies shall follow their own mechanism for assessing the candidates on a periodic basis.

RESURGENCE OF ANCIENT SECTS

3736. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has observed a resurgence of ancient sects, particularly during events like the Kumbh Mela;
- (b) the details of the factors contributing to this revival and its significance in contemporary Indian society; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to support and preserve the traditions of these sects while promoting inclusivity and cultural diversity?

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

(a): The Kumbh Mela is a significant Hindu pilgrimage festival and one of the largest religious gatherings in the world, where millions of devotees converge to bathe in sacred rivers. During this event, many ancient sects, spiritual

organizations, and religious leaders come together, often showcasing rituals, traditions and practices that have been passed down through centuries.

(b): The resurgence of ancient sects in India is driven by factors such as a growing interest in cultural and spiritual heritage coupled with the search for deeper meaning amid modern religious challenges. Social media and religious tourism have also played a role in spreading awareness of these sects. This revival is significant in contemporary society as it helps to preserve traditional practices, offers an alternative to materialism, fosters social cohesion and strengthens national pride in India's cultural roots.

(c): The government supports events like Kumbh Mela, which preserves the traditions of ancient sects while promoting inclusivity and cultural diversity of India. Ministry of Culture also organizes/ supports a number of cultural festivals/ programmes like Kashi Tamil Sangamam, MadhavpurGhed, Saurashtra Tamil Sangamam, Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs etc. where all types of audience including the ancient sects participate ensuring inclusivity and cultural diversity.

WELFARE OF SCs, STs and MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

3737. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the details of measures being taken by the Government to strengthen labour law enforcement and monitoring, particularly in sectors with high concentrations

of informal workers from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and marginalized communities;

(b) the details of the concrete actions being taken by the Government to ensure that minimum wage standards, fair working conditions and social security provisions are upheld for said vulnerable workers;

(c) the details of the initiatives being taken by the Government to extend social security benefits to informal workers, particularly those from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other marginalized communities along with the measures being taken to ensure their financial security and well-being;

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to address the disproportionate representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other marginalized communities in the informal sector along with the concrete steps being taken to ensure their transition to formal employment opportunities with adequate social protection and benefits; and

(e) the reasons for the persistent wage gap between formal and informal sector workers and outline the concrete measures being taken by the Government to reduce this gap and promote inclusive economic growth, particularly for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other 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 (e): 'Labour' being a subject under the Concurrent List, the enforcement of labour laws is done by the State Governments and the Central Government in their respective jurisdictions. In the Central Sphere, the implementation of labour laws are done through various

organizations of the Ministry viz., Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) etc.

The Government has enacted the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to ensure that workers get wages at a rate not less than the minimum rate of wages fixed by the appropriate government. The Act provides for different minimum wages across various industries. The provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 are also applicable to workers from SC/ST communities.

The Government implements various welfare schemes for workers, including informal sector workers from SC/ ST communities, such as Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) for healthcare, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for life and accident insurance respectively. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PMSYM) for pension benefits, the One-Nation- One-Ration-Card Scheme for food security, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for

housing, and skill development initiatives such as DeenDayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for employment guarantee, to name a few.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country including informal sector workers from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. These inter-alia include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), MGNREGS, DeenDayal 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. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes

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]. As on 28.02.2025, more than 4.7 crore vacancies have been mobilised on NCS Portal.

Persons from SC/ST communities are also eligible for the above schemes/programmes.

Further, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJandE) launched the Pradhan Mantri – Dakshta Aur KushaltaSampannHitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, in the financial year 2020-21, for providing skill training to SCs, OBCs, EWSs, DNTs, SafaiKaramcharis including Waste Pickers through the empaneled training institutes. The main objective of PM-DAKSH Scheme is to enhance the skills of target group and make them employable in both wage-employment and self-employment. The scheme is being implemented on pan India basis. Once the training programmes under this scheme are completed, assessment and certification of trainees are conducted and the certified trainees are provided with placement opportunities either in wage-employment or self-employment.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)’ through TRIFED which envisions to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities by promoting more efficient, equitable, self-managed, optimum use of natural resources, Agri / Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / Non-farm produce. Under the scheme, financial support of INR 15.00 lakhs is provided to the State

Governments for setting up of each Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are the centers of value addition activities of MFPs/Non-MFPs.

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, facilitates credit linkage by providing concessional loans to eligible Scheduled Tribe individuals/SHGs for undertaking income-generating activities and self-employment, thereby fostering entrepreneurship.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is also 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 preparing them to meet the demands of the labour market.

SHARE OF FEDERAL TAX RATES FOR STATES

3738. SHRI V. K .SREEKANDAN:

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is seeking any cut in the federal tax revenues received from States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the Government may recommend that the share to be reduced to 40% from the current 41%;

(c) whether a swing of 1% in the States' share of tax revenues will provide about Rs. 350 billion to the Government based on the expected tax collections for the current year;

(d) whether the Government held any discussions with the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is aware that such a cut will impact negatively on States' revenue and if so, the steps proposed to compensate States for their loss of revenue?

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

(a) to (e): According to Article 280(3)(a) of the Constitution, the Finance Commission has the mandate to make recommendations on the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds. For preparing its report, the Finance Commission consults all stakeholders, which includes among others, the Union and State Governments. It also examines wide range of indicators while assessing the resource requirements of the Union and the States. The 16th Finance Commission has not yet submitted its report.

EMPLOYEES' PENSION SCHEME (EPS), 1995**3739. SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:**

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

- (a) whether the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, which is a statutory scheme under the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), overrides the internal trust rules of exempted establishments;
- (b) if so, whether the EPFO is denying higher pension claims of eligible employees of SAILBhilai Steel Plant based on trust rules, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there was no such condition imposed when the pensionable salary ceiling was increased from 6,500 to 15,000 in 2014; and
- (d) the details of legal basis which allow EPFO interprets trust rules as a precondition for higher pension eligibility?

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): Contribution on higher wages under the proviso to unamended para 11(3) of the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is the employees' conscious choice between larger provident fund or larger pension expressed through their employers in the form of a Joint Option. In the case of SAIL-Bhilai Steel Plant this choice against contribution to EPS on higher wages is made out in

terms of the relevant rules framed for their exempted PF trust. Therefore, there is no conflict between the trust rules of exempted provident fund trusts and EPS.

EPFO had argued before the Supreme Court that employees who exited the EPS must abide by their choice between larger provident fund or larger pension. This argument was upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in EPFO v. Sunil Kumar B. [2022]11 SCC

959. It held that employees' rights to pension crystallized at the time of their exit from EPS in terms of their choice made prior to such exit. Even the exception carved out under Art. 142 of the Constitution in para 44(iv) of that judgment was for employees who had remained undecided between larger provident fund or larger pension at the time of the omission of the proviso to para 11(3) from EPS on 01.09.2014. Accordingly, EPFO has implemented the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in letter and spirit.

Further, the trust rules are also guided by the Para 27AA of EPF scheme, 1952 where under condition no. 10 of Appendix A, the wage ceiling applicable would automatically enhance with the enhancement of wage ceilings under the EPF scheme, 1952. Accordingly, contribution on Pension fund on salary upto Rs. 15,000/- is according to the condition of the Act and the scheme.

EDUCATION IN ODISHA

3740. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) the dropout rates in primary and secondary schools of Odisha during the last five years;
- (b) the number of student leaving Government Schools in the State at primary and secondary level, district-wise;
- (c) the number of Government schools that have been closed in Odisha during the last five years along with the reasons of their closure;
- (d) the number of new schools established by the Government for vocational education and skill development in the State; and
- (e) the courses offered in these Schools to enhance employability among students?

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

(a) : The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education provided by all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+, dropout rates at primary and secondary levels in Odisha from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 are as under:

Year	Primary Dropout			Secondary Dropout		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2019-20	0.8	0.8	0.8	21.9	25.2	23.6

2020-21	0	0	0	15.4	16.7	16.0
2021-22	0	0	0	25.2	29.2	27.3
2022-23	0.1	0	0	16.1	19.3	17.7
2023-24	0	0	0	11.3	14.1	12.8

(b): As per UDISE+, district-wise total number of students at primary, secondary, and overall(pre-primary to higher secondary) level by managementfor the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 in Odisha is available at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

(c): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening and closing of schools is within the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration.As per UDISE+, number of Government schools in Odisha from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 is given below:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Number of Government Schools	53260	50256	49072	48767	48671

(d) and (e): As per UDISE+ 2023-24, number of government schools offering National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) courses in Odisha are 1298.

The Department of School Education and Literacy provides financial support for implementing the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha. Vocational Education is one of the components under Samagra Shiksha scheme.Under Vocational Education component of 'Samagra Shiksha', NSQF aligned vocational courses are offered to the students from class 9th to 12th in the schools covered under

the scheme, which has been aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). At the Secondary level i.e., Class IX and X, vocational modules are offered to the students as an additional subject. At Sr. Secondary level, i.e., Class XI and XII, vocational courses are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject. As of now, 138 Job Roles have been approved for introduction as Skill subjects to school students for Class IX to XII. Employability Skill modules including Communication Skills, Self-Management Skills, Information and Communication Technology Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills, and Green Skills has been made a mandatory part of skill subject under Samagra Shiksha Scheme.

NATIONAL MISSION ON LIBRARIES SCHEME

3741. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of Libraries assisted/functioning under the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), State-wise particularly district-wise in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
 - (b) the details of the financial assistance released for up-gradation of infrastructure in libraries under the National Mission on Libraries (NML) Scheme till date, State-wise; and
-

(c) the total number of district libraries equipped with network connectivity under the scheme, State-wise particularly district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), through its matching (State + Central Fund) and non-matching (Central Fund only) schemes provides financial assistance to public Libraries. State-wise details of total number of libraries assisted by RRRLF during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

District-wise details of total number of libraries assisted by RRRLF for Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement -II** and **Statement-III.**

(b) the details of the financial assistance released for up-gradation of infrastructure in libraries under the National Mission on Libraries (NML) Scheme till date, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

(c) NML under its operational components does not provide Libraries to be equipped with Network Connectivity.

STATEMENT- I

Details of State-Wise total number of libraries assisted by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) for last three years is provided below:

State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
ANDHRA PRADESH	22	21	18
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	24	54	28
ASSAM	112	248	26
BIHAR	10	26	10
GUJARAT	2065	1607	1590
GOA	167	3	152
HARYANA	33	9	14
HIMACHAL PRADESH	956	13	961
JAMMU and KASHMIR	135	7	64
KARNATAKA	279	36	24
KERALA	336	25	20
MADHYA PRADESH	44	48	43
MAHARASHTRA	12219	55	1111
MANIPUR	21	8	21
MEGHALAYA	20	10	13
MIZORAM	558	32	616
NAGALAND	667	663	10
ODISHA	30	17	14
PUNJAB	5	5	5
RAJASTHAN	29	33	46
SIKKIM	14	5	20
TAMIL NADU	3019	48	1112
TRIPURA	62	49	60
UTTAR PRADESH	31	1457	187

WEST BENGAL	2557	82	141
ANDAMAN and NICCOBAR	19	2	2
CHANDIGARH	0	0	0
DADAR and NAGAR HEVALI	0	0	0
DELHI	1	9	5
LAKSHADWEEP	1	1	1
PONDICHERY	3	3	4
CHHATRISGARH	18	19	19
JHARKHAND	3	3	3
UTTARAKHAND	5	7	53
TELENGANA	641	70	617
DAMAN and DIU	0	0	0

STATEMENT- II

Details of total number of libraries financially assisted by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) for Andhra Pradesh during last three years is provided below:

Year	No. of Libraries Assisted	Name of District
2021-22	4	Chittoor- 1 Library (For organization of Seminar) Vishakhapatnam-1 Library and East Godavari-1 Library (For construction work of Library Building)

		Guntur-1 Lib. (For establishment of Children corner)
2022-23	3	Chittoor- 1 Library (For organization of Seminar) Vishakhapatnam-2 Libraries (For construction work of Library Building)
2023-24	Nil	Nil

Note: No such application was received by RRRLF from Andhra Pradesh State Library Authority during 2023-24.

STATEMENT –III

Apart from financial assistance, Book assistance was also provided under Central Book Selection Scheme to 18 Public Libraries during last three years.

Details of book assistance provided under Non-Matching Central Book Selection Scheme in Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

SI No	Library Name	District
1	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMASTHA	ANANTHAPUR
2	GOVERNMENT REGIONAL LIBRARY	CHITTOOR
3	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMASTHA	CHITTOOR
4	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMASTHA	CUDDAPAH

5	SRI GOWTHAMI REGIONAL LIBRARY	EAST GODAVARI
6	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMASTHA	EAST GODAVARI
7	STATE REGIONAL LIBRARY	GUNTUR
8	SARVOTTAMA GRANTHALAYAM	KRISHNA
9	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMSTHA	KURNOOL
10	ZILLA GRANTHALALAYA SAMSTHA	NELLORE
11	SARASWATI NIKETANAM	PRAKASAM
12	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMSTHA	PRAKASAM
13	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMASTHA	SRIKAKULAM
14	GOVERNMENT REGIONAL LIBRARY	VISAKHAPATNAM
15	VISAKHAPATNAM PUBLIC LIBRARY SOCIETY	VISAKHAPATNAM
16	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMASTHA	VISAKHAPATNAM
17	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMASTHA	VIZIANAGRAM
18	ZILLA GRANTHALAYA SAMASTHA	WEST GODAVARI

STATEMENT –IV

Central fund and state fund wise details of assistance provided to all state/UT under up-grdation of infrastructure										
(Amt. In Rs.)										
S l.	State	Name of the Library	Sanction Year	Category of Lib.	Amount sanctioned	Total released	Central Share	State Share	Central Share %	State Share %
1	Arunachal Pradesh	State Central Library, Itanagar	2014-15	*SCL	1000000 0.00	9999485 .00	8999536 .50	999948. 50	90	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	District Library, Phasighat	2014-15	#DL	5000000 .00	4998850 .00	4498965 .00	499885. 00	90	10
3	Goa	Dr. Francisco Luis Gomes District Library	2014-15	DL	5000000 .00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
4	Goa	Krishnadas Shama State Central Library	2014-15	SCL	1000000 0.00	1213920 .00	910440. 00	303480. 00	75	25
5	Mizoram	State Central Library, Aizwal	2014-15	SCL	1000000 0.00	1000000 0.00	9000000 .00	100000 0.00	90	10
6	Mizoram	District Library, Kolasib	2014-15	DL	5000000 .00	5000000 .00	4500000 .00	500000. 00	90	10
7	Rajasthan	Dr. Radhakrishnan Rajya Kendriya	2014-15	SCL	1000000 0.00	9398000 .00	7048500 .00	234950 0.00	75	25

		Pustakalaya, Jaipur								
8	Rajasthan	Rajakiya Sarvajanik Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota	2016 -17	DL	5000000 .00	5000000 .00	3750000 .00	125000 0.00	75	25
9	Telangan a	District Central Library, Mahabubnag ar	2014 -15	DL	5000000 .00	5000000 .00	3750000 .00	125000 0.00	75	25
1 0	Telangan a	State Central Library, Hyderabad	2014 -15	SCL	1104000 .00	1103629 .00	827721. 75	275907. 25	75	25
1 1	Uttar Pradesh	State Central Library, Allahabad	2014 -15	SCL	9800000 .00	9800000 .00	7350000 .00	245000 0.00	75	25
1 2	Uttar Pradesh	Government District Library, Etawah	2014 -15	DL	5000000 .00	5000000 .00	3750000 .00	125000 0.00	75	25
1 3	West Bengal	West Bengal State Central Library	2014 -15	SCL	9981000 .00	9981711 .00	7486283 .25	249542 7.75	75	25
1 4	West Bengal	North Bengal State Library, Coochbehar	2014 -15	DL	4998000 .00	4472889 .00	3354666 .75	111822 2.25	75	25
1 5	Gujarat	State Central Library, Gandhinagar	2014 -15 Revis ed 2017 -18	SCL	4080000 .00	3981907 .00	2986430 .25	995476. 75	75	25

1 6	Gujarat	Government District Library, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	2022-23	DL	5000000.00	5000000.00	3750000.00	1250000.00	75	25
1 7	Assam	District Library, Jorhat (1)	2016-17	DL	1679000.00	1678262.00	1510435.80	167826.20	90	10
1 8	Assam	District Library, Guwahati (2)	2016-17	DL	3300000.00	3300000.00	2970000.00	330000.00	90	10
1 9	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. District Library, Khandwa	2016-17	DL	5000000.00	4252000.00	3189000.00	1063000.00	75	25
2 0	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Shri Ahilya Central Library, Indore	2017-18	DL	5000000.00	3300000.00	2475000.00	825000.00	75	25
2 1	Maharashtra	District Library, Nandurbar	2016-17	DL	1275882.00	1235040.00	926280.00	308760.00	75	25
2 2	Maharashtra	Govt. Divisional Library, Aurangabad	2017-18	DL	3949240.00	3621214.00	2715910.50	905303.50	75	25
2 3	Nagaland	State Central Library, Kohima	2016-17	SCL	10000000.00	10000000.00	9000000.00	1000000.00	90	10
2 4	Nagaland	District Library, Dimapur	2016-17	DL	5000000.00	4727980.00	4255182.00	472798.00	90	10
2 5	Tamil Nadu	District Library,	2016-17	DL	5000000.00	5000000.00	3750000.00	1250000.00	75	25

		Tiruchirapalli								
26	Tamil Nadu	District Library, Vellore	2016-17	DL	5000000.00	5000000.00	3750000.00	1250000.00	75	25
27	Karnataka	State Central Library, Bangalore	2014-15	SCL	10000000.00	10000000.00	7500000.00	2500000.00	75	25
28	Karnataka	District Central Library, Shimoga	2014-15	DL	5000000.00	5000000.00	3750000.00	1250000.00	75	25
29	Tripura	Birchandra State Central Library	2014-15	SCL	10000000.00	9999036.00	8999132.40	999903.60	90	10
30	Tripura	Unakoti District Library	2014-15	DL	5000000.00	4999940.00	4499946.00	499994.00	90	10
31	Kerala	State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram	2015-16	SCL	10000000.00	10000000.00	7500000.00	2500000.00	75	25
32	Kerala	State Public Library Research Centre	2021-22	DL	2482100.00	1164642.00	873481.50	291160.50	75	25
33	Pondicherry	Romain Rolland Library, State Central Library	2016-17	SCL	9999000.00	8953859.00	6715394.25	2238464.75	75	25
34	Pondicherry	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Government Public Library,	2016-17	DL	4299000.00	3881138.00	2910853.50	970284.50	75	25

		Karaikal								
35	Bihar	District Central Library, Jamui	2018-19	DL	4945775.00	3904116.00	2928087.00	976029.00	75	25
36	Bihar	District Central Library, Hajipur, Vaishali	2023-24	DL	5000000.00	5000000.00	3750000.00	125000.00	75	25
37	Himachal Pradesh	Government District Library, Bilaspur	2018-19	DL	5000000.00	5000000.00	3750000.00	125000.00	75	25
38	Himachal Pradesh	Central State Library, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	2022-23	SCL	1000000.00	9500000.00	7125000.00	237500.00	75	25
39	Haryana	State Central Library, Ambala Cantt.	2021-22	SCL	1000000.00	8265000.00	6198750.00	206625.00	75	25
40	Haryana	District Library, Narnaul	2021-22	DL	5000000.00	2216000.00	1662000.00	554000.00	75	25
41	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Raigarh	2014-15	DL	5000000.00	4132000.00	3099000.00	103300.00	75	25
42	Odisha	H.K.M.State Library, Bhubaneswar	2014-15	SCL	1000000.00	1000000.00	7500000.00	250000.00	75	25
4	Odisha	District	2014	DL	4036000	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25

3		Library, Ganajam	-15		.00					
4 4	Uttarakh and	Government District Library, Suman Pustakalaya, New Tehri	2018 -19	DL	5000000 .00	5000000 .00	3750000 .00	125000 0.00	75	25
4 5	Jammu and Kashmir	Gani Memorial U.T Central Library, Srinagar	2021 -22	SCL	1000000 0.00	1000000 0.00	7500000 .00	250000 0.00	75	25
4 6	Jammu and Kashmir	District Library, Samba	2021 -22	DL	1500000 .00	1500000 .00	1125000 .00	375000. 00	75	25
4 7	Sikkim	Sikkim State Central Library, Gangtok	2021 -22	SCL	9993159 .00	9993159 .00	8993843 .10	999315. 90	90	10
4 8	Sikkim	District Library, Mangan	2021 -22	DL	5000000 .00	5000000 .00	4500000 .00	500000. 00	90	10
4 9	Manipur	State Central Library, Imphal	2022 -23	SCL	9975152 .00	2100000 .00	1890000 .00	210000. 00	90	10
5 0	Manipur	District Library, Senapati	2022 -23	DL	4918402 .00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90	10
5 1	Meghalay a	State Central Library, Shillong	2023 -24	SCL	1000000 0.00	1000000 0.00	9000000 .00	100000 0.00	90	10
5	Meghalay	District	2023	DL	5000000	0.00	0.00	0.00	90	10

2	a	Library, Tura	-24		.00					
53	Lakshadweep	State Central Library, Kavaratti	2023-24	SCL	6000000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
54	Lakshadweep	District Library, Kadmat	2023-24	DL	1189000.00	1189000.00	1189000.00	0.00	100	0
55	Chandigarh	T.S. State Central Library	2023-24	SCL	6800000.00	6800000.00	6800000.00	0.00	100	0
56	Chandigarh	Divisional Library, South	2023-24	DL	5000000.00	5000000.00	5000000.00	0.00	100	0
57	AandN Island	State Central Library, Port Blair	2023-24	SCL	1000000.00	1000000.00	1000000.00	0.00	100	0
58	AandN Island	District Library, Car Nicobar	2023-24	DL	5000000.00	5000000.00	5000000.00	0.00	100	0
59	Daman and Diu	Central Library, Daman	2023-24	SCL	1000000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
60	Daman and Diu	District Library, Diu	2023-24	DL	5000000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
61	Jharkhand	State Central Library, Dhanbad	2023-24	SCL	1000000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
62	Jharkhand	District Library, Palamau	2023-24	DL	5000000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
63	Punjab	MM Central State Library, Patiala	2022-23	SCL	1000000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25

6 4	Punjab	Gurunanak District Library, Kapurthala	2022 -23	DL	5000000 .00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	25
					4063047 10.00	3056627 77.00	2500138 39.55	556489 37.45		

*SCL : State Central Library

#DL : District Library

NML maintains Central Fund and State Fund ratios as per below table:

Category of State/ UT	Central Fund Ratio	State Fund Ratio
North Eastern States	90	10
UTs without legislature	100	NIL
All other State/ UT	75	25
UTs with legislature	75	25

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE BY TAXPAYERS

3742. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) whether the Government is encouraging voluntary compliance and taking steps towards “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas” and also brought in updated return facility for voluntary compliance by taxpayers

who had omitted to report their correct income and the Government trust in taxpayers was proved right;

(b) if so, the details of the number of taxpayers voluntarily updated their income by paying additional tax and propose to extend the time-limit from the current limit of two years, to four years to file updated returns for any assessment year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

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

(a): Yes, vide Finance Act, 2022, Government has introduced the provision of updated return by inserting the sub-section (8A) in the section 139 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 so as to encourage voluntary compliance and taking forward the concept of Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas.

Further tax-payers have also shown the faith in government's initiative where large number of tax-payers have filed the updated returns who had omitted to report their correct income.

(b): The total number of updated e>Returns submitted for AY 2021-22 (*upto 31-Mar-2024*), and AY 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 (*upto 28-Feb-2025*) is as following:

Summary on updated e>Returns		Total number of updated e>Returns	Total tax paid u/s 140B (Rs. Crore)
S#	AY	UNIQ_PANS	TAX_140B_AMT

1	AY 2021-22	17,24,498	1,799.76
2	AY 2022-23	40,07,494	3,940.14
3	AY 2023-24	29,79,444	2,946.90
4	AY 2024-25	4,64,817	431.20
<i>Note : The latest updated e>Returns of AY 2021-22 (upto 31-Mar-2024) and AY 2022-23 to AY 2024-25 (upto 28-Feb-2025) have been taken into consideration.</i>			

(c) Vide Finance Bill, 2025, Government has proposed to amend the section 139(8A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 so that tax-payers may file updated returns up to 4 years from the relevant assessment year by paying additional income-tax. Earlier, tax-payers could file the updated returns upto 2 years from the relevant assessment year.

ऋषिकेश में प्रदूषण

3743. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ऋषिकेश को वायु प्रदूषण मुक्त तीर्थ स्थल बनाने के लिए कोई योजना संचालित कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और उनके कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने ऋषिकेश में वाहनों से होने वाले प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन, उन्नत सार्वजनिक परिवहन शुरू किया है या कोई अन्य उपाय किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त शहर में वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी के लिए कोई विशेष तंत्र स्थापित किया है और इसके परिणाम क्या हैं?

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 (एमओईएफसीसी) ने जनवरी 2019 में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) शुरू किया था, जिसका लक्ष्य उत्तराखंड के ऋषिकेश सहित वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों को प्राप्त नहीं करने वाले 130 शहरों और 10 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना था। एनसीएपी में वर्ष 2017-18 के आधार वर्ष की तुलना में वर्ष 2024-25 तक पीएम₁₀ सांद्रता में 20-30% की कमी लाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। वर्ष 2019-20 में आधार वर्ष की तुलना में पीएम₁₀ के स्तर में 40% तक की कमी लाने या वर्ष 2025-26 तक राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों (60 माइक्रोग्राम/घन मीटर) को प्राप्त करने के लिए लक्ष्य को संशोधित किया गया है।

वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार उपायों के लिए शहरी कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु प्रदर्शन आधारित अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से अब तक ऋषिकेश को 9.78 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्रदान की गई है।

एनसीएपी का क्रियान्वयन और निगरानी राष्ट्रीय (शीर्ष, संचालन, निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन); राज्य (संचालन और निगरानी); और शहर (कार्यान्वयन) स्तर पर समितियों द्वारा की जाती है। ये समितियां संबंधित कार्य योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए समन्वय निगरानी, प्रगति का मूल्यांकन और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करती हैं। ऋषिकेश शहर के संबंध में, शहरी कार्ययोजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की समय-समय पर निगरानी करने के लिए दिनांक 06.09.2019 को जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, ऋषिकेश की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी समिति का गठन किया गया है।

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी प्रमोशन स्कीम 2024 (ईएमपीएस 2024) के माध्यम से इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। वर्तमान में, ऋषिकेश में कुल 3772 ई-वाहन उपलब्ध हैं, जिनमें 2,508 सार्वजनिक परिवहन ई-वाहन और 1,264 गैर-वाणिज्यिक ई-वाहन शामिल हैं।

ऋषिकेश शहर की परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी 04 स्टेशनों (03 मैनुअल और 01 रियल-टाइम) द्वारा की जा रही है और इसका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है –

रियल टाइम	मैनुअल
शिवाजी नगर, ऋषिकेश	नगर पालिका परिषद
	एसपीएस हॉस्पिटल
	नटराज होटल

वर्ष 2023 के दौरान ऋषिकेश शहर की परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता के आंकड़े नीचे सारणीबद्ध हैं और दर्शाते हैं कि एसओ₂, एनओ₂ और पीएम_{2.5} एनएएक्यूएस से कम पाए गए जबकि पीएम₁₀ एनएएक्यूएस से अधिक था।

शहर	एसओ ₂	एनओ ₂	पीएम ₁₀	पीएम _{2.5}
ऋषिकेश	8	11	77	37

नोट: उपरोक्त सभी मान $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ में हैं

PLASTIC POLLUTION IN ECO-TOURISM CENTERS

3744. **DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken specific measures to curb plastic pollution in eco-tourism centers across the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, including policies, awareness campaigns, and enforcement mechanisms, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to implement strict regulations to control plastic waste in these sensitive areas, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to consider introducing a "Plastic-Free Certification" for eco-tourism destinations to encourage sustainable tourism practices, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the criteria that is likely to be used for certification, and the manner in which the Government ensure strict compliance by tourism stakeholders?

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

(a) to (e): Development and upkeep of tourist destinations, including curbing of pollution is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory(UT) Administration. Implementation of legislations relating to prevention and control of environmental pollution is undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change along with its counterparts State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs).

Environmental Sustainability is a key pillar in the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism formulated by the Ministry. In line with the strategy, Travel for LiFE programme has been initiated to promote sustainable tourism in the country and

to encourage tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practice.

The Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Ministry has been revamped 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.

The Ministry of Tourism organised a thematic event on '**Towards a circular economy of plastics in tourism – the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative**' in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) on 19 June 2023 on the side lines of the fourth G20 Tourism Working Group at Goa. The event focused on encouraging engagement of tourism stakeholders to address plastic pollution through circular approaches across the tourism value chain.

TARGET OF 5 TRILLION DOLLAR GDP BY 2025

3745. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government is going to achieve the target of 5 trillion dollar Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2025;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the status as on date; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): As per the Second Advance Estimates of GDP released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the nominal GDP for 2024-25 is estimated at ₹331.03 lakh crore. With the average monthly exchange rate of the Indian Rupee to the US dollar at 84.4 for the period from April 2024 to February 2025, the aforementioned estimate of the nominal GDP for 2024-25 works out to be around US dollar 3.9 trillion. As per IMF's World Economic Outlook Database (October 2024), India's GDP at current prices is projected to be around US dollar 4.3 trillion by 2025-26. The unprecedented global disruptions witnessed during the past five years, primarily due to the pandemic and adverse geopolitical developments, have impacted the growth trajectories across economies worldwide, including India.

खेलों के विकास के लिए खेल नीति

3746. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में खेलों और खिलाड़ियों के विकास के लिए कोई खेल नीति बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी हां। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय का खेल के क्षेत्र में बदलते सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों, तकनीकी प्रगति, वैश्विक विकास और राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं के मद्देनजर मौजूदा खेल नीति के स्थान पर नई खेल नीति शुरू करने/तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है।

पहली राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति (एनएसपी) 1984 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसमें खेल अवसंरचना को विकसित करने और खेल के साथ-साथ शारीरिक शिक्षा को स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम का अभिन्न अंग बनाने की आवश्यकता पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया था। एनएसपी-1984 को 2001 में राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर दोहरे उद्देश्य अर्थात् “खेलों का व्यापक आधार” और “खेलों में उत्कृष्टता हासिल करना” के साथ संशोधित किया गया था।

SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (SSY)

NO.3747 SHRI MUHAMMED HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) the current status of the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) and the number of new accounts opened under the said scheme during the last year; and

(b) the details of the interest rates offered under the SSY scheme and the total amount deposited by beneficiaries so far?

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

(a): The total number of accounts opened under Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme (SSA) since its inception is 4,20,39,041. The number of new accounts opened during F.Y. 2023-24 is 37,07,229.

(b): The rate of interest under SSA for Quarter-4 of F.Y. 2024-25 is 8.2% p.a. and the total deposit under SSA as on 28.02.2025 is Rs. 2,73,466.69 crores.

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT PLANNED FOR GUJARAT

3748. SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

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

(a) the details of specific infrastructure projects that have been planned for Gujarat;

(b) the percentage of the sports budget that has been allocated for infrastructure development in Gujarat;

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the existing Khelo India Centres and National Centres of Excellence, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the status of athlete support programmes under schemes like Khelo India?

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 sports infrastructure, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, under which financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure, including sports stadia, is provided, are demand-driven schemes. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme and NSDF, across the country, including in the State of Gujarat, are available in public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>.

(b): Funds are allocated Scheme-wise and not State-wise or component-wise in this Ministry. An amount of Rs. 3332.50 crore has been allocated under various sports developmental scheme of Department of Sports in the current financial year, including for infrastructure development in Gujarat.

(c): Yes, Sir. A proposal to establish a National Centre of Excellence (NCOE) at Naranpura has been approved. Further, as per the sanctioned 1250 Khelo India Centres (KICs), 1045 KICs have been notified in 36 States/UTs.

(d): Under the component, "Sports Competition and Talent Development" of the Khelo India Scheme, talented sportspersons nationwide, 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. Selection of KIAs is done on merit through set protocols by the Talent Identification Development Committee (TIDC). 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. The details of KIAs under the Khelo India Scheme, across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

YUGE YUGEN BHARAT NATIONAL MUSEUM IN NEW DELHI

3749. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration for establishment of Yuge Yugeen Bharat National Museum in New Delhi;
 - (b) if so, the details along with progress made on thereof;
-

- (c) whether the Government has set any deadlines for completing the construction of the said museum, if so, the timelines thereof;
- (d) the details of the budget allocated for said project so far along with the total estimated budget for the said museum; and
- (e) the main purpose of the said project?

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

(a) and (b): Yes Sir, the North and South Blocks in New Delhi are set to house the new national museum, named as Yuge Yugeen Bharat National Museum. This initiative is part of the Central Vista Redevelopment Project. It includes the transformation of two blocks of symmetrical buildings into museum spaces for the creation of a new National Museum elucidating the thousands-year-old civilizational and cultural heritage. An agreement has been signed on 19th December, 2024 between National Museum and France Museums Development for the technical cooperation for the development of the upcoming museum.

(c) to (d): The project timeline and budget allocation is contingent on the outcomes of the feasibility study and subsequent formalities.

(e): This project aimed at showcasing India's cultural heritage – a celebration of timeless and eternal India to explore our proud past, illuminate the present and imagine the bright future.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2030**3750. SHRI A. RAJA:**

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

- (a) whether India has desired to hold Commonwealth Games 2030, in the wake of intent to host Olympics 2036;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some of the disciplines removed in 2026 CWG which are popular in the country like hockey, badminton, wrestling, shooting would be included in the said Games for 2030 CWG;
- (d) whether joint efforts would be made with other friendly countries for including these disciplines in the CWG; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has submitted an expression of interest on 13th March, 2025 to the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) to host the 2030 Commonwealth Games in India.

(c) to (e): Decision with regard to inclusion of sports discipline in the commonwealth games is taken by the CGF and the concerned host country. The CGF is the organization responsible for the direction and control of the Commonwealth Games, the Commonwealth Sport movement and other related

events. Earlier, the 2026 Commonwealth Games were to be hosted by Victoria, Australia but the host withdrew from the Games due to various reasons, primarily due to paucity of funds. Thereafter, the CGF found Glasgow, Scotland as the replacement host for the 2026 Commonwealth Games. This has led to a much reduced budget, time frame and a reduced sports programme as compared to the previous games. For these Games, only 10 sports have been selected. The selection was based on the four available venues within close proximity, the available budget and careful management of the total athlete numbers (maximum 3000).

The Government wrote to the CGF President over the exclusion of nine major sports disciplines. Out of the excluded sports, Badminton, Cricket, Hockey, Shooting, Squash, Table Tennis, and Wrestling are highly popular in India. The CGF President has replied, inter alia, that having only 10 sports disciplines is a temporary position to secure the 2026 Games, and that exclusion of any sport does not set a precedence for inclusion in the future Games.

SC/ST CELLS IN IITs

3751. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that out of the 19 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) that have SC/ST cells, 16 are non-functional and have not conducted any recent events;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the IITs which currently do not have any SC/ST cells comply the guidelines of the University Grants Commission (UGC);
- (d) whether it is also true that there is a lack of funds for the existing SC/ST cells;
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely allocation and disbursement of funds to these cells; and
- (f) it is also true that many of the cells do not have any room allotted for meetings and discussions and do not have any information or a mechanism to check the implementation of reservation policy?

**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): Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are autonomous Institutions governed by Institute of Technology Act, 1961 and the statutes framed thereunder. All IITs have functional SC/ST cell, and receive necessary funding and logistical support from their respective institutions for smooth functioning.

RIGHTS OF GIG WORKERS

3752. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is failing to address the challenges faced by gig workers in accessing social security benefits, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the Government protect labour rights of gig workers in the absence of a dedicated central law;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to introduce any central legislation specifically addressing the rights of gig workers in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): For the first time, the definition of 'gig workers' and 'platform workers' and provisions related to the same have been provided in the Code on Social Security, 2020 which has been enacted by the Parliament.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc.

Recognizing the contribution of gig workers of online platforms, the Union Government in its Budget announcement made on 1.2.2025, proposed to register them on e-Shram portal, arrange for their identity cards and provide health care under Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB- PMJAY) health scheme.

राजस्व विभाग द्वारा अपीलों की निर्धारित सीमा में वृद्धि

3753. श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री अनुराग शर्मा:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगी:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्व विभाग द्वारा विभिन्न अपीलीय मंचों में की जाने वाली अपीलों की निर्धारित सीमा में वृद्धिको लागू किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे निर्णय से लाभान्वित होने वाले मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) एवं (ख): जी हाँ।

(i) केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड ने आयकर विभाग के दिनांक 17.09.2024 के परिपत्र संख्या 09/2024 के माध्यम से आयकर अपीलीय प्राधिकरण (आईटीएटी), उच्च न्यायालय और उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष अपील दायर करने की मौद्रिक सीमा में क्रमशः 60 लाख, 2 करोड़ और 5 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि

की है। अपील दायर करने के लिए मौद्रिक सीमा बढ़ाने से लाभान्वित मामलों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

प्रत्यक्ष कर

अपीलीय मंच	मौद्रिक सीमा	वापसी के लिए निर्धारित अपीलों और वापस ली जा रही अपीलों	मौद्रिक सीमा बढ़ाए जाने के कारण अपील दायर नहीं की गई
आईटीएटी	60 लाख	353	1405
उच्च न्यायालय	2 करोड़	3758	1337
उच्चतम न्यायालय	5 करोड़	840	378
कुल		4951	3120

(ii) केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड ने सीमा शुल्क तथा केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवा कर के संबंध में अपील दाखिल करने की मौद्रिक सीमा को क्रमशः दिनांक 02.11.2023 के परिपत्र फा. सं. 390/विविध/30/2023-जे.सी. और दिनांक 06.08.2024 के परिपत्र 390/विविध/163/2010-जे.सी. के माध्यम से बढ़ा दिया है। अपील दाखिल करने हेतु मौद्रिक सीमा में वर्तमान वृद्धि से लाभान्वित मामलों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

सीमा शुल्क

अपीलीय मंच	मौद्रिक सीमा (सीमा शुल्क)	वापस ली गई अपीलों	शामिल राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
सीईएसटीएटी	50 लाख	207	26
उच्च न्यायालय	1 करोड़	240	45
उच्चतम न्यायालय	2 करोड़	30	114
कुल		477	185

केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवा कर

अपीलीय मंच	मौद्रिक सीमा (केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवा कर)	वापस ली गई अपीलें	शामिल राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
सीईएसटीएटी	60 लाख	367	127
उच्च न्यायालय	2 करोड़	582	817
उच्चतम न्यायालय	5 करोड़	222	2315
कुल		1171	3259

TAX REVENUE COLLECTED FROM TAMIL NADU

3754. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- the total tax revenue collected from Tamil Nadu since 2019, including direct and indirect taxes;
 - the contribution of Tamil Nadu to the total GST collection in the country and the annual growth trend in GST revenue from the State;
 - the amount of GST compensation paid to Tamil Nadu after the implementation of GST Act and whether any dues remain pending for payment; and
 - the measures taken by the Government to address concerns raised by the State Government of Tamil Nadu regarding GST revenue shortfall and fiscal federalism?
-

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

(a): The details of Direct Tax collection from the state of Tamil Nadu are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

F.Y	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (upto 28.02.2025)
Direct Taxes	69,809.31	61,122.33	88,438.33	1,07,063.82	1,27,067.17	1,07,938.07

However, in case of Indirect Taxes State-wise data is not maintained.

(b): GST Collection of Tamil Nadu from FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25(till Feb, 2025):

(Rs In Crore)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(Till Feb,2025)
Gross GST Collection in Tamil Nadu	74,430	69,121	85,492	1,04,377	1,21,329	1,19,320
Total Net GST Collection	11,73,648	11,09,511	14,92,232	18,38,167	19,92,985	19,82,281
% Growth in Collection	5.5%	-7.1%	23.7%	22.1%	16.2%	

(c): Centre has released the entire amount of provisionally admissible GST compensation to the States/UTs for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of Goods and Services Tax for five years i.e., from 1st July, 2017

to 30th June, 2022. Final Compensation arising out of reconciliation of provisional figures with audited figures is released immediately on receipt of AG's certificate. Final/balance compensation has also been released to Tamil Nadu for FY 2017-18 to FY 2022-23. Hence, no amount is pending to be released to the State of Tamil Nadu. Details of GST compensation released to Tamil Nadu for FY 2017-18 to FY 2022-23 and details of loan disbursed to Tamil Nadu for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 in lieu of GST compensation is as under.

Details of GST Compensation and back to back loan released to State of Tamil Nadu (for the year):

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	For FY 2017-18	For FY 2018-19	For FY 2019-20	For FY 2020-21	For FY 2021-22	For FY 2022-23 (April-June, 2022)	Total
GST compensation	1018	5366.39	11423.19	16963.32	11698.29	4863.50	51332.69
Back to back loan	-	-	-	6241	8095	-	14336
Total	1018	5366.39	11423.19	23204.32	19793.29	4863.50	65668.69

(d): On the recommendation of the GST Council, Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to analyse State-wise revenue trends and suggest policy recommendation for GST revenue augmentation and analyse impact of economic and other factors on GST revenue.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS FOR SCHOLARSHIP UNDER KIS

3755. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the total number of students selected for scholarships under the Khelo India Scheme (KIS) in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the benefits likely to be availed by players through the said scheme;
- (c) whether the Government has been able to achieve the objectives for which the Khelo India Youth Games were organized and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of other steps taken by the Government to encourage sports in remote underdeveloped areas including villages?

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

- (a): The total number of students selected for scholarship under Khelo India Scheme from the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years are as under:
-

2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
101	167	173

(b): 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): Yes, Sir. The Khelo India Scheme aims at infusing sports culture and achieving sporting excellence in the country thus allowing the populace to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence. It focuses on the broad basing of sports amongst the youth and the promotion of sports activities throughout the country. Till date, 01 Khelo India School Games and 05 editions of Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) have been organised. The benchmark of technical conduct of these Games is of International Standards. These games have witnessed a participation of more than 29,000 athletes, out of which 2812 athletes have been selected as Khelo India Athletes. Various initiatives have been undertaken with an aim to provide training and exposure at par with the International Standards, which includes training of Khelo India Athletes in accredited academies. Further, these athletes compete with National/International

athletes at various forums which enhance their capabilities and strengthen the bench strength of the country for future National/International events.

(d): The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for encouragement of sportspersons across the country, including remote under-developed areas including villages:

(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 this Ministry and the Sports Authority of India.

हरियाणा की संस्कृति और विरासत को बढ़ावा देना

3756. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) हरियाणा राज्य की संस्कृति और विरासत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
 - (ख) हरियाणा के लोक कलाकारों की सहायता के लिए सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों की वित्तीय योजनाओं और इनसे लाभान्वित कलाकारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
-

- (ग) क्या सरकार की राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर हरियाणा के लोक कलाकारों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या हरियाणा के पारम्परिक मेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): हरियाणा सहित देश की लोक कला एवं संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों की संरक्षा, संवर्धन एवं परिरक्षण तथा संस्कृति एवं धरोहर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने सात क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (जेडसीसी) स्थापित किए हैं जिनके मुख्यालय पटियाला, नागपुर, उदयपुर, प्रयागराज, कोलकाता, दीमापुर और तंजावुर में स्थित हैं। हरियाणा उत्तर क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (एनजेडसीसी), पटियाला और उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (एनसीजेडसीसी), प्रयागराज का सदस्य राज्य है। ये जेडसीसी हरियाणा राज्य सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों की संस्कृति और धरोहर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नियमित आधार पर विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करते हैं।

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एनजेडसीसी, पटियाला और एनसीजेडसीसी, प्रयागराज को हरियाणा सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों में विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए जारी सहायता अनुदान निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
i.	एनजेडसीसी, पटियाला	530.76	276.51	1067.79
ii.	एनसीजेडसीसी, प्रयागराज	984.70	301.51	3553.24

एनजेडसीसी और एनसीजेडसीसी हरियाणा सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों के लोक कलाकारों को उनके द्वारा आयोजित विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रमों के दौरान शामिल करते हैं, जिसके लिए उन्हें मानदेय, यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता, भोजन और आवास, स्थानीय परिवहन आदि के लिए भुगतान किया जाता है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान एनजेडसीसी और एनसीजेडसीसी द्वारा हरियाणा के लोक कलाकारों को प्रदान किया गया अनुदान निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	जेडसीसी का नाम	लाभान्वित लोक कलाकारों की संख्या	राशि
i.	एनजेडसीसी, पटियाला	1439	91.94 लाख रुपये
ii.	एनसीजेडसीसी, प्रयागराज	141	1.12 लाख रुपये

संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा गुरु-शिष्य परम्परा (रेपर्टरी अनुदान) स्कीम संचालित की जाती है, जिसके तहत मंच कला की सभी विधाओं जैसे संगीत समूहों, नृत्य समूहों, बाल रंगमंच सहित रंगमंच समूहों, संगीत मंडलियों आदि के लोक कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम के तहत गुरु (समूह का लीडर) के लिए सहायता राशि 15,000/- रुपये प्रति माह और कलाकार की आयु के आधार पर शिष्य के लिए 2,000-10,000/- रुपये प्रति माह है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत हरियाणा में स्थित संगठनों को जारी अनुदान निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
i.	2021-22	04	30.84 लाख रुपये
ii.	2022-23	24	93.06 लाख रुपये

iii.	2023-24	23	124.20 लाख रुपये

(ग): संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपने क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के माध्यम से देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव (आरएसएम) आयोजित करता है, जिसमें हरियाणा राज्य सहित पूरे भारत से बड़ी संख्या में लोक कलाकारों को इस आयोजन के दौरान अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए मंच प्रदान किया जाता है। अब तक, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा 14 राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव और 04 क्षेत्रीय स्तर के राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव आयोजित किए गए हैं।

संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर का प्रसार करने और वैश्विक क्षेत्र में अनुकूल रूप से भारत की छवि को संवर्धित करने के लिए "वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम" नामक स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जाती है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य भारतीय कला रूपों में अभ्यासरत कलाकारों को 'भारत महोत्सव' के बैनर के तहत विदेशों में प्रस्तुति देने का अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के तहत लोक संगीत, लोक नृत्य, लोक रंगमंच और कठपुतलीकला, शास्त्रीय और पारंपरिक नृत्य, प्रयोगात्मक/समकालीन नृत्य, शास्त्रीय/अर्धशास्त्रीय संगीत, रंगमंच आदि जैसे विविध सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों के कलाकार विदेशों में 'भारत महोत्सव' में प्रस्तुतीकरण देते हैं। संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने विदेश में आयोजित भारत महोत्सवों में प्रस्तुति देने के लिए विभिन्न कला रूपों के तहत 627 कलाकारों/समूहों को पैनलबद्ध किया है।

(घ): उत्तर क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र कुरुक्षेत्र गीता महोत्सव के साथ-साथ सूरजकुंड शिल्प मेले के आयोजन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण भागीदार है। इसके अतिरिक्त, हरियाणा सहित देश के पारंपरिक मेलों/पर्वों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, संस्कृति मंत्रालय 'सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान स्कीम (सीएफपीजी)' संचालित करता है जिसके तहत संगोष्ठियों, सम्मेलनों,

शोध, कार्यशालाओं, महोत्सवों, प्रदर्शनियों, विचारगोष्ठियों, नृत्य, नाटक-रंगमंच, संगीत आदि के आयोजन के लिए संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस स्कीम के तहत हरियाणा में स्थित संगठनों को जारी अनुदान निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
i.	2021-22	24	42.43 लाख रुपये
ii.	2022-23	28	62.59 लाख रुपये
iii.	2023-24	36	74.72 लाख रुपये

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN GLOBAL CAPABILITY CENTRES

3757. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRIMATI SANDHYA RAY:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

- (a) the details of the specific policy measures being taken by the Government to ensure that the growth of Global Capability Centres (GCCs) in the country

translates into secure and sustainable employment opportunities for Indian professionals;

- (b) whether there are any Government-led initiatives to facilitate industry-academia partnerships in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI), cybersecurity, and blockchain to ensure the availability of a skilled workforce for the expanding GCC sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are any plans of the Government to establish Global Capabilities Centre in tech-driven city such as Bengaluru, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether India's partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) will include the formulation of regulatory frameworks ensuring that the rapid expansion of GCCs aligns with global labour standards; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): There have been multiple initiatives taken by Central and State Governments to promote IT industry which have worked as an enabler for growth of Global Capability Centres (GCCs) in India. As per the Nasscom- Zinnov report, India is home to more than 1,700 GCCs generating revenue of USD 64.6 billion and directly employ more than 1.9 million people.

Government has taken various initiatives/ measures for Artificial Intelligence (AI), cybersecurity and blockchain.

The Union Cabinet, led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, approved the IndiaAI Mission on March 7, 2024, as a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem aligned with India's development goals. The mission aims to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by fostering innovation, enhancing domestic capabilities, and ensuring the country's tech sovereignty.

Government has taken several legal, technical, and administrative policy measures for addressing cyber security challenges in the country and to deal with cyber security matters in the country which, inter alia, includes (i) National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) (ii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) (iii) National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) (iv) Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) (v) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has created Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) (vi) Under the provisions of section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, the Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC).

MeitY, launched the Vishvasya- Blockchain Technology Stack to offer blockchain-as-a-Service with geographically distributed infrastructure for enabling various permissioned blockchain based applications. Under this initiative, a complete Blockchain Technology Stack with necessary hardware and software

infrastructure for end-to-end development and deployment of blockchain based applications has been evolved.

Government of India has a vision to make India Global Skill hub and becoming the source of trusted and highly skilled workforce for various domains across the world.

With the objective to identify skill development needs of different sectors and to meet the skilled manpower requirement of the industry both domestic and international, 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Courses under skill development programmes are updated on periodic intervals with inputs from SSCs to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors.

Accordingly, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, the Government has started new age and futuristic courses such as coding, AI, robotics, mechatronics, IOT, 3D printing, drones, Cloud Computing. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is also imparting vocational training in 29 new age/ Future Skills courses such as Drones, Artificial Intelligence, Mechatronics, Internet of Things, Cybersecurity, Semiconductor etc.

MeitY and NASSCOM have collaborated to upskill the professionals through Future Skills Prime programme. The programme is aimed at re-skilling/ up-skilling of IT professionals in 10 new/emerging technologies namely Artificial

Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Robotic Process Automation, Additive Manufacturing/ 3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social and Mobile, Cyber Security, Augmented/Virtual Reality, Internet of Things and Blockchain.

India, as a founding member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) respects and promotes international labour standards in good faith. The country has ratified key ILO Conventions, including those relating to forced labour, child labour, and discrimination in employment.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE INFLOW IN BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH

3758. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether it is fact that the foreign exchange inflow through remittances, investments or other channels are an important indicator of economic activities and significantly contribute to the developmental works of the State of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of foreign exchange inflow in districts Gopalganj, Siwan, Saran, East and West Champaran of the State of Bihar and in Deoria and Kushinagar districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the details of the volume of foreign remittances received during the last ten years in the above said districts;

- (e) the details of the contribution in foreign exchange inflow of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) or Overseas Citizens of the country in the above said districts; and
- (f) whether these foreign exchange inflow are used for the development of the said districts, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Foreign exchange inflows through various channels, such as foreign direct investment (FDI), foreign portfolio investment(FPI), and remittances, etc. contribute to economic activity in the country. In general, foreign investments contribute to the State-level development by improving the competitiveness of the recipient sectors. FDI results in enhanced economic activity through the transfer of capital, technical know-how and skills.

According to India's Balance of Payments, the gross inward remittances to India stood at US Dollar (USD) 118.7 billion. The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) survey on remittances for the year 2023-24 shows that the shares of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in India's inward remittances are 3.0 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively. Total FDI inflow includes equity inflow, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re-invested earnings, and other capital. Country/Sector/State/District-wise data is maintained only for the equity component of FDI inflow. The cumulative FDI equity inflow over the period October 2019 to December, 2024, into Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is USD 1941.82 million and USD 215.76 million, respectively.

(c) The FDI equity inflow data, district-wise, is given below.

(in USD million)							
S. No.	District Name	2019-20 (From OCT 2019)^	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Cumulative FDI
1	East Champaran (Motihari), Bihar	0.11	0.14	0.02	-	-	0.27
2	West Champaran (Bettiah), Bihar	-		-	0.001	0.001	0.002
^State and the district-wise data is maintained with effect from October, 2019 Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade							

No FDI equity inflow have been reported in the districts of Gopalganj, Siwan and Saran of Bihar and Deoria and Kushinagar of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e): District-wise data of foreign remittances is not available from the RBI's survey on remittances.

(f): As per reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

EXTERNAL COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS

3759. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details of the Indian companies with external commercial borrowings including the total outstanding amount, sector-wise distribution and the extent of hedging against currency risks;
- (b) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate the increased financial burden on Indian companies due to the recent depreciation of the rupee, especially those with unhedged external commercial borrowings;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor and regulate the rising trend of external commercial borrowings to prevent potential financial instability due to currency depreciation;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to promote alternative financing options to reduce corporate reliance on foreign currency loans and mitigate exchange rate risks; and
- (e) if so, the details of the specific measures being explored, including the potential introduction of innovative financial instruments such as rupee-denominated bonds (masala bonds) or Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) to provide businesses with viable domestic funding alternatives?

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

- (a): As of September 2024, the total outstanding External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) stood at USD 190,397 million, with around two-thirds of such ECBs being
-

hedged. The company-wise details of outstanding ECBs with extent of hedging against currency risks, are not compiled and maintained by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) and (c): ECBs are governed under the framework formulated by RBI under the powers given under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. This framework has been progressively calibrated to address the evolving financing needs of Indian entities and the macroeconomic developments. As per extant instructions, entities raising ECBs in foreign currency are required to follow the guidelines for hedging issued, if any, by the concerned sectoral or prudential regulator in respect of foreign currency exposure. In addition, Infrastructure space companies shall have a risk management policy approved by their Board and are required to mandatorily hedge 70 percent of their ECB exposure in case the average maturity of the ECB is less than 5 years.

(d) and (e): The Government of India, in collaboration with RBI and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), continues to undertake measures aimed at diversifying and expanding alternative sources of raising capital for Indian companies. In recent years, several initiatives have been introduced to attract foreign capital, that include, inter-alia, notification of the 'Direct Listing of Equity Shares of Companies Incorporated in India on International Exchanges Scheme', liberalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, simplification of processes to enhance the ease of onboarding Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs),

and a comprehensive review of the regulatory regime governing foreign portfolio investment in debt instruments.

At the same time, several policy initiatives have been introduced to enhance sources of domestic capital. These measures have significantly boosted fund mobilization in recent years through instruments like Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), and Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). The total funds mobilized through REITs and InvITs have increased from ₹10,772 crore in FY 2019-20 to ₹22,702 crore in FY 2024-25 (up to February 2025). Likewise, cumulative funds raised through AIFs have grown significantly, from ₹1,71,713 crore as of December 2019 to ₹5,27,284 crore as of December 2024.

IMPACT OF RISING HOUSEHOLD DEBT AND BORROWING TRENDS

3760. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

- (a) the data on household debt levels including outstanding personal loans and credit card debt, as of 2025;
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- (b) the measures taken by the Government to mitigate rising debt burdens on middle and lower-income households, including regulatory interventions;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of rising household debt on financial stability and consumer spending; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a):As per the latest available data from the Reserve Bank of India, the stock of household financial liabilities, Including personal loans and credit card debt, amounts to ₹ 120.96 lakh crore as of end-March 2024.

(b):In a major reform measure, the Union Budget 2025-26 has proposed that there will be no income tax payable upto income of ₹12 lakh under the new tax regime. The proposed income tax structure, with change in slabs and rates, is expected to substantially reduce the taxes of the middle class and leave more money in their hands, boosting household savings. The focus of the Government on ease of doing business, skilling, employment generation, social security and overall economic growth is expected to improve the incomes and financial positions of middle and lower income households.

(c) and (d): The Reserve Bank of India in its Financial Stability Report published in December 2024 has mentioned that the increase in household debt is driven by a growing number of borrowers rather than an increase in average

indebtedness. As per the data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 28th February 2025, the compound average growth rate between 2019-20 and 2023-24 in household gross disposable income and private final consumption expenditure, both at current prices, was closely comparable to each other at 10.1 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively.

FOREST AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN NANDYAL

3761. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the details of the current forest cover in Nandyal district, in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the changes observed during the last five years along with the afforestation/reforestation initiatives undertaken to address deforestation;
 - (b) the steps taken by the Government to curb illegal encroachments, deforestation and poaching in the Nallamala Forest Region and the Nagarjunsagar-Srisaileam Tiger Reserve;
-

- (c) the total funds allocated for wildlife protection in Andhra Pradesh and the specific conservation measures implemented for endangered species in Nallamala forests; and
- (d) whether any new projects or initiatives are being planned to strengthen forest and wildlife conservation in the region 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): Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, carries out the assessment of forest and tree cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from the National Forest Inventory.

As per ISFR 2023, the forest cover in Nandyal district in Andhra Pradesh is 2,098.76 square kilometre which is 21.60% of its geographical area. The forest cover change observed in Nandyal district is available only for the last two years and between ISFR 2021 and ISFR 2023, the forest cover has decreased by 6.30 square kilometer.

Further, as per information received from Government of Andhra

Pradesh, the activities like water conservation measures, protection of forests and wildlife, habitat improvement, development of fodder plots and protection against fire have been taken up to improve the natural regeneration and forest cover.

(b): The Protection, conservation and management of forest and tree resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. There are legal frameworks for the protection and management of

forest and tree resources of the country which include the Indian Forest Act, 1927; Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980; the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the State Forest Acts and Rules, etc. To prevent encroachment on forest land, several legal provisions exist under these Acts/Rules. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change issues advisories to State Governments/UT Administrations to protect forests and trees, and mitigation of deforestation as per the provisions of the law. Further, in order to protect forests, various measures are taken by the State Forest Departments, which include survey and demarcation of forest areas, fixing of pillars along forest boundary and regular patrolling by field staff.

As per information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, various steps are taken up by the State to curb encroachments,

deforestation and poaching in the Nallamala forest region and the Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve, which include:-

- (i) Patrolling by frontline staff to control poaching activities, encroachments and smuggling activities,
- (ii) Round-the-clock efforts by base camps, striking forces, animal trackers, and fire watchers comprising local tribals for combating poaching, encroachments, and smuggling activities,
- (iii) Check posts have been erected in all important strategic locations.
- (iv) Monitoring the staff patrolling by the senior officers periodically,
- (v) Conducting awareness programmes in the villages especially fringe villages among the public about the importance of forests and wildlife
- (vi) Deployment of flying squad parties, Anti poaching staff for protection and gathering information against the poaching,
- (vii) Ecotourism activities are encouraged to reduce the dependency on forests for the local tribes as an alternative and sustainable livelihood.

(c)and(d) As per information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the total funds allocated under various schemes for wildlife protection in the Andhra Pradesh during the year 2024-25 are Rs. 36.35 Crores. The initiatives taken and planned to strengthen forest and wildlife conservation

are given as under:-

- (i) Involving Chenchus in protection of forests, wildlife and fire controlling activities.
- (ii) Plastic Free initiative in Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve (NSTR): NSTR has been observing as a plastic free zone since 1st January, 2024 and has imposed ban on usage of plastic in coordination with line departments and temple authorities for a cleaner and safer ecosystem.
- (iii) Engaging Swatchhh Sevaks (local volunteers) in plastic waste collection, awareness programs and monitoring compliance in enclosure and fringe villages.
- (iv) Supervision of Field Staff movement using Vehicle GPS Tracking: A pilot project for supervising the activities of field staff including Forest Range Officers, Strike Force, etc. with state-of-the-art technology deployment has been initiated recently by installing GPS trackers in field vehicles.

VACANCIES IN NCLT

3762. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

- (a) the total number of vacancies currently existing in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) along with the number of courts functioning full-time and part-time;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the NCLT Benches and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in appointing judicial and technical members to fill these vacancies and the timeline proposed for addressing the issue;
- (c) the impact of these vacancies on the timely resolution of insolvency cases under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC);
- (d) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against any former as well as incumbent member/chairperson of NCLT; and
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the backlog of cases caused by the delays in NCLT functioning and if so, the details thereof along with the measures being taken to ensure that all NCLT courts operate full-time and efficiently to expedite corporate insolvency resolutions?

**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): As on date, two posts of Judicial member and one post of Technical Member are vacant in benches of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). As on

07.03.2025, 30 courts are functioning, out of which 26 are functioning on full day basis and 4 are functioning on half day basis.

(b): As of now, there is no proposal to increase NCLT Benches forthwith. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process.

(c): Cases are disposed in the Tribunal as per procedure provided in law and increased pendency cannot be directly attributed to only vacancies. NCLT is a quasi-judicial body. There are several reasons for the pendency of cases in NCLT which, inter-alia includes circumstances and complexity of each case, nature of evidence, number of Interlocutory Applications (IAs), stay by the higher courts, cooperation of stake holders etc.

(d): There has been no disciplinary case against any former as well as incumbent member/President of NCLT.

(e): To facilitate expeditious disposal, Government is taking necessary steps on an ongoing basis, which include implementation of e-court and hybrid court project, regular colloquiums for capacity building of members, provisions of infrastructure, filling up of vacancies, etc.

SCHEMES FOR WELFARE OF UNORGANISED WORKERS

3763. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study/survey regarding the total number of unorganised workers in the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of the list of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes introduced and implemented for the welfare of unorganised workers across the country; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase awareness amongst unorganised workers especially youth and women during the last five years?

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 Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. As on 18.03.2025, over 30.71 crore unorganised workers have registered on eShram portal including 83,29,407 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The state- wise details is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Central Government runs various schemes for welfare of workers including unorganized worker, in the country. These schemes include (i) Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY), (ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), (iii) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY), (iv) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan- Dhan (PM-SYM), (v) Labour Welfare Scheme and health care facilities for Beedi/ Cine and Non-coal Mine workers, (vi) Employees State Insurance Scheme, (vii) Public Distribution System through One- Nation-One-Ration-Card Scheme under National Food Security Act, (viii) DeenDayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana, (ix) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, (x) Mahatma Gandhi BunkarBima Yojana, (xi) DeenDayalAntyodaya Yojana, (xii) PMSVANidhi, (xiii) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (xiv) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme among others.

Apart from these, State Governments also run specific schemes for the welfare of workers.

The steps taken by Government to promote awareness amongst unorganized workers include: -

- (i) Holding periodic review meeting with States/ UTs.
 - (ii) Regular Meeting with State Common Services Centre (CSC) Heads.
 - (iii) SMS campaign to create awareness.
 - (iv) Organizing awareness camps, facilitating enrolment etc.
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STATEMENT

Detail of the State-wise registration as on 18.03.2025	
State	Total Registrations
UTTAR PRADESH	8,38,37,184
BIHAR	2,98,13,811
WEST BENGAL	2,64,43,654
MADHYA PRADESH	1,86,95,372
MAHARASHTRA	1,75,93,381
RAJASTHAN	1,46,08,175
ODISHA	1,35,70,778
GUJARAT	1,19,63,078
KARNATAKA	1,07,23,586
JHARKHAND	96,42,344
TAMIL NADU	90,97,655
CHHATTISGARH	85,54,010
ANDHRA PRADESH	83,29,407
ASSAM	76,32,499
KERALA	60,26,752
PUNJAB	58,04,791
HARYANA	53,76,239
TELANGANA	44,87,322
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	35,77,985
DELHI	35,28,383
UTTARAKHAND	30,67,617
HIMACHAL PRADESH	19,90,186
TRIPURA	8,90,030
MANIPUR	4,56,116
MEGHALAYA	3,32,472
NAGALAND	2,34,741

ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,04,624
PUDUCHERRY	1,91,201
CHANDIGARH	1,86,424
GOA	77,802
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	74,818
MIZORAM	65,202
SIKKIM	42,957
LADAKH	33,973
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	33,058
LAKSHADWEEP	2,819
Total	30,71,90,446

Data Source: <https://eshram.gov.in//dashboard>

NCS SCHEME

3764. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M.S.:

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

- (a) the details of the National Career Service (NCS) Scheme;
 - (b) the details of the number of job seekers and employers registered under the NCS platform in Tamil Nadu, along with the overall success rate of matching candidates with job opportunities;
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- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase awareness about the NCS platform and its services among job seekers, employers and educational institutions;
- (d) the details of the number of career counseling sessions, training programmes and skill development workshops conducted under the NCS scheme and their impact on enhancing employability;
- (e) the details of the financial allocation made for the NCS scheme, the utilization of funds, along with any other plans to enhance funding for the future; and
- (f) the details of the challenges faced by the Government to the smooth implementation of the NCS scheme, along with corrective measures being taken to address these challenges?

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 National Career Service (NCS) Portal 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 all stakeholders across the country. The NCS project aims to provide seamless

access to jobseekers and employers, decent employment opportunities to the aspiring youth of the country and to facilitate career development assistance.

As on 28.02.2025, the total number of job seekers registered is more than 17.66 lakhs out of which more than 3.45 lakhs job seekers have been shortlisted and more than 2.85 lakhs employers registered on NCS portal since inception in Tamil Nadu.

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-placed career skill programme.

Further, a module on NCS Portal which facilitates the approved career counsellors to provide career counselling and guidance services. As on 28.02.2025, more than 1150 career counsellors have onboarded on NCS Portal.

In order to increase awareness and enhance reach of NCS portal regular Social Media posts are released about the availability of services and vacancies on NCS portal. NCS monthly e-newsletters are released to create awareness about new development and activities of NCS. Besides, the Model Career Centres established at the States/UTs regularly conducts various outreach activities viz. workshops, awareness/ orientation programmes for the stakeholders.

Further, budget allocations and expenditure are as per provision of the scheme.

विदेशी ऋण

3765. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 31 दिसंबर, 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश पर कितना विदेशी ऋण भार है;
- (ख) 31 मार्च, 2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार ऐसे विदेशी ऋण भार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) उक्त विदेशी ऋण पर देय वार्षिक ब्याज कितना है?

वित्त वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

- (क): सितंबर 2024 के अंत तक (नवीनतम उपलब्ध आंकड़े), भारत का विदेशी ऋण 711.8 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर है।
- (ख): मार्च 2014 के अंत तक भारत का विदेशी ऋण 446.2 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर था।
- (ग): वर्ष 2023-24 (अनंतिम) में विदेशी ऋण पर भुगतान किया गया ब्याज 27.1 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर था और वर्ष 2013-14 के लिए यह 11.2 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर था।

JOB-ORIENTED INFRASTRUCTURE

3766. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the job growth is lagging in the country due to automation and artificial intelligence;
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- (b) if so, the extent to which the job growth is hampered by automation and artificial intelligence; and
- (c) the details of the efforts being made by Government to create job-oriented infrastructure?

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 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 data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) i.e. indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 46.8% in 2017-18 to 58.2% in 2023-24.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) may result in automating some routine jobs but will also result in job creation in various data science, data curation, etc. This will require reskilling and upskilling, for which Government especially Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'Future Skills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence. Under this

programme so far, 18.56 Lakh+ candidates have signed-up on the Future Skills PRIME Portal, out of which, 3.37 Lakhs+ candidates have completed their course.

In addition, under the Scheme of Centers of Excellence for Artificial Intelligence implemented by MeitY in partnership with NASSCOM, Startups are supported for developing AI based tools and applications that are of use for manufacturing companies. Several such solutions have been deployed by companies in manufacturing sector. Besides, National e-Governance Division (NeGD), MeitY in collaboration with its partners, has implemented 'YUVAi: Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI'- A National Programme for School Students with the objective of enabling school students from classes 8th to 12th with AI tech and social skills in an inclusive manner. The programme will provide a platform for youth to learn and apply AI skills in 8 thematic areas- Krishi, Aarogya, Shiksha, Paryavaran, Parivahan, Grameen Vikas, Smart Cities and Vidhi aur Nyaay.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services. The portal also gives 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].

उत्तर प्रदेश में समग्र शिक्षा अभियान

3767. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त अभियान की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवंटित निधि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित निधि के उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या राज्यवार कितनी है?

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

(क) से (घ): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य और उसके लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, शाहजहांपुर सहित देश में स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना - समग्र शिक्षा को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसमें सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए), राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (आरएमएसए) और शिक्षक शिक्षा (टीई) की तीन पूर्ववर्ती केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं। समग्र शिक्षा प्री-प्राइमरी से बारहवीं कक्षा तक विभाजन के बिना, स्कूल शिक्षा को समग्र रूप से प्रबंध करती है और इसे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए।

समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत, बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए बच्चों को विभिन्न सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। समग्र शिक्षा के मानदंडों के अनुसार, राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा वार्षिक योजनाएं उनकी आवश्यकताओं/प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार की जाती हैं और यह उनके संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) प्रस्तावों में परिलक्षित होती है। इसके बाद इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग में परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के परामर्श से किया जाता है, जो योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों और पहले से अनुमोदित उपायों के लिए राज्य की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति के अनुसार होता है।

विगत तीन वर्षों 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि (प्रस्तावित केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि), आवंटित धनराशि के उपयोग (केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि) के साथ-साथ लाभार्थियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण I, II, III** में दिया गया है। चालू वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए आवंटित धनराशि (प्रस्तावित केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि), आवंटित धनराशि के उपयोग (केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि) का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण IV** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि, आवंटित धनराशि का उपयोग तथा लाभार्थियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	प्रस्तावित केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि (₹ लाख में)	पीएफएमएस के अनुसार केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि (₹ लाख में)	नामांकन (स्रोत यू.डाइज+)	
				सरकारी स्कूल	सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5637.45	3152.32	51168	1891
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	134853.54	68301.36	4696207	211692
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44215.86	27996.24	233908	20860
4	असम	197702.88	156156.40	5277671	381954

5	बिहार	382755.00	340608.45	21989445	197306
6	चंडीगढ़	10024.09	10804.09	165156	8800
7	छत्तीसगढ़	88790.33	33236.78	4262053	74249
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	6740.66	2092.45	91026	7109
9	दिल्ली	31521.05	14588.04	2796676	150909
10	गोवा	1861	1102.19	42932	222937
11	गुजरात	100974.38	89375.71	5570875	1814425
12	हरियाणा	82538.73	51709.18	2602484	9146
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	58166.16	31910.05	900749	0
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	132021.74	87398.83	1473368	209
15	झारखंड	90018	85897.13	5242868	315854
16	कर्नाटक	70761.11	47451.63	5445989	1492350
17	केरल	25221.99	22512.79	1862020	2828548
18	लद्दाख	9999.72	5717.55	29312	718
19	लक्षद्वीप	573.33	216.15	13586	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	294630.92	229279.75	9429734	111896
21	महाराष्ट्र	101370.47	69302.88	5853094	10238929
22	मणिपुर	37042.52	18250.19	216636	30452
23	मेघालय	30584.23	27171.38	477232	384856
24	मिजोरम	22559.99	17968.14	143345	22096
25	नागालैंड	21808.76	13734.16	170219	0
26	ओडिशा	145334.43	123807.39	5255198	858901
27	पुदुचेरी	1514	1397.54	97368	24198
28	पंजाब	54353.29	50127.01	3090436	191635
29	राजस्थान	273019.53	240582.13	9912280	0
30	सिक्किम	12249.29	10012.46	84411	3971
31	तमिलनाडु	164996.07	159882.18	5314845	2239360
32	तेलंगाना	88061.36	55327.91	3303699	90601
33	त्रिपुरा	31820.19	22692.81	542892	26799
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	512311.24	204497.10	19056651	4886841
35	उत्तराखंड	67262.62	32083.60	980808	156815
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	133877.32	130974.48	16564139	33150
	कुल	3467173.25	2487318.45	143240480	27039457

विवरण-II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि, आवंटित धनराशि का उपयोग तथा लाभार्थियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रस्तावित केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि (₹ लाख में)	पीएफएमएस के अनुसार केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि (₹ लाख में)	नामांकन (स्रोत यूडीआईएसई+)	
				सरकारी स्कूल	सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7402.1	5651.44	52059	1895
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	171258.59	150359.02	4256013	162899
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	53369.59	25229.47	205522	21500
4	असम	251460.08	208086.22	5151710	324992
5	बिहार	501887.29	355459.46	20359013	155345
6	चंडीगढ़	12422.81	10979.21	164241	9132
7	छत्तीसगढ़	113833.06	82800	4082523	71751
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और	8793.65	6466.66	93770	7051
9	दिल्ली	37727.38	22193.92	2776216	149575
10	गोवा	2985.77	2985.77	42653	225739
11	गुजरात	137120.75	132125.03	5511272	1709745
12	हरियाणा	96350.03	67021.33	2464486	2604
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	73808.17	55160.13	872058	0
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	165059.67	36497.18	1454668	201
15	झारखंड	116768.12	115451.63	4943098	290174
16	कर्नाटक	100494.06	86152.48	5327221	1511537
17	केरल	34847	17815.99	1854934	2782767
18	लद्दाख	12349.12	1489.36	28667	569
19	लक्षद्वीप	786.86	432.99	12587	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	372787.9	193928.88	9095629	101752
21	महाराष्ट्र	159289.59	90000	5481157	9753430
22	मणिपुर	49418.88	40475.7	212608	29249
23	मेघालय	37515.29	37515.29	438863	356964
24	मिजोरम	32308.05	14268.09	135515	21028
25	नागालैंड	28104.5	28104.49	156175	0
26	ओडिशा	184107.55	183666.84	5267551	938874
27	पुदुचेरी	1987.3	1527.52	91295	23316
28	पंजाब	71906.33	60504.93	2902536	188500
29	राजस्थान	345219.75	213861.12	9250493	0
30	सिक्किम	15176.05	10718.96	79597	3860

31	तमिलनाडु	211759.9	210723.33	5042026	2139309
32	तेलंगाना	114385.92	114251.02	3009212	86664
33	त्रिपुरा	38741.08	28672.54	524284	26893
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	626179.97	381975.27	18018332	4952318
35	उत्तराखंड	84444.06	70438.94	942657	157625
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	177338.04	152204.21	15904276	26222
	योग	4449394.26	3215194.42	136204917	26233480

विवरण-III

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि, आवंटित धनराशि का उपयोग तथा लाभार्थियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	प्रस्तावित केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि	31.3.2024 तक केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि/क लाजव	नामांकन (स्रोत यूडाइज+)	
				सरकारी स्कूल	सरकारी सहायता
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8689.60	5527.59	48792	1818
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	175852.87	128940.79	4050116	125484
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	57658.75	47503.50	187634	21377
4	असम	257810.22	181047.53	5017578	172353
5	बिहार	499123.47	424173.10	17466574	124583
6	चंडीगढ़	13213.99	11636.46	155752	8657
7	छत्तीसगढ़	115785.13	77659.06	3947170	69807
8	दादरा और एन हवेली दमन और दीव	9537.23	4130.25	93333	6909
9	दिल्ली	36892.00	14608.83	2571404	139244
10	गोवा	2426.75	1875.43	41722	222203
11	गुजरात	131673.49	113253.16	5459151	1631947
12	हरियाणा	101074.32	57880.25	2230123	1570
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	67218.82	48596.96	831845	0
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	172160.13	86543.89	1421643	184
15	झारखंड	117386.04	110493.28	4843847	282701
16	कर्नाटक	92274.51	82808.79	4985661	1459389
17	केरल	32883.07	14165.74	1801570	2749252
18	लद्दाख	18248.71	5222.63	26275	698
19	लक्षद्वीप	575.47	100.05	12591	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	384207.16	298151.13	8671760	94362
21	महाराष्ट्र	131743.28	100119.10	5325571	9772608
22	मणिपुर	48304.51	25721.89	203508	26569
23	मेघालय	39882.72	39418.22	420993	345289
24	मिजोरम	34428.64	27414.06	129068	20009
25	नागालैंड	31427.55	23125.34	141852	0
26	ओडिशा	189520.26	123660.69	5209594	970759
27	पुदुचेरी	1974.29	1247.38	83737	22045
28	पंजाब	70878.25	33111.65	2823581	182357
29	राजस्थान	356025.26	320289.45	8381575	0
30	सिक्किम	15973.43	13260.50	71839	776
31	तमिलनाडु	209076.76	187615.54	4840034	2097347
32	तेलंगाना	114834.56	92012.79	2779713	78945
33	त्रिपुरा	41494.43	34132.90	508036	27015

34	उत्तर प्रदेश	657874.63	427645.15	15868581	4711804
35	उत्तराखंड	68630.37	44056.91	870147	149714
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	174579.85	31129.40	15967829	30066
	कुल	4481340.50	3238279.38	127490199	25547841

विवरण-IV

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान आवंटित धनराशि एवं आवंटित धनराशि के उपयोग का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	प्रस्तावित केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि (₹ लाख में)	5.3.2025 तक केंद्र द्वारा जारी धनराशि (₹ लाख में)
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8484.17	3931.31
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	172741.31	49615.23
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	57658.74	27481.60
4	असम	257810.22	141584.26
5	बिहार	499123.47	298535.35
6	चंडीगढ़	13720.64	11858.37
7	छत्तीसगढ़	121112.26	47964.14
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	9802.68	3905.46
9	दिल्ली	41104.35	15739.16
10	गोवा	2426.79	1523.82
11	गुजरात	159843.72	51009.60
12	हरियाणा	107632.86	26751.36
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	75850.32	33673.31
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	172160.13	41156.89
15	झारखंड	117386.04	77385.06
16	कर्नाटक	92274.51	44119.81
17	केरल	42091.42	0.00

18	लद्दाख	18570.84	13999.80
19	लक्षद्वीप	741.78	306.10
20	मध्य प्रदेश	384207.15	278367.12
21	महाराष्ट्र	132189.99	76911.77
22	मणिपुर	48304.51	21182.89
23	मेघालय	39882.71	26311.88
24	मिजोरम	29418.87	21651.76
25	नागालैंड	28439.24	10440.35
26	ओडिशा	189520.26	114818.73
27	पुदुचेरी	1974.29	752.46
28	पंजाब	70878.25	48952.82
29	राजस्थान	356025.27	136462.33
30	सिक्किम	15337.00	5094.74
31	तमिलनाडु	215159.61	0.00
32	तेलंगाना	114834.55	65484.28
33	त्रिपुरा	41494.45	31120.86
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	697126.18	310429.71
35	उत्तराखंड	87712.68	34400.40
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	174579.86	0.00
	कुल	4597621.12	2072922.71

नादीपुरा, बिचपुरा और नर्मदापुरम का संरक्षण

3768. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा नर्मदापुरम जिले की बनखेड़ी तहसील में स्थित गौर राजाओं की राजधानी नदीपुरा-बिचपुरा के संरक्षण के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा गोंडवाना क्षेत्र में प्रदर्शन कलाओं की सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों के संरक्षण के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अधीन 291 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक हैं। नर्मदापुरम जिले की बनखेड़ी तहसील में स्थित स्मारक भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के संरक्षणाधीन नहीं है।

(ख): दक्षिण मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, नागपुर (संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन) ने गोंडवाना क्षेत्र में ऑरेंज सिटी क्राफ्ट मेला और लोक नृत्य उत्सव, लोक कला यात्रा, लोक कला दर्शन, लोक नृत्य भारत भारती, जनजातीय नृत्य उत्सव, नाट्य एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्यशालाएं, गुरु शिष्य परम्परा आदि जैसे विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम/उत्सव/कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की हैं।

गोंडवाना क्षेत्र के कलाकारों ने उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, प्रयागराज (संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन) द्वारा आयोजित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों/उत्सवों जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में आयोजित नर्मदा उत्सव, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित भगवान बिरसा मुंडा कार्यक्रम, उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय शिल्प मेला, मध्य प्रदेश में आयोजित विलुप्त लोक एवं जनजातीय कला उत्थान महोत्सव, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित आदि पर्व और उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित महाकुंभ -2025 (कलाग्राम) में भी प्रस्तुति दी है। उत्तरी मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, गोंडवाना क्षेत्र के कलाकारों को विभिन्न मंचों में प्रस्तुति देने का भी अवसर प्रदान करता है, चाहे वे गोंड चित्रकला अथवा गोंड लोक कला रूप के हो।

बेरोजगारी दर

3769. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

- (क) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में बेरोजगारी दर में वृद्धि हुई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) देश में रोजगार की स्थिति का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार 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 (ग): रोजगार और बेरोजगारी पर आधिकारिक डेटा वार्षिक आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के माध्यम से एकत्र किया जाता है, जो वर्ष 2017-18 से सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा आयोजित किया जाता है। सर्वेक्षण अवधि प्रतिवर्ष जुलाई से जून होती है।

नवीनतम वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) 2019-20 में 4.8% से घटकर 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है।

इसके अलावा, नवीनतम वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर रोजगार दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर), वर्ष 2019-20 में 50.9% से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 58.2% हो गया है। डब्ल्यूपीआर के संबंध में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों में https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5andcat=Allandsub_category=All उपलब्ध है।

PRASAD SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3770. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the details of projects approved under the PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) Scheme in Andhra Pradesh since its inception;
- (b) the status of the Annavaram Temple project under PRASAD, including its approval date, allocated budget and current stage of implementation;
- (c) the expected timeline for the completion of ongoing PRASAD projects in Andhra Pradesh and the reasons for delays;
- (d) whether the Government has received any new proposals from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for inclusion under PRASAD and if so, the status of their consideration; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely execution and effective monitoring of PRASAD projects in the said State?

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

(a): The Ministry of Tourism under the “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) provides financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure at identified pilgrimage destinations. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 4

projects namely Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination, Development of Srisailem Temple, Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple and Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town and has also identified Vedagiri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Nellore District for development under the PRASHAD Scheme.

(b): The project 'Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town' was sanctioned on 02.12.2024 at a cost of Rs.25.32 Crore. It has been informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh that the letter of acceptance has been issued on 12.03.2025 for the execution of work.

(c): The projects sanctioned under the said scheme are implemented by the State Government concerned. Development and completion of projects under PRASHAD scheme depend on various factors like successful tendering process, capacity of state implementing agency, timely project planning and designing, securing the necessary construction clearances etc.

(d): Receiving proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations for financial assistance for tourism projects is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines and financial assistance is extended for such projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds.

(e): Although the projects are implemented by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations, the Ministry of Tourism regularly monitors their progress and actively encourages the concerned authorities to complete them within the stipulated timeframe. In order to monitor and expedite progress of the sanctioned projects and to guide the State Governments/UT Administrations, the Ministry of Tourism holds regular review meetings at different levels.

आसानी से शैक्षिक ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नई योजनाएं/नीतियां

3771. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने हाल के वर्षों में छात्रों को आसानी से शैक्षिक ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई नई योजनाएं/नीतियां बनाई हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कितनी निधि जारी की गई है;
- (ग) अब तक निर्धारित और प्राप्त किए गए लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या बैंकों द्वारा उच्च शिक्षा के लिए ऋण की भावी आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजनाका शुभारंभ दिनांक 6.11.2024 को किया गया है, जो मेधावी छात्रों को बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाएगी ताकि वित्तीय बाधाएं भारत के किसी भी युवा को गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से वंचित न कर सके। यह योजना उन मेधावी छात्रों को शिक्षा ऋण की

सुविधा प्रदान करेगी जो देश के शीर्ष 860 गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (क्यूएचईआई) में प्रवेश लेते हैं और इन क्यूएचईआई के मेधावी छात्र एक सरल, पारदर्शी, छात्र हितैषी और पूर्णतः डिजिटल आवेदन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से संपार्श्विक मुक्त, गारंटीदाता रहित शिक्षा ऋण ले सकेंगे। ऋण में केवल भारत में अध्ययन के लिए ट्यूशन फीस और पाठ्यक्रम से संबंधित अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट व्यय की पूरी राशि को कवर किया जाएगा।

यह योजना एक वर्ष में अधिकतम एक लाख जरूरतमंद छात्रों को अधिस्थगन अवधि के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण पर 3% ब्याज सहायता भी प्रदान करती है, जिन्हें शिक्षा ऋणों पर किसी अन्य छात्रवृत्ति/ब्याज सहायता का लाभ नहीं मिलता है और जिनकी वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय 8 लाख रुपये से कम है। यह सीएसआईएस के अंतर्गत 4.5 लाख रुपये तक की वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय वाले छात्रों को पहले से दी जा रही पूर्ण ब्याज सहायता के अतिरिक्त है।

इसके अलावा, 7.5 लाख रुपये तक की ऋण राशि को राष्ट्रीय ऋण गारंटी ट्रस्टी कंपनी लिमिटेड (एनसीजीटीसी) के माध्यम से भारत सरकार द्वारा 75% क्रेडिट गारंटी भी प्रदान की जाएगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय बैंक संघ (आईबीए) द्वारा वर्ष 2001 में मॉडल शिक्षा ऋण योजना (एमईएलएस) तैयार की गई है तथा सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी) को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा एमईएलएस अपनाने की सलाह दी गई है। आईबीए द्वारा समय-समय पर इस योजना को संशोधित किया गया है और एमईएलएस में नवीनतम संशोधन दिनांक 21.3.2024 को किया गया है।

(ख): शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सीएसआईएस और सीजीएफएसईएल के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान जारी की गई निधियां निम्नानुसार हैं:-

राशि करोड़ में		
योजना का नाम	पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधि	चालू वर्ष के दौरान जारी निधि (फरवरी 2025 तक)
सीएसआईएस	₹ 1990.02	₹ 514.36

सीजीएफएसईएल	₹ 950.00	0.00

(ग): शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पीएम-विद्यालक्ष्मी के वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2030-31 तक 3% ब्याज सहायता के लिए वर्षवार लक्ष्य आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	राशि(₹ करोड़)	नए दावे	नवीनीकरण दावे	दावों की कुल संख्या
2024-25	0	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
2025-26	75	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
2026-27	225	1,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000
2027-28	450	1,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000
2028-29	750	1,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000
2029-30	1,050	1,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000
2030-31	1,050	1,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000
कुल 2024-25 से 2030-31	3,600	7,00,000	18,00,000	25,00,000

(घ): भारतीय बैंक संघ द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए ऋणों की भावी आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा अभी तक ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

SKILLING FOR THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR

3772. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the outcomes of skilling initiatives for the renewable energy sector across the country, along with details of any specialized programmes implemented to meet the growing demands of this sector;
- (b) the measures taken at the national level under the Skill India Mission to develop a skilled workforce for the renewable energy sector, including efforts to upskill the workforce in the solar, wind and green hydrogen industries and collaborations with industry stakeholders; and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to establish Centres of Excellence for renewable energy skill development and whether Bengaluru is being considered for such a centre?

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 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, equipped with industry relevant skills in various sectors including green jobs.

The details of candidates trained under schemes of MSDE in green jobs are as under:

Schemes	Candidates Trained
PMKVY (Since 2015-16 to 31.02.2024)	5,02,182
JSS (from 2023-24 to 28.02.2025)	1,356
NAPS (Since 2018-18 to 28.02.2025)	7,517
CTS (ITIs) (Sessions 2018-19 to 2024-25)	20,161

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has launched various capacity building and skill development programmes to create a skilled workforce across different segments of the renewable energy sector, including solar energy. Details are as follows:

(i) Skilling under Human Resource Development scheme: Under the short term component of Human Resource Development programme, skilled/trained technicians are created for proper installation, operation and maintenance of Renewable Energy projects. Under Suryamitra Skill Development Program, 57372 candidates have been trained in Installation, Commissioning and Operation

and Maintenance of Solar PV Systems till February, 2025. Under Varunmitra program, 1276 candidates have been trained in Solar Water Pumping Technician training program implemented through National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurugram. Under Vayumitra program, 196 Trainers and 2160 candidates have been trained in Wind Power Plant Technicians for Wind Energy Projects till February, 2025. Under Jal-Urjmitra Program, 54 trainers and 515 candidates have been trained as Small Hydro Power Plant Technicians for maintenance of Small Hydro Power Projects till February, 2025.

(ii) Capacity building under PM-Surya Ghar- Mufti Bijli Yojana: The scheme aims to create more than three (3) lakh skilled manpower through skilling, upskilling, out of which at least 1 lakh will be solar technicians. Training for the Technicians/ Electricians/ Installers/ Engineers/ Supervisers / Vendors / Discom officials / Trainers is for installation/design/operation and maintenance for solar roof top systems through Directorate General of Training (DGT), National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Sector Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ), etc. So far, a total of 66,434 personnel have been trained under the scheme.

(iii) Skilling under Green Hydrogen Mission: Skilled manpower for Green Hydrogen Sector under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) is being created through a Scheme on skilling, up-skilling and re-skilling under NGHM. A

total of 1673 candidates, 150 trainers and 63 master trainers have been trained in Green hydrogen area.

The schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis. Details of the training centres engaged under the schemes of MSDE in Bengaluru Urban and Bengaluru Rural districts of Karnataka are as under:

Schemes	PMKVY 4.0 Centres	JSS Centres	NAPS Establishments	CTS (ITIs) (Session 2023-24)	
				Govt	Pvt
Karnataka	457	12	2,452	274	1,192
Bengaluru	74	01	1,565	17	52

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the aegis of MSDE has set up Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) led by industry leaders which is mandated to identify the skill development needs of the sector as well as to determine skill competency standards. SCGJ has reported that they have established a Centre of Excellence (CoE) with Tata Power, Maharashtra and Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI), Gujarat. SCGJ also has 08 training centres in Bengaluru, Karnataka.

NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY IN MANIPUR

3773. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) whether a regular Vice-Chancellor has been appointed for the National Sports University in Manipur, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the progress of infrastructure development of the said University as per the approved timeline along with the reasons for any delays; and
- (c) the details of the sanctioned number and the actual number of faculty members recruited in the National Sports University?

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

(a): Currently, the National Sports University, Imphal, Manipur is functioning under an officiating Vice Chancellor. The process for appointment of a regular Vice-Chancellor has been initiated and applications for the post of Vice-Chancellor have been received in the Ministry. A Search Cum Selection Committee has also been constituted by the Central Government for recommending a panel of names out of the applicants, for the purpose of selection of the Vice-Chancellor in National Sports University, Imphal, Manipur.

(b): The Physical progress of infrastructure development at the University stands at 83.50% as of February 2025. The scheduled date of completion of the University has been extended from 25.12.2024 to 16.11.2025 on account of delay caused by the recent events in the State of Manipur.

(c): The details of the sanctioned number and the actual number of faculty members recruited in the National Sports University is as under:

Faculty Strength	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor
Sanctioned	1	2	8
Actual	1	1	8

INCENTIVES TO STATES FOR NEW HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

3774. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced any scheme to incentivize States for establishing new higher educational institutions or expanding existing ones;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the criteria for selection of Institutes under the scheme along with the nature of incentives provided;
 - (d) the progress made so far in its implementation;
 - (e) the budget allocated for Tamil Nadu for this purpose and the funding mechanism for supporting the establishment or expansion of these institutions; and
-

(f) the impact of this scheme on improving access to higher education in underserved regions and meeting the growing demand for higher 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) to (f): Ministry of Education is implementing Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at funding specific State government universities and colleges, so as to improve their quality by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards.

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

The scheme envisages improvement in access, equity and excellence in State Higher Education system through support under various components viz., Multi-

Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU), Grants to Strengthen Universities (GSU), Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC), New Model Degree Colleges (NMDC) and Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives (GIEI). Under the scheme, 615 units have been approved in various States/UTs with a total amount of Rs. 8178.71 Crore under various components.

Since the inception of the scheme in 2013, a total of 99 units with a central support of Rs.526 Crore have been approved in the State of Tamil Nadu under various components. Out of this, an amount of Rs.416.13 Crore has been released to the State, so far.

PROMOTING GROWTH ECONOMY UNDER SKILL DEVELOPMENT

3775. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) whether skill development will help to promote the growth of the economy and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken in this regard, including the results, yielded till now, Scheme and State-wise;

(b) the details of number of economies growing in Telangana/Andhra Pradesh/Delhi/Bihar/Sikkim, Scheme and State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and spent therefor during the last seven years and the current year, till date?

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): Skill development plays a vital role in India's economic growth by enhancing the employability of the workforce and addressing skill gaps, ultimately contributing to a more competitive and productive economy.

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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): PMKVY Scheme is 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.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme: The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years, with due age relaxation in case of “Divyangjan” and other deserving cases. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support for payment of stipend to apprentices. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job Training / Practical Training at workplace in the industry.

Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS): This scheme is for providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self employment of youth.

State-wise details of candidates trained under these schemes of MSDE including for the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Sikkim and UT of Delhi, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Details of top job roles opted by candidates trained under these schemes of MSDE in the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Sikkim and UT of Delhi are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): The funds under PMKVY and JSS scheme are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Funds are being released under JSS scheme to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) directly. Under NAPS, stipend support up to Rs 1500/- per month is released to apprentices through DBT. Day to day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/ UT Administration.

Details of funds released under various schemes of MSDE are as under:

Scheme	Fund Released (Rs. Crore)
PMKVY (2017-18 to 05.03.2025)	10057.95
NAPS (2018-19 to 28.02.2025)	1650.54
JSS (2018-19 to 28.02.2025)	806.35

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of candidates trained under the schemes of MSDE

State	PMKVY (Since 2015- 16 to 31.12.2024)	JSS (since 2018- 19 to 28.02.2025)	NAPS (since 2018- 19 to 28.02.2025)	CTS (ITIs) (Since 2018- 19 to 2023-24)
Andaman and	5,431	5,440	234	2,907

Nicobar Islands				
Andhra Pradesh	5,21,022	71,191	81,764	3,10,035
Arunachal Pradesh	97,213	726	192	3,695
Assam	8,28,706	58,567	42,042	21,375
Bihar	7,41,278	1,97,792	25,231	6,51,401
Chandigarh	27,818	10,024	4,964	5,606
Chhattisgarh	2,02,882	1,21,706	25,284	1,30,602
Delhi	5,22,475	35,838	92,622	59,908
Goa	10,484	10,987	34,415	11,844
Gujarat	4,69,062	1,08,322	4,23,340	5,11,347
Haryana	7,44,162	50,288	2,85,685	3,25,103
Himachal Pradesh	1,70,501	68,527	35,025	1,28,142
Jammu And Kashmir	4,17,062	12,596	4,327	39,409
Jharkhand	3,10,072	84,295	46,185	1,94,496
Karnataka	5,74,184	1,23,533	2,97,330	4,27,771
Kerala	2,72,144	1,04,129	57,804	2,08,700
Ladakh	4,062	812	165	1,209
Lakshadweep	390	3,713	44	1,805
Madhya Pradesh	11,73,959	3,24,860	1,03,017	4,32,802
Maharashtra	13,15,883	2,38,848	9,62,167	6,98,847
Manipur	1,09,330	40,430	351	1,867

Meghalaya	57,483	3,840	931	3,669
Mizoram	41,718	5,409	167	1,945
Nagaland	52,101	11,122	98	1,311
Odisha	5,98,174	2,65,645	45,285	3,27,281
Puducherry	34,164	-	9,702	4,641
Punjab	5,45,446	19,313	63,496	2,53,243
Rajasthan	13,70,379	81,331	74,449	6,67,565
Sikkim	19,462	-	1,493	1,785
Tamil Nadu	8,68,443	87,449	3,55,439	2,10,015
Telangana	4,55,705	69,667	1,64,204	1,81,678
DNH and DD	11,842	13,162	9,204	2,977
Tripura	1,57,394	17,165	2,121	12,867
Uttar Pradesh	24,13,050	5,42,921	2,73,816	18,47,936
Uttarakhand	2,47,404	81,495	75,639	63,542
West Bengal	6,42,196	81,396	1,10,986	2,07,802
Overall	1,60,33,081	29,52,539	37,09,218	79,57,128

STATEMENT-II

Top 5 Job Roles under the Schemes of MSDE in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Sikkim and UT of Delhi:

State	PMKVY	JSS	NAPS	ITIs (CTS)
Andhra Pradesh	Warehouse Associate	Beauty care Assistant	Electrician	Electrician (NSQF)
	Consignment Tracking Executive	Assistant Dress Maker	Fitter	Fitter (NSQF)
	Documentation	Assistant	Retail Trainee Associate	Mechanic

	Assistant	Computer Operator		Diesel (NSQF)
	Sewing Machine Operator	Assistant Hand Embroider - (Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)	Retail Trainee Associate Version 2.0	Welder (NSQF)
	Inventory Clerk	Assistant-Jute Craft Product Maker	Mechanic Diesel	Draughtsman (Civil) (NSQF)
Bihar	Field Technician Computing And Peripherals	Beauty care Assistant	Fitter	Electrician (NSQF)
	Assistant Electrician	Assistant Dress Maker	Electrician	Fitter (NSQF)
	Customer Care Executive - (Telecom Call Centre)	Assistant Computer Operator	Retail Trainee Associate Version 2.0	Mechanic Diesel (NSQF)
	Safai Karamchari	Assistant Hand Embroider - (Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri /	Retail Trainee Associate Version 3.0	Welder (NSQF)

		Zari Zardozi / Kantha)		
	Retail Sales Associate	Helper Electrical Technician	Retail Trainee Associate	Electronics Mechanic (NSQF)
Delhi	Unarmed Security Guard	Beauty care Assistant	Retail Trainee Associate	Computer Operator And Programming Assistant (NSQF)
	Street Food Vendor - Standalone	Assistant Dress Maker	Loan Processing Apprentice	Electrician (NSQF)
	Field Technician Computing And Peripherals	Assistant Computer Operator	Business Correspondent/Facilitator	Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (English) (NSQF)
	Documentation Assistant	Helper Electrical Technician	Health Sanitary Inspector	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) (NSQF)
	Self Employed Tailor	Assistant- Jute Craft Product Maker	Electrician	Fitter (NSQF)
Sikkim	Retail Sales Associate	-	Packaging Assistant	Computer Operator And Programming

				Assistant (NSQF)
	Domestic Data Entry Operator		Assistant Manufacturing and Packaging (Pharma, Biologics, and Medical Device)	Electrician (NSQF)
	Sewing Machine Operator – Knits		Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) (NSQF)
	CRM Domestic Non-Voice		Fitter	Welder (NSQF)
	Field Technician Networking And Storage		Production Machine Operator - Life Sciences	Plumber (NSQF)
Telangana	Consignment Booking Assistant	Assistant Dress Maker	Electrician	Electrician (NSQF)
	Unarmed Security Guard	Beauty care Assistant	Fitter	Fitter (NSQF)
	Self Employed Tailor	Assistant Hand Embroider - (Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha)	Customer Care Executive-Domestic-Voice_V3	Mechanic Diesel (NSQF)
	Field Technician	Assistant	Retail Trainee Associate	Computer

	Computing And Peripherals	Computer Operator		Operator And Programming Assistant (NSQF)
	Documentation Assistant	Assistant- Jute Craft Product Maker	Domestic Data Entry Operator V 2.0	Welder (NSQF)

सभी के लिए और सर्वसुलभ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा

3776. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह नोटिस किया है कि सभी के लिए और सर्वसुलभ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए लगभग 45 मिलियन शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि गरीबी के दुष्चक्र को तोड़ने और बच्चों और उनके परिवार के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा महत्वपूर्ण है, प्रस्तावित की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, इसलिए देश के अधिकांश स्कूल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। इसलिए, शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के दायरे में आती है। इसके अलावा, भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और रिक्तियां कई कारकों के कारण उत्पन्न होती हैं, जैसे सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, छात्रों

की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण शिक्षकों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता आदि। देश का छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात यूडाइज+ 2022-23 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 27:1 से बढ़कर यूडाइज+ 2023-24 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 25:1 हो गया है।

(ख): चूंकि शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, इसलिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी केंद्र सरकार और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों दोनों की है। केंद्र सरकार अपने स्वायत्त/वैधानिक निकायों यानी एनसीईआरटी, सीबीएसई, केविसं, जनवि, एनआईओएस और एनसीटीई तथा अपनी केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं समग्र शिक्षा, पीएम पोषण, उल्लास, स्टार्स और पीएम श्री तथा राष्ट्रीय साधन सह योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के माध्यम से एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप देश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस संबंध में उठाए गए कुछ अन्य प्रमुख कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई) ने 26 अक्टूबर 2021 को चार (04) वर्षीय एकीकृत अध्यापक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम (आईटीईपी) को 4 वर्षीय दोहरे-प्रमुख समग्र स्नातक डिग्री के रूप में अधिसूचित किया है।
- सरकार ने शिक्षकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानकों (एनपीएसटी) के संबंध में एक मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज़ जारी किया है। एनपीएसटी विभिन्न चरणों/स्तरो पर शिक्षकों की योग्यताओं को निर्धारित करता है। मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज़ के ब्रेल और ऑडियो संस्करण विभाग के समावेशी शिक्षा प्रयासों के एक भाग के रूप में लॉन्च किए गए हैं।
- सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय परामर्श मिशन (एनएमएम) पर ब्लूबुक लॉन्च की है। एनएमएम पर ब्लूबुक में स्कूली शिक्षकों की क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें परामर्श देने के विभिन्न तौर-तरीके

शामिल हैं। विभाग के समावेशी शिक्षा प्रयासों के एक हिस्से के रूप में ब्लूबुक के ब्रेल और ऑडियो संस्करण लॉन्च किए गए हैं।

- विभाग ने पांच वर्ष की अवधि में चरणबद्ध तरीके से देश के सभी 613 कार्यात्मक डीआईटी को उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों में उन्नयित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए 92,320.18 लाख रुपये के बजट के साथ 125 डीआईटी को उन्नयन के लिए अनुमोदन किया गया है।
 - निष्ठा (स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल) - शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए एनसीईआरटी द्वारा डिजाइन किया गया एक एकीकृत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। निष्ठा को आगे निष्ठा 2.0, ईसीसीई और एफएलएन तक विस्तारित किया गया है।
 - 'समग्र शिक्षा' के कौशल शिक्षा घटक के अंतर्गत, इस योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले स्कूलों में कक्षा 9वीं से 12वीं तक के विद्यार्थियों को एनएसक्यूएफ से संबद्ध कौशल पाठ्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। अब तक कक्षा 9 से 12 तक के स्कूली विद्यार्थियों के लिए कौशल विषय के रूप में 138 जॉब रोल्ल्स को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।
 - संचार कौशल, स्व-प्रबंधन कौशल, सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी कौशल, उद्यमिता कौशल और हरित कौशल सहित रोजगार कौशल मॉड्यूल को कौशल विषय का अनिवार्य हिस्सा बनाया गया है।
 - वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए कक्षा 6 से 8 तक के छात्रों के कौशल विकास के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 81.90 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। हब और स्पोक मॉडल प्रस्तुत किया गया है।
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- विद्यार्थियों के लिए 10 बैग-लेस दिवस हेतु दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
 - मौलिक साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकज्ञान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समझ और संख्यात्मकज्ञान के साथ पढ़ने में दक्षता के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निपुण भारत) शुरू की गई है।
 - आधारभूत चरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ एफएस) शुरू की गई है। अधिगम शिक्षण सामग्री (जादुई पिटारा) के साथ-साथ इसका डिजिटल संस्करण और कक्षा 1 और 2 के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तकें विकसित की गईं।
 - स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) दिनांक 23 अगस्त 2023 को जारी की जाएगी।
 - छात्र मूल्यांकन से संबंधित मानदंड, मानक, दिशानिर्देश निर्धारित करने और गतिविधियों को लागू करने के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए परख (समग्र विकास के लिए ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन, समीक्षा और विश्लेषण) की स्थापना की गई है।
 - बच्चों की प्रगति और अधिगम दक्षता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 04 दिसंबर, 2024 को आयोजित किया गया।
 - समग्र विकास के लिए योग्यता आधारित मूल्यांकन, प्रारंभिक, मूलभूत, मध्य और माध्यमिक चरण के लिए समग्र प्रगति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है।
 - राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ग्रेड देने के लिए 73 संकेतक आधारित मैट्रिक्स परफॉरमेंस ग्रेडिंग इंडेक्स (पीजीआई) विकसित किया गया है। जिला स्तरीय परफॉरमेंस ग्रेडिंग इंडेक्स (पीजीआई) तैयार किए गए हैं और पीजीआई-जिला के संकलन के लिए एक वेब एप्लीकेशन विकसित किया गया है।
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- विद्या प्रवेश-ग्रेड-1 के बच्चों के लिए तीन महीने के खेल-आधारित स्कूल तैयारी मॉड्यूल के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
 - शैक्षिक गतिविधियों और परिणामों की निगरानी में वृद्धि करने के लिए, दिनांक 06.09.2020 को एक केंद्रीय एआई-संचालित बड़ा डेटा एनालिटिक्स प्लेटफॉर्म, विद्या समीक्षा केंद्र (वीएसके) लॉन्च किया गया।
 - पीएम ई-विद्या के तहत दीक्षा एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल शिक्षा अवसंरचना है। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दीक्षा में शामिल किया गया है।
 - स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए स्वयं प्रभा के 12 डीटीएच चैनल उन लोगों की सहायता करने और उन तक पहुंचने के लिए हैं जिनके पास इंटरनेट तक पहुंच नहीं है, उन्हें 200 चैनलों तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।
 - राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालयी शिक्षा संस्थान (एनआईओएस) ने माध्यमिक स्तर पर भारतीय सांकेतिक भाषा को एक विषय के रूप में शुरू किया है।
 - समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत प्रारंभिक स्तर पर उपचारात्मक शिक्षण और ब्रिज पाठ्यक्रम जैसे तरीकों का उपयोग किया गया है तथा अधिगम कमी की पहचान करके और छात्रों को विशेष कक्षा के लिए आवश्यक मूल शिक्षण पूर्वापेक्षाओं से सुसज्जित करके, अधिगम में सुधार कार्यक्रम जैसे अधिक प्रगतिशील तरीकों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है।
 - 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के सभी गैर-साक्षरों को लक्षित करने वाली एक योजना "नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम या उल्लास" का कार्यान्वयन।
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- विद्यांजलि, स्कूल स्वयंसेवक प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम, देश भर में समुदाय और निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी के माध्यम से सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए शुरू किया गया।
- केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 7 सितंबर, 2022 को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री) को अनुमोदित किया है। इन स्कूलों को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों को उजागर करना होता है और एक अवधि में अनुकरणीय स्कूल के रूप में उभरना होता है और पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करना होता है।

जॉन हॉपकिंस विश्वविद्यालय के ऑफशोर कैंपस की स्थापना

3777. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत में एक ऑफशोर कैंपस स्थापित करने के संबंध में जॉन हॉपकिंस यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रतिनिधियों और भारत सरकार के बीच कोई वार्ता हुई है, यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर दोहरी और संयुक्त डिग्री कार्यक्रमों, संकाय आदान-प्रदान और अनुसंधान साझेदारी जैसे क्षेत्रों में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं कि भारतीय छात्र जेएचयू के साथ ऐसे सहयोग से लाभान्वित हों; और

(ग) देश में जेएचयू का ऑफशोर कैंपस कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): देश में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में बदलाव और सुधार करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी) तैयार की गई और उसे अनुमोदन किया गया। एनईपी 2020 के प्रमुख पहलुओं में से एक "शिक्षा का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण" है, जिसका उद्देश्य विविध शिक्षा प्रणालियों के बीच बातचीत के माध्यम से सर्वोत्तम शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान प्रक्रियाओं को बढ़ावा देना और साझा करना है।

एनईपी 2020 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए कई उपाय शुरू किए हैं जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने "यूजीसी (ट्विनिंग, संयुक्त डिग्री और दोहरी डिग्री कार्यक्रम संचालित करने के लिए भारतीय और विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों के बीच शैक्षणिक सहयोग) विनियम, 2022" जारी किए हैं। इन विनियमों का उद्देश्य विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों के साथ बेहतर शैक्षणिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना है, जिससे भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों में शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान उत्कृष्टता की ओर बढ़ा जा सके।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों (एफएचआई) के शाखा परिसरों की स्थापना को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए "विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों के परिसरों की स्थापना और प्रचालन) विनियम, 2023" जारी किया गया।

जॉन्स हॉपकिन्स विश्वविद्यालय (जेएचयू), बाल्टीमोर, मैरीलैंड, यूएसए के अध्यक्ष के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने 17 नवंबर, 2024 को नई दिल्ली में शिक्षा मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय के विभिन्न पदाधिकारियों से मुलाकात की। जेएचयू और प्रमुख भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के बीच अकादमिक और अनुसंधान सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

MY BHARAT PORTAL**3778. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the My Bharat Portal in terms of its effectiveness in empowering youth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons there for;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to launch similar portals aimed at facilitating youth empowerment; and
- (d) if so, the details of such initiatives, including their objectives?

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

(a) and (b): As the MY Bharat Portal has been newly launched in October, 2023 only, assessment of the impact of the portal in terms of its effectiveness in empowering youth is yet to be made.

(c) and (d): No Sir.

INSTITUTES OF EMINENCE**3779. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:**

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

- (a) the number and name of institutions which have been granted Institute of Eminence status along with the details of their public-private distribution;
- (b) whether any high-performing Indian Universities is setting up their campuses; and
- (c) the name of Universities from top 100 foreign Universities in the world which are setting up their campuses in India as mentioned in NEP, 2020?

**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): There are 12 institutions that have been granted Institute of Eminence (IoE) status by the Ministry of Education. Among them, eight are public institutions namely, IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, IIT Madras, IIT Kharagpur, IISc Bangalore, BHU Varanasi, University of Hyderabad and University of Delhi and four are private institutions namely, BITS Pilani, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, O.P. Jindal Global University and Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida.

(b) and (c): IIT Madras and IIT Delhi have set up their campuses in Zanzibar, Tanzania and Abu Dhabi, UAE, respectively. Letter of Intent (LoI) has been issued to University of Southampton, United Kingdom for setting up a campus in Gurugram, Haryana under UGC (Setting up and Operation of Campuses of

Foreign Higher Institutions in India) Regulations 2023. Two Australian universities, namely – Deakin University and University of Wollongong have established their campuses in GIFT City, Gujarat under International Financial Services Centres Authority (Setting up and Operation of International Branch Campuses and Offshore Education Centres) Regulations 2022.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN 21 STATES

3780. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has opened extension centres of National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development in twenty one States to promote entrepreneurship;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not opening such extension centre in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether National Skill Training Institute (NSTI) Campus is mandatory; and
- (d) if so, the constraint faced by the Government to open NSTI Campus in Andhra Pradesh as it has been the demand of the State for many 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): The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) is an autonomous Institute under the administrative control of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The Head Office of NIESBUD is located at NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, with 22 extension centres in 20 states.

NIESBUD extension centres were initially opened at National Skill Training Institute (NSTI) campuses located across the country. However, presence of an NSTI Campus is not mandatory for opening an Extension Centre of NIESBUD.

Further, an NSTI Extension Centre is operational at the “Andhra Pradesh Medical Technology Zone (AMTZ)” Campus in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh since August 2024 and a NIESBUD extension centre has also been co-located in the same NSTI extension centre recently.

State-wise details of the extension centres of NIESBUD as on date are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of the extension centres of NIESBUD, State-wise as on date are as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of NSTI	Address of the Institute
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NSTI Extension Centre, Visakhapatnam	iHub, AMTZ Campus, Balacheruvu Rd, Siddeswaram, Nadupuru Reserve Forest, Visakhapatnam

2.	Bihar	NSTI(W), Patna	NSTI(W), WITI Campus, Dighaghat, Patna
3.	Goa	NSTI(W), Goa	New CoE Automobile Building, Farmagudi Govt. ITI, Farmagudi, Ponda, Goa
4.	Gujarat	NSTI(W), Vadodara	NSTI (W), Shanti Nagar, b/h Tarsali ITI, Tarsali, Vadodara
5.	Haryana	NSTI(W), Panipat	NSTI(W), Near N F L, G T Road, Panipat
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NSTI(W), Shimla	NSTI(W), SIEMAT Building, Adjacent to DIET Campus
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	NSTI(W), Jammu	NSTI(W), Bhour, Chatha Road, Near Reen Palace P.O Bhour District, Jammu
8.	Jharkhand	NSTI, Jamshedpur	Polytechnic Campus, Adityapur, Jamshedpur
9.	Karnataka	NSTI, Bengaluru	NSTI(W), NSTI for Women, Bengaluru
10.	Kerala	NSTI, Calicut	Govinda Puram, Kozhikode, Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh	NSTI(W), Indore	NSTI(W), Sukhliya Road, Nanda Nagar, Indore
12.	Maharashtra	NSTI, Mumbai	NSTI(W). Kashinath Dhuru Marg, Agar Bazar, Dadar (West), Mumbai
13.	Odisha	NSTI, Bhubaneswar	NSTI, 5th Floor Dharmapada Bhavan (NSIC-IMDC Building) IDCO Plot No. 6, Mancheswar Industrial Area, Bhubaneswar
14.	Punjab	NSTI, Ludhiana	NSTI, Gill Road, Ludhiana
15.	Rajasthan	NSTI (W), Jaipur	NSTI(W), Opposite KV No 03, JhalanaDoongri, Jaipur
16.	Tamil Nadu	NSTI, Chennai	NSTI, 10, Alandur Road, CTI Campus, Guindy, Chennai-32

17.	Telangana	NSTI, Hyderabad (Vidya Nagar)	NSTI ATI Campus, Vidyanagar, Opposite Shivam Temple, Hyderabad
18.	Uttar Pradesh	NSTI(W) Allahabad	NSTI(W), 6, New Katra Road, Allahabad
19.	Uttar Pradesh	NSTI (W), Noida	NSTI(W), D -1, Sector 1, NOIDA
20.	Uttar Pradesh	NSTI, Kanpur	NSTI, CTI Chouraha, Sanjay Nagar, Kanpur
21.	Uttarakhand	NSTI, Dehradun	Green Park Niranjanpur, Majra, Dehradun
22.	West Bengal	NSTI, Howrah	NSTI Kolkata, Dasnagar, Howrah

PRACTICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

3781. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government agrees with the view that the neglect of practical work in schools and in vocational training centres including polytechnics and engineering colleges is a cause of concern;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to inspire individuals and to ensure speedy, accurate and correct reforms are put in place by the institutions in this regard; 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): National Education Policy 2020 has envisaged a complete re-imagination of how skill education will be offered to students. This policy recommends integrating skill education programmes into mainstream education in all education institutions in a phased manner. Focus areas for Skill education will be chosen based on skills gap analysis and mapping of local opportunities.

Under the Skill Education component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Samagra Shiksha' financial assistance is provided to State/UTs for offering National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned skill courses to the students from class 9th to 12th. At the Secondary level i.e., Class IX and X, skill modules are offered to the students as an additional subject. At Sr. Secondary level, i.e., Class XI and XII, skill courses are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject. Exposure of pre-vocational education at Upper Primary level, 10 bagless days etc. have been included under Innovation component of Samagra Shiksha. Under Samagra Shiksha, NSQF level aligned Job Roles (JRs) are implemented with a focus on new age skills like Industry 4.0, Web 3.0, AI/ML, AR/VR, Climate Change, Green Economy, and Energy Transition. Employability Skill modules including Communication Skills, Self-Management Skills, Information and Communication Technology Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills, and Green Skills are included in the curriculum of Job Roles (JRs). The curriculum for the JRs is continuously updated to include more practical training, workshop practices, and hands-on projects. Provision has also been made under Samagra Shiksha for specialized practical

work and training in commercial and industrial establishments, ITIs, polytechnics, community colleges, hospitals, agricultural farms etc.

NEP 2020 also recommends that all students participate in a 10-day bagless period during Grades 6-8 where they intern with local experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists, etc. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government in consultation with concerned stakeholders has developed guidelines for 10 bagless days. These guidelines aim at providing children of classes 6-8 an exposure to skill education using experiential learning pedagogy and to make learning at schools joyful and stress free. The guidelines are available at <https://www.psscive.ac.in/storage/uploads/others/Guidelines/pdf/english/guidelines-for-implementation-of-10-bagless-days-in-school-english.pdf>.

In alignment with the objectives of NEP 2020, the National Credit Framework (NCrF) was notified by University Grant Commission (UGC) and a copy of the same is available at https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/9028476_Report-of-National-Credit-Framework.pdf.

In order to implement NCrF, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has notified the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementing the operationalisation of NCrF in schools for Class 9 to 12. A copy of the notification may be seen at

https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Notifications/2023/75_Notification_2023.pdf.

The State/UTs were also given the flexibility to evolve and develop their own SOP by taking the aforesaid CBSE-SOP as a model.

CBSE has allocated 20-70% weightage to practical work/project/ internal assessment for academic subjects as per the demand of the subject and also has allocated 50% weightage to practical work of all skill subjects.

National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) offers skill courses through accredited institutes like schools, NGOs, ITIs etc. The practical and theory classes are monitored by NIOS on a regular basis.

AICTE has taken several measures to make the course content for polytechnics and engineering colleges, more practical and provide additional industry exposure to the students. It has made internship integrated part of technical education through its Internship Policy and has developed AICTE Internship portal to bridge the gap between academic learning and industry requirements and to facilitate the student's internships. This portal is offering around 54 lakh internships posted by around 76578 industries and government organizations, which covers more than 11,485 institutions and 2 crore students have registered on the portal so far.

AICTE has developed an initiative named "Innovation Design and Entrepreneurship (IDE) Bootcamp" which is an intensive training program

designed to nurture and develop entrepreneurial skills among young individuals. It aims to create a robust ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in the country. Some of the key features of the bootcamp are as follows:

- **Curriculum:** The bootcamp offers a comprehensive curriculum covering various aspects of entrepreneurship, including ideation, design thinking, business model development, marketing, and fundraising.
- **Hands-on Learning:** Participants engage in hands-on activities, workshops, and projects to apply the concepts they learn.
- **Networking Opportunities:** Participants have the opportunity to network with successful entrepreneurs, investors, and other stakeholders in the entrepreneurial ecosystem.
- **Funding and Support:** Selected participants may receive seed funding, incubation support, and access to resources to help them launch and scale their start-ups.
- These initiatives reflect the government's commitment to fostering a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship, providing young individuals with the necessary skills, knowledge, and support to succeed as entrepreneurs.

पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत उन्नत किए गए स्कूल

3782. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्री पी. वी. मिधुन रेड्डी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों ने प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री) योजना को लागू करनेके लिए समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने अभी तक एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए कुल कितनी निधि स्वीकृत की गई है;

(घ) उक्त योजना, जिसका उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के उदाहरण के रूप में 14500 स्कूलों को विकसित करना है, की राज्यवार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ङ.) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उन्नयन के लिए स्कूलों के चयन के लिए अपनाए गए मानदंड क्या हैं और वर्ष 2022 में योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से चयनित स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है;

(च) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उन्नत किए गए स्कूलों और किए गए उन्नयनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि ये विद्यालय अवसंरचना और समावेशिताके उच्च मानकों जैसे अबाध पहुंच और महिलाओं के लिए विशेष रूप से बनाए गए शौचालयों को बनाए रखें; और

(ज) इन विद्यालयों में उक्त योजना से शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता के संदर्भ में क्या परिणाम अपेक्षित हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): केवीएस/एनवीएस/एनसीईआरटी के साथ-साथकुल 33राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने पीएम श्री योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसईएंडएल), शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

केरल, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों ने अभी तक इस योजना को लागू करने के लिए समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए हैं।

(ग): वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कुल निधि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(घ) से (च): पीएम श्री स्कूल केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करके स्थापित किए गए हैं। 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, एवं पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व भी प्रदान करना है। वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में एक समान, समावेशी और रुचिकर स्कूली माहौल में उच्च गुणवत्तायुक्त 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।

पीएम श्री योजना के तहत 33राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और केवीएस/एनवीएस/एनसीईआरटी से कुल 12,505 पीएम श्री स्कूल चुने गए हैं, जिनमें से 1314 स्कूल प्राथमिक, 3149 स्कूल प्राथमिक, 2858 स्कूल माध्यमिक और 5184 स्कूल वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक हैं। योजना के तहत अद्यतन किए गए स्कूलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से होता है, जिसमें स्कूल आदर्श स्कूल बनने के लिए सहयोग हेतु प्रतिस्पर्धा करते हैं। चयन निश्चित समय सीमा के साथ तीन-चरणीय प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जो इस प्रकार है: -

चरण-1: राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने केंद्र के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिसमें पीएम श्री स्कूलों के रूप में निर्दिष्ट गुणवत्ता आश्वासन प्राप्त करने के लिए इन स्कूलों को सहयोग करने की प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त की गई है।

चरण-2: इस चरण में, यूडाइस+ डेटा के माध्यम से निर्धारित न्यूनतम बेंचमार्क के आधार पर पीएम श्री स्कूल के रूप में चयन हेतु पात्र स्कूलों के एक समूह की पहचान की जाती है।

ये मानक नवीनतम डेटा के आधार पर यूडाइस+ पोर्टल से स्वचालित रूप से भरे जाते हैं। न्यूनतम मानक जिन्हें स्कूल द्वारा पूरा किया जाना है, निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. स्कूल अपने पक्के भवन में अच्छी स्थिति में होना चाहिए।
 - ii. बाधारहित एक्सेस रैंप।
 - iii. स्कूल सुरक्षा केंद्रित होना चाहिए।
 - iv. प्राथमिक (कक्षा 1-5/1-8) स्तर और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक (कक्षा 6-12/6-10/1-10/1-12) स्तर पर विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन, श्रेणी के लिए राज्य औसत नामांकन से अधिक होना चाहिए।
 - v. स्कूल में लड़के और लड़कियों के लिए कम से कम एक अलग शौचालय होना चाहिए।
 - vi. स्कूल में पीने योग्य पानी की सुविधा होनी चाहिए।
 - vii. स्कूल में अलग से हाथ धोने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए।
 - viii. सभी शिक्षकों के पास मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार फोटो पहचान पत्र होना चाहिए।
 - ix. बिजली की आपूर्ति चालू हालत में होनी चाहिए।
-

x. स्कूल में पुस्तकालय/पुस्तकालय कॉर्नर की सुविधा और खेल उपकरण होने चाहिए।

चरण-3: यह चरण कुछ मानदंडों को पूरा करने हेतु चुनौती पद्धति पर आधारित है। शहरी क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों को पीएम श्री स्कूल के रूप में चुने जाने के लिए न्यूनतम 70% अंक प्राप्त करने होंगे, जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों को न्यूनतम 60% अंक प्राप्त करने होंगे। शर्तों की पूर्ति को राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा वास्तविक निरीक्षण के माध्यम से सत्यापित किया जाना चाहिए।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जिला स्तर पर सत्यापन के बाद स्कूलों की सूची स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसईएंडएल), शिक्षा मंत्रालय को भेजने की सिफारिश करनी होती है तथा चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से अंतिम स्कूल चयन करने के लिए डीओएसईएंडएल में सचिव (डीओएसईएंडएल) की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित की गई है।

(छ)और (ज): पीएम श्री योजना में स्कूलों को विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं, आईसीटी-सक्षम स्मार्ट कक्षाओं, पुस्तकालय, फर्नीचर और खेल के मैदान से सुसज्जित करने का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, स्मार्ट बोर्ड जैसे डिजिटल अधिगम उपकरण आधुनिक, प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित शिक्षा में सहायता करते हैं। एलईडी लाइटिंग, खाद बनाने की सुविधा और औषधीय उद्यानों की शुरुआत जैसे प्रयास पर्यावरण के अनुकूल "ग्रीन स्कूल" बनाते हैं। समावेशी शिक्षा के लिए, पीएम श्री योजना का उद्देश्य पर्याप्त और सुरक्षित बुनियादी ढाँचा प्रदान करना है, जिसमें बाधा रहित पहुँच, जेंडर-विशिष्ट शौचालय, स्वच्छ पेयजल आदि शामिल हैं।

पीएम श्री योजना का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के सभी घटकों को प्रदर्शित करना है और न केवल संज्ञानात्मक विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है, बल्कि 21वीं सदी के प्रमुख कौशल से सुसज्जित समग्र और सर्वांगीण व्यक्ति तैयार करना भी है। यह योजना एक न्यायसंगत, समावेशी और रुचिकर शिक्षण वातावरण बनाने पर केंद्रित है जो विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं और विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं को पूरा करता है। इन स्कूलों को छात्रों को उनकी अधिगम प्रक्रिया में

सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करने के लिए, यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि प्रत्येक बच्चा सुरक्षित और प्रोत्साहक वातावरण में स्वागत, देखभाल और संरक्षित महसूस करे, डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

विवरण- I

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्तवर्ष 2024-25 लिए पीएमश्री योजना के लिए आवंटित निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में अनुमोदित निधि	केंद्रीय अंश वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में अनुमोदित निधि	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में केंद्रीय अंश
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	6.25	6.25	5.27	5.27
2	आंध्रप्रदेश	354.86	212.91	701.65	420.99
3	अरुणाचलप्रदेश	18.73	16.85	49.55	44.59
4	असम	127.47	114.72	296.28	266.65
5	चंडीगढ़	0.73	0.73	1.77	1.77
6	छत्तीसगढ़	65.8	39.48	180.7	108.42
7	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.5
8	गोवा	6.19	3.714	15.24	9.14
9	गुजरात	109.79	65.87	145.84	87.50
10	हिमाचलप्रदेश*	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	150.39	135.35
11	हरियाणा	85.27	51.16	199.01	119.40
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	116.44	104.79	246.73	222.05
13	झारखंड*	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	258.72	155.23
14	कर्नाटक	50.3	30.18	248.42	150.85

15	लद्दाख	8.09	8.09	23.86	23.86
16	लक्षद्वीप	4.36	4.36	4.12	4.12
17	मध्यप्रदेश	219.99	131.99	329.09	197.45
18	महाराष्ट्र	211.35	126.81	504.63	302.77
19	मणिपुर	39.19	35.27	81.79	73.61
20	मेघालय	9.55	8.59	30.94	27.84
21	मिजोरम	9.12	8.20	11.27	10.14
22	नगालैंड	4.34	3.90	23.38	21.04
23	ओडिशा*	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	435.03	261.02
24	पुदुचेरी	3.92	2.352	10.61	6.366
25	पंजाब*	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	209.46	125.67
26	राजस्थान	163.95	98.37	366.76	220.05
27	सिक्किम	22.62	20.36	28.08	25.272
28	तेलंगाना	398.69	239.21	447.64	268.58
29	त्रिपुरा	26.24	23.61	46.2	41.58
30	उत्तराखंड	72.91	65.619	124.19	111.77
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	404.98	242.98	513.36	308.01
	कुल	2543.72	1669.03	5691.48	3757.89

*नोट: लागू नहीं-उपरोक्त वर्ष में राज्यों ने पीएम श्री योजना को लागू नहीं किया है।

विवरण-II

पीएम श्री स्कूलों के रूप में उन्नत किए गए स्कूलों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र/केवीएस/एनवीएस/एनसीईआरटी-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघराज्यक्षेत्र/केवीएस/एनवीएस/एनसीईआरटी	वर्ष 2023	वर्ष 2024	वर्ष 2025	कुल
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	10	1	0	11
2	आंध्रप्रदेश	662	193	0	855
3	अरुणाचलप्रदेश	41	50	2	93
4	असम	266	116	0	382

5	बिहार	0	47	789	836
6	चंडीगढ़	1	1	0	2
7	छत्तीसगढ़	211	130	0	341
8	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	5	0	1	6
9	दिल्ली	0	0	6	6
10	गोवा	12	13	3	28
11	गुजरात	274	174	0	448
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	180	0	180
13	हरियाणा	124	117	9	250
14	जम्मूऔरकश्मीर	233	163	0	396
15	झारखंड	0	339	6	345
16	कर्नाटक	129	348	108	585
17	लद्दाख	14	22	0	36
18	लक्षद्वीप	8	3	0	11
19	मध्यप्रदेश	413	273	101	787
20	महाराष्ट्र	516	311	0	827
21	मणिपुर	69	36	0	105
22	मेघालय	22	33	8	63
23	मिजोरम	22	8	5	35
24	नगालैंड	9	34	6	49
25	ओडिशा	0	449	13	462
26	पुदुचेरी	8	4	0	12
27	पंजाब	0	233	114	347
28	राजस्थान	402	237	0	639
29	सिक्किम	30	13	0	43
30	तेलंगाना	543	251	0	794
31	त्रिपुरा	57	25	2	84
32	उत्तराखंड	141	84	1	226
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	928	779	6	1713
34	केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	730	134	20	884

35	एनवीएस	312	308	0	620
36	एनसीईआरटी	0	0	4	4
	कुल	6192	5109	1180	12,505

COLLAPSING SOFTWARE SYSTEM OF EPFO

3783. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the collapsing software system and outdated servers of the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), resulting in a sharp surge in pending claims and grievances from the EPFO members;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;
 - (c) whether the EPFO members face significant difficulties in accessing the portal and submitting their claims online;
 - (d) whether even the field offices of the EPFO are now use to experiencing slow or deadworking speed of the software, if so, the details thereof;
 - (e) whether the situation is primarily due to low budget allocation for software development, lack of dedicated human resources and the absence of a clear IT policy; and
 - (f) 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): EPFO has undertaken several steps, such as storage upgrade and addressing high load on specific database server ports and performance tuning etc., which has resulted in improvement of performance of IT systems.

During FY 2024-25, Software interventions have been made in the existing Applications for ease of living and ease of doing business. As a result of these initiatives, there has been an improvement in speed of the processing of various transaction requests of the members like claims etc. Further, the following simplifications in the claims processing have been made:

- i. For Auto mode processing of advance claims, the amount limit enhanced to Rupees One lakh and in addition to Illness / Hospitalization advances, advances for Housing, Education and Marriage have also been enabled.
 - ii. Over 196 Lakh claims have been auto settled since April 1st 2024 till Feb 15th 2025. Now 60% of advance claims processed are in auto mode.
 - iii. Dispensing with mandatory upload of cheque leaf for claim filing in 2024-25, benefiting approx 30% of claimants.
 - iv. Certain upfront validations deployed to guide members as to eligibility /admissibility of claims to prevent filing of ineligible claims
-

v. A Simplified Joint Declaration process was launched in January 2025 to enable EPFO members to self-update or self-correct their profile in a more efficient and hassle-free manner subject to certain system-driven validations. As a result, only 4-5% Joint declarations are required to be processed and approved by Staff and officers at Regional Offices.

vi. EPF members with fully compliant e-KYC EPF accounts can now file their Online Transfer Claims directly with EPFO without requiring approval of employer.

vii. The Centralized Pension Payments System (CPPS) was fully implemented in December 2024, ensuring centralised pension disbursal to over 69 lakh pensioners.

As part of Centralized IT Enabled System (CITES 2.01). 'Field Office Application' processes (Claims- EPF, EDLI and Pension, annual EPF accounting and payments) are being redeveloped with addition of new features and functionalities on a centralized database with upgrade of hardware and OS as a part of the new EPFO 2.01.

Further, as part of EPFO 3.0, stakeholder consultations have been held for transforming EPFO into a future-ready, member-centric, and a technology-driven organization.

With reference to the fund availability, there is adequate provisioning in the budget for the maintenance, software developments, upgrade of Infra including hardware, OS, database and cyber security.

WORLD BANK REPORT ON VIKSIT BHARAT**3784. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:****SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO:****SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

- (a) whether World Bank has published any report emphasizing that India can achieve its “Viksit Bharat” dream by 2047 only through accelerated reforms and raising its annual growth rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether as per the report India's growth is expected to slow down to 6.4 percent from current 7.2 percent due to reconfiguration of trade barriers and other factors across the world and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of measures taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target of “Viksit Bharat” by 2047?

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

(a) and (b): As per World Bank Report titled ‘India Country Economic Memorandum: Becoming a High-Income Economy in a Generation’ published in February 2025, the scenario of accelerated reforms will lead India to achieve high income country status by 2047. The Government’s initiatives and reforms in areas like financial sector, labour

market, land record modernisation, ease of doing business, tax administration, service delivery, regulatory framework, digitisation and investment and innovation ecosystem are expected to stimulate economic growth.

(c): As per World Bank Report titled 'Global Economic Prospects', published in January 2025, India's real GDP growth rate is estimated to be 6.5 per cent in 2024-25 and 6.7 per cent each in 2025-26 and 2026-27.

(d): The Union Budget 2025-26 has outlined the measures and the path of development for achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat. The proposed development measures span across ten key areas including agricultural growth and productivity, building rural prosperity and resilience, fostering inclusive growth, boosting manufacturing, supporting MSMEs, enabling employment-led development, investing in people, economy and innovation, securing energy supplies, promoting exports and nurturing innovation. The government has identified agriculture, MSMEs, investment and exports as engines of growth, and, reforms in taxation, financial sector, regulations and other areas as fuelling inclusive development.

THREE LANGUAGES FORMULA IN SCHOOLS

3785. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) the details of the languages taught under the three-language formula in different States across the country, State-wise;

- (b) the details of the number of students studying these languages;
- (c) the details of the number of students studying non-Hindi Indian languages in the Hindi speaking States, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of Tamil, Hindi and Sanskrit faculties currently working in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Tamil Nadu;
- (e) whether the KVs has formulated any plans/policies to teach students in their respective Mother tongues; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, *inter-alia*, at para 4.13, provides that the three-language formula will continue to be implemented while keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions, aspirations of the people, regions, and the Union, and the need to promote multilingualism as well as promote national unity. However, there will be a greater flexibility in the three-language formula, and no language will be imposed on any State. The three languages learned by children will be the choices of States, regions, and of course the students themselves, so long as at least two of the three languages are native to India. In particular, students who wish to change one or more of the three languages they are studying may do so in Grade 6 or 7, as long as they are able

to demonstrate basic proficiency in three languages (including one language of India at the literature level) by the end of secondary school.

As a follow-up of NEP 2020, the National Curriculum Framework for School Education has been developed and it provides roadmap for implementation perspectives of NEP 2020 on Languages Education in India. The State-wise data on number and percentage of schools offering 1, 2 and 3 languages along with student enrolment is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) to (f): Kendriya Vidyalayas are “specified category” schools as defined in Right to Education (RTE) Act and have been established with a mandate to have a uniform scheme of education. Therefore, the sanctioned posts of language teachers are that of Hindi, English and Sanskrit. However, there is an enabling provision for teaching of other languages for the willing students between classes VI to VIII vide Art 112 of the Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalaya. As per this provision, a teacher can be engaged on part time contractual basis if 15 or more students opt for it.

The teachers engaged in Kendriya Vidyalayas on part time contractual basis for teaching of Tamil as opted by the students is 24. Additionally, learning of Tamil language in 21 KVs is being undertaken through Tamil Virtual Academy (TVA), an autonomous organization under Tamil Nadu State for the students interested in learning of the language. There are 86 Hindi and 65 Sanskrit faculty working in the state of Tamil Nadu at present.

STATEMENT

1. State wise Number and Percentage of Schools offering 1 Language, 2

Languages and 3 Languages

India/State/UT	Number of schools teaching			% of schools teaching		
	1 Langu age	2 Langu ages	3 Langu ages	1 Langu age	2 Langu ages	3 Langu ages
India	149065	416601	906225	10.1	28.3	61.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	188	220	1.0	45.6	53.4
Andhra Pradesh	5899	28778	26696	9.6	46.9	43.5
Arunachal Pradesh	184	3296	10	5.3	94.4	0.3
Assam	4303	33278	19049	7.6	58.8	33.6
Bihar	22791	24717	47178	24.1	26.1	49.8
Chandigarh	1	5	224	0.4	2.2	97.4
Chhattisgarh	4015	12810	39790	7.1	22.6	70.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	11	418	0.7	2.5	96.8

Delhi	19	2254	3224	0.3	41.0	58.7
Goa	20	759	708	1.3	51.0	47.6
Gujarat	890	379	52357	1.7	0.7	97.6
Haryana	371	9526	13620	1.6	40.5	57.9
Himachal Pradesh	1532	6415	9879	8.6	36.0	55.4
Jammu and Kashmir	763	3804	19729	3.1	15.7	81.2
Jharkhand	8432	18715	17328	19.0	42.1	39.0
Karnataka	3768	14151	57950	5.0	18.7	76.4
Kerala	523	3974	11367	3.3	25.1	71.7
Ladakh	12	213	770	1.2	21.4	77.4
Lakshadweep	0	1	36	0.0	2.7	97.3
Madhya Pradesh	11428	43596	68388	9.3	35.3	55.4
Maharashtra	3843	30052	74342	3.6	27.8	68.7
Manipur	1551	620	2475	33.4	13.3	53.3
Meghalaya	2224	9612	2765	15.2	65.8	18.9
Mizoram	234	1405	2302	5.9	35.7	58.4
Nagaland	1368	1288	69	50.2	47.3	2.5
Odisha	6525	25599	29569	10.6	41.5	47.9
Puducherry	30	415	290	4.1	56.5	39.5
Punjab	561	477	26366	2.0	1.7	96.2

Rajasthan	12146	25463	70148	11.3	23.6	65.1
Sikkim	19	117	1118	1.5	9.3	89.2
Tamil Nadu	21725	35092	1905	37.0	59.8	3.2
Telangana	441	15632	26828	1.0	36.4	62.5
Tripura	1060	1141	2722	21.5	23.2	55.3
Uttar Pradesh	23280	20693	211114	9.1	8.1	82.8
Uttarakhand	1130	1717	19704	5.0	7.6	87.4
West Bengal	7970	40408	45567	8.5	43.0	48.5

***Source: UDISE+ 2023-24**

2. State wise Number and Percentage of Enrolments in Schools offering 1 Language, 2 Languages and 3 Languages

India/State/UT	Enrolment in school teaching			% Enrolment in school teaching		
	1 Langu age	2 Langu ages	3 Langu ages	1 Langu age	2 Langu ages	3 Langu ages
India	21075 241	416520 50	185318 537	8.5	16.8	74.7
Andaman and Nicobar	2235	10505	59379	3.1	14.6	82.3

Islands						
Andhra Pradesh	46876 7	165217 2	662094 6	5.4	18.9	75.7
Arunachal Pradesh	10642	306881	6194	3.3	94.8	1.9
Assam	34777 9	252013 9	405461 5	5.0	36.4	58.6
Bihar	48428 14	412510 1	123802 34	22.7	19.3	58.0
Chandigarh	413	3646	261647	0.2	1.4	98.5
Chhattisgarh	32805 2	849385	459911 1	5.7	14.7	79.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	239	2560	138483	0.2	1.8	98.0
Delhi	6041	863595	363694 2	0.1	19.2	80.7
Goa	2319	42057	260359	0.8	13.8	85.4
Gujarat	19622 4	83498	112169 87	1.7	0.7	97.6
Haryana	66608	114025 7	439287 7	1.2	20.4	78.4

Himachal Pradesh	61208	271179	109402 5	4.3	19.0	76.7
Jammu and Kashmir	66517	370954	219247 8	2.5	14.1	83.4
Jharkhand	10737 28	185520 3	421432 4	15.0	26.0	59.0
Karnataka	42930 7	826801	106701 95	3.6	6.9	89.5
Kerala	10974 5	765850	540610 9	1.7	12.2	86.1
Ladakh	260	8604	47778	0.5	15.2	84.4
Lakshadweep	0	185	12406	0.0	1.5	98.5
Madhya Pradesh	99059 2	244670 9	119242 42	6.4	15.9	77.6
Maharashtra	61527 1	215900 6	186016 93	2.9	10.1	87.0
Manipur	12705 0	64678	455706	19.6	10.0	70.4
Meghalaya	14368 6	601671	307527	13.6	57.1	29.2

Mizoram	11350	87025	195388	3.9	29.6	66.5
Nagaland	25172 7	149064	12184	61.0	36.1	3.0
Odisha	67449 2	170975 6	537266 2	8.7	22.0	69.3
Puducherry	5573	78733	160522	2.3	32.2	65.6
Punjab	76144	108749	580378 8	1.3	1.8	96.9
Rajasthan	12092 19	176512 8	138117 18	7.2	10.5	82.3
Sikkim	2369	6237	112789	2.0	5.1	92.9
Tamil Nadu	40830 15	750969 3	140034 2	31.4	57.8	10.8
Telangana	50651	732979	651001 4	0.7	10.0	89.3
Tripura	63470	104910	521028	9.2	15.2	75.6
Uttar Pradesh	37519 11	415240 2	337584 81	9.0	10.0	81.0
Uttarakhand	11580 6	290915	196567 9	4.9	12.3	82.9

West Bengal	89001	398582	131396	4.9	22.1	72.9
	7	3	85			

***Source: UDISE+ 2023-24**

SPECIFIC GOALS OF THE SKILL INDIA PROGRAMME

3786. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) the details of the specific goals of the Skill India Programme (SIP) in terms of the number of individuals trained and employed in the current fiscal year;

(b) the measures undertaken by the Government to ensure that the said Programme reaches underprivileged and rural communities, particularly in remote and backward regions of the country;

(c) the number of youth trained under the SIP during the last three years, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether specific measures are being taken by the Government to improve the employment potential of youth trained under the SIP and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any post-skilling assessment system in place to evaluate the success rate of the said Programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the manner in which the Government monitors the quality and effectiveness of the said Programme in improving employability and job placement?

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 Union Cabinet has approved the continuation and restructuring of the Central Sector Scheme 'Skill India Programme (SIP)' till 2026 from the period 2022-23 to 2025-26. The Scheme includes three components (i) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0), (ii) Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (PM-NAPS), and (iii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme. The continuation and restructuring of the SIP underscore the Government's commitment to build a skilled, future-ready workforce by integrating demand-driven, technology-enabled, and industry-aligned training across the country.

The component-wise number of candidates trained/ oriented / engaged under SIP in current fiscal year i.e., 2024-25, as on 28.02.2025, is given below:

(in lakh)

PMKVY 4.0	JSS	PM-NAPS
25.15	3.15	9.00

(b): Under SIP, skill, re-skill and up-skill training are provided to all the sections of the society including underprivileged and rural communities across the country

covering remote and backward regions. Moreover, the following are being done by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to cater the needs of marginalized communities and backward/remote areas:

- i. Special Project component of PMKVY offers short-term, project-based skilling interventions that prioritize skilling initiatives for marginalized communities, vulnerable and economically weaker sections and communities living in disadvantaged geographic areas.
 - ii. Additional support such as Boarding and lodging, and transportation facilities are provided to special groups such as women, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), and special areas as outlined in the Common Norms. For non-residential training, conveyance or transportation costs are covered for women and PwDs.
 - iii. MSDE is also implementing skilling component under various schemes for catering to the marginalized section such as Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM-JANMAN) of M/o Tribal Affairs, Vibrant Village Programme (VVP) of M/o Home Affairs, National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) and Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) of M/o Social Justice and Empowerment, etc.
-

iv. Further, Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is a community-driven skilling scheme targeting women and other vulnerable sections of the community with an aim to provide skill training at the doorsteps of the beneficiary. The skill training provided through JSSs is, flexible, affordable and highly accessible to women, SC, ST, Other Backward Classes (OBCs), minorities, and any other disadvantaged groups of society.

(c): The State/UT-wise number of candidates benefitted under the SIP, since 2022-23, including State of Tamil Nadu, as on 28.02.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): Under SIP, in PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. However, to enable the opportunities for employments, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform has been launched as a one-stop platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a lifelong array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. Details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through Skill India Digital Hub, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities. Also, On-Job-Training (OJT) has been made an inherent component of the PMKVY.

PM-NAPS supports education-to-work transition from apprenticeship to formal employment, emphasizing industry-specific roles and through real life

exposure to the world of work. To ensure active interaction between establishments/employers and candidates, Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAM) are organised across the country. Further, under JSS, Livelihood Cell has been set up to orient the candidates for entrepreneurship and livelihood promotion.

(e): Under SIP, in PMKVY 4.0, post certification tracking of candidates for a period of one year is included. Additionally, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has been engaged by Ministry for conducting evaluation of PMKVY 4.0.

(f) : Skilling under PMKVY 4.0 is imparted through accredited and affiliated training centres. The training life cycle of all the candidates trained under the scheme is managed on SIDH. Further, regular monitoring is done, and any non-compliance is being dealt with as per the approved penalty grid. The initiatives undertaken by MSDE to improve the quality of training and enhancing the employability of the beneficiaries are given below:

- i. Standardized Training Framework- The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) sets uniform training standards, ensuring alignment with industry needs and national priorities.
 - ii. Industry Engagement - Industry participation supports curriculum development, while National Occupational Standards (NOS) and Micro-Credentials enable flexible, competency-based training.
-

- iii. On-the-Job Training (OJT)- Integration of OJT within short-term skilling programs provide hands-on experience and seamless employment opportunities.
 - iv. Digital and Transparent Certification- QR-coded digital certificates ensure authenticity, facilitating instant verification and boosting employer confidence.
 - v. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH)- Entire training lifecycle managed on SIDH. Further, SIDH streamlines skilling initiatives, offering course discovery, onboarding, eKYC authentication, real-time tracking, TP/TC registration, etc.
 - vi. Real-time Monitoring- Kaushal Samiksha Kendras enable virtual oversight using digital tools, ensuring compliance and timely interventions.
 - vii. Affiliation and Accreditation of Training Centres: Training is imparted through training institutes having standard infrastructure that meets the requisite norms of Accreditation and Affiliation (AandA) standards prescribed by the Awarding Bodies.
 - viii. Capacity building of trainers/assessors through Training of Trainers (ToT)/ Training of Assessors (ToA)- Under PMKVY 4.0, training is conducted through certified trainers and assessment is done through certified assessors.
-

- ix. Aadhaar authenticated enrolment and daily biometric attendance for candidates (in and out), trainer and assessor.
- X. Cross utilization of Infrastructure- Training being implemented through Educational Institutes such as Schools, Colleges, Universities, Institute of National Importance, Toolrooms, NIELIT, CIPET, etc.
- xi. PM-NAPS encourages apprenticeship opportunities in prevailing manufacturing including emerging fields such as AI, robotics, blockchain, green energy, and Industry 4.0 technologies. This aligns skilling initiatives with futuristic job markets and industry trend.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of candidates benefitted under the SIP, since 2022-23, as on 28.02.2025, including State of Tamil Nadu:

S. No.	State/UT	Candidates trained/ oriented under PMKVY 4.0	Candidates trained under JSS	Apprentices engaged under NAPS
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1,557	4,540	222
2	Andhra Pradesh	69,192	35,249	57,391
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13,638	-	171
4	Assam	1,12,937	27,379	23,362
5	Bihar	1,21,393	1,20,434	16,104
6	Chandigarh	878	4,750	3,516
7	Chhattisgarh	24,525	74,800	15,241

8	Delhi	22,966	17,453	52,046
9	Goa	419	5,240	27,169
10	Gujarat	59,358	45,888	2,42,409
11	Haryana	1,00,609	19,587	1,91,390
12	Himachal Pradesh	23,614	56,496	25,542
13	Jammu And Kashmir	1,12,460	1,940	2,754
14	Jharkhand	37,905	62,055	30,074
15	Karnataka	74,275	66,861	2,21,714
16	Kerala	18,888	51,492	38,442
17	Ladakh	757	812	141
18	Lakshadweep	120	3,713	22
19	Madhya Pradesh	2,85,381	1,56,009	68,271
20	Maharashtra	1,06,399	1,11,193	7,04,868
21	Manipur	23,532	21,494	234
22	Meghalaya	10,024	3,840	649
23	Mizoram	10,023	4,509	158
24	Nagaland	10,350	5,050	56
25	Odisha	47,283	1,56,273	29,740
26	Puducherry	4,099	-	7,656
27	Punjab	1,15,938	9,318	44,378
28	Rajasthan	2,98,297	46,324	54,023
29	Sikkim	5,659	-	895
30	Tamil Nadu	1,18,643	43,104	2,66,157
31	Telangana	37,801	34,046	1,00,260
32	The Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1,708	7,794	7,206
33	Tripura	19,099	11,177	1,178
34	Uttar Pradesh	5,18,158	2,57,415	2,01,814
35	Uttarakhand	46,311	44,679	58,678
36	West Bengal	60,868	37,218	77,131

नागौर में ईएसआईसी औषधालय

3787. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को नागौर में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) के लिए 3 चिकित्सकों का औषधालय स्वीकृत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का ऐसी डिस्पेंसरी/औषधालय स्वीकृत करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का नागौर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के डीडवाना-कुचामन जिले में डीडवाना मुख्यालय में ईएसआईसी का शाखा कार्यालय और डिस्पेंसरी स्वीकृत करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की इस संबंध में क्या कार्य योजना है?

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

- (क) से (घ): कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की सहमति से नए औषधालय खोलने के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान करता है क्योंकि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 58 के उपबंध के अनुसार औषधालयों का संचालन और प्रबंधन संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। नागौर में ईएसआईसी औषधालय खोलने के लिए मई 2022 में प्राप्त प्रस्ताव को राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को सहमति के लिए भेजा गया था।

वर्तमान में, नागौर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के डीडवाना-कुचामन जिले में डीडवाना मुख्यालय पर शाखा कार्यालय या डिस्पेंसरी सह शाखा कार्यालय (डीसीबीओ) खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

NATIONAL CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE FOR SKILLING

3788. Dr. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) the details of the five National Centres of Excellence for Skilling proposed to be set up with global expertise and partnerships across the country, including the specific sectors and industries these centres will focus on;
 - (b) the details of the funds estimated for these centres;
 - (c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that these centres are accessible to youth from rural, tribal and economically disadvantaged areas across the country;
 - (d) the total capacity of each National Centre of Excellence in terms of training infrastructure, including the number of trainers and students to be trained annually;
 - (e) whether the Government has plan to monitor and evaluate the success and impact of these centres on employment opportunities and skill enhancement in the country; and
 - (f) whether the Government is proposing to set up the centre in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?
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THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY):

(a): Sir, Five National Centres of Excellence (COEs) for Skilling have been announced in the Union Budget 2025-26 to equip our youth with the skills required for the "Make for India, Make for the World" manufacturing initiative. As per the budget announcement, global expertise and partnerships are proposed for curriculum design, training of trainers, a skills certification framework, and periodic reviews of the COEs. This announcement is in continuation of the Budget announcement made in July 2024, which, inter alia, included the capacity augmentation of five National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). The five National COEs for skilling are also proposed to be set up in five NSTIs to be selected. Various stakeholder consultations are planned to identify key sectors, global partners, and to define roles, responsibilities, and collaboration mechanisms between the government, industry stakeholders, and global institutions.

(b): The cost estimate for the five COEs has been included in the National Scheme for Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) Upgradation, announced in the Union Budget 2024-25, for the upgradation of 1,000 ITIs and the capacity augmentation of five NSTIs, with a total outlay of Rs. 60,000 crore. However, the final estimates for five COEs are proposed to be determined based on consultations with industry and global partners.

(c): Sir, these National COEs for Skilling will cater to the training needs of various sections of society, including youth from rural, tribal, and economically disadvantaged areas across the country. Further, the provision of hostels has also been proposed for NSTI to make the institutes more accessible to the youths.

(d): The National COEs for Skilling are proposed to be set up in NSTIs. These NSTIs are responsible for imparting training to instructor trainees in techniques for transferring hands-on skills and training methodologies. These offer courses such as the Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) and the Advanced Vocational Training Scheme (AVTS), etc. These institutes are equipped with infrastructure and equipment as per the course design and curriculum of the courses they are teaching. They also have a pool of trade-specific Training Officers and Vocational Instructors. There are a total of 33 NSTIs across the country, and the number of courses offered in each on of them along seating capacity is given in the enclosed **Statement .**

(e) Yes, Sir. The provision for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes is proposed to be included in the guidelines of new scheme for both ITIs and NSTIs.

(f) Sir, various stakeholder consultations are planned to finalise the identification of five NSTIs for setting up of National COEs for skilling.

STATEMENT**A Brief on enrolment in NSTIs**

S. No.	Name of National Skill Training Institute (NSTI)	Year (2024-25)	
		Number of Courses Offered	Total Seating Capacity
NSTI – General			
1	NSTI Dehradun	6	345
2	NSTI Calicut	9	262
3	NSTI Howrah	24	836
4	NSTI Ludhiana	15	588
5	NSTI Haldwani	6	295
6	NSTI Bhubaneswar	6	195
7	NSTI -R Hyderabad	7	270
8	NSTI Bengaluru	7	323
9	NSTI Kanpur	16	859
10	NSTI V Hyderabad	10	405
11	NSTI Jamshedpur	1	50
12	NSTI Chennai	17	759
13	NSTI Jodhpur	8	394
14	NSTI Mumbai	13	693
NSTI – Women			
15	NSTI (W) Agartala	8	193
16	NSTI (W) Allahabad	16	596
17	NSTI (W) Bengaluru	15	411
18	NSTI (W) Goa	3	74
19	NSTI (W) Hyderabad	9	246
20	NSTI (W) Indore	12	359
21	NSTI (W) Jaipur	13	479
22	NSTI (W) Jammu	3	75

23	NSTI (W) Kolkata	8	265
24	NSTI (W) Mumbai	8	240
25	NSTI (W) Noida	23	798
26	NSTI (W) Panipat	15	442
27	NSTI (W) Patna	6	142
28	NSTI (W) Mohali	3	125
29	NSTI (W) Shimla	4	123
30	NSTI (W) Trichy	3	73
31	NSTI (W) Trivandrum	15	382
32	NSTI (W) Tura	8	231
33	NSTI (W) Vadodara	15	454

REDUCTION OF GST ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND STUDENT AFFORDABILITY

3789. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that reducing GST rates on higher education and educational payments could significantly alleviate the financial burden on students;
 - (b) if so, whether the Government has considered to reduce GST on higher education and related payments to the slabs 12%, 5% or 0%;
 - (c) if not, the reasons for maintaining the current GST rates on educational services; and
 - (d) whether any consultations has been made with stakeholders regarding GST
-

reforms for the education sector particularly addressing the financial burden on students of tier-2 and tier-3 cities such as Sangli where access to higher education is already constrained by economic factors?

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

(a) to (d): GST rates and exemptions are prescribed based on the recommendations of the GST Council, which is a Constitutional body comprising members from both the Union and State/UT Governments. Any decision regarding change in rates/exemptions or otherwise is made only after GST Council's deliberative process. Currently, no differential GST rates based on category of cities are in effect.

At present various exemptions provided under the GST framework to education sector are as under:

A. Notification No. 12/2017 - Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017

1. SI No. 66:

- a. Services provided by an educational institution to its students, faculty and staff;
 - b. Services by an educational institution by way of conduct of entrance examination.
 - c. The following services provided to an educational institution:
 - i. Services relating to admission to, or conduct of examination by, such institution;
-

ii. If provided to pre-school or upto higher secondary school:

- Transportation of students, faculty and staff;
- Catering, including mid-day meals scheme sponsored by the Central Government, State Government or Union territory;
- Security or cleaning or housekeeping services performed in such educational institution;

iii. Supply of online educational journals or periodicals (provided to higher educational institution);

“educational institution” has also been defined as an institution providing services by way of,-

(i) pre-school education and education up to higher secondary school or equivalent;

(ii) education as a part of a curriculum for obtaining a qualification recognised by any law for the time being in force;

(iii) education as a part of an approved vocational education course;

2. SI No. 66A: Services of affiliation provided by a Central or State Educational Board or Council or any other similar body, by whatever name called, to a school established, owned or controlled by the Central Government, State Government, Union Territory, local authority, Governmental authority or Government entity.

B. Notification No. 02/2017 - Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 provide exemption to various items which are as under:

1. Printed books, including Braille books
2. Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material
3. Children's picture, drawing or colouring books
4. Slate pencils and chalk sticks
5. Slates

At present, there is no recommendation from the GST Council regarding exemption or clarification for any other educational service.

DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH CSR FUNDS

3790. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) the aggregate spending by the PSUs and private sector units on Corporate Social Responsibility during the last five years;
 - (b) whether the Government has received any amount from PSUs and Non-PSUs for the development of essential-infrastructure at industrial-centres like Kasargod in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) whether the Government has any check and monitoring system to examine and ensure that the CSR funds are spent genuinely for the said purposes and if so, the details thereof; and
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- (d) the amount received from public limited and private limited companies for the same and details of the expenditure incurred during the last five years, State-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 CSR is provided through Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 and Schedule VII of the Act. The Schedule VII indicates the activities that can be undertaken by the companies as eligible CSR activities. On the basis of the filings made by the companies in the MCA21 registry, the state/UT-wise aggregate amount of CSR expenditure by PSUs and non-PSUs during the last five financial years (FYs) i.e 2018-19 to 2022-23 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): There is no provision to receive any CSR amount by the Government under the Act. However, Section 135 (5) of the Act provides that every CSR mandate companies shall spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years. The Ministry does not maintain the industrial centre-wise CSR expenditure. However, on the basis of the filings made by the companies in the MCA21 registry, district-wise CSR expenditure including Kasargod district in Kerala during the last five financial years (FYs) i.e 2018-19 to 2022-23 is at **Statement-II**.

(c): CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor the CSR activities based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee. The Government does not issue specific directives to the companies regarding spending in any particular geographical area or activity. The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report and the Board of the company has to satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilised for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it, and the Chief Financial Officer or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect. The CSR Committee shall formulate and recommend to the Board, an annual action plan in pursuance of CSR policy, which includes the modalities of utilization for funds, monitoring and reporting mechanism for the projects or programs and details of impact assessment, if any, for the projects undertaken by the company. The details of CSR activities, Impact Assessment etc. are required to be reported by the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including annual action plan on CSR which is part of the Company's Board Report. CSR mandated companies who have their websites are required to make disclosures such as composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by Board on their website. The CSR framework is disclosure based and expenditure on CSR activities is required to be audited by the statutory auditors of the company. The Ministry has notified the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, ("CARO, 2020") applicable from FY 2021-22 which requires auditors to

state details of any unspent CSR amount. Thus, the corporate governance framework along with the existing legal provisions such as mandatory disclosures, accountability of the CSR Committee and the Board, provisions for statutory audit of accounts of the company etc. provide adequate mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability.

(d): There is no provision to receive any CSR amount under the Act. State/UT-wise CSR expenditure by PSUs and Non-PSUs in the country during the last five financial years (FYs) i.e 2018-19 to 2022-23 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise CSR expenditure by PSU and Non-PUS i.e 2018-19 to 2022-23											
(Amount in Rs. crores)											
S. N o.	States/Union Territory	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23	
		Non-PUS	PSU	Non-PUS	PSU	Non-PUS	PSU	Non-PUS	PSU	Non-PUS	PSU
1	Andaman And Nicobar	0.67	0.15	1.21	0.08	1.58	1.28	9.07	0.64	1.49	1.04
2	Andhra Pradesh	606.90	59.07	674.19	36.04	679.13	40.68	604.67	52.12	902.52	52.10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20.54	4.02	11.34	6.68	7.04	3.54	108.17	11.25	5.43	7.92
4	Assam	43.41	166.59	60.79	224.21	87.06	93.18	174.51	231.66	172.19	298.05
5	Bihar	105.33	32.62	101.92	8.56	82.38	7.51	122.15	43.82	125.29	110.07
6	Chandigarh	11.29	0.17	15.48	0.09	13.40	0.00	50.59	0.29	17.47	0.59

	h										
7	Chhattisgarh	54.94	94.41	160.62	109.06	139.07	186.56	150.84	154.45	436.08	160.04
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	19.26	0.48	27.61	0.26	26.1	1.13	16.61	1.63	21.69	1.42
9	Delhi	577.22	173.63	620.95	209.05	679.24	45.34	840.94	352.99	1014.20	448.45
10	Goa	40.01	6.76	38.42	5.49	36.04	5.88	41.22	4.22	53.36	4.75
11	Gujarat	965.53	116.65	885.05	99.31	1360.48	101.12	1473.05	130.87	1860.38	121.88
12	Haryana	352.83	25.28	507.54	30.38	535.49	15.37	625.87	58.08	661.68	38.48
13	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	47.50	39.68	39.10	64.27	42.04	79.51	60.71	82.52	55.99
14	Jammu and Kashmir	16.57	19.87	14.74	10.53	13.88	21.68	25.99	24.69	45.35	25.87
15	Jharkhand	49.89	59.91	63.08	92.14	131.67	94.87	125.88	67.45	273.32	114.81
16	Karnataka	1042.38	215.30	1231.89	216.27	1141.47	136.34	1646.80	192.93	1820.85	164.38
17	Kerala	312.01	42.77	242.39	56.17	261.68	28.99	202.30	37.43	298.90	52.70
18	Lakshadweep	0.39	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.45	-	0.02	-
19	LehandLadakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.29	9.54	6.63	5.09

20	Madhya Pradesh	138.50	105.04	178.18	42.27	240.76	134.75	278.88	148.22	448.88	206.98
21	Maharashtra	3036.00	111.73	3099.68	253.55	3250.74	214.07	5056.99	323.08	5186.31	308.46
22	Manipur	6.33	1.49	9.84	4.36	6.29	4.10	6.64	8.97	40.52	12.93
23	Meghalaya	12.59	3.95	8.56	9.09	15.63	2.00	17.95	1.68	19.95	1.78
24	Mizoram		0.11	0.25	0.00	0.95	0.02	1.85	5.09	1.97	9.03
25	Nagaland	2.02	0.11	4.47	0.63	3.31	0.26	8.21	4.25	7.24	6.33
26	Odisha	156.89	541.02	194.31	523.08	259.38	318.78	273.19	397.13	592.98	394.72
27	Puducherry	6.78	2.37	11.32	-	12.41	0.02	8.45	0.86	10.28	2.26
28	Punjab	161.08	5.77	186.67	2.77	155.61	2.84	177.83	7.05	234.88	12.59
29	Rajasthan	551.06	44.43	711.12	23.00	652.87	17.12	659.57	52.25	1046.34	55.81
30	Sikkim	4.58	1.29	9.94	1.05	8.51	8.77	9.47	18.77	12.47	23.70
31	Tamil Nadu	761.84	115.24	944.13	128.13	1097.19	76.88	1357.41	74.65	1456.24	102.42
32	Telangana	381.15	46.92	394.13	51.67	543.33	84.38	592.02	93.85	925.92	80.71
33	Tripura	2.26	20.80	1.91	7.49	3.48	5.81	4.96	10.95	4.82	14.44
34	Uttar Pradesh	367.02	154.29	503.27	74.71	782.58	124.75	1125.26	213.91	923.82	228.61
35	Uttarakhand	72.50	99.81	67.97	56.73	109.89	50.69	143.59	84.49	185.26	115.85
36	West Bengal	331.82	50.41	381.95	41.90	406.53	64.95	468.91	98.29	623.36	136.16
37	Other Centralize	583.62	573.24	1331.14	459.56	2525.09	966.21	754.63	865.46	688.29	403.56

	d Funds										
38	PAN India*	5162.29	1281.23	6906.54	2479.12	6388.69	1416.34	4996.27	526.47	5673.11	315.80
39	NEC/Not Mentioned *	4.44	0.00	13.41	7.57	1.43	168.04	0.09	0.00	10.12	0.00
	Total	15993.20	4224.46	19655.70	5310.12	21724.68	4486.27	22246.10	4370.20	25892.14	4095.77

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of state/UT or indicated more than one state/UT where projects were undertaken.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise CSR expenditure by PSU and Non-PUS i.e2018-19 to 2022-23											
(Amount in Rs. crores)											
S. No.	District	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23	
		Non PSU	PSU	Non PSU	PSU	Non PSU	PSU	Non PSU	PSU	Non PSU	PSU
1	Alappuzha	6.10	0.52	1.43	1.18	1.44	0.17	3.51	0.36	3.55	0.65
2	Ernakulam	66.14	0.92	41.84	13.60	48.35	11.43	67.76	15.67	123.06	15.91
3	Idukki	1.13	-	1.05	0.13	0.51	0.16	7.52	0.18	8.45	1.01
4	Kannur	2.39	-	0.20	0.59	1.06	2.75	3.44	5.84	4.68	3.57
5	Kasaragod	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.34	0.8	0.93	0.3	2.17	1.1

				7	8		0		1		3
6	Kollam	0.29	-	1.48	0.14	1.58	1.74	4.18	7.01	7.58	0.40
7	Kottayam	1.68	0.15	2.81	0.65	3.32	0.83	6.15	1.40	2.89	0.68
8	Kozhikode	2.48	1.20	2.37	0.05	9.88	0.03	9.03	1.24	11.38	1.06
9	Malappuram	2.21	1.00	0.12	-	2.05	0.94	2.20	-	3.33	1.17
10	Palakkad	1.89	1.13	5.79	0.40	12.95	0.96	18.55	0.65	28.56	1.61
11	Pathanamthitta	3.89	1.06	1.50	0.32	0.85	0.30	1.03	0.20	3.15	0.40
12	Thiruvananthapuram	29.90	0.29	5.54	0.86	10.10	0.53	18.83	1.94	26.10	22.06
13	Thrissur	15.78	1.83	29.75	0.98	41.98	1.47	32.41	1.32	40.42	1.50
14	Wayanad	1.40	-	1.75	1.30	0.76	0.67	2.33	1.00	3.85	1.00
15	District not classified elsewhere	176.73	34.67	146.61	35.38	126.49	6.20	24.42	0.30	29.71	0.57
	Total	312.01	42.77	242.39	56.17	261.68	28.99	202.30	37.43	298.90	52.70

(Data upto 31.03.2024) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

ENCROACHMENT IN ASI PROTECTED FORTS AND MONUMENTS

3791. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) the details along with the number of forts and monuments that are under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country, location-wise;
- (b) the number of forts and monuments that are under illegal and unauthorised occupation;
- (c) the details of the steps that have been taken by the Government to remove such encroachment; and
- (d) the details of forts/monuments where the Government is unable and to remove the encroachments?

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

- (a): There are 3698 monuments and archaeological sites and remains including forts declared as of national importance in the country. The details are available at Archaeological Survey of India's web site <http://asi.nic.in>.
 - (b)and(c): Some of the monuments and sites including forts are under encroachment. The encroachments in the protected monuments and protected areas are removed as per the provisions contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules framed there under. In order to contain the encroachments and remove them, the
-

Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have been vested with the powers of an Estate Officer to issue eviction notices/orders to the encroachers under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. They are also authorised to issue show cause notices under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules 1959, followed by a direction to the District Collector/Magistrate by Central Government to remove such encroachment. Assistance in containing and removing encroachments is also sought from the respective State Government/police authorities from time to time. Further, in addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel and CISF have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected monuments/sites across the country.

- (d): The procedures mentioned above are being implemented. However, complexities involved in the matter and legal issues, sometimes, prolong the process of removal of encroachments.

छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

3792. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार छत्तीसगढ़ के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों जैसे चित्रकूट जलप्रपात, सिरपुर, बस्तर, मैत्र्य संस्कृति केन्द्र आदि को विश्व स्तरीय पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए कोई कार्ययोजना बना रही है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष पैकेज जारी करने का विचार है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार राज्य के पर्यटन स्थलों पर सड़क, परिवहन, होटल और सुरक्षा सुविधाओं जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई ठोस योजना लागू कर रही है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार छत्तीसगढ़ के ऐतिहासिक स्थलों के संरक्षण और पुनर्निर्माण के लिए विशेष अनुदान दे रही है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन से जुड़े स्थानीय कारीगरों, कलाकारों और गाइडों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण और वित्तीय सहायता योजना शुरू करने का विचार है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई विशेष प्रचार अभियान चला रही है?

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

(क) से (च): पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने के लिए योजना तैयार करने सहित पर्यटन का विकास संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक अपनी योजनाओं के तहत पर्यटन से संबंधित परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने के लिए राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। ऐसी सहायता संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर और योजना के दिशा-

निर्देशों, सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों, बजट की उपलब्धता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि के अनुपालन की शर्त पर प्रदान की जाती है।

वर्ष 2014-15 में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न विषयगत परिपथों के अंतर्गत 5287.90 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की कुल 76 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिसमें छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में 1 परियोजना भी शामिल है।

‘तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)’ योजना के अंतर्गत पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में 1 परियोजना सहित देश में 1620.21 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 48 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में ‘पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) – वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास’ नामक अपनी योजना के तहत 2 परियोजनाओं सहित 23 राज्यों में 3295.76 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

स्वदेश दर्शन, प्रशाद और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

वर्तमान में छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन से संबंधित स्थानीय कारीगरों, कलाकारों और गाइडों के लिए कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण और वित्तीय सहायता योजना नहीं है। हालांकि, मंत्रालय अपने "हुनर से रोजगार तक" कार्यक्रम के तहत सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण योजना के तहत देश भर में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और सूचीबद्ध निजी संस्थानों आदि को व्यावसायिक व्यापार या शिल्प सहित पर्यटन और आतिथ्य से संबंधित कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय अतुल्य भारत पर्यटक सुविधा प्रदाता (आईआईटीएफ) प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम भी चला रहा है - यह एक डिजिटल पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में सुप्रशिक्षित और पेशेवर पर्यटक सुविधा प्रदाताओं/गाइडों का एक समूह बनाने के उद्देश्य से एक ऑनलाइन शिक्षण मंच बनाना है, जिसमें देश के अल्पज्ञात पर्यटन स्थल भी शामिल हैं। यह अतुल्य भारत पर्यटक सुविधा प्रदाता (आईआईटीएफ) प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम उम्मीदवारों के लिए बेसिक, एडवांस-आईआईटीजी (विरासत और साहसिक), बोली जाने वाली विदेशी भाषा और पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है।

मंत्रालय भारत को एक गंतव्य के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिए यात्रा व्यापार, राज्य सरकारों और विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के साथ मिलकर महत्वपूर्ण और संभावित पर्यटक सृजक बाजारों में विभिन्न प्रचार गतिविधियां चलाता है।

विवरण

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन, स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0, प्रशाद और एसएससीआई के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्नानुसार है

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना		
परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जशपुर-कुनकुरी-मैनपट-कमलेशपुर-महेशपुर-कुर्दर- सरोधादादर-गंगरैल-कोंडागांव-नथियानवागांव-जगदलपुर- चित्रकूट-तीर्थगढ़ का विकास	96.10
प्रशाद		
2020-21	मां बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	44.84
एसएससीआई		
2024-25	रायपुर में चित्रोत्पला फिल्म सिटी का विकास	95.79
2024-25	रायपुर में जनजातीय और सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन केंद्र का विकास	51.87

हरित सकल घरेलू उत्पाद

3793. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी :

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान वन क्षेत्र को बनाए रखने तथा उसे और बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा रहे विशेष प्रयास का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) हरित सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (हरित जीडीपी) पहल के अंतर्गत वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं के आर्थिक मूल्यांकन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसे राज्य की आर्थिक योजनाओं में किस प्रकार शामिल किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) पारिस्थितिकी-पुनर्स्थापन नीति के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति और वनों एवं जैव विविधता संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने में अब तक क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं; और
- (घ) देवगुड़ी स्थलों के संरक्षण के लिए भविष्य की क्या योजनाएं हैं और इन स्थलों के संरक्षण से स्थानीय समुदाय किस प्रकार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं?

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

- (क): भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर पर्याप्त कानूनी और विनियामक तंत्र तैयार किए हैं जो देश के वनों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण और प्रबंधन को विनियमित करते हैं, हालांकि वनों की सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। वनों के प्रबंधन और संरक्षण से संबंधित प्रमुख केंद्रीय स्तर की नीति और कानूनों में राष्ट्रीय वन नीति, 1988, भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927, वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972, वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 और जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 आदि शामिल हैं। हरित आवरण के अंतर्गत और अधिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने के लिए सरकार, राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन

(जीआईएम), वन्य जीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास, प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन एवं आयोजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा), नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई) तथा तटीय पर्यावासों एवं मूर्त आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल (मिष्ठी) जैसी विभिन्न स्कीमों को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। ये स्कीमें मुख्य रूप से वन क्षेत्रों के अंदर और बाहर वनीकरण, वन भूदृश्य पुनर्बहाली, पर्यावास सुधार, मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण उपायों और सुरक्षा आदि के माध्यम से पारिस्थितिक पुनर्बहाली में सहायता करती हैं। इनके अलावा, देश भर में वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करने के लिए दिनांक 5 जून 2024 को माननीय प्रधान मंत्रीजी द्वारा स्वैच्छिक वृक्षारोपण अभियान "एक पेड़ माँ के नाम" का शुभारंभ किया गया था।

(ख): पर्यावरणीय-आर्थिक लेखों को तैयार करने में सहायता के लिए सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2011 में एक उच्च स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ समूह का गठन किया गया था, जिसका कार्य भारत के राष्ट्रीय हरित लेखों के लिए रूपरेखा विकसित करना तथा इस रूपरेखा के कार्यान्वयन के लिए रोडमैप तैयार करना था। विशेषज्ञ समूह ने पर्यावरण लेखों के संकलन के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकृत रूपरेखा पर्यावरण-आर्थिक लेखांकन प्रणाली (एसईईए) में परिकल्पित लेखों के संकलन की सिफारिश की। इस विशेषज्ञ समूह की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018 से, एमओएसपीआई, पर्यावरण आर्थिक लेखांकन संबंधी अंतर-मंत्रालयी समूह-भारत से उचित परामर्श के बाद एसईईए रूपरेखा का पालन करते हुए विभिन्न पारि-प्रणालियों के लिए पर्यावरण लेखों को संकलित करता है। जहां तक वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की जानकारी का संबंध है, इसके विस्तार, स्थिति और प्रदान की गई सेवाओं के बारे में, सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा 'एनवीस्टेट्स इंडिया: एनवायरनमेंट एकाउंट्स' में प्रकाशित किया जाता है, "एनवीस्टेट्स इंडिया 2024:

एनवायरनमेंट एकाउंट्स" के लगातार सातवेंअंक का प्रकाशन दिनांक 30 सितंबर 2024 को किया गया है।

- (ग): सरकार, संरक्षण के प्रति अपने समग्र दृष्टिकोण के भाग के रूप में वन आवरण बढ़ाने, उत्सर्जन कम करने, भू-अवक्रमण से निपटने, परि-प्रणालियों की पुनर्बहाली करने तथा जैव विविधता को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए अनेक कदम उठा रही है। इस संबंध में किए गए विशिष्ट उपायों में आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) के स्वच्छ भारत मिशन- शहरी (एसबीएम-यू), कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन के लिए अटल मिशन (एएमआरयूटी), स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) और मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं जैसी कई प्रमुख शहरी मिशनों/स्कीमों के अंतर्गत उपशमन और अनुकूलन कार्यनीतियों समाविष्ट करना शामिल है। आर्द्रभूमि के अधिकतम उपयोग किए जाने को प्रोत्साहित करने, जैव-विविधता और कार्बन स्टॉक को बढ़ाने तथा पारि-पर्यटन के अवसर सृजित करने और स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए आय सृजन हेतु अमृत धरोहर योजना की घोषणा की गई है। अवक्रमित मैंग्रोव क्षेत्रों की पुनः बहाली, तटरेखाओं की सुरक्षा और जलवायु उपशमन और अनुकूलन उपाय के रूप में राष्ट्रीय तटीय मिशन (एनसीएम) के माध्यम से तटीय पर्यावास एवं मूर्त हेतु मैंग्रोव पहल (मिष्ठी) शुरू किया जा रहा है। उपर्युक्त के अलावा, सरकार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) को तैयार करने और इसके कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से जैव विविधता और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए कई पहल की हैं, जिनमें आठमिशनों अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय सौर मिशन, राष्ट्रीय संधारणीय आवास मिशन, राष्ट्रीय संवर्धित ऊर्जा दक्षता मिशन, राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन, राष्ट्रीय संधारणीय हिमालयी पारि-प्रणाली मिशन, हरित भारत मिशन, राष्ट्रीय संधारणीय कृषि मिशन और जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीतिक ज्ञान मिशन की रूपरेखा दी गई है। इसके अलावा, जलीय पारि-प्रणालियों के संरक्षण के लिए
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राष्ट्रीय योजना (एनपीसीए); बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व; झूम खेती वाले क्षेत्रों में वाटरशेड विकास परियोजना; जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और पुनरुद्धार के लिए जल संसाधन कार्यक्रम; प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन और आयोजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा)। इसके अलावा, उत्सर्जन को कम करने और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी), प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना जैसे कई कार्यक्रम भी लागू किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ): देवगुड़ी, आदिवासी समुदायों के जीवन में आस्था और रहन-सहन संबंधी परंपराओं के केंद्र के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 187 देवगुड़ियों के निर्माण और इनके उन्नयन के लिए 420.00 लाख रुपये आवंटित किए हैं।

डॉलर और प्रमुख मुद्राओं की तुलना में रुपये की अस्थिरता

3794. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री खगेन मुर्मू:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) कैलेंडर वर्ष 2024 के दौरान डॉलर और अन्य प्रमुख मुद्राओं के मुकाबले रुपये की अस्थिरता कितनी रही है;
- (ख) डॉलर और अन्य मुद्राओं के मुकाबले रुपये का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा है; और
- (ग) वर्ष 2004-14 के बीच के दशक की तुलना में पिछले दशक (2014-24) के दौरान डॉलर और अन्य प्रमुख मुद्राओं के मुकाबले रुपये की अस्थिरता कितनी रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): कैलेंडर वर्ष 2024 के दौरान अमेरिकी डॉलर (यूएसडी) और अन्य प्रमुख मुद्राओं के मुकाबले भारतीय रुपये (आईएनआर) की अस्थिरता नीचे दी गई है।

सारणी 1: कैलेंडर वर्ष 2024 में अमेरिकी डॉलर (यूएसडी) और अन्य मुद्राओं के मुकाबले भारतीय रुपये (आईएनआर) की एक महीने की ऐतिहासिक अस्थिरता का आकलन			
मुद्रा	उच्च	निम्न	औसत
अमेरिकी डॉलर	2.84	0.51	1.35
चाइनीजरनमिनपी	6.10	1.31	3.12
थाई बहत	11.15	3.86	7.34
इंडोनेशिया रुपिया	12.61	3.39	6.16
यूरो	9.37	3.04	5.45
जापानी येन	16.83	3.96	9.83
स्रोत: ब्लूमबर्ग उच्च/निम्न: वर्ष के दौरान उच्चतम/न्यूनतम मासिक अस्थिरता को संदर्भित करता है			

(ख): अमेरिकी डॉलर (यूएसडी) के मुकाबले भारतीय रुपया (आईएनआर) और अन्य मुद्राओं का प्रदर्शन नीचे दिया गया है।

सारणी 2: वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25* के दौरान अमेरिकी डॉलर (यूएसडी) के मुकाबले रुपये और अन्य मुद्राओं का प्रदर्शन	
मुद्रा	अभिमूल्यन (+) / विमूल्यन (-)
दक्षिण कोरिया वॉन	-7.17%
कनाडा डॉलर	-5.30%
भारतीय रुपया	-3.65%
इंडोनेशिया रुपिया	-3.47%
फिलीपीन पेसो	-1.89%

सारणी 2: वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25* के दौरान अमेरिकी डॉलर (यूएसडी) के मुकाबले रुपये और अन्य मुद्राओं का प्रदर्शन	
मुद्रा	अभिमूल्यन (+) / विमूल्यन (-)
चाइनीज रेनमिनपी	-0.04%
जापानी येन	+1.39%
यूरो	+1.44%

स्रोत: ब्लूमबर्ग

*आंकड़े 18 मार्च, 2025 तक के हैं

(ग): वर्ष 2014-24 और वर्ष 2007-14 के दौरान अमेरिकी डॉलर (यूएसडी) और अन्य प्रमुख मुद्राओं के मुकाबले भारतीय रुपया (आईएनआर) की अस्थिरता नीचे दी गई है।

सारणी 3: अमेरिकी डॉलर (यूएसडी) और अन्य प्रमुख मुद्राओं के मुकाबले भारतीय रुपये (आईएनआर) की एक महीने की ऐतिहासिक अस्थिरता का आकलन						
	2014-2024 (1 जनवरी 2014 से 31 दिसंबर 2024 तक)			2007-2014 (1 जनवरी 2007 से 31 दिसंबर 2014 तक)		
मुद्रा	उच्च	निम्न	औसत	उच्च	निम्न	औसत
अमेरिकी डॉलर*	10.01	0.51	4.24	23.46	2.14	7.77
चाइनीज रेनमिनपी	13.45	1.31	5.50	27.41	1.74	7.97
थाई बहत	12.73	2.20	6.20	25.14	2.07	7.77
इंडोनेशियाई रुपिया	21.44	2.27	6.62	48.06	2.36	10.53
यूरो	22.10	3.04	7.83	27.12	4.45	10.65
जापानी येन	33.77	3.56	9.63	39.28	5.09	13.88

स्रोत: ब्लूमबर्ग

- 2007 से डेटा उपलब्ध है
- *23 जुलाई, 2007 से उपलब्ध अमेरिकी डॉलर आंकड़े

DECREASE IN GRANTS TO STATES BY 16TH FINANCE COMMISSION

3795. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the 16th Finance Commission has decided to bring down the percentage share of devolution of funds from the Centre to the States from 41% to 40%;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the number of States had requested to increase the share of Centre from 41% to 50% and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the percentage of taxes that are contributed from the State of Kerala and the subsequent amounts collected from Kerala during the last five years; and
- (e) the total amount of funds sanctioned by the Government to the State Government of Kerala during the last five years as a part of the devolution?

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

(a to c): The 16th Finance Commission has not submitted its report.

(d to e): The details of direct tax collection from the State of Kerala are as under:

Financial Year	Percentage of taxes contributed from the State of Kerala	Amount of taxes collected from Kerala during last 5 years (₹ crore)
2019-20 *	1.44%	15,164.10

2020-21 *	1.53%	14,515.59
2021-22 *	1.38%	19,562.02
2022-23 *	1.44%	23,983.26
2023-24 #	1.22%	23,966.92
2024-25 (upto 28.02.2025) #	1.27%	22,738.10

* Source: Pr. CCA, CBDT (based on NSDL data), # Source: DGIT (Systems),

Provisional figures

With respect to tax devolution, total amount of ₹ 1,10,557.52 crore has been devolved to the State Government of Kerala during the period FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25 (till 10.03.2025).

PM-SYM YOJANA

3796. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details of the number of unorganized workers registered on e-shram platform, State-wise and particularly district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
 - (b) the details of the total number of male and female beneficiaries registered under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana since its
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inception to till date, State/year-wise and particularly district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the number of beneficiaries who exited or withdrew from the said scheme since its inception to till date, State/year-wise; and

(d) the details of the total funds disbursed and utilized under the said scheme in Andhra Pradesh, since its inception, year-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) to (d): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. As on 05.03.2025, over 30.69 crore unorganised workers have registered on eShram portal including 82,89,271 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The state- wise details and district-wise details of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

The details of the total number of male and female beneficiaries registered under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana since its inception

to till date, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh has on 05.03.2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement-III** and **IV** respectively.

The details of the number of beneficiaries who exited or withdrew from the PM-SYM since its inception till date, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

The scheme is demand driven. The total funds allocated and utilized for the scheme till date, including in Andhra Pradesh, is given in the enclosed **Statement-VI**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise registration on eShram portal	
State	Total Registrations
UTTAR PRADESH	8,38,26,212
BIHAR	2,97,89,621
WEST BENGAL	2,64,39,281
MADHYA PRADESH	1,86,74,845
MAHARASHTRA	1,75,66,179
RAJASTHAN	1,45,83,735
ODISHA	1,35,68,010
GUJARAT	1,19,53,234
KARNATAKA	1,06,93,303
JHARKHAND	96,37,947
TAMIL NADU	90,74,437
CHHATTISGARH	85,51,528
ANDHRA PRADESH	82,89,271
ASSAM	76,26,170
KERALA	60,23,730

PUNJAB	57,99,976
HARYANA	53,73,524
TELANGANA	44,83,118
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	35,75,757
DELHI	35,22,042
UTTARAKHAND	30,66,010
HIMACHAL PRADESH	19,89,017
TRIPURA	8,89,483
MANIPUR	4,55,753
MEGHALAYA	3,30,841
NAGALAND	2,34,225
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,04,235
PUDUCHERRY	1,90,768
CHANDIGARH	1,86,287
GOA	77,686
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	74,784
MIZORAM	65,106
SIKKIM	42,851
LADAKH	33,901
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	32,992
LAKSHADWEEP	2,819
Total	30,69,28,678

Data Source : <https://eshram.gov.in//dashboard>

STATEMENT-II

District-wise registration on eShram portal of Andhra Pradesh	
Districts	Total Registrations
EAST GODAVARI	7,37,654
ANANTAPUR	7,19,606
WEST GODAVARI	6,91,389
KRISHNA	6,74,121
GUNTUR	6,54,315
VISAKHAPATANAM	5,92,546
KURNOOL	5,49,840
SRIKAKULAM	5,11,835
SPSR NELLORE	4,65,698
CHITTOOR	4,58,048
VIZIANAGARAM	4,18,351
PRAKASAM	4,14,431
Y.S.R.	3,67,128
Bapatla	1,43,355
Eluru	1,22,446
Konaseema	1,14,210
Annamayya	99,026
Palnadu	96,235
Nandyal	85,512
Kakinada	76,981
Tirupati	60,270
Anakapalli	57,578
Sri Sathya Sai	56,103
ParvathipuramManyam	52,832
NTR	35,049
Alluri Sitharama Raju	34,712
Total	82,89,271

Data Source : <https://eshram.gov.in//dashboard>

STATEMENT-III

State-wise registration under PM-SYM Yojana		
State	Male	Female
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1221	1140
ANDHRA PRADESH	80756	90389
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1946	1297
ASSAM	19131	24747
BIHAR	88223	133603
CHANDIGARH	1837	2538
CHHATTISGARH	134190	99049
DELHI	4828	6354
GOA	1059	953
GUJARAT	211375	179673
HARYANA	398984	427226
HIMACHAL PRADESH	31014	16854
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	39221	35612
JHARKHAND	78807	59081
KARNATAKA	117682	77150
KERALA	9152	6715
LADAKH	1058	420
LAKSHADWEEP	6	15
MADHYA PRADESH	91168	92390
MAHARASHTRA	393944	227581
MANIPUR	3743	2300
MEGHALAYA	4033	2234
MIZORAM	940	674
NAGALAND	3102	1948
ODISHA	100708	88835

PUDUCHERRY	2869	4207
PUNJAB	32014	27057
RAJASTHAN	82248	65365
SIKKIM	142	198
TAMIL NADU	36055	32993
TELANGANA	24496	19945
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	864	799
TRIPURA	19291	14721
UTTAR PRADESH	365714	328489
UTTARAKHAND	20507	19051
WEST BENGAL	51175	67695

Data Source: CSC

STATEMENT-IV

District-wise registration in the PM-SYM Yojana for the State of Andhra Pradesh			
Sl.No.	Andhra Pradesh	Female	Male
1	Ananthapuramu (include registration in newly created district Sri Satya Sai)	3541	4905
2	Chittoor (include registration in newly created district Annamayaand Tirupati)	4482	4321
3	East Godavari (include registration in newly created district Alluri Sitamarajuand Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema)	4068	5867
4	Guntur (include registration in newly created district Bapatlaand Palnadu)	8635	10647
5	Krishna (include registration in newly created district Eluruand NTR)	5167	4883
6	Kurnool (include registration in newly created district Nandyal)	5305	9594
7	Prakasam (include registration in newly created district Bapatla)	8658	9084
8	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore(include registration in newly created district Tirupati)	7805	6308
9	Srikakulam (include registration in newly created district ParvathipuramManyam)	14171	15130
10	Visakhapatnam (include registration in newly created district Alluri Sitamaraju and Anakapalli)	9017	7056
11	Vizianagaram (include registration in newly created district Parvathipuram Manyam)	4459	5004
12	West Godavari (include registration in newly created district Eluru)	2952	4689
13	Y.S.R.	2496	2901

STATEMENT-V

Number of PMSYM withdrawals (from inception till 12/03/2025)	
State	Number
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	29
ANDHRA PRADESH	456
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79
ASSAM	260
BIHAR	1,317
CHANDIGARH	26
CHHATTISGARH	1,014
DELHI	119
GOA	5
GUJARAT	1,543
HARYANA	12,416
HIMACHAL PRADESH	336
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	562
JHARKHAND	841
KARNATAKA	382
KERALA	66
LADAKH	4
LAKSHADWEEP	1
MADHYA PRADESH	1,043
MAHARASHTRA	3,860
MANIPUR	23
MEGHALAYA	27
MIZORAM	22
NAGALAND	734
ODISHA	1,046
PUDUCHERRY	8

PUNJAB	308
RAJASTHAN	839
SIKKIM	3
TAMIL NADU	395
TELANGANA	145
THE DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	7
TRIPURA	115
UTTAR PRADESH	2,962
UTTARAKHAND	303
WEST BENGAL	942
Grand Total	32,238

Data Source : LIC

STATEMENT-VI

Total fund allocated and utilized under PM-SYM Yojana		
Year	RE	Expenditure
2018-19	50	49.49
2019-20	408	352.2
2020-21	330	319.71
2021-22	350	324.23
2022-23	350	269.91
2023-24	205.52	162.51
2024-25 as on 19.03.2025	242.73	232.11

FOREST CONSERVATION

3797. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL

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

- (a) the details of measures taken to balance infrastructure development with forest conservation under the amended Forest Conservation Act, 2023;
- (b) the total forest land diverted for development projects in the last one year and the compensatory afforestation undertaken; and
- (c) the monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure that Compensatory Afforestation is effectively implemented?

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): In order to strike a balance between development and forest conservation, the diversion of forest land is allowed with adequate mitigation measures including the raising of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) and payment of Net Present Value (NPV). The additional mitigation measures in the form of Soil and Moisture Conservation works, Catchment Area Plan and Wildlife Management plan etc. are also stipulated on case-to-case basis.
 - (b): During the financial year 2023-24, the forest area measuring
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and 23436.23hahas been approved to be used for various non-forest (c): purposes under the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. The Compensatory Afforestation as applicable is to be taken up by the concerned State/UT after the issue of the order for diversion and as per the approved scheme for the compensatory afforestation.

As far as the monitoring of Compensatory Afforestation is concerned, the internal and third-party monitoring is undertaken to monitor utilisation of funds and quality of afforestation and other activities to evaluate the works implemented in the States and Union Territories. Internal monitoring is carried out by the officials of State Forest Department and Third-party monitoring is conducted by engaging a professional entity. A Monitoring Group at the level of National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) besides Steering Committee at the level of State CAMPA as per the provisions of CAF Act, 2016, devise measures for transparency and accountability for monitoring. The assessment of various activities helps in identifying shortcomings and gaps in implementation, which are addressed from time to time for improving the quality of afforestation and other eco-restoration works beside proper utilisation of funds.

DEKHO APNA DESH INITIATIVE**3798. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:**

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

- (a) the details of the activities that have been undertaken under Dekho Apna Desh to showcase India's diverse tourism destinations and products since January 2022, State-wise;
 - (b) the details of the Government's collaboration with private stakeholders, Public Sector Undertakings and State Governments to offer tour programmes, packages and tools for both domestic and foreign tourists under said initiative;
 - (c) the details of the mechanism are in place to evaluate the success of Dekho Apna Desh campaign and the manner in which these metrics being used to shape future tourism policies;
 - (d) the details of the estimated economic impact of the aforementioned campaign on the local economies of less visited tourist destinations in the country; and
 - (e) whether the Government has carved out detailed plans to sustain and build upon the successes of said campaign to further boost domestic tourism in the coming years, if so, the details thereof?
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THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism had launched the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in January 2020 for promotion of domestic tourism in the country. Under this initiative, the Ministry promotes tourism destinations and products of India through various activities such as Webinars, Quiz, Pledge, Seminars, Tourism Promotional Events, Fam tours, Roadshows, Website, Social media etc.

Under this initiative, Ministry has launched Dekho Apna Desh People's Choice poll to engage with citizens to identify most preferred tourist attractions in the country.

Ministry of Tourism has launched the revamped version of www.incredibleindia.gov.in, wherein information pertaining to various Tour programmes, package tours are being provided in collaboration with stakeholders. Increased Domestic Tourist visits to various destinations, under this initiative, is expected to boost local economies, create employment opportunities, and support hospitality services, thereby promoting sustainable tourism growth.

Details of State-wise Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) since 2020 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT**List of States/UTs wise Domestic Tourists Visit (DTV)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	DTV 2020	DTV 2021	DTV 2022	DTV 2023
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	191207	126238	235061	323189
2	Andhra Pradesh	70828590	93277569	192716721	254706328
3	Arunachal Pradesh	42871	102915	222437	1040601
4	Assam	1266898	1409161	8382003	7612720
5	Bihar	5638024	2501193	25330364	81585701
6	Chandigarh	417953	228809	3027165	365591
7	Chhattisgarh	2810227	4747417	23636291	26022069
8	UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	402395	661222	799602	1004327
9	Delhi*	9583671	10642477	27186209	39414622
10	Goa	3258715	3308089	7011992	8175460
11	Gujarat	19464517	24525210	135811325	178066579
12	Haryana	2114731	2025450	2108496	2012162
13	Himachal Pradesh	3170714	5632270	15070944	15942118
14	Jammu and Kashmir	2519524	11314920	18499332	20679336
15	Jharkhand	2574704	3383642	38284379	35776102
16	Karnataka	77453339	81333659	182413203	284120502
17	Kerala	4988972	7537617	18867414	21871641
18	Lakshadweep	3462	13500	22844	45796
19	Ladakh	6743	303023	510137	759369

20	Madhya Pradesh	23519632	25554067	35848781	111946409
21	Maharashtra*	39234591	43569238	111297624	161359527
22	Manipur	49669	49371	139518	57701
23	Meghalaya	24734	154409	937091	1371674
24	Mizoram	30890	87232	218420	209087
25	Nagaland	10979	23968	97431	99720
26	Odisha	4622273	3742221	7867909	9725184
27	Puducherry	1114942	1253213	1760480	2092076
28	Punjab	16692197	26640429	26089425	35707600
29	Rajasthan	15117239	21988734	108328156	179051925
30	Sikkim	316408	511669	1625573	1321169
31	Tamil Nadu	140651241	115336719	218584846	286011515
32	Telangana	39997001	32000620	60748425	58447573
33	Tripura	127815	177816	235600	366104
34	Uttar Pradesh	86122293	109708435	317913587	478525688
35	Uttarakhand	7005264	19434475	54642559	58140578
36	West Bengal	28841732	24325984	84542195	145669292
	Grand Total	610216157	677632981	1731013539	2509627035

*Estimated Data

Source: States/UTs Tourism Department

PRADHAN MANTRI YUVA UDYAMITA VIKAS ABHIYAN (PM-YUVA)**YOJANA-2.0****3799. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**

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

- (a) the measures being taken under the Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan Yojana-2.0 scheme to ensure that the young authors selected for this initiative are adequately supported in terms of resources and mentorship;
- (b) whether the Government plans to further encourage the publication of books in regional languages as part of the national mission to promote Indian languages across the country; and
- (c) the efforts are being made to ensure that the books released under PM YUVA 2.0 are available in multiple languages, to make them more accessible to diverse readers?

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

(a): The National Education Policy 2020 focuses on empowering young minds and fostering a learning ecosystem that prepares young readers and learners for future leadership roles. As part of this initiative, the PM YUVA 2.0 scheme, launched on 2nd October 2022, was designed to support young authors to develop their writing skills. The scheme consists of two main programs:

Scholarship and Mentorship. Under the scholarship program, each selected author received a consolidated amount of Rs. 50,000 per month for six months, totaling Rs. 3 lakhs. Additionally, upon the successful publication of their books at the conclusion of the Mentorship Program, authors are entitled to a 10% royalty. The mentorship aspect pairs each author with a dedicated mentor who possesses extensive academic and language expertise, guiding them for a period of six months. During this period, seven online Master Classes were organised for the selected candidates, featuring distinguished authors, academicians, and scholars. Moreover, authors had the opportunity to enhance their knowledge and refine their skills through participation in various international events, including Literary Festivals, Book Fairs, and Cultural Exchange Programmes.

(b): The primary goal of the PM-YUVA Scheme is to encourage original writing in all official Indian languages. Under PM-YUVA 1.0, 73 books were published in 21 Indian languages and English, while under PM-YUVA 2.0, 41 books were published in 16 Indian languages and English.

(c): The scheme aims to create a pool of authors, proficient in both Indian languages and English to nurture them as cultural ambassadors to represent Indian literature at national and international platforms. The books published under PM-YUVA 2.0 are promoted through various channels, including advertisements in magazines and newspapers, as well as the National Book

Trust, India's newsletter and magazine. Simultaneously, they are showcased across several social media platforms. These books are also exhibited and sold at book fairs, mobile book exhibitions, and both national and international literary events.

INCOME OF PSBs FROM ATM CASH WITHDRAWALS

3800 SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) whether the Public Sector Banks earn money from ATM cash withdrawal after the stipulated limit of withdrawals; and
- (b) if so, the income of such Banks from ATM cash withdrawal during the last five years, Bankwise and year-wise?

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

(a): As per Reserve Bank of India's guidelines on 'Usage of Automated Teller Machines / Cash Recycler Machines – Review of Interchange Fee and Customer Charges' dated 10.06.2021, customers are eligible for five free transactions (*inclusive of financial and non-financial transactions*) every month from their own bank ATMs. They are also eligible for fixed number of free transactions (*inclusive of financial and non-financial transactions*) from other bank ATMs viz. three transactions in metro centres and five transactions in non-metro centres. Beyond the free transactions, charges are levied for each

ATM transactions, as per the respective Board approved policies of banks, and the ceiling/cap is ₹ 21 (*plus applicable taxes, if any*) per transaction.

(b): The bank-wise and year-wise details of net income of Public Sector Banks from ATM cash withdrawals is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The bank-wise and year-wise details of net income of Public Sector Banks from ATM cash withdrawals

Net Income* of PSBs from ATM Cash Withdrawals						
(Amount in ₹ Crores)						
Sl. No.	Name of the bank	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
(i)	Bank of Baroda	-70.06	-137.03	-184.88	-220.30	-212.08
(ii)	Bank of India	-129.82	-119.33	-149.28	-75.13	-66.12
(iii)	Bank of Maharashtra	-52.28	-42.12	-47.94	-46.26	-44.48
(iv)	Canara Bank	22.34	-4.81	15.48	39.52	-41.11
(v)	Central Bank of India	-95.35	-97.75	-69.26	-68.24	-17.15
(vi)	Indian Bank	-41.85	-89.53	-151.54	-161.70	-188.75
(vii)	Indian Overseas Bank	-67.76	-63.82	-54.64	-60.66	-53.35
(viii)	Punjab and Sind Bank	5.28	-5.09	-6.90	-9.92	-8.70
(ix)	Punjab National Bank	102.40	68.87	-27.63	-25.66	-27.65
(x)	State Bank of India	656.00	228.00	393.00	435.00	331.00
(xi)	UCO Bank	-58.09	-49.23	-56.48	-62.23	-61.86
(xii)	Union Bank of India	3.17	-104.84	-167.42	-195.88	-203.87
* income earned by bank on account of ATM cash withdrawal charges collected from customers/ interchange fee earned from other banks <i>net-off</i> expenses in the form of interchange fees paid to other banks						

(Source: Public Sector Banks)

टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम योजना (टॉप्स)

3801. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत स्थापित खेल केन्द्रों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम योजना (टॉप्स) के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित होने वाले एथलीटों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) फिट इंडिया मूवमेंट के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत विद्यालयों और संस्थानों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है;

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

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि तथा उनकी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इसके अलावा, देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत अधिसूचित खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों (केआईसी) और मान्यता प्राप्त खेल अकादमियों का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

(ख): टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम (टीओपीएस) के तहत लाभान्वित एथलीटों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग): फिट इंडिया अभियान के तहत पंजीकृत स्कूलों और संस्थानों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न

विवरण-II में दिया गया है।

(घ) से (च) : 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है तथापि, युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में खेलों के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को लागू करता है:

(i) "खेलो इंडिया - राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम" स्कीम ; (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता; (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के विजेताओं और उनके कोचों को विशेष पुरस्कार; (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार; (v) प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन; (vi) पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय खेल कल्याण स्कीम ; (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि; और (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र।

उपरोक्त स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइटों पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

विवरण – Iटारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम (टीओपीएस) के तहत लाभान्वित एथलीटों कीराज्य-वार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एथलीटों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	3
2.	असम	3
3.	बिहार	1
4.	चंडीगढ़	2
5.	दिल्ली	14
6.	गोवा	1
7.	गुजरात	3
8.	हरियाणा	46
9.	झारखंड	1
10.	कर्नाटक	5
11.	केरल	5
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	4
13.	महाराष्ट्र	11
14.	मणिपुर	1
15.	पंजाब	13
16.	राजस्थान	6
17.	तमिलनाडु	8
18.	तेलंगाना	9
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश	8
20.	उत्तराखंड	1
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7
	कुल	152

विवरण -IIफिट इंडिया मूवमेंट के तहत पंजीकृत स्कूलों और संस्थानों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एथलीटों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	831
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	17078
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	346
4.	असम	33581
5.	बिहार	54711
6.	चंडीगढ़	635
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	4765
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	688
9.	दिल्ली	4969
10.	गोवा	1275
11.	गुजरात	61583
12.	हरियाणा	9867
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12930
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	21059
15.	झारखण्ड	29827
16.	कर्नाटक	31532
17.	केरल	6325
18.	लद्दाख	251
19.	लक्षद्वीप	50
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	13833
21.	महाराष्ट्र	22987
22.	मणिपुर	505
23.	मेघालय	1486
24.	मिजोरम	73
25.	नागालैंड	125

26.	ओडिशा	35797
27.	पुडुचेरी (पांडिचेरी)	408
28.	पंजाब	17037
29.	राजस्थान	64814
30.	सिक्किम	500
31.	तमिलनाडु	55432
32.	तेलंगाना	12521
33.	त्रिपुरा	2259
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20986
35.	उत्तराखंड	5740
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1075
	कुल	547881

EDUCATION FOR ALL

3802. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure universal access to quality education, particularly in rural and underserved areas of the country;
 - (b) whether the Government has any mechanism to ensure that education is accessible to children with disabilities and the manner by which schools are being made more inclusive;
 - (c) the manner by which the Government is addressing the challenges of illiteracy in certain areas, especially in tribal and marginalized communities; and
-

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to bridge the gap in educational access between urban and rural areas, particularly in terms of infrastructure and teacher availability?

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 implementing an integrated centrally sponsored scheme for School education- Samagra Shiksha. The scheme treats school education holistically, without segmentation from pre-primary to class XII in alignment with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and aims to ensure that all children 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 makethem active participants in the learning process.

Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for implementation of various provisions of Samagra Shiksha Scheme including free uniform to eligible children at elementary level, free textbooks at elementary level, reimbursement under RTE Act, various qualitative components development of primers/text books for tribal language, teaching learning materials, transport/escort facility up to secondary level, 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 centers, age-appropriate residential and non-residential training, support to Out of School Children (16 to 19 years) for completion of education through NIOS/SIOS, Holistic Progress Card, bilingual teaching material and books.

Further, financial assistance is also provided to the States and UTs for opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, development/strengthening of school infrastructure in northern border areas under Vibrant Village Programme, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, construction of hostels for PVTGs under PM-JANMAN, construction of hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan for unsaturated ST population, strengthening of teacher education and strengthening of DIETs/BRCs/CRCs, provision of ICT and digital interventions.

Under the student-oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc. It also has provisions for creation of differently-abled friendly infrastructure such as ramps, ramps with handrails and differently-abled friendly toilets for barrier free access in schools. Further, to improve the identification of CwSN, the Government has

introduced the Prashast App for early screening and identification of CwSN in regular schools. Teacher capacity building programs are being undertaken under NISHTHA in hybrid mode to train general teachers to address the learning needs of CwSN.

The New India Literacy Programme (NILP) popularly known as ULLAS - targets non-literates aged 15 years and above who have missed formal schooling and provide educational opportunities to them to make them literate. It is being implemented from FY 2022-23 to 2026-27. A dedicated ULLAS App has been created for registering learners and volunteer teachers. Till now, over 2.20 crore learners and more than 40 lakh volunteer teachers have registered on the app. The App also contains TLM in the form of ULLAS primers in all languages.

(d): The Scheme supports creation and strengthening of infrastructure like, School buildings, Additional Classrooms, Toilets, Drinking Water, Ramp and Handrails, electrifications, Boundary wall, Science labs, Library Rooms, Computer Rooms, and Major Repairs works as per state requirements.

To bridge the gap between rural and urban areas in educational access, digital initiatives like ICT Labs, Smart Classrooms, PM e-Vidya including DIKSHA and SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV Channels are also being supported under the scheme.

The annual plans are prepared by the States and UTs as per their requirements/ priority including creation/ strengthening of infrastructure, support

to teachers' salary etc. and 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.

DEVELOPMENT OF THEME-BASED TOURIST CIRCUITS IN MADHYA PRADESH

+3803. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the Swadesh Darshan Scheme to develop theme-based tourist circuits, especially in the State of Madhya Pradesh;
 - (b) if so, whether the Government has identified and developed tourist sites in the districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to promote tourism and improve infrastructure; and
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken to address the issue?
-

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

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products is undertaken by the respective State Government/UT Administration. The Ministry of Tourism complements the efforts of States/UTs by developing and promoting various tourism products of the country, including in Madhya Pradesh through various schemes and initiatives.

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/ Central Agencies including the State of Madhya Pradesh.

The Ministry of Tourism launched its Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15 with the idea to develop tourism infrastructure by sanctioning projects under identified thematic circuits. This financial assistance was provided in consultation with States/UT Administrations. Four projects were sanctioned for the State of Madhya Pradesh which inter-alia included development of Panna and Khajuraho.

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 Government of India under the guidelines for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) for Development of Iconic Tourist Centres has approved two projects in Madhya Pradesh.

Ministry of Tourism has also been providing financial assistance to State Governments/ UT Administrations for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events under its Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) Scheme.

Details of funds sanctioned for the State of Madhya Pradesh under the aforesaid schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme for the state of "Madhya Pradesh":

S. No.	Circuit	Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Crore)
1	Wildlife Circuit	2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
2	Buddhist Circuit	2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa- Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
3	Heritage Circuit	2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
4	Eco Circuit	2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- BhedaGhat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 for the state of "Madhya Pradesh":

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost(₹Crore)	Date of Sanction
1	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73	29-02-2024
2	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	05-03-2024

List of sanctioned projects under PRASHAD for the state of "Madhya Pradesh":

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99
2	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93

List of sanctioned projects under 'Assistance to central agencies for Infrastructure Development' for the state of "Madhya Pradesh":

Sr. No.	Name of Project	State	Agency	Sanction Date	Amount Sanctioned (₹Lakhs)
1	Tourism Infrastructure at Beltaal Lake, Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	ITDC	29-09-2020	2315.30

List of sanctioned projects under special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme) - Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale for the state of "Madhya Pradesh":

Sr. No	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92
2	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38

Details of fairs and festivals and events supported under Domestic Promotion and Publicity scheme in the state of Madhya Pradesh

Year	Name of Fairs and Festivals	Amount sanctioned (₹ Lakh)
2020-21	Baiga Olympics	20.00
2021-22	Pachmarhi Utsav, Pachmarhi	10.00
	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25.00
	Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00
2022-23	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25.00
	Khajuraho Dance Festival	15.00
2023-24	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	22.12
	Narmada Mahotsav	10.00
	Gandhi Sagar Floating Festival	35.00
2024-25	Kuno Forest Festival	25.00
	Chanderi Festival	25.00
	JalMahotsav-Hanuwantiya	30.00

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन

3804. श्रीबंटी विवेक साहू:

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में सहायक महाप्रबंधक, महाप्रबंधक और कार्यकारी निदेशक के पदों के सृजन को मंजूरी दे दी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) इससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के बेहतर कामकाज में किस प्रकार मदद मिलने की संभावना है;
- (घ) क्या इससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में बेहतर पदोन्नति के अवसर उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) इन पदों को भरने के लिए विचाराधीन भर्ती योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): सरकार ने अक्टूबर 2024 में पांच राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों (एनबी), (अर्थात) बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र, सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक और यूको बैंक में मुख्य महाप्रबंधक (सीजीएम) स्तर के पद की शुरुआत को अनुमोदित कर दिया है। उक्त पद सरकारी क्षेत्र के शेष बैंकों में पहले से ही उपलब्ध है।

सरकार ने दिनांक 31.03.2023 की स्थिति के अनुसार, सम्मिश्र कारोबार के आधार पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों यानी सीजीएम/महाप्रबंधक (जीएम)/उपमहाप्रबंधक (डीजीएम) और सहायक महाप्रबंधक (एजीएम) की संख्या गणना पद्धति में भी संशोधन किया है।

तदनुसार, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में संशोधित कार्य प्रणाली अपनाने के बाद वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों की संख्या निम्नानुसार होगी:-

बैंक का नाम	सीजीएम	जीएम	डीजीएम	एजीएम
पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक	4	16	48	144
बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	8	32	96	288
यूको बैंक	8	32	96	288
इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	8	32	96	288
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	8	32	96	288
बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	12	48	144	432
इंडियन बैंक	11	44	132	396
यूनियन बैंक ऑफ	20	80	240	720

इंडिया				
केनरा बैंक	21	84	252	756
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	22	88	264	792
बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	22	88	264	792

अधिकारियों की संख्या में संशोधन के कारण सृजित अतिरिक्त रिक्तियों को दिनांक 01.04.2025 से प्रभावी बनाया गया था और बैंकों को उचित संवर्ग प्रबंधन के लिए तीन वर्षों में इसे क्रमबद्ध तरीके से (संभव सीमा तक समान वितरण) जारी करने की सलाह दी गई है।

ऐसे पदों में वृद्धि से बेहतर नियंत्रण और पर्यवेक्षण के रूप में उन्नत प्रशासनिक संरचना उपलब्ध होगी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप आस्ति प्रबंधन और परिचालन दक्षता में सुधार होगा। यह महत्वपूर्ण स्थितियों की बेहतर निगरानी करने के लिए बैंकों की क्षमता को भी बढ़ाएगा, जिससे अधिक लक्षित रणनीतियां बनेंगी और समग्र प्रदर्शन में सुधार होगा।

FUNDS TO SPCBs

3805. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the details of funds released by the Central Government to State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilized under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), city-wise, including cities in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the specific details of projects undertaken under NCAP in cities of Andhra Pradesh, particularly Visakhapatnam, along with any challenges faced in fund disbursement and utilization; and

(d) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the reported understaffing in State Pollution Control Boards and if so, the details of vacancies, State-wise and the steps being taken to address the issue?

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

(a) : The State-wise details of funds released by the Central Government to State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement I**.

(b) and (c): Under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), an amount of Rs. 11,541.88 crores has been provided to 130 cities for implementation of City Action Plan for taking measures to improve air quality. An amount of Rs. 361.09 crore has been provided to 13 cities of Andhra Pradesh under the programme, out of which an amount of Rs.173.83 crore has been utilized by these cities. City-wise details of funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilized under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) is given in the enclosed **Statement II**. Activities undertaken in the cities of Andhra Pradesh including in Visakhapatnam city under the Programme for air quality improvement are given in the enclosed **Statement III**.

(d): State Pollution Control Boards are under the administrative control of respective State Governments and vacancies, if any are filled up by the State Government. As per the information provided by State Pollution Control Boards, State-wise details of vacancies in State Pollution Control Boards are given in the enclosed **Statement IV**. Ministry of Environment and Forest Climatic Change (MoEFandCC) has asked State Governments to fill up these vacancies on priority.

STATEMENT I

Details of funds released by the Central Government to State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC) during the last five years (in Rs.)

S. N o.	State	Amount released (FY 2019-20)	Amount released (FY 2020-21)	Amount released (FY 2021-22)	Amount released (FY 2022-23)	Amount released (FY 2023-24)	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar		1,00,00,000				1,00,00,000
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,15,14,384		21,29,50,951			33,44,65,335
3	Arunachal Pradesh		1,00,00,000	60,90,857	50,00,000	2,25,00,000	4,35,90,857
4	Assam	1,00,00,000		12,15,08,333	4,15,23,000	8,09,64,000	25,39,95,333
5	Bihar	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	2,96,00,000	5,92,68,000	11,88,68,000

S. N o.	State	Amount released (FY 2019-20)	Amount released (FY 2020-21)	Amount released (FY 2021-22)	Amount released (FY 2022-23)	Amount released (FY 2023-24)	Total
		00	00	00	000	000	000
6	Chandigarh	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
7	Chhattisgarh	2,22,85,127		3,90,54,134	1,13,30,000	4,53,20,000	11,79,89,261
8	Daman and Diu	1,00,00,000					1,00,00,000
9	Delhi	1,90,51,505		3,33,87,290			5,24,38,795
10	Goa	1,00,00,000		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
11	Gujarat	11,82,34,862	11,50,56,246	20,72,03,669			44,04,94,777
12	Haryana	2,51,24,603	-	4,40,30,243			6,91,54,846
13	Himachal	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
14	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1,00,00,000	-	55,62,500	1,66,86,000	3,22,48,500
15	Jharkhand	1,04,36,014	-	-		2,92,00,000	3,96,36,014
16	Karnataka	3,11,74,631	2,63,00,000	5,46,32,770			11,21,07,401
17	Kerala	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000	1,48,17,	5,92,68,	9,40,85,0

S. N o.	State	Amount released (FY 2019-20)	Amount released (FY 2020-21)	Amount released (FY 2021-22)	Amount released (FY 2022-23)	Amount released (FY 2023-24)	Total
		00		00	000	000	00
18	Lakshadweep	-	1,00,00,000	-		50,00,000	1,50,00,000
19	Madhya Pradesh	2,51,46,011	-	4,40,67,761			6,92,13,772
20	Maharashtra	13,61,41,498	-	23,85,84,605			37,47,26,103
21	Manipur	-	1,00,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	1,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
22	Meghalaya	1,00,00,000	-	1,81,16,255	89,00,000	2,25,00,000	5,95,16,255
23	Mizoram	-	1,00,00,000	2,45,20,000	1,50,00,000	4,00,00,000	8,95,20,000
24	Nagaland	-	1,00,00,000	1,50,00,000	2,00,00,000	4,00,00,000	8,50,00,000
25	Odisha	3,04,91,200	3,04,84,643	5,34,35,074			11,44,10,917
26	Puducherry	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000	50,00,000	2,00,00,000	4,50,00,000
27	Punjab	8,21,75,505	4,10,78,917	14,40,10,540			26,72,64,962
28	Rajasthan	4,83,14,024	-	8,46,69,131	2,02,49,000		15,32,32,155
29	Sikkim	-	1,00,00,000	1,20,04,000	50,00,000	2,00,00,000	4,70,04,000

S. N o.	State	Amount released (FY 2019-20)	Amount released (FY 2020-21)	Amount released (FY 2021-22)	Amount release d (FY 2022- 23)	Amount release d (FY 2023- 24)	Total
30	Tamil Nadu	4,16,67,3 57	1,81,62,1 10	7,30,21,0 12			13,28,50, 479
31	Telangan a	1,95,65,9 27	1,46,71,2 89	3,42,88,8 02			6,85,26,0 18
32	Tripura	-	1,00,00,0 00	2,27,95,7 00	2,00,00, 000	3,32,50, 000	8,60,45,7 00
33	Uttar Pradesh	19,65,54, 304	19,00,56, 508	34,44,56, 553			73,10,67, 365
34	Uttarakha nd	1,52,10,5 15	-	2,66,56,0 51	50,00,0 00	50,00,0 00	5,18,66,5 66
35	West Bengal	6,69,12,5 33	6,68,98,1 44	11,72,62, 558			25,10,73, 235
36	Ladakh				50,00,0 00		50,00,00 0

STATEMENT II**Details of State and City-wise release and utilization of funds under National
Clean Air Programme**

S N	State	S.No.	City	Amount released (in Rs. crore)	Amount utilized (in Rs. crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Srikakulam	3.96	3.38
		2	Chittoor	6.14	4.80
		3	Ongole	7.87	7.87
		4	Vizianagaram	5.31	5.04
		5	Eluru	5.21	4.52
		6	Rajahmundry	7.87	7.87
		7	Anantapur	11.46	7.88
		8	Kadapa	8.48	7.81
		9	Vijayawada UA	130.35	46.88
		10	Guntur	17.34	14.07
		11	Kurnool	6.33	5.28
		12	Nellore	21.4	19.19
		13	Visakhapatnam UA	129.37	39.24
2	Chandigarh	14	Chandigarh	32.81	30.45
3	Chhattisgarh	15	Raipur UA	125.35	85.83
		16	Durg Bhilainagar UA	118.35	82.88
		17	Korba	4.69	3.68
4	Gujarat	18	Surat UA	261.18	261.18
		19	Ahmadabad UA	571.29	404.44
		20	Rajkot UA	120.69	79.31

S N	State	S.No.	City	Amount released (in Rs. crore)	Amount utilized (in Rs. crore)
		21	Vadodara UA	132.26	118.78
5	Himachal Pradesh	22	Baddi	3.11	2.66
		23	Nalagarh	2.263009	1.80
		24	Paonta Sahib	2.06	1.78
		25	Sunder Nagar	2.3	2.01
		26	Damtal	1.91	1.29
		27	Parwanoo	1.96	1.70
		28	Kala Amb	3.9	3.90
6	Jammu and Kashmir	29	Jammu	25.08	18.53
		30	Srinagar	90.87	28.45
7	Jharkhand	31	Dhanbad UA	69.09	65.33
		32	Jamshedpur UA	116.85	51.69
		33	Ranchi UA	93.5	49.88
8	Karnataka	34	Bruhat Bangalore UA	541.1	277.48
		35	Gulburga	23.48	8.98
		36	Hubli-Dharwad	19.15	11.96
		37	Devanagere	13.79	6.01
9	Madhya Pradesh	38	Bhopal UA	193.79	193.79
		39	Gwalior UA	102.64	91.39
		40	Indore UA	191.95	191.95
		41	Ujjain	20.23	6.00
		42	Sagar	14.9	7.87
		43	Dewas	7.95	7.43
		44	Jabalpur UA	119.08	119.08
10	Maharashtra	45	Greater Mumbai (GM) UA	952.14	666.31
		46	Navi Mumbai GM UA		

S N	State	S.No.	City	Amount released (in Rs. crore)	Amount utilized (in Rs. crore)
		47	Ulhasnagar GM UA		
		48	Badlapur GM UA		
		49	Thane GM UA		
		50	Amravati	34.64	32.83
		51	Aurangabad UA	68.3	54.45
		52	Nashik UA	91.55	50.42
		53	Kolhapur	24.11	16.59
		54	Sangli	11.65	9.33
		55	Nagpur UA	142.05	65.35
		56	Solapur	40.35	39.71
		57	Akola	9.61	9.49
		58	Pune UA	271.3	212.07
		59	Chandrapur	6.99	6.75
		60	Jalgaon	5.64	3.20
		61	Jalna	6.35	5.88
		62	Latur	17.37	8.80
		63	Vasai-Virar City UA	72.35	71.41
11	Odisha	64	Kalinga Nagar	5.1	2.41
		65	Cuttack	26.58	20.93
		66	Bhubneshwar	21.04	21.04
		67	Balasore	3.95	3.55
		68	Rourkela	13.26	13.06
		69	Talcher	2.36	2.36
		70	Angul	2.32	1.66
12	Punjab	71	Ludhiana UA	97.75	81.61
		72	Amritsar UA	73.25	72.47

S N	State	S.No.	City	Amount released (in Rs. crore)	Amount utilized (in Rs. crore)
		73	Jalandhar	45.44	17.65
		74	Khanna	7	4.45
		75	Gobindgarh	5.64	4.39
		76	NayaNangal	3.37	1.97
		77	Pathankot/Dera Baba Nanak	6.73	2.49
		78	Patiala	21.18	16.56
		79	DeraBassi	1.34	0.89
13	Rajasthan	80	Jaipur UA	344.7	335.80
		81	Jodhpur UA	118.69	74.06
		82	Kota UA	107.47	96.68
		83	Alwar	21.89	13.74
		84	Udaipur	17.5	14.54
14	Tamilnadu	85	Tuticorn/Thoothukudi	13.4	12.32
		86	Chennai UA	387.72	384.33
		87	Madurai UA	72.44	72.22
		88	Tiruchirappalli UA	62.35	59.15
15	Telangana	89	Hyderabad (HY) UA	614.82	435.13
		90	Nalgonda	5.29	2.76
		91	Sangareddy	3.47	3.48
16	Uttar Pradesh	92	Agra UA	323.8945	180.43
		93	Allahabad UA	240.324	206.72
		94	Kanpur UA	462.4908	331.15
		95	Lucknow UA	467.3185	361.13
		96	Varanasi UA	348.8371	175.80
		97	Moradabad	79.09	74.64
		98	Bareilly	73.35	62.46

S N	State	S.No.	City	Amount released (in Rs. crore)	Amount utilized (in Rs. crore)
		99	Firozabad	47.78	43.01
		100	Jhansi	11.08	11.08
		101	Khurja	18.37	13.71
		102	Anpara	2.41	2.14
		103	Gajraula	4.41	3.91
		104	Raebareli	15.62	11.97
		105	Gorakhpur	66.87	65.74
		106	Noida	30.89	3.44
		107	Ghaziabad UA	224.4243	140.99
		108	Meerut UA	174.6202	144.23
17	Uttrakhand	109	Kashipur	7.29	6.75
		110	Rishikesh	9.78	7.93
		111	Dehardun	51.2	38.73
18	West Bengal	112	Kolkata (K) UA	967.27	839.45
		113	Howrah K UA		
		114	Barrackpore K UA		
		115	Haldia	10.33	6.67
		116	Durgapur	44.58	22.74
		117	Asansol UA	67.6	57.44
19	Bihar	118	Patna UA	298.6	269.71
		119	Gaya	12.45	6.81
		120	Muzaffarpur	17.06	13.51
20	Assam	121	Guwahati	39.23	30.77
		122	Nagaon	8.79	4.26
		123	Nalbari	6.81	2.90
		124	Sibsagar	8.03	3.04

S N	State	S.No.	City	Amount released (in Rs. crore)	Amount utilized (in Rs. crore)
		125	Silchar	7.8	5.74
21	Nagaland	126	Dimapur	10.2	6.55
		127	Kohima	9.8	9.42
22	Meghalaya	128	Byrnihat	7.951	4.51
23	Delhi	129	Delhi	42.69	13.56
24	Haryana	130	Faridabad UA	73.53	28.61

STATEMENT-III

Activities undertaken in the cities of Andhra Pradesh under NCAP

S.No`	Interventions/ Activities	Quantity
1	End-to-end pavement of roads	134 km
2	Development of green spaces	25 acres
3	Development of greenery along traffic corridors	4 km
4	Traffic Junction improvement	10 numbers
5	Development of traffic island	2 numbers
6	Establishment of gas Crematorium	1 number
7	Mechanical Road Sweeping	842km/day
8	Development of CandD Waste processing plant	10tonnes per day
9	Solid Waste Management (Collection and Transfer)	840 tonnes per day
10	Remediation of legacy Waste	3 lakh tonnes

Activities undertaken in Visakhapatnam City under NCAP

S. No.	Interventions/ Activities	Quantity
1	End-to-end pavement of roads	27 km
2	Development of green spaces	2.5 acres
3	Mechanical Road Sweeping per day	425 km/day
4	Solid Waste Management (Collection and Transfer)	500tonnes per day

STATEMENT-IV

Details of vacancies in State Pollution Control Boards

S.No.	SPCBs	No. of vacancies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	204
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	31
4.	Bihar	30
5	Chhattisgarh	204
6	Goa	13
7	Gujarat	260
8.	Haryana	273
9.	Himachal Pradesh	149
10	Jharkhand	198
11	Karnataka	437
12	Kerala	25
13	Madhya Pradesh	783
14	Maharashtra	366
15	Manipur	75
16	Meghalaya	71
17	Mizoram	4
18	Nagaland	0
19	Odisha	273
20	Punjab	309

S.No.	SPCBs	No. of vacancies
21	Rajasthan	488
22	Sikkim	11
23	Tamil Nadu	493
24	Telangana	104
25	Tripura	4
26	Uttarakhand	79
27	Uttar Pradesh	339
28	West Bengal	128

THIRD LANGUAGE IN NEP

3806. SHRI MATHESWARAN V.S.:

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

(a) whether as per National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 it is mandatory for the States to have third language who have Hindi as their First Language, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of options of third language in the States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh 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): The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, *inter-alia*, at para 4.13, provides that the three-language formula will continue to be implemented while keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions, aspirations of the people, regions, and the

Union, and the need to promote multilingualism as well as promote national unity. However, there will be a greater flexibility in the three-language formula, and no language will be imposed on any State. The three languages learned by children will be the choices of States, regions, and of course the students themselves, so long as at least two of the three languages are native to India. In particular, students who wish to change one or more of the three languages they are studying may do so in Grade 6 or 7, as long as they are able to demonstrate basic proficiency in three languages (including one language of India at the literature level) by the end of secondary school.

(b): The details of third language in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are as under:

Sl. No.	States	Third Language
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Urdu/Sanskrit
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi or Marathi
3.	Bihar	Urdu/Sanskrit

DIVERSION OF FOREST LAND FOR COMMERCIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

3807. DR. M.K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the data on the extent of forest land diverted for commercial and infrastructure projects in the country during the last three financial years, State-wise particularly district-wise in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government acknowledges that rapid deforestation has exacerbated climate risks, water scarcity and biodiversity loss in the said State; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb illegal deforestation and ensure strict enforcement of environmental regulations?

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): During the period from 2021-22 to 2023-24, the forest area measuring 59882.07ha has been approved to be used for various non-forestry purposes including infrastructure projects under the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. The State/UT wise details of diverted forest land including that for Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, the Central Government has launched an online portal namely PARIVESH for the purpose of submitting and processing proposals for non-forest use of forestland. The detail for each proposal on the portal is available in public domain at <https://parivesh.nic.in>

Various developmental projects do have ecological impact, however, the diversion of forest land is allowed with adequate mitigation measures including the raising of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) and payment of Net Present Value (NPV). The additional mitigation measures in the form of Soil and Moisture Conservation works, Catchment Area Plan and Wildlife Management plan etc. are also stipulated on case-to-case basis.

The protection and management of forest and tree resources is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. There are legal frameworks for the protection and management of forest and tree resources which include, the Indian Forest Act 1927, and the State Forest Acts and Rules. The State Governments /UT Administrations take appropriate actions to protect forests and trees as per the provisions made under these Acts/ Rules. The details in this regard are maintained by the concerned State Government/ UT Administration.

STATEMENT

The State/UT wise details of diverted forest land

Category : All Categories		During the Period : 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2024
S. No.	STATE / UT	Area Approved (in Ha.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	102.98

2	Andhra Pradesh	614.76
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4071.58
4	Assam	541.84
5	Bihar	623.43
6	Chandigarh	0.05
7	Chhattisgarh	3020.68
8	Dadarand Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	40.53
9	Delhi	116.92
10	Goa	182.80
11	Gujarat	3725.95
12	Haryana	925.49
13	Himachal Pradesh	1320.78
14	Jammu and Kashmir	576.10
15	Jharkhand	2985.78
16	Karnataka	1148.29
17	Kerala	154.15
18	Madhya Pradesh	14157.02
19	Maharashtra	2416.71
20	Manipur	1516.45
21	Meghalaya	27.41
22	Mizoram	414.44
23	Odisha	7703.46
24	Punjab	1267.53
25	Rajasthan	3207.01
26	Sikkim	212.55
27	Tamil Nadu	87.60
28	Telangana	631.31
29	Tripura	538.93
30	Uttar Pradesh	5058.25

31	Uttarakhand	2005.17
32	West Bengal	486.11
Grand Total		59882.07

Source : <https://parivesh.nic.in>x

NATIONAL BENCH OF GST APPELLATE TRIBUNAL (GSTAT)

3808. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has completed the process of appointing all the members of the National Bench of the GST Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) and operationalising it and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details and the number of States that have not yet operationalised the State benches of their GSTATs;
- (c) the details and the number of GST appeals pending for the last five years; and
- (d) whether the Government has set any timelines for the establishment of the State benches of GSTATs in all the States?

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

(a) and (b): The Principal Bench and State Benches of the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) have been notified. The President, GSTAT has been appointed w.e.f. 06.05.2024. Work towards early operationalization is in progress

(c): GSTAT has not started accepting appeals.

(d): After the benches are constituted, GSTAT would commence operations.

STEPS TO CHECK ENCROACHMENTS IN WETLAND

3809. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to curb encroachment and pollution in natural wetlands across the country;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to integrate wetland conservation into urban planning and infrastructure development policies;

(c) the total area of natural wetlands lost across the country during the last four decades, State-wise;

(d) the number of Ramsar sites in the country which have recorded a decline in wetland area along with the details of area decreased;

(e) the percentage of the lost wetlands that have been restored under the Government initiatives; and

(f) the details of budget allocation for wetland conservation under the Ministry for the last five years along with the details of fund utilized?

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): MoEF and CC is currently implementing the 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)' scheme for conservation and management of wetlands in the country on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, in-situ cleaning i.e., desilting and dewatering, storm water management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, survey and demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc.

For more effective conservation and management of wetlands in the country, MoEFandCC in consultation with the stakeholders, had notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 superseding the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010. The said Rules inter-alia, prohibit conversion for non-wetland uses including encroachment of any kind, solid waste dumping, discharge of untreated wastes and effluents from industries, cities, towns, villages and other human settlements.

As per the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, prior Environmental Clearance (EC) before the start of

the project is required for all new/expansion Projects and/or activities as listed in the Schedule to this Notification, to be undertaken in any part of the country. The prior assessment of environmental impact and risk assessment including wetlands conservation as well as factoring the outcome of such analysis in the design and implementation of infrastructure projects is the very basis of grant of EC for such projects. The process of prior EC involves rigorous examination at different stages such as screening, scoping, public consultation, appraisal, stipulation of conditions in the EC and their compliance and monitoring.

The GIS-based Decision Support System (DSS) integrated in workflow on Pro-Active and Responsive Facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single - Window Hub (PARIVESH) serves as a comprehensive technological solution designed to facilitate the evaluation of project site (proximity) in order to aid in informed decision-making and recommendation of environmental safeguards for sustainable development. The system features multi-layered geographical layers in relation to environmentally critical regions like wetlands and internationally recognized Ramsar sites, which are vital for biodiversity conservation and hydrological regulation.

Further, the Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2015 published by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs inter-alia, contains the importance of wetlands and the steps for conserving wetlands in the Integrated Development Plans. Further, the water

bodies (wetlands) are included in the urban land use/land cover i.e. layer wise geo-spatial data content with class and sub-class, geometry, symbol etc. under the “Design and Standards for Formulation of GIS based Master Plan for AMRUT Cities”.

(c) to (e): As per the National Wetlands Atlas of 2021 prepared by Space Applications Centre, there is a net increase of 0.72 million hectare in the total area of wetlands across the country as compared to the 2011 Atlas. The State/UT-wise data is given in the enclosed **Statement**. However, while the Central and State Governments take all possible steps for the conservation and management of wetlands, developmental activities and anthropogenic pressures do impact wetlands.

(f): Under the NPCA scheme, MoEFandCC has provided financial assistance of Rs. 144.35 crores as Central share to the concerned States/UTs from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 for conservation and management of 58 wetlands across the country.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise wetland area

Sr. No.	State/UT	Area of wetlands as per the National Wetlands Atlas of 2011	Area of wetlands as per the National Wetlands Atlas of 2021

		(ha)	(ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1447133	1141606
2	Arunachal Pradesh	155728	151104
3	Assam	764372	849078
4	Bihar	403209	374766
5	Chhattisgarh	337966	342443
6	Goa	21337	24749
7	Gujarat	3474950	3499429
8	Haryana	42478	33649
9	Himachal Pradesh	98496	94011
10	Jharkhand	170051	187045
11	Karnataka	643576	787127
12	Kerala	160590	158336
13	Madhya Pradesh	818166	861736
14	Maharashtra	1014522	1152625
15	Manipur	63616	67408
16	Meghalaya	29987	31002
17	Mizoram	13988	19476
18	Nagaland	21544	21118
19	Odisha	690904	719942
20	Punjab	86283	47024
21	Rajasthan	782314	778824
22	Sikkim	7477	7049
23	Tamil Nadu	902534	925712
24	Telangana	NA	566680
25	Tripura	17542	18438
26	Uttar Pradesh	1242530	1104562
27	Uttarakhand	103882	112882
28	West Bengal	1107907	1130127
29	Andaman and	152809	143238

	Nicobar		
30	Chandigarh	350	336
31	Dadra Nagar Haveli	2070	2063
32	Daman and Diu	2068	2728
33	Delhi	2771	2773
34	Jammu and Kashmir	391501	164110
35	Lakshadweep	79586	79716
36	Ladakh	NA	373049
37	Puducherry	6335	5555
	Total	15260572	15981516

CERTIFICATES EQUIVALENT TO BA (HINDI) DEGREE

3810. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the objective and salient features of the Agra Hindi University, Central Hindi Directorate and Akhil Bharat Hindi Sanstha Sangh (ABHSS);
 - (b) the details of work done by these institutions so far in imparting Hindi education and providing certificates equivalent to BA (Hindi) degree; and
 - (c) whether the Government has constituted a high-level committee under the chairmanship of the honourable Education Minister from 1960 to 2003 to empower 23 Hindi educational institutions (including Dakshinabharath Hindi Prachar Sabha) under the umbrella of ABHSS?
-

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

(a) to (c): The Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) was established under the Ministry of Education (erstwhile Ministry of Human Resource Development) on 01st March, 1960. The objective of the Directorate is to implement the special directions for the promotion of the Hindi language as mandated under Article 351 of the Constitution of India. The Central Hindi Directorate is implementing the important schemes with the aim to promote the spread of Hindi Language, viz. preparation of Dictionaries, Hindi Correspondence course, Publication scheme, Free distribution of Hindi books to non-Hindi speaking states, Standardization of Devnagari script and Hindi spelling, Book Exhibitions and sale; Financial assistance to voluntary Hindi Institutions for promotion of Hindi and financial assistance for the publications of manuscripts in Hindi.

The Akhil Bharat Hindi Sansthan Sangh (ABHSS) is a non-government organization established with the objective to promote and develop the Hindi language. No full-fledged Certificate/Degree is being offered by any of these institutes. No such University by the name of Agra Hindi University exists. During the period from 1960 to 2003 an education committee (Shiksha Samiti) was constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Education Minister.

SCHEMES FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION OF WOMEN

3811. DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study of schemes launched during the last five years for financial inclusion of women in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the number of women seeking retail credit and business loans has trebled during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government intends to improve the existing schemes to enhance access to credit for women entrepreneurs and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to mitigate the challenges being faced by women borrowers so that their access to credit is streamlined and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): No such study on schemes specifically targeting financial inclusion of women has been initiated in the country in the last five years.

The Government reviews all credit linked schemes from time to time and takes several initiatives in order to facilitate ease of access to credit to the entrepreneurs including women entrepreneurs. Some of these are:

- i. As per para 32 of Union Budget 2025-26 “A new scheme will be launched for 5 lakh women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes first- time entrepreneurs. This will provide term loans upto Rs.2.00 crore during next 5 years. The Scheme will incorporate lessons from successful Stand Up India Scheme. Online capacity building for entrepreneurship and managerial skills will also be organized.”
- ii. The entrepreneurs are also provided collateral free loans upto Rs. 20 lakh to enable them to set up or expand their business activities under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) launched on 8th April 2015.

Further, as informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of credit extended to women by Public Sector Banks during the last five years is as under:

Credit to women by Public Sector Banks		
(No. of A/cs in Lakh and Amount in ₹ Crore)		
Financial Year	No of A/cs	Amount Outstanding
Mar-20	207.60	488,459.43
Mar-21	289.46	731,617.22
Mar-22	305.56	836,200.08
Mar-23	350.90	1,008,935.62
Mar-24	387.24	1,169,279.00

(d): The Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the Schemes and for addressing the challenges faced by potential beneficiaries including women which, inter alia, include intensive publicity campaigns,

simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, providing support in Stand-Up India Scheme by reduction in margin money as well as inclusion of activities allied to agriculture.

The Jan Samarth portal is a one-stop digital platform for linking fifteen Government-sponsored loans and subsidies Schemes. It provides a quick and efficient way to apply for loans and obtain approvals based on a digital evaluation of the applicant's data. Further, many Banks and financial institutions have developed online platforms and mobile apps for end to end digital processing of loan applications, reducing the need for physical paperwork and in-person visits.

STATUS OF SKILL TRAINING CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

3812. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

- (a) the details of skill development training centres currently running in Maharashtra under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the manner in which this compare to other States in terms of outreach and efficiency;
 - (b) the total number of enrollments under PMKVY in Maharashtra during the last three years, including the percentage of trainees who have successfully completed their courses;
-

(c) whether the Government maintain a record of employment and job placements for PMKVY graduates in Maharashtra and if so, the details of the statistics regarding job opportunities secured by trained candidates;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between skill training and actual employability, ensuring that trained youth secure gainful employment in their respective fields; and

(e) whether the Government conducted any impact assessment of PMKVY in Maharashtra to determine its effectiveness and the details of the changes are planned to enhance the programme's success?

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) has been implementing its flagship scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015 to impart 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, including Maharashtra.

Under PMKVY 4.0, since 2022-23 till 31.12.2024, training has been imparted through the 14,843 accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs) across the country covering 734 districts including 684 TCs in the State of Maharashtra in 36 districts.

(b): Under PMKVY, from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24, 1,60,316 candidates have been enrolled out of which 56% i.e. 90,034 have been trained/ oriented in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d): Under the PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the PMKVY Scheme which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. During the first three versions of PMKVY, 80,950 candidates have been reported placed in Maharashtra.

To bridge the gap between skill training and actual employability under PMKVY 4.0, training has been imparted in National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned courses as per market demand. Further, to enable the opportunities for employments, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform has been launched to integrate skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystem. Details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. On-the-Job Training (OJT) and Employability Skills has been integrated within the short-term skilling programs to ensure trainees gain real-world exposure and industry experience. Additionally, under PMKVY 4.0, post certification tracking of candidates for a period of one year is included. Also, to ensure active interaction between establishments/employers and candidates, Rozgar Melas are organised across the country.

(e): PMKVY 2.0 was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 under jobs and skills sector. As per the evaluation study, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and had completed training under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their peers who have no certification. Also, as per third-party impact evaluation of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), more than 75% of the RPL certified respondents have acknowledged that the RPL program helped them in improving their chances to get another employment and in improving their technical and soft skills for their current employment.

The key changes made under PMKVY 4.0 are as follows:

- i. Demand driven skilling responding to national priorities and industry requirements contributing through skill gap studies and curriculum design, trainers, training infrastructure have been introduced.
 - ii. Integration of On-the-Job Training (OJT) within short-term skilling programs, ensuring that trainees gain real-world exposure and industry experience;
 - iii. Leveraging of existing infrastructure through cross utilization of the facilities and infrastructure available in Educational Institutions, Institutes of National Importance, Schools, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), Central and State Government Institutes, and Industries;
-

- iv. Whole-of-government approach has been adopted to drive inter-ministerial convergence, ensuring the seamless execution of skilling initiatives across sectors;
- v. Candidate-centric approach covering pre-registration, counseling, financial contribution, flexible training delivery models, through Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform;
- vi. Improved training lifecycle management, Aadhaar authenticated enrolment and biometric attendance. Training allowed only through certified trainers and assessment through certified assessors.

SETTING UP OF ESI HOSPITAL IN ONGOLE CONSTITUENCY

3813. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to set up a fully equipped ESI Hospital in Ongole Lok Sabha Constituency as there are many workers working in various industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for setting up of 30 bedded ESI hospital at Ongole in Andhra Pradesh. As per norms, minimum 20,000 and 50,000 present Insured Person (IP) population / futuristic number of IP population in upcoming 05 years is required within radius of 25 Kms of proposed location for setting up of 30 bedded and 100 bedded ESI hospital respectively.

The present Insured Person population (within 25 Kms radius) of Ongole is 27263 and futuristic IP population after 5 years (within 25 Kms radius) will be around 38234.

ATHLETE DROPOUT IN KHELO INDIA SCHEME

3814. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a significant number of athletes have dropped out of the Khelo India Scheme with main reasons being the lack of academic support alongside training;
 - (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to establish an integrated institution that combines sports training with academic education also;
 - (c) if so, the details of such institutions, State-wise; and
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor?
-

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, including establishing an integrated institution that combines sports training with academic education, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The weeding out of Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) is a continuous and methodical process, conducted regularly through assessments. Additionally, the support extended to KIAs includes an educational allowance. For the financial year 2024-25, a total of 163 KIAs were weeded out based on these periodic evaluations. Further, this Ministry has established the National Sports University (NSU) at Imphal, Manipur, which is a first of its kind university, to promote education in the areas of Sports Sciences, Sports Technology, Sports Coaching, besides functioning as the national training centre for selected sports disciplines.

Besides the NSU, the Government also runs the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE) at Gwalior, Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) at Patiala, Punjab, and Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, which are premier sports and physical education training-cum research institutes in the country.

उदयपुर में पर्यटन योजनाओं के लिए आवंटित धनराशि

3815. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राजस्थान, विशेषकर उदयपुर जिले को, जहां पर्यटन स्थलों और पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन स्थल बहुतायत में हैं, कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;
- (ख) राजस्थान में पर्यटन अवसंरचना में सुधार लाने तथा सतत एवं जवाबदेही पर केन्द्रित दृष्टिकोण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त जिले में पर्यटन विकास की अपार संभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उदयपुर जिले को अधिक धनराशि आवंटित की जाएगी; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): 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 (एसडी)', 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों की सहायता' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राजस्थान राज्य सहित अन्य राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने गंतव्य और पर्यटक केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन गंतव्यों के विकास के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के नाम से नया रूप दिया है।

भारत सरकार ने प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई योजना) के दिशानिर्देशों के तहत राजस्थान राज्य में दो परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

उपरोक्त योजनाओं के तहत राजस्थान राज्य के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति एवं निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण

(ii) राजस्थान राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01
2.	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80
3.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - 'चुरू (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) - विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) - भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र) - धौलपुर (मुचकुंड) - मेहंदीपुर बालाजी -	87.05

		चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास	
4.	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	विरासत परिपथ राजसमंद (कुंभलगढ़ किला) - जयपुर (जयपुर और नाहरगढ़ किले के अग्रभाग में प्रकाश व्यवस्था) - झालावाड़ (गागरोन किला) - चित्तौड़गढ़ (चित्तौड़गढ़ किला) - जैसलमेर (जैसलमेर किला) - हनुमानगढ़ (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-निलोफर और पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास	70.61

(ii) राजस्थान राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृति की तिथि	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	बूंदी (राजस्थान)	आध्यात्मिक एक्सपीरियंस, केशोरायपाटन	29-02-2024	17.37

(iii) राजस्थान राज्य में प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64
2.	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर का विकास	2024-25	22.58

(iv) राजस्थान राज्य में 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों की सहायता' योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति की तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	श्री तनोट कॉम्प्लेक्स, जैसलमेर सेक्टर में सीमा पर्यटन का विकास	05-07-2022	17.68
2.	नवल सागर झील, बूंदी में म्यूजिकल फाउंटेन और वॉटर स्क्रीन मल्टीमीडिया आधारित प्रोजेक्शन शो की स्थापना	04-10-2023	9.26

(v) राजस्थान राज्य में 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई योजना) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास' योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	जयपुर में आमेर-नाहरगढ़ और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र का विकास	2024-25	49.31
2.	जयपुर में जलमहल का विकास	2024-25	96.61

IMPROVEMENT IN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN DHUBRI

3816. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) the details of measures implemented or planning to implement to improve employment opportunities in the Dhubri Lok Sabha Constituency of Assam, especially for youth and women in rural and semi-urban areas;
- (b) whether vocational training and skill development programmes have been introduced in Dhubri to enhance employability, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government monitoring these programmes effectively reaches the local population and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability for youth and women is the priority of the Government.

Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country including Dhubri Lok Sabha Constituency of Assam. These inter-alia include Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup 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, Namo Drone Didi and Lakhpati Didi, 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), 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.

A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services. The portal also gives 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-placed career skill programme.

Government is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan ShikshanSansthan (JSS), National

Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) including in the State of Assam. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India including women to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

MONDIACULT 2025

3817. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) the details of the specific commitments made by India at the MONDIACULT 2025 consultation regarding the promotion of cultural rights and the manner in which these commitments likely to be implemented in Maharashtra State;
 - (b) the details of the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure the integration of culture into education, in line with the UNESCO Framework for Culture and Arts Education (2024), particularly in Maharashtra's schools and universities;
 - (c) whether India has proposed any specific initiatives or policy recommendations regarding the impact of artificial intelligence on cultural
-

- diversity and intellectual property rights, if so, the details thereof along with implications for Maharashtra's cultural sector;
- (d) the details of the measures being undertaken to ensure India's active participation in shaping global cultural policies at the upcoming MONDIACULT 2025 conference in Barcelona and the manner in which Maharashtra contribute to these efforts; and
- (e) the details of the specific initiatives planned for Maharashtra to align with India's cultural policy commitments made at MONDIACULT 2025?

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

(a) to (c): The UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development –MONDIACULT is an intergovernmental forum held every four years, comprising of the 194 member states of UNESCO working together to set the global agenda for culture. The Conference aims to build a consensus and establish a momentum for declaring Culture as a 'stand-alone' goal in the post 2030 sustainable development agenda. The two focus areas of MONDIACULT 2025 are Culture for Peace and Artificial Intelligence and Culture including the IP rights of artists.

India is represented in the MONDIACULT by the Minister of Culture, representing India's national perspectives pertaining to the entire country, including Maharashtra.

Following initiatives has been taken by this Ministry through CCRT for the integration of cultural heritage into the educational curriculum, ensuring that students in Maharashtra, as well as across India, develop a deeper connection to their cultural roots:

- i. Embedding cultural heritage into pedagogy by conducting diverse training programs aimed at in-service government and government-aided school teachers, teacher educators, and administrators.
- ii. Implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in all its teacher training programs, ensuring that cultural education aligns with the vision of the NEP to promote holistic and multi-disciplinary learning.
- iii. Providing scholarships and fellowships to encourage cultural research and artistic development among students and researchers across various domains of Indian art and culture.
- iv. Organizing theoretical and theme based academic programmes on Indian Art and Culture for teachers/teacher educators/scholarship holders which in turn leads to the grassroot dissemination and promotion of ancient Indian Art and Culture.

(d): India is the Chair of the Asian and Pacific States Regional Consultation for UNESCO's MONDIACULT 2025, scheduled to be held in Barcelona, Spain, from 28th September to 1st October. In this capacity, India has joined Chile, Kenya,

Latvia, Morocco, and Spain, who are leading the consultations for their respective regions.

UNESCO hosted a regional consultation for Asia and the Pacific States on 5th - 6th February 2025, chaired by Minister of Culture and Tourism, Government of India. The consultation convened representatives, including ministers, deputy ministers, intergovernmental organizations, regional NGOs, Category II Centers, and UNESCO Chairs, from 39 Member States across the Asia-Pacific region.

The Regional Consultations are crucial for building a common understanding that will guide the process of the conference, ensuring that regional perspectives are effectively integrated into the outcomes of MONDIACULT 2025.

(e): MONDIACULT is an intergovernmental forum and a world conference on culture policies represented by the Minister of Culture, representing India's national perspectives pertaining to the entire country, including Maharashtra.

बागपत, उत्तर प्रदेश में वृक्षारोपण अभियान

3818. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य की हरित पहल के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले में कोई महत्वपूर्ण वृक्षारोपण अभियान शुरू किया है;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो बागपत में चलाए गए वृक्षारोपण अभियान का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा लगाए जाने वाले वृक्षों की संख्या क्या है तथा इसके पूरा होने की समय-सीमा क्या है;
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- (ग) क्या यह वृक्षारोपण अभियान राज्य के नौ करोड़ वृक्ष लगाने के लक्ष्य के अनुरूप है और इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में बागपत जिले का क्या योगदान है;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा वृक्षों की हानि को रोकने तथा उनकी वृद्धि की निगरानी के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (ङ) बागपत में वृक्षारोपण लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा इस अभियान का पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

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

(क) से (ग): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, 26 अन्य विभागों के साथ-साथ राज्य वन विभाग के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले में व्यापक वृक्षारोपण अभियान चला रही है। इस अभियान के तहत बागपत जिले के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिए गए हैं। वर्ष 2024-25 में 1454757 पौधे लगाने के लक्ष्य की तुलना में 1606257 पौधे लगाए जा चुके हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में बागपत जिले में इस अभियान के तहत लगाए गए पौधों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) हरित आवरण को बनाए रखने के लिए जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक जिला वृक्षारोपण समिति गठित है, जो वृक्षारोपण लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करती है तथा वृक्षारोपण कार्यों की आगे की निगरानी करती है।

(ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्य वन विभाग ने अन्य विभागों के साथ मिलकर बागपत जिले में 4454795 पेड़ लगाए हैं, जिससे न केवल जिले के वन और वृक्ष आवरण में वृद्धि हुई है, बल्कि पर्यावरण संतुलन बनाए रखने और नागरिकों के समग्र कुशल-क्षेम में भी योगदान मिला है।

विवरण

बागपत, उत्तर प्रदेश में वृक्षारोपण अभियान के तहत लगाए गए पौधों की वर्ष-वार संख्या

वर्ष	विभाग	वृक्षारोपण लक्ष्य	वृक्षारोपण उपलब्धि
2022-23	राज्य वन विभाग	289926	291000
	अन्य विभाग	1173466	1176710
2023-24	राज्य वन विभाग	200000	206030
	अन्य विभाग	1172488	1174798
2024-25	राज्य वन विभाग	204850	204850
	अन्य विभाग	1249907	1401407
कुल		4290637	4454795

MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELLORS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

3819. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on the number of Government schools across the country having qualified mental health counsellors to address the alarming rise in stress, anxiety and suicides among students and if so, the details thereof;
 - (b) whether the Government has issued any specific guidelines to appoint mental health counsellors in all the schools of the country and if so, the details thereof;
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- (c) the mechanisms put in place for monitoring their recruitment and effectiveness in improving the student well-being; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to set aside budgetary allocation and timeline for ensuring that every Government school is equipped with such support services?

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): Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and the majority of schools are under the administrative control of the respective State Government/UT administration. However, recognising the importance of education, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has come into existence, which emphasises the need to create awareness about the mental health issues, reducing stress and promoting joyful learning. States and UTs are supported under Samagra Shiksha based on their proposals towards strengthening of existing Government schools for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities and also other activities such as career guidance, mental health, self-defence etc. Though it is not mandatory to keep counsellors, States/UTs and all management schools, including private schools, are **encouraged** to provide this facility as per the requirement. States/UTs are free to have their own guidelines for recruitments and also use Samagra Shiksha funds or their own funds.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 takes a holistic view about the nourishment of children and their mental wellbeing which is required for optimal learning. NEP suggests multifarious ways to achieve the same. For the nourishment of the children, PM POSHAN Scheme is being implemented under which hot cooked meals are provided to the students studying in Balvatika and classes I to VIII in the Government and Government-aided schools. About 11.20 crore students studying in 10.36 lakh schools have been **benefitting** under the scheme. During 2023-24, health check-up of about 10.83 crore students has been carried out by States and UTs under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK). About 10.11 crore students received Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation under Anaemia Mukta Bharat and about 10.69 crore students received deworming medicines under National Deworming Day (NDD) during 2023-24. IFA and de-worming **tablets** help in ensuring better health and good learning outcomes.

As per the perspective of NEP 2020, NCERT has developed and launched National Curriculum Framework for the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) 2022 and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023. Both the NCFs integrate the mental well-being of students in different aspects such as syllabi development, development of content in learning and teaching material, pedagogical practices etc. The framework also lays emphasis on the role of all stakeholders, teachers, school functionaries, parents and community members to

ensure that every student is provided with mental and emotional support. The framework also stresses the importance of socio-emotional stimulation in the early years of life of students and provides guidelines towards integration of age-appropriate aspects of socio-emotional development in its curricular goals, core competencies and learning outcomes.

For mental health and wellbeing, the Government has launched an initiative, Manodarpan, under 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 21st July, 2020, with the aim to provide psychosocial support to students, their families and teachers across the country, ensuring their mental health and well-being. A National toll-free tele-helpline (844-844-0632) for reaching out to students from schools, colleges and universities across the country seeking support on mental health concerns and other psychosocial issues. The services offered on the helpline are free of cost. Manodarpan also provides Directory of Counsellors working at both school and college/university level on (<https://manodarpan.education.gov.in>) as a resource for students. There are 64 counsellors presently working in Tele-Helpline. Also, live interactive sessions called as 'Sahyog' are organised for students on PM eVidya channels, with practicing counsellors and are held from Monday to Friday (from 05:00 pm - 05:30 pm) across different regions. These sessions can be viewed on PM eVidya Channels and 'NCERT Official' YouTube Channels (<https://www.youtube.com/@NCERTOFFICIAL/streams>). The total 'Sahyog'

sessions held so far are 1027. 206 live interactive webinars named 'Paricharcha' are organised every Friday (from 2:30 pm - 4:00 pm). These sessions address various mental health and emotional well-being concerns of students, parents and teachers. Several conferences, orientations and sessions have been held for school administrators and teachers to sensitise and orient them on factors causing stress and anxiety among students including critical aspects such as examinations, academics, results and other emotionally challenging situations and build their understanding and enabling them towards managing these situations.

Manodarpan has developed and disseminated various materials to raise awareness and advocacy for mental health in schools through flyers such as bullying, self-awareness, coping skills and positive emotions and a desk calendar etc. every year. Awareness programs and capacity building of stakeholders in schools are some of the regular activities under the initiative. Manodarpan facilitates celebration of Mental Health Day and Mental Health Week every year across the country in schools since 2020. This celebration includes various activities, such as group discussion, storytelling, outdoor activities, relaxation activities, creation of an individual well-being plan, sharing of gratitude note, creation of a positivity board, interactive awareness session, assembly on mental health etc. in schools.

Several capacity building/ awareness programs are conducted with stakeholders such as school administrators, heads of schools, teachers, teacher counsellors etc. Some such programs comprise consultative meets at regional level, capacity building programme for teachers of from different States/UTs. In these training programs, various mental health and well-being concerns such as self-harm, substance abuse, bullying, etc. which have a direct link with feelings of stress, anxiety and depression among young people are dealt with. These capacity building programs aim to build awareness and skills among teachers to help young people deal with these concerns.

Hon'ble Prime Minister conceptualised a unique interactive programme – Pariksha Pe Charcha (PPC) wherein students, parents, teachers across the nation and also from overseas interact with him to discuss and overcome the stress, emerging out of examinations in order to celebrate life as an Utsav. In PPC programme 2025, maximum participation has been ensured from students across diverse socio-economic backgrounds, especially those from rural and remote areas through a combination of outreach efforts by coordinating at all levels with the State and Centre Government. Extensive activities related to PPC, such as reduction in exam stress through activities encouraging physical and emotional well-being, were carried out throughout Bharat, over a period of 10 days from 13th January - 23rd January, 2025. On 23rd January, 2025, coinciding with the Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in almost all Districts

across the country, viewing of the series 'Bharat Hain Hum' - a motivational and inspirational series on several freedom fighters was shown to students and quiz on the same was held. All of these activities resulted in the total participation of over 5 crore in the 8th edition of PPC 2025. Mental health and its related issues including emotional well-being was one of the major topics covered by Hon'ble PM during the recently held PPC which was disseminated on electronic and digital platforms across the country. It may be stated that apart from the session of Hon'ble PM, two separate sessions were held on mental health and overcoming them from experts in two of the 7 other episodes that followed in PPC.

In addition to address the rise in stress, anxiety etc among students' various initiatives are taken by many schools - like sensitization through talks in morning assembly, adolescence education programmes, yoga, games and sports, scouts and guides, NCC, Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat. Students are also involved in setting up School Nutrition Gardens (SNGs) in the school through which they are connected to nature.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (Tele MANAS) a toll-free mental health helpline that provides support and assistance to those struggling with mental health issues. Through this initiative, access to trained and accredited mental health counsellors is available 24X7 across the country on the helpline number

(14416) or 1800-891-4416, to cater mental health. This service is available in 20 languages. The National Tele Mental Health Programme (Tele-MANAS), launched in October 2022, provides tele-counselling services across 36 States/UTs, handling nearly 20 lakh calls. The government is also training healthcare professionals via Digital Academies at key mental health institutes, having trained over 42,000 professionals.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also addressing mental health issues through the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), with its District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) active in 767 districts. DMHP offers services like outpatient care, counselling, medication, outreach, and inpatient facilities at the district level. to provide suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges. Additionally, the government has upgraded over 1.75 lakh primary healthcare centers into Ayushman Arogya Mandirs, integrating mental health services into primary care. Under the Ayushman Bharat School Health and Wellness Programme, teachers are trained to promote emotional wellbeing among students.

STATUS OF TEACHING FACULTY IN IITs

3820. ADV PRIYA SAROJ:

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

(a) the details of the total number of regular posts created and the recruitments made for the post of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) established during the last 15 years till date, institution-wise and category-wise;

(b) the details of Teaching Faculty appointed on contract basis in UR/SEBC/SC/ST categories, tenure and their percentage in total created posts, institution-wise; and

(c) the details of General Category Teaching Faculty working on reserved category posts (regular, ad-hoc or contract) as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor, institution-wise?

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

(a) to (c): IITs are autonomous institutes governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 as amended from time to time and the Statutes framed there under.

Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirement on account of enhanced students' strength. IITs issues rolling advertisement for faculty recruitment which are open throughout the year in order to attract the best talent to the institution. Measures have been taken to attract quality faculties which include year-round open advertisements, recruitment through search-cum-

selection procedures, special recruitment drive, mission mode recruitment and invitation to alumni/scientists/faculty, etc.

IITs engage Professors of Practice (PoP) to enhance students' experiences by providing insights into real-world best practices. PoPs also serve as a bridge between industry and the institute to identify teaching and research opportunities that support the public interest and societal needs. Further, IITs also hire visiting faculty members who are from academics or senior industry professionals joining IITs for a short duration to promote a cross-cultural exchange of ideas and perspectives.

During mission mode recruitment drive from September 2022 to December 2024, IITs have filled more than 615 faculty vacancies under SC, ST and OBC categories.

COMPETITION COMMISSION OF INDIA QUESTION

3821. SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) the outcome of investigations initiated by the Office of Director General, Competition Commission of India during the last three years;
 - (b) the measures taken by the Government to remedy cartelization in various sectors during the last three years; and
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(c) the measures are being taken by the Government to address anti-competitive practices by the Competition Commission of India?

**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 Competition Commission of India (CCI) caused investigation under Section 26(1) of the Competition Act, 2002 (the 'Act') in 49 cases in last three (03) Financial Years i.e. 2021-22 to 2024-25 (till 13.03.2025). Out of these 49 cases, the Director General (DG) has submitted its investigation report in 31 cases and 18 cases are pending for investigation before the DG. Out of the 31 cases for which the investigation report has been received, the Commission has passed the final order in 11 cases and 20 cases are under consideration before the Commission.

(b): Twenty One (21) cases pertaining to cartelization in various sectors such as Civil Aviation, Financial Services, Health and Pharma, Iron and Steel, Power,

Railway, Misc etc. were sent for investigation to the DG in the last three Financial Years i.e. 2021-22 to 2024-25 (till 13.03.2025). Out of these cases, investigation report in 11 cases has been received and 10 cases are under investigation before the DG. Final order in 01 case has been passed and 10 cases are under consideration before the Commission.

The Competition (Amendment), Act, 2023 introduced the concept of “lesser penalty plus” within the framework of Section 46 of the Act. Consequently, on 20.02.2024, the CCI (Lesser Penalty) Regulations, 2024 were notified, replacing the 2009 regulations and introducing a “lesser penalty plus” (LPP) mechanism to incentivize disclosure of cartels. The LPP mechanism was introduced to incentivize an existing lesser penalty applicant in respect of a cartel to give full true, and vital disclosures about another cartel, hitherto not in the knowledge of the CCI.

To further widen the scope of cartel investigation, Hub and Spoke mechanism has been incorporated by introducing the proviso in Section 3(3) of the Competition Act, 2002 through the Amendment Act, 2023 which provides that an enterprise or association of enterprises or a person or association of persons though not engaged in identical or similar trade shall also be presumed to be part of the agreement under this sub-section if it participates or intends to participate in the furtherance of such agreement.

(c): The Competition Act, 2002 prohibits anti-competitive agreements (Section 3), abuse of dominant position (Section 4) and provides for regulation of combinations i.e., mergers and acquisitions (Sections 5 and 6). The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has been established under the Act to enforce these provisions and empowers CCI to issue appropriate remedies for such anti-competitive behavior. Since its inception, CCI has been enforcing the Act and promoting fair competition in the markets. It has issued various decisions and orders against firms that have

violated the provisions of the Act and has imposed penalties and issued other remedies on firms engaging in anti-competitive conduct.

Further, CCI, through its enforcement and advocacy mandate, seeks to promote and sustain competition in the markets, besides carrying out market corrections to eliminate distortions.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COASTAL REGULATION ZONE (CRZ) RULES FOR AFFECTED AREAS

3822. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the MINISTER OF **ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that areas such as Manrothuruth are facing significant issues due to the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) rules, impacting thousands of residents;
 - (b) whether the State Government has submitted any request to the Central Government for exemptions or amendments to these regulations to address the concerns of the affected populations;
 - (c) the steps taken by the Central Government to provide urgent relief and consider the requested exemptions or amendments to alleviate the problems faced by the residents; and
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(d) whether there are any ongoing discussions or plans to review and potentially revise the CRZ regulations to better accommodate the needs of local communities while ensuring environmental protection?

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 Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change approved the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Kerala under the CRZ Notification 2019 on 16/10/2024. As per the approved CZMP, 66 Category-I panchayats were recognized as 'other existing legally designated urban areas,' in accordance with the CRZ Notification 2019, due to their notification as urban panchayats by the Kerala Government prior to the CRZ 2019 Notification. This designation allows for additional development opportunities for these panchayats under the CZMP 2019. However, the areas identified by the Department of Atomic Energy within these 66 coastal panchayats will not be classified as CRZ-II. Instead, they will be categorized as CRZ-IIIA or CRZ-IIIB, in accordance with the applicable norms. Thereafter, the Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala regarding an amendments or revision of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) rules in relation to issues arising due to the CRZ rules in Manrothuruth.

DTNBWED SCHEME**3823. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:**

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

- (a) the details of the way Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (DTNBWED) contribute to empowering workers in both the organized and unorganized sectors through education and training programmes particularly in Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the details on the number of workers who benefitted from DTNBWED programme in the last five years, State and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the mechanisms are in place to monitor the allocation and expenditure of funds and to ensure the timely execution of DTNBWED projects;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to periodically review the progress of DTNBWED programme and ensure their alignment with the Government's objectives; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to open more regional centres or introducing new educational initiatives tailored to specific industries, 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): In the organized sectors, Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (DTNBWED) conducts the following programs: -

- (i) Modular Training Programs to cater the needs of workers of the industries and organizations.
- (ii) Training programs for trade union operatives
- (iii) Special intervention programs on Occupational Health and Safety.

In the unorganized sectors, DTNBWED conducts the following programs:-

- (i) Awareness cum Registration Camps to make the workers aware about the schemes and programs designed for them
- (ii) Shramik Chaupal Programs for the workers available at Labour Chowks/Colonies/Labour clusters.
- (iii) Employability and Proficiency Enhancement Programme (EPEP) to equip low skilled workers with short term skill trainings with certification.

In Rajahmundry Lok Sabha constituency, DTNBWED has conducted eleven Modular Training Programmes in organized sector for Self Generation of Funds (2 modules) during 2024-25 till 28-02-2025 wherein 220 workers participated.

(b): Last five years State wise and year wise details of the number of workers who were benefited from DTNBWED are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): Details of mechanisms to monitor the allocation and expenditure of funds are as follows:-

- The Board signs an MoU with the Ministry before the commencement of every financial year detailing the Target, Achievement, Pattern of Expenditure, Yearly plan etc.
- DTNBWED receives grants-in-aid from the Ministry.
- The allocation of funds and expenditure are reviewed in Annual General Body Meeting, the Finance Sub Committee and Governing Body of the Board.
- On completion of every financial year the Board submits Utilization Certificate to the Ministry.
- Internal Audit is conducted by the Ministry and CAG periodically.
- The Annual Accounts of the Board are laid before both the Houses of Parliament within 9 months from the completion of the Financial Year.

(d): The steps taken by the Government to review the progress of DTNBWED programmes are as under:-

- The Ministry had constituted a Committee on 27-9-2021 for the Future Roadmap and Reorganising the Training Modules/Training Materials of DTNBWED. The Committee submitted its report in Feb, 2022. Recommendations of the Committee had been implemented.
 - A Committee was constituted on 22-9-2023 to review the Memorandum of Association (MoA) and byelaws of the DTNBWED. On the
-

recommendations of the report of the Committee, the MoA and Rules and Regulations have been revised in January, 2024.

➤ A Committee has been constituted on 27-11-2024 to review the training modules of DTNBWED so as to align with contemporary requirements related to Labour Welfare and Employment.

(e): At present, there is no proposal to open new Regional Centres for DTNBWED. However, new educational initiatives adopted are as follows: -

Employability and Efficiency Enhancement Programme (EPEP): It is a five-day duration skill-based training programme, designed for improving job role-based efficiency for the existing low skilled workers employed in the particular sector for improving their employability with the ultimate objective to implement the tenets of Decent Work at work places. Currently this programme is covering workers from three sectors i.e. Construction, Agriculture allied and Health care.

State Wise Progress Report

Sr. No.	State Name	2020 - 21	2021 - 22	2022 - 23	2023 - 24	2024 - 25 till 28th Feb, 25	Total Workers Trained
		Workers Trained	Workers Trained	Workers Trained	Workers Trained	Workers Trained	
1	Andhra	1645	9672	14016	29345	24829	79507

	Pradesh						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	71	80	296	0	699
3	Assam	2643	9442	6581	24874	13040	56580
4	Bihar	5798	9360	7513	16519	13597	52787
5	Chandigarh	205	77	70	688	1018	2058
6	Chhattisgarh	3283	6479	9591	10340	11170	40863
7	Delhi	1656	7607	10817	16686	31044	67810
8	Goa	5120	6608	12341	12579	4079	40727
9	Gujarat	13895	16278	25101	52906	45818	153998
10	Haryana	4116	7346	8011	16688	11552	47713
11	Himachal Pradesh	1670	2852	4468	8445	6789	24224
12	Jammu And Kashmir	1896	3552	3615	9496	9889	28448
13	Jharkhand	10720	27213	21850	47767	48108	155658
14	Karnataka	6823	15307	28871	59495	53187	163683
15	Kerala	6185	11914	14349	20592	16501	69541
16	Madhya Pradesh	21388	31262	39211	68972	48400	209233
17	Maharashtra	12391	22902	26842	56495	47376	166006
18	Manipur	4080	8483	9504	7915	11496	41478
19	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	61	61
20	Odisha	14846	28007	45292	48186	47461	183792
21	Punjab	1809	3211	4772	9015	6095	24902
22	Rajasthan	7962	10707	16383	34625	28776	98453
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	286	0	286
24	Tamil Nadu	9341	30085	40584	50447	42615	173072
25	Telangana	6876	12092	8145	14716	6172	48001
26	Tripura	20	0	0	616	0	636

27	Uttar Pradesh	28047	36452	51812	98092	76668	291071
28	Uttarakhand	267	988	218	1041	140	2654
29	West Bengal	15853	30656	28471	60100	46934	182014
	Total	188787	348623	438508	777222	652815	2405955

CENTRAL BOARD OF TRUSTEE OF EPFO

3824. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) the details of the Members in the reconstituted Central Board of Trustee (CBT) of Employee' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO);
- (b) whether the Central Trade Unions like All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) and Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) are excluded in the reconstituted CBT thereby representatives of the majority workforce remains unrepresented, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Trade Unions protested against this exclusion; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto?

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

- (a) to (d): In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP)

Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, vide Notification No. S.O. 156(E) dated 12.01.2024, has constituted the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF).

Section 5A (1) (e) of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 provides for appointment of maximum ten persons representing employees in the CBT, EPF. In the newly constituted CBT, EPF, three persons have been nominated from Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) and one person each has been nominated from Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS), Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), Trade Union Coordination Centre (TUCC), Self- Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and National Front of Indian Trade Unions (NFITU). Further, two slots have been kept vacant for representatives of Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC). The nomination of representatives of INTUC has not been made in the newly constituted CBT, EPF considering the pending court cases among the factions of INTUC.

PROMOTION OF CRUISE AND ADVENTURE TOURISM

3825. **THIRU D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is raising awareness and appreciation for sea plane and cruise-tourism among potential visitors and local communities for its success;
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- (b) if so, the details there of;
- (c) whether any Scheme has been framed by the Government for tour operators and other service providers for cruise-tourism and adventure tourism; and
- (d) if so, the details there of?

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

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including adventure tourism is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs by developing and promoting various tourism products of the country, including cruise tourism through various schemes and initiatives.

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' extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism infrastructure development in the country.

The list of projects sanctioned for Coastal Circuit and Cruise Project under Swadesh Darshan Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The list of projects sanctioned for infrastructure development at Ports and Waterways under

the scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

In order to provide impetus to the development of adventure tourism in the country, National Strategy for adventure tourism has been prepared.

The Strategy focuses on developing adventure destinations, promoting safety in adventure tourism, skill development, capacity building and marketing.

STATEMENT-I

List of Projects sanctioned for Coastal Circuit and Cruise Project under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Name of State	Year	ProjectName	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	Development of Circuit at Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam - Kotipally	67.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Nellore, Pulikat Lake, Ubbilamadugu water falls, Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary, Mypadu Beach, Ramatheertham	49.55
3.	Puducherry	2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet, Arikamedu, China Veerampattinam, Chunnabmar, Nallavadu, Manapet, Kalapet, French Quarter, Tamil Quarter and Yanam	58.44
4.	West Bengal	2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digsha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-	67.99

			Bakklai-Henry Island	
5.	Maharashtra	2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit (Shiroda Beach, Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Devgad (Fort and Beach), Mitbhav, Tondavali, Mocehmad and Nivati Fort).	19.06
6.	Goa	2016-17	Development of Sinkerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail.	97.65
7.	Odisha	2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara.	70.82
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island- Port Blair.	27.57
9.	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Kulasekaranpattinam - Kanyakumari	73.13
10.	Goa	2017-18	Development of Rua DeOrum Creek-DonPaula-Colva - Benaulim	99.35
11.	Kerala	2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
	Total			688.74

STATEMENT-II

**List of Projects sanctioned for infrastructure development at Ports and
Waterways under the scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies**

(Rs.in Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Year	Name of Projects	Implementing Agency	Amount sanctioned
1.	Tamil Nadu	2012-13	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port.	Chennai Port Trust	1724.66
2.	Goa	2014-15	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust	Mormugao Port trust	879.04
3.	Kerala	2016-17	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	901.00
4.	Kerala	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance for upgradation of Berths and Back-up area of Ernakulam Wharf	Cochin Port Trust	2141.00
5.	Maharashtra	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance to	Mumbai Port trust	1500.00

			Mumbai Port Trust for Development of KanojiAngre Lighthouse as atourist Destination		
6.	Maharashtra	2017-18	Up-gradation /modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	Mumbai Port Trust	1250.00
7.	Goa	2018-19	Improvement of immigration facility and deepening of existing cruise berth at Mormougao	Mormugao Port trust	1316.40
8.	Kerala	2018-19	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	Cochin Port Trust	120.79
9.	Kerala	2018-19	Creation of additional tourismfacilities at the Cochin Port Trust Walkway	Cochin Port Trust	466.47
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2018-19	Construction of Cruise-cum-	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	3850.00

			Coastal Cargo Terminal at Channel berth area in Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port		
11.	Kerala	2019-20	CFA for Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	Cochin Trust Port	1029.70
12.	Goa	2021-22	Creation of facilities for International and Domestic Cruise Vessels at Mormugao Port, Goa by Mormugao Port Trust (MPT)	Mormugao Port Trust	5000.00
13.	Maharashtra	2021-22	Upgradation/Modernisation to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Mumbai Port Trust	3750.00
	Total				23929.06

तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक संवर्द्धन अभियान के अंतर्गत मां शाकंभरी देवी सिद्धपीठ का विकास

3826. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का तीर्थ यात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक संवर्द्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना में नए स्थलों को शामिल करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर में मां शाकंभरी देवी सिद्धपीठ और रायपुर जिले में खानकाह हजरत रायपुरी को विकसित करने का विचार है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): पर्यटन मंत्रालय "तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्द्धन अभियान" (प्रशाद) नामक योजना के तहत चिह्नित तीर्थ स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के तहत परियोजनाओं को राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के परामर्श से विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग): उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले के मां शाकंभरी देवी सिद्धपीठ और रायपुर जिले के खानकाह हजरत रायपुरी को प्रशाद योजना के तहत विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से निर्धारित प्रारूप में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा सहारनपुर के मां शाकंभरी देवी सिद्धपीठ के विकास के लिए 10355.95 लाख रु. की 11 परियोजनाओं को पहले ही मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है।

LOCATION OF NEW ESIC HOSPITALS

3827. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recognised the locations of 105 new ESI-hospitals to be set up across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any of the hospitals are planned to be set up in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the current status of setting up of AYUSH units in ESI-hospitals and dispensaries; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of medical services in ESI-Hospitals along with their current status?

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 details of locations of newly approved Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals across the country including Kerala is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of Ayush units in ESIC / ESIS Hospitals and Dispensaries across the country is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The major steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of medical services in ESI-Hospitals are as under:

- i) Collaboration 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) Enhancement of rates of benefits for Permanent Disablement Benefit (PDB) / Dependents' Benefits (DB) Beneficiaries.
- iii) 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.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of 105 newly approved hospital

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Location
1	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Vizianagaram, Penukonda, Vishakhapatnam, Sri City (Nellore), Nellore, Atchyutapuram, Kurnool, Srikakulam
2	Bihar	Begusarai, Muzzafarpur, Bhagalpur
3	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
4	Delhi (UT)	Narela
5	Goa	Mulgaon Goa
6	Gujarat	Sanand, Halol, Savli, Alang*
7	Haryana	Bahadurgarh, Bawal, Manesar, Hissar, Sonapat, Ambala, Rohtak, Karnal
8	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb, Una

9	Jammu and Kashmir (U/T)	Ompura (Srinagar)
10	Jharkhand	Deoghar, Bokaro
11	Karnataka	Doddabalapur, Bommasandra, Shivamoga, Narsapura, Haroholli, Bellary, Tumkur, Udupi
12	Kerala	Perambavoor, Idukki
13	Ladakh (UT)	Leh
14	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur, Jabalpur, Satna
15	Maharashtra	Butibori (Nagpur), Palghar, Satara, Pen, Jalgaon, Chakan, Panvel, Baramati, Shendra, Sinnar, Waluj, Ballarpur, Amrawati, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Wardha, Ratnagiri, Karjat, Khopoli
16	Odisha	Jagannath Prasad (Bhubaneswar), Duburi, Paradeep, Jharsuguda, Balasore, Berhampur
17	Punjab	Sas Nagar (Lalru), Malerkotla, Rajpura
18	Rajasthan	Neemrana, Chittorgarh, Kishangarh-Ajmer
19	Sikkim	Rangpo
20	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur, Dindigul, Vaniyamvadi, Tuticorin, Kanyakumari, Chengalpattu, Erode
21	Telangana	Ramagundam, Mehabubnagar, Shamshabad
22	Tripura	Shyamlibazaar (Agartala)
23	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut, Firozabad, Shahjahanpur, Gajraula, Moradabad Gorakhpur, Bulandshahar, Greater Noida, Ayodhya
24	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Kashipur, Sidkul area Haridwar
25	West Bengal	Siliguri, Haldia, Garshyamnagar, Kharagpur

Note: The project sanctioned at Penukonda (Andhra Pradesh), Perambavoor (Kerala), Vaniyamvadi (Tamil Nadu), Firozabad and Gajraula (Uttar Pradesh) and Dehradun (Uttarakhand) have been withdrawn in February 2025 because of non-allotment of land by the respective State Government.

* The project was withdrawn in August 2024.

Source: Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

STATEMENT-II

AYUSH units in ESIC/ESIS Hospitals and Dispensaries across the country

S. No	Type of location	Ayurveda	Yoga	Unani	Siddha	Homeopathy	Total
1	ESIC Hospitals	43	48	0	0	31	122
2	ESIC Dispensaries	17	0	0	0	11	28
3	ESIS Hospitals	52	24	07	08	28	119
4	ESIS Dispensaries	71	01	04	43	18	137
	Total	183	73	11	51	88	406

Source: Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

WELFARE OF MIGRANT LABOURERS

3828. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether there is a need for compiling data and also develop a dedicated software for monitoring of migrant labourers;
- (b) whether there is a need to develop a software for the States and the States should call for action against unregistered companies sourcing migrant labourers and also the industries that employ migrant workers may be required to furnish a booklet containing contact numbers and office address of the officials concerned and the norms and standards for their accommodation;
- (c) whether wages and compensation among others should be taken care of by the Government and also a dedicated officer for guest workers in each industrial area may be appointed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with present status;
- (e) whether there is necessity to put in place effective laws to handle misinformation campaigns against migrant labourers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and present status thereof along with views of each States 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 (f): The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 has been enacted to protect the interest of the migrant workers. The Act provides for registration of certain establishments

employing Inter State Migrant Workers, licensing of contractors etc. Workers employed with such establishments are to be provided minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

This Act has been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020. The OSH Code, provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievances redressal mechanisms, toll free helpline to migrant workers.

Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of the Unorganised Workers (NDUW), including migrant workers, seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. The portal has been made available to the States/UTs for registration of various categories of unorganized workers on eShram portal. As on 19.03.2025, over 30.71 crore unorganized workers, including migrant workers, are registered on eShram.

The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 provides, inter-alia, for payment of compensation to employees and their dependents in case of injury and accident arising out of and in the course of employment and resulting in disablement or death. The Act is implemented by State Governments.

ALLOCATION OF LESS FUNDS TO STATES

3829. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that some States have been overlooked by the Government in the allocation of funds and projects in recent budget;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, funds and project allocation, State-wise; and
- (c) the manner in which the budget ensure equitable distribution of resources across all regions, especially States that are economically lagging along with the details thereof?

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

(a to c): No, Sir. The Union Budget 2025-26 was prepared based on development priorities and with extensive consultations of States / UTs and other stakeholders. The Budget allocation for various schemes under different Ministries/Departments is available in Expenditure Budget at <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>. Similarly, the details pertaining to transfer of resources to States and Union Territories with Legislature is available as **Statement** No. 18 of Expenditure Profile at <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>.

WOMEN PROPORTION IN BOARDS OF COMPANIES

3830. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is aiming to have more women on the Boards of Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proportion of women on Boards as on March 31, 2024 stands less; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to increase their proportion?

**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):-With a view to encourage women participation in decision making at various levels in companies, the following provisions have been included in the Companies Act, 2013,

- Second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) provides that prescribed class of companies shall have at least one woman director.
-

- As per Rule 3 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2024, every listed company and every other public company having paid up share capital of Rs. 100 crore or more or having turnover of Rs. 300 crore or more, is required to appoint at least one woman director.

(c) and (d) :-No, the count of active companies in which one or more women director(s) is/are associated as on 31st March, 2024 is as under:-

Listed companies	5,551
Unlisted Public companies	32,304
Private companies	8,28,724
Total	8,66,579

Total active companies as on 31st March, 2024 are 16,91,495.

EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

3831. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- whether specific measures are being implemented by the Union Government to ensure effective utilization of funds;
 - whether significant increase in the budget allocation for FY 2025-26 has been observed;
 - whether underutilization was observed in previous years, if so, the details there of;
-

- (d) whether concrete targets have been set for job creation across various sectors with the doubling of the allocation for the Employment Linked Initiatives Scheme (ELI) to 20,000 crore and the manner in which the impact of these targets be measured;
- (e) whether a specific timeline has been established for rolling out identity cards, e-Shram registration and healthcare coverage under PM Jan Arogya Yojana for the estimated 1 crore gig workers considering the Government's focus on extending social security benefits to gig workers;
- (f) whether the Government has discontinued the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA); and
- (g) if so, whether alternative programmes are being implemented to address digital literacy gaps in rural India and ensure digital inclusion for underserved populations 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): Yes, Government has implemented various measures through Treasury Single Account (TSA), Central Nodal Agency (CNA)/State Nodal Agency (SNA) through which real time monitoring is possible with help of various reports generated. Additionally, instructions have been issued from time to time to the concerned division of the Ministry of Labour and Employment to ensure realistic

estimation of Budget, full utilization of funds allocated to them by fixing monthly and quarterly targets. The expenditure under all schemes is monitored regularly.

(b): For the financial year 2025-26, the Ministry of Finance has allocated Rs. 32,646.19 crore for the Ministry of Labour and Employment, representing an increase of Rs. 10,114.72 crore (44.89%) compared to the previous year's Budget Estimate. This increase in allocation is mainly under the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme, for which the budgetary allocation has been doubled from ₹10,000 crore to ₹20,000 crore.

(c): The Budget estimates (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) figures for the Ministry during the last three fiscal are as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Year	BE	RE	AE	Shortfall/Excess Expenditure w.r.t. RE
1	2021-22	13306.50	14248.72	24036.32	9787.60(+)*
2	2022-23	16893.68	16117.65	14800.61	1317.04(-)
3	2023-24	13221.73	12521.06	11539.62	981.44(-)

* Supplementary grant of Rs. 11211.97 crore was provided.

(d): In Union Budget 2024-25, the Government has announced Employment Linked Incentive Scheme as part of “Prime Minister’s Package on Employment and Skilling” for more than 2 crore beneficiaries with a total outlay of Rs.

1,07,000/- Cr to stimulate employment generation, enhance employability and ensure social security for the workforce. The Scheme incentivizes employers and employees and focuses on First-Time employees in the formal sector. As per the Budget announcement, the period of enrollment under the proposed Scheme is two years. The First-Timers/ Rejoiners with salary up to Rs. One lakh per month will be eligible based on their enrolment in EPFO.

A number of stakeholder consultations have been held at the national and regional level to seek suggestions on the scheme design. An effective outreach strategy has been drawn up.

(e): Necessary approvals and operational preparations for rolling out the scheme are being finalized. No specific date has been fixed for the launch of the scheme.

(f) and (g): The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was initiated to reach digital literacy in 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide. As against 6 crore, 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted the 'Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey' (CAMS) in its 79th round (July, 2022 to June, 2023). As per the survey, among the persons aged 15-24 years, around 78.4 percent reported execution of skill of 'sending messages (e.g., e-mail, messaging service, SMS) with attached files (e.g., documents, pictures, video)'. Further, about 94.2 percent of rural households and about 97.1 percent of urban households possess

telephone and/or mobile phone. From the said report, given the significant rise in smart-phone usage, internet penetration, and digital engagement in rural areas, the objectives of the scheme were successfully achieved. The training and certification under the scheme was officially concluded on March 31st, 2024.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE TO DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS

3832. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) the details of railway, mining, dam/irrigation and new/existing National Highway projects currently pending for environmental clearance during the last five years, project-wise cost along with expected completion timelines;
 - (b) the reasons for delays in granting clearances and the average time taken for approval in each sector;
 - (c) the impact of such delays on project execution and economic development;
 - (d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the clearance process, including any proposed policy reforms or single-window clearance mechanisms; and
 - (e) whether any sector-specific measures have been introduced to ensure timely approvals while maintaining environmental sustainability 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): The Government of India has issued Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As per the provisions laid down in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended, the proposals as mentioned in the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended, are appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) or State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) considering all the environmental implications involved in the project including the issues raised in Public Consultation. Based on the recommendation of the EAC/SEAC, projects are further considered by the Ministry or State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for approval for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) or otherwise. As per the provisions stated above, ECs are granted after considering environmental issues and incorporating appropriate environmental safeguards, including mitigation measures prescribed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

As per the extant provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, EC is required for the project activities listed in the schedule of the aforementioned Notification. Railway projects are not covered under the

provision of EIA Notification 2006 as amended thereof. Further details of the proposal related to mining, dam/irrigation and new/existing National Highway projects submitted at central level is given in the enclosed **Statement**. As per EIA Notification, 2006, there are 39 categories of projects which require prior environmental clearance. For the FY 2023-24, average time taken for grant of ECs to various projects was 81 days.

To expedite the process for grant of Environment Clearance, Ministry in the recent past had undertaken many systemic reforms both through the technological intervention by upgrading the PARIVESH, a Single Window Portal providing end to end online solution and recent amendments in the EIA Notification 2006 such as increasing the validity of ToR/EC, allowing flexibility in baseline data collection before ToR approval and reforms in Public Hearings. Also, process for grant of EC to Pump Storage Hydroelectric Projects (PSPs) was rationalized. PSPs not requiring Forest Clearance or Wildlife clearance, without new reservoirs, no increase in submergence area and capacity of the existing reservoir, are considered as B2 category of projects. Recently, the Ministry has amended Item 6 of Appendix IX of EIA Notification, 2006 stipulating environmental safeguards in order to exempt prior EC for extraction of ordinary earth in respect of linear projects.

Aforementioned reforms especially paperless governance in clearance management through PARIVESH have ensured that development proceeds with robust environmental safeguards, contributing to sustainable development enhancing efficiency and transparency in environmental clearance management alongwith maintaining the stipulated timeline of 105 days for grant of EC in the EIA Notification, 2006.

<u>STATEMENT</u>				
S. No.	Project name	Sector	State	Project Cost (in Lakhs)
1.	Cluster X Coal Mining Project and Coal Washery	Coal Mining	JHARKHAND	15465
2.	JAWAHAR KHANI 421OPENCAST MINE [Amalgamation of JK-5 OC and 21 Incline(Conversion to OC)]	Coal Mining	TELANGANA	29788
3.	KRISHNASHILA OPENCAST PROJECT, NCL	Coal Mining	UTTAR PRADESH	74162
4.	Bijahan Coal Block	Coal Mining	ODISHA	260000
5.	BHATADI EXPANSION OC MINE	Coal Mining	MAHARASHTRA	72985.64
6.	VenkateshKhani Coal Mine (VK Coal mine)	Coal Mining	TELANGANA	48451
7.	Banhardih Coal Mining Project of PatratuVidyutUtpadan Nigam Ltd (12 MTPA) of M/s. PatratuVidyutUtpadan	Coal Mining	JHARKHAND	675000

	Nigam Limited (PVUNL) located in villages Ate, Banhardih, Bari, Barwadih, Jagaldaga, Rampur, Sabano, Surli, Tota and Udaypura in Latehar and Chandwa tehsils, Latehar District in Jharkhand State			
8.	Expansion of Gare Palma IV/1 Coal Mine at Villages Nagaramuda, Tapranga, Dongamahua, Dhaurabhanta, Janjgir and Amgaon, Tehsil Tamnar, District Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, (Production: 6.0 MTPA to 8.4 MTPA) of Jindal Power Limited	Coal Mining	CHHATTISGARH	48333
9.	Development of Greenfield Regional Expressway on northern side of Hyderabad connecting from Girmapur village (on NH-65 at Ch 492.200 km) in Sangareddy district to Choutuppal (on NH-65 at Ch.55.400 km) in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district via Medak and Siddipet District, comprising total design length 158.645 km, in the state of Telangana under Bharatmala Pariyojana.	Highway	TELANGANA	892343
10.	Development of Four-Lane Highway Armoor - Jagtial - Mancheri section of NH-63 (from km 29+100 to km 160+995) of Nizamabad Jagdalpur Inter Corridor (ICR) on Hybrid Annuity Mode under NH (O) in the State of Telangana.	Highway	TELANGANA	488097

11.	Mining of Sand, Stone and Bajri from Sarai Nala situated in Mauza Palchanand Mohal Solang proposed by Sh. Pratap Singh Partner M/s Paras Stone Crusher	Non-Coal Mining	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10
12.	Morukhedi Stone (Gitti) Quarry	Non-Coal Mining	MADHYA PRADESH	50
13.	Proposal for Environmental Clearance for Chaanakya Cements Limestone Mine of M/s. Penna Cement Industries Ltd for Increase of Limestone Production from 1.50 MTPA to 1.80 MTPA with Increase of Total Excavation from 1.552 MTPA to 2.263 MTPA (Limestone production: 1.800 MTPA + Mineral Sub-grade: 0.433 MTPA + Interstitial Waste: 0.018 MTPA + Top Soil: 0.012 MTPA) Mining lease area: 354.236 Ha.	Non-Coal Mining	TELANGANA	1569
14.	Proposed Limestone Mine "Mudhvay Sub Block A" (Area: 198.90.98 ha) with limestone production capacity of 2.5 Million TPA, Top Soil: 0.22 Million TPA, Over Burden: 2.08 Million TPA (Total Excavation: 4.8 Million TPA) at Village: Mudhvay, Taluka: Lakhpat, District: Kachchh, Gujarat by M/s. JK Lakshmi Cement.	Non-Coal Mining	GUJARAT	20000
15.	Granite Building Stone Quarry of Haridasan	Non-Coal	KERALA	263.2685

		Mining		
16.	Enhancement of limestone production from 1.6 MTPA (ROM) to 3.94 MTPA (ROM) with total excavation of 3.9475 MTPA (ROM 3.94 MTPA + TS 0.0075 MTPA) in the mine lease area of 417.95 ha at RevoorandMellacheruvu villages, Mellacheruvu Mandal, Suryapet district, Telangana of M/s. Rain Cements Limited	Non-Coal Mining	TELANGANA	4050
17.	Granite Building Stone Quarry of M/s Scottia Mines Pvt. Ltd, Managing Director, Mr. Jomit Jose	Non-Coal Mining	KERALA	300
18.	Granite Building Stone Quarry of M/s Paloth Granite Metals , Managing Partner, Mr. Mashood	Non-Coal Mining	KERALA	450
19.	Granite Building Stone Quarry of Mr Shafeeq Ali P	Non-Coal Mining	KERALA	100
20.	Granite Building Stone Quarry of Mr Nissamudeen K S	Non-Coal Mining	KERALA	300
21.	Proposed Granite/Building Stone Quarry of M/s Al Jouf Granite Metals, Managing Partner, Shri Ashraf P T, at Survey no.- 183/1, 183/8, 184/4, 185/1, 185/2, 185/3-1, 185/3-2, 185/2-1, 185/3-3, 187/2, 187/3 Urangattiri Village, Eranad Taluk, Malappuram District of Kerala State for Lease area of 4.1132 ha	Non-Coal Mining	KERALA	420

22.	Expansion in Production Capacity of M/s. JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd., Captive Limestone Mines (Mine Lease I of Area 267.695) from 4.8 MTPA to 8 MTPA from Both Mine Leases MI-1, with Existing Crusher and with Additional Crushing Capacity of 1500 TPH at Villages-Semariya, Ghikuria and Nandini Khundini, Tehsil – Ahiwara (Old Teh. Dhamdha), District - Durg, Chhattisgarh. (Env. Consultant - Anacon Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur).	Non-Coal Mining	CHHATTISGARH	8300
23.	Fresh Environmental Clearance for the Gold Ore Processing Plant (0.3 MTPA) component out of the existing Environmental Clearance for Mining and Processing of Gold Ore (ROM 0.4 MTPA and Ore Processing Plant of 0.3 MTPA) of Jonnagiri Gold Mine Project (ML Area: 597.82 Ha) of M/s Geomysore Services (India) Limited	Non-Coal Mining	ANDHRA PRADESH	32000
24.	Expansion of Limestone Production Capacity of M/s. JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd., Limestone Mines (Mine Lease II of Area 252.105 Ha.) Production Capacity from 0.3 Million TPA to 1.35 Million TPA, for Which Top Soil: 0.0243 Million TPA Overburden: 0.0972 Million TPA, Inter Burden: 0.0945 Million TPA, Total Excavation (ROM): 1.566 Million TPA) at Villages-Semariya,	Non-Coal Mining	CHHATTISGARH	5300

	Ghikuria and Nandini Khundini, Tehsil-Ahiwara (Old Teh. - Dhamdha), District-Durg (Chhattisgarh). (Env. Consultant-Anacon Lab. Pvt. Ltd.).			
25.	Proposed expansion under para 7(ii) of EIA notification 2006, in production capacity of Limestone from 5.6 Million TPA to 6.7 Million TPA from "Maliakhera Limestone Mine" (ML No. - 04/2003, Area- 315.409 Ha.) of M/s JK Cement Limited located at Village-Maliakhera, Tehsil Nimbahera, District Chittorgarh, State- Rajasthan	Non-Coal Mining	RAJASTHAN	9494.95
26.	Ujjainiya Stone Gitti and M-sand quarry	Non-Coal Mining	MADHYA PRADESH	80
27.	ALANGULAM LIMESTONE MINES G.O. 427 by M/s. Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Ltd (TANCEM)	Non-Coal Mining	TAMIL NADU	23.31
28.	Mining of Magnesite and Dunite (Mine Lease Area 622.29 Ha, Production Capacity 26,43,936 MTPA ROM)	Non-Coal Mining	TAMIL NADU	300
29.	Expansion in Narayanposhi Iron and Manganese Ore Mine [ML Area 347.008 Ha (As per DGPS)/349.254 Ha (As per ROR)] with Iron Ore (ROM 10 MTPA and OB 4.216 MTPA) Total Excavation 14.216 MTPA and with Manganese Ore (ROM 0.036 MTPA and OB 0.223 MTPA) Total Excavation 0.259 MTPA along with Mobile	Non-Coal Mining	ODISHA	96000

	Crushing and Screening Plant (400TPHx10 Nos and 250TPHx07 Nos), CPU 2000TPH, Grinding and Beneficiation Plant 6.0MTPA for Mineral Processing and Slurry Pumping Station to transport Iron Ore Concentrate at Sundargarh, Odisha			
30.	Kannur (Wadi area) Limestone Block (auction block) having lease area of 550 Ha by ACC Ltd.	Non-Coal Mining	KARNATAKA	47100
31.	Mahulasukha Iron and Manganese Block over an area of 390.317 Ha in Village: Randa, Rantha and Bhutuda; Sub-Division : Bonai, Tahasil : Lahunipada, District: Sundargarh, Odisha	Non-Coal Mining	ODISHA	167
32.	Proposed 3D2 Limestone Block (Auctioned Block) (Area: 434.08502 ha) with Proposed Limestone Production Capacity 3.0 Million TPA, OB/waste 1.15 Million TPA, Top Soil 0.34 Million TPA, (Total Excavation 4.49 Million TPA) along with Installation of Crusher (2000 TPH) with Wobbler at Villages: Harima andSarasani, Tehsil and District: Nagaur, Rajasthan.	Non-Coal Mining	RAJASTHAN	12410
33.	Kodingamali Bauxite Mine (ML Area: 428.075 ha) with Expansion in Bauxite Production Capacity from 3.0 Million TPA to 3.6 Million TPA (Phase I - 20%) at Village: Kodingamali, Tehsil:	Non-Coal Mining	ODISHA	4900

	Laxmipur and Kashipur, District-Koraput and Rayagada, Odisha under Para 7 (ii) (a) of EIA Notification, 2006 as per MoEFCC OM dated 11.04.2022 and 30.05.2022 of M/s. Odisha Mining Corporation Limited.			
34.	Expansion of Iron Ore production capacity from 10 MTPA to 26 MTPA Hematite, 45 MTPA BHQ (Banded Hematite Quartzite), 5 MTPA Waste (Total Excavation: 60.0 MTPA) along with crushing and screening plant at Surjagarh Iron Ore Mine lease area of 348.09 Ha., located near Village Surjagarh, Tehsil Etapali, District Gadchiroli, Maharashtra of M/s. Lloyds Metals and Energy Ltd.	Non-Coal Mining	MAHARASHTRA A	171358
35.	Expansion of Zawar Group of Underground Lead-Zinc Mines from 4.8 Million TPA to 6.5 Million TPA Ore Production with Total Excavation: 7.78 Million TPA including Waste rock 1.28 MTPA and Beneficiation from 4.8 Million TPA to 7.3 Million TPA within ML Area of 3620 ha (ML No.03/89) at Villages-Zawar, Koriya Khet, Nayakheda, Rawa, Tidi, Udiyakheda, Barothi Bhaldia, Bara, Chanawada, Dhavadi Talai, Kanpur, Newa Talai, Padla, Parsad, Krishnapura, Singhatwara, Tehsil-Girwa and Sarada,	Non-Coal Mining	RAJASTHAN	125000

	District-Udaipur (Raj)			
36.	Expansion in Limestone Production Capacity from 0.50 million TPA to 1.0 Million TPA, Top Soil 240 TPA (0.00024 Million TPA), OB 0.88 million TPA (Total Excavation 1.88 Million TPA) in Hinauti Extension Limestone Mine (ML Area - 258.867 ha) at Villages- Hinauti, Dengraha, Biharganj and Judmani, Tehsil- Ramnagar, District-Satna, Madhya Pradesh by M/s. UltraTech Cement Limited.	Non-Coal Mining	MADHYA PRADESH	800
37.	Granite Building Stone Quarry of M/s Blue Chips Mines and Industries (Represented by its Managing Partner, Shri. Thomas Babu)	Non-Coal Mining	KERALA	203.4167
38.	ALANGULAM LIMESTONE MINES G.O. 427 by M/s. Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Ltd (TANCEM)	Non-Coal Mining	TAMIL NADU	23.31
39.	Mining of Magnesite and Dunite (Mine Lease Area 622.29 Ha, Production Capacity 26,43,936 MTPA ROM)	Non-Coal Mining	TAMIL NADU	300

UTILIZATION OF CSR FUND THROUGH NCF

3833. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

that the details of utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds through National Culture Fund (NCF) for conservation and maintenance work of historical monuments and sites in the country during the last three years, State-wise particularly in the State of Karnataka?

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

The State-wise details of utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds through National Culture Fund (NCF) for conservation and maintenance work of historical monuments and sites across the country, including the State of Karnataka, during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Utilization of CSR Fund through NCF.

S.No.	Donor	Details of Project	Funds utilization (Rs. in lakhs)
Assam			
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Conservation of Ahom Monuments, Assam	225.71
Total			225.71
Bihar			
1.	Bokaro Steel	Development of infrastructure and	36.95

	Plant	other facilities at Lauriya Nandargarh, Chankigarh and Rampurva Bihar	
Total			36.95
Chhattisgarh			
1.	Bhilai Steel Plant	Restoration and Development of National Heritage Site at Deobaloda, Chhattisgarh	269.51
Total			269.51
Delhi			
1	Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Ltd.	Conservation and enhancement of Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	9.71
2.	State Bank of India, Mumbai	Atmanirbhar Bharat Project (ABCD Project)	380.00
3.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Humayun Tomb, Purana Quilla, Qutub Minar	45.12
Total			434.83
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	UCO Bank, Chandigarh	Hidimba Devi Temple, Himachal Pradesh	9.73
Total			9.73
Karnataka			
1.	Airports Authority of India	Digital upgradation of the ASI Hampi Museum at Kamalapura, Karnataka	280.30
Total			280.30
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Infosys Foundation	Conservation of Vishnu Temple, Bateshwar, M.P.	380.00
2.	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	Developmental activities at Temple of Somnath and ruins at Badgaon.	11.40

			Total	391.40
Maharashtra				
1.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system (Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Ellora Caves, Shaniwarwada)		51.74
			Total	51.74
Odisha				
1.	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	Providing of public amenities like, smart toilet, Childcare room, Rest room for Senior Citizens at Sun temple, Konark		14.20
2.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Installation of Turnstile system at Sun Temple, Konark		23.82
			Total	38.02
Tamil Nadu				
1.	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	Expanding the illumination to the exterior portion of the prakara wall and entrance area of Brihadiswara Temple, Thanjavur		6.54
			Total	6.54
Telangana				
1.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd (IIFCL)	Execution of the replica of the 120 ft. Tall Flag post at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad		275.00
			Total	275.00
Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Sony India Pvt. Ltd.	Up gradation of Sarnath Site and Museum		2.09
2.	India Infrastructure	Installation of Turnstile system at Taj		54.66

	Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)	Mahal	
Total			56.75
GRAND TOTAL			2076.48

भारतीय महिला बैंक से शिक्षा ऋण

3834. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली में भारतीय महिला बैंक (बीएमबी) से कितने छात्रों ने शिक्षा ऋण लिया है और उनका प्रतिशत कितना है तथा स्वीकृत, वितरित और उपयोग किए गए ऋणों की कुल राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) देश में शिक्षा ऋण पर भारतीय महिला बैंक द्वारा लिया जा रहा वर्तमान ब्याज दर कितना है;
- (ग) क्या भारतीय महिला बैंक पुरुष छात्रों की तुलना में छात्राओं से कम ब्याज दर लेता है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा उक्त असमानता को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (घ) क्या भारतीय महिला बैंक का महाराष्ट्र और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली में महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ऋण जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 20.3.2017 के आदेश के तहत भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा भारतीय महिला बैंक लिमिटेड (बीएमबी) के अधिग्रहण को मंजूरी दी थी। इसके अलावा, आरबीआई ने दिनांक

22.3.2017 की अपनी अधिसूचना के तहत यह अधिसूचित किया है कि भारतीय महिला बैंक लिमिटेड की सभी शाखाएं 1 अप्रैल 2017 से भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखाओं के रूप में कार्य करेंगी। इसलिए, अप्रैल, 2017 से एक संस्था के रूप में भारतीय महिला बैंक लिमिटेड मौजूद नहीं है। उपर्युक्त के मद्देनजर, प्रश्न (ख) से (घ) तक नहीं उठते।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र की स्थापना

3835. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या देश भर में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) द्वारा स्थापित चौबीस एनसीओई में से उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई) है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एनसीओई की स्थापना के लिए कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य उक्त मानदंड को पूरा करता है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) का विचार भविष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश में एनसीओई स्थापित करने का है?

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

(क) से (च) : जी हां। भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) द्वारा देश भर में स्थापित चौबीस (24) राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (एनसीओई) में से एक (01) एनसीओई लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किया गया है। वर्तमान में, एनसीओई की स्थापना के लिए कोई पूर्वनिर्धारित मानदंड नहीं है।

PRASAD SCHEME IN WEST BENGAL

3836. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and utilized under the PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) Scheme in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, West Bengal, site and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to ensure sustainability in the development of pilgrimage tourism under the aforementioned scheme;
- (c) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to promote awareness of the sites developed under the aforementioned Scheme;
- (d) the details of the steps being taken to enhance the connectivity and accessibility of pilgrimage sites under the PRASAD Scheme; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of the PRASAD Scheme to more pilgrimage destinations, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The Ministry of Tourism under the “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) provides financial assistance to the
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State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure at identified pilgrimage destinations.

No proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Tourism under the PRASHAD Scheme in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, West Bengal. However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project “Development of Belur Math” in West Bengal at a cost of Rs. 30.03 crore under the PRASHAD Scheme.

(b): Under the PRASHAD scheme infrastructure development is undertaken at the identified pilgrimage destinations in an inclusive, integrated, and sustainable manner that focuses on livelihoods, skills, cleanliness, security, accessibility, and service delivery.

During the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), the Ministry of Tourism emphasizes the State Governments/UT Administrations to prioritize clean energy sources, use of locally available materials for construction and procure eco-friendly transport options for last-mile connectivity. In addition, emphasis is placed on the inclusion of sustainable operation and maintenance plans.

(c): The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including the sites developed under the PRASHAD Scheme through promotional activities, events, website, social media promotions, fairs and festivals, etc.

(d): The Ministry of Tourism under its PRASHAD Scheme has sanctioned universal accessibility features including ramps, railings, dedicated wheelchair-accessible facilities, provisions for e-vehicles and lifts, etc. to facilitate accessibility to pilgrimage sites.

In addition, to improve connectivity to the site, several components have been sanctioned including approach road development, road widening and beautification, development of destination entry points viz. passenger terminals.

(e): Receiving proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations for financial assistance for tourism projects under the PRASHAD Scheme is a continuous process. The proposals received are examined with reference to the prescribed guidelines and financial assistance is extended for such projects subject to fulfilment of the stipulated conditions and availability of funds.

शिर्डी के आध्यात्मिक स्थलों को प्रसाद योजना में सम्मिलित करना

3837. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) महाराष्ट्र के शिर्डी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संगमनेर तालुका के धंदरफाल गांव में स्थित विठ्ठल मंदिर और पीर बाबा दरगाह को और शाहगढ़ किला गांव में स्थित प्रेमगिरि परिसर को प्रसाद योजना में शामिल करके पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विकसित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
-

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय "तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान" (प्रशाद) नामक योजना के तहत चिह्नित तीर्थ स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

महाराष्ट्र के शिर्डी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संगमनेर तालुका के धंदरफाल गांव में स्थित विठ्ठल मंदिर और पीर बाबा दरगाह तथा शाहगढ़ किला गांव में स्थित प्रेमगिरि परिसर को प्रशाद योजना के तहत शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, प्रशाद योजना के तहत पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र में कई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है/चिह्नित किया है जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र में प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	अनुमोदित लागत	जारी की गई राशि	भौतिक प्रगति %
महाराष्ट्र	त्र्यंबकेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	45.41	29.93	93%

महाराष्ट्र में प्रशाद योजना के तहत चिह्नित स्थलों की सूची

क्र.सं.	स्थल का नाम
1.	श्री घृणेश्वर शिवालय, औरंगाबाद जिला
2.	तुलजापुर, उस्मानाबाद जिला
3.	श्री क्षेत्र राजूर, गणपति मंदिर, जालना जिला

SLOW DOWN OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

3838. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) the details of the performance of the economy during the last three years along with the factors responsible for the slow down, year-wise and sector-wise;
 - (b) the details of the consolidation exercise made thereon and the results achieved therefrom;
 - (c) the details of the growth for the current and subsequent years along with the changes made;
 - (d) whether the Government has ensured that the benefits of the economic growth is reached to all classes of society, and not for a specific class, if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) the steps taken by the Government to manage and further boost the economic growth and to ensure equal benefits of such growth to all sections and classes of the society?
-

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

(a) to (c): As per the data released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the sector-wise growth in the Indian economy over the past three years, i.e., 2021-22 to 2023-24, is presented in the table below.

Year-on-year growth rate at constant prices (in per cent)			
	2021-22	2022-23 (FE)	2023-24 (FRE)
Gross Domestic Product	9.7	7.6	9.2
Gross Value Added (GVA)	9.4	7.2	8.6
GVA in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	4.6	6.3	2.7
Industrial GVA	12.2	2.5	10.8
Services GVA	9.2	10.3	9.0

FE: Final Estimates; FRE: First Revised Estimates

Erratic weather patterns and an uneven spatial distribution of monsoon impacted agricultural growth in 2023-24. Growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors picked up from 2.7 per cent in 2023-24 to 4.6 per cent in 2024-25. The Government has been undertaking proactive measures to increase agricultural production and farmers' income and promote investor confidence, ease of doing business, skilling and job promotion, industrial activity and overall economic growth. These measures helped India achieve a real GDP growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2024-25, despite weaker global demand and

persistent geopolitical uncertainties affecting exports and industrial growth. The Union Budget 2025-26 has assumed a nominal GDP growth of 10.1 per cent for 2025-26. As per the Economic Survey 2024-25, the real GDP growth for 2025-26 is expected to be between 6.3 and 6.8 per cent.

(d) and (e): The social sector initiatives of the Government have helped to reduce inequality and increase consumption spending, as evident from the results of the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey for 2022-23 and 2023-24, published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The increase in the average monthly per capita consumption expenditure in 2023-24 from the level of 2022-23 has been the maximum for the bottom 5 to 10 per cent of India's population. The Government's focus on robust capital expenditure, infrastructure build-up, financial sector reforms, ease of doing business, agriculture, education, skill development, small and micro enterprises, and urban development will help boost economic growth. The Government's inclusive approach toward development by creating robust social security systems, coupled with initiatives for affordable housing, food security, financial inclusion, universal access to basic amenities and affordable healthcare, is expected to benefit all sections and classes of the society.

ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON RIVER POLLUTION**3839. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB)

failed to submit a comprehensive action-taken report as directed by the National Green Tribunal(NGT); and

(b) the actions proposed to be taken against the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) to ensure compliance with the NGT's directives regarding river pollution control?

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): Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) has submitted the comprehensive report dated 26/02/2025 before the Hon'ble NGT in Original Application No. 310/2022 with M.A. No. 59/2024 in Original Application No. 56/2024 and no action is proposed to be taken against Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

EPFO**3840. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is considering for enhancing the interest rate for provident fund deposits for the coming financial year and also considering to implement the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on higher provident fund pension;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that the EPFO is also considering to make changes to the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also true that a meeting of the Central Board of Trustees of the EPFO was recently held to take a decision on the above; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including outcome of the said meeting?

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): In accordance with sub-para (2) of Paragraph 60 of the EPF Scheme, interest is credited to the members' accounts on the basis of monthly running balances, with the interest being credited as of the last day of each financial year. The amount of interest is calculated based on the interest/dividends earned by EPFO on investment of the EPF Corpus in various instruments like Government

Securities, Debt instruments, Equities etc., as per the notified Pattern of Investment.

EPFO has taken several steps to implement the directions contained in Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement dated 04.11.2022. An online facility was provided and a total 17.49 lakh Applications for Validation of Joint Option/ Joint Options were successfully submitted by the applicants.

For early disposal of the cases, VCs were regularly conducted with employers to submit the completed applications along with required clarifications/wage details etc. Further, VCs were also regularly conducted with Field offices of EPFO for timely settlement of the cases. Additional workforce has been deployed in the field offices for early processing of these cases. To assist Employees and employers Help desks have been set up in all the Field offices. Timeline for employers to submit wage details was extended from time to time and recently a final opportunity till 31.01.2025 was provided.

The Central Board of Trustees, EPFO in its 237th Meeting has approved the following changes in the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme

- i) A minimum assurance benefit for member who dies in service without rendering one year of service.
 - ii) To provide benefits of EDLI Scheme to the family member of the scheme, even if no contribution is deposited for a while before a member dies.
-

iii) To treat short gap period between two phases of employment (when an employee joins or transfers from one establishment to another) as "continuation of service" under the EDLI Scheme.

SYNTHETIC TRACK IN DAVANGERE DISTRICT STADIUM

3841. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) the details of compliance guidelines or formalities laid down by the Government for disbursement of funds to States under Khelo India Programme;
- (b) the details of the criteria laid down by the Government for reapproval of project which was cancelled due to noncompliance formalities by the States particularly with reference to setting up of Synthetic track in Davangere stadium;
- (c) the current status of setting up of said track under Khelo India Scheme in Davangere district stadium;
- (d) whether the Government provides funds for youth hostels under Khelo India to the State of Karnataka; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof district-wise including Davangere?

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

(a): The disbursement of funds to the States/ UTs/ Grantees under Khelo India Scheme is done as per procedure laid down in the Operational Guidelines of the

Khelo India Scheme, which are available at <https://yas.nic.in/sports/khelo-india-national-programme-development-sports-0>. Further, the Ministry also follows General Financial Rules (GFRs) and other relevant guidelines issued by the Government of India.

(b): There are no criteria laid down for reapproval of project which was cancelled under the Khelo India Scheme due to noncompliance formalities by the States.

(c): The said project sanctioned under the Khelo India Scheme stands cancelled as on date.

(d): No, Sir.

(e): Does not arise.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभाओं को प्रोत्साहित करना

3842. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभाओं को उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करने और उन्हें प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खेलों में ख्याति अर्जित करने वाले खिलाड़ियों की अधिकतम संख्या राजस्थान और हरियाणा से है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान खेलवार और श्रेणीवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार का देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान बनाने और योजना तैयार करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने और उन्हें प्रशिक्षित करने की स्कीम तैयार करने सहित खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय (एमवाईएस) देश भर में खेलों के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करता है:

(i) खेलो इंडिया - राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम; (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता; (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के विजेताओं और उनके कोचों को विशेष पुरस्कार; (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार; (v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन; (vi) खिलाड़ियों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम; (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि; और (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का संचालन।

उपरोक्त स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय (<https://yas.nic.in>) और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (<https://sportsauthorityofindia.nic.in>) की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इस मंत्रालय में निधियां स्कीम-वार, न कि राज्य-वार आबंटित की जाती हैं। पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में विभिन्न खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आबंटित निधियों और व्यय का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपये)

क्र. सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	आबंटित धन	किया गया व्यय
1	2019-20	2000.00	1989.39

2	2020-21	1313.40	1304.12
3	2021-22	1993.00	1748.76
4	2022-23	1907.69	1879.99
5	2023-24	2380.86	2329.35

(ग) और (घ): चूंकि विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय स्पर्धाओं में भाग लेने के लिए एथलीटों को पंजीकृत करने का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य खेल परिसंघों का और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्पर्धाओं के लिए संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों का है, इसलिए युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में एथलीटों की राज्य-वार भागीदारी का डाटा नहीं रखता है।

(ड.): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के "खेल प्रतियोगिता और प्रतिभा विकास" घटक के अंतर्गत, देश भर के प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान खेलो इंडिया एथलीट (केआईए) के रूप में की जाती है। इन एथलीटों का चयन खेलो इंडिया गेम्स, राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप जैसे आयोजनों में उनके उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन और संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों और स्कूल गेम्स फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा आयोजित खुले और पारदर्शी चयन परीक्षणों के आधार पर किया जाता है। खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए) का चयन प्रतिभा पहचान विकास समिति (टीआईडीसी) द्वारा निर्धारित प्रोटोकॉल के माध्यम से योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के "खेलो इंडिया केंद्र और खेल अकादमियां" घटक के अंतर्गत, पहचान की गई प्रतिभाओं को मान्यता प्राप्त खेलो इंडिया अकादमियों में शामिल होने का विकल्प दिया जाता है और प्रशिक्षण खर्च, कोचिंग, प्रतियोगिताओं में एक्सपोजर, शिक्षा, उपकरण सहायता, वैज्ञानिक सहायता आदि के लिए प्रति वर्ष 6.28 लाख रुपये [आउट ऑफ पॉकेट अलाउंस के रूप में 1.20 लाख रुपये सहित] की वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

एनपीएस वात्सल्य योजना के उद्देश्य

3843. श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि:

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों की बचत बढ़ाने के लिए एनपीएस वात्सल्य योजना शुरू की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या हैं; और
- (ग) क्या इस योजना में नामांकन करने वालों को कोई कर लाभ या अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यह योजना विशेषकर वेतनभोगी व्यक्तियों के लिए किस प्रकार उपयोगी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख): पूर्ण पेंशनयुक्त समाज सृजित करने के उद्देश्य से अवयस्कों के लिए अंशदायी पेंशन योजना के रूप में दिनांक 18.09.2024 को एनपीएस-वात्सल्य योजना का शुभारंभ किया गया है। यह योजना माता-पिता/अभिभावकों द्वारा उनके अवयस्क अभिदाता के लिए न्यूनतम 1000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष का अंशदान करने के लिए बनाई गई है, जिसमें अधिकतम अंशदान की कोई सीमा नहीं है। वयस्क होने पर अभिदाता के खाते को निर्बाध रूप से एनपीएस खाते में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है। यह योजना पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (पीएफआरडीए) के विनियमन के अंतर्गत प्वाइंट ऑफ प्रेजेंस (पीओपी) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती है, जिसमें बैंक शाखाएं और गैर-बैंक संस्थाएं शामिल हैं। एनपीएस वात्सल्य खाता एनपीएस न्यास द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से भी खोला जा सकता है।

एनपीएस वात्सल्य सेवानिवृत्ति कॉर्पस में आरंभिक निवेश की शुरुआत के साथ पीढ़ियों में सेवानिवृत्ति योजना की संस्कृति और आदत को बढ़ावा देकर तथा बच्चों के लिए आरंभिक बचत को प्रोत्साहित कर अंतर-पीढ़ीगत (इंटर जेनरेशन) समता और वित्तीय सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है।

(ग): पुरानी कर व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 01.04.2025 से वेतनभोगी व्यक्तियों सहित माता-पिता या अभिभावकों द्वारा किए गए एनपीएस वात्सल्य अंशदान के लिए धारा 80सीसीडी (1बी) के तहत 50,000 रुपये तक की आयकर कटौती का प्रावधान किया है।

अतुल्य भारत कंटेंट हब

3844. श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री दुष्यंत सिंह:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में प्रतिष्ठित और कम प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थलों तक सड़क और हवाई संपर्क में सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं साथ ही अवसंरचना में लक्षित निवेश का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का अधिक आकर्षक पर्यटन अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए वर्चुअल रियलिटी (वीआर) जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों को अतुल्य भारत कंटेंट हब के साथ जोड़ने का विचार है?

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

(क): धार्मिक पर्यटन सहित पर्यटन गंतव्यों एवं उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के

माध्यम से देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन करके राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय पर्यटन गंतव्यों तक सड़क और हवाई संपर्क को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के साथ मिलकर काम करता है। आरसीएस उड़ान के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के साथ समन्वय किया है और चिह्नित किए गए 53 पर्यटन मार्गों के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) राशि साझा की है।

पर्यटन क्षेत्र में विदेशी निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए, भारत में पर्यटन और आतिथ्य उद्योग में स्वचालित मार्ग के तहत 100% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति है, जो लागू नियमों और कानूनों के अधीन है। होटल, रिसॉर्ट और मनोरंजन सुविधाओं के विकास सहित पर्यटन निर्माण परियोजनाओं में 100% एफडीआई की अनुमति है।

पर्यटन में निजी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, 10 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों से बाहर स्थित तीन सितारा या उच्च श्रेणी के वर्गीकृत होटल, रोपवे और केबल कार तथा प्रदर्शनी-सह-सम्मेलन केंद्र परियोजनाएं, जिनमें न्यूनतम निर्मित फर्श क्षेत्र 100,000 वर्ग मीटर हो, जिसमें विशेष रूप से प्रदर्शनी स्थल या सम्मेलन स्थल या दोनों सम्मिलित हों, को अवसंरचना उप-क्षेत्रों की मुख्य समन्वय मास्टर सूची में शामिल किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में अवसंरचना उप-क्षेत्रों की सुसंगत मास्टर सूची में देश में सर्वश्रेष्ठ 50 पर्यटन स्थलों, जिन्हें चुनौती मोड में विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है, में स्थित होटलों को समाहित करने के लिए घोषणा।

(ख): मंत्रालय ने 27 सितंबर, 2024 को अतुल्य भारत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म (आईआईडीपी) का नया संस्करण लॉन्च किया है, जो देश की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और विविध आकर्षणों को देखने में रुचि रखने वाले यात्रियों और हितधारकों के लिए एक व्यापक संसाधन है।

आईआईडीपी की नई विशेषताओं में से एक है अतुल्य भारत कंटेंट हब - एक व्यापक डिजिटल संग्रह, जिसमें भारत में पर्यटन से संबंधित उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली छवियों, फिल्मों, ब्रोशर और समाचार पत्रों का समृद्ध संग्रह है। यह संग्रह विभिन्न हितधारकों के उपयोग के लिए है, जिसमें टूर ऑपरेटर, पत्रकार, छात्र, शोधकर्ता, फिल्म निर्माता, लेखक, प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति, सामग्री निर्माता, सरकारी अधिकारी और राजदूत शामिल हैं। आईआईडीपी एक एआई-संचालित उपकरण का उपयोग करता है जो रियल समय का मौसम अपडेट, शहर की जानकारी और आवश्यक यात्रा सेवाओं की पेशकश करके आगंतुकों के निजी अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाता है। पोर्टल ने उड़ानों, होटलों, कैब और बसों एवं एएसआई स्मारकों के लिए टिकटों की निर्बाध बुकिंग के लिए कई ओटीए (ऑनलाइन ट्रैवल एजेंट) और हितधारकों के साथ भी भागीदारी की है।

RESTORATION AND BEAUTIFICATION OF FORT KOCHI BEACH

3845. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether the Indian tourism industry has been facing various challenges/issues/difficulties;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto;
 - (c) whether the Government is planning to allocate special funds for the restoration of Fort Kochi Beach, Ernakulam, Kerala, considering its historical and tourism significance, if so, the details thereof;
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- (d) whether the Government recognizes the urgent need to restore the Fort Kochi Beach and walkway, which are in a state of neglect despite being major tourist attractions, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to include Fort Kochi Beach in any existing or upcoming tourism development schemes to ensure its long-term preservation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government is likely to provide financial assistance to the State Government of Kerala for the urgent restoration and beautification of Fort Kochi Beach and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Mitigating various issues, challenges and difficulties arising in tourism sector from time to time is a continuous process. While various issues related to development and promotion of tourism fall under the ambit of concerned State Governments/UT Administrations, the Ministry of Tourism through its schemes of tourism infrastructure development, marketing and promotion, skill development etc. complements these tourism development efforts by undertaking various initiatives in the country.

(c) to (f): The Ministry of Tourism under its 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' schemes provides financial assistance to State Government/UT Administration for

undertaking tourism related projects. Such assistance is provided on receipt of the project proposals from the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations and subject to its adherence to the scheme guidelines and instructions issued by the Government from time to time, availability of budget, inter-se priority etc.

Presently there is no proposal under active consideration of the Ministry of Tourism for allocating special funds for restoration of Fort Kochi Beach.

However, the Ministry since inception of Swadesh Darshan scheme in 2014-15 sanctioned a total number of 76 projects under different thematic circuits for Rs. 5287.90 Crore including 5 projects in the State of Kerala.

Now the Ministry has revamped the Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable destinations and has sanctioned 34 projects in the country for Rs. 791.25 Crore including 1 project in the State of Kerala.

Under 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 48 projects in the country for Rs. 1620.21 Crore including 1 Project in the State of Kerala.

Further, Government of India under its 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' sanctioned 40 projects in 23 States for Rs. 3295.76 Crore including 2 projects in the State of Kerala, in Financial Year 2024-25.

The details of the projects sanctioned in the State of Kerala under Swadesh

Darshan, SD2.0, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, PRASHAD and SASCI in the State of Kerala

Swadesh Darshan scheme		
Circuit/ Year of sanction	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned (₹ in Crore)
Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Temple, Aranmula	78.08
Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme		
2023-24	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92
PRASHAD		
2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19
SASCI		
2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71

2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34

OUT-OF-TURN PROMOTION TO OFFICIALS ON ACHIEVEMENT IN SPORTS

3846. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

- (a) whether several officials of the Revenue Department have brought laurels to the country in sports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any such officer has been given out-of-turn promotion on the basis of his achievements in sports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Yes. Many officers and officials of Department of Revenue have brought laurels to the country in sports by participating and/or winning medals in tournaments and events at International level.
 - (b): The details of officers/officials from Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and that of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
-

(c): Yes. Many officers and officials in CBDT have got accelerated promotion (Out of turn promotion to the next higher grade by relaxation of mandatory conditions in the relevant Recruitment Rules) on account of their sports achievements. These accelerated promotions have been granted as per the provisions of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) on the subject matter.

(d): The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

S. No.	Name of Sportsperson	Sports	Present post	Name of tournament, place & date	Achievement
1	Narayan Thakur	Para Athletics	NS	4th Para Asian Games, China October, 2023 5th Indian Open Para Athletics International Championship 2023	3rd position in 200m (T35) and 3rd position in 100m (T35) 1st position in 100m (T35) 2nd position in 200m (T35)
2	Manab Das Gupta	Rowing	ITI	Asian Indoor Rowing Championship, 2024	Silver & Bronze
3	Soubritry Mondal	Swimming	MTS	59th Malaysia International Age Group Championship	Bronze in 100m Backstroke
4	Kunal Dey	Karate	TA	Commonwealth Karate Championship, 2015	Bronze
5	Gangadhari Mallesh	Kabaddi	Steno Gr-I	18th Asian Games Jakarta Palembang 2018 (18 Aug, 2018 - 2 September, 2018)	Bronze Medal in Kabaddi Men's Team
	Buss Sumeeth Reddy	Badminton	ITI	Commonwealth Games, Birmingham, 2022 (28 Jul, 2022 – 8 Aug, 2022)	2nd in Badminton Mixed Team Event
7	HARITHA M H	Badminton	OS	1. Bronze Medalist in Yonex Sunrise India Open - 2022 (BWF World Tour Super 500). Bronze Medalist in Syed Modi India International Badminton Championship - 2022.	1. Bronze Medal 2. Bronze Medal
8	ARATHI SARA SUNIL	Badminton	ITI	1. Bronze medal in Women's Doubles in the Dutch Open international in March 2024. 2. Silver medal in the Women's Doubles IN THE NMDC- Telengana International challenge 2024 in November 2024. 3. Gold medal in the Women's Doubles in the CM Trophy India International Challenge 2024 in November 2024. Bronze medal in Women's Doubles the Abu Dhabi masters 2023. Silver Medal in Maharashtra Open International challenge 2022. Bronze medal in the Infosys Open International Challenge 2022.	1. Bronze Medal 2. Silver Medal 3. Gold Medal 4. Bronze Medal 5. Silver Medal 6. Bronze Medal
9	JARMANPREET SINGH	HOCKEY	ITI	ASION HOCKEY GAME 2023 AT HANGZHOU, CHINA DATED : 23.09.2023 TO 08.10.2023	GOLD MEDAL
10	NAVDEEP	PARA SPORTS (JAVELIN THROW)	ITI	PARALYMPIC SUMMER GAMES 2024 AT PARIS DATED: 28.08.2024 to 08.09.2024	GOLD MEDAL

S. No.	Name of Sportsperson	Sports	Present post	Name of tournament, place & date	Achievement
11	RONGALI RAVI	PARA SPORTS (SHOTPUT)	TA	4TH ASIAN PARA GAMES AT CHINA DATED : 22.10.2023 TO 28.10.2023	SILVER MEDAL
12	FARHAAN M	CHESS	TA	ASIAN AMATEUR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 2024 AT AL AIN, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES DATED : 14.12.2024 TO 23.12.2024	GOLD MEDAL
13	Ms. Geeta Tandon Kapoor	Table Tennis	ITO	1. Participated in World Veteran Table Tennis Championship in Rome in July 2024 and cleared the women's 5th Group for the main draw. 2. 14th Asian (Pacific) Veteran Table Tennis Championship, Bangkok, Thailand Dec. 2023 (2nd Runner-Up). 3. Mixed Doubles Championship above 50+ (Consolation event), Muscat, Oman in Jan. 2023 (1st Rank). 4. 19th World Veterans Championship at USA in 2018 (Rank: Diploma). 5. South Asia Veteran Table Tennis Championship Colombo, Sri Lanka 2017 (Winner 40+ Age). 6. South Asia Veteran Table Tennis Championship winner Mixed Doubles Competition-2017. 7. World Table Tennis Championship in 2016 winner 40+ age Mixed Doubles Competition. 8. World Table Tennis Championship Auckland, New Zealand in 2014 (participated). 9. Asia Prashant Table Tennis Championships Bangkok 2013 Winner. 10. 3rd Asian Veteran Table Tennis, Air Island Championship Pattaya Thailand- 2011 Winner. 11. Received UP Ratna Award and also nominated in Commonwealth Table Tennis Association as a member in the women's development committee and Chairman of the women's commission in U.P.T.T. Association.	
14	Rohit R. Havaladar	Swimming	OS	1) 1 Bronze medal at World Aquatic Master Championship 2023 held at Fukuoka, Japan August 2023 2) 6 Gold Medals at Swimming Federation of India 16th National Masters Championship 2023, held at Mangalore 3) 1 Silver and 2 Bronze medals at World Aquatic Master Championship 2024 held at Doha, Qatar	1 Silver and 2 Bronze medals at World Aquatic Master Championship 2024 held at Doha, Qatar

S. No.	Name of Sportsperson	Sports	Present post	Name of tournament, place & date	Achievement

15	Smt. Merlin K. Joseph	Athletics	OS	3 National Medals (Gold Medal- 100 individual asn 4*100 mtr relay in senior national athletics - 2017 held a Guntor, Bronze medal in 100 mtr in senior federation cup athletics held at Patiala -2017, 01 International medal, International championship-1, Bronze medal in 100 mtr relay in Asian athletics Championship held at Odissa-2017.	01 International medal, International championship-1, Bronze medal in 100 mtr relay in Asian athletics , championship held at Odissa-2017
16	AMIT KUMAR PILANIYA	SHOOTING (PISTOL)	ITI	1. International Shooting Competition, Hanover, Germany- 2015 / 26-04-2015 to 03-05-2015 2. ISCH- Germany, 2016- Silver-1 / 10-05-2016 3. 47th Grand prix Liberation, Czech Rep. 2016- Bronze -1 4.- ISCH-2018, Germany- Bronze -2	1. GOLD-1, Bronze-2 2. Silver -1 3. Bronze 4. Bronze- 2
17	DIVYA SATIJA	SWIMMING	TA	Gold medals in South Asian Games / 1-19 dec 2019	1. Gold
18	Aryamann Vishal Tandon	Badminton	TA	33rd Iran Badminton Fajr International Challenge 2025 / 28.01.2025 - 02.02.2025	1. Silver
19	Ajeet Singh	Javelin Throw (Para)	ITI	Men's Javelin Throw F46 at Paris Paralympics 2024	Silver Medal
20	Rubina Francis	Shooting (Para)	ITI	P-2 Women's 10 M Air Pistol SH1 at Paris Paralympics 2024	Bronze Medal
21	Malemnganba Sorokhaibam	Sepak takraw	ITI	2024 World Sepak Takraw Championship at Thailand	Silver Medal
22	Aadhya Tiwari	Soft Tennis	TA	17th Word Championship Soft Tennis, Anseong Korea	Bronze Medal
23	Keerthana Pandian	Snooker	ITI	Mongolian Snooker World Cup 2024 at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia conducted by the IBSF	Bronze Medal
24	Anjali Chaudhary	Shooting	TA	Junior World Championships Lima Peru 2024	Gold Medal
25	Manoj Kumar	Bench Press	OS	One Gold Medal and one Silver Medal in Asian Bench-Press Championship held from 18th to 24th September, 2018 in UAE (Dubai)	1. Gold Medal 2. Silver Medal
26	Abhishek Verma	Archery	ACIT	ASIAN Games 2018, Jakarta World Archery Championship 2021, South Dakota, USA 19th Asian Game, Hangzhou 2022	Silver Medal
27	Saweety	Boxing	ITO	Women's World Boxing Championship in 81 Kg, 2023, Delhi	Gold Medal
28	Sonika	Hockey	OS	19th Asian Games 2022, Hangzhou	Bronze Medal

S. No.	Name of Sportsperson	Sports	Present post	Name of tournament, place & date	Achievement
29	Manoj Kumar	Wrestling	ACIT	4 time Commonwealth Gold medalist 1 silver medal in Common wealth Games 1 bronze medal in Asia Dhyanchand Award 2019.	1. Silver Medal 2. Bronze Medal
30	AASHISH MANN	Body Building	MTS	Won Mr. India in 2019, Gold medal in Delhi Federation Cup (IBBF), 2019. Winner of Mr. Asia 9NBBUI), 2019. Won gold medal in IHFF, Sheru Classic (international Event) in 2023.	Gold Medal
31	ANIKET GUPTA	Karate	TA	Won Silver medal in the Asian karate Federation (AKF) Ist Senior Asian Open Championship 2023. Silver medal in Senior South Asian Karate Federation (SAKF).	Silver Medal
32	JAGSEER SINGH	Para Athletics-Long jump	ITI	Winner of Silver Medal in Long Jump in 4th Indian Open Para National Athletics Championship held at Bangalore, May 2023, Bronze medal in long jump 20th senior para national athletics championship, silver in 4th Indian open national para athletics championship, bronze in 5th Indian open international para- athletics championship.	Bronze Medal
33	PARDEEP NARWAL	Kabaddi	MTS	In Indian team since 2016 and has won gold in three international tournaments	Gold Medal
34	PINKI RANI	Boxing	ITI	South Asian games gold medalist 2019	Gold Medal
35	PREM SHANKAR UPADHYAY	Athletics	ITI	Asian Games Bronze Medal (2015-16) & Gold Medal (2019-20), gold in international 21st Asia masters Athletics championship, gold in National Khelo masters games 2019 New Delhi	Bronze Medal
36	RAHUL CHAUDHARI	Kabaddi	ITI	Gold medal in 2016 South Asian Games	Gold Medal
37	SANJEETA	Handball	OS	Asian Games	Participation
38	SHAHBAZ AHAMAD	Cricket	STENO	Part of Indian Cricket team who won gold medal in the Asian Games, 2022 held in Hangzhou(China).	Gold Medal
39	SUNIL	Boxing	TA	International	Participation
40	TANUJ GULIA	Hockey	STENO	Participated in Senior national 2024 , won gold in Civil services 2023, won gold in International Asia Cup (U-18),2016	Gold Medal
41	TARUN YADAV	Shooting	TA	Represented India in Asian Pistol Championship 2024 Indonesia. Represented India in Asian Shooting Championship 2023 Korea	Participation

STATEMENT-II

Name of Officer	Designation	Name of CCA concerned	Achievement
Shri Jagdish Tanwar	Superintendent	Jaipur	(1) Silver Medal in 2024 ITF World Tennis MastersTour World Team Championship (50 plus age group) held in Mexico City, Mexico from 28th April to 3 rd May 2024. (2) Bronze Medal in 2024 ITF World Tennis Masters Tour World Individual Championship (50 Plus age group) held in Mexico City, Mexico from 4th May to 11th May 2024. (3) Silver Medal in 2019 ITF Young Senior World Tennis Championship 35+, 40+, 45+ age group held at Miami Beach, Florida, USA from 20th Oct. to 02 nd Nov. 2019
Shri Rahul Kadam	Head Hawaldar	Mumbai CGST	Silver Medal in Asian Games 2023
Shri Tejas G. Salian	Executive Assistant	Mumbai CGST	Gold Medal in Triple jump and Silver medal in long jump at 1st South Asian Open athletics Championships 2025 held at Mangalore.
Shri Rahul Singh	Deputy Commissioner	Pune CGST	i) Olympics in Atlanta year 1996; ii) Award:- Laxaman Purskar in 2021 (Uttar Pradesh)
Shri K.A. Aneesh	Inspector	Thiruvananthapuram CGST	BWF World Senior Badminton Championship 2017- runner; BWF world senior badminton championship 2021- winner
Smt. Abha Khataa	Head Hawaldar	Mumbai Customs	24th Asian Athletics Championship Thailand from 12 th to 16 th July, 2023 secured 2nd Position in Shotput.
Shri Tumpera Narresh	Inspector	Hyderabad	1. Represented the AVC PPTV Senior Men Beach Volleyball Championship held at Bandar Abbas (Iran), from 14.11.2022 to 18.11.2022. 2. Represented the AVC PPTV Senior Men Beach Volleyball Championship held at Pington (China), from 23.06.2023 to 26.06.2023.
Shri Yogesh Kathuniya	Tax Assistant	Delhi CGST	1. World Para Athletics Championship 2019- Bronze Medal. 2. Tokyo Paralympics 2021- Silver Medal 3. Arjuna Award in 2021. 4. Bhim Award in 2021. 5. Asian Para Games 2022- Gold Medal 6. World Para Athletics Championship 2023- Silver Medal 7. World Para Athletics Championship 2024 Kobe- Silver Medal

			8. Paris Paralympics 2024- Silver Medal
Shri Sandeep Chaudhary	Tax Assistant	Delhi CGST	1. World Para Athletics Championship 2019- Gold Medal 2. FICCI India Sports Men of the year- 2019 3. Arjuna Award in 2020 4. Tokyo Paralympics 2021- 4th place 5. Asian Para Games 2023- 4th Place 6. World Para Athletics Championship 2024 Kobe- Bronze Medal 7. Paralympic Games Paris 2024- 4th Place

STATEMENT-III

S.No.	Name of sportsperson	Sports	Present post	Name of tournament, place & date	Achievement	Details of Out of Turn Promotion given	Promoted As
1	Narayan Thakur	Para Athletics	NS	4th Para Asian Games, China October, 2023 5th Indian Open Para Athletics International Championships 2023	3rd position in 200m (T35) and 3rd position in 100m (T35) 1st position in 100m (T35) 2nd position in 200m (T35)	Order No. 175 dated 11.06.2024 w.e.f. 20.03.2023	NS

2	Abhishek Verma	Archery	ACIT	ASIAN Games 2018, Jakarta World Archery Championship 2021, South Datoka, USA 19th Asian Games, Hangzhou 2022	Silver Medal	Order No. 197/GO/2018-19 dated 27.11.2018, CBDT Order No. 151/2023 dated 26.06.2023	1. ITO & 2. ACIT
3	Saweety	Boxing	ITO	Women's World Boxing Championship in 81 Kg, 2023, Delhi	Gold Medal	ITI to ITO, Order No. 89/GO/2023- 24 dated 26.06.2023,	Income Tax Officer
4	Sonika	Hockey	OS	19th Asian Games 2022, Hangzhou	Bronze Medal	TA to OS, Order No. 544/NGO/ 2024-25 dated 27.11.2024,	Office Superint endent
5	Manoj Kumar	Wrestling	ACIT	4 time Commonwealth Gold medalist 1 silver medal in Common wealth Games 1 bronze medal in Asia Dhyanchand Award 2019.	1. Silver Medal 2. Bronze Medal	CBDT Order No. 130/2024 dated 10.05.2024 (As Coach)	ACIT

आरआईडीएफ के लिए आवंटित निधि

3847. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में ग्रामीण अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या राज्यों को ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि (आरआईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत निधि आवंटित की गई है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा देश में गत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए प्रशिक्षण और अन्य सेवाओं/कार्यों के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्यवार कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा देश में केंद्र प्रायोजित ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के समुचित कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): सरकार ने विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि (आरआईडीएफ), कृषि अवसंरचना निधि (एआईएफ), प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्योग उन्नयन योजना (पीएमएफएमई), पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ), वेयरहाउस अवसंरचना निधि (डब्ल्यूआईएफ) आदि के माध्यम से छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित देश में ग्रामीण अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए कई पहल की हैं।

भारत सरकार, आरबीआई के परामर्श से आरआईडीएफ के लिए वार्षिक आधार पर प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र की कमी से नाबार्ड को धनराशि आवंटित करती है और नाबार्ड इस निधि को अनुमोदित मानक आवंटन मानदंडों के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को आवंटित करता है। नाबार्ड द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार विगत तीन वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान आरआईडीएफ के

अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

सरकार, विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं जैसे राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना- ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) आदि को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि कार्यक्रम का लाभ ग्रामीण गरीबों तक पहुंचे, इसके लिए बहु-स्तरीय निगरानी और मूल्यांकन तंत्र के माध्यम से इन योजनाओं के उचित कार्यान्वयन पर जोर दिया जाता है। समय-समय पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की राज्य-विशिष्ट समीक्षा भी की जाती है।

विवरण

विगत तीन वर्ष और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित आरआईडीएफ का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2021-22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,500	2579	2,600	1,050
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	450	401	460	480
3	असम	2,000	2,989	3,100	3,042
4	बिहार	3,000	2,404	2,500	1,910
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1,500	1,784	1,800	1,300
6	गोवा	500	584	550	500
7	गुजरात	3,000	3,597	4,000	3,145
8	हरियाणा	1,800	1,889	1,900	1,400
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,000	911	900	1,000
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	800	1,395	1,400	900
11	झारखंड	2,100	2,146	2,300	1,800
12	कर्नाटक	2,000	1,979	2,000	2,243
13	केरल	600	710	700	765
14	मध्य प्रदेश	3,036	3,616	3,800	3,600
15	महाराष्ट्र	1,500	1,728	1,450	2,500
16	मणिपुर	150	200	100	100
17	मेघालय	250	257	200	170

18	मिजोरम	300	247	250	150
19	नागालैंड	50	23	40	40
20	ओडिशा	4,000	3,550	3,600	3,387
21	पुडुचेरी	50	120	150	178
22	पंजाब	750	920	900	700
23	राजस्थान	2,500	2,417	2,400	2,712
24	सिक्किम	145	160	150	70
25	तमिलनाडु	3,100	3,115	3,200	3,212
26	तेलंगाना	1,300	1,340	1,450	300
27	त्रिपुरा	400	469	1,000	750
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,900	2,681	3,500	2,700
29	उत्तराखंड	500	778	800	795
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,800	2,149	2,200	1,900

*वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए आंकड़े 28.02.2025 तक

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के नए महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना

3848. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रवेश के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा प्रवेश पानेमें असफल छात्रों की वर्षवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास दिल्ली में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्गत नए महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो महाविद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उक्त महाविद्यालय स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय संसद के अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित एक सांविधिक स्वायत्त संगठन है और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1922 तथा उसके तहत बनाई गई संविधियों और

अध्यादेशों द्वारा अभिशासित है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अवर स्नातक कार्यक्रम में प्रवेश के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों और प्रवेश पाने में असमर्थ छात्रों की संख्या का ब्यौरा वर्ष-वार नीचे दिया गया है: -

वर्ष	प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या	किए गए प्रवेशों की संख्या	छात्र, जिन्हें प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाया
2022	176221	65225	110996
2023	246685	68583	178102
2024	246194	70422	175772

विश्वविद्यालय पूरे दिल्ली क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है और इसके बड़ी संख्या में संबद्ध संस्थान हैं, जिनमें हाल के परिसर/कॉलेज जैसे द्वारका में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पश्चिमी परिसर; सुरजमल विहार में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पूर्वी परिसर और रोशनपुरा, नजफगढ़ में वीर सावरकर कॉलेज, शामिल हैं।

प्लेसमेंट प्रस्ताव पाने वाले बी.टेक अंतिम वर्ष के छात्रों का डेटा

3849. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संपूर्ण देश के विभिन्न आईआईटी में पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्लेसमेंट प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने वाले बी.टेक अंतिम वर्ष के छात्रों की वर्षवार और संस्थानवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त प्लेसमेंट प्रक्रिया में प्लेसमेंट प्रस्ताव पाने वाले उक्त छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या प्लेसमेंट प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से उन्हें नौकरी प्रदान की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकारी क्षेत्रवार और सरकारी संस्थानवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ.) उक्त छात्रों को दिए जाने वाले औसत वेतन और माध्यिका वेतन का वर्षवार और संस्थानवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) उक्त प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने वाली कंपनियों का वर्षवार और संस्थानवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) अत्याधुनिक शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम और विश्वस्तरीय अवसंरचना प्रदान करते हैं, जो नवाचार और आलोचनात्मक सोच की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देते हैं। अनुसंधान, इंजीनियरिंग, प्रौद्योगिकी, प्रबंधन और उद्यमिता में अग्रणी पूर्व छात्रों को तैयार करने के लिए विश्व स्तर पर अभिज्ञात, आईआईटी ने विश्वभर में महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला है। उनके स्नातकों की उपलब्धियाँ न केवल संस्थानों की वैश्विक प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाती हैं बल्कि नवाचार, प्रौद्योगिकी और नेतृत्व केंद्र के रूप में भारत की स्थिति को भी सुदृढ़ करती हैं।

आईआईटी स्नातक कैम्पस प्लेसमेंट प्रक्रिया में भाग लेते हैं और कैम्पस के बाहर स्वयं भी साक्षात्कार देते हैं। इसके अलावा, कई छात्र अपना स्वयं का स्टार्ट-अप, व्यवसाय शुरू करना, उच्च शिक्षा में शामिल होना और प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं/भर्ती परीक्षाओं की तैयारी करना चुनते हैं।

आईआईटी ने छात्रों की तैयारी को बढ़ाने, उद्योग सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने और प्लेसमेंट की सफलता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक प्रकार की पहल की हैं। अपनी पहुंच का विस्तार करने के लिए, आईआईटी अकादमिक-उद्योग सम्मेलन, व्यापार शिखर सम्मेलन और नेतृत्व वार्ता आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों की मेजबानी करते हैं और विश्वस्तरीय कंपनियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए अपने पूर्व छात्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क का भी लाभ उठाते हैं। छात्रों को उद्योग के अनुभव से लैस करने और प्री-प्लेसमेंट ऑफ़र के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए इंटर्नशिप को भी सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आईआईटी छात्रों को व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र के लिए तैयार करने के लिए उद्योग तत्परता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, सॉफ्ट स्किल वर्कशॉप, मॉक इंटरव्यू सेशन, प्रेरक और तकनीकी वार्ता और करियर विकास कार्यक्रम जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित करते हैं।

SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES AS DRIVERS OF JOB

3850. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

the measures included in the budget 2025 to support micro, small and medium enterprises as drivers of job creation and economic growth.

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

Budget of Rs.23168.15 crore has been provided to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in FY 2025-26 for strengthening and enhancing the productivity of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.

Further, a series of measures as detailed in para 27 to 38 of Budget Speech FY 2025-26 have been introduced to support micro, small and medium enterprises as drivers of job creation and economic growth.

TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES IN THE COUNTRY

3851. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

- (a) the total number of Public Sector Enterprises/Undertaking of Government of India currently functioning in the country;
 - (b) the details of the number of Public Sector Enterprises/Undertaking earning profits and those have incurred losses as on date, year-wise; and
 - (c) the specific measures taken by the Government to improve the financial performance of loss-making PSEs including restructuring, disinvestment or operational reforms and the outcomes of such measures?
-

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

(a): As per the Public Enterprises (PE) Survey 2023-24, the number of operating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country was 272.

(b): The number of profit making CPSEs and loss incurring CPSEs during 2023-24 are 212 and 58 respectively as per PE Survey 2023-24. The details of these profit making and loss incurring CPSEs during 2021-22 to 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

(c): CPSEs function under the administrative control of respective Ministries/Departments. Enterprises specific measure for their turnaround are taken by the respective Boards and Administrative Ministries/Departments having jurisdiction over the concerned CPSEs. These, inter alia, include business restructuring, formation of joint ventures, modernization and improved marketing Strategies etc. Government has also notified the New Public Sector Enterprise ("PSE") Policy in February, 2021. The CPSEs are, therefore, to be dealt according to the provisions of the New PSE Policy.

STATEMENT – I

Net Profit of Profit Making CPSEs

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
1	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	7,364	5,330	1,076
2	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1,56,446	66,478	11,162
3	Central Coalfields Ltd.	3,65,853	3,39,330	1,69,692

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
4	Coal India Ltd.	15,76,683	14,80,231	11,20,157
5	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	25,159	89,280	-1,06,066
6	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	11,84,540	13,47,016	8,48,050
7	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	8,31,813	7,12,339	4,85,705
8	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6,97,106	3,86,531	1,54,487
9	Western Coalfields Ltd.	3,24,543	1,61,525	94,241
10	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	40,52,597	40,09,650	40,30,574
11	Oil India Ltd.	5,30,474	6,81,040	3,88,731
12	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	1,79,606	3,06,202	1,49,391
13	Eastern Investment Ltd.	2	-358	-44
14	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	1,118	974	1,159
15	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	29,541	29,531	37,378
16	IREL (India) Ltd.	1,01,222	80,861	55,557
17	MOIL Ltd.	29,334	25,059	37,699
18	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	2,05,995	1,54,449	2,95,197
19	NMDC Ltd.	5,63,189	5,52,863	9,44,759
20	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	282	-1,654	-1,449
21	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	229	1,174	781
22	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	23,863	6,571	57,672
23	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	6,492	3,838	4,036
24	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	2,73,311	1,90,307	12,01,504
25	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	26,67,350	1,87,010	11,36,335
26	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	2,71,125	3,53,381	1,34,242
27	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	14,69,383	-8,97,403	6,38,263
28	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	39,61,884	8,24,182	24,18,410
29	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	3,59,593	2,63,839	2,95,527
30	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	2,16,011	3,70,279	3,56,156
31	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer	871	2,438	-9,764

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
	Corporation Ltd.			
32	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	14,617	61,283	34,637
33	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	556	18,533	16,237
34	National Fertilizers Ltd.	6,474	45,610	10,820
35	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	22,774	96,715	70,436
36	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1,808	1,019	747
37	HIL (India) Ltd.	451	-6,870	221
38	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.	1,281	2,081	3,376
39	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1,132	2,488	2,466
40	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	20,347	15,386	12,281
41	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	25,989	62,428	41,024
42	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	1,647	4,973	4,242
43	Central Electronics Ltd.	5,887	1,749	2,378
44	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	81,310	33,449	58,657
45	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	52,504	26,970	22,078
46	HMT Ltd.	2,442	706	3,836
47	Instrumentation Ltd.	701	486	2,226
48	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	316	-1,006	-846
49	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	1,700	1,272	1,934
50	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.	2,017	1,775	1,966
51	Udupi Cochin Shipyards Ltd.	111	-867	-1,294
52	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India	7,173	7,293	6,415
53	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	9,506	9,529	4,020
54	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	952	821	152

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
55	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	26,200	3,977	40,438
56	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	1,683	1,130	1,085
57	Security Printing and Minting Corporation India Ltd.	91,104	1,77,925	67,001
58	India United Textile Mills Ltd.	1,012	974	842
59	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	51,700	24,399	32,869
60	NHDC Ltd.	81,224	80,052	51,296
61	NHPC Ltd.	3,74,394	3,83,379	3,53,771
62	NLC India Ltd.	1,84,658	1,24,824	1,23,678
63	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	12,916	27,865	21,128
64	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	54,812	39,690	21,229
65	NTPC Green Energy Limited	37,047	17,444	0
66	NTPC Ltd.	18,07,939	17,19,673	16,28,199
67	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.	6,52,266	5,14,601	6,39,478
68	Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd.	1,70,837	-17,960	-21,773
69	SJVN Green Energy Ltd.	213	-1,056	-39
70	SJVN Ltd.	90,840	1,36,345	97,752
71	THDC India Ltd.	59,908	67,309	89,478
72	Central Transmission Utility of India Ltd.	6,878	5,111	4,003
73	Grid Controller of India Ltd.	8,121	5,818	4,439
74	Powergrid Ajmer Phagi Transmission Ltd.	2,069	1,025	91
75	PowergridBhind Guna Transmission Ltd.	2,322	917	-7
76	Powergrid Bhuj Transmission Ltd	1,857	231	-3
77	Powergrid Bikaner Transmission System Limited	2,202	-30	-2
78	Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.	15,47,461	15,33,554	17,09,376

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
79	Powergrid Energy Services Ltd.	807	-934	-7
80	PowergridFategarh Transmission Ltd	2,462	1,287	226
81	Powergrid Gomti Yamuna Transmission Limited	1,068	-77	0
82	Powergrid Himachal Transmission Ltd.	5,319	4,969	5,128
83	PowergridJawaharpur Firozabad Transmission Ltd.	2,668	1,897	1,712
84	PowergridKhetri Transmission Ltd.	4,841	2,684	596
85	Powergrid Medinipur Jeerat Transmission Ltd.	21,300	22,365	19,162
86	Powergrid Meerut Simbhavali Transmission Ltd	2,862	-16	-2
87	PowergridMithilanchal Transmission Ltd.	3,986	4,110	3,809
88	Powergrid NM Tranmission Ltd.	5,463	22,239	751
89	Powergrid Ramgarh Transmission Ltd.	284	-1	-1
90	Powergrid Rampur Sambhal Transmission Ltd.	3,250	679	-6
91	Powergrid Southern Interconnector Transmission System Ltd.	12,893	12,990	-3,750
92	Powergrid Teleservices Ltd.	15,732	-7	-33
93	PowergridUnchahar Transmission Ltd.	1,439	1,483	1,676
94	Powergrid Varanasi Transmission Ltd.	2,624	2,916	2,016
95	REC Power Development and Consultancy Ltd.	14,964	13,979	5,303
96	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	6,288	4,854	2,496
97	HMT (International) Ltd.	80	20	21
98	India Trade Promotion Organisation	17,914	23,222	-1,837
99	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	899	0	131
100	MMTC Ltd.	6,821	1,07,607	-23,777

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
101	MSTCLtd.	17,191	23,923	20,005
102	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	1,091	501	-674
103	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	547	521	-157
104	Newspace India Ltd.	59,913	45,998	34,299
105	North Eastern Handicraftsand Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	86	-147	-2,833
106	North Eastern Regional Agriculture Marketing Corpn Ltd.	127	427	-463
107	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	16,094	17,589	15,026
108	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	2,619	2,912	367
109	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	3,891	-5,554	1,329
110	The Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	6,184	1,001	-1,378
111	AAI Cargo Logistics and Allied Services Company Ltd.	11,903	8,755	10,521
112	AI Airport Services Ltd.	1,407	7,831	600
113	AI Engineering Services Ltd.	26,560	62,847	83,712
114	Airports Authority of India	4,65,131	2,97,205	876
115	BPCL-KIAL Fuel Farm Pvt. Ltd.	382	99	-385
116	Central Warehousing Corporation	45,968	36,958	45,056
117	Chandigarh International Airport Ltd.	10,587	8,869	3,569
118	Concor Air Ltd.	313	-110	-965
119	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1,23,079	1,16,908	1,06,234
120	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	63	-257	-373
121	GAIL (India) Ltd.	8,83,648	5,30,151	10,36,397
122	GAIL Gas Ltd.	32,317	29,704	28,336
123	Punjab Logistic Infrastructure Ltd.	14	-91	-620
124	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	61,215	80,012	79,011

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
125	SIDCUL CONCOR Infra Company Ltd.	551	161	21
126	Agrinnovate India Ltd.	468	351	154
127	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	2,063	886	315
128	Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	7,492	4,090	2,128
129	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	1,385	406	1,109
130	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	50,323	29,666	28,212
131	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	1,244	982	811
132	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	412	81	16
133	Edcil (India) Ltd.	10,194	6,595	5,042
134	Engineers India Ltd.	35,699	34,215	34,441
135	Hindustan Steelworks Consturction Ltd.	2,616	2,315	2,777
136	HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd.	3,707	2,501	1,760
137	HSCC (India) Ltd.	3,956	2,267	2,518
138	HSRC Infra Services Ltd.	707	330	191
139	IIFCL Projects Ltd.	190	156	374
140	Ircon Akloki-Shirsad Expressway Ltd.	706	31	0
141	Ircon Bhoj Morbe Expressway Ltd.	1,091	0	0
142	Ircon Davanagere Haveri Highway Ltd.	2,388	2,637	587
143	Ircon Gurgaon Rewari Highway Services	414	367	-1
144	Ircon Haridwar Bypass Limited	271	77	0
145	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	886	533	530
146	Ircon International Ltd.	86,290	77,683	54,432
147	Ircon Ludhiana Rupnagar Highway Ltd.	153	0	0
148	Ircon Vadodara Kim Expressway Ltd.	4,812	2,174	6,016
149	Karmyogi Bharat	607	197	0
150	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	30,174	27,893	-14,087

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
151	MECON Ltd.	2,452	3,101	1,370
152	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	8,041	1,394	2,021
153	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	13,371	8,627	757
154	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	18,166	22,470	11,330
155	National Land Monetization Corporation Limited	897	299	0
156	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	4,764	4,524	3,963
157	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	12,656	11,048	10,823
158	NBCC (India) Ltd.	34,436	23,114	18,286
159	NBCC Services Ltd.	2,070	724	426
160	PFC Consulting Ltd.	15,866	6,381	3,686
161	Projects and Development India Ltd.	1,062	358	1,081
162	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	1,46,295	1,26,797	1,08,735
163	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	8,122	5,904	4,532
164	rites Ltd.	45,411	53,054	49,710
165	Shipping Corporation of India Land and Assets Limited	4,749	3,555	0
166	Solar Energy Corporation of India	43,603	31,565	24,032
167	WAPCOS Ltd.	5,930	-2,680	3,966
168	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	7,187	5,628	438
169	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd.	1,11,126	1,00,588	65,955
170	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	31	34	10
171	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	8,561	7,342	6,662
172	Biotechnology Industry Research	177	906	900

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
	Assistance Council			
173	Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India	12,209	11,762	8,814
174	ECGC Ltd.	2,15,905	2,16,425	87,516
175	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	2,11,673	1,70,162	1,71,660
176	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	1,55,161	1,07,560	51,425
177	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	6,41,210	6,16,716	6,08,984
178	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	1,25,223	86,463	63,353
179	Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Ltd	385	459	231
180	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	818	764	416
181	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	3,083	3,035	3,056
182	National Divyangjan Finance and Development Corporation	892	509	620
183	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	5,313	6,517	6,764
184	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	1,996	1,499	1,592
185	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	4,709	4,762	4,440
186	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation	2,567	2,429	2,445
187	NSIC Venture Capital Fund Ltd.	375	304	190
188	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	14,36,702	11,60,547	10,02,190
189	REC Ltd.	14,01,921	11,05,464	10,04,592
190	Sagarmala Development Company Ltd.	2,351	1,408	698

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
191	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	214	10	-249
192	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	24	32	20
193	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	19,682	14,977	4,617
194	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	24,621	18,825	20,834
195	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	7,337	3,549	3,033
196	Advanced Weapons and Equipment India Limited	2,024	-1,279	453
197	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	60,506	27,117	5,419
198	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	1,659	676	516
199	BEL-Thales Systems Ltd.	277	700	521
200	BEML Ltd.	28,302	15,878	13,459
201	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	61,272	35,217	49,992
202	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4,02,000	3,00,667	2,34,893
203	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	35,727	22,812	18,953
204	Gliders India Limited	1,077	686	0
205	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	27,132	15,455	10,109
206	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	7,59,504	5,81,117	5,08,650
207	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	11,882	6,524	5,078
208	India Optel Limited	23,303	20,691	0
209	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	1,84,543	1,07,272	58,647
210	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	9,126	15,588	17,631
211	Munitions India Ltd.	55,878	7,335	2,169
212	Yantra India Limited	42,558	4,236	0

STATEMENT - II**Net Loss (-) of Loss Making CPSEs****(₹ in Lakhs)**

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
1	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-800	-4,782	-6,695
2	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-	-	-2,281
3	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-5,198	-3,649	-579
4	KIOCL Ltd.	-8,331	-9,767	31,341
5	NMDC Steel Ltd.	-	0	-1
6	Rashtriyalspat Nigam Ltd.	-	-	91,319
7	Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer	-16,022	13,423	69,053
8	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals	-1,107	-475	-1,258
9	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-3,609	-5,388	-1,621
10	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-5,532	-5,022	-2,619
11	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	-24,956	-21,211	-25,607
12	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-15,524	-13,165	-14,573
13	Hoogly Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	-3,006	-2,034	-284
14	ITI Ltd.	-56,906	-36,010	12,008
15	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	-6,422	117	-90
16	NEPA Ltd.	-12,676	-10,580	-5,990
17	Apollo Design Apparel Parks Ltd.	-254	-1,287	-51
18	Aurangabad Textiles and Apparel	-76	-73	-75
19	Goldmohur Design and Apparel Parks	-237	-484	-81
20	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	-31,317	-32,491	-30,586
21	Bundelkhand Saur Urja Ltd.	-369	-300	-70
22	HPCL Renewable and Green Energy	-234	0	0
23	NLC India Green Energy Ltd.	-16	0	0
24	NLC India Renewables Ltd.	-6	0	0
25	NTPC Renewable Energy Ltd.	-2,516	-137	11

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
26	Central Cottage Industries	-1,367	-1,301	-2,438
27	Alliance Air Aviation Ltd.	-61,916	-56,657	-44,776
28	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation	-2,959	-1,970	-1,615
29	Deoghar Airport Ltd	-1,420	0	0
30	Inland and Coastal Shipping Ltd.	-97	-68	-89
31	Konkan LNG Limited	-24,657	-44,826	38,470
32	Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	-158	-43	-2
33	Pawan Hans Ltd.	-940	-2,357	-1,772
34	Visakhapatnam Port Logistics Park	-1,039	-1,054	-897
35	Chhattisgarh East Railways Ltd.	-9,488	-11,859	6,233
36	EdCILVidyanjali Foundation	-18	0	0
37	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	-6,136	44	-6,506
38	Hemisphere Properties India Ltd.	-982	-647	-1,486
39	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-1,087	-768	-1,204
40	India Ports Global Ltd	-3	-2	639
41	Ircon PB Tollway Ltd.	-776	-1,717	-2,462
42	Ircon Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	-639	-1,434	-1,205
43	National Research Development	-138	-372	5
44	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-279	-255	8
45	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	-63	-107	-520
46	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	-6,309	-7,038	-8,481
47	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel	-137	-112	-74
48	AI Assets Holding Ltd.	-38,988	-55,121	-
49	IIFCL Asset Management Company	-298	204	216
50	IOC Global Capital Management	-285	0	0
51	NMDC CSR Foundation	-3	-148	102
52	OVL Overseas IFSC Limited	-43	0	0
53	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-	-	-
54	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-	-	-
55	BEML Land Assets Ltd.	-372	-63	0

S. No.	CPSE	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
56	Indo Russian Helicopters Ltd.	-19	-3	-33
57	Naini Aerospace Ltd.	-307	-608	-1,282
58	Troop Comforts Limited	-30,307	1,895	1,638

IMPACT OF DEPRECIATION OF RUPEE ON INFLATION AND ESSENTIAL IMPORTS

3852. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any taken any steps to control the impact of depreciation of the Rupee on inflation and essential imports;
- (b) if so, the measures that are being taken by the Government to support industries that will be affected by U.S. Tariffs; and
- (c) the long-term plans of the Government to strengthen the value of rupee against Dollar and to shield the economy from the external shock?

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

(a) : The depreciation of the Rupee is likely to enhance the export competitiveness, which in turn impacts the economy positively. On the other hand, depreciation may raise the prices of imported goods. The industries reliant on imported inputs may face cost pressures. However, the overall impact of

exchange rate depreciation on domestic prices depends on the extent of the pass-through of international commodity prices to the domestic market.

Furthermore, besides exchange rate movements, imports are determined by several other factors, including global supply-demand conditions, geopolitical developments, domestic demand, and factors such as Global Value Chain integration necessitating imports of intermediate goods for production and exports. Thus, the impact of movement of the exchange rate on the level of imports, the import cost and hence on domestic inflation cannot be isolated.

(b) : As on date, reciprocal tariffs have not been applied by U.S. on India. The Government of India continues to engage with the Government of U.S. to achieve enhancement and broadening of bilateral trade ties in a mutually beneficial and fair manner. Both nations released a joint statement on February 13, 2025, reaffirming their commitment to deepening economic ties. Under the ambitious "Mission 500", both countries aim to more than double US-India trade to USD 500 billion by 2030 to be achieved by deepening the trade relationship across multiple sectors. Both countries plan to negotiate a mutually beneficial, multi-sector Bilateral Trade Agreement. Both countries would focus on increasing market access, reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers, and enhancing supply chain integration.

(c) : The exchange rate of Indian Rupee is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. The Reserve Bank of India (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 monitors key

developments across the globe which may have an impact on USD-Rupee 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.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL SCHOOL NEAR HAL AND ORDNANCE
FACTORY KORWA**

3853. SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered the establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya near Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Ordnance Factory, Korwa to provide better educational facilities to the children of employees of these organisations and surrounding villagers; and
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to address the disparity in the school fees at DAV HAL Public School, where employees of Ordnance Factories are charged higher fees than the HAL employees despite both are Government institutions?

**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) : Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of
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transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Paramilitary 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 procedures. Presently, 122 KVs are functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh including 02 KVs i.e. KV BHEL, Jagdishpur and PM SHRI KV Kauhar, Amethi in Amethi district.

As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), no proposal for opening of a new KV near Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Ordnance Factory, Korwahas been received by KVS from the concerned Sponsoring Authority/Project Authority.

(b): The DAV HAL Public School is a private educational institution. Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the constitution and majority of schools fall under the administrative control of respective State/UT.

GST COMPLIANCE CONCERNS OF MSMEs AND SMALL TAXPAYERS

3854. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN HEMATBHAI MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the compliance concerns of MSMEs and small taxpayers under GST;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to simplify and streamline GST procedures to facilitate trade and commerce in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which these steps promote ease of doing business?

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

(a) to (d): Yes, Government on the recommendations of GST Council, has proactively taken several measures from time to time to reduce the compliance burden of taxpayers, to simplify the GST and to promote ease of doing business in the country. Some of the major policy measures undertaken/being taken by the Government in this regard are as under:

- (i) The threshold limit of annual turnover for registration under GST for entities engaged in supply of goods has been increased to Rs. 40 lakhs (other than some special category States) effective from April 1, 2019, which was initially Rs. 20 lakhs. This ensures that no GST compliance is required by such small units below the above threshold turnover and no GST is required to be paid by such units upto the said threshold turnover.
 - (ii) The threshold limit of annual turnover for supply of goods under composition scheme has been increased to Rs. 1.5 crore (other than some special category
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States) effective from 1st April 2019, which was initially Rs. 75 lakhs. Such taxpayers under composition scheme are required to file a return on annual basis, thus reducing their compliance burden substantially.

(iii) A scheme of quarterly return filing and monthly payment (QRMP) has been introduced where small taxpayers with turnover up to Rs. 5 crores have an option to file returns on quarterly basis, instead of monthly return

(iv) Functionality for filing of NIL GST monthly return through SMS has been created for benefit of taxpayers.

(v) Refund process has been made completely electronic with the process of filing, processing and sanction of refund done completely electronically.

(vi) To reduce compliance burden on small taxpayers, exemption has been provided from filing annual return to taxpayers having annual Aggregate Turnover upto Rs. 2 crores.

(vii) To facilitate and ease return filing process, an auto-generated return with editing facility is being provided to the taxpayers on the portal based on details of the outward supplies furnished by the taxpayer and their suppliers.

(viii) A new option has been provided to allow the amendment of outward supplies of goods or services for current tax period.

(ix) UPI, Credit Card and IMPS have been provided as additional modes for payment of GST to facilitate taxpayers and to further encourage digital payment.

(x) To facilitate small taxpayers in making supply of goods through e-commerce operators (ECOs), the requirement of mandatory registration for intra-state supply of goods through ECOs has been waived off with effect from 01.10.2023 subject

to fulfillment of certain conditions.

(xi) Retrospective amendment w.e.f. 01.07.2017 has been made to increase the time limit to avail input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note pertaining to the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, through any GSTR 3B return filed upto 30.11.2021.

(xii) Section 128A has been inserted in Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, leading to waiver of interest and penalties for demand notices issued under Section 73 of the CGST Act for the fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, in cases where the taxpayer pays the full amount of tax demanded in the notice upto 31.03.2025.

(xiii) Amendment has been made in Section 107 and Section 112 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, for reducing the amount of pre-deposit required to be paid for filing of appeals under GST.

(xiv) To reduce burden of late fee on smaller taxpayers, late fee structure has been rationalized, from June, 2021 tax period onwards, by aligning the upper cap of late fee with tax liability/ turnover of the taxpayer.

(xv) Decriminalization of certain offences have been carried out in Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY OF MIGRANT WORKERS

3855. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure the welfare, rights and social security of migrant labourers, particularly those from States like Bihar, which have a high outflow of migrant workers;
- (b) the details of the data on the number of migrant labourers registered under Government schemes including those benefiting from programmes like the e-Shram portal, One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and other labour welfare schemes, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has established any tracking mechanism to monitor working conditions, wages and safety of migrant labourers, especially those employed in high-risk industries like construction, manufacturing and agriculture, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure access to healthcare, housing and education for migrant labourers and their families, particularly those working in urban centres far from their home States?

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 Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 has been enacted to protect the interest of the migrant workers including those from Bihar. The Act provides for registration of certain establishments employing Inter State Migrant Workers, licensing of contractors etc. Workers employed with such establishments are to be provided

payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

This Act has been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020. The OSH Code, provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievances redressal mechanisms, toll free helpline to migrant workers.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched the eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of the Unorganised Workers (NDUW), including migrant workers, seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. As on 19.03.2025, over 30.71 crore unorganized workers, including migrant workers, are registered on eShram.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is sharing eShram data with all States/UTs' Labour departments through Data Sharing Portal (DSP) and/or Application Programming Interface (API).

In keeping with the vision of the Budget Announcement, 2024-25, on developing eShram as a "One-Stop-Solution" for unorganized workers to have access to various social security schemes, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram-"One-Stop-Solution" on 21st October 2024. eShram-"One-Stop-Solution" entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal i.e. eShram. This enables unorganised workers, including migrant

workers, registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram.

So far, 13 schemes of different Central Ministries/Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY).

BANNING UNLAWFUL LENDERS

3856. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to curb the rise of unlawful lenders and unregulated digital lending platforms that exploit vulnerable borrowers;
 - (b) whether the Government maintains the data on cases reported against illegal lending apps and loan sharks during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;
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(c) the details of legal protections are in place for borrowers facing threats, harassment or coercion from illegal lenders, particularly in rural and low-income communities;

(d) the number of illegal digital lending Apps which have been banned or removed from App Stores in the country along with the criteria used for their removal; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to introduce new Bills or amendments in existing laws to impose strict penalties on individuals and entities operating unlawful lending schemes?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has been constantly engaging with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other concerned Regulators/stakeholders to curb the operations of unregulated digital lending platforms in the country. 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 mechanisms which are mandatory for the Regulated Entities (REs), the Lending Service Providers (LSPs) engaged by them and the Digital Lending Apps (DLAs). RBI has further issued the “Framework for Self-Regulatory Organisation(s) in the FinTech Sector” (SRO-FT framework) on 30.05.2024 for establishing and enforcing regulatory standards,

promoting ethical conduct, ensuring market integrity, resolving disputes, and fostering transparency and accountability among its members.

Further, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) issues directions for blocking of information, including fraudulent loan apps under Section 69A of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 after following the due process as provided in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

To address the emerging harms in the cyberspace like misinformation and deep fakes, unregulated lending platforms and betting apps, etc., MeitY has issued two advisories on 26.12.2023 and 15.03.2024 respectively which reinstated the obligations of the intermediaries under the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021").

(e): To curb unregulated lending activities and to protect the interest of consumers, RBI had constituted a Working Group on Digital Lending which suggested a set of measures, inter-alia including introducing legislation for banning of unregulated lending.

शिमला में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

3857. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है;

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

(ग) धार्मिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने तथा तीर्थ स्थलों के विकास के लिए प्रसाद योजना (तीर्थयात्रा पुनरुद्धार और आध्यात्मिक विरासत और संवर्धन अभियान) के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में अब तक चिन्हित किए गए तीर्थ स्थलों की संख्या कितनी है और इस संबंध में जिलावार निर्माण कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा कितनी निधि स्वीकृत की गई है;

(घ) क्या शिमला संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित श्री रेणुका जी मंदिर, जो भगवान परशुराम का जन्म स्थान है तथा देश-विदेश से बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटकों और श्रद्धालुओं को आकर्षित करता है तथा जहां अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेला लगता है, उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक अपनी चल रही योजनाओं के माध्यम से हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सहित पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों /संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के संसदीय क्षेत्र शिमला में पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है, क्योंकि पर्यटन मंत्रालय को निर्धारित प्रारूप में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

हालांकि, स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने शिमला के आसपास 68.34 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की "हिमालयी परिपथ का विकास: क्यारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा" नामक एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपने सतत प्रयास के तहत संवर्धनात्मक गतिविधियों, कार्यक्रमों, वेबसाइट, सोशल मीडिया प्रचार आदि के माध्यम से शिमला सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देता है।

(ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने प्रशाद योजना के तहत 'ऊना जिले में मां चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर का विकास' नामक परियोजना को चिह्नित किया है। परियोजना में प्रस्तावित प्रमुख घटकों में दर्शन के लिए तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं के साथ क्यू-कॉम्प्लेक्स, क्यू-कॉम्प्लेक्स के लिए एलईडी अग्रभाग की प्रकाश व्यवस्था और मंदिर स्तर पर कवर्ड पाथवे आदि शामिल हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): शिमला संसदीय क्षेत्र में श्री रेणुका जी मंदिर को प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा धन की उपलब्धता की शर्त पर ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR MMTTP

3858. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated for the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP) from 2023, especially in Maharashtra;

(b) the details and the total number of said Training Centres established in Maharashtra;

(c) the total number of faculties trained under the MMTTPs especially district-wise, Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to assess the skill and knowledge of the trained faculties under the MMTTP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof particularly in Maharashtra, district-wise?

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

(a): Since the launch of re-envisioned scheme Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Program (MMTTP) on 05.09.2023, Rs. 22.50 crore and Rs. 35.28 crore have been released to all Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centres (MMTTCs) in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 respectively. For MMTTCs located in Maharashtra, Rs. 1.34 crore and Rs. 2.81 crore have been released in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 respectively.

(b) and (c): MMTTP aims to enhance the capacity and competency of faculty of higher education institutions in the field of NEP Orientation and Sensitization, Short Term Program, Refresher Course, Faculty Induction Program, Specific Learning Disabilities, Mental Health, Resilience and Well-being of HEIs, Nurturing Future Leadership, Cyber Security, Artificial Intelligence, Science Communication, Academic Leadership, Capacity Building Program on Design and Entrepreneurship, STEM, Capacity Building of Administrative Staff and Teacher Connect Program etc. through 144 MMTTCs established across the country including 14 MMTTCs from Maharashtra. Details of the programmes are accessible at MMTTP portal <https://mmc.ugc.ac.in/>

Apart from invitation of applications on MMTP portal, nominations are also invited from HEIs for some components of the scheme. Overall, more than 2 lakh faculty have been trained under different components of the scheme including more than 25 thousand faculty from institutions of Maharashtra since 05.09.2023.

(d) and (e): To assess and review the overall progress of the program, Zone wise Regional Workshops are organized. During the workshop, progress, outcomes and feedback of program are reviewed and evaluated. Best practices adopted by MMTCs are shared with other centres. So far, 2 Workshops have been conducted. The workshop of MMTCs of Southern Zone was organized on 18th – 19th October, 2024 at IIITDM Kancheepuram and workshop of MMTCs of Central and Western Zone was held on 31st January – 1st February, 2025 at Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh. The workshop of Central and Western Zone held at Bilaspur was attended by representatives/faculties of 7 MMTCs of Maharashtra.

देश में कार्यशील खेल विश्वविद्यालय और अकादमियाँ

3859. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कार्यशील खेल विश्वविद्यालयों और अकादमियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालयवार और अकादमीवार कितने कार्यात्मक खेलविभाग/केन्द्र संचालित हैं, तथा उनमें कितने प्रशिक्षक और कोच हैं तथा इनमें कुल छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने छात्र नामांकित हैं;

(ग) पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रत्येक को बजट में मांगी गई निधि, बजट में किए गए आवंटन और वास्तव में जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(घ) उक्त प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितनी निधि व्यय की गई है?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल, मणिपुर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित खेल विश्वविद्यालय है। जहां तक खेल अकादमियों का प्रश्न है, वर्तमान में युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय की खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में 306 अकादमियों को " खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों" के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। इन खेल अकादमियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल 4 विभागों के साथ काम कर रहा है, जिसमें शिक्षण, गैर-शिक्षण और कोच/ प्रशिक्षक कर्मचारियों सहित 32 कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या है। शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 में विश्वविद्यालय में 210 छात्रों की प्रवेश क्षमता है और शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 में नामांकित छात्रों की वास्तविक संख्या 131 है। राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय में नामांकित छात्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण- II** में दिया गया है।

युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय की खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त खेल अकादमियों के संबंध में, कोच और सहायक कर्मचारियों की संख्या अकादमियों द्वारा स्वयं तय की जाती है। वर्तमान में, 1705 एथलीट (मध्य प्रदेश के एथलीटों सहित) खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों (केआईएए) में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार विवरण <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग) और (घ): राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल और मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों की खेल अकादमियों को पिछले पांच वर्ष में जारी निधि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I**खेल अकादमियों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा**

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
1	बैडमिंटन	अरुणाचल राज्य बैडमिंटन संघ, ईटानगर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर-आवासीय	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
2	तीरंदाजी	एनसीओई इटानगर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
3	मुक्केबाजी	एनसीओई इटानगर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
4	भारोत्तोलन	एनसीओई इटानगर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
5	तीरंदाजी	एनसीओई गुवाहाटी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	असम
6	मुक्केबाजी	एनसीओई गुवाहाटी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	असम
7	साइक्लिंग	एनसीओई गुवाहाटी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	असम
8	फेंसिंग	एनसीओई गुवाहाटी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	असम
9	फुटबॉल	एनसीओई गुवाहाटी (लड़के)	गैर आवासीय	असम
10	फुटबॉल	चंडीगढ़ फुटबॉल अकादमी, स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स हॉकी स्टेडियम (लड़के)	आवासीय	चंडीगढ़
11	हॉकी	चंडीगढ़ हॉकी अकादमी, पंजाब (लड़के)	आवासीय	चंडीगढ़
12	फुटबॉल	मिनर्वा अकादमी फुटबॉल क्लब, चंडीगढ़ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	चंडीगढ़
13	बास्केटबाल	द न्यू पब्लिक स्कूल, चंडीगढ़	आवासीय	चंडीगढ़
14	हॉकी	छत्तीसगढ़ हॉकी अकादमी, रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	छत्तीसगढ़
15	बास्केटबाल	दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल अकादमी, राजनंदगांव , छत्तीसगढ़ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	छत्तीसगढ़

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
16	बैडमिंटन	आईटीएम यूनिवर्सिटी, उपरवारा (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर - आवासीय	छत्तीसगढ़
17	एथलेटिक्स	एनएच वर्ल्ड गोयल स्कूल स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, रायपुर	आवासीय	छत्तीसगढ़
18	बास्केटबाल	एनएच वर्ल्ड गोयल स्कूल स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, रायपुर	आवासीय	छत्तीसगढ़
19	बास्केटबाल	युगांतर पब्लिक स्कूल, राजनंदगांव , छत्तीसगढ़ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	छत्तीसगढ़
20	तैराकी	केन्द्रीय विद्यालय एस.पी.जी., द्वारका (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	गैर आवासीय	दिल्ली
21	तैराकी	एनसीओई डॉ. एसपीएमएसपीसी, दिल्ली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	दिल्ली
22	साइक्लिंग	एनसीओई आईजीएससी, दिल्ली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	दिल्ली
23	जिमनास्टिक्स	एनसीओई आईजीएससी, दिल्ली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	दिल्ली
24	शूटिंग	एनसीओई केएसएसआर, दिल्ली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	दिल्ली
25	हॉकी	एनसीओई एमडीएनएस, दिल्ली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	दिल्ली
26	टेबल टेनिस	स्टैग टेबल टेनिस अकादमी, दिल्ली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	दिल्ली
27	फुटबॉल	सुदेवा दिल्ली फुटबॉल क्लब, सिविल लाइंस	आवासीय	दिल्ली
28	कुश्ती	वीरेंद्र स्पोर्ट्स एंड एजुकेशन अकादमी, नरेला (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	दिल्ली
29	फुटबॉल	एसईएसए फुटबॉल अकादमी, गोवा (लड़के)	आवासीय	गोवा
30	कबड्डी	एनसीओई गांधीनगर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	गुजरात
31	पैरा स्पोर्ट्स	एनसीओई गांधीनगर (लड़के और	आवासीय	गुजरात

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
		लड़कियां)		
32	तीरंदाजी	संस्कार धाम स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, अहमदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	गुजरात
33	फेंसिंग	संस्कार धाम स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, अहमदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	गुजरात
34	जूडो	संस्कार धाम स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, अहमदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	गुजरात
35	शूटिंग	संस्कार धाम स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, अहमदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	गुजरात
36	बैडमिंटन	एसई ट्रान्स्टाडिया अकादमी, अहमदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	गुजरात
37	बास्केटबाल	एसई ट्रान्स्टाडिया अकादमी, अहमदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	गुजरात
38	फुटबॉल	एसई ट्रान्स्टाडिया अकादमी, अहमदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	गुजरात
39	टेबल टेनिस	एसई ट्रान्स्टाडिया अकादमी, अहमदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	गुजरात
40	एथलेटिक्स	गुजरात खेल प्राधिकरण, खेड़ा (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	गुजरात
41	वालीबाल	गुजरात खेल प्राधिकरण, खेड़ा (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	गुजरात
42	कुश्ती	गुजरात खेल प्राधिकरण, खेड़ा (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	गुजरात
43	कबड्डी	अनूप खेल गांव, सोनीपत, हरियाणा (लड़के)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
44	कबड्डी	आर्य कन्या गुरुकुल सीनियर सेकेंडरी। स्कूल, वि मोर माजरा करनाल (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
45	फुटबॉल	बाईचुंग भूटिया फुटबॉल स्कूल, बल्लभगढ़ (लड़के)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
46	टेबल टेनिस	दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, सोनीपत (लड़के)	आवासीय	हरियाणा

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
		और लड़कियां)		
47	फेंसिंग	एकलव्य स्पोर्ट्स स्कूल (हिसार, हरियाणा) (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
48	कुश्ती	इंद्रावती चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट, गुड़गांव (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हरियाणा
49	भारोत्तोलन	कर्णम मल्लेश्वरी राष्ट्रीय भारोत्तोलन और पावरलिफ्टिंग उच्च प्रदर्शन प्रशिक्षण और कोच केंद्र , यमुना नगर, हरियाणा (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
50	बैडमिंटन	मलिक बैडमिंटन अकादमी, सोनीपत (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
51	शूटिंग	मानव रचना सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, फरीदाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
52	शूटिंग	मार्क 10 शूटिंग स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी (हॉलमार्क) (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हरियाणा
53	बास्केटबाल	मोतीलाल नेहरू स्कूल ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, हरियाणा (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
54	मुक्केबाजी	एनसीओई रोहतक (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
55	तीरंदाजी	एनसीओई सोनीपत (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
56	एथलेटिक्स	एनसीओई सोनीपत (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
57	कबड्डी	एनसीओई सोनीपत (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
58	कुश्ती	एनसीओई सोनीपत (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
59	हॉकी	एनसीओई सोनीपत (लड़के)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
60	टेबल टेनिस	प्राण पिनेकल स्पोर्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, गुरुग्राम (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
61	कुश्ती	शहीद भगत सिंह इंटरनेशनल कुश्ती	आवासीय	हरियाणा

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
		और कबड्डी अकादमी, मिर्चपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)		
62	बैडमिंटन	शाइनिंग स्टार अकादमी, बहादुरगढ़ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हरियाणा
63	शूटिंग	आराधना पब्लिक स्कूल, शिमला (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
64	कबड्डी	एनसीओई धर्मशाला (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
65	वालीबाल	एनसीओई धर्मशाला (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
66	एथलेटिक्स	एनसीओई हमीरपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
67	बैडमिंटन	एनसीओई हमीरपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
68	मुक्केबाजी	एनसीओई हमीरपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
69	हॉकी	एनसीओई हमीरपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
70	जूडो	एनसीओई हमीरपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
71	कुश्ती	एनसीओई हमीरपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
72	भारोत्तोलन	रेनबो इंटरनेशनल स्कूल, रेनबो वेटलिफ्टिंग अकादमी, वी.पी.ओ. कावरी , नरगोटा बागवान (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
73	टेबल टेनिस	रेनबो इंटरनेशनल स्कूल, टीटीके लिए साई विस्तार केंद्र, वी.पी.ओ. कावरी , नरगोटा बागवान (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	हिमाचल प्रदेश
74	जिमनास्टि	एम.ए. स्टेडियम, जम्मू (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	जम्मू और

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
	क्स	लड़कियां)		कश्मीर
75	तीरंदाजी	श्री माता वैष्णो देवी श्राइन बोर्ड अकादमी, कटरा (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	जम्मू और कश्मीर
76	तीरंदाजी	बिरसा मुंडा तीरंदाजी अकादमी (कंपाउंड), सिल्ली रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
77	तीरंदाजी	झारखंड स्टेट स्पोर्ट्स प्रमोशन सोसाइटी, मेगा स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेलगांव , होटवार , रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
78	एथलेटिक्स	झारखंड स्टेट स्पोर्ट्स प्रमोशन सोसाइटी, मेगा स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेलगांव , होटवार , रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
79	साइक्लिंग	झारखंड स्टेट स्पोर्ट्स प्रमोशन सोसाइटी, मेगा स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेलगांव , होटवार , रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
80	फुटबॉल	झारखंड स्टेट स्पोर्ट्स प्रमोशन सोसाइटी, मेगा स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेलगांव , होटवार , रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
81	शूटिंग	झारखंड स्टेट स्पोर्ट्स प्रमोशन सोसाइटी, मेगा स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेलगांव , होटवार , रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
82	तैराकी	झारखंड स्टेट स्पोर्ट्स प्रमोशन सोसाइटी, मेगा स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेलगांव , होटवार , रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
83	भारोत्तोलन	झारखंड स्टेट स्पोर्ट्स प्रमोशन सोसाइटी, मेगा स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेलगांव , होटवार , रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
84	कुश्ती	झारखंड स्टेट स्पोर्ट्स प्रमोशन सोसाइटी, मेगा स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेलगांव , होटवार , रांची (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
85	तीरंदाजी	टाटा तीरंदाजी अकादमी, जमशेदपुर (रिक्व) (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	झारखंड
86	बास्केटबाल	आकांक्षा सिंह बास्केटबॉल, बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
87	एथलेटिक्स	अल्वा स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, बैंगलोर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
88	तैराकी	बसवनगुडी एक्वाटिक सेंटर, बैंगलोर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	कर्नाटक
89	बास्केटबाल	बास्केटबॉल फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, कर्नाटक राज्य बास्केटबॉल फेडरेशन के सहयोग से, जयप्रकाश नारायण राष्ट्रीय युवा केंद्र, विद्यानगर, बेंगलुरु (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
90	साइक्लिंग	कम्पोजिट स्पोर्ट्स प्री-यूनिवर्सिटी कॉलेज, ए/पीके चंदरगी(लड़के)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
91	कुश्ती	कम्पोजिट स्पोर्ट्स प्री-यूनिवर्सिटी कॉलेज, बेलगावी, कर्नाटक (लड़के)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
92	एथलेटिक्स	कम्पोजिट स्पोर्ट्स प्री-यूनिवर्सिटी कॉलेज, बेलगावी, कर्नाटक (लड़के)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
93	तैराकी	डॉल्फिन एक्वेटिक्स सेंटर, बेंगलुरु	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
94	फुटबॉल	हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड फुटबॉल अकादमी, बेंगलुरु (लड़के)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
95	बैडमिंटन	I- खेल, बेंगलुरु, कर्नाटक (लड़के और	आवासीय	कर्नाटक

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
		लड़कियां)		
96	एथलेटिक्स	इंस्पायर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेल्लारी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
97	मुक्केबाजी	इंस्पायर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेल्लारी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
98	जूडो	इंस्पायर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेल्लारी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
99	तैराकी	इंस्पायर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेल्लारी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
100	कुश्ती	इंस्पायर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेल्लारी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
101	बैडमिंटन	जेजीआई स्पोर्ट्स स्कूल, बेंगलोर कर्नाटक, (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
102	बास्केटबाल	जेजीआई स्पोर्ट्स स्कूल, बेंगलोर कर्नाटक, (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
103	फुटबॉल	जेजीआई स्पोर्ट्स स्कूल, बेंगलोर कर्नाटक, (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
104	तैराकी	जेजीआई स्पोर्ट्स स्कूल, बेंगलोर कर्नाटक, (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
105	बैडमिंटन	कर्नाटक बैडमिंटन एसोसिएशन, 4, जसमा भवन रोड, वसंत नगर, बेंगलुरु (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
106	एथलेटिक्स	केएलई अकादमी ऑफ एथलेटिक्स एंड स्विमिंग, नेहरू नगर, बेलगावी, कर्नाटक (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
107	जूडो	केएलई अकादमी ऑफ एथलेटिक्स एंड स्विमिंग, नेहरू नगर, बेलगावी, कर्नाटक (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
108	तैराकी	केएलई अकादमी ऑफ एथलेटिक्स एंड स्विमिंग, नेहरू नगर, बेलगावी, कर्नाटक (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
109	बैडमिंटन	लक्ष्य एकेडमी ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेंगलुरु	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
110	बास्केटबाल	लक्ष्य एकेडमी ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेंगलुरु	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
111	जिमनास्टिक्स	लक्ष्य एकेडमी ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेंगलुरु	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
112	शूटिंग	लक्ष्य एकेडमी ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेंगलुरु	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
113	टेबल टेनिस	लक्ष्य एकेडमी ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेंगलुरु	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
114	तैराकी	लक्ष्य एकेडमी ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेंगलुरु	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
115	बैडमिंटन	लेवल यूपी स्पोर्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सरजापुर, बेंगलुरु (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
116	एथलेटिक्स	श्री माणिक प्रभु शिक्षण समिति के अधीन माणिक स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, माणिक नगर, तालुका हुमनाबाद, जिला-बीदर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
117	बैडमिंटन	माणिक प्रभु शिक्षण समिति के अधीन माणिक स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, माणिक नगर, तालुका हुमनाबाद, जिला-बीदर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
118	बास्केटबाल	माणिक प्रभु शिक्षण समिति के अधीन माणिक स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, माणिक नगर, तालुका हुमनाबाद, जिला-बीदर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
119	तैराकी	माणिक प्रभु शिक्षण समिति के अधीन माणिक स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, माणिक नगर, तालुका हुमनाबाद, जिला-बीदर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
120	एथलेटिक्स	एनसीओई बेंगलुरु (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
121	हॉकी	एनसीओई बेंगलुरु (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
122	बैडमिंटन	प्रकाश पादुकोण बैडमिंटन अकादमी,	आवासीय	कर्नाटक

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		बेंगलुरु		
123	बैडमिंटन	सेलेनाइट स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बेंगलोर कर्नाटक, (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	कर्नाटक
124	बैडमिंटन	यादव प्रो बैडमिंटन अकादमी , बेंगलुरु (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	कर्नाटक
125	टेबल टेनिस	अलप्पुझा वाईएमसीए टेबल टेनिस अकादमी, अलेप्पी, केरल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	केरल
126	एथलेटिक्स	क्राइस्ट कॉलेज इरिंजलाकुडा , त्रिशूर , केरल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
127	भारोत्तोलन	क्राइस्ट कॉलेज इरिंजलाकुडा , त्रिशूर , केरल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
128	एथलेटिक्स	एमएआर एथनासियस स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, एर्नाकुलम (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
129	फुटबॉल	एमएआर एथनासियस स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, एर्नाकुलम (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
130	तैराकी	एमएआर एथनासियस स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, एर्नाकुलम (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
131	रोइंग	एनसीओई एलेप्पी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
132	एथलेटिक्स	एनसीओई एलएनसीपीई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
133	साइक्लिंग	एनसीओई एलएनसीपीई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
134	वालीबाल	एनसीओई एलएनसीपीई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
135	फुटबॉल	एनसीओई एलएनसीपीई (लड़के)	आवासीय	केरल

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136	वालीबाल	राजीव गांधी इंडोर स्टेडियम पथमथिट्टा (लड़कियां), केरल (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
137	बैडमिंटन	टॉस अकादमी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, त्रिवेंद्रम, केरल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
138	बैडमिंटन	त्रिप्रायर स्पोर्ट्स एंड गेम्स एसोसिएशन, त्रिशूर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
139	वालीबाल	त्रिप्रायर स्पोर्ट्स एंड गेम्स एसोसिएशन, त्रिशूर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
140	एथलेटिक्स	उषा स्कूल ऑफ एथलेटिक्स, कोझिकोड (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	केरल
141	शूटिंग	आर्मी मार्कस्मैनशिप यूनिट, महू, मध्य प्रदेश (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
142	शूटिंग	गन फॉर ग्लोरी अकादमी, जबलपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
143	एथलेटिक्स	एमपी अकादमी, भोपाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
144	मुक्केबाजी	एमपी अकादमी, भोपाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
145	फेंसिंग	एमपी अकादमी, भोपाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
146	रोइंग	एमपी अकादमी, भोपाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
147	शूटिंग	एमपी अकादमी, भोपाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
148	हॉकी	एमपी अकादमी, भोपाल (लड़के)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
149	तीरंदाजी	एमपी अकादमी, जबलपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
150	हॉकी	एमपी हॉकी अकादमी, ग्वालियर (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
151	बास्केटबाल	नेशनल बास्केटबॉल अकादमी, रेसकोर्स	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश

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		रोड, इंदौर (बास्केटबॉल कॉम्प्लेक्स) (लड़कियां)		
152	एथलेटिक्स	एनसीओई भोपाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
153	हॉकी	एनसीओई भोपाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
154	जूडो	एनसीओई भोपाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
155	बैडमिंटन	पंडित दीन दयाल खेल अकादमी, आईपीएस कॉलेज, ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
156	तैराकी	शिशुकुंज तैराकी अकादमी, इंदौर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	मध्य प्रदेश
157	एथलेटिक्स	एग्नेल चैरिटीज, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
158	बैडमिंटन	एग्नेल चैरिटीज, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
159	बास्केटबाल	एग्नेल चैरिटीज, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
160	शूटिंग	एग्नेल चैरिटीज, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
161	तैराकी	एग्नेल चैरिटीज, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
162	टेबल टेनिस	एग्नेल चैरिटीज, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
163	तीरंदाजी	आर्चर्स अकादमी, पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
164	तीरंदाजी	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टिट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
165	एथलेटिक्स	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टिट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
166	मुक्केबाजी	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टिट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
167	फेंसिंग	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टिट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र

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168	भारोत्तोलन	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टिट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
169	कुश्ती	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टिट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
170	वालीबाल	आत्मा मलिक शैक्षणिक एवं खेल परिसर, शिरडी, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के एवं लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
171	कुश्ती	आत्मा मलिक शैक्षणिक एवं खेल परिसर, शिरडी, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के एवं लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
172	फुटबॉल	बाईचुंग भूटिया फुटबॉल स्कूल, नासिक (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
173	जिमनास्टिक्स	भोईर जिमखाना, मुंबई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
174	टेबल टेनिस	बूस्टर्स एकेडमी ऑफ टेबल टेनिस, ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
175	तीरंदाजी	एकलव्य तीरंदाजी अकादमी, नांदगांव , अमरावती (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
176	बैडमिंटन	एकलव्य क्रीड़ा संकुल , खानदेश कॉलेज एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, एमजे कॉलेज कैंपस, जिल्हा पेठ, जलगांव (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
177	शूटिंग	एकलव्य क्रीड़ा संकुल , खानदेश कॉलेज एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, एमजे कॉलेज कैंपस, जिल्हा पेठ, जलगांव (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
178	तैराकी	एकलव्य क्रीड़ा संकुल , खानदेश कॉलेज एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, एमजे कॉलेज कैंपस, जिल्हा पेठ, जलगांव (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
179	तैराकी	ग्लेनमार्क एक्वाटिक फाउंडेशन, मुंबई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
180	शूटिंग	गन फॉर ग्लोरी अकादमी, पुणे (लड़के)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र

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		और लड़कियां)		
181	टेबल टेनिस	इंडिया खेलेगा , पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
182	जिमनास्टिक्स	इन्फिनिटी जिम्नास्टिक एलएलपी, पुणे	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
183	कबड्डी	कबड्डी राक्स अकादमी, कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
184	जूडो	क्रीड़ा प्रबोधिनी बालेवाड़ी , पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
185	शूटिंग	लक्ष्य शूटिंग क्लब, मुंबई (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
186	रोइंग	एमआईटी कला, डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, लोनी कालभोर , पुणे (महाराष्ट्र) (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
187	तीरंदाजी	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
188	मुक्केबाजी	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
189	फेंसिंग	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
190	जिमनास्टिक्स	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
191	भारोत्तोलन	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
192	हॉकी	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
193	कुश्ती	एनसीओई मुंबई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
194	हॉकी	एनसीओई मुंबई (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
195	शूटिंग	रौनक पंडित शूटिंग सेंटर मेवरिक सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र

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196	कुश्ती	रुस्तम ए हिंद अमोल बुचाडे स्पोर्ट्स फाउंडेशन, पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
197	जिमनास्टिक्स	श्री हनुमान व्यायाम प्रसारक मंडल, अमरावती (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
198	बैडमिंटन	ठाणे शहर एवं जिला बैडमिंटन संघ, ठाणे (लड़के एवं लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	महाराष्ट्र
199	मुक्केबाजी	मैरी कॉम अकादमी, इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
200	तीरंदाजी	एनसीओई इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
201	साइक्लिंग	एनसीओई इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
202	फेंसिंग	एनसीओई इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
203	फुटबॉल	एनसीओई इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
204	हॉकी	एनसीओई इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
205	जूडो	एनसीओई इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
206	भारोत्तोलन	एनसीओई इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
207	मुक्केबाजी	सरिता क्षेत्रीय मुक्केबाजी अकादमी, इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	मणिपुर
208	फुटबॉल	ठा. बीरचंद्र सिंह फुटबॉल अकादमी, इम्फाल (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	मणिपुर
209	एथलेटिक्स	कलिंगा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंडस्ट्रियल टेक्नोलॉजी, भुवनेश्वर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	ओडिशा
210	भारोत्तोलन	कलिंगा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंडस्ट्रियल टेक्नोलॉजी, भुवनेश्वर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	ओडिशा

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
		लड़कियां)		
211	रोइंग	एनसीओई जगतपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	ओडिशा
212	बैडमिंटन	साई क्षेत्रीय अकादमी, भुवनेश्वर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	ओडिशा
213	एथलेटिक्स	स्पोर्ट्स हॉस्टल ओडिशा, कलिंगा स्टेडियम कॉम्प्लेक्स, नयापल्ली , भुवनेश्वर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	ओडिशा
214	हॉकी	स्पोर्ट्स हॉस्टल ओडिशा, कलिंगा स्टेडियम कॉम्प्लेक्स, नयापल्ली , भुवनेश्वर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	ओडिशा
215	भारोत्तोलन	स्पोर्ट्स हॉस्टल ओडिशा, कलिंगा स्टेडियम कॉम्प्लेक्स, नयापल्ली , भुवनेश्वर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	ओडिशा
216	भारोत्तोलन	उत्कल कराथे स्कूल, भुवनेश्वर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	ओडिशा
217	बैडमिंटन	एएम बैडमिंटन अकादमी, ज़ीरकपुर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
218	शूटिंग	दशमेश शूटिंग अकादमी, बादल (लड़कियाँ)	आवासीय	पंजाब
219	कुश्ती	देव समाज कॉलेज फॉर विमेन, पंजाब (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
220	तीरंदाजी	जीएचजी खालसा कॉलेज गुरुसर सदर , लुधियाना (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	आवासीय	पंजाब
221	एथलेटिक्स	जीएचजी खालसा कॉलेज गुरुसर सदर , लुधियाना (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	आवासीय	पंजाब
222	हॉकी	जीएचजी खालसा कॉलेज गुरुसर सदर , लुधियाना (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	आवासीय	पंजाब
223	शूटिंग	जीएचजी खालसा कॉलेज गुरुसर सदर , लुधियाना (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	आवासीय	पंजाब

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
224	तीरंदाजी	गुरु नानक देव विश्वविद्यालय, ग्रांट ट्रंक रोड (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
225	फेंसिंग	गुरु नानक देव विश्वविद्यालय, ग्रांट ट्रंक रोड (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
226	हॉकी	खालसा हॉकी अकादमी, अमृतसर (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
227	एथलेटिक्स	लायलपुर खालसा कॉलेज और पंजाब और सिंध बैंक हॉकी अकादमी, जाल, जीटी रोड जालंधर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
228	एथलेटिक्स	एनसीओई पटियाला (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
229	साइक्लिंग	एनसीओई पटियाला (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
230	फेंसिंग	एनसीओई पटियाला (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
231	भारोत्तोलन	एनसीओई पटियाला (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
232	मुक्केबाजी	पंजाब राज्य खेल संस्थान, मोहाली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
233	जूडो	पंजाब राज्य खेल संस्थान, मोहाली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
234	हॉकी	पंजाब राज्य खेल संस्थान, मोहाली (लड़के)	आवासीय	पंजाब
235	तीरंदाजी	पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी, पटियाला (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
236	रोइंग	रोइंग अकादमी, रोपड़ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
237	शूटिंग	साहिबजादा अजीत सिंह अकादमी, रूपनगर, सिमरन नगर, मोरिंडा रोड, रूपनगर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
238	वालीबाल	शिवालिक पब्लिक स्कूल, मोहाली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पंजाब
239	हॉकी	सुरजीत हॉकी अकादमी, जालंधर (लड़के)	आवासीय	पंजाब
240	फुटबॉल	यूथ फुटबॉल क्लब रुरका कलां, जालंधर, पंजाब (लड़के)	आवासीय	पंजाब
241	मुक्केबाजी	द्रोणाचार्य राष्ट्रीय मुक्केबाजी अकादमी, चूरू (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	राजस्थान
242	बैडमिंटन	झुंझुनू अकादमी, झुंझुनू, राजस्थान (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	राजस्थान
243	टेबल टेनिस	नोज़गे पब्लिक स्कूल, श्री गंगानगर, राजस्थान (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	आवासीय	राजस्थान
244	शूटिंग	ओएसिस अकादमी, जयपुर, राजस्थान (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	राजस्थान
245	भारोत्तोलन	उर्मिला स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, राजगढ़ , चुरू, राजस्थान (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	राजस्थान
246	कुश्ती	उर्मिला स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, राजगढ़ , चुरू, राजस्थान (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	राजस्थान
247	मुक्केबाजी	उर्मिला स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, गांव नयांगल बाड़ी, तहसील- राजगढ़ , जिला -चूरू, राजस्थान (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	राजस्थान
248	हॉकी	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र, चेन्नई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
249	रोइंग	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र, चेन्नई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
250	शूटिंग	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र, चेन्नई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
251	भारोत्तोलन	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र, चेन्नई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
252	बैडमिंटन	हटसन बैडमिंटन सेंटर, थिरुथंगल , जिला -विरुधुनगर (लड़के और	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु

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		लड़कियां)		
253	टेबल टेनिस	टेबल टेनिस संस्थान, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
254	फुटबॉल	लालजी मेमोरियल ओमेगा इंटरनेशनल स्कूल, चेन्नई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
255	बास्केटबाल	पीएसजी कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट एंड साइंस, कोयंबटूर तमिलनाडु) (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
256	टेबल टेनिस	रमन टीटी, चेन्नई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
257	बैडमिंटन	एसडीएटी बैडमिंटन अकादमी मदुरै, डीआर एमजीआर स्टेडियम मदुरै (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
258	बैडमिंटन	एसडीएटी बैडमिंटन अकादमी, एक्वाटिक कॉम्प्लेक्स वेलाचेरी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
259	एथलेटिक्स	एसडीएटी मध्य एवं लंबी दूरी अकादमी, एसडीएटी स्टेडियम तिरुवनमलाई (लड़के एवं लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
260	एथलेटिक्स	एसडीएटी स्प्रिंट्स एंड जंप्स अकादमी, डीआर एमजीआर स्टेडियम मदुरै (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
261	टेबल टेनिस	एसडीएटी टेबल टेनिस अकादमी मदुरै, डीआर एमजीआर स्टेडियम मदुरै (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
262	फेंसिंग	एसपीके मैट्रिकुलेशन हायर सेकंडरी स्कूल, कडचनल्लूर (लड़के और लड़कियां) के अंतर्गत एसपीके एजुकेशन ट्रस्ट की एसपीके स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
263	कबड्डी	एसपीके मैट्रिकुलेशन हायर एसईसी स्कूल, कडचनल्लूर (लड़के और लड़कियां) के अंतर्गत एसपीके एजुकेशन ट्रस्ट की एसपीके स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी	आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
264	फेंसिंग	तमिलनाडु खेल विकास प्राधिकरण , चेन्नई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
265	हॉकी	तमिलनाडु खेल विकास प्राधिकरण , एम्मोर , चेन्नई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
266	टेबल टेनिस	तमिलनाडु खेल विकास प्राधिकरण , जेएनएस, पेरियाम्पेट (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
267	भारोत्तोलन	तमिलनाडु खेल विकास प्राधिकरण , वेल्लोर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तमिलनाडु
268	बैडमिंटन	एशियन बैडमिंटन सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
269	बैडमिंटन	चेतन आनंद बैडमिंटन अकादमी, हैदराबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
270	बैडमिंटन	गांगुली प्रसाद बैडमिंटन अकादमी, हैदराबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
271	जिमनास्टिक्स	गौडियम सोरटोपिया , वेलिमेला तेलंगाना (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
272	शूटिंग	गन फॉर ग्लोरी अकादमी, गाचीबोवली (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	तेलंगाना
273	बैडमिंटन	केन्स बैडमिंटन अकादमी, तेलंगाना (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
274	बैडमिंटन	एमएलआर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, हैदराबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
275	टेबल टेनिस	एमएलआर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, हैदराबाद (लड़के और	आवासीय	तेलंगाना

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
		लड़कियां)		
276	बैडमिंटन	पुलेला गोपीचंद बैडमिंटन फाउंडेशन, हैदराबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
277	बैडमिंटन	साई पुल्लेला गोपीचंद राष्ट्रीय अकादमी, हैदराबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
278	साइक्लिंग	एसएटीएस साइक्लिंग अकादमी, उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय परिसर, तारनाका , हैदराबाद (लड़के)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
279	टेबल टेनिस	सोमनाथ घोष यूटीटी अकादमी, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
280	बैडमिंटन	सुचित्रा बैडमिंटन अकादमी, हैदराबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
281	बैडमिंटन	सुदर एजुकेशन सोसाइटी ट्रस्ट (जौला गुट्टा बैडमिंटन अकादमी) (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	तेलंगाना
282	टेबल टेनिस	अंशुल गर्ग टेबल टेनिस अकादमी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
283	बैडमिंटन	बीबीडी यूपी बैडमिंटन अकादमी, लखनऊ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
284	शूटिंग	ज्ञानश्री स्कूल, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
285	तैराकी	ज्ञानश्री स्कूल, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
286	जिमनास्टिक्स	राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमी, खेल गांव, इलाहाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
287	हॉकी	एनसीओई लखनऊ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
288	भारोत्तोलन	एनसीओई लखनऊ (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
289	कुश्ती	एनसीओई लखनऊ (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
290	भारोत्तोलन	नोएडा कॉलेज ऑफ फिजिकल एजुकेशन, गौतम बुद्ध नगर (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
291	कबड्डी	नोएडा कॉलेज ऑफ फिजिकल एजुकेशन, गौतम बुद्ध नगर (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
292	कुश्ती	नोएडा कॉलेज ऑफ फिजिकल एजुकेशन, गौतम बुद्ध नगर (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
293	बैडमिंटन	ओलंपस स्पोर्ट्स क्लब, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश (लड़के और लड़कियां)	गैर आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
294	भारोत्तोलन	श्री राम अकादमी (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
295	बैडमिंटन	यूनाइटेड शटलर्स , नोएडा (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	उत्तर प्रदेश
296	फुटबॉल	आदित्य स्कूल ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बारासात उत्तर 24 पीजीएस (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
297	वालीबाल	गीतांजलि फाउंडेशन, बीरभूम (पश्चिम बंगाल) (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
298	तीरंदाजी	एनसीओई कोलकाता (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
299	एथलेटिक्स	एनसीओई कोलकाता (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
300	जिमनास्टिक्स	एनसीओई कोलकाता (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
301	टेबल टेनिस	एनसीओई कोलकाता (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
302	हॉकी	एनसीओई कोलकाता (लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
303	फुटबॉल	सैनी इंटरनेशनल स्कूल, कालीताला (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
304	टेबल टेनिस	सौम्यदीप पॉलोमी टेबल टेनिस सेंटर,	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल

क्र.सं.	खेल विधा	मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियां	आवासीय / गैर-आवासीय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
		क्रस्बा , कोलकाता (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)		
305	बैडमिंटन	स्टार बैडमिंटन अकादमी (एके स्पोर्ट्स फाउंडेशन के अंतर्गत), कोलकाता (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल
306	रोइंग	बंगाल रोइंग क्लब, कोलकाता (लड़के और लड़कियां)	आवासीय	पश्चिम बंगाल

विवरण-II

राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल, मणिपुर में नामांकित छात्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वर्तमान में नामांकित छात्रों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8
3	असम	18
4	बिहार	9
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2
6	दिल्ली	4
7	हरियाणा	2
8	झारखंड	14
9	केरल	20
10	मध्य प्रदेश	5
11	महाराष्ट्र	6
12	मणिपुर	167
13	मेघालय	5
14	नगालैंड	4
15	ओडिशा	3
16	पंजाब	1
17	राजस्थान	8

18	सिक्किम	1
19	तेलंगाना	3
20	त्रिपुरा	4
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	13
22	उत्तराखंड	13
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	17
24	तमिलनाडु	5
	कुल	333

विवरण-III

विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल, मणिपुर के संबंध में निधि का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए)

वित्तीय वर्ष	मांगी गई निधि	बजट में आबंटन (संशोधित अनुमान)	जारी की गई निधि
2023-24	317.83	83.21	81.95
2022-23	90.63	90.06	89.42
2021-22	51.72	65.90	65.49
2020-21	60.00	6.72	3.25
2019-20	40.00	50.00	47.82

विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों को जारी की गई निधि और अग्रिम का विवरण

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकाद मी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रूपये)	2020-21 (रूपये)	2021-22 (रूपये)	2022-23 (रूपये)	2023-24 (रूपये)
1	आर. सी. मुंबई	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टिट्यू ट, पुणे	महारा ष्ट्र	2189421 2	1959701 6	2265754 9	2608640 7	3293121 3
2	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	इंस्पायर इंस्टीट्यू ट ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, बेल्लारी	कर्नाट क	7746577	9513178	7018270	8565550	1147156 1
3	आर. सी. गांधीन गर	गुजरात खेल प्राधिकर ण, खेड़ा	गुजरा त	3104754 0	2781993	3349687	1680137	920155
4	आर. सी. चंडीग ढ़	जगजीत कुशती अकाद मी, जालंधर	पंजाब	1644154	2855920	7310725	0	0
5	आर. सी. कोल काता	बिरसा मुंडा तीरंदाजी अकाद मी, रांची	झारखं ड	2827818	720000	1726809	1859070	1108752
6	आर. सी. चंडीग ढ़	पंजाब विश्ववि द्यालय, पटिया ला	पंजाब	3491838	5053573	0	0	0
7	आर.	लक्ष्म	महारा	1880259	4095098	2541060	4435081	3610558

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र सी. मुंबई	अकादमी का नाम शूटिंग क्लब, मुंबई	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
8	आर. सी. चंडीगढ़	खालसा हॉकी अकादमी, अमृतसर	पंजाब	1932527	5007050	3925567	5455684	1949988
9	आर. सी. त्रिवेन्द्रम	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र, चेन्नई	तमिल नाडु	8677840	5269033	5804583	6154698	4070481
10	आर. सी. चंडीगढ़	पंजाब राज्य खेल संस्थान, मोहाली, जालंधर और रोपड़	पंजाब	10423390	8261329	3476871	0	0
11	आर. सी. भोपाल	गन फॉर ग्लोरी, जबलपुर	मध्य प्रदेश	2850000	9102611	8016616	610268	975532
12	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	गन फॉर ग्लोरी, गाचीबोवली	तेलंगा ना				0	0
1	आर	गन फॉर	महारा				6969893	6122603

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
3	सी मुंबई	ग्लोरी, पुणे	ष्ट्र					
14	आर. सी. मुंबई	सेंट्रल हिंदू मिलिट्री स्कूल, नासिक	महाराष्ट्र	2729624	0	2335292	0	0
15	आर. सी. त्रिवेन्द्रम	राजीव गांधी इंडोर स्टेडियम , कोनी	केरल	6399673	2326174	5145876	5396547	5663418
16	आर. सी. इम्फाल	मैरी कॉम अकादमी, इम्फाल	मणिपुर	6354948	3028405	1867514	0	0
17	आर. सी. भोपाल	एमपी अकादमी, भोपाल, जबलपुर और ग्वालियर	मध्य प्रदेश	21643680	10200108	10490996	8392505	13165549
18	आर. सी. कोलकाता	कलिंगा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंडस्ट्रियल	ओडिशा	1881575	0	804407	449040	225060

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकाद मी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
		टेक्नोलॉ जी, भुवनेश्वर						
1 9	आर. सी. सोनीप त	यूनाइटेड शटलर्स , दिल्ली	दिल्ली	336626	166865	398369	700176	0
2 0	आर. सी. भोपा ल	शिशुकुंज तैराकी अकाद मी, इंदौर	मध्य प्रदेश	711666	600000	717522	170000	0
2 1	आर. सी. बेंगलु रु	गांगुली प्रसाद बैडमिंट न अकाद मी, हैदराबाद	तेलंगा ना	2551110	0	0	0	0
2 2	आर. सी. लखन ऊ	बीबीडी यूपी बैडमिंट न, लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	1638476	1165574	999185	807715	0
2 3	आर. सी. सोनीप त	शाइनिंग स्टार अकाद मी, बहादुरग ढ़	हरिया णा	3586325	4395571	3787995	2593632	908898

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
24	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	खेल उत्कृष्टता केंद्र, बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	4354909	2684663	5850202	6246029	10492894
25	आर. सी. चंडीगढ़	दशमेश शूटिंग अकादमी, बादल	पंजाब	1100960	914840	1454584	664347	0
26	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	अश्विनी स्पोर्ट्स फाउंडेशन, कोडागु	कर्नाटक	331044	0	0	0	0
27	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	पुलेला गोपीचंद बैडमिंटन फाउंडेशन, हैदराबाद	तेलंगाणा	2632957	1571823	1791404	224240	6226800
28	आर. सी. त्रिवेंद्रम	एमएआर अथाना सियस स्पोर्ट्स अकादमी, एर्नाकुलम	केरल	1182285	265512	1494979	1408707	437935

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
29	आर. सी. सोनीपत	मानव रचना सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, फरीदाबाद	हरियाणा	4157912	2680610	4895902	4417445	2952605
30	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	केन्स बैडमिंटन अकादमी, तेलंगाना	तेलंगाना	1620236	0	0	0	0
31	आर. सी. मुंबई	क्रीड़ा प्रबोधिनी बालेवाडी , पुणे	महाराष्ट्र	1250771	0	0	0	0
32	आर. सी. मुंबई	ग्लेनमार्क एक्वाटिक फाउंडेशन, मुंबई	महाराष्ट्र	1378321	0	0	0	0
33	आर. सी. त्रिवेंद्रम	रमन टेबल टेनिस अकादमी, चेन्नई	तमिल नाडु	2100572	4543797	4031580	2632560	3050340

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
34	आर.सी. बेंगलुरु	सुचित्रा बैडमिंटन अकादमी, हैदराबाद	तेलंगाणा	4842730	4600240	7800380	7985336	2615027
35	आर.सी. लखनऊ	अंशुल गर्ग अकादमी, नोएडा	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	2071456	1839430	2312140
36	आर.सी. त्रिवेंद्रम	उषा स्कूल ऑफ एथलेटिक्स, कोझिकोड	केरल	2685757	3603689	3011373	3305195	2881497
37	आर.सी. सोनीपत	दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, सोनीपत	हरियाणा	5631229	1980000	1877316	0	0
38	आर.सी. चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़ हॉकी अकादमी, चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़	937337	212501	1127385	0	0
39	आर.सी.	आर्चर्स अकादमी	महाराष्ट्र	5759704	0	0	0	0

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र मुंबई	अकादमी का नाम मी, पुणे	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
40	आर. सी. इम्फाल	सरिता क्षेत्रीय मुक्केबाजी अकादमी, इम्फाल	मणिपुर	1662826	1504952	2199880	322860	0
41	आर. सी. मुंबई	इंडिया खेलेगा , पुणे	महाराष्ट्र	100000	429040	933251	1178338	885172
42	आर. सी. सोनीपत	स्टेग टेबल टेनिस अकादमी, दिल्ली	दिल्ली	1417500	5137500	4913266	3275709	2598067
43	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	चेतन आनंद बैडमिंटन अकादमी, हैदराबाद	तेलंगा ना	576004	1466400	585228	539760	0
44	आर. सी. लखनऊ	राष्ट्रीय खेल अकादमी, इलाहाबा	उत्तर प्रदेश	900000	1122670	1789467	2472893	1959789

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
		द						
45	आर.सी. मुंबई	भोईर जिमखाना, डोंबिवली पश्चिम	महाराष्ट्र	525000	1091580	2275917	2017137	1618538
46	आर.सी. गांधीनगर	ओएसिस स्पोर्ट्स काउंसिल, जयपुर	राजस्थान	0	3258247	5069114	5134317	2669987
47	आर.सी. सोनीपत	टेबल टेनिस फाउंडेशन, दिल्ली	दिल्ली	0	4664990	18469708	6040120	1707810
48	आर.सी. बेंगलुरु	एमएल आर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, हैदराबाद	तेलंगाणा	864000	1200040	770120	718420	550120
49	आर.सी. कोलकाता	सौम्यदीप पोलोमी अकादमी	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	2883095	4810687	4410440	6734013

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
		मी, कोलकाता						
50	आर.सी. कोलकाता	टाटा तीरंदाजी अकादमी, जमशेदपुर	झारखंड	613857	0	1789970	2240321	0
51	आर.सी. चंडीगढ़	मिनर्वा अकादमी फुटबॉल क्लब, चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़	0	198111	1946087	457760	0
52	आर.सी. कोलकाता	आदित्य स्कूल ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स, कोलकाता	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	1865000	9561565	3411220	3092720
53	आर.सी. त्रिवेन्द्रम	हटसन बैडमिंटन सेंटर, तमिलनाडु	तमिल नाडु	0	350720	242880	1040318	1994728
54	आर.सी. चंडीगढ़	श्री माता वैष्णो देवी	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	55000	974113	776250	0

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
	द	श्राइन बोर्ड अकादमी, कटरा	र					
55	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	बसवांगुडी जलीय केंद्र, बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	0	1075000	3167842	3294931	3216917
56	आर. सी. गांधीनगर	विजय भारत फाउंडेशन (पूर्ववर्ती संस्कार धाम अकादमी), अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	0	0	2802693	17605290	18656625
57	आर. सी. त्रिवेंद्रम	एसडीए टी, जेएनएस , पेरियाम्पेट	तमिल नाडु	419600	682400	544800	514000	0
58	आर. सी.	लेवल अप	कर्नाटक	0	142743	660967	410000	797448

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
	बेंगलुरु	स्पोर्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरु						
59	आर. सी. सोनीपत	शहीद भगत सिंह अकादमी, मिर्चपुर	हरियाणा	0	2074659	5670860	5060520	2623043
60	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	सुंदर एजुकेशन सोसाइटी ट्रस्ट, हैदराबाद	तेलंगाणा	0	0	144170	250838	0
61	आर. सी. सोनीपत	मलिक बैडमिंटन अकादमी, सोनीपत	हरियाणा	0	0	165000	577491	1222877
62	आर. सी. सोनीपत	प्राण पिनेकल टीटी अकादमी, गुरुग्राम	हरियाणा	0	0	623700	139200	2036110
6	आर.	कम्पोजि	कर्नाट	0	0	8387779	1734411	2707063

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
3	सी. बेंगलुरु	ट स्पोर्ट्स प्री- यूनिवर्सिटी, बेलगावी	क					
6 4	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक बैडमिंटन एसोसिएशन, बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	0	187237	701637	526000	0
6 5	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	साई पुल्लेला गोपीचंद राष्ट्रीय अकादमी, हैदराबाद	तेलंगा ना	0	3947639	2099415	0	0
6 6	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	एशियन बैडमिंटन सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, हैदराबाद	तेलंगा ना	0	0	0	513044	667910
6 7	आर. सी. मुंबई	एकलव्य तीरंदाजी अकादमी	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	0	691778	0

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकाद मी का नाम मी, अमराव ती	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
6 8	आर. सी. भोपा ल	आर्मी मार्कमैन शिप यूनिट, महू	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	437269
6 9	आर. सी. भोपा ल	दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल अकाद मी, राजनंद गांव	छत्ती सगढ	0	0	0	0	5496912
7 0	आर. सी. भोपा ल	युगांतर पब्लिक स्कूल, राजनांद गांव	छत्ती सगढ	0	0	0	0	2414714
7 1	आर. सी. बेंगलु रु	आकांक्षा सिंह बास्केट बॉल अकाद मी, बेंगलुरु	कर्नाट क	0	0	0	0	534400
7 2	आर. सी.	जेजीआ ई	कर्नाट क	0	0	0	0	134584

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
	बंगलुरु	स्पोर्ट्स स्कूल, बंगलुरु						
73	आर. सी. सोनीपत	अनूप खेल गांव, सोनीपत	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	741160
74	आर. सी. लखनऊ	ओलंपस स्पोर्ट्स क्लब, नोएडा	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	137500
75	आर. सी. मुंबई	बूस्टर्स एकेडमी ऑफ टेबल टेनिस, ठाणे	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	0	0	0
76	आर. सी. त्रिवेंद्रम	क्राइस्ट कॉलेज इरिंजला कुडा , त्रिशूर	केरल	0	0	0	224866	0
77	आर. सी. लखनऊ	यूनाइटेड शटलर्स बैडमिंटन अकादमी, नोएडा	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	471167

क्र . सं .	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
78	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	सोमनाथ घोष यूटीटी अकादमी, हैदराबाद	तेलंगा ना	0	0	0	0	0
79	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	प्रकाश पदुकोण बैडमिंटन अकादमी	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	0
80	आर. सी. चंडीगढ़	एएम बैडमिंटन अकादमी	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	0
81	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	आई-स्पोर्ट्स स्कूल ऑफ बैडमिंटन , बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	274666
82	आर. सी. बेंगलुरु	यादव प्रो बैडमिंटन अकादमी ,	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	535586

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	अकादमी का नाम	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20 (रुपये)	2020-21 (रुपये)	2021-22 (रुपये)	2022-23 (रुपये)	2023-24 (रुपये)
		बंगलुरु						
83	आर. सी. सोनीपत	वीरेंद्र स्पोर्ट्स एंड एजुकेशन अकादमी, नरेला	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	1015874
84	आर. सी. बंगलुरु	डॉल्फिन एक्वेटिक्स सेंटर	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	0
85	आर. सी. चंडीगढ़	रेनबो इंटरनेशनल स्कूल, नरगोटा बागवान	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	1075400
कुल				₹18,92,95,369	₹15,05,34,196	₹20,90,81,570	₹17,46,27,924	₹18,31,01,175

लड़कियों के डिग्री स्कूलों को सह-शिक्षा स्कूलों में परिवर्तित करना

3860. श्री उज्जवल रमण सिंह:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में लड़कियों के डिग्री स्कूलों/स्कूलों/कॉलेजों को सह-शिक्षा स्कूलों में बदलने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का लड़कियों के डिग्री स्कूलों/कॉलेजों का नाम बदलने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में उक्त स्कूलों/कॉलेजों के प्रधानाचार्य/प्रशासन को कोई आदेश/निर्देश जारी किए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को उक्त स्कूलों/कॉलेजों के प्रशासन से उनका नाम न बदलने के संबंध में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा देश में सह-शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): वर्तमान में, इस मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

IMPLEMENT THE KASHMIRI YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME TO JHARKHAND

3861. SHRI BIDYUTBARANMAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans to implement the Kashmiri Youth Exchange Programme to Jharkhand to promote greater cultural integration and understanding among the youth of the region;

(b) the details of steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the Kashmiri youth participating in the exchange programme are provided with adequate educational, social and economic support during their stay in Jharkhand;

(c) whether any evaluation or assessment has been conducted on the impact of such a programme in strengthening the relationship between the youth of Kashmir and Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details of the findings along with the proposed actions for future initiatives?

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

(a): The Government implements the Kashmiri Youth Exchange Programme to promote greater cultural integration and understanding through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. During the FY 2024-25, two Kashmiri Youth Exchange Programme were organized in the State of Jharkhand (one each in Jamshedpur and Dhanbad).

(b): Following facilities are provided to the Kashmiri Youth Exchange programme participants during their stay in Jharkhand:

- Boarding and Lodging Facilities are provided at the Venue District.
 - Medical Assistance
 - Resource Kit/Bag
-

- Various classroom sessions related to employment and education opportunities such as Career Counselling, Skill development, visit to Educational institutions, industrial visits are organized during the program.
- The program provides exposure to Kashmiri youth to the technological and industrial advancement that have taken place in parts of the country with focus on various developmental activities, skill development, educational and employment opportunities available there.

During the Programme in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, the participants visited NIT Jamshedpur, Karim City College, JRD Tata Sports Complex, Tata Zoological Park, Russi Mody Center of Excellence, and Jubilee Park. Whereas the participants of Dhanbad, Jharkhand visited IIT (ISM) Dhanbad, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Binod Bihari Mahto Koylanchal University, Topchanchi Lake and Maithon Dam.

(c) and (d): The feedback of the participants of Kashmiri Youth Exchange Programme is taken after the completion of each program. Such feedback was also taken for the Kashmiri Youth Exchange Programme held in Jharkhand. The participants in their feedback form mentioned that the KYEP programme significantly enriched their knowledge about the place visited as well as their culture, economy and social structure, cultural understanding. It gave them deeper insight into the local traditions, festivals and art forms of the region. Some participants suggested that Cultural Performance and field visit should be increased. While some were of the opinion that six days were insufficient to fully immerse in the exchange experience. Participants expressed a desire for more

cultural exchange activities, including traditional dance, music performances, and folk storytelling sessions.

बिहार में शैक्षणिक योजनाएं/परियोजनाएं

3862. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा बिहार में जिला-वार कौन-कौन सी शैक्षणिक परियोजनाएं/योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं के लिए आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिहार में और अधिक उच्च शिक्षा परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार 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 (ग): शिक्षा मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है इसका उद्देश्य विशिष्ट राज्य सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों को वित्तपोषित करना है, ताकि निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों के अनुरूप उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

सरकार ने शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में जून 2023 में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) के तीसरे चरण का शुभारंभ किया है। पीएम-उषा के तहत फोकस जिलों को

प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इस योजना के तहत, विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत 8178.71 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राशि के साथ विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सभी 615 इकाइयों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

वर्ष 2013 में रूसा की शुरुआत के बाद सेपीएम-उषा के तहत 25 इकाइयों सहित 100 इकाइयों को बिहार में मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत 439.56 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता शामिल है। बिहार में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का जिलावार विवरण वेबसाइट <https://pmusha.education.gov.in/pm-usha/assets/docs/Bihar%20-%20district-wise%20projects%20approved.pdf> पर उपलब्ध है। राज्य को अब तक 137.10 करोड़ रुपये का केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया जा चुका है, जिसमें विगत पांच वर्षों और जारी वित्त वर्ष अर्थात् वर्ष 2019-20 से 2024-25 के दौरान जारी 76.95 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं।

चीनी मिलों के कामगारों का शोषण

3863. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

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

- (क) क्या चीनी मिलों और अन्य स्थानीय उद्योगों में कार्यरत कामगारों के शोषण और उनको न्यूनतम मजदूरी का भुगतान न किए जाने के मामलों की समुचित निगरानी नहीं की जा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विभाग द्वारा उपेक्षा की समस्या को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि संविदाकारों द्वारा श्रमिकों का शोषण किया जाता है और उन्हें मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित रखा जाता है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उक्त मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (च): सरकार ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 अधिनियमित किया है जिससे कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कामगारों को समुचित सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी दर से कम दर पर मजदूरी न मिले। अधिनियम में विभिन्न उद्योगों और कौशल स्तरों के आधार पर अलग-अलग न्यूनतम मजदूरी का उपबंध है। चीनी मिलों में कार्यरत कामगारों से संबंधित मामले संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। हाल ही में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबंधों को युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया है और उन्हें वेतन संहिता, 2019 के अंतर्गत समाहित कर लिया गया है। यह संहिता न्यूनतम मजदूरी को सभी रोजगारों में सार्वभौमिक रूप से अधिनियमित करती है।

असंगठित कर्मकार सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम (यूडब्ल्यूएसएस), 2008 में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जीवन और निःशक्तता कवर, स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूति प्रसुविधा, वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण आदि से संबंधित मामलों पर असंगठित कामगारों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं तैयार करने के उपबंध हैं।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 26 अगस्त 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) पर प्रवासी कामगारोंसमेत असंगठित कामगारों (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) का आधार से जुड़े एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस बनाने की शुरुआत की है। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का उद्देश्य असंगठित कामगारों को स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक यूनिवर्सल एकाउंट नंबर (यूएन) प्रदान करके उनका पंजीकरण करना और सहायता करना है।

इसके अलावा, श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को ई-श्रम- "वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" भी शुरू किया है। ई-श्रम- "वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" में विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को एक ही पोर्टल अर्थात् ई-श्रम पर एकीकृत करना शामिल है। यह ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत प्रवासी कामगारों समेत असंगठित कामगारों को 13 सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुँचाने और ई-श्रम के माध्यम से अब तक उनके द्वारा प्राप्त लाभों को देखने में सक्षम बनाता है; - इसमें पीएमएसबीवाई, पीएमजेजेबीवाई, आयुष्मान भारत- प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-

पीएमजेएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वैंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम-स्वनिधि), पीएमएवाई (शहरी और ग्रामीण), एनएसएपी - राष्ट्रीय पारिवारिक लाभ योजना (एनएफबीएस), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम (एमजीनरेगा), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) और प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना (पीएम किसान) शामिल हैं।

MOU BETWEEN THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE CARBON MARKET ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

3864. SHRI DUSYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the key objectives of the MoU between the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) and the Carbon Market Association of India;
 - (b) whether this collaboration aims to support India's transition towards a robust carbon market;
 - (c) whether the Government has any plans to integrate the outcomes of this partnership into national decarbonisation policies and the specific regulatory frameworks are being considered to strengthen carbon trading mechanisms in the country;
 - (d) the measures taken/being taken to ensure the effectiveness and transparency of carbon markets in the country; and
 - (e) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanisms in place to track compliance with emission reduction commitments?
-

**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 key objectives of the MoU between the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) and the Carbon Markets Association of India (CMAI) are conducting academic research on carbon pricing, offset mechanisms, best practices in emission reduction, capacity building in carbon trading and regulatory compliance.

(c): No such plan is under consideration.

(d) and (e): As per the inputs provided by Ministry of Power with a view to reduce carbon emissions, the Government of India notified the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) in June, 2023 and amendment in December, 2023. The scheme defines two mechanisms namely, compliance mechanism and offset mechanism. In the compliance mechanism, the obligated entities shall comply with the prescribed Green House Gas emission reduction norms in each compliance cycle of Carbon Credit Trading Scheme. In the offset mechanism, the non-obligated entities can register their projects for Green House Gas emission reduction or removal or avoidance for issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates.

The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme aims to reduce or avoid the greenhouse gases emissions from the various sectors of Indian economy by pricing the greenhouse gases emissions through trading of carbon credit certificates. The

Carbon Credit trading scheme has been envisaged to facilitate public and private sector companies to lower the economic cost of reducing emissions.

DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST TOURISM IN BOUDH, ODISHA

3865. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) the details of the budget that has been allocated and utilized for the development of Buddhist tourism in Boudh, Odisha, during the last five years and major projects and initiatives that have been undertaken during this period for the preservation, promotion and infrastructure development of Buddhist heritage sites in Boudh;
- (b) the details of the future plans that have been formulated for the development of Buddhist tourism in Boudh during the next five years;
- (c) the details of the estimated budget and funding sources planned for the next five years to enhance Buddhist tourism in Boudh, including contributions from the Central and State Governments as well as private sector participation; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to integrate Boudh into national and international Buddhist tourism circuits and to attract domestic and foreign tourists?

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

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, is undertaken by the respective State Government/UT Administration. The Ministry of Tourism complements the efforts of States/UTs by developing and promoting various tourism products of the country, including Buddhist Tourism in Odisha through various schemes and initiatives.

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/ Central Agencies including the State of Odisha.

Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project for Boudh, Odisha. The proposals for projects at identified destinations are formulated and conceptualised by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. Proposals are received from States/UTs from time to time for seeking financial assistance for development of tourist spots, under the various schemes of the Ministry of Tourism. Reviewing and sanctioning of the projects is an ongoing process and is done as per procedures and requirements stipulated in the scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism undertakes various promotional activities in important and potential tourist generating markets to increase India's share of the global tourism market by showcasing India's tourism offerings including Buddhist tourism. In the year 2024 the ministry participated in international exhibitions such as Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Travel Mart, Bangkok, Tourism Expo

Japan (TEJ), Tokyo, Top Resa, Paris, Internationale Tourismus-Börse (ITB) Asia, Singapore, World Travel Mart (WTM), London, FITUR, Madrid, Internationale Tourismus-Börse (ITB), Berlin etc., showcasing various destinations and thematic products including Buddhist tourism destinations. During participation in all such exhibitions images and promotional films on Buddhist destinations were showcased.

Ministry of Tourism has revamped Incredible India digital portal which is a comprehensive digital repository of high-quality images, films, brochures, newsletters etc. and also highlights promotional material related to Buddhist tourist circuits and destinations.

गुजरात में युवाओं के लिए खेलों को बढ़ावा देना

3866. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर :

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

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में खेलों के लिए आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए युवाओं को प्रदान की जा रही सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में कोई नया खेल विश्वविद्यालय खोला गया है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निधियों का आबंटन स्कीम-वार, न कि राज्य-वार किया जाता है।
- (ख): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, देश में खेलों के विकास और प्रोत्साहन का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है तथा केंद्र सरकार केवल उनके प्रयासों में सहायता

करती है। तथापि, सरकार देश भर में विभिन्न खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमें चला रही है, जिनका विवरण मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://yas.nic.in/> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के “खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण और उन्नयन” घटक के अंतर्गत, गुजरात सहित देश भर में विभिन्न अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। परियोजनाओं का विवरण <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग) और (घ) : विगत दस वर्ष के दौरान केंद्र सरकार द्वारा गुजरात में कोई नया खेल विश्वविद्यालय नहीं खोला गया है।

पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास एवं संवर्धन

3867. डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा स्वदेश दर्शन योजना और प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास एवं संवर्धन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप पर्यटन उद्योग में क्या सकारात्मक परिवर्तन हुए हैं;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है और उक्त प्रयासों का स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था एवं रोजगार सृजन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने तथा वीजा मानदंडों को आसान बनाने के लिए क्या सुधार किए गए हैं तथा इनसे देश में पर्यटन को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा मिला है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटक गंतव्यों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन करके राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)' और 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' की अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2019 में राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद के माध्यम से स्वदेश दर्शन (थीम-आधारित पर्यटक परिपथ का एकीकृत विकास) के तीसरे पक्ष का प्रभावी मूल्यांकन किया था। अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि 'स्वदेश दर्शन योजना' आजीविका के अवसरों को बढ़ाने और निर्माण के चरण में स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए रोजगार पैदा करने में सक्षम रही है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने व्यापक समीक्षा के बाद स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के उद्देश्य से अब इस योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है।

स्वदेश और प्रशाद योजनाओं का उद्देश्य स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देना एवं अवसंरचना, विपणन स्थलों का विकास और समुदाय-आधारित पर्यटन को सहयोग देकर रोजगार पैदा करना है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार (डीपीपीएच) योजना के अंतर्गत मेलों/महोत्सवों और पर्यटन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करता है।

(ग): मंत्रालय ने नवंबर 2025 में लंदन में आयोजित वर्ल्ड टूरिज्म मार्केट में अपनी भागीदारी के दौरान 'चलो इंडिया' अभियान शुरू किया ताकि प्रवासी भारतीय को अतुल्य भारत का दूत बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके एवं वे अपने गैर-भारतीय मित्रों को भारत आने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर सकें। इस पहल के तहत एक प्रोत्साहन के रूप में भारत की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी आगंतुकों के लिए मुफ्त ई-पर्यटक वीजा प्रदान किया जाता है, यह कार्यक्रम 31 मार्च 2025 तक वैध है।

गृह मंत्रालय ने अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह के संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में चिह्नित किए गए द्वीपों के लिए संरक्षित क्षेत्र परमिट (पीएपी)/प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्र परमिट (आरएपी) में आगे 5 साल की और अवधि के लिए यानी 31.12.2027 तक छूट दी है।

गृह मंत्रालय ने मणिपुर, मिजोरम और नागालैंड राज्यों में 31.12.2022 से आगे 5 साल की अवधि के लिए पीएपी/आरएपी में छूट जारी की है।

IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

3868. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

- (a) the number of students and teachers who have been directly benefited from the upgradation of 3,656 schools under the Samagra Siksha Scheme;
- (b) the manner by which Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Scheme (PM-POSHAN) contributed to the inclusion of disadvantaged and under reserved communities in education;
- (c) the regions where Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) has been particularly successful and the factors contributed to that success;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the continuity and sustainability of Eco Clubs in schools; and
- (e) the current status of PM Schools for Rising India (PM-SHRI) schools in achieving full compliance with National Education Policy, 2020 guidelines?

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): Schools upgraded from 2018-19 to 2024-25 is as below:
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No. of Schools Upgraded from 2018-19 to 2024-25	Enrolment from class 6 to 12 in these schools	Teachers in these schools
3680	644038	33207
<i>Source- the number of upgraded schools is from PRABANDH (February, 2025) and enrollment and teachers are from UDISE+ 2023-24.</i>		

(b): **PM POSHAN** Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs. This Scheme is implemented across the country including in rural and backward regions and covers all children of Balvatika (just before class I) and Classes I-VIII studying in Government and Government-Aided Schools. The objectives of the Scheme are to address two of the pressing problems for majority of children in India, viz. hunger and education by:

- i) Improving the nutritional status of children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class I) and classes I–VIII in Government and Government-Aided Schools without any discrimination.
- ii) Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.
- iii) Providing nutritional support to children of elementary stage in drought / disaster affected areas during summer vacation and disaster times.

(c): **ULLAS**: The Government of India is implementing ULLAS - Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram, which stands for **U**nderstanding of **L**ifelong **L**earning for **A**ll in **S**ociety since FY 2022-23. In pursuance to the National Education Policy

(NEP) 2020, the scheme targets non-literates aged 15 and above who missed formal schooling. The scheme is implemented in a hybrid mode, allowing States/UTs the flexibility to employ offline, online, or blended approaches. ULLAS is based on the vision of making Bharat '**Jan Jan Saakshar**', driven by Kartavyabodh (a sense of duty), utilising School/HEIs platforms and community engagement through volunteerism. A dedicated ULLAS Mobile App has been developed for registering learners and volunteer teachers and it also enables teaching learning process.

The scheme is being implemented in all States and UTs in the country except West Bengal and Bihar. A total no of 2,20,48,746 learners and more than 40 lakh volunteer teachers have been registered on the ULLAS Mobile App. More than 1.28 crore Neo-literates/beneficiaries have appeared in the Foundational Literacy Numeracy Assessment Test conducted under ULLAS Scheme. The scheme is effectively implementing in all regions of the country. Ladakh achieved full literacy in June 2024. The success of these regions can be attributed to a combination of government policies, community involvement, technological integration, targeted learning programs, and inclusive outreach efforts.

(d): **Eco Clubs** serve as a critical platform within schools, providing students with the opportunity to develop practical skills and knowledge for the responsible use of natural resources. Through participation in activities such as optimizing water usage, minimizing waste generation, recycling, and conducting plantation drives, students learn sustainable practices that they can implement both within and beyond the school environment. Eco Clubs empower students to act as

environmental ambassadors, extending their impact to their families and communities by promoting sound environmental behaviour, such as reducing single-use plastics, conserving water, and participating in eco-friendly initiatives. Through these engagements, students gain a profound understanding of the shared responsibility to preserve and protect our planet, thereby advancing NEP 2020's objective of nurturing environmentally conscious citizens for a sustainable India. The activities of Eco Clubs have been integrated with Mission LiFE, leading to their renaming as "Eco Clubs for Mission LiFE." All the activities of Eco Clubs have been aligned with the seven themes of Mission LiFE (Save Energy, Save Water, Say No to Single Use Plastic, Adopt Sustainable Food Systems, Reduce Waste, Adopt Healthy Lifestyles and Reduce E-waste).

(e) Under **PM SHRI** scheme, more than 14500 PM SHRI Schools are to be set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central Government/State/UT Government/local bodies out of which 12,505 PM SHRI Schools have been selected. PM SHRI schools aims 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 by saturating these schools with various components of NEP 2020. These includes Computer Lab/ICT Lab/Smart Classrooms, Vocational Skill Education, Internet Facility, Library, Fully Equipped Science Lab//Biology Lab, Playground with Well- Equipped Sports Facilities, Green School Features, School Innovation Council, Functional Youth and Eco Club for Mission LIFE, Capacity

Building of School Principal/Teachers and Jadui Pitara for Primary School Children, 10 bagless days for students etc.

PENALTY FOR NOT MAINTAINING MINIMUM BALANCE IN SBI

3869. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether SBI has levied fine / penalty on the customers for their default in maintaining minimum balance in their account and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to continue to realize penalty from such customers and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Reserve Bank of India or SBI has fixed any amount to be maintained as minimum balance in the accounts and if so, the prescribed minimum balance in urban and rural areas;
- (d) the details of amount levied by SBI during the last five years on account of failure in maintaining minimum balance in the accounts, year-wise; and
- (e) whether the Reserve Bank has fixed service charges for each service of the banks and if so, the details thereof and the details of service charge imposed by SBI for each service?

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

- (a) to (e): State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that there is no requirement of maintaining minimum balance in regular savings bank account. Also, it is not levying
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any penalty on account of non-maintenance of minimum account balance in regular savings bank account since March 2020.

As per extant RBI guidelines banks are required:

- i. To inform the customers regarding the requirement of minimum balance at the time of opening the account. Any subsequent changes should also be intimated to the account holders.
- ii. In case of non-maintenance of minimum balance, the bank should notify the customer about the penal charges which will be applicable if the balance is not replenished within one month from the date of notice.
- iii. It should be ensured that savings account does not turn into negative balance solely on account of levy of charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), vide its circulars dated 20.11.2014 and 01.07.2015, has laid down guidelines regarding levy of penal charges on non-maintenance of minimum balances in savings bank accounts and service charges rendered by banks. Banks are permitted to fix penal charges and service charges, as per their Board Approved Policy, while ensuring that penal charges should be a fixed percentage levied on the amount of difference between the actual balance maintained and the minimum balance as agreed upon at the time of opening the account. Banks accordingly have formulated slab structures for recovery of charges considering different geographies and segments.

RBI has informed that it does not maintain data on amount of service charges collected by banks.

Further, no minimum balance is required in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts. Therefore, no such penalty is charged on PMJDY accounts for not keeping minimum balance.

धार्मिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

3870. श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा धार्मिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इस संबंध में विभिन्न धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थलों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और
- (ग) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (एसडीएस) के अंतर्गत त्रिपुरा राज्य के कितने धार्मिक स्थलों को शामिल किया गया है?

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

(क): धार्मिक पर्यटन सहित पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से धार्मिक पर्यटन सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन कर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

(ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय "तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान" (प्रशाद) के तहत चिह्नित तीर्थ स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 27 राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में 1620.21 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के साथ 48 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है। प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने उत्तर-पूर्व परिपथ के तहत, "अगरतला-सिपाहीजला-मेलाघर-उदयपुर- अमरपुर-तीर्थमुख-मंदिरघाट- डंबूर-नारिकेलकुंजा-गंडाचारा-अंबासा का

विकास" और "सूरमाचेरा-उनाकोटी-जम्पुई हिल्स-गुनाबाती-भुनानेश्वरी-नीरमहल- बॉक्सनगर- चोटाखोला- पिलक- अवंगचारा का विकास" नामक दो परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के नाम से अपनी संशोधित योजना के अंतर्गत त्रिपुरा राज्य में, अगरतला और उनाकोटी नामक दो स्थलों को चिह्नित किया है।

विवरण

प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची (दिनांक 10.03.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार) (करोड़ रु. में)

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	अनुमोदित लागत	जारी राशि	भौतिक प्रगति%	वित्तीय प्रगति %
आंध्र प्रदेश	1	अमरावती में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2015-16	27.77	27.77	100%	100%
	2	श्रीसैलम मंदिर का विकास	2017-18	43.08	43.08	100%	100%
	3	सिंहाचलम में श्री वराह लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हा स्वामी वरी देवस्थानम में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	54.04	13.69	59%	25%
	4	अन्नावरम मंदिर शहर में तीर्थ पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2024-25	25.33	-	0%	0%
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	परशुराम कुंड का विकास	2020-21	37.88	31.02	92%	82%
असम	6	कामाख्या मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2015-16	29.80	29.80	100%	100%
बिहार	7	पटना साहिब में विकास	2015-16	29.62	29.62	100%	100%
	8	विष्णुपद मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63	3.63	100%	100%
छत्तीसगढ़	9	मां बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	48.44	40.19	90%	83%

गोवा	10	बोम जीसस बेसिलिका का विकास	2024-25	16.46	-	0%	0%
गुजरात	11	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	10.46	10.46	100%	100%
	12	सोमनाथ में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36	45.36	100%	100%
	13	सोमनाथ में सैरगाह का विकास	2018-19	47.12	47.12	100%	100%
	14	अंबाजी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00	10.54	35%	21%
हरियाणा	15	माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहिब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53	34.68	74%	71%
जम्मू और कश्मीर	16	हजरतबल दरगाह में विकास	2016-17	40.46	34.30	100%	85%
झारखंड	17	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम का विकास	2018-19	36.79	34.95	100%	89%
कर्नाटक	18	श्री चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.71	0.00	0%	0%
केरल	19	गुरुवायूर मंदिर में विकास	2016-17	45.19	45.19	100%	100%
मध्य प्रदेश	20	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99	34.73	89%	69%
	21	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93	43.93	100%	100%
महाराष्ट्र	22	त्र्यंबकेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	45.41	29.93	93%	66%
मेघालय	23	नोंगस्वालिया चर्च, नर्तियांग शक्ति पीठ, ऐतनार पूल और चरणतला काली मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	29.29	27.78	100%	95%
मिजोरम	24	चिते वांग, जुआंगताई, रइक	2022-	44.89	13.18	29%	29%

		और आइजोल में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	23				
नागालैंड	25	मोलुंगकिमोंग, नोकसेन चर्च, ऐजुतो, वोखा और कोहिमा में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20	23.56	100%	93%
	26	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18	15.45	72%	85%
ओडिशा	27	पुरी में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00	10.00	-	20%
पंजाब	28	अमृतसर में करुणा सागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40	6.40	100%	100%
	29	चमकौर साहिब का विकास	2021-22	31.57	17.49	79%	55%
राजस्थान	30	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64	26.11	100%	80%
	31	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर का विकास	2024-25	22.58	-	0%	0%
सिक्किम	32	फोर पेट्रन सेंट, युक्सोम में तीर्थ सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32	28.31	87%	85%
तमिलनाडु	33	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99	13.99	100%	100%
	34	वेलंकन्नी का विकास	2016-17	4.86	4.86	100%	100%
तेलंगाना	35	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	38.90	33.07	72%	85%
	36	रुद्रेश्वर (रामप्पा) मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00	32.73	37%	53%
	37	भद्राचलम में तीर्थ अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38	8.43	29%	20%
त्रिपुरा	38	त्रिपुर सुंदरी मंदिर का विकास	2020-	34.43	28.01	79%	81%

			21				
उत्तर प्रदेश	39	वाराणसी का विकास -चरण-I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	100%	100%
	40	मथुरा-वृंदावन का मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में विकास (चरण-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98	100%	100%
	41	वाराणसी में नदी क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02	9.02	100%	100%
	42	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36	9.36	100%	100%
	43	वाराणसी का विकास -चरण-II	2017-18	44.60	31.77	100%	71%
	44	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59	30.97	100%	78%
उत्तराखंड	45	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77	34.77	100%	100%
	46	बद्रीनाथ जी धाम में तीर्थ सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15	38.38	85%	68%
	47	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थ अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विस्तार	2021-22	54.36	10.22	100%	18%
पश्चिम बंगाल	48	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03	23.39	100%	78%

BHASHINI-ENABLED e-SHRAM PORTAL

3871. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered any initiatives for enhancing digital literacy among the workers, particularly in rural areas to ensure effective use of the e-Shram Portal in their preferred language;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to incorporate additional languages or regional dialects in the future to further increase accessibility, given that the e-Shram Portal is now available in all 22 Scheduled Languages; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar. eShram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis.

To enhance the accessibility of the eShram portal, the Ministry of Labour and Employment launched multilingual functionality on the eShram portal on 7th January 2025, using the Bhashini platform. This enhancement now allows workers to interact with eShram portal in 22 Indian languages, improving accessibility and promoting inclusivity for all.

DELAY IN NEET EXAM 2024**3872. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there was delay in conducting the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for undergraduate medical courses in 2024;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether large scale malpractices and impersonation of candidates were detected in all the NEET exams during the last five year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The National Testing Agency (NTA) has been set up as a specialised body to conduct examinations for entrance in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The NEET(UG) 2024 Examination was conducted by NTA as per schedule on 5th May, 2024, as published in the official notification dated 9th February, 2024.

NTA has been conducting the NEET(UG) examination on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare since 2019. After the conduct of NEET(UG) 2024 Examination, certain cases of alleged irregularities/cheating/malpractices were reported. The Ministry of Education asked the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the entire

gamut of alleged irregularities including conspiracy, cheating, breach of trust etc. with respect to the NEET(UG) 2024 Examination.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP(Civil) 335/2024 and connected matters vide judgement dated 2nd August, 2024 has observed in para 84 that "Hence, sufficient material is not on record at present which indicates a systemic leak or systemic malpractice of other forms. The material on record does not, at present, substantiate the allegation that there has been a widespread malpractice which compromised the integrity of the exam". In compliance of the earlier order of the Supreme Court dated 23rd July, 2024 in the same case, the revised result of NEET(UG) 2024 Examination has been declared on 26th July, 2024.

As on 22.11.2024, the CBI has filed five charge sheets in NEET(UG) 2024 paper theft case against a total of 45 accused. Names of Candidates, who are beneficiaries of the paper theft / unfair means and names of the MBBS students who had solved the stolen paper or who had appeared in exam as impersonators have already been identified and sent to concerned authority for necessary action.

DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY TO GKCIET

3873. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans to upgrade the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Narayanpur, Malda district, to Deemed-to-be University;

(b) if so, the time by which the above university will be granted status of Deemed-to-be University; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET) is a Centrally Funded Technical Institution under the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

The Board of Governors (BoG) of GKCIET is the competent authority for decision making on administrative and academic matters of the Institution. Accordingly, after approval of its BOG, GKCIET, has submitted its application to the UGC for Deemed to be University under Distinct/De Novo Category.

UGC is a statutory body of the Ministry of Education, and processes the submitted applications for grant of Deemed to be University Status as per the procedure laid under the University Grants Commission (Institutions deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2023.

INTEREST RATE ON EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND DEPOSITS

3874. SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has received a request to slightly increase the interest rate on Employees Provident Fund deposits for the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the EPFO in this regard;
- (c) whether the EPFO has a healthy corpus fund and have good earning through diversification of this fund and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the criteria/process followed or being followed by the Government to calculate the interest for EPFO for a year; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to make investment made from the EPFO fund transparent and accessible and percolate the benefits to all EPFO account holders across the country?

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

(a) to (e): As per the provisions outlined in sub-para (1) of Paragraph 60 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is required to credit interest to the account of each member at a rate determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees (CBT).

EPFO has healthy Investment corpus and investment is made as per Pattern of Investment notified by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India and guidelines issued by Central Board of Trustees, EPFO

from time to time. The Pattern of Investment encompasses more than 21 types of instruments giving latitude for diversification to EPFO.

The interest rate is calculated by taking into consideration the estimated Principal in member accounts and estimated income from various instruments like Government Securities, Debt instruments, Equities etc.

EPFO is publishing all the fund related data through Annual reports on yearly basis. Further category-wise detail along with investment maturity and closing balance of the Investment is published in Annual Accounts of EPFO.

चंद्रपुर में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण

3875. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर :

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

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न उद्योगों की गलत नीतियों के कारण चंद्रपुर जिले में प्रदूषण और बढ़ रहा है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि चंद्रपुर जिले में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण विभाग की अनदेखी की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने हैं;
- (ग) क्या उद्योगों द्वारा पुराने उपकरणों के उपयोग के कारण चंद्रपुर जिले में प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जानी प्रस्तावित है?

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

(क) से (घ): चंद्रपुर शहर को मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले शहर के रूप में घोषित किया गया है और यह परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) के अंतर्गत आता

है। महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एमपीसीबी) द्वारा उक्त शहर के लिए तैयार की गई वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

सीपीसीबी ने वर्ष 2018 के दौरान चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) की सीईपीआई निगरानी की और सीईपीआई स्कोर 76.41 आंका गया। चूंकि सीपीसीबी ने 70 से अधिक सीईपीआई स्कोर वाले क्षेत्रों को गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों (सीपीए) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है, इसलिए चंद्रपुर 'गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र (सीपीए)' के अंतर्गत आता है। सीपीसीबी ने निगरानी रिपोर्ट और कार्य योजनाओं की प्रगति प्रस्तुत करने के लिए एसपीसीबी की सुविधा के लिए सीईपीआई पोर्टल तैयार किया है। एमपीसीबी ने पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में कमी लाने के लिए कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं।

इसके अलावा, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी) पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-I के तहत "विभिन्न उद्योगों से पर्यावरण प्रदूषकों के उत्सर्जन या निस्सरण के मानकों" को अधिसूचित करता है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-VI के तहत अधिसूचित सामान्य मानकवहां लागू होते हैं जहां औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी उक्त मानकों के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करता है। सीपीसीबी ने उच्च प्रदूषण क्षमता वाले उद्योगों और सामान्य अपशिष्ट शोधन केन्द्रों की सभी 17 श्रेणियों को निगरानी तंत्र को मजबूत करने तथा स्व-विनियामक तंत्र और प्रदूषण के स्तर पर निरंतर निगरानी के माध्यम से प्रभावी अनुपालन के लिए ऑनलाइन सतत बहिःस्राव/उत्सर्जन निगरानी तंत्र (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित करने का निर्देश दिया है। ओसीईएमएस के माध्यम से उत्पन्न व्यावसायिक अपशिष्ट और उत्सर्जन के पर्यावरण प्रदूषकों के वास्तविक समय के मूल्यों को सीपीसीबी और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को 24x7 आधार पर ऑनलाइन प्रेषित किया जाता है। केंद्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर डेटा को प्रोसेस करता है और यदि प्रदूषक मापदंड का मान निर्धारित पर्यावरण मानदंडों से अधिक है, तो एक स्वतः एसएमएस अलर्ट जेनरेट होता है और औद्योगिक इकाई, एसपीसीबी और सीपीसीबी को भेज दिया जाता है, ताकि उस उद्योग द्वारा तात्कालिक रूप से सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जा सकें और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी/सीपीसीबी द्वारा समुचित कार्रवाई की जा सके।

कोशी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र में पर्यटन सर्किट का निर्माण

3876. श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोशी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र में पर्यटन सर्किट के निर्माण के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है या राज्य सरकारों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटक गंतव्यों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन करके बिहार सहित अन्य राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

मंत्रालय ने कोशी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र में पर्यटन परिपथ के निर्माण के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं करवाया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

NDC TARGETS

3877. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:

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

- (a) whether India's Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR-4) submitted to the UNFCCC, indicates significant progress towards meeting each of the country's First Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets set for 2030 and if so, the specific details of progress achieved against each target;
- (b) whether current projections suggest that India is likely to exceed its 2030 NDC targets, thereby strengthening its position as a global leader in climate action and if so, the details of such projections;
- (c) whether, in light of India's progress on climate commitments, the Government is considering a revision of its Second NDC targets for 2025 to demonstrate enhanced ambition and encourage both developed and developing nations to strengthen their climate actions in alignment with the goal of limiting global warming to well below 2 degree Celsius; and
- (d) if so, the details of proposed revisions and expected impact on global climate action?

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 stands committed to combat impacts of climate change and it has launched many schemes and programs to scale up India's action on both, the adaptation and mitigation. Appropriate measures are being taken under these schemes and programs across many sectors including water, agriculture, forest, energy and enterprise, sustainable mobility and housing, waste management, circular economy, and resource efficiency, etc. As

a result of the aforesaid measures, India has progressively continued decoupling of economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

India's 4th Biennial Update Report (BUR-4), submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 30th December 2024, does not provide for future projections on India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). As per BUR-4, between 2005 and 2020, India's emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reduced by 36% as against the NDC target of 45%. During 2005 to 2021, additional carbon sink of 2.29 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent has been created. By October 2024, the share of non-fossil sources in the installed electricity generation capacity was 46.52%. As such, India is on track to achieve the targets conveyed under its NDC.

(b) and (d): As nationally determined contributions to the global response to climate change, all Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as provided in Paris Agreement and in a nationally determined manner with the view to achieve the purpose of the Agreement. The decision on common time frame for submission of NDC to UNFCCC encourages Parties to communicate in 2025 the NDC with an end date of 2035, in 2030 the NDC with an end date of 2040, and so forth every five years thereafter. The Government stands committed to fulfil its obligations under Paris Agreement.

EIACP CENTRES

3878. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the details regarding the total number of Environmental Information, Awareness, Capacity Building and Livelihood Programme (EIACP) Centres currently functioning in the country, State and year-wise;

(b) the details regarding the funds sanctioned and released under the said Scheme, State, component and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any details regarding the total number of States/UTs implementing the revamped Environment Education Program (EEP); and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the funds sanctioned and released for the last five years especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

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): Environmental Information, Awareness, Capacity building and Livelihood Programme (EIACP) is one of the components of revamped scheme of Environment Education, Awareness, Research and Skill Development (EEARSD) which has been approved for 2021-22 to 2025-26 in June 2022.

There are currently 54 Environmental Information, Awareness, Capacity Building and Livelihood Programme (EIACP) Centres functioning in the country. The details of the funds released to the EIACP Centres state wise, Centre wise and Year wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): With regard to the revamped Environment Education Programme (EEP), which was initiated in Financial Year (FY) 2022-23, year-wise releases to States/ UTs are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of Last Three Year of funds release state-wise and centre-wise (Amount in Rs.)					
Sl. No.	States	Name of Centres	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*(as on 18.03.2025)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Zoological Survey of India, Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Department of Environment and Forests – Arunachal Pradesh	23,81,370.00	38,23,000.00	18,03,000.00
3.	Assam	Assam Science, Technology and Environmental Council (ASTEC), Guwahati	23,48,671.00	92,46,610.00	63,79,000.00
4.	Bihar	Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna	22,23,838.00	34,81,578.00	20,10,106.00
5.	Chandigarh	Department of Environment - Chandigarh	23,48,671.00	24,04,000.00	18,03,000.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB), Raipur	23,81,370.00	63,44,806.00	12,02,000.00
7.	Delhi	International Institute of Health and Hygiene (IIHH), Delhi	23,81,370.00	96,15,050.00	1,02,72,000.00

		School of Environmental Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi	23,81,370.00	24,05,496.00	18,03,000.00
		School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi	23,81,370.00	30,71,223.00	20,49,000.00
		The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi	23,81,370.00	1,08,56,686.00	83,13,250.00
		World Wide Fund for Nature-India (WWF), New Delhi	23,81,370.00	80,35,802.00	18,03,000.00
8.	Gujarat	Consumer Education and Research Centre (CERC), Ahmedabad	23,81,370.00	24,05,431.00	18,58,810.00
		Gujarat Cleaner Production Centre (GCPC), Gandhinagar	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	18,03,000.00
		National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH)	22,78,233.00	26,41,885.00	18,31,267.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Council for Science Technology and Environment (HIMCOSTE), Shimla	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	56,55,000.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Department of Ecology,	22,77,095.00	24,04,000.00	12,02,000.00

		Environment and Remote Sensing, State Government of JandK			
11.	Jharkhand	IIT-Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad	23,81,370.00	30,34,794.00	18,03,000.00
		Forest and Environment Department, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi	23,48,671.00	24,04,000.00	50,99,000.00
12.	Karnataka	Environment Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Bengaluru	23,48,671.00	24,04,000.00	18,03,000.00
		Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bengaluru	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	18,03,000.00
13.	Kerala	Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE), Thiruvananthapuram	23,48,671.00	33,37,500.00	18,03,000.00
14.	Lakshadweep	Department of Environment and Forests (DoEandF), Kavaratti, Lakshadweep	23,78,397.00	24,64,000.00	18,03,000.00
15.	Maharashtra	Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), Mumbai	23,81,370.00	31,85,000.00	12,02,000.00

		Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune	23,69,145.00	24,04,000.00	37,09,000.00
16.	Manipur	Directorate of Environment, Dept. of Forests and Environment, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	33,03,000.00
17.	Meghalaya	State Council of Science, Technology and Environment (SCSTE), Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	Mizoram Pollution Control Board (MPCB), Aizawl	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	42,69,000.00
19.	Nagaland	Nagaland Pollution Control Board (NPCB), Dimapur	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	12,02,000.00
20.	Odisha	Centre for Environmental Studies (CES), Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha	23,81,370.00	44,78,000.00	12,02,000.00
21.	Puducherry	Puducherry Pollution Control Committee (PPCC), Puducherry	23,75,695.00	24,04,000.00	56,53,000.00
22.	Punjab	Punjab State Council for Science and Technology	22,70,691.00	36,45,657.00	53,06,406.00

		(PSCST), Chandigarh			
23.	Rajasthan	Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur	22,94,276.00	24,04,000.00	18,03,000.00
24.	Sikkim	Forests, Environment and Wildlife Management Department, Sikkim- Hub, Gangtok	23,81,370.00	25,03,550.00	99,99,000.00
		State Council of Science and Technology Sikkim - RP (SCSTS), Gangtok	22,64,870.00	24,04,000.00	89,30,000.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology (CASMB), Parangipettai	23,81,370.00	28,45,825.00	18,03,000.00
		CPR Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC), Chennai	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	68,33,000.00
		Department of Zoology - University of Madras (DzUM), Chennai	23,23,785.00	25,41,031.00	35,31,000.00
		Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB), Coimbatore	23,81,370.00	27,66,421.00	18,03,000.00
		Institute for Ocean Management (IOM), Chennai	23,51,372.00	25,56,320.00	18,03,000.00

		Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore	23,48,671.00	24,04,000.00	18,03,000.00
		Department of Environment, Govt. of Tamil Nadu	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	18,03,000.00
		Thiagarajar College of Engineering (TCE), Madurai	22,91,772.00	27,66,019.00	50,94,000.00
26.	Telangana	Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI-Hub), Hyderabad	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	1,02,55,665.00
		Indian institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad	23,81,370.00	39,53,933.00	21,51,933.00
27.	Tripura	Tripura State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB), Agartala	23,81,370.00	41,79,000.00	18,03,000.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute for Wildlife Sciences (IWS), University of Lucknow, Lucknow	23,30,257.00	32,42,672.00	13,12,333.00
		National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	12,02,000.00
29.	Uttarakhand	Forest Research Institute (FRI),	21,19,564.00	24,29,549.00	12,19,484.00

		Dehradun			
		G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBPNiHE), Almora	23,81,370.00	32,04,000.00	43,45,000.00
		Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board (UKPCB), Dehradun	22,44,397.00	14,10,120.00	12,02,000.00
		Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun	21,92,405.00	44,87,407.00	18,03,000.00
30.	West Bengal	Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Kolkata	23,48,671.00	48,14,500.00	18,03,000.00
		Department of Environmental Science, University of Kalyani (DESKU), Nadia	23,81,370.00	24,04,000.00	18,03,000.00
		Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kolkata	22,53,883.00	48,14,500.00	18,03,000.00

* This includes the funds released as recurring grant for EIACP activities, for Green Skill Development Programme and for Mission LiFE Programmes. The funds also include the funds reassigned to EIACP Centres from the unspent balance of F.Y 2023-24 available in Central Nodal Account (CNA) at G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, Uttarakhand.

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	State/ UT	Release Amount (in Rs.)		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 18.03.2025)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	4,07,10,000	3,05,96,000
2.	Assam	1,05,00,000	3,57,50,000	3,57,44,607
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	1,70,00,000	81,00,000
4.	Goa	-	28,00,000	29,59,234
5.	Gujarat	1,21,00,000	4,21,06,070	2,78,53,784
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36,00,000	1,56,21,394	1,83,60,019
7.	Karnataka	8,00,000	63,00,765	13,91,814
8.	Kerala	44,00,000	1,37,26,407	77,46,607
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2,75,20,000	2,24,65,342
10.	Maharashtra	-	3,94,00,000	-
11.	Manipur	-	-	45,50,000
12.	Mizoram	46,00,000	1,46,91,184	1,06,35,859
13.	Nagaland	-	80,05,000	2,03,34,250
14.	Odisha	89,50,000	4,73,29,752	5,34,48,599
15.	Punjab	79,00,000	3,73,61,369	3,20,82,398
16.	Rajasthan	16,00,000	5,09,15,000	2,30,26,415
17.	Sikkim	31,00,000	97,10,000	1,39,40,000
18.	Tamil Nadu	-	4,14,00,000	5,53,00,000
19.	Telangana	16,00,000	3,65,60,000	86,28,777
20.	Tripura	22,68,600	89,07,760	62,40,399
21.	West Bengal	-	2,34,80,000	1,78,95,896

नए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय/केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

3879. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

श्री कालिपद सरेन खेरवाल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों (जेएनवी) की कुल संख्या का राज्यवार, विशेष रूप से पश्चिम बंगाल में जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार पश्चिम बंगाल में, विशेष रूप से झारग्राम जिले में नए जेएनवी स्थापित करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के खीरी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में छात्रों के लाभार्थ जेएनवी खोले जाने की कोई समय-सीमा तय की है;

(घ) क्या खीरी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से लगभग 100 किलोमीटर दूर ट्रांस शारदा क्षेत्र, पलिया, निघासन और अन्य क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एक भी केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवी) नहीं है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार के पास इन क्षेत्रों में केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव 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): आज की तारीख तक, देश में पश्चिम बंगाल के 22 जनवि सहित कुल 689 नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इन जनवि का राज्य/जिला-वार ब्यौरा यूआरएललिंक - <https://navodaya.gov.in/nvs/en/Promotion-Notification/> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख) और (ग): नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय (नवि) खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। नए नवोदय विद्यालय खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपयुक्त भूमि, निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने तथा स्थायी भवन के निर्माण तक विद्यालय के संचालन हेतु आवश्यक अस्थायी भवन, निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है। नए जनवि की संस्वीकृति और खोलना मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है।

वर्ष 2001 से उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर खीरी जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय पहले से ही कार्यात्मक है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल के कवर न किए गए झारग्राम और पूर्व बर्धमान जिलों के दो नए नवोदय विद्यालयों सहित हाल ही में 28 नए नवोदय विद्यालय अनुमोदित किए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केवि मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कार्मिकों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु खोले जाते हैं। नए केवि खोलने संबंधी प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासनों के द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केवि स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता होती है। प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अधीन हैं। वर्तमान में, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 122 केवि कार्यात्मक हैं। इनमें से, 07 केवि, अर्थात् केवि लखीमपुर खीरी, केवि 39 बीएन एसएसबी गदनिया पलिया कलां, केवि 59 बीएन एसएसबी नानपारा, बहराइच, पीएम श्री केवि पीलीभीत, पीएम श्री केवि सीतापुर, पीएम श्री केवि नंबर 1 शाहजहांपुर कैंट और पीएम श्री केवि नंबर 2 शाहजहांपुर (ओसीएफ) पहले से ही ट्रांस-शारदा क्षेत्र और खीरी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की 100 किमी परिधि में कार्यात्मक हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, खीरी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 100 किमी दूर ट्रांस शारदा क्षेत्र, पलिया, निघासन और अन्य क्षेत्रों में नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्रायोजक प्राधिकरण से केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

SACRED GROVES FOREST

3880. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any information on the sacred groves forest that exist in the country and whether there is any criteria to determine the same;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for the preservation and encouragement of forest worship by various local communities;
- (d) the steps taken to formalise such communities and to bring such areas under the purview of various biodiversity related laws; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for the protection of the Orans in Rajasthan?

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 management of wildlife and its habitat is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Sacred groves are generally very small patches of trees traditionally protected by local communities for their religious and cultural significance and also contribute in conserving local biodiversity. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers State Government for declaration of any private or community land, as a community reserve, for protecting fauna, flora and traditional or cultural conservation values and practices. Further, States can also declare such areas as Biodiversity Heritage Sites under the Biodiversity
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Act, 2002. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for protection and management of community reserves under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Development of Wildlife Habitats based on the annual plan of operations submitted by respective States/Union Territories.

बेरोजगार युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम हेतु आवंटित धनराशि

3881. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

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

सरकार द्वारा देश में, विशेषकर बरेली में बेरोजगार युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम हेतु आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे कि प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्द्धन योजना (एनएपीएस), के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशलोलन्नयन और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस), देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग प्रासंगिक कौशल युक्त करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के तहत जिलों को सीधे धनराशि जारी नहीं की जाती हैं। पीएमकेवीवाई और जेएसएस योजनाओं के तहत धनराशि निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण

लागत को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को जारी की जाती है। जेएसएस योजना के तहत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को सीधे धनराशि जारी की जा रही है। एनएपीएस के तहत, शिक्षुओं को डीबीटी के माध्यम से प्रतिमाह 1500/- रुपये तक का वृत्तिका सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। आईटीआई के संबंध में दैनन्दिन प्रशासन के साथ-साथ वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास है। देश भर में और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के तहत जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

योजना	जारी की गई धनराशि (करोड़ रुपए)	
	अखिल भारत	उत्तर प्रदेश
पी एम के वी वाई (वर्ष 2015-16 से 31.12.2024 तक)	9401.86	1411.71
एन ए पी एस (वर्ष 2018-19 से 31.12.2024 तक)	1,508.89	107.03
जे एस एस (वर्ष 2018-19 से 28.02.2025 तक)	806.40	145.59

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा में सुधार हेतु निधि

3882. श्री अजेन्द्र सिंह लोधी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में शिक्षा में सुधार हेतु कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त राज्य में स्थापित किए गए नए विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों की संख्या और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा आगामी पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित कॉलेजों/विश्वविद्यालयों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रुसा) एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों के अनुरूप संस्थाओं की गुणवत्ता

में सुधार सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विशिष्ट राज्य सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों को वित्तपोषित करना है।

सरकार द्वारा शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने हेतु वर्ष 2023-24 से वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में जून 2023 में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) के तीसरे चरण का शुभारंभ किया गया है। इस योजना में विभिन्न घटकों जैसे बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालय (एमईआरयू), विश्वविद्यालयों को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु अनुदान, महाविद्यालयों को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु अनुदान, नए मॉडल डिग्री महाविद्यालय तथा जेंडर समावेशन और समता पहल के तहत सहायता के माध्यम से राज्य उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में पहुंच, समता और उत्कृष्टता में सुधार की परिकल्पना की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में योजना के विभिन्न घटकों (14 विश्वविद्यालयों और 51 महाविद्यालयों सहित) के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कुल 1005.01 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 66 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची में है, इसलिए शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाना केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों दोनों का उत्तरदायित्व है। राज्य विश्वविद्यालय संबंधित राज्य के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन कार्यात्मक हैं और राज्य विधान के एक अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित किए जाते हैं।

ई-बिक्रय पोर्टल

† 3883. श्री जुगल किशोर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ई-बिक्रय पोर्टल का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त पोर्टल से पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने तथा मामलों के तेजी से निपटान में मदद मिलने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उन संस्थान/संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके द्वारा उक्त पोर्टल का उपयोग करने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): बैंकों की ई-नीलामी के माध्यम से प्राप्तियों के बिक्री मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के लिए वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) से अपने ई-नीलामी प्लेटफॉर्म को नया स्वरूप देने का अनुरोध किया था। 28 फरवरी, 2019 को “ई-बिक्रय” प्लेटफॉर्म का शुभारंभ किया गया था।

बैंकों की आस्तियों को सूचीबद्ध करने और इनकी नीलामी को आगे और सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए 03 जनवरी, 2025 को “बैंकनेट” नामक संशोधित ई-नीलामी पोर्टल आरंभ किया गया था।

बैंकनेट पोर्टल की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नानुसार हैं:-

- **अत्याधुनिक नवोन्मेषी प्लेटफॉर्म:** यह एक अत्याधुनिक संपत्ति सूचीकरण और ई-नीलामी प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो विशेष रूप से बैंकों और ऋणदात्री संस्थाओं के लिए दक्षतापूर्ण संपत्ति नीलामी के माध्यम से अनर्जक आस्ति (एनपीए) ऋणों की वसूली के लिए तैयार किया गया है।
- **मजबूत संरचना:** मोबाइल और वेब इंटरफेस दोनों के माध्यम से उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए निर्बाध विश्वसनीयता और पहुंच सुनिश्चित करता है, जिससे हितधारकों के लिए प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ जुड़ना आसान हो जाता है।
- **स्वचलित केवाईसी और सुरक्षित पेमेंट गेटवे:** अपने ग्राहक को जानो (केवाईसी) संबंधी उन्नत संसाधनों और सुरक्षित भुगतान गेटवे को एकीकृत करता है, जिससे पारदर्शी और सुरक्षित नीलामी प्रक्रिया सुनिश्चित होती है।
- **व्यापक संपत्ति सूचीबद्धता:** पूरे भारत में सभी प्रकार की संपत्तियों के लिए संपत्ति “खोज” से “बिक्री” तक एक सुविधाजनक समाधान प्रदान करता है, जिससे संपूर्ण नीलामी प्रक्रिया सुव्यवस्थित होती है।
- **सरल नैविगेशन:** संपत्ति खोज और नीलामी के लिए उपयोग में आसान इंटरफ़ेस प्रदान करता है, जिससे यह प्रक्रिया उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल और सुलभ हो जाती है।

- **स्मार्ट नीलामी और उचित मूल्य-निर्धारण:** कुशल नीलामी तंत्र की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे सभी सूचीबद्ध संपत्तियों के लिए उचित मूल्य और अधिकतम मूल्य सुनिश्चित होता है।
 - **पारदर्शिता और निर्बाधता:** यह पारदर्शी, दक्ष और निर्बाध नीलामी प्रक्रिया सुनिश्चित करता है, जिससे हितधारकों के विश्वास और भरोसे में वृद्धि होती है।
 - **बैंक द्वारा सत्यापित शीर्षक:** यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि सभी संपत्तियों के शीर्षक बैंकों द्वारा सत्यापित किए गए हैं, जिससे नीलामी की प्रक्रिया में प्रामाणिकता और विश्वसनीयता आती है।
- (ख): बैंकनेट पोर्टल को पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि करने और अनर्जक आस्ति (एनपीए) मामलों के निपटान की प्रक्रिया को गति प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार किया गया है। अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाकर, स्वचालित केवाईसी संसाधनों को एकीकृत करके, सुरक्षित भुगतान गेटवे और बैंक द्वारा सत्यापित संपत्ति शीर्षक के द्वारा यह प्लेटफॉर्म संपत्ति की नीलामी की पूरी प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता का उच्च स्तर सुनिश्चित करता है।
- (ग): सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के सभी 12 बैंक और भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड (आईबीबीआई) इस प्लेटफॉर्म को देश भर में संपत्तियों की सूचीबद्धता और नीलामी के लिए उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

निजी क्षेत्र में प्रति सप्ताह कार्य घंटे

3884. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

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

(क) क्या नागरिकों को स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा प्रदान करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है;

(ख) क्या सरकारी और विभिन्न निजी क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कर्मचारी काम के दबाव के कारण उच्च रक्तचाप, शुगर आदि जैसी विभिन्न प्रकार की बीमारियों का शिकार हो रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या 5 कार्य दिवसों का नियम होने के बावजूद शनिवार, रविवार और अवकाश के दिन भी वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से बैठक आयोजित करने के नाम पर कर्मचारियों को परेशान किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का सभी निजी क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों का मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपातकालीन स्थिति को छोड़कर शनिवार और रविवार को बैठक आयोजित न करने के निर्देश जारी करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 और सीमित देयता भागीदारी (एलएलपी) अधिनियम, 2008 के प्रशासन से संबंधित है जो निगमित कंपनियों और सीमित देयता भागीदारियों द्वारा पालन किये जाने वाले विभिन्न वैधानिक अनुपालनों के लिए विस्तृत प्रक्रिया का प्रावधान करता है। कर्मचारियों की कार्य की शर्तें अपरोक्त विधिक ढांचे के दायरे के अंतर्गत नहीं आती हैं।

(ख) से (घ): उपरोक्त (क) के मद्देनजर प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ALLEGATIONS OF FINANCIAL MISCONDUCT AND BRIBERY AGAINST CORPORATE ENTITIES

3885 SHRI AASHTIKAR PATIL NAGESH BAPURAO.

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent allegations of financial misconduct, irregularities, tax evasion and bribery involving major corporate entities:

- (b) if so, whether the Government has initiated any inquiry or directed concerned regulatory bodies such as SEBI, SFIO and NFRA to investigate these allegations and the steps taken by the Government against such companies;
- (c) whether the Government plans to amend existing corporate laws to prevent such incidents and to ensure corporate transparency and financial accountability in the future;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the impact of corporate frauds and financial scams on local investors, employees and small businesses and if so, the steps taken by the Government to safeguard investor confidence and protect stakeholders including small investors and employees from financial frauds and corporate misgovernance along with the details of relief provided to compensate them: and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to increase financial literacy and awareness among small investors?

**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 Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is responsible for implementation of the Companies Act, 2013 and LLP Act 2008. These Acts have provisions that mandate certain actions pertaining to the operations and management of companies and LLPs by the various Stakeholders. Regulatory action is provided for in cases of non-compliances amounting to offences under

the respective provisions of the Acts. On receipt of complaints or references regarding non compliances of Companies Act 2013, the Central Government may, depending on the gravity of the violations and in the public interest, order an inquiry, inspection or investigation under section 206(4), 206(5), 210(1) as detailed in chapter V of the Companies Act 2013. For inspection of LLPs, Section 206(5) of Companies Act 2013 pertaining to inspection of books of accounts has been made applicable to LLPs as per notification dated 11-02-2022. Investigation of LLPs may be considered under section 43 (3)(c) of the LLP Act 2008. In cases of serious fraud where the Central Government is of such opinion, cases may be assigned to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for investigation u/s 212 of the Act. Wherever applicable, findings of Inquiry, Inspection and investigation are also shared with other agencies such as NFRA, SEBI, Income Tax Department, GST authorities and other agencies as the case may be so that they may take up necessary regulatory action under the relevant statutes.

(c): Presently there is no such proposal before the Government.

(d) and (e): The Companies Act, 2013 contains an elaborate framework for dealing with minor and major violations of the Act. The major compliances include those related to accounting and auditing standards, statutory filings under various provisions of the Act, discharge of duties assigned to the Board of Directors and Board Committees, role of auditors etc.

MCA has undertaken pro-active measures aimed at sensitizing stakeholders through investors awareness programs which are organized regularly in association with the three professional institutes namely Institute of Chartered

Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICoAI) and Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) in various cities. Further, as per Section 125(3) (b) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Investor Education Fund and Protection Authority (IEPFA) is mandated to utilize the IEPF Fund for the promotion of investor education, awareness and protection, acknowledging the importance of financial literacy among the masses in general. The Investor Awareness Programmes (IAP) conducted by IEPFA are generic in nature which aims to educate and protect investors, especially regarding savings, budgeting, investments and a simple introduction to capital markets in general, ensuring that investor education reaches a broad audience across the country. Under these IAPs, financial literacy and awareness are imparted by organising camps. Further, “Niveshek Didi” is an innovative initiative through Indian Post Payments Banks (IPPB) wherein the trained lady dakiyas are employed to organise camps, targeting underserved women.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in co-ordination with Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs) i.e. Exchanges and Depositories, also carries out various investor education and awareness program across different parts of country. A dedicated website <https://investor.sebi.gov.in/> is maintained for educational and awareness material for investor awareness. SEBI has launched on March 18, 2024 a free, voluntary online exam “SEBI Investor Certification Examination” designed to enhance investor awareness and knowledge. This online exam helps in enhancing investors' understanding of the investment

process and the associated risks in the securities market and thus promote an efficient approach to investment aligned with the risk appetite of the investor.

Under the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for financial literacy through setting up of Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) by Lead Banks at District level and Centre for Financial Literacy (CFLs) at Block level across the country. In terms of these guidelines, banks have been regularly conducting special camps through FLCs. Further, National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE), promoted by RBI along with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), is regularly conducting Financial Education (FE) in collaboration with CFLs

MEASURES TO CURB AIR POLLUTION IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

3886. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken Cognizance of the recent article in which the New Delhi Air Quality Index (AQI) has soared to 1700 parts per million air particles, whereas the World Health Organization considers anything over 50 to be unhealthy;
 - (b) whether hazardous air pollution has deterred foreign tourists, leading to an estimated annual loss of \$2.6 billion in tourism revenue despite
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investments in smog towers and drones to combat pollution, the situation remains dire, with ineffective pollution controls exacerbating the crisis; and

(c) the details of immediate and effective measures implemented by the Government to address this critical issue and restore confidence among international travelers?

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

(a) to (c): As informed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Air pollution in Delhi 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 firecrackers and stubble burning in NCR States.

Air Quality Index is a tool for effective communication of air quality status to people in terms, which are easy to understand. It transforms complex air quality data of various pollutants into a single number (index value), nomenclature and colour.

The web-based system is designed to provide AQI on real time basis. It is an automated system that captures data from continuous monitoring stations without human intervention, and displays AQI based on running average values. For manual monitoring stations, an AQI calculator is developed wherein data can be fed manually to get AQI value.

The AQI values ranges from 0 to 500. There are six AQI categories, namely Good, Satisfactory, Moderately polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe which are mentioned below:

AQI Categories	AQI value
Good	0–50
Satisfactory	51-100
Moderate	101-200
Poor	201-300
Very Poor	301-400
Severe	>400

Various initiatives have been taken for control of pollution from different sources (transport, C and D activities, industries etc.) in Delhi-NCR, which has resulted in overall improvement in air quality. However, effectiveness of each of these actions can't be evaluated in absolute terms as meteorological parameters like wind speed and mixing height which are variable factors also play crucial role in governing overall air quality. Various measures taken by the Government to reduce Air Pollution in Delhi-NCR from different sources, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Due to the concerted efforts made by all stakeholders, gradual improvement has been observed in Delhi air quality. The number of days of Good-Moderate Air Quality Index (AQI) categories has increased to more than 200 for consecutive two years i.e. 2023 and 2024 in comparison of 110 days in 2016. Further, 2024 has recorded maximum number of days (209) in Good-Moderate AQI categories since 2016, except for COVID year 2020. The details of AQI of Delhi from 2016-2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

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

1. National Clean Air Programme:

- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) has been 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) in 24 States by engaging all stakeholders.
 - 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 in Delhi NCR.
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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. The revised GRAP was published by CAQM in December 2024 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.
 - 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. Further, policy to curb air pollution in NCR has also been formulated.
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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 2018-19 to 2024-25 (as on 28.02.2025), Rs. 3698.45 crores have been released by MoAandFW (Punjab - Rs. 1756.45 crores, Haryana - Rs. 1081.71 crores, Uttar Pradesh - Rs. 763.67 crores, NCT of Delhi - Rs. 6.05 Crores, ICAR- Rs. 83.35 crores and others Rs. 7.22 Crores). The states have distributed more than 3.00 lakhs 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.
 - An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, MoAandFW for convergence of scheme of Schemes/Initiatives supporting Ex-situ management of paddy straw.
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- 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. Directions have also been 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.
 - 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.
 - 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. So far, 15 plants have been sanctioned with utilization capacity of 2.7 lakh tonnes 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
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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.
- MoA and FW 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
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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. Brick kilns not converted to zig-zag technology are not permitted to operate in Delhi-NCR.
 - In order to control DG set emissions, CPCB also provides funds for 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,
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technological and process requirements. The industries not operating on approved fuels are not allowed to operate in Delhi-NCR.

- Stringent PM emission norms for biomass based boilers have been prescribed for compliance in NCR.

6. Construction and Demolition (C and D) Waste:

- Directions issued to DPCC and NCR SPCBs to enforce installation of anti-smog guns and other dust control measures at C and D 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.
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STATEMENT-II**Comparative Status of AQI- Delhi from 01 January to 31 December, 2016-2024**

Cate gory	Ye ar	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	No · of da ys	35 4	36 5	36 5	36 5	36 6	36 5	36 5	36 5	36 6									
Good (0–50)		0	2	0	2	5	1	3	1	0	110	152	159	182	227	197	163	206	209
Satisfactor y (51–100)		24	45	53	59	95	72	65	60	66									
Moderate (101–200)		86	105	106	121	127	124	95	145	143									
Poor (201–300)		120	115	114	103	75	80	130	77	70	244	213	206	183	139	168	202	159	157
Very Poor (301–400)		99	89	72	56	49	64	66	67	70									
Severe (>401)		25	9	20	24	15	24	6	15	17									

DEVELOPMENT OF THEHAD MOND, SIRSA**3887. KUMARI SELJA:**Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Thehad (Thehad Mond) in Sirsa, Haryana was listed by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), if so, when it was listed;
- (b) the details of the total area in which Sirsa Thehad spread over;
- (c) the details of number of the families that have been displaced by the State Government of Haryana from this Thehad; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to develop Sirsa, Thehad, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Ther Mound in Sirsa Haryana was declared protected monument in the year 1932 and is looked after by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
- (b): The total area of the mound is 85.5 Acres.
- (c): 713 structures have been removed from the monument of Ther Mound, Sirsa.
- (d): The monument is conserved and preserved based on the requirement and availability of resources to maintain its originality.

EDUCATION HUB WITHIN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

3888. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to develop an education hub within Central Universities to enhance academic excellence and interdisciplinary research;
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(b) if so, the details thereof including proposed infrastructure, funding allocation and timeline for implementation;

(c) whether the education hub will include specialized research centres, incubation facilities and industry collaborations to promote innovation and skill development, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the steps likely to be taken by the Government to ensure equitable access for students from rural and economically weaker sections;

(e) whether the Government has identified specific Central Universities for this initiative and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government plans to develop an education hub at the Central University of Haryana, Pali Mahendergarh, to reduce the burden on Delhi University and JNU Delhi 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): National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) envisages to restructure Higher Education by ending fragmentation and developing large multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and Higher Education Institutions (HEI) clusters/Knowledge Hubs with a minimum of 3,000 students. This will foster vibrant academic communities, break disciplinary silos, promote holistic education across various fields, encourage cross-disciplinary research, and enhance resource efficiency in higher education. Central Universities (CUs) 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. These Central Universities are empowered to take steps towards academic excellence, interdisciplinary research, and can plan for infrastructure development for such purposes through Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA). NEP 2020 has taken into account the concerns of the Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) which includes female and transgender individuals, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities and other categories. This policy aims at bridging the social category gaps in accessing, participation, and learning outcomes. Government has taken various measures in this direction which include opening of more HEIs; introduction and implementation of various Scholarship and Fellowship schemes for providing financial assistance to students; HEIs offering full Open Distance Learning/Online Programmes; anytime, anywhere learning opportunities through SWAYAM platform etc. ensuring equitable access for students from rural and economically weaker sections. Developing Central Universities, including Central University of Haryana, as education hub to foster innovation and skill among students, is the main thrust of NEP 2020.

दमन और दीव के सरकारी स्कूलों में स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारी

3889. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दमन और दीव के सरकारी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या का श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त विद्यालयों में अस्थायी और स्थायी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या श्रेणीवार और विद्यालयवार कितनी है;

(ग) दमन और दीव के सरकारी विद्यालयों में स्थायी प्रधानाध्यापकों/प्रधानाचार्यों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) सभी विद्यालयों में स्थायी प्रधानाध्यापक/प्रधानाचार्य न होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इन विद्यालयों में उक्त पदों पर स्थायी नियुक्ति कब तक होने की अपेक्षा है?

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

(क): दमन और दीव के राजकीय प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में छात्रों की संख्या का श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

श्रेणी	नामांकन
प्राथमिक (I से V)	9944
उच्च प्राथमिक(I से VIII)	6489
माध्यमिक (IX से X)	3845
उच्चतर माध्यमिक (IX से XII)	1692
कुल	21970

स्रोत: यूडाइज़+ 2023-24

(ख): उपर्युक्त विद्यालयों में अस्थायी एवं स्थायी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी एवं विद्यालय-वार संख्या, निम्नानुसार है:

श्रेणी	स्थायी	अस्थायी	कुल
प्राथमिक (I से V)	150	107	257
उच्च प्राथमिक (I से VIII)	29	117	146
माध्यमिक (IX से X)	121	59	180
उच्चतर माध्यमिक (IX से XII)	34	18	52
कुल	334	301	635

विद्यालय-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) से (ड) : प्रधानाचार्यों/ प्रधानाध्यापकों के लिए संस्वीकृत पदों की संख्या 13 है। शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, इसलिए देश के अधिकांश स्कूल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और युक्तिसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती है। भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और रिक्तियां सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, छात्रों की बढ़ती संख्या के कारण शिक्षकों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता आदि कारणों से उत्पन्न होती हैं।

विवरण

सरकारी प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों (नियमित और एसटीसी) - दमण और दीव जिलों का विवरण										
क्र. सं.	विद्यालय का नाम	प्राथमिक			उच्च प्राथमिक			प्राथमिक + उच्च प्राथमिक		
		नियमित	एसटीसी	कुल	नियमित	एसटीसी	कुल	नियमित	एसटीसी	कुल
1	जीपीएस मॉडल स्कूल नानी दमण (ईएम)	19	11	30	0	8	8	19	19	38
2	रा.उ.प्र.वि. अंबावाड़ी (जीएम)	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6
3	रा.उ.प्र.वि. भामती (जीएम)	2	0	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
4	रा.उ.प्र.वि. बेन्सरोड (जीएम)	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	2	4
5	जीपीएस भीमपुर (जीएम/ईएम)	4	3	7	0	3	3	4	6	10
	जीपीएस भीमपुर (जीएम/ईएम)	6	0	6	1	2	3	7	2	9
6	जीपीएस भीमपुर ए/एस (जीएम)	2	4	6	0	1	1	2	5	7
7	रा.उ.प्र.वि. दाभेल (जीएम)	3	6	9	5	0	5	8	6	14
8	रा.उ.प्र.वि. दाभेल (एचएम)	7	2	9	4	3	7	11	5	16
9	गुप्स दलवाड़ा (जीएम/एचएम)	4	1	5	1	3	4	5	4	9
10	गुप्स दमणवाड़ा (ईएम)	1	5	6	0	1	1	1	6	7
11	रा.उ.प्र.वि. देवका कॉलोनी (जीएम)	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
12	गुप्तचर देवका ताड़वाड (जीएम/एचएम)	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
	गुप्तचर देवका ताड़वाड (जीएम/एचएम)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	रा.उ.प्र.वि. दुनेथा (जीएम)	2	5	7	0	2	2	2	7	9

14	रा.उ.प्र.वि. कचीगाम (ईएम/एचएम)	6	1	7	0	6	6	6	7	13
	रा.उ.प्र.वि. कचीगाम (ईएम/एचएम)	2	2	4	0	3	3	2	5	7
15	रा.उ.प्र.वि. कचीगाम (जीएम)	6	5	11	3	2	5	9	7	16
16	गुप्स कदैया (ईएम)	1	1	2	0	4	4	1	5	6
17	रा.उ.प्र.वि. खारीवाड़ी (ईएम)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	रा.उ.प्र.वि. खारीवाड़ी (जीएम)	5	0	5	1	1	2	6	1	7
18	रा.उ.प्र.वि. मारवाड़ (जीएम)	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	4
19	रा.उ.प्र.वि. मॉडल स्कूल नानी दमण (ईएम)	0	4	4	1	13	14	1	17	18
20	रा.उ.प्र.वि. मोती वांकड (जीएम)	2	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	6
21	गुप्स परियारी (जीएम/ईएम)	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	3
	गुप्स परियारी (जीएम/ईएम)	4	6	10	1	1	2	5	7	12
22	रा.उ.प्र.वि. पाटलारा (जीएम)	3	0	3	1	2	3	4	2	6
23	गुप्स रिंगनवाड़ा (ईएम)	7	4	11	0	6	6	7	10	17
24	गुप्स रिंगनवाड़ा (जीएम/एचएम)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	गुप्स रिंगनवाड़ा (जीएम/एचएम)	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
25	गुप्स थानापर्डी (जीएम)	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	3	5
26	गुप्स वरकुंड (जीएम)	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6
27	गुप्स जरी (जीएम/ईएम)	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7
28	जीएमएस घोघला (जीएम)	7	2	9	0	4	4	7	6	13
29	जीएमएस बुचरवाड़ा (जीएम)	5	0	5	0	2	2	5	2	7
30	जीएमएस नागवा (जीएम)	3	0	3	0	1	1	3	1	4
31	जीएमएस नंबर 1 वणाकवारा (जीएम)	7	5	12	0	5	5	7	10	17
32	जीएमएस नंबर 2 वणाकवारा (जीएम)	7	4	11	0	5	5	7	9	16
33	जीएमएस दीव (जीएम)	4	1	5	0	2	2	4	3	7
34	जीएमएस साउदवाडी (जीएम)	3	3	6	0	2	2	3	5	8
35	जीएमएस घोघला (ईएम)	3	5	8	0	8	8	3	13	16
36	जीएमएस गांधीपारा (ईएम)	3	1	4	0	3	3	3	4	7
37	जीएमएस पटेलवाडी (ईएम)	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	4	5
38	जीएमएस सौदवाडी (इंजी)	2	1	3	0	5	5	2	6	8
39	जीएमएस नंबर 4 वनकबारा (ईएम)	2	8	10	0	5	5	2	13	15
कुल (प्राथमिक/उच्च प्राथमिक शिक्षक) (क)		150	107	257	29	117	146	179	224	403

सरकारी माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों (नियमित और एसटीसी) -

दमण और दीव जिलों का विवरण

क्र.सं.	विद्यालय का नाम	माध्यमिक			उच्च माध्यमिक			माध्यमिक +उच्च माध्यमिक		
		नियमित	संविदा	कुल	नियमित	संविदा	कुल	नियमित	संविदा	कुल
1	जीएचएसएस, भीमपोर, नानी दमण	8	3	11	6	3	9	14	6	20
2	जीएचएसएस, दाभेल, नानी दमण	8	4	12	3	0	3	11	4	15
3	जीएचएसएस, कचीघाम, नानी दमण	6	0	6	2	2	4	8	2	10
4	जीएचएसएस, ज़ारी, मोती दमण	5	2	7	2	1	3	7	3	10
5	जीएचएसएस, मोती दमण	6	0	6	3	3	6	9	3	12
6	जीएचएसएस, (अंग्रे. मा.), दमणवाड़ा	4	0	4	1	3	4	5	3	8
7	जीएचएस, (अंग्रे. मा.), नानी दमण	19	3	22	3	0	3	22	3	25
8	जीएचएस, वरकुंड, नानी दमण	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
9	जीएचएस, पटलारा, मोती दमण	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	1	4
10	जीएचएस, परियारी, मोती दमण	4	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	5
11	जीएचएस, मारवाड़, नानी दमण	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	4
12	जीएचएस, दुनेथा, नानी दमण	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
13	जीएचएस दलवाड़ा	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5
14	जीएचएसएस –दीव (जी/एम एवं ई/एम)	15	2	17	9	1	10	24	3	27

15	जीएचएसएस - घोघला (जी/एम)	7	9	16	1	0	1	8	9	17
16	जीएचएसएस - बुचरवाड़ा (जी/एम)	8	7	15	1	1	2	9	8	17
17	जीएचएसएस - बॉयज वनकबारा (जी/एम)	5	6	11	1	2	3	6	8	14
18	जीएचएसएस - गर्ल्स वनकबारा (जी/एम)	9	5	14	1	2	3	10	7	17
19	जीएचएस - सउदवाडी (जी/एम)	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5
20	जीएचएस - नागोआ (जी/एम)	2	4	6	0	0	0	2	4	6
21	सरकारी. जेठी बाई स्कूल (सीबीएसई ई/एम)	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	4
कुल (माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षक) (ख)		121	59	180	34	18	52	155	77	232

बिहार में कलाकारों का कल्याण और विकास

3890. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार :

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार बिहार राज्य में कला, संस्कृति, नृत्य-नाटक और गीत आदि प्रदर्शित करने वाले कलाकारों के कल्याण और विकास के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रही है;
- (ख) क्या देश के सभी राज्यों में ऐसे कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कार्यक्रम पर व्यय की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में बिहार राज्य में ऐसे किसी कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी, हां। संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमें संचालित की जाती हैं

जिनके तहत बिहार राज्य सहित, पूरे देश में मंच कला, संस्कृति, नृत्य-नाटक और गीत आदि के कलाकारों के कल्याण और विकास के लिए कार्यरत पात्र सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तिगत कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा संलग्न

विवरण-I पर दिया गया है

(ग): विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों में विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तिगत कलाकारों को वर्ष-वार और स्कीम-वार जारी की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** पर दिया गया है।

(घ): ये सभी स्कीमें केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमें हैं और बिहार राज्य सहित पूरे देश में पहले से ही क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं।

विवरण-I

1. गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य नाट्य समूहों, रंगमंच समूहों, संगीत मंडलियों, बाल रंगमंच आदि जैसे मंचकला कार्यकलापों की सभी शैलियों तथा गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के अनुरूप नियमित आधार पर कलाकारों को उनके संबंधित गुरु द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अनुसार, रंगमंच क्षेत्र में 1 गुरु और अधिकतम 18 शिष्यों को सहायता और संगीत और नृत्य के क्षेत्र में 01 गुरु और अधिकतम 10 शिष्यों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। कलाकार की आयु के आधार पर गुरु के लिए सहायता की राशि 15000/- रु. प्रति माह है और शिष्य के लिए यह राशि 2000-10000/- रुपये प्रति माह है।

2. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता: इस स्कीम के निम्नलिखित उप घटक हैं :

i. राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

पूरे देश में कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रतिष्ठित सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को बढ़ावा देना और सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह अनुदान उन संगठनों को दिया जाता है जिनका एक सुगठित प्रबंधन निकाय हो, जो भारत में पंजीकृत हों, जो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रचालन करते हुए राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हों और जिनके पास पर्याप्त कार्यबल हो और जिन्होंने विगत पांच वर्षों में से 3 वर्षों के दौरान सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का व्यय किया हो। इस स्कीम के तहत सहायता की राशि 1 करोड़ रुपये तक है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 5 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

ii. सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान (सीएफपीजी)

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/सोसाइटियों/न्यासों/विश्वविद्यालयों आदि को संगोष्ठियां, सम्मेलन, शोध कार्य, कार्यशालाएं, महोत्सव, प्रदर्शनियां, विचार-गोष्ठियां, नृत्य निर्माण, नाटक-रंगमंच, संगीत आदि की तैयारी के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। सीएफपीजी के अंतर्गत 5 लाख रुपये का अधिकतम अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 20.00 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iii. हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य दृश्य-श्रव्य कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से शोध, प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रचार-प्रसार द्वारा हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देना एवं परिरक्षित करना है। हिमालयी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले राज्यों अर्थात् जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। किसी संगठन के लिए निधियन की राशि प्रति वर्ष 10.00 लाख रुपये होती है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 30.00 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iv. बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति एवं परंपरा के प्रसार और वैज्ञानिक विकास तथा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में शोध में कार्यरत बौद्ध मठों सहित, स्वैच्छिक बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों को वित्तीय

सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत किसी संगठन को 30.00 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक निधियन प्रदान किया जाता है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 1.00 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

v. स्टूडियो थियेटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों आदि को सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना के सृजन (अर्थात् स्टूडियो थियेटर, सभागार, अभ्यास कक्ष, क्लासरूम आदि) और वैद्युत, वातानुकूलन, ध्वनिकी, प्रकाश एवं ध्वनि प्रणालियों आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के प्रावधान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता करना है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत महानगरों में 50 लाख रुपये तक की राशि और अन्य शहरों में 25 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकतम अनुदान राशि प्रदान की जाती है।

vii. स्थानीय महोत्सव और मेले

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित 'राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सवों' के आयोजन के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सवों (आरएसएम) का आयोजन क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों (जेडसीसी) के माध्यम से किया जाता है जहां पूरे देश से बड़ी संख्या में कलाकारों को उनकी प्रतिभाएं प्रदर्शित करने के लिए शामिल किया जाता है। नवम्बर, 2015 से, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में चौदह (14) आरएसएम आयोजित किए गए हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 38.67 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

3. टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य मंच प्रस्तुतियों (नृत्य, नाटक और संगीत) प्रदर्शनियों, संगोष्ठियों, साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों के लिए सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना युक्त सभागार जैसे नए बड़े सांस्कृतिक स्थानों के सृजन, ग्रीन रूम आदि के सृजन के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों, केन्द्रीय / राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों / निकायों, नगर निगमों आदि को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह स्कीम घटक मौजूदा सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं (रबीन्द्र भवन, रंगशालाएं) आदि के जीर्णोद्धार, नवीकरण, विस्तार कार्य,

परिवर्धन, स्तरोन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत किसी परियोजना के लिए आमतौर पर अधिकतम 15 करोड़ रुपये तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का 90 प्रतिशत होगी और कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का शेष 10 प्रतिशत प्राप्तकर्ता राज्य सरकार/एनजीओ द्वारा या पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं हेतु संबंधित संगठन द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य की हिस्सेदारी (समतुल्य हिस्सेदारी) का अनुपात 60:40 है।

4. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति एवं अध्येतावृत्ति की स्कीम : इस स्कीम में निम्नलिखित 03 घटक हैं:

i. संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम

विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में 25 से 40 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग (कनिष्ठ) और 40 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों (वरिष्ठ) को प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 10,000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह और 20,000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह की दर से 400 तक अध्येतावृत्तियां (200 कनिष्ठ और 200 वरिष्ठ) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्मों में जारी की जाती है।

ii विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति की स्कीम

प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में 400 तक छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 18 से 25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के उत्कृष्ट प्रतिभावान युवा कलाकारों को भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत; भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य, रंगमंच, मूक अभिनय, दृश्य कला, लोक, पारंपरिक और स्वदेशी कलाओं तथा सुगम शास्त्रीय संगीत आदि के क्षेत्र में भारत में उन्नत प्रशिक्षण के लिए 2 वर्षों के लिए प्रतिमाह 5000/- रुपए की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह छात्रवृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्मों में जारी की जाती है।

iii. सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य विद्वानों/शिक्षाविदों को इन संस्थाओं के साथ आपसी हित की परियोजनाओं पर संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाओं और देश में पहचान की गई अन्य

सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते हुए संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाना और सशक्त बनाना है। इसके अंतर्गत अधिकतम दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 15 तक अध्येतावृत्तियां (80,000/-रुपये प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) और 25 तक छात्रवृत्तियां (50,000/- रु. प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति 04 बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

5. वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य 60 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु तथा 72,000/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष से कम वार्षिक आय वाले उन वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों को 6000/- रुपये प्रति माह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है जिन्होंने कला, साहित्य आदि के उनके विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया हो। लाभार्थी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर, यह वित्तीय सहायता उनके पति/पत्नी को अंतरित की जाएगी।

विवरण-II

गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	आहरण हेतु अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	2	4.18	2	5.52	6	16.42	16	40.38
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	1	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	असम	11	108.9	7	53.4	24	227.1	37	2214.54	54	277.54
4.	बिहार	23	151.74	33	181.6	30	190.8	64	363.82	158	697.37
5.	चंडीगढ़	-	-	1	14.16	1	14.1	5	49.20	10	69.96

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	आहरण हेतु अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
							6				
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	33.52
7.	दिल्ली	43	348.6 6	54	439. 6	63	535.1 6	98	793.3 6	161	1065.18
8.	गुजरात	4	13.2 0	8	44.9 6	5	29.1 6	4	27.84	13	71.42
9.	हरियाणा	11	49.6 8	4	21.9 4	4	30.8 4	24	93.06	23	124.2
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5	52.3 2	1	9.84	4	48.0 6	4	51.12	5	55.28
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7	23.2 8	9	59.5 8	7	51.4 8	15	120.8 4	37	118.2
12.	झारखंड	2	13.0 2	1	2.64	2	21.5 4	13	69.18	18	100.64
13.	कर्नाटक	76	624.3 0	47	291. 9	60	470.0 4	113	807.4	201	1009.94
14.	केरल	15	115.2 0	9	90.6	9	81.1 2	37	264.4 4	38	318.06
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	33	231. 3	42	294.12	34	236. 5	73	525.4 8	106	687.19
16.	महाराष्ट्र	26	197.7 6	23	156.04	33	237.3 6	41	307.6 6	97	625.7
17.	मणिपुर	49	382.3 8	62	420. 5	96	669.7 8	147	900.7 2	173	973.68
18.	मिजोरम	1	5.52	-	-	-	-	4	26.64	2	10.9
19.	नागालैंड	-	-	-	-	1	5.52	2	8.88	1	6.96

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	आहरण हेतु अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
20.	ओडिशा	18	91.62	22	107.0	27	152.16	55	289.2	115	515.29
21.	पुदुचेरी	2	11.28	2	12.72	-	-	5	50.04	3	32.52
22.	पंजाब	4	17.40	3	24.48	5	37.44	6	43.56	10	66.68
23.	राजस्थान	5	31.80	2	16.32	9	57.12	17	95.20	32	123.52
25.	सिक्किम	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.64	3	7.02
26.	तमिलनाडु	5	26.59	10	49.54	4	17.28	19	108.6	22	143.02
27.	तेलंगाना	10	62.14	7	75.00	9	82.56	17	153.02	19	109.52
28.	त्रिपुरा	4	24.96	1	6.36	1	7.68	1	6.24	14	57.12
29.	उत्तराखंड	6	9.72	6	20.86	5	23.04	16	80.86	17	65.96
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	39	242.84	33	161.5	26	195.32	57	293.97	107	438.32
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल	175	1160.10	139	916.3	112	821.76	333	2060.80	418	2288.48
	कुल	574	3995.75	529	3480.1	573	4248.58	1214	7824.73	1882	10133.5

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह हेतु संशोधित प्रक्रिया के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता भुगतान हेतु केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से जारी की गई।

रामकृष्ण मिशन सहित राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	आहरण हेतु अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22.5	1	7.50
2.	असम	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22.50
3.	चंडीगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15.00
4.	दिल्ली	4	67.28	3	141.25	1	5.99	7	241.25	11	276.25
5.	कर्नाटक	1	7.44	0	0	0	0	1	22.5	-	-
6.	केरल	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18.75
7.	महाराष्ट्र	1	5.81	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	15.00
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.59	-	-
9.	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	8.75
10.	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.75	-	-
11.	राजस्थान	0	0	1	21.25	1	5	1	37.5	1	26.25
12.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	12.5	1	45	1	12.5	2	93.75	1	22.50
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल (उत्तर परगना)	0	0	0	0	2	6.75	-	-	2	37.50

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	आहरण हेतु अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
14.	आर. के. मिशन, पश्चिम बंगाल	1	608	1	722.96	1	728	1	738.56	1	766.50
	कुल	8	701.03	6	930.46	6	758.24	15	1160.4	22	1216.5

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह हेतु संशोधित प्रक्रिया के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण के माध्यम से जारी की गई।

सांस्कृतिक समारोह एवं निर्माण अनुदान

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	जारी की गई राशि (रु.)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	16	13.75	34	23.06	54	66.67	65	62.85	83	80.70
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	02	1.00	1	0.375	1	2.25	-	-	-	-
3.	असम	20	20.1	35	30.12	25	34.66	48	96.2	39	41.54

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022- 2023		2023-24*	
		संगठनों की सं.	रा शि (रु.)	संग ठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संग ठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठ नों की सं.	रा शि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	जारी की गई राशि (रु.)
			3						1		
4.	बिहार	43	52.18	51	42.94	67	95.26	123	203.20	126	164.08
5.	चंडीगढ़	-	-	7	11.75	4	8.25	01	0.50	3	21.69
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	6	8.75	6	13.03	03	5.50	4	7.50
7.	दिल्ली	102	195.13	144	263.21	119	263.42	167	408.06	204	384.02
8.	गोवा	1	0.375	1	0.75	2	3.75	01	0.625	-	-
9.	गुजरात	7	8.50	13	18.43	11	19.12	17	23.40	16	12.34
10.	हरियाणा	18	24.18	28	43.26	24	42.43	28	62.59	36	74.72
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5	5.96	7	4.20	14	21.91	08	11.00	15	25.75
12.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	12	16.32	32	28.31	41	43.63	52	50.33	49	45.00
13.	झारखंड	2	2.50	1	0.50	6	11.37	11	14.26	7	8.75
14.	कर्नाटक	146	121.78	194	205.70	203	284.60	218	349.42	220	228.10
15.	केरल	16	28.00	23	37.03	28	57.52	30	48.38	30	58.27
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	51	47.59	77	79.78	94	200.12	141	264.90	161	274.50
17.	महाराष्ट्र	21	38.9	34	56.27	27	63.63	56	104.	34	42.26

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022- 2023		2023-24*	
		संगठनों की सं.	रा शि (रु.)	संग ठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संग ठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठ नों की सं.	रा शि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	जारी की गई राशि (रु.)
			7						12		
18.	मणिपुर	60	63.1 1	112	112.69	93	115.04	162	196. 17	126	137.03
19.	मिजोरम	-	-	2	3.00	2	1.50	-	-	-	-
20.	नागालैंड	3	4.50	3	1.04	2	2.25	5	4.62	4	1.35
21.	ओडिशा	55	64.7 9	131	173.81	149	182.99	180	296. 88	168	312.68
22.	पुदुचेरी	2	2.37	-	-	1	3.00	-	-	-	-
23.	पंजाब	8	14.8 7	5	8.60	13	22.21	12	23.2 7	11	26.4
24.	राजस्थान	34	40.7 0	38	28.31	33	63.81	48	81.1 6	57	82.28
25.	सिक्किम	1	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	तमिलनाडु	8	14.5 8	27	46.15	21	34.84	15	18.8 7	11	13.23
27.	तेलंगाना	7	6.30	16	19.77	9	13.87	16	16.8 7	16	23.11
28.	त्रिपुरा	7	13.1 9	4	6.50	5	5.75	16	16.1 5	14	13.49
29.	उत्तराखंड	7	7.77	14	14.36	16	14.78	24	28.1 1	34	40.80
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	131	126. 78	202	167.15	235	274.55	278	343. 33	268	410.75
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल	190	260. 66	229	216.09	310	364.14	410	544. 44	352	344.72
कुल		975	1199	147	1651.9	161	2330.3	2135	327	2088	2935.0

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	जारी की गई राशि (रु.)
			.0	1		5			5.2		6

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह हेतु संशोधित प्रक्रिया के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण के माध्यम से जारी की गई।

हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण और विकास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	आहरण हेतु जारी/ अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
1.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19	63.12	26	98.25	32	103.5	41	117.95	34	80
2.	सिक्किम	--	--	06	26.50	06	16.50	04	10.00	3	12
3.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	21	55.67	26	69.00	37	90.25	42	98.52	43	100.5
4.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	17	25.71	14	21.50	43	73.25	69	117.02	24	39

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	आहरण हेतु जारी/अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
5.	लद्दाख	05	12.00	07	24.50	06	18.00	11	34.00	2	5.5
6.	उत्तराखंड	34	73.45	49	96.25	79	171.97	58	91.24	53	74.00
कुल		96	229.9	128	336.0	203	473.47	225	468.73	159	311.00

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण के माध्यम से जारी की गई।

बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति और कला के विकास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	आहरण हेतु जारी/अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
1.	अरुणाचल	29	239.2	31	271.	46	394.0	57	18.1	60	452.31

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	आहरण हेतु जारी/अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
	प्रदेश		7		8		6				
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	3	10.5	7	5.45	2	8	10	9.18
3.	असम	0	0	6	20.5 3	7	22.4 9	9	30	18	78
4.	बिहार	1	4.5	1	3	2	7.5	2	8.5	2	8.5
5.	चंडीगढ़	0	0	4	23.5	10	69.5	7	49.5	4	40
6.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	1	10	3	30	4	31.7 6	6	44.47	2	9.45
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	35	142. 2	63	335. 6	81	375. 5	78	550.9	39	197.63
8.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	1	7.5	1	7.5	6	23.5	4	20
9.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	24	97.8	57	271. 5	89	523. 0	45	319.6 2	54	296.42
10.	कर्नाटक	7	23.5	27	204.0 2	38	212.59	33	272.8	13	72.78
11.	केरल	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13.5	0	0
12.	मिजोरम	0	0	1	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	29	4	30
14.	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	4	20	3	15	11	38.25	16	48
15.	मणिपुर	0	0	8	15.9 5	0	0	2	5.5	3	9.5

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की सं.	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की सं.	आहरण हेतु जारी/अधिकृत राशि (रु.)
16.	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	12
17.	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.5	2	10
18.	सिक्किम	2	15.25	1	9.04	2	37.5	0	0	16	109.93
19.	त्रिपुरा	2	12.5	5	39.5	10	82.91	7	37.5	8	44.5
20.	तमिलनाडु	0	0	1	5	1	5	0	0	2	10
21.	तेलंगाना	0	0	1	15	0	0	2	22.5	3	30
22.	उत्तराखंड	21	128.9	18	168.1	34	310.8	26	252.4	5	35.5
28.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3	6.9	12	50.53	19	110.3	27	195.28	13	51,15
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	17	24.02	29	99.25	12	40.22	72	168	96	180.2
कुल		142	704.9	276	1607.9	366	2251.1	401	2601	376	1703.9

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण के माध्यम से जारी की गई।

स्टूडियो थिएटर सहित भवन निर्माण अनुदान स्कीम

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	आहरण हेतु जारी/प्राधिकृत राशि (रु.)
1.	असम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	बिहार	1	15	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	छत्तीसगढ़	3	45	2	15.4	2	10.3	1	5.4	0	0
4.	दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	1	6
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	10	1	7.5	0	0	1	7.5		
6.	कर्नाटक	4	44.35	1	6.6	1	10.25	1	4	2	11.20
7.	केरल	3	45	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	4	38.44	1	7.5	3	20.82	1	12.79	1	6
9.	महाराष्ट्र	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	मणिपुर	3	18.96	2	14	6	49.8	3	26.4	1	25
11.	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	0	0
12.	पंजाब	1	4.8	2	7.26	1	4	0	0	0	0
13.	राजस्थान	0	0	1	8.8	2	5.4	0	0	2	8
14.	तेलंगाना	1	0.8	6	31.1	2	11.93	4	15.98	6	35.23
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	15	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	आहरण हेतु जारी/प्राधिकृत राशि (रु.)
16.	असम	0	0	4	12.73	1	4	0	0	0	0
17.	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	0	0	0	0
19.	दिल्ली	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	7.5	1	2
20.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	कर्नाटक	0	0	1	2.86	0	0	1	4.29	0	0
22.	केरल	0	0	1	5.51	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	मध्य प्रदेश	3	34.62	2	22.2	3	15.35	5	34.62	1	15
कुल		26	273.4	29	193.4	22	133.05	21	123.48	15	108.43

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण के माध्यम से जारी की गई।

टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)	संगठनों की संख्या/राज्य सरकार	राशि (रु.)
1.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	1307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	कर्नाटक	-	-	-	-	1	254.7	-	-	-	-
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1131.52
4.	मेघालय							1	500.0	-	-
5.	नागालैंड	1	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	राजस्थान	-	-	-	-	1	94.5	-	-	-	-
7.	तमिलनाडु	-	-	1	596	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	337.1
कुल		4	1757	1	596	2	349.2	1	500.0	3	1468.63

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के अंतर्गत निधियों के प्रवाह के लिए संशोधित प्रक्रिया के संबंध में व्यय विभाग द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय नोडल

अभिकरण के माध्यम से जारी की गई। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान सम्बन्धित सी.एन.ए. को 369.57 लाख रुपये की धनराशि जारी की गई। कुल जारी धनराशि 369.57 लाख रुपये में से 337.11 रुपये की धनराशि 01 संस्था को अधिकृत की गई है।

संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों हेतु वरिष्ठ/कनिष्ठ अध्येतावृत्ति

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
		अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	8	6.00	12	9.60	10	13.20	12	17.40	12	11.40
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4	3.00	1	2.40	01	2.40	-	-	02	1.20
3.	असम	55	42.00	43	37.20	51	75.60	50	58.80	70	69.60
4.	बिहार	39	31.20	29	27.60	23	32.40	31	48.00	47	44.40
5.	चंडीगढ़	2	1.20	2	1.20	-	-	03	3.60	-	-
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	30	24.00	16	14.40	22	30.00	08	11.40	12	12.00
7.	दिल्ली	86	68.40	121	117.60	113	200.80	116	178.20	101	100.80
8.	गोवा	3	2.40	4	4.20	06	12.00	01	2.40	-	-
9.	गुजरात	13	12.00	20	18.60	22	37.20	18	27.00	23	21.60
10.	हरियाणा	20	16.80	28	24.00	18	33.60	27	40.20	27	30.00
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	7.20	2	2.40	02	2.40	07	7.20	04	3.00
12.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7	5.40	6	4.80	07	13.20	14	19.80	13	10.20
13.	झारखंड	20	18.00	24	22.20	23	44.40	15	17.40	24	30.60
14.	कर्नाटक	129	123.60	62	55.20	62	100.80	43	61.20	57	64.80
15.	केरल	82	98.40	57	52.20	43	68.40	62	85.20	60	54.00

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
		अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि (रु.)
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	70	56.40	67	64.20	67	104.40	62	93.00	82	76.20
17.	महाराष्ट्र	74	59.40	82	66.00	75	121.80	84	118.80	85	84.00
18.	मणिपुर	59	46.80	33	31.20	58	102.20	33	37.20	62	60.00
19.	मेघालय	-	-	-	-	01	2.40	2	1.20	-	-
20.	नागालैंड	-	-	2	1.20	03	4.80	2	1.80	03	3.00
21.	ओडिशा	80	63.60	91	85.20	108	171.40	89	129.60	90	93.60
22.	पुदुचेरी	2	1.80	4	3.60	04	7.20	04	7.20	02	1.80
23.	पंजाब	18	14.40	8	5.40	08	12.00	06	7.20	11	10.20
24.	राजस्थान	34	27.60	28	27.60	35	63.20	27	39.60	34	33.00
25.	तमिलनाडु	8	6.00	15	13.80	22	45.60	19	24.60	15	15.00
26.	तेलंगाना	20	15.60	25	21.60	17	27.60	22	27.00	28	28.80
28.	त्रिपुरा	10	7.20	4	2.40	06	8.40	03	3.60	06	7.80
29.	उत्तराखंड	5	4.20	15	12.60	10	14.40	13	21.00	13	12.60
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	52	41.40	114	100.80	103	167.20	120	154.80	158	146.40
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल	36	28.20	67	59.40	81	115.00	87	118.20	100	93.00
	कुल	976	832.20	982	888.60	1001	1634.00	980	1362.60	1141	1119.00

विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति की स्कीम (एसवाईए)

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2020-24	
		विद्वानों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	विद्वानों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	विद्वानों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	विद्वानों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	विद्वानों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	0.90
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	20	6.00	21	6.30	20	6.00	03	0.90	09	2.70
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6	1.80	8	2.40	08	2.40	01	0.30	05	1.50
4.	असम	62	18.60	59	17.70	56	16.80	28	8.40	89	26.70
5.	बिहार	36	10.80	45	13.50	43	12.90	16	4.80	63	18.90
6.	चंडीगढ़	3	0.90	2	0.60	03	0.90	03	0.90	09	2.70
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	29	8.70	35	10.50	35	10.50	10	3.00	50	15.00
8.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	60	18.00	58	17.40	72	24.00	21	6.30	73	21.90
9.	गोवा	2	0.60	4	1.20	04	1.20	02	0.60	06	1.80
10.	गुजरात	17	5.10	25	7.50	26	7.80	05	1.50	23	6.90
11.	हरियाणा	25	7.50	30	9.00	22	6.60	05	1.50	25	7.50
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	1.20	8	2.40	04	1.20	-	-	04	1.20
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	13	3.90	20	6.00	16	4.80	01	0.30	09	2.70
14.	झारखंड	17	5.10	13	3.90	17	5.10	08	2.40	24	7.20
15.	कर्नाटक	63	18.90	105	31.50	80	24.00	30	9.00	97	29.10
16.	केरल	52	15.60	91	27.30	74	22.20	20	6.00	71	21.30
17.	मध्य प्रदेश	105	31.50	120	36.00	128	38.40	27	8.10	131	39.30
18.	महाराष्ट्र	111	33.30	130	39.00	132	39.60	40	12.00	127	38.10
19.	मणिपुर	31	9.30	30	9.00	30	9.00	08	2.40	39	11.70
20.	मिजोरम	1	0.30	1	0.30	01	0.30	-	-	-	-
21.	ओडिशा	61	18.30	72	21.60	75	22.50	25	7.50	97	29.10

22.	पुदुचेरी	3	0.90	2	0.60	02	0.60	-	-	-	-
23.	पंजाब	10	3.00	16	4.80	14	4.20	04	1.20	11	3.30
24.	राजस्थान	21	6.30	20	6.00	21	6.30	10	3.00	37	11.10
28.	सिक्किम	-	-	1	0.30	02	0.60	01	0.30	03	0.90
29.	तमिलनाडु	21	6.30	26	7.80	37	11.10	18	5.40	51	15.30
30.	तेलंगाना	4	1.20	13	3.90	12	3.60	03	0.90	13	3.90
31.	त्रिपुरा	4	1.20	3	0.90	03	0.90	02	0.60	10	3.00
32.	उत्तराखंड	9	2.70	12	3.60	08	2.40	03	0.90	16	4.80
33.	उत्तर प्रदेश	132	39.60	134	40.20	153	45.90	35	10.50	134	40.20
33.	पश्चिम बंगाल	164	49.20	161	48.30	195	58.50	67	20.10	278	83.70
कुल		1086	325.8	1265	379.50	1293	390.3	396	118.8	1507	452.40

सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति (टीएनएफसीआर)

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
		लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	13.50
2.	चंडीगढ़	01	3.60	-	-	01	6.00	-	-	-	-
3.	दिल्ली	-	-	01	4.80	1	2.65	-	-	-	-

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
		लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)
4.	महाराष्ट्र	04	17.13	01	3.60	04	30.10	-	-	01	3.60
5.	तमिलनाडु	-	-	02	9.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	तेलंगाना	-	-	03	10.80	1	13.50	-	-	03	18.00
कुल		05	20.73	07	28.25	07	52.25	-	-	06	35.10

वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Financial Year									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	54	22.16	29	5.1	89	72.29	148	84.66	191	153.30
2.	असम	5	1.92	2	0.96	1	0.48	1	1.57	3	2.41
3.	बिहार	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15.47
4.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5.87
5.	हरियाणा	1	0.04	-	-	1	0.93	2	0.56	4	3.69
6.	झारखंड	8	1.11	8	2.28	5	3.00	7	3.59	4	3.88
7.	कर्नाटक	102	30.29	144	29.97	146	59.55	130	64.32	344	341.9

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Financial Year									
		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024*	
		लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)	लाभा र्थियों की संख्या	राशि (रु.)
											8
8.	केरल	83	13.34	24	8.18	57	24.49	51	25.3	67	64.21
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	16	5.41	6	2.44	12	5.04	6	3.86	7	6.95
10.	महाराष्ट्र	324	85.86	206	106.61	448	190.49	740	273.49	1239	795.97
11.	मणिपुर	13	3.08	9	3.36	16	7.84	5	0.6	13	14.7
12.	नागालैंड	1	0.04	1	0.48	2	0.92	1	0.12	2	3.28
13.	ओडिशा	238	84.04	355	119.46	828	276.95	966	306.77	1460	1063.4
14.	राजस्थान	5	0.87	2	0.07	2	1.23	2	0.71	2	1.36
15.	तमिलनाडु	36	9.92	6	0.87	22	15.49	21	14.6	41	46.96
16.	तेलंगाना	163	86.18	86	53.2	342	217.29	489	268.16	293	274.94
17.	त्रिपुरा	2	0.06	1	0.24	2	0.92	1	0.12	-	-
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	8	3.2	9	5.12	46	13.08	58	15.46	82	67.24
19.	उत्तराखंड	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.43
20.	पश्चिम बंगाल	25	8.26	37	5.09	32	12.31	27	11.71	35	28.53
	कुल	1084	355.82	925	343.46	2051	902.30	2655	1075.6	3811	2896.57
	एलआईसी	2104	1461.78	1075	527.85	978	639.87	996	783.58	-	-
	सकल योग	3188	1817.6	2000	871.31	3029	1542.17	3651	1859.18	3811	2896.57

*वर्ष 2023-24 से, एलआईसी के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता का वितरण बंद कर दिया गया है और इसे सीधे संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा केनरा बैंक (स्कीम हेतु वितरण एजेंसी) के माध्यम से जारी किया जा रहा है।

REDUCTION IN PRIORITY SECTOR SHORTFALL COLLECTIONS

3891. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) the reasons for reduction in priority sector shortfall collections this year;
- (b) the sectors for which the priority sector shortfall fund is used;
- (c) whether the Government has given any additional amount to NABARD for short-term credit to co-operatives; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The objective of Priority Sector Lending has been to ensure that the vulnerable sections of the society get access to credit and there is adequate flow of resources to those segments of the economy which have higher employment potential and help in making impact on poverty alleviation. Accordingly, RBI has prescribed an overall target of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) for lending to Priority Sector ranging between 40% to 75%, based on category of Bank.

Banks having any shortfall in lending to Priority Sector allocate funds for contribution to Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) established with

NABARD and other funds with NABARD/ SIDBI/ NHB and MUDRA Ltd. The shortfall in lending to Priority Sector shrinks due to the reason that banks were able to lend more under priority sector viz. Agriculture, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs, Education, Housing, etc., as deemed crucial for socio-economic development and inclusive growth of the country.

(b): Priority Sector shortfall funds are used for development of Rural and Urban Infrastructure, Agriculture, MSME and Affordable Housing.

(c) and (d): Rs. 25,000 crore out of PSL Shortfall fund was allocated to Short-term Co-operative Rural Credit Refinance Fund (STCRC-RF) which is administered by NABARD, for FY 2024-25. Further, in order to augment the availability of funds for STCRC-RF during the current financial year, an additional allocation of Rs. 7000 crore was done under STCRC-RF.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MCA21 PORTAL

3892. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

(a) the current status of the MCA21 portal and key challenges faced in its implementation;

(b) whether companies, particularly SMEs, have reported difficulties in filing statutory documents due to system glitches or technical issues and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether audits or assessments have been conducted to evaluate the portal's efficiency and user satisfaction and if so, the key findings and corrective action taken by the Government;

(d) the number of company registration applications initiated and successfully completed during the last five years, year-wise along with the rejected and pending applications;

(e) the total number of statutory filings (such as annual returns, financial statements) submitted during the last five years, year-wise and the percentage of filings that faced technical issues or delays;

(f) the measures taken by the Government to address these challenges and improve user experience?

**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): MCA21 portal was operationalized in 2006, and is a comprehensive registry for incorporation and statutory filing related services of Companies and LLPs. Overtime different versions of portal have been developed in consultation with stakeholders and currently Version 3 of MCA21 portal is operational. During the period 01.04.2024 to 28.02.2025, 84.31 lakhs forms have been filed. SMEs have filed 72,205 statutory documents on the MCA21 portal during the period 01.04.2024 to 28.02.2025 as against 72,517 number of filings during 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024. A comprehensive grievance redressal mechanism has been

established including a call center, web-ticketing and live chat connect for the stakeholders to raise tickets, which are being redressed promptly. This mechanism is regularly monitored by the Ministry.

(c): The portals efficiency is reflected in the increased number of filings being made over the years as reflected in answer to part (d) and (e) below. Further the time taken for incorporation and voluntary strike-off of companies and LLPs, has reduced over time. The security and confidentiality of information submitted through the MCA21 portal is ensured by adhering to established data security standards, including the MEITY guidelines, CERT-In regulations, ISO 27001, and Information Security Protocols.

(d): The following are the details of Companies registered in last five years:-

Year	Companies	
	Registered	Rejected
2020-21	155379	9877
2021-22	167086	10062
2022-23	159302	11444
2023-24	185318	19313
2024-25 (till Feb 2025)	159982	14078

As on 28thFebruary 2025, 5163 applications of Company incorporation are pending with Central Registration Centre.

(e): The details of annual returns and financial statements filed for last five years is as follows: -

Year	Filings	% of technical issues*
2020-21	18,91,883	2.70%
2021-22	19,06,664	2.40%
2022-23	20,04,472	2.70%

2023-24	20,41,278	2.20%
2024-25 (till Feb,2025)	21,06,788	3.30%

*Technical issues includes approval and payment related issues.

(f): The Ministry has introduced several digital initiatives to address challenges faced by stakeholders and to enhance user experience, which include:

- (i) Augmented server capacity and bandwidth during peak filing period.
- (ii) Webinars and trainings are conducted regularly for handholding stakeholders. Video tutorials, user manuals and FAQs are available on portal for assisting users in filing of returns.
- (iii) The Chatbot serves as a unified communication channel, allowing stakeholders to interact via chat or call for query resolution.
- (iv) Portal provides dashboard facility to the stakeholders for real-time tracking of filings, payment status and approvals.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR LABOURERS IN WEST BENGAL

3893. MD. ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of labourers along with health schemes to be provided to the labourers in West Bengal; and
 - (b) the details of the schemes run by the Government for welfare of labourers in the country along with expenditure incurred on these schemes?
-

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): Central Government runs various schemes for welfare of workers in the country, including the state of West Bengal. These schemes include (i) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), (ii) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), (iii) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan- Dhan (PM-SYM), (iv) Labour Welfare Scheme and health care facilities for Beedi/ Cine and Non-coal Mine workers, (v) Employees State Insurance Scheme, (vi) Public Distribution System through One- Nation-One-Ration-Card Scheme under National Food Security Act, (vii) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana, (viii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, (ix) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, (x) Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana, (xi) PM SVANidhi, (xii) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana among others.

In addition, State Governments also run specific schemes for the welfare of the labourers.

Budget allocations and expenditure are as per provisions of the schemes.

कौशल भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत गोरखपुर जिलों में प्रशिक्षित युवा

3894. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

(क) कौशल भारत मिशन के तहत गोरखपुर जिले में प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उक्त जिले में उन उद्योगों और व्यापार का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करने हेतु गोरखपुर में स्थानीय उद्योगों के साथ सरकार ने सहयोग किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) जिले के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में कौन-सी चुनौतियां आ रही है; और

(ङ) गोरखपुर में रोजगार और उद्यमिता संबंधी उक्त मिशन का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं अर्थात् प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस), उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के गोरखपुर जिले सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशलान्वयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग प्रासंगिक कौशल से लैस करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश और गोरखपुर जिले में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य/जिला	पीएमकेवीवाई (वर्ष 2015-16 से दिनांक 31.02.2024)	पीएमकेवीवाई (वर्ष 2015-16 से दिनांक 31.02.2024)	पीएमकेवीवाई (वर्ष 2015-16 से दिनांक 31.02.2024)	पीएमकेवीवाई (वर्ष 2015-16 से दिनांक 31.02.2024)
उत्तर प्रदेश	24,13,050	5,42,921	2,73,816	18,47,936
गोरखपुर	43,829	11,640	5,259	71,920

गोरखपुर में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने वाली शीर्ष 05 जॉब रोलों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	पीएमकेवीवाई	जेएसएस	एनएपीएस	सीटीएस (आईटीआई)
1	सिलाई मशीन ऑपरेटर	ब्यूटी केयर असिस्टेंट,	इलेक्ट्रीशियन	इलेक्ट्रीशियन
2	फील्ड तकनीशियन कंप्यूटिंग और पेरिफेरल्स	असिस्टेंट ड्रेस मेकर	फिटर	फिटर
3	स्व-नियोजित दर्जी	असिस्टेंट कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर	रिटेल ट्रेनी एसोसिएट	कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर और प्रोग्रामिंग सहायक
4	पारंपरिक हाथ कढ़ाई	सहायक हाथ की रोटी (फुलकारी/चिकनकारी/कश्मीरी/जरी जरदोजी/कांथा)	रिटेल ट्रेनी एसोसिएट -3.0	मैकेनिक डीजल
5	क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण प्रगणक	सहायक-जूट शिल्प उत्पाद निर्माता	वेल्डर (गैस और इलेक्ट्रिक)	वेल्डर

(ग): एमएसडीई ने स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) लॉन्च किया है, जो एक एकीकृत मंच है जो विभिन्न हितधारकों को लक्षित करने वाली सेवाओं की एक श्रृंखला प्रदान करने के लिए कौशल, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमशीलता पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों को एकीकृत करता है। प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का विवरण संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जुड़ने के लिए सिद्ध पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है। स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब के माध्यम से, उम्मीदवार रोजगार और शिक्षता के अवसरों तक पहुँच सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों को नियोजन के अवसरों की सुविधा के लिए रोजगार मेले और प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता मेले (पीएमएनएएम) आयोजित किए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के गोरखपुर जिले में छह (06) रोजगार मेले आयोजित किए गए हैं।

(घ): कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के डिजाइन या कार्यान्वयन में प्रमुख चुनौतियों में से एक यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों का वितरण उद्योगों की मौजूदा या उभरती आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रदान किए जाने वाले कौशल वर्तमान उद्योग आवश्यकताओं और तकनीकी प्रगति के साथ संरेखित हैं, निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट कदम उठाए गए हैं:

(i) राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) द्वारा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में उद्योगपतियों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी) की स्थापना की गई है, जिन्हें संबंधित क्षेत्रों की कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करने के साथ-साथ कौशल अर्हता मानकों को निर्धारित करने का अधिकार है। एनएसडीसी, बाजार आधारित कार्यक्रम के तहत प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं को सहायता प्रदान करता है जो कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों को उद्योग-मांग के साथ सहयोग और संरेखित करते हैं।

(ii) राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) ने उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार 8151 अर्हताएं अनुमोदित की हैं, जिनमें से 3089 अर्हताएं वैध और सक्रिय हैं, और 5062 अर्हताएं अप्रासंगिक होने के कारण संग्रहीत हैं।

(iii) एमएसडीई के तत्वावधान में प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशक (डीजीटी) फ्लेक्सी एमओयू योजना और प्रशिक्षण की दोहरी प्रणाली (डीएसटी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य आईटीआई छात्रों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार औद्योगिक वातावरण में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है।

(iv) भारत सरकार ने कौशल विकास और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में बारह देशों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू)/सहयोग ज्ञापन (एमओसी) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, ताकि वैश्विक आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कौशल प्रयासों को संरेखित किया जा सके।

(v) पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, आगामी बाजार मांग और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के लिए एआई/एमएल, रोबोटिक्स, मेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, ड्रोन टेक्नोलॉजी आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों में लगभग 200 आधुनिक/भावी कौशल वाली जॉब रोलों को विशेष रूप से उद्योग 4.0 आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप किया गया है।

(vi) डीजीटी ने कृत्रिम मेधा, मेक्ट्रोनिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, साइबर सुरक्षा, सेमीकंडक्टर आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए सीटीएस के तहत औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) में 31 आधुनिक/भावी कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं।

(vii) डीजीटी ने कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) पहल के अंतर्गत राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर संस्थानों के लिए उद्योग संबंध सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आईबीएम, सिसको, फ्यूचर स्किल राइट्स नेटवर्क, अमेज़न वेब सर्विसेज (एडब्ल्यूएस) और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसी आईटी टेक कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। ये साझेदारियां आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों में तकनीकी और पेशेवर कौशल प्रशिक्षण के प्रावधान की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं।

(viii) सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड में अहमदाबाद और मुंबई में स्थापित भारतीय कौशल संस्थान (आईआईएस) का उद्देश्य उद्योग 4.0 के लिए उद्योग-तैयार कार्यबल तैयार करना है, जो अत्याधुनिक तकनीक और व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण से लैस हो।

(ix) एमएसडीई के तत्वावधान में राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम ने डिजिटल पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए एडब्ल्यूएस, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट, इंटेल, रेडहैट, पियर्सन वीयूई, बोस्टन कंसल्टिंग ग्रुप (बीसीजी), सिसको नेटवर्किंग अकादमी जैसे कई अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के साथ भागीदारी की है।

(ड): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के प्रभाव का आकलन तीसरे पक्ष के मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से किया गया है। मंत्रालय की प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का मूल्यांकन नीति आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर 2020 में नौकरियों और कौशल क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत किया गया था। इस अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94 प्रतिशत नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित अधिक उम्मीदवारों को काम पर रखेंगे। इसके अलावा, 52 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवार जिन्हें पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार में रखा गया था और पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल) घटक के तहत उन्मुख किया गया था, उन्हें उच्च वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अपने गैर-प्रमाणित साथियों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

एमएसडीई की अन्य योजनाओं के संबंध में, तृतीय पक्ष के मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति या आजीविका में सुधार के संदर्भ में सफलता का उल्लेख किया गया है। इसका संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस): वर्ष 2020 में किए गए जेएसएस योजना के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि इस योजना ने उन लाभार्थियों के लिए घरेलू आय को लगभग दोगुना करने में मदद की है, जिन्हें जेएसएस प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार मिला है या वे स्व-रोजगार कर रहे हैं। 79% महिला प्रतिनिधित्व, 50.5% ग्रामीण हिस्सा, बेहतर आजीविका के लिए रोजगार में 73.4% बदलाव, प्रत्येक लाभार्थी की औसत आय में 89.1% बदलाव, जेएसएस द्वारा लाभार्थियों को 85.7% संगठित करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है कि इस योजना की उपयोगिता इस तथ्य से और भी स्पष्ट होगी कि 77.05% लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं ने अपना व्यवसाय बदल लिया है। अध्ययन ने यह भी पुष्टि की कि योजना में कौशल विकास का लक्ष्य स्व-रोजगार पर है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस): वर्ष 2021 में आयोजित एनएपीएस के तृतीय पक्ष के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि इस योजना ने विभिन्न उद्योगों में शिक्षुओं की भागीदारी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि के साथ, संरचित ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके युवाओं की नियोज्यता को सफलतापूर्वक बढ़ाया है। योजना के नए संस्करण में, सरकार के हिस्से को सीधे शिक्षुओं के बैंक खातों में स्थानांतरित करने के लिए डीबीटी पद्धति को अपनाया गया है, क्योंकि रिपोर्ट में सुव्यवस्थित प्रतिपूर्ति प्रक्रिया की सिफारिश की गई थी।

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई): एमएसडीई द्वारा वर्ष 2018 में प्रकाशित आईटीआई स्नातकों के ट्रेसर अध्ययन की अंतिम रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया है कि कुल आईटीआई उत्तीर्णों में से 63.5% को रोजगार (जिनमें से 6.7% स्व-रोजगार कर रहे हैं) मिला।

आईपीपीबी को लघु वित्त बैंक का दर्जा देना

3895. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक (आईपीपीबी) को लघु वित्त बैंक का दर्जा देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और देश में आईपीपीबी की कितनी शाखाएं वर्तमान में कार्यरत हैं तथा बिहार में जिलावार ऐसी बैंक शाखाओं की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार लघु उद्यमों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बना रही है, क्या आईपीपीबी को एसएफबी का दर्जा दिया जाता है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने फरवरी, 2025 में आईपीपीबी पर 26.70 लाख का जुर्माना लगाया है और बैंकिंग मानकों और ग्राहक सेवा को बेहतर बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या आईपीपीबी को एसएफबी का दर्जा देकर ग्रामीण और अर्ध-ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं तक पहुंच को बेहतर करने में मदद मिलेगी; और
- (ङ) इस बदलाव से कितने नए ग्राहकों को लाभ मिलने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): बैंकिंग लाइसेंस भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम के सुसंगत प्रावधानों के अनुसार प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

आरबीआई द्वारा लघु वित्त बैंकों (एसएफबी) के 'ऑनटैप' लाइसेंसिंग के लिए दिनांक 5.12.2019 को जारी दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार, सरकार और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं के स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाएं एसएफबी को बढ़ावा देने या उसमें परिवर्तित होने की पात्र नहीं हैं।

डाकविभाग (डीओपी) ने सूचित किया है कि पूरे देश में इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) की 1 शाखा और लगभग 1.64 लाख एक्सेस प्वाइंट हैं। बिहार में एक्सेस प्वाइंटों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, आरबीआई ने दिनांक 15.1.2025 के अपने आदेश के तहत आरबीआई द्वारा 'बैंकों में ग्राहक सेवा' पर जारी कुछ निर्देशों का पालन न करने के लिए आईपीपीबी पर ₹26.70 लाख का आर्थिक दंड लगाया है।

डाक विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि आईपीपीबी द्वारा तकनीकी बग, जिसके कारण जुर्माना लगाए जाने की समस्या उत्पन्न हुई, को दूर करने के लिए पहले ही सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जा चुके हैं।

विवरण

बिहार में आईपीपीबी के एक्सेस पॉइंट्स का जिलावार विवरण

क्र. सं.	जिला	आईपीपीबी बैंकिंग एक्सेस पॉइंट
1	अररिया	174
2	अरवल	95
3	औरंगाबाद	306
4	बांका	211
5	बेगूसराय	227
6	भागलपुर	267
7	भोजपुर	306
8	बक्सर	186
9	दरभंगा	359
10	गया	403
11	गोपालगंज	197
12	जमुई	197
13	जहानाबाद	129
14	कैमूर	139
15	कटिहार	180
16	खगड़िया	156
17	किशनगंज	83
18	लखीसराय	97
19	मधेपुरा	204
20	मधुबनी	435
21	मुंगेर	116

22	मुजफ्फरपुर	428
23	नालंदा	348
24	नवादा	198
25	पश्चिमीचंपारण	281
26	पटना	448
27	पूर्वीचंपारण	429
28	पूर्णिया	193
29	रोहतास	324
30	सहरसा	171
31	समस्तीपुर	383
32	सरन	394
33	शेखपुरा	94
34	शिवहर	60
35	सीतामढ़ी	279
36	सिवान	329
37	सुपौल	203
38	वैशाली	302
	कुल	9331

स्त्रोत: डाक विभाग

महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर

3896. डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर में वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्यवार कोई अध्ययन कराया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ग) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान श्रम बल में शामिल होने वाली भारतीय महिलाओं का ब्यौरा और संख्या क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का आधिकारिक डेटा स्रोत है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 से आयोजित किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण की अवधि प्रति वर्ष जुलाई से जून तक होती है।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2017-18 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु की महिलाओं की अनुमानित श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एलएफपीआर) निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	एलएफपीआर (% में)
2017-18	23.3
2018-19	24.5
2019-20	30.0
2020-21	32.5
2021-22	32.8
2022-23	37.0
2023-24	41.7

स्रोत: पीएलएफएस, एमओएसपीआई

यह आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि देश में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी में वृद्धि हुई है।

विस्तृत राज्यवार जानकारी पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध है जिसे सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5andcat=Allandsub_category=All पर देखा जा सकता है।

नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। सरकार महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एलएफपीआर) के साथ-साथ समग्र एलएफपीआर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), स्टैंड-अप इंडिया स्कीम, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग में

महिलाएं-किरण (डब्ल्यूआईएसई-किरण), एसईआरबी-पावर (अन्वेषणात्मक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं के लिए अवसरों को बढ़ावा देना), मिशन शक्ति, नमो ड्रोन दीदी और लखपति दीदी, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन आदि कार्यान्वित कर रही है। भारत 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।

सरकार, महिला कामगारों की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए महिला औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और क्षेत्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से भी उन्हें प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रही है।

महिला कामगारों के लिए अनुकूल कार्य वातावरण हेतु श्रम कानूनों में सवैतनिक मातृत्व अवकाश, शिशु देखभाल अवकाश, समान वेतन आदि जैसे अनेक प्रावधान भी शामिल किए गए हैं।

इन सभी पहलों से मध्यम से दीर्घ अवधि में गुणक प्रभाव के माध्यम से इकट्ठे रोजगार सृजन होने की उम्मीद है।

इसके अलावा, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने जनवरी, 2024 में "महिला कार्यबल भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नियोक्ताओं के लिए परामर्शिका" जारी की। इस परामर्शिका में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों के लिए रोजगार और देखभाल की जिम्मेदारियों के बीच संतुलन की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिसमें पितृत्व अवकाश, माता-पिता अवकाश, पारिवारिक आपातकालीन छुट्टी और लचीली कामकाजी व्यवस्था जैसे परिवार अनुकूलन उपाय शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय बजट (2024-25) में कार्यबल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए उद्योग जगत के सहयोग से कामकाजी महिला हॉस्टलों और शिशुगृह की स्थापना की घोषणा की गई।

वन संबंधी कानूनों में संशोधन

3897. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

- (क) क्या वन अधिकार समूहों ने वन संबंधी कानूनों में संशोधन करने का अनुरोध किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान वन संघर्ष समूहों द्वारा सरकार के समक्ष रखी गई मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) उन मांगों में से स्वीकृत और अस्वीकृत मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है और अस्वीकृत किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): वनों और उनकी जैव-विविधताओं के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा वनों पर निर्भर समुदायों की आजीविका में सुधार करने सहित वन आधारित आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभों के संवर्धन के लिए 'वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980' को 'वन (संरक्षण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2023 के माध्यम से संशोधित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पारंपरिक वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के तहत अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पारंपरिक वन निवासियों, जो पीढ़ियों से ऐसे वनों में निवास कर रहे हैं, किंतु जिनके अधिकारों को अभिलिखित नहीं किया जा सका है, को वन अधिकार एवं वन भूमि पर व्यवसाय के लिए मान्यता एवं अधिकार प्रदान किए जाते हैं। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, नोडल मंत्रालय होने के नाते, ने पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के साथ उक्त अधिनियम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न दिशा-निर्देश और परामर्शिकाएं जारी की हैं।

AI AND DIGITAL HEALTH TRAINING UNDER SKILL INDIA MISSION**3898. ADV. K. FRANCIS GEORGE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced AI and digital health training under the Skill India Mission, including specific courses on AI-driven healthcare diagnostics, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to upskill doctors, radiologists, and technicians in AI-based tools (e.g., medical imaging decision support) to enhance clinical adoption;
- (c) whether the Ministry is collaborating with the Ministry of Health, private tech firms, or academic institutions to establish AI-focused training centers or simulation labs, if so, the details thereof along with the expected outcomes; and
- (d) whether these skill development efforts address healthcare workforce shortages, particularly by enabling auxiliary health workers to operate AI-assisted diagnostic equipment in rural areas, 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): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) imparts skill development training (skilling, re-skilling and upskilling) and AI related training through its various flagship 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 Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has developed NSQF Compliant Course namely “IoT (Internet of Things) Technician (Smart Healthcare) under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). The duration of the course is one year. The topics and applications related to the Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning have been included in the curriculum of the IoT Technician (Smart Healthcare) course for awareness of AI. Details of ITIs/NSTIs and enrolment in last three sessions i.e from session 2022-23 to 2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0) is a demand driven scheme aims to enhance the employability of the youth to access employment opportunities by equipping them with industry relevant skills including Artificial Intelligence (AI). Under PMKVY 4.0 details of job roles related to Artificial Intelligence and candidates trained till 31.12.2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) launched in August, 2016 aims to promote apprenticeship training throughout the country, including job roles related to AI. The scheme was extended to continue as NAPS-2 from 2022-23 and promotes apprenticeship training, by providing partial stipend support to the apprentices engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and the Rules thereunder. Under, NAPS-2, the stipend support by Government of India (GoI) is paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank account of apprentices. Under NAPS, the total apprentices engaged in job roles related to AI from FY 2018-19 to FY 2024-25 (as on 28th February, 2025) are 972. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(c): The Directorate General of Training (DGT), META, and Skill Veri have formed a collaborative partnership to establish Centers of Excellence in Virtual Reality (VR) and Mixed Reality (MR) at five selected National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). As a six-month pilot initiative, it aims to provide immersive and cost-free learning experiences for students and trainers, with META financially supporting the program under its CSR initiative. META supplies Oculus Quest devices and handsets, while NSTIs provide infrastructure, including dedicated spaces and basic equipment like LED screens or projectors. SkillVeri serves as the technical partner, implementing training modules aligned with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) curriculum. These modules cover trades, such as, welding, refrigeration and air-conditioning, painting, and solar

panel installations, with training conducted at NSTIs located in Chennai, Kanpur, Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Jodhpur. By utilizing advanced VR and MR technologies, the initiative enhances skill development, workforce readiness, and digital competencies. As part of the effort, META also introduces digital skilling curricula to empower aspiring entrepreneurs to utilize platforms like Facebook and Instagram for business growth.

Trade-Artificial intelligence (AI) under Craftsmen Training Scheme(CTS) is being run in 19 NSTIs. State -wise detail of NSTIs with intake capacity in the trade of Artificial intelligence (AI) is given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

A demand-driven approach, under PMKVY 4.0, has been adopted for the empanelment of Training Centres (TC) through the process of accreditation and affiliation through online portal Skill India Digital Hub to enhance skill development among candidates. As on 31.12.2024, 319 such TC empanelled across India for training in aforesaid AI related job roles.

(d): Job role wise details of candidates trained/ oriented in Health care sector, under PMKVY since its inception, which depicts commitment of PMKVY to address the need in this Sector are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

STATEMENT-I

**Enrolment in IoT Technician (Smart Healthcare) for session
2022-23 to 2024-25**

Trades name	No. of ITIs / NSTIs	Session 2022	Session 2023	Session 2024
IoT Technician (Smart Healthcare)	29	127	220	272
Total	29	127	220	272

STATEMENT-II

**Details of job roles related to Artificial Intelligence and
candidates Trained/Oriented till 31.12.2024 under PMKVY**

Job Role Name	Trained / Oriented
AI-Business Intelligence Analyst	1,245
AI-Data Architect	575
AI-Data Engineer	997
AI-Data Quality Analyst	3,888
AI-Data Scientist	3,450
AI-Data base Administrator	5,329
AI-DevOps Engineer	651
AI-Machine Learning Engineer	2,884

AI-Solution Architect	241
AIandML-Jr.Telecom Data Analyst	254
AIDevicesInstallationOperator	165
Pharmaco vigilance Case-Processing (Incidents/adverse Eventusing software including AItools)	95
Total	19,774

STATEMENT-III

Total Apprentices engaged in job roles related to AI from FY 2018-19 to FY 2024-25 (as on 28th February, 2025) under NAPS

Sr.	Job Roles	Sum of Engaged
1	AI-Business Intelligence Analyst	80
2	AI-Data Engineer	124
3	AI-Database Administrator	58
4	AI-Machine Learning Engineer	10
5	AI-Data Quality Analyst	409
6	AI-Data Scientist	109
7	AI-DevOps Engineer	182
	Total	972

STATEMENT-IV**State -wise detail of NSTIs with intake capacity in the trade of Artificial intelligence (AI)**

Sr.	Name of the State	Name of the Institute	Intake capacity	Admission Session (2024-25)
1.	Bihar	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Patna	24	15
2.	Gujarat	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Vadodara	24	24
3.	Kerala	National Skill Training Institute, Calicut	24	24
4.	Karnataka	National Skill Training Institute, Bengaluru	24	20
		National Skill Training Institute for Women, Bengaluru	24	16
5.	Madhya Pradesh	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Indore	24	24
6.	Maharashtra	National Skill Training Institute, Mumbai	24	24
		National Skill Training Institute for Women, Mumbai	24	24
7.	Punjab	National Skill Training Institute, Ludhiana	24	13
8.	Rajasthan	National Skill Training Institute, Jodhpur	24	19
		National Skill Training Institute for Women, Jaipur	24	24
9.	Tamil Nadu	National Skill Training Institute, Chennai	24	24
10.	Telangana	National Skill Training Institute - Ramanthapur Hyderabad	24	24

		National Skill Training Institute for Women, Hyderabad	24	24
11.	Uttar Pradesh	National Skill Training Institute, Kanpur	24	24
		National Skill Training Institute for Women, Noida	48	43
		National Skill Training Institute for Women, Allahabad	24	24
12.	West Bengal	National Skill Training Institute, Howrah	24	24
		National Skill Training Institute for Women, Kolkata	24	24
Total			480	438

STATEMENT-V

Job role wise details of candidates trained/ oriented in Healthcare Sector under PMKVY

Job Roles Name	Trained/Oriented
General Duty Assistant	1,11,817
GDA (General Duty Assistant) Level4	50,947
COVID Frontline Worker (Basic Care Support)	41,548
Emergency Medical Technician-Basic	34,803
COVID Frontline Worker (Home Care Support)	27,827
Home Health Aide	21,817
COVID Frontline Worker (Advanced Care Support)	17,334
Front Line Health Worker	17,323
COVID Frontline Worker (Sample	12,957

Collection Support)	
Tele health Services Coordinator	11,195
Health care Hygiene and Housekeeping Aide	10,251
Yoga Wellness Trainer	10,023
COVID Frontline Worker (Emergency Care Support)	9,404
Geriatric Caregiver (Institutional and Home Care)	9,340
Ayurveda Dietician	6,587
Home Health Aide Level4	4,314
Medical Equipment Assistant (Basic Clinical Equipment)	4,194
Pharmacy Assistant	4,141
Diabetes Educator	2,491
Patient Relations Associate	2,313
Assistant Yoga Instructor	2,097
Vision Technician	1,678
Panchakarma Assistant	1,622
Ayurveda Ahara and Poshana Sahayak	1,567
Medical Laboratory Technician	1,509
Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitra	1,297
COVID Frontline Worker (Medical Equipment Support)	1,125
Diet Assistant	1,058
DiabetesEducatorLevel4	777
Medical Records and health Information Technician	750
Health care Quality Assurance Manager	601

Dental Assistant	538
Phlebotomy Technician	456
Genetic Counselor	335
Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) – Advanced	268
Dialysis Technician Level 4	251
General Duty Assistant-Advanced	166
Garbhini Rakshaka	150
Dialysis Technician	138
Transplant Coordinator	90
Refractionist Level 4	60
Emergency Medical Technician-Advanced	34
Operating Theatre Technician	30
Prakriti Evaluator	30
Radiology Technician	15
Medical Sales Representative	12
Assistant Physiotherapist	3
Total	4,27,283

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF FATEHGARH SAHIB

3899. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to preserve and promote the historical and religious sites in Fatehgarh Sahib, including Sri Fatehgarh Sahib Gurdwara and other heritage places, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any funds have been allocated for tourism development in the Fatehgarh Sahib Lok Sabha constituency; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): There are two monuments/sites at Sanghol (Uchha Pind) in Fatehgarh Sahib District in the state of Punjab i.e. “Ancient Site and Ancient Buddhist Stupa” and “Ancient Buddhist Stupa Site (SGL-11)” under the care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Conservation of these monuments/sites is taken up as per the need and availability of resources and these monuments/sites are in a good state of preservation.

(b) and (c): The details of funds allocated for the conservation of centrally protected monuments in the Fatehgarh Sahib District of Punjab State during the last three years are as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allocation
1.	2021-22	3260/-
2.	2022-23	23,39,027/-
3.	2023-24	10,11,629/-

However, Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including religious and heritage tourism is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism complements the efforts of States/UTs by developing and promoting various tourism products of the country, including religious and heritage tourism in Punjab through various schemes and initiatives.

Under the Heritage Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme, in the year 2018-19, Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned a project for 'Development of Anandpur Sahib – Fatehgarh Sahib – Chamkaur Sahib – Ferozpur – Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour – Patiala' for a cost of Rs. 85.32 Crore out of which Rs. 81.05 Crore have been released. The project is physically complete.

मेरठ में राष्ट्रीय स्तर का युवा केंद्र या खेल अकादमी स्थापित करना

3900. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

- (क) क्या मेरठ एक युवा बहुल शहर है, जहां शिक्षा, खेल और कौशल विकास की अपार संभावनाएं हैं;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या खेल सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने, युवा सशक्तीकरण के लिए कौशल विकास केंद्र स्थापित करने और राष्ट्रीय युवा नीति के तहत विशेष योजनाएं लागू करने की आवश्यकता है;
 - (ग) सरकार की मेरठ में राष्ट्रीय स्तर का युवा केंद्र या खेल अकादमी स्थापित करने की क्या योजना है, ताकि युवाओं को बेहतर अवसर मिल सकें;
 - (घ) क्या सरकार का मेरठ के युवाओं को अधिक रोजगारपरक कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने का विचार है; और
-

(ड) सरकार की मेरठ में खेल अवसंरचना विकसित करने की क्या योजनाएं हैं, ताकि युवाओं को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए बेहतर मंच मिल सके?

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

(क) से (ड.): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण देश में खेलों के विकास और प्रोत्साहन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है तथा केंद्र सरकार केवल उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। हालांकि, सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में विभिन्न खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमें चला रही है। इन स्कीमों में शामिल हैं: (i) खेलो इंडिया- राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम ; (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) को सहायता; (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में विजेताओं और उनके कोचों को नकद पुरस्कार; (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार; (v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन; (vi) पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय खेल कल्याण स्कीम; (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ); और (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी) का संचालन। इन स्कीमों का विवरण मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://yas.nic.in/> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के “खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण और उन्नयन” घटक के अंतर्गत , उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में विभिन्न खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। अब तक, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 30 अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें मेरठ में 2 परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। परियोजनाओं का विवरण <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/> पर उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) के तहत, वर्तमान में, एसटीसी का एक विस्तार केंद्र यानी गुरुकुल तीरंदाजी अकादमी, तीरंदाजी विधा में 11 एथलीटों के साथ मेरठ में कार्यशील है।

खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों (केआईसी) का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

राज्य	ज़िला	के आई सी	विधा
		गॉडविन पब्लिक स्कूल	निशानेबाजी, वुशु

उत्तर प्रदेश	मेरठ	कैलाश प्रकाश स्पोर्ट्स स्टेडियम, मेरठ	व्यायाम

राष्ट्रीय युवा नीति 2014 के अंतर्गत कोई स्कीम नहीं है, तथापि, यह युवा कार्यक्रम एवं खेल मंत्रालय सहित अनेक केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए एक मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज है, जिन्होंने युवाओं के विकास एवं सशक्तिकरण पर प्रभाव डालने वाली योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित किया है/कर रहे हैं।

भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे; प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के तहत कौशल विकास केंद्रों / संस्थानों आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क के द्वारा कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशल वृद्धि प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उन्हें उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से लैस करना है।

एमएसडीई की योजनाएं मांग आधारित हैं और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना या संचालन आवश्यकता के आधार पर किया जाता है। स्थापित या संचालित प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र	राज्य	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 केंद्र	जेएसएस केंद्र	एनएपीएस प्रतिष्ठान	आईटीआई (सत्र 2023-24)	
					सरकारी आईटीआई	निजी आईटीआई
उत्तर प्रदेश		2,965	47	6,395	294	2,964

मेरठ	62	0	252	6	32

PUDUCHERRY RECORDS CENTRE

3901. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to digitize the historical records, manuscripts and archival collections at the Puducherry Record Centre and make them accessible to the public online, if so, the details along with the timeline for implementation;
- (b) the details of the amount sanctioned along with the initiatives being taken by the Government to further develop and modernise the Puducherry Record Centre, including infrastructure upgrades and preservation techniques;
- (c) the details of the ongoing efforts to acquire additional private archival collections, palm leaf manuscripts or historical documents to expand the Puducherry Record Centre's repository; and
- (d) the details of the steps that have been taken by the Government to promote research and academic engagement with the archival records stored at the Puducherry Record Centre, along with any new initiatives to enhance accessibility for scholars and researchers?

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

(a): Yes. The work of digitization of historical records, manuscripts and archival collections available in the Puducherry Record Centre of National Archives of India

has already been commenced from 28th March 2024. The timeline for implementation of this work is two years. This whole value chain starts from the process of preservation, conservation and digitization to make it available to the end user.

(b): Every year, the infrastructure is developed in Puducherry Record Centre and new preservation techniques are being implemented to modernize the Record Centre in a scientific manner. Research Rooms, Conservation Rooms, Digitization Rooms, all Repositories are being modernized from time to time. The details of the amount sanctioned to CPWD, Puducherry Division for carrying out the infrastructure development of Puducherry Record Centre is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

S. No.	Name Of The Private Archival Collection	Inclusive Years
1.	Ramanathapuram Samasthanam Records	1800-1900
2.	Purushotham Reddiar Papers	1944-1964
3.	Ramasamy Collection	1884-1962
4.	Saraswathi Subbiah Collection	1936-1995
5.	Clement Eswar Collection	1960-2005
6.	Arivudaya Nambi Collection	1933
7.	Nandi Varman Collection	1967-2017
8.	Swaminathan Collection	1888-2002
9.	Naga Sengamala Thayar Collection	Pre-1954

(c): Puducherry Record Centre has a huge private archival collection, as detailed hereunder:

Efforts have been made to acquire the following additional private archival collections, palm leaf manuscripts and historical documents through donation from the private individuals/organizations:

S. No.	Name of the Private Archival Collection to be acquired	Remarks
1.	Late Shri. Thirumudi Sethuraman Collection	Reputed Historian, Puducherry
2.	Late SHRIMATI Mathana Kalyani Collection	Historian and Writer, Puducherry
3.	Late Dr. K. A. Gunasekaran Collection	Retd. Prof, Drama Artist, Puducherry
4.	Late Dr. Arivinambi Collection	Retd. Dean, Dept. of Tamil, Puducherry University
5.	Late Shri. Sundara Shanmugam Collection	Writer, Puducherry
6.	Late Shri. Puduvai Dasan Collection	Drama Artist, Puducherry
7.	Late Dr. L. Thangappa Collection	Writer and Recipient of two times Sahitya Academy Award winner, Puducherry
8.	Late Thiyagu Mudaliar Collection	Historian and Philanthropist
9.	Dr. Padmanabhan collection	Retd. PRO, Information and Publicity Dept., Puducherry
10.	Late Dr. S. Murugesan Collection	Retd. Professor in French, Writer and Historian, Puducherry
11.	Sh. David Annusamy Collection	Retired Judge, Puducherry

(d): NAI has initiated digitization of more than 70 lakh pages of the archival holdings of Puducherry Record Centre for uploading these on the web portal of Abhilekh Patal. NAI aims to complete digitization so that any user can locate the Meta data. Further, scholars and researchers can requisition all the records and access them on the web portal of Abhilekh Patal.

STATEMENT

The details of the amount sanctioned to CPWD, Puducherry Division for carrying out the infrastructure development of Puducherry Record Centre

S. No.	Nature of Work	Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Providing false ceiling work including replacement of existing electrical fitting with false ceiling type fitting in this NAI Record Centre, Puducherry	2023-24	Rs.40,81,000/-
2.	Replacement of existing conventional electrical fitting with energy efficient LED fittings in various locations of NAI Record Centre, Puducherry	2023-24	Rs.13,10,992/-
3.	Providing 40 KWP grid tied rooftop solar power plant on terrace of NAI Record Centre, Puducherry	2023-24	Rs.26,19,971/-
4.	Supplying, Installation and Testing of new split type AC units at NAI Record Centre, Puducherry	2024-25	Rs.5,52,326/-
5.	Operation and Comprehensive Maintenance of E and M installations at NAI Record Centre, Puducherry	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	Rs.17,07,547/- Rs.18,15,600/- Rs.15,40,549/-
6.	Providing wooden furniture facilities (Round study table) in the Research Room of NAI Record Centre, Puducherry – Work has been undertaken by Puducherry Khadi and Village Industries Board.	2023-24	Rs.4,83,564/-

आकांक्षी जिलों में पर्यटन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देना

3902. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का पर्यटन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के संबंध में देश के आकांक्षी जिलों के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाने/शुरू करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन कर राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयास को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से समय-समय पर प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। इन प्रस्तावों को निर्धारित प्रावधानों की पूर्ति तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता की शर्त पर परियोजनाओं का रूप दिया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान' के हिस्से के रूप में पर्यटन मंत्रालय की स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत जनजातीय होमस्टे विकसित करने की पहल को मंजूरी दी है। उक्त पहल में नए निर्माण के लिए प्रति इकाई 5.00 लाख रुपये तक, नवीनीकरण के लिए 3.00

लाख रुपये तक और ग्रामीण समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं के लिए 5.00 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता के साथ 1000 होमस्टे का विकास शामिल है।

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

3903. HRI BENNY BEHANAN:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to promote sustainable tourism in ecologically sensitive areas and national parks;
- (b) the number of eco-tourism projects sanctioned and operationalised in the year 2024-25; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that increased tourism does not lead to environmental degradation in protected areas?

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 undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs by promoting various tourism products of the country, including sustainable tourism through various initiatives.

The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism infrastructure development in the country. The details of projects sanctioned under the Eco Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Environmental Sustainability is a key pillar in the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism formulated by the Ministry. In line with the strategy, Travel for LiFE programme has been initiated to promote sustainable tourism in the country and to encourage tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices.

The Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Ministry has been revamped 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.

STATEMENT

Details of Projects sanctioned under Eco Circuit of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹Crore)	Amount Released /Authorised * (₹Crore)
1.	Jharkhand	Eco	Development of Eco	30.44	28.04

		Circuit 2018-19	Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat		
2.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08
3.	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	93.59
4.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco- Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp– Lengpui– Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang- Muthee – Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37	53.09
5.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	91.25
6.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings	69.17	69.17

			as New Destination-District Tehri		

* Includes amount of authorization to CNA through TSA Model I for Central Sector Scheme.

डीएसए, सिलचर की खेल अवसंरचना

3904. श्री परिमल शुक्ला बैद्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय तथा खेलो इंडिया अभियान के माध्यम से जिला खेल संघ (डीएसए), सिलचर की खेल अवसंरचना को उन्नत करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने डीएसए, सिलचर की वर्तमान खेल सुविधाओं का आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो वहां पाई गई प्रमुख कमियां कौन-सी हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार खेल सुविधाओं के आधुनिकीकरण तथा प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों को उन्नत करने के लिए विस्तृत कार्ययोजना तैयार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का असम राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से डीएसए, सिलचर में स्टेडियम, एथलेटिक्स ट्रैक तथा अन्य सुविधाओं को उन्नत करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कार्य के लिए कोई धनराशि स्वीकृत की है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कितना बजट निर्धारित किया गया है तथा इसकी समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ.): 'खेल' एक राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, वर्तमान खेल सुविधाओं के मूल्यांकन और खेल अवसंरचना के उन्नयन सहित खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इस मंत्रालय में जिला खेल संघ (डीएसए), सिलचर की खेल अवसंरचना के उन्नयन के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) मांग-संचालित स्कीमें हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत खेल स्टेडियमों सहित खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। तथापि, असम राज्य सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

3905. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has outlined the key objectives and initiatives of the National Mission for Manuscripts, if so, the details thereof;
 - (b) whether the Mission has contributed to the preservation, documentation and dissemination of India's manuscripts and heritage, including in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the details of efforts made under the Mission to digitize manuscripts and also make them accessible to the public through online platforms, along with the number of manuscripts digitized so far; and
 - (d) whether the Government has any plans for expanding public access to this heritage collections, if so, the details thereof?
-

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

(a): The Government is dedicated to expanding digitization and enhancing public access to uphold and celebrate India's rich textual traditions. The Government has outlined key objectives and initiatives under the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) to preserve, document, and disseminate India's rich manuscript heritage. The Mission has been restructured with the nomenclature 'Gyan Bharatam Mission' as a Central Sector Scheme for the period 2024-31 with a total allocation of ₹482.85 crores. The key objectives of the Mission include:

- (i) **Survey and Documentation:** Conducting a nationwide survey and registration of manuscripts to maintain a comprehensive record of India's manuscript wealth.
 - (ii) **Conservation and Preservation:** Scientific conservation and preventive preservation of manuscripts across repositories in India.
 - (iii) **Digitization:** Large-scale digitization of manuscripts to create a National Digital Manuscripts Library for wider accessibility.
 - (iv) **Publication and Research:** Editing, translating, and publishing rare and unpublished manuscripts to promote scholarly research.
 - (v) **Capacity Building:** Organizing training programs in manuscriptology, paleography, and conservation to build expertise.
 - (vi) **Outreach and Awareness:** Conducting exhibitions, seminars, and cultural programs to increase public awareness of manuscript heritage.
-

Collaboration with Institutions: Engaging with academic institutions in India and industry leaders for manuscript research and preservation efforts.

(b): The National Mission for Manuscripts has played a pivotal role in preserving, documenting, and disseminating India's manuscript heritage, including in Uttar Pradesh.

- (i) The Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, has been a key partner in manuscript research, documentation, and conservation.
- (ii) Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs) and Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) have been set up in reputed institutions in the state.
- (iii) As of now, over 5.2 million manuscripts have been documented across India, including a substantial number from Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) The Mission has conducted numerous capacity-building programs and workshops in Uttar Pradesh to train scholars and archivists in manuscript conservation and transcription. Special projects have been undertaken to preserve and promote rare Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic manuscripts from various libraries in the state.

(c): The Government through the National Mission for Manuscripts (now called as 'Gyan Bharatam Mission') is committed to safeguarding India's invaluable manuscript heritage while ensuring its wider accessibility and academic integration. Through the National Mission for Manuscripts, significant efforts have been made to digitize manuscripts and make them accessible to the public through online platforms, which includes the following:

- (i) So far, approximately 3.5 lakh manuscripts, covering over 3.5 crore folios, have been digitized.
- (ii) Over 1,35,000 manuscripts have been uploaded on the web portal namami.gov.in, with 76,000 manuscripts available for free public access.
- (iii) The mission aims to digitize folios in the next five years. The focus is on rare and fragile manuscripts to ensure their long-term preservation.

(d): The Government aims to ensure that India's manuscript heritage is not only preserved but also actively utilized for academic, cultural, and historical research. Through the 'Gyan Bharatam Mission', the Government has formulated an expansion plan to enhance public access to India's manuscript heritage. The key measures, inter alia, include:

- (i) Working with academic institutions, private collectors, and research organizations to expand the digitization and dissemination of manuscripts.
 - (ii) Collaborations with universities to promote research and study of manuscripts.
 - (iii) Organizing regular exhibitions, workshops, and manuscript festivals to engage scholars and the public. Creating a pool of new generation of manuscriptologists.
-

उत्तराखंड के पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

3906. श्री अजय भट्ट:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने प्राकृतिक रूप से सुन्दर उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उत्तराखंड में पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास और संरक्षण के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त क्षेत्र में पर्यटन स्थलों पर सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन कर उत्तराखंड सहित अन्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं के माध्यम से उत्तराखंड राज्य सहित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने गंतव्य और पर्यटक केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है।

योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र, पर्यटक सूचना केंद्र, लॉग हट्स, एम्फीथिएटर, फुट-ओवर ब्रिज, साइनेज, सीसीटीवी, अंतिम मील तक सड़क संपर्क, अग्रभाग की प्रकाश व्यवस्था, मूलभूत सुविधाएं जैसे शौचालय, कूड़ेदान, पेयजल सुविधाएं, जल निकासी और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाएं और पर्यटन स्थलों पर साइट संबंधी अन्य आवश्यकताएं जैसे बेंच, भूदृश्यांकन, फ्लोरिंग, रेलिंग आदि की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान है।

भारत सरकार ने प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों के विकास के लिए पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) के दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत उत्तराखंड में एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपने घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार सहित आतिथ्य (डीपीपीएच) योजना के अंतर्गत मेलों/महोत्सवों और पर्यटन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करता रहा है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय की उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उत्तराखंड राज्य के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए समय-समय पर राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। इन प्रस्तावों को निर्धारित प्रावधानों की पूर्ति और धनराशि की उपलब्धता की शर्त पर परियोजनाओं का रूप दिया जाता जाता है।

इसके अलावा, जैसा कि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एसआई) द्वारा बताया गया है, एसआई के अधिकार क्षेत्र में 44 संरक्षित स्मारक/स्थल हैं और उनका संरक्षण आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों के संरक्षण, रखरखाव और विकास के लिए आवंटित धनराशि और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के लिए स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि करोड़ रु. में	जारी /अधिकृत* की गई राशि करोड़ रु. में
1.	इको परिपथ 2015-16	नए गंतव्य-जिला टिहरी के रूप में टिहरी झील और आसपास के विकास के लिए इको-पर्यटन, साहसिक खेल और संबद्ध पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना का एकीकृत विकास-जिला टिहरी	69.17	69.17
2.	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कुमाऊं क्षेत्र -कटारमल -जोगेश्वर-बैजनाथ-देवीधुरा में विरासत परिपथ का एकीकृत विकास	76.32	68.91

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के लिए टीएसए मॉडल I के माध्यम से सीएनए को प्राधिकृत की गई राशि शामिल है।

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के लिए स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य	एक्स्पीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	स्वीकृति की तिथि
1	पिथौरागढ़	गुंजी में ग्रामीण पर्यटन क्लस्टर एक्स्पीरियंस	32.20	05-03-2024
2	चंपावत	चाय बागान का अनुभव	11.21	05-03-2024

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के लिए प्रशाद के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	अनुमोदित लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77	34.77
2	बद्रीनाथ जी धाम में तीर्थ सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15	38.38

3	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थ मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विस्तार	2021-22	54.36	10.22

उत्तराखंड राज्य के लिए पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई योजना) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	आइकॉनिक सिटी ऋषिकेश: ऋषिकेश में राफ्टिंग बेस स्टेशन	100.00	66.00

उत्तराखंड राज्य में घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त मेलों, महोत्सवों एवं आयोजनों का विवरण

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	मेलों और महोत्सवों के नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रु. में)	जारी की गई राशि (लाख रु. में)
उत्तराखंड	2022-23	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग महोत्सव	25.00	25.00
	2023-24	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग महोत्सव	25.00	25.00

विवरण-II

पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष यानी 2023-24 में उत्तराखंड में संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों के संरक्षण, रखरखाव और विकास के लिए आवंटित धनराशि और किए गए व्यय का विवरण

क्र. सं.	स्मारकों के नाम		2023-2024		किए गए कार्यों के मद
			बजट आवंटन (रु. में)	व्यय (रु. में)	
1.	जागेश्वर मंदिर	जागेश्वर, अल्मोड़ा में मंदिरों के समूह के रूप में जाना जाता है (इस समूह में अन्य लघु मंदिरों के साथ छह संरक्षित मंदिर शामिल हैं।)	3028105	3028105	1. स्मारकों का नियमित अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव। 2. वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में पूर्ण किए गए कार्य का बकाया भुगतान जिसमें निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल हैं 3. स्टेन फ्लोरिंग की मरम्मत और तांबे की शीट के साथ लकड़ी की छत की बहाली। 4. पत्थर की बेंच और कूड़ेदान प्रदान करना।
2	मृत्युंजय मंदिर				
3	नंदा देवी या नौ-दुर्गा				
4	नव ग्रह तीर्थ				
5	पिरामिडनुमा तीर्थ				
6	सूर्य को समर्पित तीर्थ				
7	देहरादून के लखामंडल में शिव मंदिर		1118976	1118976	1. स्मारकों का नियमित अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव। 2. वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में पूर्ण किए गए कार्य का बकाया भुगतान जिसमें निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल हैं 3. पहुंच मार्ग और रिटेनिंग वॉल प्रदान करना।
8	मंदिर समूह, आदिबद्री, जिला-चमोली		9386854	9386854	1. नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा। 2. स्मारक परिसर के चारों ओर पुरानी इमारत और संरचना की मरम्मत।

9	रुद्रनाथ (गोपीनाथ) मंदिर गोपेश्वर, जिला- चमोली।		987694	987694	- स्मारक का नियमित अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव। - वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में पूर्ण किए गए कार्य का बकाया भुगतान जिसमें निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल हैं - मुख्य मंदिर की तांबे की शीट के साथ लकड़ी की छत का जीर्णोद्धार। - सैंड स्टोन फ्लोरिंग प्रदान करना और बिछाना। - भोगशाला का जीर्णोद्धार और मरम्मत।
10	त्रिशूल गोपेश्वर, जिला- चमोली				नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
11	मंदिर समूह, बैजनाथ, जिला बैजनाथ - बागेश्वर		7078805	7078805	- नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा। - पाथवे के उन्नयन के लिए सैंड स्टोन उपलब्ध कराना और उसे लगाना। - मुख्य मंदिर परिसर में चूना कंक्रीट और सैंड स्टोन फ्लोरिंग प्रदान करना और बिछाना।
12	पडुकेश्वर मंदिर, जिला पाण्डुकेश्वर - चमोली।		409414	409414	- स्मारक का नियमित अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव। - वित्त वर्ष में पूरे किए गए कार्य का बकाया भुगतान। 2022-23.
13	बद्रीनाथ मंदिर समूह	मंदिर का समूह द्वाराहाट,	370412	370412	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित

		जिला-			निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
14	बाणदेव मंदिर	अल्मोड़ा (7 मंदिर / स्थलों के समूह शामिल)	208340	208340	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
15	गूजरदेव मंदिर		193430	193430	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
16	मंदिर का कचहरी समूह		371670	371670	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
17	मंदिरों का मनियां समूह		339009	339009	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
18	मृत्युंजय मंदिरों का समूह		361727	361727	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
19	रतनदेव तीर्थ		192824	192824	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
20	महासू मंदिर, हनोल, जिला - देहरादून		1117625	1117625	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
21	उत्खनित स्थल पुरोला, जिला - उत्तरकाशी		802319	802319	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
22	चांदपुर किला, जिला- चमोली		1651607	1651607	1. स्मारक का नियमित अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव। 2. भूमिगत संरचना का वैज्ञानिक तौर पर सफाई कार्य। 3. आरआर चिनाई के साथ चूने मोर्टार के साथ कक्षों और संरचनाओं की मरम्मत। 4. उचित आधार और सैंड स्टोन

				फ्लोरिंग के लिए कंक्रीट प्रदान करना और बिछाना।
23	खुदाई स्थल, गोविष्णा टीला, द्रोणसागर, काशीपुर, जिला-यू.एस.	8807336	8807336	1. नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा। 2. प्राचीन टीले का वैज्ञानिक तौर पर सफाई कार्य। 3. चूने मोटार चिनाई के साथ प्राचीन ईंट वाले खुदाई स्थल पर मरम्मत और संरक्षण कार्य। 4. मूल मिलान और संस्कृति नोटिस बोर्ड के साथ चूना कंक्रीट प्रदान करना और बिछाना
24	सूर्य मंदिर, कटारमल, जिला-अल्मोड़ा	562450	562450	1. नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
25	पुराना कब्रिस्तान, रुड़की, हरिद्वार	4483550	4483550	1. स्मारक का नियमित अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव। 2 जंगल का समाशोधन और चूने कंक्रीट के आधार और ईंट से चिनाई तथा रीसेस पॉइंटिंग आदि के साथ मिट्टी का कार्य । 3. उद्यान का नियमित रखरखाव।
26	अशोक रॉक एडिक्ट, कलसी, देहरादून	1227185	1227185	1. नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा। 2. लाइम कंक्रीट बेस और स्टोन फ्लोरिंग आदि प्रदान करना और बिछाना।

				3. सैंड स्टोन बेंच और कूड़ेदान प्रदान करना और ठीक करना। 4. मुख्य स्मारक की दीवार और गुंबदों के चारों ओर चूने का प्लास्टर। 5. मूल मिलान के अनुसार सैंड स्टोन छज्जा स्टोन की मरम्मत। 6. उद्यान का नियमित रखरखाव।	
27	मंदिरों का समूह, तल्लीहाट, बागेश्वर		595253	595253	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
28	दंडेश्वर मंदिर, जागेश्वर- जिला- अल्मोड़ा		551583	551583	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
29	कलिंग स्मारक, जिला- देहरादून		2777704	2777704	1. नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा। 2. युद्ध स्मारक के इतिहास आदि कार्यों के प्रदर्शन के लिए डिस्प्ले हॉल का निर्माण। 3. उद्यान का नियमित रखरखाव।
30	खुदाई स्थल, ऋषिकेश, जिला- देहरादून		562584	562584	स्मारक का नियमित अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव।
31	खुदाई स्थल, जगतग्राम, जिला- देहरादून		1126123	1126123	1. नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा। 2. उद्यान का नियमित रखरखाव।
32	कुबेर मंदिर, जागेश्वर,	2 संरक्षित मंदिर शामिल	722534	722534	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित

	जिला- अल्मोड़ा				निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
33	चंडिका, मंदिर, जागेश्वर जिला- अल्मोड़ा				नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
34	बालेश्वर मंदिर का समूह, जिला- चंपावत	2 संरक्षित स्थल शामिल	485426	485426	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
35	बालेश्वर मंदिर, जिला- चंपावत से जुड़ा हुआ नौला				नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
36	कोतवाली चबूतरा, जिला- चंपावत		231436	231436	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
37	प्राचीन इमारतों के अवशेष, ढिकुली, जिला- नैनीताल		2438150	2438150	-
38	सीताबनी मंदिर, रामनगर, जिला- नैनीताल		2438150	2438150	(ii) नियमित कर्मचारियों के माध्यम से नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा। 1. स्मारक परिसर तक आसानी से पहुंचने के लिए कोबल स्टोन के साथ रैंप का उन्नयन। 2. स्मारक परिसर में कंक्रीट आधार और सेंड स्टोन प्लोरिंग प्रदान करना और बिछाना तथा सौर प्रकाश आदि का उन्नयन।
39	शिलालेख, मंडल, जिला- चमोली		264831	264831	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।

40	गुफा मंदिर पाताल भुवनेश्वर, जिला- पिथौरागढ़	180236	180236	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य मंजूरी और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
41	गंगोलीहाट, जिला- पिथौरागढ़ में स्थित मंदिर	152318	152318	नियमित अनुरक्षण, रखरखाव, सामान्य सफाई और नियमित निगरानी तथा सुरक्षा।
42	विष्णु मंदिर, कोटली, बनकोट, जिला- पिथौरागढ़	423683	423683	स्मारक का नियमित अनुरक्षण और रखरखाव। 1. स्मारक की सुरक्षा के लिए एमएस ग्रिल के साथ चारदीवारी का निर्माण और सेंड स्टोन फ्लोरिंग की मरम्मत आदि।
43	प्राचीन नौला स्युनराकोट जिला अल्मोड़ा	98707	98707	
	कुल	54250000	54250000	

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP, 2020

3907. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the full-scale implementation of NEP 2020, particularly in rural and underprivileged regions;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to balance regional language-based education with global competency standards, ensuring that students are competing in both national and international spheres; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to modernize curricula in colleges and universities, ensuring that courses remain relevant to contemporary industry demands and technological advancements?

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

(a): National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) aims to ensure that no child loses opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. It has taken into account the concerns of the Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) which includes female and transgender individuals, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities and other categories. This policy aims at bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes in school education.

A number of transformative changes have taken place both in school and higher education after announcement of National Education Policy (NEP 2020).

To create awareness and discuss ideas for NEP implementation, a series of workshops / consultation-cum-review meetings have been held with States/UTs, Educational Institutions, other stakeholders from time to time; such as National Education Ministers' Conference held in Gujarat in June 2022; National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in June 2022; 7th and 9th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held in August 2022 and July 2024; Akhil Bharatiya Shiksha Samagam 2022, 2023 and 2024; Two-day National Workshop on Higher

and Technical Education with Secretaries of States/UTs on 12th and 13th November 2024.

Further, a program is being run with 84 Centrally Funded Institutions for Outreach and Awareness of Implementation of National Education Policy 2020. These CFIs in collaboration with State Universities have been identified for organising outreach, seminars, conferences or conclaves on National Education Policy 2020 regularly in collaboration with around 400 State Universities. So far, 3 Workshops for CFIs for Northern Zone, North Eastern and Eastern Zone, South and West Zone have been held on 28.11.2024, 05.12.2024 and 19.12.2024 respectively.

(b): One of the fundamental principles of NEP 2020 is 'promoting multilingualism and the power of language in teaching and learning'. It also promotes multilingualism in education at every level, so that students get the opportunity to study in their own language, and can have better learning outcomes. Studying in one's own language can provide a student the natural space to think innovatively without any language barrier.

NEP 2020 also stipulates in addition to high quality offerings in Indian languages and English, foreign languages, such as Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian, to be offered at the secondary level, for students to learn about the cultures of the world and to enrich their global knowledge and mobility according to their own interests and aspirations. Also recognising the importance of Global Citizenship Education (GCED), NEP 2020 inter-alia stipulates to empower learners to become aware of and understand global issues.

(c): To make the curricula relevant to contemporary industry demands and technological advancements, various initiatives / reforms have been carried out such as National Credit Framework (NCrF); National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF); Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programme; guidelines on Professor of Practice to enable HEIs to work with industry experts. Curriculum is also being updated for academic programmes in alignment with 'Future of Work' job requirements in the area of Agriculture, Health and Bio-electronics, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Energy, Logistics, Digital and Creative Economy, AI in Engineering and Manufacturing and Industry. Also, SWAYAM Plus platform has been launched to expand its offerings to identify and include courses aligned with industry needs and to enhance learners' employability.

Four-year online Bachelor of Science (BS) in Electronic Systems has been introduced by IIT Madras with the key objective to meet the significant and growing demand for skilled graduates in the electronics and embedded manufacturing sector in India. In addition, Bachelor of Science (BS) Degree in Data Science, with options to exit earlier in foundation, diploma or BSc degree level, is being offered by IIT, Madras. In this case one can get an undergraduate degree / diploma from IIT regardless of age, location, or academic backgrounds.

AICTE has also taken multiple steps in this direction by developing model curricula in emerging fields such as Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Robotics, Space Technology, and VLSI Design, with industry stakeholders involved in curriculum revisions. AICTE has also signed Memoranda of Understanding

(MoUs) with prominent industries and organizations to promote internships, skill development, and faculty upskilling. The council has issued model internship guidelines, making internships a mandatory component of the curriculum. Additionally, the Industry Academia Mobility framework has been launched to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, encouraging strong industry-academia collaborations.

NATIONAL MISSION ON CULTURAL MAPPING AND PROJECT PARI

3908. SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B:

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

- (a) the details along with progress of the National Mission on Cultural Mapping, including the number of cultural sites and artistic practices that have been identified and documented so far;
 - (b) whether the Government has any plan to ensure that the National Mission on Cultural Mapping effectively includes the diverse cultural expressions of India's marginalized communities and lesser-known traditions across the country, if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the manner in which the Project PARI has contributed to fostering cultural dialogue and reflection among different sections of society;
 - (d) the manner in which the project plans to expand its reach in the coming years;
 - (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that Project PARI remains inclusive, particularly in terms of engaging local artists, historians and cultural experts, and promoting lesser-known regional art forms; and
-

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds for the Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme to include more grassroots-level cultural initiatives and support smaller, community-driven cultural projects, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): To preserve and promote India's rich cultural heritage, the Ministry of Culture has established the National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM). Implemented by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), the mission aims to document India's cultural heritage and its potential to revitalize rural economics.

As a part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, NMCM launched Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) portal in June 2023 (<https://mgmd.gov.in/>). This initiative aims to document the cultural heritage of 6.5 lakh villages of India. Currently, 4.5 lakh villages are live on the portal with their respective cultural portfolios.

The MGMD portal captures a wide range of cultural elements, including oral traditions, beliefs, customs, historical significance, art forms, traditional food, prominent artists, fairs and festivals, traditional dress, ornaments and local landmarks. This Portal also includes the cultural expressions of India's marginalized communities and lesser-known traditions across the country.

NMCM is a significant step towards preserving India's cultural heritage and empowering rural communities. By documenting and promoting cultural assets, the mission aims to strengthen cultural identity and foster economic development.

(c): Project PARI (Public Art of India) is a collaborative initiative by the Ministry of Culture, Lalit Kala Akademi, and the National Gallery of Modern Art to revitalize India's public art landscape. Drawing inspiration from India's rich artistic heritage and contemporary themes, it aims to create public art that reflects the nation's cultural identity. Launched during the 46th World Heritage Committee Meeting, Project PARI encourages dialogue and inspiration through a fusion of traditional and modern art forms. The first major event took place in Delhi from July 21-31, 2024, coinciding with the World Heritage Committee session. This collaborative effort brought together over 200 visual artists from across India, with the aim of presenting India's artistic heritage in all its glory. A significant number of women artists have also actively participated in this program with immense enthusiasm. The initiative was hosted at iconic locations in Delhi, such as Africa Avenue, near Leela Hotel, and the Kiosk inside Bharat Mandapam, near IGI Airport, ITO Bridge, and many more locations etc. transforming these spaces into vibrant canvases that celebrated the unique artistic traditions and styles from various states. A total of 23 art forms were displayed during this initiative, including Phad, Gond, Kalamkari, Pichwai, Thangka, Cheriya, Lanjia Saura, Bani Thani, Warli, Pithora, Aipan, Kerala Mural, Alpona (Tripura), Bundi, Pattachitra, Kangra, Bengal Patua, Santhal, Sohrai, Kohbar, Kaavi, and Shora, among others in the prominent location in Delhi. Additionally, sculptures made from hues and scrap materials were also created by the artists at some of Delhi's prime locations, further enhancing the diversity and innovation of the public art installations.

This initiative was dedicated to India's cultural richness and heritage, offering a unique opportunity for people to explore and engage with diverse art forms, while fostering a deeper appreciation for the country's artistic diversity through Public art.

(d): At present there is no such proposal.

(e): To ensure that Project PARI (Public Art of India) remains inclusive, the government has taken several impactful steps. Firstly, artists from various states across India have been given a platform, promoting regional art forms like Phad, Gond, Warli, and Pichwai, etc. ensuring these art forms receive the recognition they deserve. In addition, historians and cultural experts have played a key role in highlighting the historical and cultural significance of these art forms, ensuring they are presented in the right context. Furthermore, the government has made dedicated efforts to promote lesser-known regional art forms, such as Saura, Kangra Painting, and Santhal Art etc, providing them with much-needed visibility. These steps have made Project PARI not only inclusive but also a vibrant platform for showcasing India's diverse and rich cultural heritage to the world.

(f): At present there is no such proposal.

NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY TO EMPOWER THE YOUTH OF NASHIK

3909. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any targeted skill development, leadership or entrepreneurship programmes under the National Youth Policy to empower the youth of Nashik, particularly in rural and tribal areas;
- (b) if so, the details of beneficiaries and measurable outcomes achieved;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any surveys to assess skill gaps and entrepreneurial potential among Nashik's youth and if so, the major findings of such studies;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to launch customized entrepreneurship training and livelihood programmes in Nashik to promote rural self-reliance and reduce migration, along with details of budget and partnerships with local industries; and
- (e) the mechanisms adopted to monitor, evaluate and scale such programme to ensure long term socio-economic transformation of Nashik's youth?

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

(a) and (b): The National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP, 2014) is a 'vision' document for development of the youth of India. The Policy is being implemented with the collective responsibility and efforts of all concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments as well as other stakeholders. There is no scheme under the NYP 2014, however, it is a guiding document for a number of Central Ministries/ Departments, including the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, which have implemented/ are implementing schemes/ programmes having bearing on development and empowerment of youth.

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 including state of Maharashtra. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

Details of persons trained under various schemes of MSDE across India are as under:

State	PMKVY (Since 2015-16 to 31.12.2024)	JSS (since 2018-19 to 28.02.2025)	NAPS (since 2018-19 to 28.02.2025)	ITI (Since 2018-19 to 2023-24)
Pan India	1,60,33,081	29,52,539	37,09,218	79,57,128
Maharashtra	13,15,883	2,38,848	9,62,167	6,98,847
Nashik	87,786	11,593	76,337	39,844

The Schemes of MSDE are demand driven and the Training Centres are set up or engaged on need basis. Details of the Training Centres set up or engaged are as under:

State/UT	PMKVY 4.0 Centres	JSS Centers	NAPS Establishments	ITI (Session 2023-24)	
				Govt.	Pvt.

				ITIs	ITIs
PAN India	14,844	289	49,788	3,316	11,296
Maharashtra	684	21	9,086	422	615
Nashik	39	01	633	21	32

(c): National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has formed 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors. These SSCs are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards. District Skill Committees (DSCs), set up across all States/UTs including Maharashtra, are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning for skill development and implementation at the grassroots level. Nashik District has submitted its DSDP for FY 2024-25. The DSDPs identify sectors with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for Skill Training. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors.

(d): MSDE through its autonomous institutions, i.e, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship across the country including state of Maharashtra. Details of some of initiatives taken by MSDE to promote entrepreneurship across the country are as under:

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyan (PM JANMAN)
- (ii) Entrepreneurial Climate through Training of Trainers (ToTs) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) in Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs)
- (iii) Awareness and sensitization programmes at National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under the Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) scheme.
- (iv) Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners
- (v) Under the STRIVE scheme, IIE has established entrepreneurship development cells across NSTIs and ITIs in the North-eastern Region. IIE has conducted Entrepreneurship Awareness Programs (EAPs), Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs) and Faculty Development Programs (FDPs) followed by mentoring and handholding.
- (e): To ensure the monitoring of agencies/institutes engaged in imparting the skill training, some of the measures taken by MSDE are as follows:

(i) PMKVY:

- Aadhaar based enrolment of the candidates and Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance system;
 - Concurrent Monitoring of training centres and candidate skilling lifecycle progress by using the monitoring tools such as Call Validation, Surprise Centre Visits, Virtual Verification, Outcome based payment to training centres and penalty matrix devised to penalize (including financial penalties) for non-compliant entities.
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(ii) NAPS

- Under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), a National Steering Committee (NSC) and a Scheme Monitoring and Review Committee (SMRC) have been established at the central level to monitor the scheme. Similarly, State Implementation Review Committees (SIRCs) have been constituted at State/UT level.

- Scheme is also monitored through the State Apprenticeship Advisor (SAAs) and Assistant Apprenticeship Advisor (AAAs) in every district besides utilizing Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for this purpose. The Apprenticeship portal acts as the central hub for scheme monitoring, capturing all essential credentials of the candidates and establishments.

(iii) JSS

- MSDE monitors the implementation of the Scheme through periodic review meetings and field visits. The scheme implementation is also monitored through Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal.

- At State level, the monitoring and supervision of the JSSs is done by the RDSDEs. The RDSDE officials periodically visit and inspect the JSS under their jurisdiction for effective monitoring.

- At the JSS Level, a 16-member committee known as Board of Management (BoM) has been established in each JSS. The BoM of the JSS periodically reviews the programmes implemented by the JSS.

(iv) DGT

- The Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) operate under the administrative and financial control of the respective State Directorates. These State Directorates play a crucial role in monitoring and managing the day-to-day functioning of the ITIs.
- To further strengthen the monitoring framework, the Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), has introduced a data-driven grading methodology for ITIs. This grading system evaluates the performance of ITIs based on a comprehensive set of parameters, such as admissions, examinations etc.

**INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND PATIENT OUTFLOW IN ESI
HOSPITALS****3910. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

- (a) the details of the total bed capacity and occupancy rate of each ESI hospital, along with the range of medical services offered in these hospitals, State-wise;
 - (b) the details of the list of approved ESI hospitals where construction has not yet started, along with the specific reasons for the delay, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
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- (c) the details of the number of ESI beneficiaries from Andhra Pradesh who have sought treatment in ESI hospitals located in other States during the last three years, State and yearwise; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve infrastructure and service delivery in ESI hospitals to reduce patient outflow 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 details of the sanctioned bed strength, bed occupancy rate and services offered in 59 Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals is given in the enclosed **Statement I**. The details of newly approved ESI hospitals where work has been awarded to construction agency but construction has not started, including Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement II**. The number of ESI beneficiaries of Andhra Pradesh who availed treatment in ESI hospitals located in other States during calendar year 2022 to 2024, State-wise, is given in the enclosed **Statement III**.

The major steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of medical services in ESI-Hospitals are as under:

- i) Collaboration 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.
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ii) Enhancement of rates of benefits for Permanent Disablement Benefit (PDB) / Dependents' Benefits (DB) Beneficiaries.

iii) 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.

STATEMENT-I

INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND PATIENT OUTFLOW IN ESI HOSPITALS

Sl. No.	ESIC Hospital	Sanctioned Bed (as on 19.03.2025)	Bed Occupancy (in %) during 23-24	Medical Services available in ESIC Hospital
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Kakinada	100	0.00	OPD for General Medicine, Pediatrics, OBGY, Orthopedic, Dentistry, General Surgery (OPD), Emergency services (24x7) * Hospital inaugurated on 25.02.2024 and IPD services started in July, 2024
Assam				
2.	Beltola, Guwahati	220	88.00	Anesthesia, Medicine, ENT, Pulmonology, Dental, Surgery, Orthopedics, Pediatrics, Eye, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Yoga, Obs and Gynea, Oncology, Cardiology, Casualty / Emergency, IPD, OPD, Physiotherapy, Laboratory, Radiology (Ultrasonography, X-Ray and Echocardiography), OT, Labour Room, SCNU, HDU, Chemotherapy, Pharmacy, Home sample collection and Home delivery of drugs.
3.	Tinsukia	100	0.00	OPD, IPD, Casualty, Imaging Services, Laboratory, Investigation services, Minor OT, Pharmacy, ECG, Geriatric Clinic, oro-dental, Ante-natal. * IPD started on 07th March 2024.

Bihar				
4.	Bihta	420	44.79	General Medicine, General Surgery, Paediatric, Orthopedics Obs. and Gynae, Dental, Ophthalmology, Skin andVD, Pulmonology, ENT, Anesthesia Psychiatry, Urology, Trauma and Emergency, Paediatric Surgery, PMR, Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, Neonatology
5.	Phuwar i sharif, Patna	100	76.21	OPD, IPD, Emergency, ICU, OT (Gen. Surgery, Orthopedics, Gynae and Obs., ENT, Eye), Chemotherapy, Labour Room, Plaster Room, Pathology Lab, HDU, X-ray, ECG, Physiotherapy, Ayush (Only Yoga)
Chandigarh				
6.	Ramdar bar, Chandi garh	100	73.00	Medicine, Surgery, Obsand Gynae, Ortho andPhysiotherapy , Pediatrics, Ophthalmology, Ear Nose and Throat, Dental, Ayush (Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Panchkarmaand Yoga) , 24 Hrs Emergency, Pathology and Lab Services, X-Ray and Ultrasound, High Dependency Unit, Pharmacy, Ambulance Services, Immunization Services, HIV ICTC Services and Tb Diagnosis and Treatment
Chhatisgarh				
7.	Bhilai	200	0.00	All faculties OPD and casualty services are available.
8.	Korba	100	0.00	Casualty 24 x 7, Ophthalmology OPD services, Gynae OPD, General Medicine OPD, Dental OPD services, Lab Services.
9.	Raigarh	100	0.00	Only OPD service available
10.	Raipur	100	1.30	General Medicine, General Surgery, Obsand Gynae, Pediatrics, ENT, Eye, Dental, Family Medicine, Pathology Lab, 24x7 Casualty and IPD
Delhi				
11.	Basaid arapur	1000	75.00	Specialty General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics (including physiotherapist and Occupational therapist), Anesthesia, OBG, Pediatrics, Pulmonary Medicine(ODC), Psychiatry, Dermatology, ENT, Ophthalmology,

				Dental, Ayush (including Ayurveda, Panchakarma, Yoga and Homeopathy), Biochemistry Lab, Microbiology Lab, Pathology Lab, Blood Bank, Radiology (including CT and MRI), Super-specialty Services:- Cardiology, Surgical Gastroenterology, Medical Gastroenterology, Reproductive Medicine and Surgery (IVF), Nephrology (including Dialysis), Pediatric Surgery, Burns and Plastic Surgery, Oncosurgery, Chemotherapy (including Medical oncology 24x7)
12.	Jhilmil	300	74.00	General Medicine, General Surgery, Pediatrics, Orthopedics, Obsand Gyn, Dental, Eye, ENT, Skin, Chest, Anesthesia, Psychiatry, ICU, HDU, NICU, Casualty (24 hrs service), Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Chemotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Medical Store, Non Medical Store, Pharmacy, Pathology, Microbiology, Bio Chemistry, Blood Storage, X Ray, USG , Doppler, ECG, MRD, Kitchen, CSSD, Laundry, Ambulance Services, Audiometry.
13.	Okhla	500	76.00	Out Patient/In Patient Treatment, Allopathy/Modern system of medicine, Medicine, Surgery ENT, Ophthalmology, Pulmonary Medicine, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Orthopedics, Dermatology, HIV counselling, Dentistry, Psychiatry, Urology, Cardiology, Paediatrics Anesthesia, Radiology, Laboratory, Echocardiography, AYUSH, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Other Facilities: Physiotherapy and Occupational therapy, HIV support services, Pharmacy, Family Welfare Immunization, Injection Room, Dressing Room, Central sample collection Centre, Medical Record Section, Support Services, Kitchen, Medical Store/material management services, maintenance services of equipment, Non-

				Medical Store, CSSD, Laundry, Manifold services Medical gas, O2, N2O, Centralized suction, Utility Services, Housekeeping services, Hospital security services, Repair and Maintenance services, Waste Disposal services, Communication services (EPBAX/Telephone), Mortuary, CCTVs, Allopathy/Modern system of medicine, Medicine, Surgery, ENT, Ophthalmology, Pulmonary Medicine, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Orthopaedics, Dermatology, HIV counselling, Dentistry, Psychiatry, Urology, Cardiology, Pediatrics, Anesthesia, Radiology, Laboratory, Echocardiography, AYUSH, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Yoga
14.	Rohini	300	68.00	Medicine OPD and IPD, Surgery OPD and IPD , Orthopaedics OPD and IPD, Paediatrics OPD and IPD, Obs. and Gynae OPD and IPD including Ante-natal clinic and Labour room services (24x7), Ophthalmology OPD and IPD, E.N.T. OPD and IPD, Psychiatry OPD and IPD, Dermatology OPD and IPD, Chest and TB OPD and IPD, P.A.C. clinic, Yoga, Kitchen Services, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Radiology Services including X-ray (24x7) and ultrasound with colour doppler, Lab Services (24x7), Casualty (24x7), Ayush services including Homeopathy and Ayurveda, ICU services, NICU services, Blood Storage Facility, Chemotherapy services, OT services (24X7)
Gujarat				
15.	Anklesh war	100	57.86	Anaesthesiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Microbiology, Chest, Dermatology, ENT, Eye, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Radiology, Surgery, Dental, Accident and Emergency (AandE) Department and ICU
16.	Bapuna gar	300	52.26	Anaesthesiology, Biochemistry, Chest Disease (Pulmonology, Dermatology, Dental, ENT, Eye, Microbiology, Medicine, Obstetrics

				andGynaecology, Orthopaedics, Pathology, Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery, Accident and Emergency (AandE) Department, ICU , HDU, NICU, PICU , Medical Oncology (Chemotherapy, Nephrology, Neurology, Endocrinology, Dialysis, Homeopathy, Ayurveda, Yoga, Physiotherapy, PMJAY, HIV Suraksha Clinic, DOTS Centre, PP Unit, Vaccination centre
17.	Naroda	100	33.44	IPD, General Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology (Obs and Gynae), Pediatrics, Orthopedics, ENT (Ear, Nose and Throat), Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Physiotherapy, Dental, and Dietary departments, Laboratory tests, X-rays, ultrasound, OT (including TKR, THR)
18.	Vapi	100	43.00	General Surgery, Medicine, OBG, Ortho, Eye, Skin and V.D., Paedia, Dental, X-ray, Pathology and Lab, Occupational and Physiotherapy, Yoga Clinic.
Haryana				
19.	Faridabad	1150	82.45	ICU, NICU, PICU, CCU, IHBT, Blood Bank, Dentistry, CT Scan, MRI, Mammography, USG, X-ray, Plastic Surgery, Urology, Nephrology including dialysis, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology, Surgical Gastroentology, Cardiology, Emergency medicine, Gen. Surgery including laproscopic and Robotic, Gen. Medicine, OBG, Ophthalmology, ENT (Inc. Neuroequilibrium Lab), Neurology including neurophysiology, Neurosurgery, BMT, Rare disease clinic, Thalassemia Clinic, orthopedics (Joint replacement and arthroscopy), Clinical Biochemistry, Clinical hematology, Clinical Microbiology and Serology (Genome sequencing lab), Clinical pathology, Cytopathology, Dermatology and Venerology, Family Medicine, Anaesthesiology, Neonatology, Occupational therapy, Pediatrics, Pediatric surgery, Physiotherapy, Psychiatry

				including IPD, Psychology, Respiratory medicine inc. pulmonary physiology and sleep lab., Ayush (Ayurveda, homeopathy, Panchakarma, Yoga), Integrated health Clinic, Fluoroscopy, Speech and language therapy, spirometry, Ambulance, CSSD, Kitchen and dietetics, Pharmacy and Mortuary (postmortem services)
20.	Gurgao n	200	68.00	General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Paediatrics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Dental, Dermatology, Psychiatry, Pulmonology, Operation Theater's, Anaesthesia, ICU, NICU and HDU. Emergency services 24x7, Laboratory services, Radiology services such as X-Rays and ECG services, Homeopathy and Yoga, Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy services, CSSD, Dietary, Ambulance (24X7) and Laundry services.
21.	Manesa r	100	54.00	OPD, IPD, Emergency Medicine, Obs and Gynaecology, Psychiatric, respiratory medicine, Laboratory services, Dental services
Himachal Pradesh				
22.	Baddi	100	45.46	OPD and IPD services in medicine, surgery, obs and gynae, paediatrics, emergency medicine, lab services, imaging services, ayush services- Ayurveda and Homeopathy, Eye, ENT, dental services, skin, orthopaedics, OT services, Physiotherapy, Immunization
Jammu and Kashmir				
23.	Bari Brahma na	100	70.77	ICU, HDU, Dentistry, Medicine, Gen. Surgery, Obst and Gynae, Paediatrics, Eye, ENT, Skin, Pathology, Biochemistry, Physiotherapy, Orthopaedics, Yoga, CSSD, Pharmacy, Ambulance, Emergency 24x7, Anaesthesia, Radiology Operation Theatre Labor Room
Jharkhand				
24.	Adityap ur	100	71.21	Medicine OPD, General Surgery OPD, Orthopaedics OPD, Paediatrics OPD, Obs and

				Gynae OPD, Dental OPD, Casualty, Eye OPD, ENT OPD, Lab, OT, Immunization, Yoga, Ayurveda, Physiotherapy, X-Ray, USG, NICU, HDU, ECG, Dietary, department, Senior citizen clinic.
25.	Maithan	110	0.00	Only General OPDs.
26.	Namkum, Ranchi	220	61.00	General Medicine, Orthopaedics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Dental, Yoga, General Surgery, Laboratory services, Radiology services, X-Rays, ECG services, Skin, Physiotherapy, O.T Facility, Indoor Labour Room, CTY
Karnataka				
27.	Gulbarga	630	61.00	All secondary care services medical oncology services, oncology plastic surgery
28.	Peenya	150	64.00	Emergency/Casualty, General Medicine, General Surgery, Pulmonary Medicine, Medical Oncology, Chemotherapy, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Orthopaedics, Dermatology, Dentistry, Psychiatry, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Yoga, ICU, NICU, Operation theatre, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Laboratory, X-Ray, Ultrasound Scanning, Pharmacy, Dietary, ECG, CSSD, Laundry
29.	Rajajinagar, Bangalore	750	81.00	Emergency Medicine (Casualty), General Medicine, General Surgery, OBG, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dermatology, Dental, Chest and TB, Anaesthesia and OT services, Radiology, Psychiatry Community Medicine, Pharmacology, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Laboratory, Anatomy, Physiology, Occupational therapy, Yoga, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Superspeciality: Urology, Plastic Surgery, Medical Oncology, Medical Gastroenterology, Cardiology, Cathlab on PPP Model, Dialysis on PPP Model, Surgical Oncology, Neonatology, Paediatric Surgery, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Rheumatology

Kerala				
30.	Asramam, Kollam	250	67.00	SPECIALITY SERVICES - General Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dental, Ophthalmology, Skin and VD, Chest, ENT, Psychiatry, Ayurveda, Infertility, Anaesthesia, Family Medicine, Casualty, ICU, Blood Storage Unit, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy Super Specialty Services - Urology, Nephrology, Medical Oncology, Medical Gastroenterology, Cardiology
31.	Ezhukone	150	64.70	General Medicine, General surgery, Orthopaedics, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, Chest/ Pulmonology, Paediatrics, Skin and VD/ Dermatology, ENT, Medical Oncology, Dental, Homeopathy, Ayurveda/ Panchakarma, Anaesthesia, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Dietary, Yoga, Medical Social Worker, Casualty, CSSD, Operation Theatre, Laundry, ICU/SICU/NICU, Blood Storage Unit, Biochemistry, Clinical pathology, Microbiology
32.	Udyogmandal	150	76.00	Oncology. Cardiology, Gastroenterology, Nephrology, Anaesthesia, Pulmonary Medicine, Biochemistry, Dermatology, Dental (Endodontist), ENT, Ophthalmology (EYE), Medicine, Obst. and Gynae., Orthopaedics, Pathology, Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery, Accident and emergency, ICU
Madhya Pradesh				
33.	Bhopal	100	50.00	Gen. Medicine, Gen. Surgery, OBGY, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Eye, Laboratory, X-Ray, Minor OT, Casualty and Referral services.
34.	Indore	300	68.44	General Medicine, Paediatrics, Dermatology, Psychiatry, General Surgery, Orthopaedics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Anaesthesia, Radiodiagnosis, Dentistry, Cardiology, Medical Oncology, Nephrology, Pathology, Microbiology, Biochemistry, Casualty, ICU, NICU, PICU,

				Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Yoga.
Maharashtra				
35.	Andheri	500	43.99	Anaesthesia, Biochemistry, Dentistry, Dermatology, Medicine, Surgery, Microbiology, OBGY, Ophthalmology, Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, Paediatric, Pathology, Psychiatry, Pulmonary Medicine, Radio-Diagnosis, Cardiology, Nephrology, Casualty, Orthopaedics, NICU, PICU, MICU, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Yoga, Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy
36.	Bibview adi	120	80.00	General Medicine, General Surgery, ENT (Otorhinolaryngology), Eye (Ophthalmology), Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Skin (Dermatology), Paediatrics, Pulmonology, Psychiatry(only OPD consultation), Nephrology (only OPD consultation), Ayurveda, Dental, Emergency Services, ECG services, Operation Theatre services, Radiology, Ultrasonography, Immunisation services, Laboratory services, Labour Room, Yoga, Dietary, Ambulance Services, Physiotherapy, ICU and NICU services, Laundry services, CSSD services, Pharmacy services, Infertility clinic (only OPD consultation), Thyroid clinic, Epilepsy clinic, Cancer screening clinic, Well -baby clinic, Arthroscopy clinic. Allergy clinic, Leprosy clinic, Arthroplasty clinic.
37.	Kolhap ur	100	59.44	Specialty OPD, Medicine, Surgery, OBGY, Paediatric, ENT, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Chest, Dental, Skin, Radiology (X-ray), Laboratory, Ayush (Ayurveda, Yoga), 30 Bedded makeshift indoor wards. As per CPWD, Goa 55% renovation work has been completed and the renovation work of whole 100 bedded hospital including 100 beds, ICU, OT, Labour room, radiology department will be completed till 30 June 2025.
Odisha				
38.	Angul	100	14.18	OPD, IPD, Emergency, OT, Labour Room,

				Pathology, X-ray
39.	Rourkel a	150	70.00	General Medicine, Obs. and Gynae., Dentistry, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Ayurveda, Yoga, IPD, O.T., 24x7 Labour Room, Pathology Lab., X-ray
Punjab				
40.	Ludhian a	300	64.00	Accident and Emergency, Anaesthesia, Ayush, Bio chemistry, Chest (Pulmonary Medicine), Dental, Dermatology, ENT, EYE, General Medicine, General Surgery, HDU, Homeopathy, ICU, Medical Store, Microbiology, Nephrology, Obsand Gynae, OBS AND GYNAE, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Pathology, Radiology, Referral, Urology
Rajasthan				
41.	Alwar	420	44.47	All specialty and Cardiology, Nephrology, Neurology and Urology.
42.	Bhiwadi	50	31.52	Medicine, Ortho, Gyane, Eye, Surgery, ENT, Paediatrics, Pathology, Anaesthesia. Dental, Homeo, Ayurveda, Casualty
43.	Bikaner	30	0.87	OPD, IPD, LAB, Radiology, Emergency, Dental. etc
44.	Jaipur	300	63.00	Gen. Medicine, Gen. Surgery, Obsand Gynae, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Pulmonology, Skin, Psychiatry, ENT, ICU, Ophthalmology, NICU, Physiotherapy, Urology, Cardiology, Gastroenterology, Chemotherapy Unit, Radiology, Laboratory, Dental, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Yoga
45.	Kota	60	31.00	OPD, IPD, Labour Room, Operation Theatre, Laboratory, Radiology, 24x7 Casualty, Family Planning, Immunization, Kitchen, Ambulance, Laundry
46.	Udaipur	100	5.00	Medicine - OPD and IPD, General Surgery- OPD and IPD, Obst./Gynae. - OPD and IPD, Eye- OPD and IPD, Skin - OPD and IPD, Paediatrics - OPD and IPD, Dental - OPD Radiology, Physiotherapy, Causality 24x7, Lab Services, ECG

Tamil Nadu				
47.	K.K. Nagar, Chennai	1000	78.70	General Medicine, Geriatric Medicine, Diabetology, General Surgery, Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Paediatrics, Paediatric Surgery, Orthopaedics, Chest and TB (Pulmonology), Dental Department, ENT (Ear, Nose, and Throat) Ophthalmology (Eye Department) Dermatology (Skin), Anaesthesia, Pain Clinic, Sleep clinic, PMR (Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation), Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Urology, Cardiology, CTVS, Neurology, Endocrinology, Medical Oncology, Medical Gastroenterology, Nephrology, Surgical Oncology, Neurosurgery, Plastic Surgery, Reproductive Medicine, Vascular Surgery, Surgical Gastroenterology, Casualty (24/7 Emergency Services), Ayurveda, yoga, Homeopathy, Panchakarma, community Health, RHTC (Rural Health Training Centre)UHTC (Urban Health Training Centre), Telemedicine (e-Sanjeevani), Medical Camp Services, Biochemistry, Pathology Laboratory, Microbiology, X-Ray, Ultrasound, CT Scan, MRI, Pharmacy, ECG, ECHO, Medical ICU, Surgical ICU, Respiratory ICU, Neonatal ICU, Paediatric ICU, Emergency ICU, HDU, Haemodialysis Unit
48.	Tirunelveli	100	88.61	General Medicine, General Surgery, Anaesthesia, Obsand Gyn, Paediatrics, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dentistry, Pulmonology, Orthopaedics, Radiology, Pathology, NICU, ICU, HDU, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Yoga, Laboratory, Casualty, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Cardiology, Surgical Oncology, Medical Oncology.
49.	Tirupur	100	0.00	General Surgery, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Dermatology, ENT, Siddha, Ayurveda, Yoga * IPD started on 3 rd October 2024

Telangana				
50.	S.S. Sanath nagar	150	87.00	Cardiology, Neurology, Nephrology, Paediatric Surgery, CTVS, Neurosurgery and Urology, Anaesthesiology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Pathology, Radiology and Neuropsychiatry
51.	Sanath nagar MC	1000	78.00	Plastic Surgery, Rheumatology, Endocrinology, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology, Medical Gastro, Surgical Gastro, Haematology, Cardiology and Neonatology, Anaesthesia, Biochemistry, Dental, Radiology, Pathology, Paediatrics, Pain and Palliative, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Microbiology, OBGY, Transfusion Medicine Department, General Medicine, Emergency Medicine, ENT, Dermatology, General Surgery, Pulmonary Medicine, Physical Medicine Rehabilitation (PMR), Psychiatry, Ayurveda, Yoga
Uttar Pradesh				
52.	Bareilly	100	52.00	OPD, IPD, HDU, Laboratory, X-Ray, casualty/Emergency, Pharmacy, OT, labour Room, ECG, Physiotherapy,
53.	Jajmau, Kanpur	100	44.20	Gen Medicine, General Surgery, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Obstetrics and gynaecology, Dental, Ophthalmology, Chest, Pathology, E.N.T, Physiotherapy, Ayurveda, Yoga and meditation, Orthodontics,
54.	Noida	350	81.00	Medicine, Pulmonary medicine (Chest), Obs and Gyne, Paediatric, Surgery, Orthopaedics, Psychiatry, Skin, Dental, Eye, Ent, Ayurveda, Homoeopathic, Physiotherapy and Occupational therapy, Investigative services-Pathology, Microbiology, Biochemistry, Radio-Imaging services, ECG, X-Ray, Ultrasonography, Superspecialty OPD services, Cardiology, Urology, Gastroenterology, Chemotherapy (Daycare), Emergency/ Casualty services 24x7, Bloodcenter IPD Services: Medicine Ward Paediatric Ward Surgery Ward Orthopaedics Ward

				Obsand Gynae Ward Eye and Ent Ward ICU NICU Labour Room Investigative Services Pathology Microbiology Biochemistry Radio-Imaging Services X-Ray
55.	Sahiba bad	200	60.00	Emergency 24x7, Medicine, Chest, Gynae, Paediatric, Surgery, Ortho, Skin, Dental, Eye, ENT, Occupation and Physiotherapy. IPD Services:-. Medicine, Surgery, Ortho, Obsand Gynae, Eye, ENT, In-house Chemo, OT, LR, NICU, ICU, HDU, Radiology:- X-ray, USG, Lab:- Pathology, Biochemistry, Haematology,
56.	Sarojin agar, Luckno w	150	57.72	Gen Medicine, General Surgery, OBG, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Respiratory Medicine, Orthopaedics, Casualty, Anaesthesia
57.	Varana si	220	75.63	Gen Medicine, Paediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dentistry, Geriatric, X-ray, Blood Test, ECG, In house pharmacy, Gen Surgery, OBG, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dermatology, Respiratory Medicine, Psychiatry, Orthopaedics, Casualty, Emergency OT, Labour room, Anaesthesia, Urology. ICU.
Uttarakhand				
58.	Rudrap ur	100	20.00	OPD Services (Dental, Orthopaedics, General Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics, Anaesthesia, Obstetrics and Gynae, Pathology, TB and Chest, Ophthalmology), IPD Services, Emergency Services, OT Services, Lab Services, Radiology Service (X-Ray facility).
West Bengal				
59.	Joka	650	67.00	Pathology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Central Lab, Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics, Ortho, PMR, OandG, Dental, Eye, Skin, Pulmonology, ENT, Anaesthesia, Psychiatry, Nephrology, Dialysis, Medical Oncology and Chemotherapy, Urology, Gastroenterology, Plastic Surgery, Intraventional Radiology, Trauma and Emergency, Paediatric Surgery, Rheumatology, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Yoga and Meditation,

				CT Scan (PPP), MRI, Critical Care and ICU, Paediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care, Haematology, Geriatric Medicine, Factory Health Adoption Programme

Source: Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

STATEMENT-II

Details of the hospital where construction has been assigned to construction agency but construction has not started

[Work assigned to agency (At tender stage)]			
Sl. No.	State	Location	No. of beds
1	Andhra Pradesh	Atchyutapuram	30
2	Delhi	Narela	80
3	Karnataka	Bommsandra	200
4	Karnataka	Narsapura	100
5	Karnataka	Haroholli	100
6	Odisha	Duburi	100
7	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur	100
8	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	100
Work assigned to agency (At estimate /concept plan stage)			
9	Odisha	Jagannath Prasad, Bhubaneswar	150
10	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	30
11	West Bengal	Garshyamnagar	100
12	Karnataka	Bellary	100

Source: Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

STATEMENT-III

State-wise and year-wise details of the number of ESI beneficiaries of Andhra Pradesh who availed treatment in ESI hospitals outside Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of other State where ESI beneficiaries availed treatment	Number of ESI beneficiaries		
		2022	2023	2024
1.	Karnataka	05	07	07
2.	Tamil Nadu	01	Nil	01
3.	Telangana	04	06	08
4.	Kerala	01	Nil	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	01

Source: Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

11.03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे माननीय सदस्यगणों के द्वारा स्थगत प्रस्ताव की कुछ सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने किसी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव को अनुमति नहीं प्रदान की है। अतः इसको निरस्त किया जाता है।

... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजजू) : सभापति महोदय, ...
(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप सभी बैठ जाएं। पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर जी खड़े हैं, तो आप बैठ जाइए। आप लोग क्यों खड़े हो गए? सभी लोग बैठ जाएं। आप भी बैठ जाइए। अगर वे खड़े हैं, एलओपी होंगे और यदि वे खड़े होंगे, तो हम उनको एलाऊ करेंगे। आपके एलओपी कहां हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर एलओपी होंगे, तो एलओपी को एलाऊ करेंगे, अगर पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मंत्री जी होंगे, तो उनको एलाऊ करेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं, आप प्लीज बैठिए। पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजजू : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय जी, ... (व्यवधान) मेरा यहां खड़ा होने का आज कोई इरादा नहीं था, लेकिन आज लोक सभा, राज्य सभा, दोनों सदनों में जो आवाज़ उठाई जा रही है, वह कोई मामूली नहीं, बल्कि बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा है। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस पार्टी का वरिष्ठ नेता, जो संवैधानिक पद पर बैठा हुआ है, वह इस पद पर बैठकर यह कहता है कि मुसलमानों को रिजर्वेशन दिया जाएगा और भारत के संविधान को बदला जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, आप बताइए कि यह सदन फिर कैसे चुप बैठ सकता है? ... (व्यवधान)
सरकार ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप लोग कृपया बैठ जाइए। पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर जी बोल रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजजू : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय जी, यह बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा है। वर्ष 1947 में जब मुस्लिम लीग ने, ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस पार्टी के सारे सदस्य आज सुन लें। वर्ष 1947 में जब मुस्लिम

लीग प्रस्ताव लाया था कि मुसलमानों के लिए संवैधानिक रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान)

मुस्लिम रिजर्वेशन का मुद्दा वर्ष 1947 में आया । ... (व्यवधान) 28 अगस्त, 1947 में सरदार पटेल जी और पूरे सदन ने उस समय रिलिजियस रिजर्वेशन को खारिज किया था । ... (व्यवधान) भारत के संविधान में धर्म के नाम से कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं हो सकता है । ... (व्यवधान) आज कांग्रेस पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेता संवैधानिक पद पर बैठकर जब बोलते हैं कि संविधान को बदला जाएगा, मुसलमानों को रिजर्वेशन देने के लिए, तो यह मंजूर नहीं हो सकता है । ... (व्यवधान) मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपना प्रीज्यूम क्लीयर करें । ... (व्यवधान) अगर आप बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी के संविधान को मानते हैं, तो संवैधानिक पद पर बैठकर आपके वरिष्ठ नेता ने जो बयान दिया है, उनको तुरंत बर्खास्त करें और उनके पद को उनसे छीन लीजिए । नहीं तो, आप नाटक मत करें । ... (व्यवधान) आप वहां कहते हैं कि मुसलमानों को रिजर्वेशन देंगे और यहां बाबा साहब का फोटो लेकर आप नाटक करते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस पार्टी बाबा साहब का नाम लेकर संविधान की किताब को जेब में, हाथ में लेकर नाटक करती है । ... (व्यवधान) मैं इसकी निंदा करता हूं और स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि यह हमारी मांग है कि उस संवैधानिक पद पर जो बैठा है, उनको तुरंत बर्खास्त करें, नहीं तो हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे । ... (व्यवधान) संविधान की रक्षा करना हम सभी की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही है । अब आप सब सदन को व्यवस्थित करें । यह गंभीर विषय हो सकता है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

12.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled again at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति: अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नम्बर - 2, श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी।

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) इलाहाबाद संग्रहालय, प्रयागराज के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
(दो) इलाहाबाद संग्रहालय, प्रयागराज के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2403/18/25]

- (3) राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति निधि, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा* की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2404/18/25]

* वर्ष 2022-2023 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे 16.12.2024 को सभा पटल पर रखे गए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): Hon. Chairperson, with your

kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Assam, Guwahati, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Assam, Guwahati, 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 2405/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan Council of School Education (Samagra Shiksha), Jaipur, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan Council of School Education (Samagra Shiksha), Jaipur, 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. LT2406 /18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Punjab, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2023-
-

2024.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Punjab, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2023-2024.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2407/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the STARS Scheme, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, for the years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the STARS Scheme, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, for the years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.
- (8) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2408 /18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha (Himachal Scheme Education Society), Shimla, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha (Himachal Scheme Education Society), Shimla, for the year 2023-2024.
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- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2409/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha (Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad), Panchkula, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha (Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad), Panchkula, for the year 2023-2024.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2410/18/25]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the STARS Scheme, Maharashtra (Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Sansthan), Mumbai, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the STARS Scheme, Maharashtra (Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Sansthan), Mumbai, for the year 2022-2023.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2411/18/25]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Maharashtra (Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Sansthan), Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Maharashtra (Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Sansthan), Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2412/18/25]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, for the year 2022-2023.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2413/18/25]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) नेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ एप्लाइड इकोनोमिक रिसर्च, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-
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2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ एप्लाइड इकोनॉमिक रिसर्च, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2414/18/25]

(3) (एक) मद्रास स्कूल ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) मद्रास स्कूल ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2415 /18/25]

(5) (एक) सेंटर फॉर पॉलिसी रिसर्च, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेंटर फॉर पॉलिसी रिसर्च, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2416/18/25]

- (7) (एक) सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन संस्थान, बंगलौर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन संस्थान, बंगलौर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (8) उपर्युक्त (7) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2417/18/25]

- (9) (एक) इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर स्टडीज इन इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर स्टडीज इन इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (10) उपर्युक्त (9) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2418/18/25]

- (11) (एक) सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट इकोनॉमिक्स, दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट इकोनॉमिक्स, दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
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- (12) उपर्युक्त (11) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2419/18/25]

- (13) (एक) भारत में आवास की प्रवृत्ति एवं प्रगति, 2024, राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक, नई दिल्ली के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) भारत में आवास की प्रवृत्ति एवं प्रगति, 2024, राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक, नई दिल्ली के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2420/18/25]

- (14) बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 की धारा 114 क(3) तथा बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 27 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (बैठकें) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.आईआरडीएआई/विनियम/1/208/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (बीमा सलाहकार समिति) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.आईआरडीएआई/विनियम/2/209/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (पुनर्बीमा सलाहकार समिति) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.आईआरडीएआई/विनियम/3/210/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
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(चार) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (विनियमित संस्थाओं द्वारा सूचना का अनुरक्षण और प्राधिकरण द्वारा सूचना का साझाकरण) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.आईआरडीएआई/विनियम/4/211/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पांच) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (विनियामक सैंडबॉक्स) विनियम 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.आईआरडीएआई/विनियम/5/212/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2421/18/25]

(15) प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 23क की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.600(अ) जो दिनांक 4 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जो तेलंगाना राज्य में संचालित तेलंगाना ग्रामीण बैंक और आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के एक भाग के समामेलन के बारे में है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2422/18/25]

(16) प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 30 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत मणिपुर ग्रामीण बैंक (अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी) सेवा (संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 29 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.एमआरबी/ईएसटीडी/1/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2423/18/25]

(17) सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 143कक के साथ पठित धारा 157 के अंतर्गत जारी सीमाशुल्क (प्राधिकृत आयातक परिसर में भंडारण और निकासी के लिए आगमन पर संचलन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना

संख्या का.आ. 823(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2424/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, with your kind permission, on behalf of Sushri Shobha Karandlaje, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:-

- (1) S.O.992(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2025, declaring the services of the industry engaged in Manufacturing of Alumina and Aluminum and Mining of Bauxite to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a period of six months from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.
 - (2) S.O.5364(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2024, declaring the services of the industry engaged in the Coal Industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a further period of six months with effect from the 28th December, 2024.
 - (3) S.O.5513(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2024, declaring the services engaged in the industry of Defence establishments to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a further period of six months with effect from the 24th day of
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December, 2024.

- (4) S.O.5362(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2024, declaring the services engaged in the Banking industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a further period of six months with effect from the 15th December, 2024.
- (5) S.O.5363(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2024, declaring the services of the industry engaged in the Industrial establishments manufacturing or producing Nuclear Fuel and components, Heavy Water and Allied Chemicals and Atomic Energy to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a further period of six months with effect from the 28th December, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2425/18/25]

- (6) S.O.5514(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2024, declaring the services engaged in the Uranium Industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a period of six months from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.
 - (7) S.O.5361(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2024, declaring the services of the industry engaged in Food stuffs to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a period of six months from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.
 - (8) S.O.518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th January, 2025,
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notifying extension of period specified in the Notification No. S.O. 3046(E) dated the 30th July, 2024 for a further period of six months from the 30th January, 2025 during which the services engaged in the said industrial undertakings to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

- (9) S.O.821(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2025, notifying extension of period specified in the Notification No. S.O. 3494(E) dated the 16th August, 2024 for a further period of six months from the 16th February, 2025 during which the services engaged in the organization of Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR) to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (10) S.O.815(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2025, notifying extension of period specified in the Notification No. S.O. 3495(E) dated the 16th August, 2024 for a further period of six months from the 17th February, 2025 during which the services engaged in the said industries, mentioned therein, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2426/18/25]

- (11) S.O.865(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2025, notifying extension of period specified in the Notification No. S.O. 3493(E) dated the 16th August, 2024 for a further period of six months from the 19th February, 2025 during which the services engaged in the said Industrial undertaking, mentioned therein, to be a public utility service for the
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purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

- (12) S.O.993(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2025, notifying extension of period specified in the Notification No. S.O. 3646(E) dated the 28th August, 2024 for a further period of six months from the 28th February, 2025 during which the services engaged in the said Industrial undertaking, mentioned therein, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2427/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION (SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):** Hon. Chairperson, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2428/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2023- 2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2023-2024,
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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 Patna, Patna, 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 2429/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Shillong, 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 Shillong, Shillong, for the year 2023-2024.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2430/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.
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- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2431/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Lucknow, 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 Lucknow, Lucknow, for the year 2023-2024.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2432/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Kashipur, Udham Singh Nagar, 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 Kashipur, Udham Singh Nagar, for the year 2023-2024.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2433/18/25]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, for the year 2023-2024.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2434/18/25]

- (15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2435/18/25]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Dharwad, Dharwad, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Dharwad, Dharwad, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Dharwad,
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Karnataka, for the year 2023-2024.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2436/18/25]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram University, Aizwal, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mizoram University, Aizwal, for the year 2023-2024.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2437 /18/25]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram, for the year 2023-2024.
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- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2438/18/25]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, East Champaran, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, East Champaran, for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, East Champaran, for the year 2022-2023.
- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2439/18/25]

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, East Champaran, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, East Champaran, for the year 2023-2024.
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- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2440/18/25]

- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, 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 Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2023-2024.
- (28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2441/18/25]

- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Ranchi, Ranchi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Ranchi, Ranchi, for the year 2023-2024.
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- (30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2442/18/25]

- (31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Bodh Gaya, Gaya, 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 Bodh Gaya, Gaya, for the year 2023-2024.

- (32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2443/18/25]

**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):** Respected Chairperson, Madam, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Competition Commission of India (Manner of Recovery of Monetary Penalty) Regulations, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.F.No.CCI/Reg.-R.R./2024-25 in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2025, under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2444/18/25]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदया, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी की ओर से, मैं सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या 19/2025-सीमा शुल्क जो दिनांक 22 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा प्याज (एचएस0703 10) पर निर्यात शुल्क को 20 प्रतिशत से घटाकर शून्य करने के लिए दिनांक 01 मार्च, 2011 की अधिसूचना संख्या 27/2011- सीमा शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

14.03 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 13th February, 2025 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs & STs):-

“That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2025 and ending on the 30th April, 2026, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shrimati Sumitra Balmik
2. Shrimati S. Phangnon Konyak
3. Shri Mithlesh Kumar
4. Shri Rwngrwa Narzary
5. Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam
6. Shri Devendra Pratap Singh
7. Dr. V. Sivadasan
8. Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu
9. Shrimati Mamata Thakur
10. Shri Balyogi Umeshnath

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 13th February, 2025 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:-

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2025 and ending on the 30th April, 2026, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as directed by the Chairman, seven Members from amongst the members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri Ashokrao Shankarrao Chavan
 2. Shri Shaktisinh Gohil
 3. Dr. K. Laxman
 4. Shri Praful Patel
 5. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray
 6. Shri Tiruchi Siva
 7. Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi.'
-

14.03 ½ hrs

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES**

3rd Report

डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते (मंडला) : महोदया, मैं "अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास सहित राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार में आरक्षण नीति का कार्यान्वयन" विषय पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी संसदीय समिति (2024-2025) के 27वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/ सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति का तीसरा प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

14.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

325th to 327th Report

श्री परषोत्तमभाई रुपाला (राजकोट) : महोदया, मैं उद्योग संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखेंगे:-

- (1) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'देश में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा दिए जाने' के बारे में समिति के 324वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 325वां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (2) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-26) संबंधी 326वां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (3) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई) से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-26) संबंधी 327वां प्रतिवेदन।
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14.05 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Ministry of Finance*

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदया, मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2024-2025) के संबंध में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2399/18/25 .

14.06 hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 364th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 343rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, on behalf of Shri Suresh Gopi, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 364th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 343rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

14.07 hrs

(iii) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2019-2020) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

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): Madam, I rise to lay a statement

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2400/18/25 and 2401/18/25 respectively.

regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2019-2020) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2020-2021) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2020-2021) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(c) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2019-2020) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2401 /18/25.

Government on the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2019-2020) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(d) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2020-2021) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2020-2021) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(e) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2021-2022) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2401/18/25

regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2021-2022) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(f) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2021-2022) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2021-2022) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(g) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 42nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2022-2023) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2402/18/25.

regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 42nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2022-2023) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(h) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 49th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 42nd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2022-2023) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 49th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 42nd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2022-2023) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2402/18/25.

regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(j) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 63rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

**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):** Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 63rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2023-2024) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2402/18/25.

14.08 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा। जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को आज उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है और जो उन्हें सभा पटल पर रखने के इच्छुक हैं, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले का पाठ व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर भेज दें। केवल उन्हीं मामलों को सभा पटल पर रखा माना जाएगा, जिनके लिए मामले का पाठ निर्धारित समय के भीतर सभा पटल पर प्राप्त हो गया है, शेष को व्यक्तिगत माना जाएगा।

(i) Need to record and broadcast programmes from Akashvani Meerut

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : आकाशवाणी मेरठ के 10 किलोवाट FM ट्रांसमीटर की प्रसारण क्षमता 60.70 km है। लेकिन उदघाटन के बाद भी आकाशवाणी दिल्ली के FM रेनबो को रिले किया जा रहा है जिसको क्षेत्रवासी आकाशवाणी मेरठ के पहले भी सुना करते थे। क्षेत्रीय कलाकारों और विषय विशेषज्ञों को आकाशवाणी मेरठ स्टूडियो में आमंत्रित नहीं किया जा रहा है। जिस कारण मेरठ और आसपास के जिलों की लोक संस्कृति, परंपरा, साहित्य को उचित मंच नहीं मिल रहा है। ज्ञात हो कि वर्तमान समय में मेरठ और आसपास के पश्चिमी जिले आकाशवाणी नजीबाबाद के प्रसारण क्षेत्र में आते हैं लेकिन आकाशवाणी नजीबाबाद मीडियम वेव पर प्रसारण करता है जिस कारण पश्चिमी जिलों में केन्द्र सरकार की किसानों सहित अन्य वर्गों के लिए लाभदायक योजनाओं और जानकारी को सुना नहीं जा रहा है और ना ही पश्चिमी जिलों से विज्ञापनों की बुकिंग होती है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि आकाशवाणी नजीबाबाद का बिल और मेंटीनेंस ही सालभर में एक से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये जबकि कर्मचारियों की सैलरी अलग, कुल मिलाकर आज के समय में तकनीकी और आर्थिक रूप से सरकार के लिए सफेद हाथी मात्र है जिस कारण विकल्प के रूप में एक मात्र उपाय आकाशवाणी मेरठ का पूर्ण क्षमता के साथ स्टूडियो में रेकॉर्डिंग कर प्रसारण करना है।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

**(ii) Regarding water and road related issues of Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Parliamentary Constituency**

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर (दादरा और नागर हवेली) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दादर एवं नागर हवेली में पानी एवं सड़क की समस्या पिछले कई सालों से परेशानी का कारण बन चुकी है खासकर गर्मी के दिनों में पानी की समस्या विकराल रूप धारण कर लेती है। इस साल भी गर्मी अभी शुरू भी नहीं हुई है बावजूद इसके ग्रामीण इलाकों में पानी की कमी से लोग परेशान हैं। जलस्तर नीचे चले जाने से बोरवेल एवं कुएं सूख गए हैं। नलों में पानी नहीं पहुंचता है। लोगों को कई किलोमीटर दूर तक पानी लाना पड़ता है। लोगों के साथ मवेशियों पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जब तक बारिश शुरू में हो जाती है तब तक प्रशासन को पानी की तुरंत वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। टैंकर या अन्य माध्यमों से पानी उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए वरना इस साल भी पानी की कमी से लोग जूझते नजर आएंगे। इसी तरह से पिछले कई सालों से प्रदेश की आंतरिक सड़कें अत्यंत खराब हो चुकी हैं। उनका रिपेयर नहीं किया जा रहा है। बारिश के दिनों में तो सड़क कितनी खराब हो जाती है कि चलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। मुख्य सड़कों पर भी काम मंद गति से चल रहा है। हर तरफ सड़कें खोद दी गई हैं। शहर से लेकर गांव तक कड़ी धूप एवं उड़ती धूल में जिंदगी गुजारने को लोग मजबूर हैं। मेरा सड़क एवं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि तुरंत तेजी से काम किया जाए।

**(iii) Regarding re-development of Airport in Maldaha Uttar Parliamentary
Constituency, West Bengal**

श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) : मैं अपने क्षेत्र लोक सभा क्षेत्र माल्दहा उत्तर में हवाई अड्डे के विकास एवं संचालन की आवश्यकता की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं कई बार इसकी आवश्यकता का बोध मंत्रालय को करवा चुका हूँ। मालदा में हवाई अड्डा वहां के लोगों की जरूरत है, चाहे वो यातायात को सुगम बनाने के दृष्टिकोण से हो या फिर व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से या फिर सुरक्षा की दृष्टिकोण से मालदा जिला भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा पर स्थित है, जो लगभग 165.5 किलोमीटर लंबी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा साझा करता है। यह क्षेत्र रणनीतिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील

है। मालदा में 1962 में 144 एकड़ भूमि पर एयरपोर्ट का निर्माण हुआ था, परंतु रनवे की लंबाई केवल 1,097 मीटर होने के कारण इसका संचालन नहीं हो सका। वर्तमान में निकटतम कार्यरत सक्रिय हवाई अड्डा बागडोगरा (241 किलोमीटर) और कोलकाता (323 किलोमीटर) की दूरी पर स्थित हैं। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में किसी भी संभावित सुरक्षा खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए मालदा एयरपोर्ट का पुनरुद्धार और उसे रक्षा उपयोग के लिए विकसित करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। अतः मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि मालदा एयरपोर्ट को रक्षा उपयोग के लिए विकसित एवं संचालित करने हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाए जायें।

(iv) Regarding irregularities in redevelopment of Shahjahanpur Railway Station, Uttar Pradesh under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : मैं केन्द्र सरकार के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के शाहजहाँपुर रेलवे स्टेशन को भी शामिल किया गया है तथा इसके नवीनीकरण हेतु प्रथम चरण में 17 करोड़ रु० का आवंटन किया गया है। लेकिन, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए शाहजहाँपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रिडेवलपमेंट से संबंधित प्रक्रिया बहुत ही धीमी गति से चल रही है तथा कार्य की गुणवत्ता मानक के अनुरूप नहीं है और कार्यदायी एजेंसी कार्य को अत्यधिक निम्न स्तर का कार्य कर रही है तथा अब तक केवल 10 प्रतिशत के आसपास ही कार्य को करवाया गया है। इस संबंध में, मेरे द्वारा मुरादाबाद उत्तर रेलवे के डी०आर०एम० का बार-बार ध्यान आकर्षित किए जाने के पश्चात भी वे इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शाहजहाँपुर में रफ्तार नहीं पकड़ रही है तथा कार्य भी गुणवत्ता के अनुरूप नहीं हो रहा है। जिस कारण क्षेत्रीय जनता में क्षोभ व्याप्त है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए शाहजहाँपुर रेलवे स्टेशन, जो देश का एक ऐतिहासिक रेलवे स्टेशन भी है, का शीघ्र रिडेवलपमेंट वरीयता के आधार पर अविलम्ब पूरा करवाए जाने और इस संबंध में शिथिलता बरतने तथा कार्यदायी एजेंसी के द्वारा मानक के अनुरूप कार्य न करवाए जाने वाले जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध

विभागीय कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जाए और साथ ही गुणवत्ता के अनुरूप कार्य न करवाए जाने संबंधी प्रकरण में मंत्रालय स्तर पर एक उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति गठित करके उससे विस्तृत जांच करवाए जाने और जांच अधिकारियों को जांच के दौरान मुझसे भी सम्पर्क किए जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया जाए।

(v) Need to allocate the EWS flats in Delhi to eligible families under PMAY(U)

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया (उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली) : मैं प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत दिल्ली के निवासियों को निर्मित ईडब्ल्यूएस फ्लैटों के आवंटन से संबंधित एक महत्वपूर्ण मामले की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड द्वारा सावदा, घेवरा, द्वारका, सुल्तानपुरी, भलस्वा और जहाँगीर पुरी सहित विभिन्न स्थानों पर 18,084 फ्लैटों का निर्माण करने के बावजूद, ये फ्लैट दिल्ली के गरीब और जरूरतमंद लोगों को आवंटित नहीं किए गए हैं। स्थिति बहुत खराब है, सावदा घेवरा में 7,620 में से केवल 218 ईडब्ल्यूएस फ्लैट आवंटित किए गए हैं। इन फ्लैटों की हालत बहुत खराब है, इनमें खिड़कियां, दरवाजे चोरी हो चुके हैं और बहुत से समान क्षतिग्रस्त हैं और सुरक्षा, पानी, बिजली, सामुदायिक हॉल, पार्क और बस स्टैंड जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का अभाव है। इसके अलावा, मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि DUSIB, DSIIDC and NDMC द्वारा कुल 52,284 फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया गया है। यह जरूरी है कि ये फ्लैट दिल्ली के गरीब और जरूरतमंद लोगों को प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत आवंटित किया जाए और क्षतिग्रस्त फ्लैटों की मरम्मत कर सभी बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाए।

(vi) Need to give priority in admission to local students in Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : महात्मा गांधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी, बिहार के लिए पीएचडी प्रवेश परिणाम जारी कर दिए गए हैं। हालांकि, एक चिंताजनक मुद्दा सामने आया है -

चंपारण और बिहार के अन्य हिस्सों के छात्रों को कथित तौर पर प्रवेश से वंचित कर दिया गया है, जबकि राज्य के बाहर के उम्मीदवारों ने सीटें हासिल की हैं। यह स्थिति स्थानीय छात्रों के खिलाफ निष्पक्षता और भेदभाव के बारे में गंभीर चिंता पैदा करती है जो विश्वविद्यालय में डॉक्टरेट की पढ़ाई करने के इच्छुक हैं। देश भर के विश्वविद्यालयों में संबंधित राज्य के मूल निवासियों को वरीयता देने की एक अच्छी तरह से स्थापित प्रथा है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि स्थानीय उम्मीदवारों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए उचित अवसर मिलें। महात्मा गांधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में इस मानदंड का स्पष्ट विचलन बिहार के छात्रों में निराशा और अशांति का कारण बना है। उनकी पात्रता के बावजूद उन्हें प्रवेश देने से इनकार करना न केवल उनकी शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओं को कमजोर करता है बल्कि चयन प्रक्रिया की पारदर्शिता पर भी सवाल उठाता है। विश्वविद्यालय में निष्पक्षता और न्याय कायम रहना चाहिए ताकि अकादमिक अखंडता और सभी के लिए उच्च शिक्षा तक समान पहुंच के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को कायम रख सके।

**(vii) Need to construct a railway foot overbridge near Ahmedabad East
Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल (अहमदाबाद पूर्व) : मेरे मत विस्तार अहमदाबाद पूर्व लोकसभा में शामिल नरोदा विधानसभा क्षेत्र में नरोदा अंडरपास के पास कुबेरनगर आईटीआई स्थित है। इस आईटीआई में आसपास के इलाकों से बड़ी संख्या में छात्र पढ़ने आते हैं। कुछ समय पहले रेलवे विभाग द्वारा रेलवे के चारों ओर दीवार बनाने के कारण इन बच्चों को खतरनाक तरीके से दीवार और रेलवे ट्रैक फांदकर आईटीआई की पढ़ाई के लिए आना पड़ता है और नरोदा अंडरपास में चलने के लिए कोई फुटपाथ न होने के कारण उन्हें दुर्घटनाओं के डर के बीच सड़क पार करनी पड़ती है। भविष्य में कोई दुर्घटना न हो और बच्चों को कोई परेशानी न हो इसलिए मेरा रेलवे विभाग एवं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि इस रेलवे ट्रैक के ऊपर एक फुटओवर ब्रिज बनाया जाए।

(viii) Need to establish a cooperative bank in Chikkaballapur district, Karnataka

DR. K. SUDHAKAR (CHIKKBALLAPUR): Chikkaballapur district has a substantial agrarian community, making it imperative to establish a dedicated District Cooperative Bank to enhance agricultural credit flow. Given the district's crucial role in supplying Bengaluru and the surrounding regions, such a bank would serve as a catalyst for rural economic growth, significantly benefiting local farmers and agricultural productivity. A specialized cooperative bank focused on agrarian credit would operate democratically, ensuring accessible and affordable financial support tailored to farmers' needs. This would not only strengthen Chikkaballapur's agricultural sector but also have a positive spillover effect on neighboring districts. I urge the Government of India to consider this proposal, recognizing its potential to empower farmers and drive sustainable rural development.

(ix) Need for a comprehensive plan for pilgrimage circuit by connecting all religious sites of the Jharkhand

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): The Ministry of tourism has included Deoghar city (Jharkhand) in the PRASAD Yojana. At the time of its inclusion, I had raised an issue concerning the narrow streets of the city leading to the temple and suggested for widening of these streets. The Prime Minister in the year 2015 had announced a package for the development of religious sites in the region, especially the Sultanganj to Deoghar corridor for the betterment of the facilities in the Kanwar Yatra and the overall holistic development of

religious sites in the area. The Deoghar, Santhal Pargana, and Jharkhand region is the hub of numerous religions, including Jainism and Hinduism. A comprehensive plan should be chalked out for the development of a circuit which connects the major religious hubs of the pious region. This circuit will impact India's reputation globally. Parasnath, Deoghar, Basukinath, Maluti, Tarapith, Vikramshila, Bateshwarsthan, Mandar, Champapuri, sultanganj, Karangari in Munger are all pivotal religious hubs with hundreds of millions of devotees flocking to these temples annually to pay their respects. Thus, I request to complete the projects for the development of the backward region.

(x) Need to establish multi-temperature air cargo facilities in all the airports of Andhra Pradesh

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRI): The Finance Minister in her Union Budget 2025 speech has announced prioritizing air cargo infrastructure development, especially for high-value perishable horticulture produce. However, I want to highlight the urgent need for multi-temperature air cargo facilities in Andhra Pradesh's airports, which currently lack such infrastructure. Despite being a major exporter of horticulture produce, seafood, pharmaceuticals, and textiles, Andhra Pradesh does not have a single airport equipped with modern air cargo warehousing and temperature-controlled storage. Due to this gap, exporters are forced to transport goods by road to airports in neighboring states, leading to higher logistics costs, increased transit times, and quality deterioration of perishable commodities. I request the Government to immediately initiate the development of air cargo facilities at Vijayawada,

Rajahmundry, Tirupati, and the upcoming Bhogapuram Airport (Visakhapatnam) under the Airports Authority of India (AAI). I request the Minister of Civil Aviation to direct the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this infrastructure, ensuring seamless air cargo movement from Andhra Pradesh to global markets. This initiative will enhance exports, create jobs, and boost economic growth in the region. I urge the Government to take urgent action to establish world-class air cargo facilities in Andhra Pradesh.

(xi) Need to establish a 'Rashtriya Arandi Board'

श्री हरीभाई पटेल (महेसाणा) : भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश होने के कारण कृषि के क्षेत्र में किसानों की मदद के लिये सरकार के द्वारा कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये गये हैं। दिवेला यानि अरंडी गुजरात की एक महत्वपूर्ण फसल हैं और यह उत्तरी गुजरात में बहुत ही बड़े पैमाने पर उगाई जाती हैं गुजरात राज्य की बात करें तो यहां 6.80 लाख हेक्टेयर में दिवेला फसल की खेती की जाती है और इसका उत्पादन 13.92 लाख मीट्रिक टन होता है। मेहसाणा जिले में 87000 हेक्टेयर में दिवेला की खेती की जाती है और 2422 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर की उत्पादकता के साथ 2.11 लाख टन का उत्पादन किया जाता है। नर्मदा योजना की सिंचाई सुविधा के कारण दिवेला फसल जिले के साथ-साथ उत्तर गुजरात के किसानों के लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण फसल बन रही है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि दिवेला यानि अरंडी की खेती को देखते हुये देश के गुजरात राज्य में "राष्ट्रीय अरंडी बोर्ड" की स्थापना की जाय। जिससे अरंडी उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों की समस्त समस्याओं का भी निदान किया जा सकें और अरंडी खेती को भी बढ़ावा मिल सकें।

(xii) Need to close the discontinued/abandoned coal mines in appropriate manner in Dhanbad, Jharkhand

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : धनबाद क्षेत्र में कई कोयला खदानें संसाधन की समाप्ति या सुरक्षा खतरों

के कारण बंद पड़ी हैं, लेकिन इन खदानों को बंद करने के लिए अनुमोदित खदान बंदी योजनाओं का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसके कारण इन खदानों से न केवल पर्यावरणीय बल्कि स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए भी गंभीर खतरे उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। इन खदानों को उचित तरीके से बंद न किए जाने से पर्यावरणीय नुकसान हो सकता है, जैसे कि मिट्टी और पानी का प्रदूषण, जो आसपास के निवासियों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल सकता है। इसके कारण न केवल स्थानीय समुदायों की सुरक्षा दाव पर लगी है, बल्कि पूरे क्षेत्र के पर्यावरणीय संतुलन को भी खतरे में डाल रहा है। अतः मेरा माननीय कोयला मंत्री जी से अत्यंत विनम्र अनुरोध है कि इस मामले में त्वरित और प्रभावी हस्तक्षेप किया जाए, ताकि इन खदानों को अनुमोदित खदान बंदी योजनाओं के तहत शीघ्र और सही तरीके से बंद किया जा सके। आशा है माननीय मंत्री जी शीघ्र इस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

(xiii) Regarding establishment of world class Skill University in Delhi

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : दक्षिण दिल्ली के जौनापुर गांव में सिंगापुर के साथ मिलकर वर्ल्ड क्लास स्किल यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार ने 2 जुलाई 2012 को पास किया था। इसके लिए ग्रामसभा की 37.11 एकड़ जमीन भी अलॉट कर दी गई। इस जमीन के लिए सरकार ने 31 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान ग्रामसभा जौनापुर को कर दिया था। डीडीए ने स्किल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने के लिए 24 दिसम्बर, 2014 को इस जमीन का लैंड यूज भी चेंज कर दिया। भारत और सिंगापुर के माननीय प्रधानमंत्रियों ने इस संबंध में 11 जुलाई 2012 को एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। 2017 में सरकार ने इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 254 करोड़ रुपये भी स्वीकृत कर दिए थे। हैरानी की बात यह है कि उसके बावजूद अभी तक यह प्रोजेक्ट जस का तस अटका हुआ है। अतः केंद्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि स्किल यूनिवर्सिटी के रुके हुए प्रोजेक्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू करवाने की कृपा करें।

(xiv) Need to provide free education up to class 12th to children belonging to EWS category

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : निशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा अधिकार (RTE)

अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (EWS) के छात्रों को कक्षा 8 तक निशुल्क शिक्षा का प्रावधान है। वर्ष 2013-14 में कई गरीब छात्रों ने प्रतिष्ठित निजी विद्यालयों में प्रवेश लिया था और उन्होंने इस योजना के तहत शिक्षा प्राप्त की। परंतु अब जब ये छात्र कक्षा 9 में पहुंचे हैं, तो स्कूलों द्वारा उनके माता-पिता से पूरी फीस जमा करने की मांग की जा रही है। कई माता-पिता आर्थिक तंगी से जूझ रहे हैं और भारी भरकम स्कूल फीस देने में असमर्थ हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, स्कूलों द्वारा छात्रों का नामांकन रद्द करने का दबाव बनाया जा रहा है, जिससे उनके शैक्षणिक भविष्य पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। कुछ छात्रों को अन्य विद्यालयों में स्थानांतरित होना पड़ रहा है, जिससे उनका मानसिक और शैक्षणिक विकास बाधित हो रहा है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि आरटीई अधिनियम में संशोधन कर गरीब छात्रों को कक्षा 12 तक निशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान की जाए। साथ ही, सरकार सभी आरटीई मान्यता प्राप्त विद्यालयों को इन छात्रों के साथ किसी भी प्रकार के भेदभाव से रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

(xv) Need for cement concrete paving of dilapidated rural roads constructed under PMGSY in Gadchiroli Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN (GADCHIROLI-CHIMUR): I would like to bring to your attention that the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched by the Central Government in 2000 to develop rural roads. Under this scheme, asphalt roads were constructed from 2000 to 2014. Currently, due to inadequate maintenance and repairs, these roads have deteriorated significantly. Asphalt roads typically last only 3 to 5 years, and in high-rainfall regions, they degrade even faster. To ensure long-term durability and better road infrastructure, these roads must be upgraded with cement concrete paving. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister for the approval for the cement concrete paving of deteriorated rural roads constructed under the PMGSY (Core Network) between 2000 and

2014 in Gadchiroli Parliamentary Constituency.

(xvi) Regarding construction of railway station at Dimapur in Nagaland

SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND): I would like to bring it to the knowledge of Hon'ble Minister of Railways for world class construction of railway station at Dimapur and extensions of adjoining Districts including Kohima Imphal connectivity.

(xvii) Need for procurement of mustard seeds in time-bound manner in Bharatpur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्रीमती संजना जाटव (भरतपुर) : मैं किसान की बेटी हूँ और किसानों के दुख-दर्द को भली भाँति समझती हूँ। आज देश में किसानों की हालत बंद से बदतर होती जा रही है लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान किसानों की समस्याओं पर नहीं है। मैं किसानों की बदतर हालात पर अपनी बात आपके माध्यम से रखना चाहूँगी कि मेरा ससंदीय क्षेत्र भरतपुर सरसों की खेती के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। लेकिन किसानों की सरसों फसल को सरकारी एजेंसी द्वारा समय पर खरीद प्रक्रिया नहीं की जाती है एवं बेचने के लिए लैब टेस्ट जैसी जटिल प्रक्रियाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। सरकारी एजेंसी द्वारा खरीद प्रक्रिया समय पर शुरू नहीं करने के कारण किसानों को निर्धारित एम. एस. पी. दर 5900 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम अपनी फसल को बाजार में मजबूरन बीचौलियों के माध्यम से लगभग 4000 से 5000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बेचना पड़ रहा है। सरकार को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि फसल कटाई के समय ही एम. एस. पी. पर खरीद प्रक्रिया शुरू हो जिससे किसान को अपनी फसल का उचित दाम समय पर मिल सके।

(xviii) Regarding continuity of service of employees appointed on contractual basis in NTPC, Tanda, Ambedkar Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : एनटीपीसी, टांडा जिला अम्बेडकर नगर उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग

3000 कर्मचारी आउटसोर्सिंग के रूप में विभिन्न ठेकेदारों द्वारा कार्यरत हैं। उक्त संबंध में जब निविदा में परिवर्तन होता है तो नया ठेकेदार उनको हटा देता है और नए कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करता है। जिसके कारण उक्त कार्यरत निविदा आउटसोर्सिंग कर्मचारियों के सामने संकट उत्पन्न हो जाता है। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरह यह शासनादेश जारी करने का कष्ट करें कि उक्त कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को निविदा में परिवर्तन होने पर भी उन्हें नहीं हटाया जाए एवं साथ ही यह भी मांग भी है कि एनटीपीसी द्वारा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

(xix) Need to restore Old Pension Scheme

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर (खीरी) : मैं आपका ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय एन.पी.एस. तथा यू.पी.एस. व्यवस्था समाप्त कर पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था बहाल करने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के 15 लाख सहित देश के लगभग 1 करोड़ शिक्षकों, कर्मचारियों व अधिकारियों को मिलने वाली सामाजिक सुरक्षा पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था ओ.पी.एस. को समाप्त कर विभेदकारी नई पेंशन व्यवस्था एन.पी.एस. तथा एकीकृत पेंशन व्यवस्था लागू कर दी गई है। यहाँ तक की देश के लिए अपना सब कुछ न्यौछावर करने वाले अर्द्ध सैनिक बलों को भी पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था से वंचित कर दिया गया है। नई पेंशन योजना, जो न कर्मचारियों, शिक्षकों, अधिकारियों के हित में है, ना ही राज्य और देश के हित में है, एन.पी.एस. के तहत सेवानिवृत्त होने वालों को ₹1200/- तो किसी को ₹1500/-, ₹3500/-, ₹4000/- पेंशन प्राप्त हो रही है। वही यू.पी.एस. में शिक्षकों कर्मचारियों व अधिकारियों के द्वारा अपने पूरे नौकरी के दौरान वेतन से की गई पूरी कटौती को भी वापस नहीं देने की बात की जा रही है। इस योजना में भी एन.पी.एस. की तरह अनेकों विसंगतियाँ हैं। इन विसंगतिपूर्ण पेंशन योजना से जीवन यापन करना बेहद कठिन और असंभव है। देश के करोड़ों शिक्षकों, कर्मचारियों, अधिकारियों और अर्धसैनिक बलों के हित व राष्ट्र हित को देखते हुए नई पेंशन योजना को बंद कर यथाशीघ्र पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था बहाल करने की कृपा करें।

**(xx) Regarding reopening of JESSOP and Bengal Immunity Company
Limited in West Bengal**

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): I would like to raise an issue regarding continued closure of JESSOP and Bengal Immunity in Dum Dum, Kolkata. The JESSOP & Company was taken over by Government of India in the 70's but Government of India sold the company to Ruia Group in 2001. But the Ruia's failed to run the company and the company has remained closed for the last ten years. The Government of West Bengal took over the company in 2016 and decided to pay Rs. 10,000/- to every worker. But the Central Government has refused to give permission for the State Government's take over. As a result, the company remains closed while the State Government pays the remuneration. I demand that the Central Government give permission for the takeover. Bengal Immunity which was a company under Govt. of India remains closed for more than fifteen years. The Centre transferred the ownership of the company to Bengal Chemicals. Its plea of not opening the company that there is a case in High Court is not tenable. I demand that the Centre moves for opening the company.

**(xxi) Regarding transparent investigation into alleged duplication of
Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) numbers**

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the House to a matter of grave concern regarding the duplication of Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) numbers. The integrity of the electoral process depends on the uniqueness of voter identification, and any duplication poses a

severe threat to free and fair elections. The Election Commission of India (ECI) mandates that EPIC numbers be unique, with the first three letters indicating the Assembly constituency. However, recent reports indicate that duplicate EPICs exist across states, suggesting a systemic failure rather than isolated administrative lapses. Such anomalies could lead to disenfranchisement, undermining citizens' constitutional right to vote. The ECI must provide precise data on the number of duplicate EPICs and clarify the mechanisms that allowed these duplications. Given modern database capabilities, it must also explain why safeguards to prevent duplication have failed.

A thorough and transparent investigation is imperative to restore public confidence in the electoral process and uphold the credibility of our democracy. I urge the Government to take immediate action in this regard.

(xxii) Need to review the decision for implementation of two-shift format for National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test for Post-Graduate (NEET-PG) Examinations

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI): I wish to bring to your attention a matter of urgent public importance concerning the conduct of the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test for Postgraduate Medical Course (NEET-PG). The National Board of Examinations in Medical Sciences (NBEMS) has adopted a two-shift format with distinct question papers for NEET-PG, a practice that raises serious concerns regarding fairness, equity, and the overall integrity of this crucial examination that shapes the future of our medical professionals. In 2024, the examination was held in two shifts (9:00 AM to 12:30 PM and 3:30 PM to 7:00

PM) across 416 centers, accommodating 2,28,540 candidates. There is substantial evidence indicating significant variations in the difficulty levels of question papers across different shifts. This inherent disparity creates an uneven playing field, leading to an unfair evaluation process. Candidates from the 2024 examination have reported instances where individuals with identical raw scores received drastically different percentiles and ranks solely based on the shift they were assigned. This undermines the principle of equal opportunity. While NBEMS employs an AIIMS normalization process to standardize scores, methodology lacks transparency and has been associated with inconsistencies, further eroding the confidence of candidates in the fairness of the evaluation. This normalization process, as implemented for NEET-PG, involves converting the raw scores of candidates in each shift to a percentile score. The highest score achieved in each shift is set to 100th percentile within that shift, regardless of the actual percentage of marks. Scores of other candidates are then converted to percentiles based on their relative performance within their respective shift. For example, if the top score in Shift 1 is 80% and in 2 is 82%, both these scores would be normalized to the 100th percentile for respective shifts. While this aims to put top performers on equal footing, the conversion of intermediate scores to percentiles has been inconsistent in addressing the fundamental disparities between shifts. The current two-shift system undermines the fundamental principles of meritocracy and equal opportunity that should be the bedrock of our examination system. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reconsider the implementation of two-shift examination policy for NEET-PG.

**(xxiii) Need for establishment of Tertiary Cancer Care Centre in
Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): I rise to highlight the critical issue of the absence of a Tertiary Cancer Care Centre (TCCC) in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Cancer is a major health challenge, and many citizens in our state are unfortunately affected by it, putting their lives at significant risk. To address the rising number of cancer cases, the NDA alliance in Andhra Pradesh is proactively working to provide free cancer prevention services through Government hospitals, ensuring that over 40 million people benefit from early diagnosis and preventive care. However, prevention alone is not enough. Strengthening our cancer treatment infrastructure is equally important, for which a TCCC is vital. Andhra Pradesh, despite being one of the top 10 states in India with the highest incidence of cancer, currently lacks such a centre. The absence of a TCCC in our state severely hampers the ability of healthcare providers to offer specialized, comprehensive care to cancer patients. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to establish a Tertiary Cancer Care Centre in Andhra Pradesh. This facility will ensure that cancer patients have access to specialized treatment, improving survival rates and a better quality of life for those battling cancer.

**(xxiv) Need to desilt the Chandan Reservoir in Banka Parliamentary
Constituency**

श्री गिरिधारी यादव (बांका) : बिहार राज्य के मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बांका अन्तर्गत चांदन जलाशय बांका जिला की लाईफ-लाईन है। चांदन जलाशय विगत 20 सालों से गाद की समस्या से जूझ रहा है। डैम

में करीब 65 प्रतिशत भाग में गाद जमा है। इस वजह से चांदन डैम में उचित मात्रा में जल का भंडारण नहीं हो पाता है, जिससे जिले के किसानों को सिंचाई का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। किसानों को समय पटवन के लिए पानी मिलता था और करीब 68 हजार हेक्टेयर में चांदन डैम के पानी से पटवन किया जाता था। वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि डैम में 65 प्रतिशत भाग में सिल्टेसन हो गया है। अगर गाद को हटा दिया जाएगा तो डैम का जल भंडारण क्षमता काफी बढ़ जाएगी और डैम से बांका और भागलपुर जिला के किसानों को पटवन के लिए पानी उपलब्ध हो जायेगा। बांका में सिंचाई के लिए चांदन डैम काफी उपयोगी है, लेकिन इस डैम की सबसे बड़ी समस्या गाद भर जाने की है। अतः मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि एक योजना बनाकर चांदन जलाशय के गाद निकालने का कार्य जनहित में कराया जाय।

(xxv) Need to expedite the release of Central share under various schemes meant for tribal development in Maharashtra

SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for increasing the authorized share capital of Shabari Tribal Finance and Development Corporation from ₹200 crore to ₹500 crore to effectively implement various Government-funded tribal development programs in Maharashtra. This increase in capital is crucial for supporting key welfare schemes, included Special Central Assistance (SCA) for livelihood development of tribal communities, Article 275(1) scheme for Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) formation and skill development and NSTFDC and State schemes promoting entrepreneurship and employment generation for tribal youth. As per the funding structure, 51% of the required capital is to be contributed by the Maharashtra State Government, while 49% is to be provided by the Central Government. However, the Central Government's share of ₹245

crore is still pending, delaying the effective implementation of these schemes. Given the importance of these programs for tribal welfare, economic empowerment, and self-sufficiency, I urge the Government to expedite the release of the Central share at the earliest.

(xxvi) Need for publication of the report on excavation undertaken at Keezhadi in Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu

DR. D. RAVI KUMAR (VILUPPURAM): From 2013 to 2016 an ASI archaeologist led the excavation at Keezhadi, Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu, unearthing over 5,000 artifacts of historical significance. The archaeologist had already submitted reports on the first and second phases of excavation to the Union Government, Radiocarbon analysis revealed that the artifacts were approximately 2,600 years old. The Tamil Nadu Government conducted subsequent excavations (Phases 4–9) and published reports on them. However, the ASI has yet to release the report on the first two phases of excavation. The 982-page report prepared by the archaeologist holds crucial historical insights. Consequently, a case was filed in the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court, seeking a directive for the Union Government to publish the report. During the proceedings, the Government's counsel assured the Court that the report would be released within nine months. Accepting this, the Court, in its judgment on 27 February, 2024, directed the Union Government to publish the Keezhadi excavation reports within nine months. The deadline lapsed in November 2024, yet the report remains unpublished. This constitutes contempt of Court. In light of the above, I urge the immediate publication of the Keezhadi excavation report without further delay.

(xxvii) Regarding widening of NH-139 in Bihar

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : औरंगाबाद से पटना कृषि क्षेत्र है, इस क्षेत्र में यातायात काफी संख्या में है। इस क्षेत्र में हमेशा जाम लगा रहता है। इन सभी बातों को ध्यान रखते हुए सरकार ने एन. एच.-139 को चौड़ा करने के लिए वादा किया था और साथ ही फोरलेन सड़क के रूप में बनाने की घोषणा की थी। देश के परिवहन मंत्री ने गया में प्रेस कांफ्रेंस कर एन. एच.-139 के चौड़ीकरण की घोषणा भी की थी। लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्य नहीं होता नहीं दिख रहा है, पता नहीं किन कारणों से इसे टाल दिया गया। जो कि बिल्कुल उनके लिए ठीक नहीं है जो लोग उस मार्ग का प्रयोग करते हैं। एन. एच.-139 को तत्काल रूप से चौड़ीकरण करने की घोषणा पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और निर्माण कार्य शुरू करना चाहिए।

(xxviii) Need to conduct elections of office bearers for Daman and Diu State Cooperative Bank Ltd. and Fisherman Federation in Daman and Diu

श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : मैं आपका ध्यान दमन और दीव में सहकारी समितियों से संबंधित कानूनी नियमों के स्पष्ट उल्लंघन के मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि The Daman and Diu State Co. Bank Ltd सहकारी बैंक में पदाधिकारियों के चुनाव वर्षों से नहीं हुए हैं। यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम, 1860 के अनुसार सहकारी समितियों में हर छह महीने में चुनाव होना अनिवार्य है। ठीक उसी तरह दीव में स्थित fishermen federation में भी चुनाव नहीं किये गए हैं। बैंक DNH और DD की यूटी प्रशासन के नौकरशाहों के नियंत्रण में रहा है, जो बैंक की गतिविधियों को नियमानुसार नहीं चला रहे हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए। मैं सरकार से यह भी आग्रह करूंगा कि बैंक को यूटी प्रशासन के नौकरशाहों के नियंत्रण से मुक्त करने और जल्द से जल्द चुनाव कराने के लिए कदम उठाए।

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : वित्त विधेयक, श्री पंकज चौधरी जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

14.09 hrs

FINANCE BILL, 2025

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) : सभापति महोदया, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी की ओर से, मैं प्रस्ताव* करता हूँ:

“कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय प्रस्थापनाओं को प्रभावी करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय प्रस्थापनाओं को प्रभावी करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, वित्त मंत्री जी अभी दूसरे हाउस में हैं। कुछ ही देर में वे यहां उपस्थित होंगी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : मैडम, फाइनेंस बिल पर डिस्कशन शुरू हो रहा है और बार-बार यह क्या हो रहा है?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी ।

* Moved with recommendation of the President.

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : दूसरे हाउस में बैंकिंग बिल के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है। उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी आ रही हैं।... (व्यवधान) हमारे एम.ओ.एस. पंकज चौधरी जी यहां बैठे हैं। दूसरे हाउस में फाइनेंस से ही संबंधित बिजनेस चल रहा है।... (व्यवधान) She is in Parliament. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Madam, please allow me to speak for a minute. The time is decided by the Government. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठिए। मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : माननीय मंत्री जी आ रही हैं।... (व्यवधान) यहां पंकज चौधरी जी, माननीय मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। क्या ये मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठिए, संसद की गरिमा को बनाए रखिए। प्लीज़, बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय डॉ. शशि थरूर जी।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: The Finance Bill is an important subject and the hon. Finance Minister is not present in the House. ... (*Interruptions*) Why is this happening? How can they do this?

माननीय सभापति : माननीय डॉ. शशि थरूर जी।

... (व्यवधान)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Madam, I would speak but the hon. Finance Minister is absent.

माननीय सभापति : वे आ रही हैं और अभी यहां वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं।

डॉ. शशि थरूर जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Madam Chairperson, a few years ago, I was constrained to observe of my absent friend, the hon. Finance Minister, that her Budget speech in this House reminded me of a garage mechanic who said, "I could not fix your brakes, so I made the horn louder". Looking at this year's Finance Bill, in her absence, I think she has slightly changed her tune. She is now saying to taxpayers, "I could not repair the roof, so I brought you an umbrella". This Finance Bill is a classic case of patchwork solution at a time when the nation needs clarity, conviction and decisive leadership.

The Government's economic management finds itself in the grasp of deep-rooted structural challenges. We have seen growth targets being scaled down. Double-digit growth is apparently unattainable, and the ambitions of maintaining a respectable growth rate of even six per cent and above are fading away. The portion of our population engaged in agriculture is higher than ever while manufacturing has shrunk to around 15 per cent of GDP; the lowest in the century. Our informal sectors of employment are soaring and dependence on foreign capital inflows to manage the current account deficit is growing amidst the staggering situation where our exports are stagnating and production is not going up. Even those who are earning five or six times of per capita income are now struggling to maintain their standard of living. So, 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047 is a laudable objective for a quarter century from now but how does this Finance Bill

begin to get us there?

It has taken the Government years to finally realize that just two per cent of Indians, the hard-working taxpayers, have been really carrying this country on their backs. Individual taxpayers, mainly the salaried middle class, were already contributing more than the corporations last year and yet no action was taken. That would have been the time to act as I pointed out in the last year's budget debate, but now in the current financial year, corporate taxes have crawled up by eight per cent while individual and non-corporate taxation has soared by 21 per cent. Now, the Government finally wakes up and gives a sort of a tax break to the salaried middle-class. Who else is financing the Government? The *aam aadmi* is financing the Government through indirect taxes, most notoriously GST.

Instead of the good and simple tax that we all wanted, India has multiple and confusing GST rates, including the highest GST rate in the world at 28 per cent but the tax revenue still lags at 18 per cent of GDP. In contrast, China has 13 per cent GST cap but they collect 20 per cent of GDP with it. Vietnam has an even lower eight per cent cap and collects 19 per cent of GDP. In Thailand, the GST is only seven per cent and they get net 17 per cent of GDP.

Beyond exorbitant rates, our system carries a dubious tax – the dubious burden of being the most complex tax in the world. Seventy-seven countries have GST and they impose only one or two tax slabs. This multi-rate structure in our country has only further raised the compliance burden for businesses.

Indeed, bifurcating input tax claims based on different product tax rates is a significant hurdle for businesses. There is supposed to be an advanced ruling

mechanism that should help, but I can tell you, from the food sector MSMEs in Kerala, that their applications are left unheard for months, even years. Our traditional snacks in Kerala, like Pazhampori, Vada, Ada, and Kozhakatta, face an unfair 18 per cent tax simply because of the absence of an assignable HSN code. With a shelf life of 124 hours, these snacks often go unsold and are discarded, but sadly, their input tax claims are denied, leading to mounting losses. This system, I am sorry to say, is less a tax and more a punishment, so much for the claims of ease of doing business.

And where does all this money, all this tax, direct and indirect, end up? Mostly lost, apparently, because Rs.28.59 lakh crore, both disputed and undisputed, in unrealized tax revenue has been sitting untouched in this Finance Bill, nearly double the amount from fiscal year 2021. Imagine if this was actually realized, our entire fiscal deficit for fiscal year 2025 could be vanishing overnight. Instead, Rs.13.97 lakh crore in corporate tax remains unrealized. Only Rs.9.11 lakh crore has been collected. Similarly, the non-corporate tax demand stands at Rs.14.62 lakh crore. Collections lag at Rs.10.45 lakh crore. GST evasion has doubled to Rs.2 lakh crore already this year, with 18,000 fake entities caught while many more remain undetected.

Now, while all this is going on, between 2017 and 2022, 35,000 wealthy Indians, the so-called high-net-worth individuals, left our country to relocate abroad, complaining of tax terrorism. Obviously, when rich people migrate, their wealth also migrates with them. This affects revenue generation, wealth creation and employment opportunities. Surely, we need to review not just their effective

tax rates, but the manner in which tax demands are made that drives such people away. Unleashing tax terrorism is self-destructive, Madam. It reduces sources of long-term revenue from future wealth creation.

The Government's attempts to raise money through disinvestment have failed with underwhelming results. They have abandoned the strategy. Reports suggest that the PLI scheme, introduced with such fanfare, will also be allowed to lapse because it has not worked. Such is the state of affairs that the Government now relies on the Reserve Bank of India's dividend as a major source of revenue. That is neither sustainable nor ideal.

This Bill prompts another question, Madam Chairperson. If the Government is set to forego almost Rs. One lakh crore in direct tax revenue and Rs.2,600 crore in indirect taxes on top of the inevitable drop in import tariffs due to likely reductions in customs revenue prompted by our responses to the American Government's policies, and on top of that, declining capital gains tax amid a stock market downturn, then the revenue receipts are going to be further squeezed across all these categories. How can the Government claim it will cut the fiscal deficit to 4.4 per cent for the coming financial year? The maths do not add up.

Welcome, Madam Finance Minister. Are you offering us *jadugar* economics? How can we reduce the fiscal deficit in these circumstances and if we do, who pays the price? And let me ask, Madam, very frankly: why is it that only two per cent Indians are paying income tax? The reasons are endless - unemployment, income inequality, poverty, inflation etc. But can the Government continue to run itself on the backs of just two per cent of our people? While the

economy is crawling forward at a snail's pace, income distribution is as lopsided as ever. The share of the top one per cent more than doubled from 10 per cent in 1991 to 23 per cent in 2023. The top 10 per cent went from 35 per cent to 59 per cent. The share of bottom 50 per cent of our population in our national income has shrunk from 20 per cent to 13 per cent. Clearly, prosperity and growth are not slow for everyone, just for those at the bottom half of our population. But they are the ones who need progress the most.

Madam Chairperson, it is becoming almost painfully repetitive - every time we talk about unemployment, we are faced with the same grim statistics. Reports predict we need to generate 10 million jobs annually from 2024 to 2030 to keep up with the growth targets, yet the skill mismatch is still glaring. Only half of graduates of our country possess the skills required by industries, leaving a significant gap in their employability, and skill development, sadly, has been a failure. Just look at their placement figures.

While unemployment is a concern, the assessment of poverty is troubling for a different reason. The NFHS-5 data reveals that about 15 per cent of India's population is multi-dimensionally poor. Shockingly, the Government went 11 years without any consumption expenditure survey, leaving a significant void in assessing poverty levels until it was finally conducted in 2024. But here is the real issue. Our calculation of poverty levels is still based on the 2011 Census, especially the sampling frame. An outdated dataset, completely unfit for assessing the present socio-economic reality is what leaves the Government to say, they have defeated poverty.

According to the World Bank, the international extreme poverty line is USD 2.15 per person daily. They use a higher poverty line of USD 3.65 for the lower middle-income countries, but India's medium poverty line is only 1/10th of the World Bank figure at the present exchange rate, which should make us wonder if we truly understand the scale of poverty around us.

It is high time we acknowledge that the true extent of our poverty is very grave, and we must adopt more accurate assessments to ensure that our efforts at poverty alleviation really work, and have a lasting impact on the millions who continue to struggle in silence.

The hopes of economic growth and prosperity seem to be slipping further away as unemployment rises and poverty deepens. Jobs are scarce, wages are stagnant, and just when struggling households think they might catch a break, instead of easing the burden, small businesses are drowning in compliance rules, informal workers are still making up a chunk of the workforce and they are pushed further to the margins.

Since the Finance Minister has been kind enough to join us, let me capture the present situation in some light verse.

Tax our petrol, tax our shirt,
Tax our footwear, tax our dirt,
Tax our mobile, tax our calls,
Tax our hovel's crumbling walls.
Tax our salary, tax our ride,
Tax our *mithai* on the side,

Tax our sorrow, tax our cheer,
Tax our future, year by year.
GST, income, tax forms pile high,
Cesses, surcharges, make us sigh.
Roads with potholes, trains that derail,
“Where does it go?” Is it all a fail?
When we ask, "Is this all in vain?"
You smile and say, "It's for the nation's gain!"
And if we ask you to try and fix it,
You point and say, "you will be Viksit!"
Yet still we pay, with a patriotic heart,
Hoping our cash will play a small part,
In building a future, bright and fair,
For the nation we love, beyond compare!

Madam, let me say that the five Southern States, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Telangana, are among India's strongest economic engines. They are paying taxes. They generate over a quarter of the country's direct taxes. They contribute 28.5 per cent of GST. But when it comes to receiving their fair share, they get a mere 15 per cent of the Centre's tax pool. How is this acceptable? How can States that fuel the nation's economy be expected to sustain their growth with such an inadequate return? By all means, let us ask the richer States to help the poorer ones, but surely not in such a disproportionate manner.

The Finance Bill 2025 is yet another move by the Centre to hoard revenue at the States' expense by slashing Basic Customs Duty on several items which are shared with States, and shifting the difference to the Agricultural Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC), which the Centre keeps entirely. This ensures that States lose out. So, the AIDC's share is increased, the Centre deprives the States of their rightful revenue. Its growing addiction to Cesses is not only opaque, but also undermines fiscal federalism. Yet for all its love of cesses, there is one the Centre just cannot seem to stomach, the GST Compensation Cess, which was intended to offset the loss of revenue to States after the GST implementation, and has been extended only until March 2026. That money actually belongs to the States. The States have repeatedly demanded that their share in vertical devolution be raised from 41 per cent of revenues to 50 per cent, a reasonable demand, but one that continues to be ignored.

Once the Central Finance Commission submits its report, it dissolves, leaving the States with no Constitutional mechanism to challenge or negotiate their share. Where is the accountability? We could have an independent fiscal council to serve as a redressal body, ensuring that the States have a say in how their hard-earned revenue is allocated. I urge the Finance Minister to consider such a method. This is because should not those who contribute the most to the nation's economy have a voice to receive a fairer share? Or can the cycle of economic injustice just continue unchecked?

Let me turn to my own State because Kerala's share of tax out of the divisible pool seems to be on a permanent downward slide, from 3.8 per cent

under the 10th Finance Commission (1980-85) to three per cent in 2000-05. Now, under the 15th Finance Commission, it is down to a mere 1.9 per cent. Rs. 18,000 crore have been lost. This is for a State which is struggling to meet routine expenditures. It is sinking into debt that has now crossed Rs.4 lakh crore. But as always, the expectation of Kerala seems to be, pay more, receive less, and somehow keep thriving.

Amid this financial crunch, when the State Government sought Rs.4,500 crore in special assistance to tackle coastal erosion, rehabilitate fisherfolk through the Punargeham project, and modernize fishing harbours, it was given no response. Lakhs of poor fishermen are left struggling under a trifecta of crises – low prices for their catch, depleted fish stocks due to overfishing, and the removal of kerosene subsidies by this Government for their boat engines. Yet, no relief package has been announced. Even Kerala's Rs.1,000 crore request to address human-wildlife conflicts was ignored. This is part of a larger pattern of neglect evident in the plight of the people who are victims of wildlife attacks, fishermen left adrift, ASHA workers still deemed volunteers despite their critical role, and key projects left unfunded.

While the Centre has earmarked Rs.25 lakh crore for the States, Kerala receives less than Rs.40,000 crore, which is a drop in the ocean. The State also failed to secure a Rs.24,000 crore economic package for financial stabilization and the much-needed aid for the Vizhinjam port project in the current Budget. All we have got, and that too after the intervention of the hon. Governor, is a loan of Rs. 5,900 crore and no grant. Apparently, when it comes to equitable financial

support, some States are more equal than others.

The Centre's masterclass in delay tactics continues. Wayanad's landslide victims are still waiting for aid that never seems to arrive, despite the Kerala High Court actually urging the Government for immediate action. The State Government conducted a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and estimated that Rs.2,220 crore is required for recovery and reconstruction. This was submitted to the Centre on November 13, 2024; nothing has come. And this is supposed to be an urgent disaster relief.

Instead of releasing much-needed funds like this, the Centre still insists that Kerala must first exhaust its own balance in the State Disaster Response Fund for all other disasters before receiving any help for Wayanad. All this is there, while thousands of lives and livelihoods are at stake. But it is part of a larger pattern of neglect and unfulfilled promises. From healthcare and infrastructure to livelihood support, Kerala has been systematically sidelined. I have been pleading in this House many times for help in addressing the severe coastal erosion problem. My own constituency has lost 64 sq. km. of territory to the sea while I have been MP. *Bharat Mata ki Dharti*, is lost forever. But the Centre says it is not their problem, and the State says they have no money for the sea walls and groynes needed to save our coasts. Beaches where youth played football or cricket in my first term as an MP have disappeared today. Who is going to help us?

Key projects that could transform Kerala's infrastructure and economy continue to be stuck in limbo. The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences remains

a mirage despite many years of repeated requests. Madam, 22 AIIMS have been sanctioned across India; Kerala is still waiting. Similarly, the National Institute of Speech and Hearing in Thiruvananthapuram was promised an upgrade to a National University for Rehabilitation and Disability Studies in the Union Budget of 2015-16. This is the explicit commitment. There is no action 10 years later. A promise to establish a National University for Ayurveda in Thiruvananthapuram has recently materialised in Gujarat.

It seems that where Kerala is concerned, promises are easier to make than to keep.

Now, while these delays and denials are Kerala's burden, other aspects of the Indian economic landscape are very worrying for other States, for all of our country. *The Economic Survey* suggests that foreign investment is booming. But, in fact, the net FDI has been slowing year after year and outflows are surging. In just April to October last year, a whopping 34.1 billion dollars left the country through disinvestment and repatriation, which is an increase from 26 billion dollars the previous year. India's share of global FDI, even excluding China, is shrinking. But sure, let us keep celebrating token investment announcements while the real money quietly walks out of the door.

It is not just a foreign investment that is pulling back, the Indian private investment has also been shrinking falling from 25 per cent of GDP in Dr. Manmohan Singh's time in 2008 to just 13-14 per cent of GDP since 2020. What is the culprit? It is weak domestic demand, that has dampened confidence and kept businesses from putting their money back into the economy. And we still

expect to believe that everything is nice on track for Viksit Bharat.

Where are the decisive measures to drive export-led growth, to seize the “China Plus One” opportunity, and to revive investments and manufacturing? Does India not wish to absorb the capital leaving China? What are we doing about it? We are abandoning PLI, and this Bill offers nothing new to inspire economic confidence. The service sector alone cannot drive broad-based growth, industrial expansion is essential to create jobs and build economic resilience, and we must say that there is no large national strategy in this Bill to achieve that.

To conclude, Madam Chair, we are left with a Finance Bill, devoid of vision and lacking in resolve. The people of India deserved decisive action and forward-thinking policies, yet their aspirations have been set aside. If Viksit Bharat is to come, it will be built by those who are currently unemployed, who have no money to spend, and few opportunities to improve their lives.

I urge the Finance Minister and the Government to think about them. India requires and deserves a strategy that addresses their deepest needs and aspirations. And sadly, we are yet to see one in this Bill.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson. Jai Hind.

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं देश के प्रधानमंत्री माननीय मोदी जी और देश की वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। आज पूरी दुनिया वित्त के मामले में कराह रही है। चाहे अमेरिका हो, यूरोप हो या यूके हो, पूरी दुनिया की इकोनॉमी हिली हुई है। सभी जगह करेंट अकाउंट डेफिसिटी का मामला चल रहा है। अमेरिका जैसे देश में भी ट्रंप यदि टैरिफ की बात कह रहे हैं या बराबरी की टैरिफ पूरी दुनिया में लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं तो इसका कारण यह है कि यूएस अपने आपको वर्ल्ड का नम्बर वन हमेशा मानता है, मानता रहता है, उसकी भी इकोनॉमी

हिली हुई है। लेकिन आज पूरी दुनिया भारत की तरफ देख रही है, चाहे आईएमएफ की रिपोर्ट हो, वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे किसी का भी रिपोर्ट हो, इंडिपेन्डेंट रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे कांग्रेस के मेरे मित्र, जो बोल रहे थे, उनकी रिपोर्ट हो। सभी रिपोर्ट्स कहती हैं कि भारत एक ऐसा सितारा बनकर उभरा है, जिसने पिछले दस सालों में दुनिया को मात देते हुए अपने आपको वर्ल्ड की नम्बर तीन इकोनॉमी की तरफ खींचा है।

वर्ष 2014 तक भारत की इकोनॉमी केवल और केवल दो लाख करोड़ डॉलर की थी। आज दस सालों में साढ़े चार लाख करोड़ डॉलर की है। यह पूरे सदन और देश को जानने वाली बात है। केवल दो ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी 2014 तक थी। 70 सालों में आपने इस देश को दो ट्रिलियन की इकोनॉमी दी। हमने दस सालों में उसको लगभग साढ़े चार लाख करोड़ डॉलर तक पहुंचा दिया है। कई लोगों ने कहा कि 35 परसेंट यहां के अमीर लोग अपनी नागरिकता बदल कर किसी दूसरे देश में चले गए।

थरूर साहब, आप तो बहुत दिन विदेश में रहे हैं। डॉम टैक्स के बाद यूके का क्या हाल है? 50 परसेंट अमीर लोगों ने वहां की नागरिकता छोड़ दी है। वे दुबई, सिंगापुर, वानूआतू के नागरिक हो रहे हैं। वे जितने टैक्स हावेन्स हैं, उनके नागरिक हो रहे हैं।

अमेरिका में पिछले 15 साल में क्या हुआ? बाइडेन के राज में पिछले चार साल में लगभग 22 परसेंट, अमेरिका जो कहता था कि हम पूरी दुनिया को दिशा देते हैं और सभी अमेरिका आना चाहते हैं, 22 परसेंट लोगों ने वहां की नागरिकता छोड़ी है। पूरे यूरोपियन यूनियन में 33 परसेंट लोगों ने नागरिकता छोड़ी है। आप भारत की बात करते हैं? लोग यदि टैक्स छोड़ना चाहते हैं ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM (SIVAGANGA): Please substantiate it.

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : मैं जो कहता हूं, उसको सब्सटैंशियेट करूंगा। I know the rule and will substantiate it. So, do not worry.

यह जादूगर का बजट नहीं है। यह मजदूर का बजट है। हम मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी पिछले दस साल से, आपने जो कहा कि यह जादूगरी का बजट है तो यह जादूगरी का

नहीं, यह मजदूरी का बजट है। कांग्रेस का क्या सिद्धांत है?

“सुखार्थिनः कुतो विद्या, नास्ति विद्यार्थिनः सुखम्।”

जो सुखी आदमी है, जिनको हरी-हरी चीज दिखाई देती है, उनको कभी विद्या नहीं मिलती है। मुझे लगता है कि आप लोगों को कभी ज्ञान नहीं होगा, क्योंकि आपको मोदी का विरोध करना है। आपका एक प्वाइंट एजेंडा है कि सरकार की सभी चीजों का विरोध करना है और उस विरोध में आपको कोई चीज अच्छी नहीं दिखाई देगी। यह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ।

वर्ष 2014 में जब हमारी सरकार बनी, उस समय टैक्स जीडीपी रेश्यो क्या था? यदि आप पूरी दुनिया में या देश में टैक्स कैलकुलेट करते हैं तो उसमें सबसे पहले यह होता है कि वहां टैक्स जीडीपी रेश्यो क्या है? मैं बताता हूँ कि वर्ष 2009 में टैक्स जीडीपी रेश्यो 6.8 था। वर्ष 2010 में वह 6.7 हो गया, वर्ष 2011 में 6.6 हो गया और वर्ष 2012 में 6.5 हो गया। जब हमने चार्ज लिया तो उस समय टैक्स जीडीपी रेश्यो 6.5 था। ऐसा क्यों? वाजिद अली शाह का शामियाना था, लखनऊ विलासिता के रंग में डूबा हुआ था और सारे के सारे करप्शन भरे पड़े थे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : महोदया, मैं इनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि विलासिता किसको कहते हैं, ये जरा बताएं। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदया, मैंने तो एक कहानी का जिक्र किया है। उस कहानी में वाजिद अली शाह लखनऊ के नवाब हुआ करते थे और उनके ऊपर कहानी लिखी गई।

आज टैक्स जीडीपी रेश्यो लगभग 11.7 परसेंट पर है। मध्यम वर्ग जो सैलरीड क्लास है, उसको 12 लाख रुपये और यदि एक्जेंम्पशन को जोड़ लें तो हमने लगभग 13 लाख रुपये का फायदा पहुंचाया है। सारी परेशानी की जड़ इस पूरे बजट में, मैंने पिछली बार बजट भाषण को सुना था और अभी फाइनेंस बिल पर भाषण को सुना है, वही बोन ऑफ कंटेंशन है। आज आप टैक्स कंसेशन, टैक्स रिबेट, मध्यम वर्ग और गरीब की बात करते हैं तो क्या आपने कभी देखा कि आपके जमाने में क्या हुआ था? मैं कई बजट स्पीच लेकर आया हूँ। मैंने सोचा कि दस-दस साल के अंतराल पर इस देश में जो बजट स्पीचेज हुई हैं, उनको जरा अध्ययन किया जाए। मैं वर्ष 1954 के सी.डी.देशमुख

साहब की बजट स्पीच लेकर आया हूं। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमने वर्ल्ड के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट किया है कि हम लोगों पर 86.7 परसेंट से ज्यादा टैक्स नहीं लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए, 40,000 से ऊपर, यह सबको जानने वाली बात है, 40,000 से ऊपर जिन लोगों को टैक्स लगता है, उनको हम 92.5 परसेंट टैक्स ब्रैकेट में रखते हैं। वर्ष 1954 में इस देश में 92.5 परसेंट टैक्स था। मैं वर्ष 1964 की मोरारजी भाई की स्पीच लेकर आया हूं।

सन् 1964 में इन्कम टैक्स कितना था? 50,000 रुपये से ऊपर की आय तक यानी लगभग 94 प्रतिशत था। मैं सन् 1973 का श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी का बजट भाषण लेकर आया हूं। उन्होंने कहा था कि 94 प्रतिशत से कम पर काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं वी. पी. सिंह साहब की बजट स्पीच लेकर आया हूं। सन् 1986 में राजीव गांधी जी की सरकार थी, तब 62.7 प्रतिशत था। आपने गरीबों और मध्यम वर्ग के साथ क्या किया है? हम क्या कर रहे हैं? सैलरीड क्लॉस की 13 लाख रुपये तक की जो आय है, हमने उसमें कहा है कि आपको एक रुपये भी टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ेगा। यदि एक परिवार में चार लोग हैं और वे चारों कमाते हैं, यदि पति है, पत्नि है और उसके बच्चे हैं, तो आप समझिए कि लगभग 50 लाख रुपये की आय तक कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। इस देश में ऐसा कौन-सा परिवार है? कुछ दो या तीन प्रतिशत लोगों को छोड़ दीजिए, जिनके यहां 50 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा इन्कम होती है। आप क्या बात करेंगे?

दूसरा, अभी कॉर्पोरेट के बारे में बहुत बड़ी बात कही गई है। इस देश को कुछ तथ्यों के बारे में जानना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार के लिए बहुत बार कहा जाता है कि यह अडानी की सरकार है, अंबानी की सरकार है। जब कांग्रेस पार्टी सत्ता में थी, तब हम भी कहते थे कि ये टाटा की सरकार है, बिरला की सरकार है। इस देश को जानना चाहिए कि सन् 1966 में रिलायंस इंडस्ट्री आई थी। मिस्टर कार्ती चिदम्बरम जी, मैं यह बात ऑन रिकॉर्ड कह रहा हूं। सन् 1998 तक रिलायंस इंडस्ट्री इस देश को एक रुपये भी टैक्स नहीं देती थी। मैं यह बात ऑन रिकॉर्ड कह रहा हूं। सन् 1987 में उनको परेशान करने के लिए माननीय राजीव गांधी जी ने 'मिनिमम अल्टरनेट टैक्स' (मैट) लगाया था। सन् 1988 में उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन रोक दिया था। सन् 1988 में राजीव गांधी जी बेनामी ट्रांजेक्शंस (प्रोहिबिशन)

एक्ट लाए थे । इस देश को यह बात जाननी चाहिए । बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी को रोकने के लिए बेनामी ट्रांजेक्शंस (प्रोहिबिशन) एक्ट लाया गया था । वर्ष 2011 तक उसके रूल्स ही नहीं बने थे । शशि थरूर साहब, आप जिस टैक्स की बात कर रहे हैं, यह फैक्ट है कि 48 लाख करोड़ रुपये...(व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : महोदया, मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ । इन्होंने पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री जी का नाम लिया है ।...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : आप बोलिए, मैं बैठ जाता हूँ ।...(व्यवधान) आप किस प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के तहत बोलना चाहते हैं?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप किस नियम के तहत बोलना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदया, नियम 352 है । ये स्वर्गीय प्रधानमंत्री जी पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि एक विशेष कंपनी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए एक सरकारी कानून लाया गया था, यह बात पूरी तरह से उनकी छवि को धूमिल करती है ।...(व्यवधान)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : निशिकान्त जी, कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहे हैं । फैक्टुअल पोजिशन बताना कोई आरोप नहीं होता है ।...(व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदया, यह ऑन रिकॉर्ड है ।...(व्यवधान) इन्कम टैक्स के द्वारा कंपनियों को ...

* हैं, ताकि ...* को फायदा मिले ।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए । अगर ऐसा कोई वक्तव्य होगा, तो उसको चेक करा लेंगे ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदया, मैंने कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है । मैं माननीय पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

राजीव गांधी जी का बहुत सम्मान करता हूं। उनका सम्मान करना भी चाहिए। वह इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री रह चुके हैं। मैंने कहा है कि वह सन् 1987 में मैट लाए थे। उन्होंने उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन रोक दिया। मैंने यह कहा कि वह सन् 1988 में बेनामी ट्रांजेक्शंस (प्रोहिबिशन) एक्ट लेकर आए थे। जब यहां से कोई कानून बनता है, तो उसका एग्जिक्यूटिव ऑर्डर निकलता है और रूल्स बनते हैं। वर्ष 2011 तक वह रूल्स नहीं बने थे। मैंने तो केवल इतनी बात कही है। जब आप कोई एक्ट बनाते हैं, तो उसके रूल्स बनाएंगे और उसको लागू करेंगे।

महोदया, उन्होंने 48 लाख करोड़ रुपये की बात कही है। यह जो टैक्स है, वह केवल दुनिया को दिखाने के लिए है। आप टैक्स पर रेड करते हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि 48 लाख करोड़ रुपये का जो टैक्स बाकी है, उसमें से 43 लाख करोड़ रुपये जो नोशनल है, आपने कहा है कि यदि वह आ जाता, तो फिस्कल डेफिसिट कम हो जाता। मिस्टर थरूर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि जो एक बिल है, वह लगभग 1,10,000 करोड़ रुपये का है। वह हसन अली का है।

हसन अली कौन था? काशी नाथ टपोरिया कौन था? घोड़ों का व्यापार करने वाला आदमी, जिसने वर्ष 2007 तक कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं दिया। वर्ष 2007 में आप उसके यहां पूना में रेड करते हो। उसके ऊपर चार्ज लगाते हैं और कभी कहते हैं कि टैक्स के 74 लाख करोड़ रुपये देने हैं, कभी कहते हैं कि 1 लाख 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये देने हैं। ये जितने भी टैक्स हैं, वह वर्ष 1980 के पहले के हैं। मैं आपको एक बात पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। मैं बताना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन आप सुनो। उसमें से एक टैक्स विन चड्ढा का भी है। बोफोर्स का है। मैं पढ़ देता हूं। यह प्रश्न 25 फरवरी, 2011 को पूछा गया। यह अतारांकित प्रश्न है और उसमें पूछा गया कि

“(a) whether the Bofors case is also lying in Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT);

(b) if so, the details thereof and time since when the case is pending alongwith the reasons therefor;

और उसके बाद पूछा गया कि

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has not taken this case seriously...?"

यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था और उसका जवाब आपकी ही सरकार ने दिया कि 'हाँ' यह बात सही है कि वर्ष 1987-88 से लेकर वर्ष 1993-94 तक इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने विन चड्ढा के ऊपर, हिंदूजाज के ऊपर, एस.के. भटनागर के ऊपर यह बड़ा केस है। इसके लिए इनकम टैक्स ने बताया कि उन्होंने इल्लिगल तरीके से बोफोर्स के जो किकबैक आए थे, उसमें से पैसे नहीं दिए और वे आज भी पेंडिंग हैं। आपने उसी के आगे कहा कि हम सब कुछ जानते हैं कि इसमें बोफोर्स के पैसे आए, विन चड्ढा को पैसे गए। यह आपका उत्तर है, इसलिए मैं कार्ति जी यदि आप कहेंगे तो मैं इसे प्लेस कर दूंगा क्योंकि यह ऑन रिकार्ड है लेकिन आप कह रहे हैं कि इसके बावजूद भी बोफोर्स के जितने एक्ज्यूस्ड्स थे, इन्क्लूडिंग काव्रोची, हमने, सीबीआई ने सभी को क्लीन चिट देकर बाहर कर दिया। यह आपका जवाब है। आप हमारे ऊपर चार्ज लगा रहे हैं कि 48 लाख करोड़ रुपये कहा गया, 43 लाख करोड़ रुपया कहा गया? इसी तरह के नोशनल टैक्स लगाकर या नोशनल बातें बताकर आप हमें या इस सरकार को परेशान करना चाहते हैं, सरकार की नीतियों को परेशान करना चाहते हैं और इस देश को जिसे कि वर्ल्ड की नम्बर थ्री इकोनॉमी बनाना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए आप परेशान कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) भर्तृहरि महताब जी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब (कटक) : विन चड्ढा की प्रोपर्टी को नीलाम करके पैसा ट्रेजरी को लाया गया। इसके आगे भी कहानी है, बताइए।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदया, भर्तृहरि महताब जी इस सदन के सबसे सीनियर एमपी हैं। संयोग से हम लोगों को प्रोटेम स्पीकर के तौर पर शपथ भी दिलाई। भर्तृहरि महताब साहब पीएसी सब-कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे। उसमें मैं और मेरे बहुत अच्छे मित्र, जो इस बार चुनाव नहीं लड़े श्री शिव कुमार उदासी साहब, उन्हें सहयोग कर रहे थे। यह बातें जब हमने कहीं तो हमने सीबीआई और इनकम टैक्स के अधिकारियों को चेयरमैन के नाते श्री महताब ने बुलाया। श्री महताब ने पीएसी की सब-कमेटी के चेयरमैन के तौर पर इनसिस्ट किया कि बोफोर्स के केस को जब इनकम टैक्स ने प्रूव

कर दिया कि किकबैंक लिए गए हैं और विन चड्ढा ने उसकी बैक्स से प्रोपर्टी खरीदी है। चूंकि विन चड्ढा की मृत्यु हो चुकी है, इसलिए उनके जो वारिस बचे हुए हैं, वे प्रोपर्टी नीलाम करके पैसे लाएं। मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए देश को भर्तृहरि महताब जी की कमेटी को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि उस पैसे को ट्रेजरी में जमा कराया।

महोदया, मैं सीएजी की कुछ रिपोर्ट्स लेकर आया हूँ। इस देश में बहुत बातें होती हैं कि हम कॉर्पोरेट्स को मदद करते हैं, आम लोगों की मदद नहीं करते हैं। एक रिपोर्ट रिसिप्ट ऑफ बजट वर्ष 2013-14 की है, जब हम सरकार में आए। यह भारत सरकार की रिपोर्ट है।

मैं जब पहली बार एमपी बनकर आया, चूंकि यहां पर हमसे बहुत सीनियर लोग भी हैं। उस समय हमें रेवेन्यू फॉरगोन पर एक बुक मिलती थी। कॉर्पोरेट को कैसे फायदा पहुंचाया जाता था, उसके बारे में मैं आपको बताऊंगा। मैं सीएंडएजी की रिपोर्ट लेकर आया हूँ। वह यह दिखा रही है कि इस देश में कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स लगभग-लगभग 33 परसेंट था, जिसे वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक यूपीए चलाती रही। अभी मिस्टर थरूर ने सेस की बात की थी और उस सेस को हम शामिल करेंगे तो वह टैक्स कुल 38.9 के आसपास पड़ता था। सीएंडएजी कह रहा है कि 10 सालों में किसी भी कॉर्पोरेट ने, चूंकि यह वर्ष 2013-14 की रिपोर्ट है, उस समय 400 बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज का नाम लिया गया और उनका जो टैक्स था, वह केवल 22.3 परसेंट था। वर्ष 2014 तक 22 परसेंट से ज्यादा कॉर्पोरेट्स ने कभी इस देश में टैक्स ही नहीं दिया। हमने कितना टैक्स दिया? हमसे आपने कभी 40 परसेंट वसूला, कभी 30 परसेंट वसूला, कभी 25 परसेंट वसूला। तीन-चार लाख रुपये के बाद गरीब आदमी ने भी टैक्स देना शुरू कर दिया। आप भी कभी अपनी गिरेबान में झांककर देखिए। यह आपकी ही रिसीट है। उस समय रेवेन्यू फॉरगोन का पेपर आता था। हम सभी ने उसको पढ़ा है। जब बजट पेपर होता था तो उस समय आता था। अब तो माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने सबकुछ डिजिटल कर दिया है। जब वर्ष 2013-14 में ये लोग जा रहे थे तो उसमें यह कहा गया कि सारे बिजनेसमैन को 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये का रेवेन्यू फॉरगोन किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) It is here. ... (Interruptions) मैं वर्ष 2013-14 के रेवेन्यू फॉरगोन की रिपोर्ट लेकर आया हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इन लोगों को इस बजट में कुछ चीजें दिखाई नहीं देती हैं। मैं आपको केवल आइना दिखा रहा हूँ। मैं तो आपको सारी बातें बता रहा हूँ। यदि आप सुनना चाहते हैं तो सुनिए, अगर नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? अब आप रोजगार की बात कर रहे हैं कि इस बजट में रोजगार के लिए क्या-क्या है? आप लोग उसी पर सबसे ज्यादा चिंता कर रहे हैं। मैं रोजगार के विषय पर ही आता हूँ। हमने इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंसिंग सर्विस सेंटर के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान दिया। उसके टैक्स के कंसेशन के बारे में, जिससे कि नए-नए स्टार्ट-अप्स खड़े हों, नए-नए लोग आएंगे, नई इक्विटी आए, नए डेवलपमेंट्स हों, कभी आपने इस बजट को पढ़ा है? इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मैनुफैक्चरिंग दूसरा ऐसा सेक्टर है, जिस पर यह सरकार इस फाइनेंस बिल में बहुत कुछ लेकर आई है। फिर मैं पूरे सदन का और पूरे देश का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बातें होती हैं कि यहां मैनुफैक्चरिंग नहीं हो रही है। हम लोग फेल हो रहे हैं, चाइना आगे बढ़ रहा है, ताइवान आगे बढ़ रहा है। चाहे चिप्स का सवाल हो, सेमीकंडक्टर का सवाल हो, टेलीफोन का सवाल हो, मोबाइल का सवाल हो, चूँकि कार्ती जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पिताजी सन् 1997 में जब देवगौड़ा साहब और इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल साहब के साथ मंत्री थे, उन्होंने इंटरनेशनल टेलीकॉम एग्रीमेंट (आईटीए)-1 साइन कर दिया। पूरी दुनिया में 193-194 कंट्रीज़, अब तो 195 कंट्रीज़ हो गई हैं। 195 कंट्रीज़ में केवल 17 कंट्रीज़ सिग्नेटरी थे। बाद में वह बढ़कर 29, इवन चाइना भी उसका सिग्नेटरी नहीं था। चाइना भी उस एग्रीमेंट का पार्ट वर्ष 2003 में हुआ। हमने क्या एग्रीमेंट कर लिया? हमने एग्रीमेंट कर लिया कि वर्ष 2004 तक जितने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स हैं, टॉयज़ हैं, हार्डवेयर हैं, सॉफ्टवेयर हैं, चिप्स हैं, सेमीकंडक्टर्स हैं, कहीं से भी लेकर आ जाइये, हम जीरो ड्यूटी लेंगे।

पूरी कस्टम ड्यूटी अबॉलिश कर दी। यह एग्रीमेंट साइन कर लिया। अभी मैं उस कमेटी का चेयरमैन हूँ। मिस्टर थरूर, मेरे से पहले उस कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे। प्रतापराव जाधव जी भी उस कमेटी के चेयरमैन रहे हैं। हम लोग लगातार मेहनत कर रहे हैं। हम लोग लगातार सरकार से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। मैं शशि थरूर साहब का धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने भी इस बात के लिए लगातार कहा कि आईटीए - 1 से भारत को कैसे निकलना है। हम चाहकर भी आईटीए - 1 से बाहर नहीं निकल पा रहे

हैं, लेकिन इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे और निर्मला सीतारमण जी थीं, जब वर्ष 2015 से पूरी दुनिया आईटीए - 2 को साइन करने के लिए कह रही थी तो हमने कहा कि हम किसी भी कीमत पर साइन नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि हमें हमारी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा देना है।

“बोया पेड़ बबूल का तो आम कहां से होय”

जब आपने जीरो परसेंट कस्टम ड्यूटी के लिए साइन कर लिया तो उसमें एक्साइज नहीं लगेगा, उसमें कस्टम नहीं लगेगा और उसके बाद पूरी की पूरी, इवन जो गणेश जी की प्रतिमा है या हम दिपावली पर चुलबुलिया बल्ब लगाते हैं, वे भी आज चाइना से आ रहे हैं। ये सब आपकी ही देन है और आप हमें कहते हैं कि हम कॉम्प्यूट क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? इस बजट में हमने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक बड़ा कदम उठाया है।
... (व्यवधान)

दूसरा, इस देश में दो चीजें हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हाँ, आप समय लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL : Madam, in response to a Question asked by an hon. Member, the hon. Minister, in this House itself, said that Rs.18 lakh crore loan has been written off by the Government.(Interruptions) You are talking about the UPA period.(Interruptions)

Then, a Member asked a specific question about how much corporate loan has been written off? ‘There is no data available with us’ was the reply from the Minister. What a ... (Not recorded)*, Madam!(Interruptions) I have a proof, Madam. I can show it to them.(Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदया :

“कहीं की ईंट, कहीं का रोड़ा, भानुमति ने कुनबा जोड़ा”

* Not recorded

हमने 'रेवेन्यू फॉरगोन' की बात की है और वे एनपीए की बात कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Madam, I will try to answer the hon. Member when I would reply.(Interruptions) But going on the written off makes me feel a bit worried because 'n' number of times in this House we have told what is written off as opposed to waived off. Written off is not as if it is a giveaway. We are following up with cases.(Interruptions)

One minute, I have heard you. You should hear me.(Interruptions)

Madam, I think he should listen to me.(Interruptions) K. C. Venugopal ji, you are a senior Member. I heard you. I am trying to say, I will answer, but I also want to explain it much before my turn comes to answer. Kindly hear. Just patiently hear.(Interruptions)

So, Madam, waive off and written off is something which is going to continue forever in this House despite any number of answers. But I will certainly answer all over again.

First of all, responding in the name of waive off and written off, I want to clarify that the hon. Member, Nishikant Dubey, is talking about revenue foregone related matter. They are not counter points. That is one thing and this is another. On this, I will certainly give my answer.(Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: यहां पर टैक्स की बात हो रही है, बैंकिंग की बात नहीं हो रही है। मैं फाइनेंस बिल पर बात कर रहा हूँ। वेणुगोपाल साहब इस देश के बहुत सीनियर नेता हैं। मैं उनका बहुत आदर करता हूँ। वे पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी के भी चेयरमैन हैं। बैंक के रिटर्न ऑफ और रेवेन्यू फॉरगोन में बड़ा डिफरेंस है। इसके बारे में जब वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब देंगी, तब देंगी, लेकिन मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ

कि उसमें कई एक चीजें फोन बैंकिंग की हैं। फोन पर जो बैंकिंग होती थी, उसको माननीय मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014 में रोक दिया था। उसके कारण ही यह हुआ है, लेकिन उसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब देंगी। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, जब कॉरपोरेट टैक्स घट गया, चूँकि यहां पर प्रियंका जी बैठी हुई हैं। राहुल जी और प्रियंका जी को, इन लोगों को फाइनेंस के बारे में क्लास दिलवानी चाहिए। गौरव गोगोई साहब, आप समझिए कि यदि टैक्स घट गया और हमने टैक्स को ऑफिशियली घटा दिया तो उसमें रेवेन्यू फॉरगोन कहां से होगा?

15.00 hrs

मैं आपको दो चीजों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान) दो चीजें बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं। फ्यूचर में, पूरी दुनिया को दो चीजें बहुत ही प्रभावित करने वाली हैं और उनके लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी बहुत ही एक्टिव हैं। अभी आपको पता है कि वर्ल्ड की जो आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस की कमेटी बनी है, वे उसको को-चेयर कर रहे हैं। यहां भी आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस पर पूरे वर्ल्ड की मीटिंग होने वाली है। दो चीजें ऐसी हैं, जो युवाओं को आकर्षित करती हैं, लेकिन देश के लिए खतरनाक है। एक क्रिप्टो करेंसी है। जब आरबीआई के गवर्नर शक्तिकांत दास साहब थे तो उन्होंने कई बार कहा है कि क्रिप्टोकॉरेन्सी लीगल टेंडर नहीं है। हमारे यहां कोर्ट भी बहुत ऐक्टिव रहती है, जिस बात पर टांग नहीं अड़ाना है, वह उस बात पर टांग अड़ती है। क्रिप्टो करेंसी के एक्सचेंज चलते रहेंगे, चीजें की जाती रहेंगी, आरबीआई के गवर्नर के उस स्टेटमेंट के बाद भी माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक जजमेंट आ गया। उसमें से जो ब्लैक मनी बाहर जा रही थी, इलीगल नहीं कह सकते हैं, जो लीगल टेंडर नहीं था, लेकिन उसका जो उपयोग हो रहा था उसके लिए भी इस बजट में और इस बजट के पहले भी कि क्रिप्टो करेंसी में जो इन्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं, डिजिटल करेंसी में जो इन्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं, उसका एक पोर्शन काटना चाहिए, उस पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिए। यह भी इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि अपने इसको लिया है।

उस दिन पार्लियामेंट में ऑनलाइन गेमिंग के बारे में क्वेश्चन हो रहा था। दो चीजें हैं - ऑनलाइन गेमिंग और ऑनलाइन बेटिंग। इनमें युवा परेशान हैं। कोई ऐसा गांव नहीं है, कोई ऐसा शहर नहीं है, जहां कि युवा इससे आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर नहीं हैं या मां-बाप की गाढ़ी कमाई को निकाल कर बेटिंग में नहीं लगा रहे हैं। इसमें भी राज्य सरकार का विषय था लेकिन केंद्र ने बहुत कुछ करने की कोशिश की है, मगर फिर माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट बीच में आ गया और माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि बेटिंग अलग चीज है एवं गेमिंग अलग चीज है। गेमिंग स्किल है और इसके आधार पर भारत सरकार मजबूर है। वह बहुत कुछ नहीं कर सकती है।

अभी जीएसटी की बात कही गई है कि कहीं दो स्लैब्स हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां तीन-चार स्लैब्स हैं। आपने उन स्लैब्स के पीछे के रीजन्स समझा है कि क्या स्लैब्स हैं? यदि हमें गरीबों को खाना पहुंचाना है, किसानों को मदद करनी है, तो क्या जीरो प्रतिशत ड्यूटी नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस गेमिंग पर भारत सरकार ने क्या किया? इसके कारण पूरी दुनिया परेशान है। कई लोगों को लगता है कि हमने क्या कर दिया है? इस गेमिंग पर 28 प्रतिशत जीएसटी लगता है। आप इसके लिए भारत सरकार को नहीं कहेंगे। इसके कारण इस देश में गेमिंग की जो एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री क्रिएट हो रही थी, वह तहस-नहस हो रही है और यदि इसी तरह चलता रहा ... (व्यवधान) आप तो कहेंगे ही, आपके यहां तो एक बड़े आदमी हैं, दया निधि साहब। सैंटियागो मार्टिन, पता नहीं क्या नाम है? उसका यही काम है। वह कभी वन लाइन लॉटरी देखता है, वन डिजिट लॉटरी देखता है। उसने किसको-किसको चंदा दिया है? इलेक्टोरल बाँड्स में उसने चंदा बंगाल में ममता बनर्जी जी की गवर्नमेंट और आपको दिया है। यही हैं - सैंटियागो मार्टिन। आप उसका फंड लेकर यही बात करेंगे।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं बजट का स्पीच पढ़ रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि जब से भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ है, मार्केट में यदि किसी के साथ इसका सबसे अच्छा व्यापार या सबसे ज्यादा इसने बिजनेस किया है, तो वह अमेरिका के साथ किया गया है और यह शुरू से हुआ है। आप वर्ष 1950, वर्ष 1952, वर्ष 1954, वर्ष 1964 और वर्ष 1973 का बजट स्पीच देखिए। आज जो स्थिति है, वह लग रहा है कि ट्रंप ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आने के बाद हमारा व्यापार कैसे होगा?

हम अपने टैरिफ को एजस्ट कैसे करेंगे? यही कारण है कि इस बजट में हमने यूरोपियन यूनियन के साथ, यूके के साथ, नई मार्केट्स के साथ, यूएस के साथ... (व्यवधान) यदि चाइना के साथ व्यापार कम करना है या बंद करना है, वह भी भारत सरकार को करना चाहिए। यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत सुझाव है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इसकी रिपोर्ट लेकर आया हूँ, मुझे पता था कि आप चाइना, चाइना चिल्लाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2014 में हमारा और चाइना का ट्रेड बैलेंस 22 परसेंट ऊपर था। वर्ष 2021-22 और वर्ष 2022-23 में कोरोना हुआ था तब यह माइनस 9.67 परसेंट था। ... (व्यवधान) गौरव जी, चिल्लाने से कुछ नहीं होता है, समझने से होता है, समझदारी से होता है, जानकारी से होता है। हम मजदूरी करते हैं, पढ़ते-लिखते हैं।... (व्यवधान) आपको पता है कि विद्यार्थी के पांच गुण क्या होते हैं?

काक चेष्टा, बको ध्यानं, स्वान निद्रा तथैव च ।

अल्पाहारी, गृहत्यागी, विद्यार्थी पंच लक्षणं ॥

जब ये पांच चीजें आप में होंगी, तभी आप सीखेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) कौवे की तरह चेष्टा होनी चाहिए, काक चेष्टा। बको ध्यानं, बगुले की तरह ध्यान होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) स्वान निद्रा, कुत्ते की तरह नींद होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) अल्पाहारी, कम खाना चाहिए और गृहत्यागी, घर छोड़कर यानी दिन-रात बिजनेस यानी अपने क्षेत्र की जनता में रहेंगे, उसके बाद ही समझ पाएंगे। यदि ये पांच गुण नहीं होंगे तो नहीं सीख पाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मैं बता रहा था कि किस तरह से हम टैरिफ घटाएं ताकि हमारा व्यापार बढ़े। थरूर जी, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए करंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि केवल एक बार ऐसा था जब यह कम था, तब हमने ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट किया था और इम्पोर्ट कम हुआ था, तब माननीय वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी। भारत में इतने वर्षों में ही ऐसा हुआ था और यह वर्ष 2004 में हुआ था। ... (व्यवधान) आप थोड़ा सा इंतजार करें, वर्ष 2027 के बाद जब हम तीसरी बड़ी इकोनामी हो जाएंगे तब हमारा करंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट कम होगा। इसके लिए आपको बहुत चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, इसके अलावा इस देश में टीबी की बीमारी है, कैंसर की बीमारी है, भारत सरकार 'आयुष्मान भारत' प्रोग्राम चला रही है। आज भी जेनेरिक मेडिसिन को बढ़ावा देने के बाद भी भारत में विदेशों से अच्छी मेडिसिन्स आयात करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। बजट में 36 ऐसी मेडिसिन्स हैं, जो जीवन रक्षक मेडिसिन्स हैं, गरीबों को इसमें कितना कम पैसा देना पड़े, नहीं के बराबर पैसा देना पड़े, इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने इन पर टैरिफ कम किया है। इसके लिए हमें माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देनी चाहिए।

अब मैं मछली पालन के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और कहते हैं कि किसानों की आय दुगुनी होनी चाहिए। किसानों की दुगुनी आय में आप पोल्ट्री और फिशरीज़ को मानोगे या नहीं मानोगे? दूध को आप इसमें मानोगे या नहीं मानोगे? मछली पालन के लिए इक्विपमेंट्स की आवश्यकता है ताकि हम मछली पालन में दुनिया में नंबर वन एक्सपोर्टर बन पाएं। इसका भी इस बजट में बड़ा जिक्र है और इसकी टैरिफ ड्यूटी को भी कम किया है।

महोदया, सुनीता विलियम्स लौट कर आई हैं। हम भी चन्द्रमा पर जाना चाहते हैं, मंगल पर जाना चाहते हैं। हमारा प्लान है। ... (व्यवधान) अब फिर देखिए। ... (व्यवधान) चन्द्रमा पर नहीं गए क्या? ... (व्यवधान) कम से कम इस देश के वैज्ञानिकों के लिए कम से कम हम हल्ला-गुल्ला मत करो। ... (व्यवधान) हम मनुष्य को लेकर चन्द्रमा पर जाना चाहते हैं, मंगल पर जाना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए, स्पेस सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इस बजट में टैरिफ घटाया है। इतना भी नहीं सुनना चाहते हो? ... (व्यवधान) आज की ही न्यूज है कि बांग्लादेश में 140 टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज़ बंद हो गईं। हमारे पास मौका है। बांग्लादेश के जो हालात हैं, पूरे यूरोप के जो हालात हैं, लेबर की जो फोर्सिस हैं, हमारी जो स्किल्ड लेबर हैं, बुनकर हैं, जो हमारे यहां काम करते हैं, चाहे गोड्डा का सिल्क हो, चाहे भागलपुर का सिल्क हो, चाहे बनारस का सिल्क हो, चाहे चंदेरी की साड़ी हो, चाहे कश्मीर का हो, चंदेरी मध्य प्रदेश में है, हमने उन सभी के लिए टैरिफ को इस तरह से स्ट्रीमलाइन किया है, जिसके कारण हैंडलूम सेक्टर बढ़े, बुनकर बढ़ें। ... (व्यवधान) आप लोगों को मुसलमानों का भी वोट नहीं चाहिए, ज्यादातर बुनकर तो मुसलमान ही हैं। आप क्यों चिल्लाते हों? सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास

और सबका प्रयास – यदि इसमें माननीय मोदी जी चल रहे हैं और हम सब यह काम कर रहे हैं तो आप यह भी समझने को तैयार नहीं हों? ... (व्यवधान) मैं बस चार-पांच मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

जीएसटी में अभी कहा गया कि जीएसटी रेशनल होना चाहिए। मैं शशि थरूर साहब का सम्मान करता हूँ, वे बहुत पढ़ते-लिखते हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि वे शायद नई किताब लिख रहे होंगे, इसलिए फाइनेंस बिल थोड़ा कम पढ़ पाए। ... (व्यवधान) मैं पूरे फाइनेंस बिल में आपको बताऊँ कि अमेंडमेंट इन सेक्शन 2 ऑफ सीजीएसटी एक्ट, 2017, इसमें हमने रेशनल करने के लिए किया है। हमने दूसरा अमेंडमेंट सेक्शन 12 और 13 में किया है। अमेंडमेंट इन सेक्शन 17 ऑफ जीएसटी एक्ट, चूंकि बहुत बड़ा-बड़ा अमेंडमेंट है, इसलिए मुझे लगा कि पूरे हाउस को बता दूँ, क्योंकि जीएसटी पर सभी लोग चर्चा करते हुए इसकी बात करेंगे। हमने सेक्शन 20 को अमेंड किया है। हमने सेक्शन 34 को अमेंड किया है। हमने सेक्शन 38 को अमेंड किया है। हमने सेक्शन 39 को अमेंड किया है। हमने सेक्शन 107, 112 को अमेंड किया है। हमने सेक्शन 122 को अमेंड किया है। हमने सेक्शन 148 को अमेंड किया है। शेड्यूल 3 में अमेंडमेंट किया है। इतने अमेंडमेंट्स करने के बाद भी यदि आपको लगता है कि हम लोगों ने इस पर काम नहीं किया, तो मैं आपको क्या कह सकता हूँ? मैं आपको इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हमेशा कहते हैं कि—

“जिस दिन से चला हूँ मेरी मंजिल पर नजर है

आंखों ने कभी मील का पत्थर नहीं देखा।”

इस नए ऐतिहासिक फाइनेंस बिल के लिए मैं इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने मध्यम वर्ग के लिए, गांवों के लिए, गरीब के लिए, किसान के लिए सब के लिए एक बड़ा प्रयास किया है। हम वर्ष 2027 तक इस दुनिया की तीसरी इकोनॉमी और वर्ष 2034 से 2040 के बीच में नंबर 2 और नंबर 1 इकोनॉमी बनेंगे।

इसी विश्वास और इसी विकास के साथ जय हिंद जय भारत।

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे आज वित्त विधेयक, 2025 पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं अपने राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष माननीय अखिलेश जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे यह अवसर दिया। मैं आंवला की महान जनता का आभार प्रकट करता हूं, जिसने हमको यहां भेजा।

मान्यवर, जब से यह भाजपा की सरकार आई है, लगातार एक नारे पर बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है— 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'। अगर सबका साथ, सबका विकास करना होता तो इस बजट में पूरे देश के अंदर जो 543 लोक सभा क्षेत्र हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखकर एक ऐसा विकास का एजेंडा आता, जिससे इस देश का गरीब, कमजोर व्यक्ति भी महसूस करता कि हमारा विकास होने जा रहा है। लेकिन 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' तो केवल जुमला साबित हो रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदया के बारे में कहूंगा कि—

“सीधा-साधा डाकिया जादू करे महान

एक ही थैले में भरे आंसु और नुकसान।”

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि पीडीए के लोगों को, जो पिछड़े, दलित हैं, उनको रूलाना बंद करें। उनके लिए ऐसे दरवाजे खोलें कि उनका विकास हो। बजट बनाते समय अगर ऐसा ध्यान नहीं रखा जाएगा तो फिर आप इस देश को विकसित भारत कैसे बनाएंगे।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश के अन्दर टैक्स का बहुत बड़ा बोझ है। अगर देखा जाए, तो हम सभी भारतवासी प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कर का भुगतान करते रहते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने एक साल में 15 लाख रुपए की कमाई की, तो उस आमदनी पर इनकम टैक्स दिया। टैक्स देने के बाद जो पैसे बचे, वही पैसे को लोग साल भर खर्च करते हैं और उसके बाद हमें हर जगह जीएसटी देनी पड़ती है, रोड टैक्स देना पड़ता है। जब हम गाड़ी खरीदते हैं, तो टैक्स देना पड़ता है, जब गाड़ी का पंजीकरण कराते हैं, तब भी टैक्स देना पड़ता है और जब हम रोड पर चलते हैं, तब भी हम को टैक्स देना पड़ता है।

इस तरह से, देखा जाए, तो आमदनी का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत पैसा तो टैक्स में ही जा रहा है।

इस टैक्स प्रणाली को ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है। इतना भारी टैक्स देकर भी हमारे देश के लोग और खासकर जो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग हैं, उनको अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल रही है। सरकारी स्कूलों का बुरा हाल है, अस्पतालों का बुरा हाल है। लोग इनकम टैक्स और जीएसटी दे रहे हैं, तो उनके लिए कम से कम अच्छी शिक्षा तो करा दीजिए, उनके लिए स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था तो ठीक करा दीजिए। सरकारी स्कूलों की दुर्दशा है। प्राइवेट स्कूलों में किताबों के नाम पर बहुत बड़ा करप्शन हो रहा है। एक सर्वे रिपोर्ट आयी है कि प्राइवेट स्कूलों में किताबों की बिक्री पर हर साल लगभग 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हो रहा है। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। एनसीईआरटी की किताब मात्र 65 रुपए की आती है, प्राइवेट स्कूल्स वाले उसी स्टैंडर्ड की किताब को 700 रुपए में बेच रहे हैं। इस ओर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

हमारे यहाँ पहले जीआईसी होते थे, उनमें पढ़ने के लिए लोग पहले लाइन लगाते थे, आज उनका बुरा हाल है। वहाँ कोई जाना नहीं चाहता है। सरकारी अस्पतालों का इतना बुरा हाल है कि लोगों को सही इलाज नहीं मिलता है, लोग प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में जाने के लिए मजबूर हैं। वहाँ पर एक रुपए के चार रुपए देने पड़ते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से, यह मांग करता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र में एक एम्स की स्थापना की जाए। आँवला-बरेली में एक एम्स बनाया जाए, जिससे वहाँ के लोगों को अच्छा इलाज मिल सके।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि एक समान शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो, एक समान चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था हो। चाहे अमीर हो या गरीब हो, दोनों में कोई फर्क न होने पाए। चूंकि भारत के विकास का रास्ता गांवों से होकर जाता है, वहाँ के प्राइमरी स्कूलों से होकर जाता है। पिछड़े, दलित, अल्पसंख्यक, जो आधी आबादी हैं, इनको कैसे अच्छी शिक्षा मिले, कैसे अच्छा स्वास्थ्य मिले, मैं इस बात पर बल देता हूँ।

आज के इस दौर में, जहाँ आईटी कम्पनीज एम्प्लॉयमेंट को खत्म कर रही हैं, एम्प्लॉइज की छंटनी कर रही हैं, इससे हमारे युवा परेशान हैं। अभी बहुत तेज आवाज़ में जो उधर से बोल रहे थे, उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजियाबाद के एक विधायक हैं, उनकी बातों पर सरकार को गौर करना चाहिए, उन्होंने

सरकार को आइना दिखाया है। श्री नन्दकिशोर जी ने कहा है कि किस तरह से गायें कट रही हैं, किस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार है।

मान्यवर, आज रुपए की कीमत गिरती चली जा रही है। मैं तो सलाह दूँगा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी अपने पुराने भाषणों और पुराने बयानों का भी अध्ययन करें और सोचें कि रुपया कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा।

अभी इनकम टैक्स में 12 लाख रुपए तक छूट देने की बात पर काफी वाहवाही की गई। 12 लाख रुपए तक छूट दी गई, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन बहुत सी कमियाँ भी हैं। टीडीएस जमा करने का जो नियम बनाया गया है, जैसे वेतन, ब्याज, कमीशन आदि का भुगतान करते समय भुगतानकर्ता को टीडीएस काटना होता है, जिसे अगले माह की 7 तारीख तक जमा करना होता है। इसके उपरांत, टीडीएस रिटर्न फाइल करना होता है। यदि देय तिथि तक भुगतान न किया जाए, तो धारा 276 बी के तहत 7 साल की सजा का प्रावधान है।

वर्ष 2024 में, फाइनेंस बिल-2 में, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि अब देरी से कर जमा करने पर सजा का प्रावधान नहीं होगा। लेकिन वास्तविकता इससे अलग है। अधिकतम 85 दिन की देरी से भुगतान करने पर सजा में छूट दी गई है। उदाहरण के लिए, जून माह का टीडीएस 7 जुलाई तक जमा करना होता है। 31 जुलाई तक हमें टीडीएस की रिटर्न फाइल करनी होती है। अब इस केस को करके कर को केवल 24 दिनों का लाभ दिया गया है। इस प्रकार अप्रैल का टीडीएस 7 मई के स्थान पर 31 जुलाई तक जमा किया जाता है, तो सजा नहीं होगी।

इसी तरह अगर टीसीएस के प्रावधानों की बात करें, तो सेक्शन 276बीबी में अमेंडमेंट किया गया है और इसमें भी उपरोक्त की तरह ही प्रभाव डाला गया है। जबकि, यहां भी अगर हम जून माह के टीसीएस की बात करें, तो 7 जुलाई तक वह जमा करना होता है तथा 15 जुलाई तक की टीसीएस की रिटर्न फाइलिंग की ड्यू डेट होती है। अब इस केस में हमको सिर्फ आठ दिनों का रिलैक्सेशन दिया जाता है। अब आठ दिनों की छूट को कोई भी वैधीकरण कैसे बोल सकता है?

एक ओर करदाता टैक्स कलेक्शन के सरकार के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति कर रहा है, इसके लिए वह

टीडीएस/टीसीएस कर रहा है, उसको जमा कर रहा है, क्वॉर्टर्ली स्टेटमेंट फाइल कर रहा है। उसकी एक छोटी सी कुछ दिनों की भूल के लिए उसको जेल की सजा का प्रावधान है। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि टीडीएस/टीसीएस के प्रावधान की जानकारी न होने के कारण टीडीएस/टीसीएस वास्तव में बाद में काटा जाता है, किंतु इसकी एंट्री अर्लियर डेट में की जाती है। कई बार ऑडिट के दौरान भी गत वर्ष के टीडीएस/टीसीएस की कमी बताई जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में टीडीएस/टीसीएस जमा करने में देरी स्वाभाविक है। इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी मांग है कि due date of filing of ITR, TDS/TCS तथा देरी से जमा होने के कारण उस पर ब्याज करदाता द्वारा जमा कर दिया जाता है, तो सजा का प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदया, वित्त मंत्री महोदया ने आयकर अधिनियम 1994टी इन्सर्ट किया है। इसके तहत पार्टनरशिप फर्म को पार्टनर्स को रेम्युनरेशन, ब्याज, कमीशन या बोनस जैसी कोई राशि क्रेडिट करने पर दस परसेंट टीडीएस काटना होगा। ... (व्यवधान) महोदया, अभी तो मेरी शुरुआत हुई है, थोड़ी कृपा कीजिए। अभी 12 लाख रुपए का ढिंढोरा पीटा गया। 12 लाख रुपए तक की छूट देने की बात कही गई है। मैं उस ओर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। जो 12 लाख रुपए की आमदनी हो रही है और रिटर्न फाइल करने वाले को अगर 12,10,000 रुपए की इनकम हो गई या 12,50,000 रुपए की इनकम हो गई, तो जितना पैसा 12,00,000 रुपए से प्लस हो रहा है, वह सारा का सारा पैसा टैक्स में जा रहा है। इसलिए, अगर इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, तो जो कर चोरी के मामले आते हैं, जो लोग मैन्युपिलेट करते हैं, वे करेंगे, इसलिए, मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि जो टैरिफ बनाया गया है, वह टैरिफ 12,00,000 रुपए के ऊपर जो इनकम स्लैब है, उसके अनुसार टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए, न कि पिछली 12,00,000 रुपए की इनकम पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया जाए।

यह टैक्सपेयर के साथ भेदभाव है। अगर कर प्रणाली को अधिक निष्पक्ष, समावेशी बनाना है, तो कृषि पर कर लगाना और छूट को समायोजित करना आवश्यक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूं कि हमारे प्रदेश के किसान बहुत दुखी हैं। किसानों को ऋण के कारण तनाव में जीवन जीना पड़ता है, लोग आत्महत्या करते हैं। इसलिए, मैं सरकार से यह मांग करूंगा कि सरकार किसानों के

ऋणों को माफ करे।

हमारे यहां जीएसटी का बहुत घालमेल है। जीएसटी के बारे में हमारे मित्र निशिकान्त जी अभी बोल रहे थे कि गेमिंग पर 28 परसेंट जीएसटी है। हम सीमेंट पर भी 28 परसेंट जीएसटी दे रहे हैं। सीमेंट पर भी 28 परसेंट की जीएसटी है, लेकिन सीमेंट हर आम आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है। इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि वर्तमान में जो जीएसटी की व्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था में बहुत सुधार की आवश्यकता है। उस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जीएसटी का जो मॉडल बनाया गया है, उसको नीचे लाने की बात होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदया, इस बजट में बेरोजगारी पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। सरकार व्यर्थ में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें, योजनाएं बना रही है, उनके बारे में कह रही है। ... (व्यवधान) महोदया, मैं दो-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, 12 मिनट हो चुके हैं। कृपया, आप अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए।

श्री नीरज मौर्य : महोदया, यह सरकार योजनाओं पर व्यय कर रही है, लेकिन बेरोजगार नवयुवकों के लिए भी कोई अच्छी योजना लानी चाहिए। मैं तो सरकार को सलाह दे रहा हूँ कि बेरोजगारों के लिए शहर के बीचों-बीच कुछ दुकानें बनायें ताकि उन्हें रोजगार मिले। जो हमारे फेयरी वाले दुकानदार हैं, वे प्रशिक्षित व्यापारियों की तरह हैं, लेकिन पूँजी की कमी के कारण वे अपने व्यापार को बढ़ा नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि धन की कोई कमी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए भी सरकार ही जिम्मेदार है। हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा बिजनेस घराना बायोकॉन है। बायोकॉन के जो सीएमडी हैं, उन्होंने बताया कि जीएसटी में हम लोग इस तरह से उलझे हुए हैं कि कारोबारी का ध्यान सिर्फ इस बात पर ही रह रहा है कि समय पर जीएसटी दिया या नहीं दिया। उसने रिटर्न समय पर जमा की या नहीं की। अन्य सभी सरकारी जो कायदे हैं, उनका दिमाग इन चीजों पर ही लगा रहता है और इस कारण व्यापार भी रुक रहा है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्रीमती महुआ मोइत्रा जी।

आप बोलिए। आप अपनी बात शुरू कीजिए।

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR): Hon. Chairperson Madam, I have been allotted 18 minutes by my Party. So, I hope that I will be able to get the entire 18 minutes.

I rise today on behalf of the All India Trinamool Congress to dissect and oppose the Finance Bill, 2025. Albert Einstein famously said that the hardest thing in the world is to understand income tax. Similarly, we find it very hard to understand why this Government's taxation policy continues to widen the stark divide between the two Indias – a Kuber's India for the elite and the privileged, and another Vishwakarma's India for the masses who are bearing the brunt of this Government's economic mismanagement.

We have just finished the spectacle of the Maha Kumbh with faith drawing millions to the holy Sangam at Prayag. The Government is patting itself on its back for organising the grandest spectacle that humankind has ever seen. It is a small concern that the same UP Government, which was unable to count the number of deaths in the Kumbh stampedes and gave the country a number, was magically able to insist that precisely 63 crore people had bathed in the river. Now, 63 crore is the entire adult population of India, which statistically implies that every single one of us sitting here has bathed in the Kumbh. I certainly have not bathed in the Kumbh. Most of us sitting around me have not bathed in the Kumbh. But this mirage continues. This great mirage is continuing, similarly, much like the great taxation mirage that this Government has created.

In December 2024, in response to a Parliamentary Question, the Finance Ministry provided certain crucial statistics on taxpayers in this country. What did

we learn? We learned that there are eight crore people who file tax returns in this country. But out of that, only 56 lakh people earn more than Rs.15 lakh per annum. These 56 lakh individuals are the engine of India's entrepreneurial and services economy. They are the only ones who are effectively paying their income tax. Now, with a new exemption structure, those earning up to Rs.12.5 lakh annually will pay zero tax. Let us be clear. Income tax is leviable only on 56 lakh people out of 140 crore population. Yet, we have a massive Income Tax Department with supernormal, snooping, police-like powers and unchecked discretion, operating under the pretence of enforcement. What is the purpose of this? The 56 lakh people at least have a graded tax system. But for the rest of India, Vishwakarma's India, there is no relief. For the 139 crore people in Vishwakarma's India, GST is the great equaliser, but in the most regressive way possible. In financial year 2023-24, the Government of India collected Rs.20 lakh crore in GST, which comes to about Rs.15,000 per person. So, a billionaire and a daily wage earner, both pay GST on food, on transport and on essential commodities. The Government has done nothing to alleviate this burden.

There is no discussion on reducing indirect taxes on essential commodities. There is no roadmap to ensure fairer wealth distribution.

All social sector spending has actually seen contractions. Let me give you a few examples. The Finance Bill mentions a health and education cess of four per cent on income tax. There is no problem. Everyone is happy to pay this if it goes in the right way. You are taking our money. It is fine. The Kothari Commission, in 1966, had said that six per cent of India's GDP must be spent on education. The

successive National Educational Policies including NEP-2020 insisted that six per cent of GDP must be spent on education. What are we spending today? We are spending around 4.5 per cent. What is China spending? China is spending 6.2 per cent.

This Government's own National Health Policy of 2017 said that public health must account for 2.5 per cent of GDP. What is this Government spending today? In the last Budget, it spent 1.94 per cent. We must be the only country with a declining spending in health. In the last few years, we have come down from two per cent to 1.94 per cent. So, Madam Finance Minister, wherever you are, I hope you are listening to me. Tax-payers do not mind paying extra cess for health and education. But, at least, spend it. Give the country what it deserves.

Food subsidies have been slashed even as inflation has bitten into rural households. Between January and December of 2024, rural inflation was 5.4 per cent, a full hundred basis points higher than urban inflation, mainly driven by higher food prices.

MGNREGA is still under-funded. Last year's allocation was Rs. 86,000 crore. This year's allocation is also Rs. 86,000 crore, even though there is a higher demand. If you pay West Bengal its Rs. 7000 crore, which is due, then, you decrease the outlay even more.

This time, you have guillotined the Demands for Grants concerning the Department of Food and Public Distribution. There was no discussion. Yet, there are certain points that everyone needs to know. This country has a National Food Security Act since 2013, which mandates that 75 per cent of rural households and

50 per cent of urban households must have coverage. Today, 81 crore people are getting 5 kilograms of free rations per month by this Government. This is dependent on the 2011 Census. Now, the Government, on affidavit, told the Supreme Court that we have not had a Census in 2011 and we do not even know when the next Census is going to be. So, the Government says, well, how are you going to revise the numbers? There are many poor people who are not getting rations. The new number is: an extra 13 crore must be given rations. The Government says, 'We do not know. We do not have a Census'. So, the Supreme Court said, 'What do you have'? We have an unorganised migrant portal, the e-SHRAM Portal. According to the e-SHRAM portal, eight crore new people must be given rations. The Government is steadfastly refusing to give this eight-crore people rations. Please note that these people are paying GST. They are paying GST. You are raising Rs. 20 lakh crore based on these people, yet you are not giving these eight crore people rations per month according to the Food Security Act. Now, I am not comfortable with this kind of an inequity. We certainly do not want this on our conscience. Certainly not.

You keep saying 'Democracy', 'Democracy', 'Democracy'. The hon. Prime Minister, in a podcast, all over the world, was talking about freedom to criticise and democracy and democratic processes. We welcome it. But for a democracy to function, it is vital that its electoral processes be above board and above question.

The Legislative Department in the Law Ministry is the nodal Department which controls all spending for elections, for polls, and for appointment of the poll

members. The hon. Finance Minister, this year, allocated Rs. 300 crore for voter ID cards; allocated Rs. 600 crore for election expenses; and allocated Rs. 19 crore for EVMs. But here, we have an Election Commission that is refusing to give 100 per cent VVPAT paper trails. It is refusing to make 17C forms public. It is refusing to give us new additions and new deletions to the voter list. It is refusing to explain how duplicate EPIC cards are being issued in Murshidabad and Gujarat. So, spend tax-payers' money but use it in a right way. We need some answers.

Now, let us examine the myth and reality of this Government's growth story. The hon. Finance Minister claimed that India will grow at 6.5 per cent next year. This forecast, by the way, is downward from 9.2 per cent predicted in 2023-24. Just before he became the RBI Governor, former Revenue Secretary, Sanjay Malhotra, in December, warned Government's tax officials that they should not kill the proverbial golden goose with their demands.

Net foreign inflows fell to Rs. 1.2 billion between April and December, down from Rs. 7.8 billion. Private investment is weak, manufacturing is stagnating at 17 per cent of GDP and rural unemployment is nine per cent. Fiscal deficit has come down to 4.4 percent, agreed, but that has not happened because of revenue growth. That has happened because you have cut essential spending to the poor. This is economic mismanagement, not fiscal prudence.

The Government's obsession with corporate incentives has only favoured big businessmen where small businesses and labourers have got hurt. You slashed corporate income tax in 2019 from 30 per cent to 22 per cent. Has private

investment picked up? No. So, who have these tax cuts benefited? Let me look at just one example. Let us not forget that all tax rules are written for Vishwakarma's India, not for Kuber's India, not for favourite businessmen. When it comes to crony capitalists, there are special rules. Please listen. In 2016, there was a rule that there can be no SEZ which has only a power plant; no power plant, only SEZ. But for a very special friend, Mr. A, this was done in Godda, Jharkhand. Mr. A received not only billions in benefits during capex phase but receives an ongoing benefit of no import duty for importing coal, no coal cess, no domestic supply obligation. Savings of clean energy cess were Rs. 320 crore per annum. Customs tax and GST benefits were another Rs. 2000 crore. Now, the things with Bangladesh have soured. The Government has said you can sell power domestically but have you recovered the back interest and the taxes which were meant for the SEZs? The plant was built by a Chinese contractor with Chinese equipment, customs duty free, GST free, tax free, not using Jharkhand coal, not giving Jharkhand power, not paying clean energy cess and currently, employing less than 1000 people. For some people, rules, laws and Acts are nothing. 'गरीब लहरों पे पहरें बिठाए जाते हैं, समन्दरों की तलाशी कोई नहीं लेता।'

Stock market investors, corporates, small business owners have all become victims of the worst kind of tax terrorism. According to last Budget receipt of July, 2024, total income tax under dispute was Rs. 10.5 lakh crore. This figure has doubled from Rs. 5 lakh crore in 2015 to Rs. 10.5 lakh crore now in 2023. So much of promise for eliminating tax terrorism was made. When you are looking at the CBDT's action plan for 2024-25, it gives us data on pending appeals. It is

telling us, every year, there are more pending appeals than appeals which are being disposed of. So, what kind of dispute resolution are we managing? It is estimated that there are six lakh pending appeals today. The Indian IT department has followed an adversarial approach. It unnecessarily pursues all appeals at all levels regardless of outcome and for all your department officials, there is absolutely no penalty on pursuing frivolous regulations. तो कहीं भी, कुछ भी केस लगा दो । As a result of these bad drafting of tax laws, different interpretations and High Courts are providing divergent opinions, there is confusion. The Judiciary simply cannot handle this mountain of pending appeals.

More than 17.5 lakh Indians have acquired foreign citizenship of another country in the past decade. An estimated \$21,300 millionaires left India in the past three years alone. 'तुमसे दूर जाने की ख्वाहिश नहीं, पर तुम्हारी शक्क की नज़र से बहुत डर लगता है ।' This is what people are telling this Government. GST is a nightmare. You are having to wait through 100 different tax rates including cesses. Multiple rates, ensuing confusion has facilitated an alarming GST evasion of two lakh crore rupees, almost double the one lakh rupees evasion that was there in fiscal year 2023. Eighteen thousand fraudulent entries have been covered and many more are likely.

Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican Senator in the United States famously said that their Income Tax Act has created more criminals than any other Act of Government. This is really proving true in India's case.

Hon. Chairperson, the Government's draconian taxation policies have turned our stock market into a breeding ground for tax uncertainty. Let us

examine the facts. They are mind-boggling. In 2004, capital gains tax was eliminated and replaced by a 0.1 per cent securities transaction tax. In 2018, the BJP Government reintroduced 10 per cent long term capital gains tax. In 2024, this long term capital gains was hiked to 12.5 per cent. Short term capital gains was increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent in 2018 to 20 per cent in 2025.

Securities transaction tax has been hiked by 60 per cent in 2024. Corporate dividends, once taxed at 15 per cent, are now taxed at slab rates with TDS. The Government and SEBI have together destroyed wealth creation in the stock market, both domestic and foreign. Europe, the US, Singapore, etc., are aggressively attracting investors, but we are driving them away with policy arrogance and excessive taxation.

The new Income-Tax Bill contains something rather alarming in the fine print. Is the Government trying to bring back electoral bonds in another shape or form? The bonds were declared unconstitutional in February 2024 by the Supreme Court. And yet, in the new Income-Tax Bill 2025, in Schedule VIII, provisions relating to the electoral bonds are mentioned. Is this legislative oversight? In which case, it is very shoddy work on your part. And if it is not oversight, then it shows that you are keeping the road open for some kind of back entry to your favourite ... * collection system. It is very clear.

Electoral bond data shows that companies with negative profits donated Rs.434 crore to the BJP. About 41 companies under investigation donated

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Rs.2,500 crore to the BJP. About 30 companies facing investigation donated Rs.335 crore. Madam, Finance Minister, the CBDT in your hand is an engine to spur India's growth through transparent and progressive taxation. Please do not turn it into another ... * agency like the ED and the CBI, which have essentially become ...* for this Government. About 193 cases have been pursued by the ED, but there are only two convictions. About 97 per cent of ED cases are against opposition politicians; 23 of 25 switched to ...* and their cases were dropped. We are now truly in an Orwellian state.

The Finance Bill does not merely focus on taxation; it gives the Government sweeping powers of surveillance under the guise of preventing tax evasion. The Government now seeks the right to monitor emails, see social media accounts, and private messages. The Finance Ministry can share this data with the Enforcement Directorate, the IT Department, and all other agencies. If 97 per cent of this country is exempted from tax, then who will the tax authorities scrutinize? Is it the poor three per cent who are actually paying taxes, who are the hardworking individuals and propping up the service sector?

Instead of using Pegasus secretly, the Government is now openly spying in the name of suspicion. The new Income-Tax Bill enables the sharing of information across ten Government agencies. Is this the Government's idea of respecting tax-paying citizens who are funding its coffers?

While I always try to stick to the narrow confines of a topical debate, I am

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

now going to take a cue from the hon. Prime Minister, who so effectively managed to speak about *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* when asked a pointed question by the US media about crony capitalists and their accountability to the law. So, I, too, am digressing to speak on an issue that has immense controversy and intrigue attached.

The story is about a bundle of currency notes discovered in the outhouse of a judge of the Delhi High Court. Now the veracity of the incident is still being ascertained, but the ... * media has gone to town debating about the appointment of judges and how the Government of the day must have a preponderant say in the appointment process. We saw the Sushant Singh Rajput suicide case and how an innocent woman was vilified by the ...* media and dragged through the mud. The same thing happened in my case.

Now you see this media trying to create a *mahol banao*. They are trying to toe the Government line to suborn the higher judiciary. Someone who cannot be named in this House, presides over a neighbouring chamber, has already added his two cents and said how he thinks that the Government should do away with the collegium system. Mark my words, just like the Election Commission has been emasculated by the Government takeover of its appointments process, this brouhaha and media plants are the beginning of an effort to bring back something like the NGAC with complete Government control and do away with the collegium system. No amount of money apportioned to the judiciary will be of any avail

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

unless its independent character is jealously guarded. This is something that we in this House must be allowed to debate.

Coming back to the Finance Bill, it is nothing but a testament to this Government's flawed economic vision. I oppose this Bill because it taxes the wealth creators, ignores the poor, and empowers the Government with unchecked powers of intrusion. India deserves better. I end by quoting George Orwell in 1984: "Every record has been destroyed or falsified, every book has been rewritten, every picture has been repainted, every statue and street and building has been renamed, every date has been altered. And that process is continuing day by day and minute by minute. History has stopped. Nothing exists except an endless present in which the Party is always right."

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदया, यहां एक रूल है, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। स्पीकर का डायरेक्शन 115 कहता है कि कोई भी माननीय सदस्य आरोप लगाते हैं, उन्होंने ईडी और सीबीआई पर एक बड़ा आरोप लगाया कि वे सरकार की तरफ से ... * करते हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह होगा कि आप उनको ऑथेन्टिकेट करने के लिए कहिए कि ईडी और सीबीआई ने गवर्नमेंट के लिए कौन सा ...* किया और किन लोगों को परेशान किया। यदि वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आप एक्सपंज कीजिए और उनके विरुद्ध प्रीविलेज मोशन लाइए।... (व्यवधान)

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH): Thank you very much, Madam, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Finance Bill, 2025.

Madam, I would like to congratulate this Government for having presented the Finance Bill through which they have campaigned from the Parliament and

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

won the Delhi elections. They have utilized this Finance Bill for giving a sop of Rs. 12 lakh as income tax exemption mainly in the Delhi elections. They have achieved their aim and won in the Delhi Assembly elections. So, I would like to congratulate them on their efforts.

Madam, we see that Members have spoken on this Finance Bill. They said: "When we give one rupee, we get back 29 paisa or 30 paisa." If you look at the statistics over the last 10 years, Tamil Nadu has paid about Rs. 8 lakh crore in the form of direct taxes, but the devolution which has come back to Tamil Nadu is only about Rs. 2.4 lakh crore. An amount of Rs. 5.6 lakh crore has been utilized by the Union Government where it has been disbursed to other States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and other less performing States. We do not have any qualms about that because we believe that those who are able should support those who are in a very pathetic situation. But, the problem is, as far as the status of poverty throughout this country is concerned, if you look at the Southern States, the numbers will be in the range of about 0.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent or 2 per cent. The Southern States believe that poverty should be eradicated, and they have been striving continuously for the last several decades to eradicate poverty whereas if you look at Northern States, even in the hon. Prime Minister's State of Gujarat, the poverty rate is in the range of about nine per cent to 10 per cent. In Bihar, it is about 20 per cent, and in UP, it must be around 15 per cent to 20 per cent. Despite years of support from these States, it is sad to note that they are not even able to provide a decent life to their own citizens. If you look at Tamil Nadu, right for the last 50 years, from the time when Perarignar Anna had taken over

from 1967, we have had situations where we have insisted that we should uplift the downtrodden. That has been the motto behind which the Government has worked. Even our present Chief Minister, Shri MK Stalin has said, 'everybody should get everything'. To that end, he has described about how the economy should be utilised for empowering the weaker sections. When we say poverty, we are not talking about Rs. 27,000 per annum earning people. We are talking about people who are earning even up to Rs. 1 lakh per annum. To that extent, he has brought out a scheme where every lady who is in the poverty range, will be supported with Rs. 1,000 per month where she will be able to improve her quality of life.

Not only that, to enhance education, he has brought out a scheme where every month students were given an incentive of Rs.1,000 if they have studied from a Government school. Initially, it was brought out for the girls. This has improved our graduate enrolment ratio. The target that has been achieved so far in the country is about 25 per cent and the Government is talking about achieving 50 per cent by 2030 or 2050, but we already have an enrolment ratio of 52 per cent. This shows the amount of importance our State leaders, especially our present Dravidian model has done for empowering women and improving the status and life of women.

Madam, apart from the taxation which is being done to Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu has faced huge calamities. For the last two years, we had huge calamities. We implored the Union Government to provide from the National Disaster Relief Fund to the tune of about 40,000 odd crore.

Despite repeated pleas, we have not had the required amount. We have only been given a paltry amount of Rs. 200 crore as a relief.

Madam, it is a very, very sad state of affairs where we have given Rs. 5.6 lakh crore to the Union Government. And, even during a disaster, where people have died, people have suffered, people have lost their property, people have lost their livelihood, the Government does not have any courtesy or pity on these people. It is a ... * thing that the Government is treating the people of Tamil Nadu like this. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, apart from that, this Government is talking about education and its importance. Recently, they have introduced the National Education Policy 2020 in which they are talking about a three-language formula and where the Union Government was to release a fund of Rs. 2,152 crore. We have been asking for that, and they have been ...* the State Government saying that unless we introduce the National Education Policy with the three-language formula, they will not release that amount of Rs. 2,152 crore. ... (*Interruptions*) Our hon. Chief Minister has made it abundantly clear that even if they give Rs. 10,000 crore, we will not implement the three-language policy. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, let me explain about the three-language policy. You claim that the three-language policy has been implemented throughout the country. But I would like to ask one question. If that is the case, why is it that most of the MPs from North India do not speak English? Why is it that most of them do not speak

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

English apart from Hindi? I would challenge anybody in this Parliament. Let me know if there is any other language, apart from Hindi, in which the MPs from North India can talk. They are talking about a three-language policy where they know nothing other than Hindi whereas in South, they expect us to learn three languages. I think, this is an unfair way of treating people, especially the students. We feel that the two-language policy has helped Tamil Nadu go a long way. At the time of freedom, we were one of the third-poorest States in the country, and now, we are the second-richest country. This performance has been achieved because of our policies.

Madam, coming to the GST, I would say that GST has become nothing but tax terrorism. People are going about where business houses are being threatened and they are being ... * out of their money where it is being done in a very unconstitutional way. It is almost like terrorism, where they are threatening these people and they are collecting this money. Also, there have been several representations where people who are lame, and need prosthesis, have been charged 18 per cent GST on that. I feel, it is a ...* (*Expunged as ordered by the Chair*) thing that the Government is trying to make money even out of people's misery. So, I would expect this Government to reconsider the GST rates for most of the prosthesis and life-saving devices so that the lives of the patients are made much better.

Madam, when you are talking about the electoral bonds, hon. MP, Sushri

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mahua had already mentioned whether the electoral bonds would be reintroduced again. I would like to point out that even after the court had said that it is illegal and unconstitutional, the hon. Finance Minister had said that they will bring back the electoral bonds again. I feel that the concept of electoral bonds was nothing but using the Enforcement Directorate. I would not want to use the terminology 'Enforcement Directorate'. I would rather say that it is an ... * They have been extorting every time. If you see the pattern, when the data was revealed, it was seen that there is an ED raid on the person, and then, there is an electoral bond amount which has been paid. ... (*Interruptions*) So, this is the way in which this Government has been ...* money out of the business houses.

Even when you are coming to this Finance Bill, the Finance Bill gives authority to the income tax officials to break into their virtual spaces, to go and crack open their codes, and get all the data where even the middle-income people will probably not be spared from the clutches of this Government. They probably are going to be suffering more and that is one of the reasons why the hon. MP, Mr. Shashi Tharoor had talked about the high networth individuals who are leaving this country. The reason why they are leaving this country is because of the tax terrorism and the way the people are being treated is something which is totally unacceptable.

Madam, the hon. Prime Minister talks about 'Viksit Bharat', which I inquired and found out to be a 'Developed India'. Madam, when I last checked, in order to

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

be a developed country, the per capita income should be about 15,000 US dollars.

But currently India has only a per capita income of about 2,500 dollars. I would also like to point out that Tamil Nadu's per capita income is about 4,000 US dollars. To say that we are going to become a developed nation with the per capita income of 2,500 US dollars, I think they are fooling the people of this country because to reach at 15,000 US dollars per capita income, our GDP has to be about 22 trillion dollars. Right now, we are struggling to even achieve the target of five trillion-dollar economy.

Nishikant Dubey ji was talking about the number of people who are relinquishing their citizenship, which is about 22 per cent. I find that very, very hard to believe, and I think he has to substantiate it because the total population of US is about 40 crore and out of 40 crores, if you are talking about 22 per cent, that means, you are talking about 8.8 crore people who have left the country. In fact, we have been hearing that millions of people are migrating from India. I wish that Mr. Nishikant Dubey will check the facts and submit it to this Parliament. I am saying it because like every other ... *, whatever the Treasury Benches have been pervading, I think this is going to be under the radar, and I would like that to be corrected on record.(*Interruptions*)

So far as written off is concerned, an amount of about Rs.18 lakh crore have been written off as NPA. The hon. Minister was trying to explain that they

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

are trying to recover that money. But trying to recover that money is not something which will be possible because if they were to do that, they would have already done that. If it has not been done so far, I feel there is no way they would be able to retrieve that.

At the same time, the hon. Prime Minister had promised that the farmers' income will be doubled. Instead of doing that, you can at least waive their loans. The Government of Tamil Nadu has several such instances where they have waived off farmers' loan.(*Interruptions*)

Madam, I have only one last point to put.

Madam, 10 years back, when the hon. Prime Minister was assuming his office, he gave a promise that he would give us about two crore jobs, an amount of Rs.15 lakh into everyone's account, reduce the rate of the dollar, reduce the rate of petrol, but none of that has been fulfilled in the last 10 years. It is ... * that a Government of this calibre is allowed to continue. I would request the TDP and the JD(U), which have provided support to this minority Government, to reflect upon the promises made and what they have achieved.

I would urge the Government to kindly ensure that fairness is there during the delimitation process. They should also ensure that the triple language policy is abolished. Thank you very much, Madam.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Thank you for allowing me to speak on the Finance Bill, 2025. I have four areas of focus.

Before I get into that, let me start off by congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for two issues. The first issue is that the indirect tax collection has risen by almost 16.2 per cent compared to the last year. The second issue for which I want to congratulate her is with regard to tax exemption which is up to Rs.12 lakh given to the income tax payers. There is almost Rs.1 lakh crore that has been foregone by the Government. But still, the assumption is that by next year, there will be an increase of 13.4 per cent in tax receipts. This shows the confidence in the Indian economy and in the Indian financial system. I congratulate her for these two issues.

Now, I would come to the four focus areas that I referred to. The first one is regarding the faceless e-assessment. I have data from 2017-18 to 2021-22. This faceless assessment has made the system very transparent and efficient. There are almost 5,98,448 cases that have been filed during this period of 2017 to 2021. Out of these close to 6 lakh appeals, about 73 per cent of the appeals have been disposed of. But still there are 27 per cent of the appeals that have not been disposed of. So, at any point of time, the amount that is being locked up as these appeals have not been disposed of, is almost Rs.58 lakh crore. So, if I extrapolate that of the disposed of cases, that is, 73 per cent and calculate based on the 27 per cent cases which have not been disposed of, it is almost Rs.15 lakh crore of money that has been locked up in the system. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to clarify on the way forward so that this locked up amount can be

released.

The second focus area is with regard to the GST collection. It has grown by almost 77 per cent from Rs.11 lakh crore in 2020 to Rs.20 lakh crore in 2023-24.

16.00 hrs

However, with the growth in the GST collections, there are also pending appeals that have grown from 5,000 to 15,000 in the last five years. This is almost three times the growth. So, the way forward consists of the following approaches:- The first is, whether we are going to take the 15th Finance Commission's recommendation and make certain changes to the rates, merging them to simplify the GST, making it easier for the GST payers. The second way forward is that there are many Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunals at the State level that are not functional. I think the Union Government has to handhold the States and make these tribunals functional. If we implement these two measures, the pending appeals that have been increasing will definitely be curtailed, which will, in turn, add to the revenues of the State.

The third focus area is the custom duty collection. In the 2025-26 Budget presented by the Finance Minister, the expectation from custom duties is around Rs. 2,40,000 crore. This accounts for almost 5.6 per cent of the gross tax revenues. However, we have been hearing for the last three or four months since Trump has come into power in the US that there will be changes in the tariff regime that will take effect in the coming months. Therefore, it is uncertain whether this Rs. 2,40,000 crore can be maintained with the new tariff regime. If it is reduced, how can this be compensated, and from where can it be

compensated? If the Finance Minister can clarify this, it would be greatly appreciated.

The fourth focus point is regarding the total CAPEX. The total CAPEX spent in the last 10 years is Rs. 50,00,000 crore, which is an amazing achievement. With this investment, our railways have been ranked among the top five globally; our metros have become the third largest in the world; our airports have become the third largest domestic aviation market in the world; and our national highways have become the second largest in the world. This has been achieved within 10 years. Achieving this is not easy, but it has been possible due to the significant investments made in infrastructure over the last decade.

However, in the last two years, particularly, there has been an under-utilization of the CAPEX. Last year, there was an under-utilization from Rs. 74,000 crore to Rs. 75,000 crore, and the year before that, it was almost Rs. 25,000 crore. In total, there has been Rs. 1,00,000 crore of under-utilization of CAPEX in the last two years. Why I am mentioning about this underutilization is because of this reason. Instead of keeping it under-utilized, can we bring it into the system? How can we do that? Can we invest in the new technologies that are emerging? We can invest in R&D activities. Why do we have to invest in the R&D activities and in the new technologies? It is because if we look at where the foreign institutional investors in the last three or four years have invested across the globe, they are mostly interested in investing in new technologies rather than hard infrastructure projects. If we can redirect this under-utilized CAPEX into these new technologies, foreign investors will also be encouraged to invest, which

will increase tax revenues. I hope the Finance Minister will take this into account.

Additionally, I cannot discuss the Finance Bill without mentioning Andhra Pradesh. Everyone in the House knows how Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated, and it was done very unscientifically. We had a revenue deficit of Rs. 16,000 crore in 2014-15 when the State was bifurcated. The most shocking aspect is that when the national share of the agriculture sector has reduced from 17 per cent to 14.4 per cent in the last 10 years, from 2014 to 2024, do you know what has happened in Andhra Pradesh? In Andhra Pradesh, our reliance on the agriculture sector has increased from 24 per cent in 2014 to 35 per cent in 2024. We have reverted to a primary economic model. Even in the service sector, which is a tertiary economic activity, our share was 51 per cent in 2014, but it has decreased to 41 per cent. Our entire economy has been reversed, and we have backslidden into an agriculture-dependent economy. In contrast, States like Telangana, Karnataka, and other States have capitalized on the service sector that has been prevalent in their regions. In the last 10 years, we have become revenue deficient while simultaneously becoming increasingly reliant on agricultural activities.

So, the request from our side is to understand the issues of Andhra Pradesh and give us the revenue deficit grant that we have been asking for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

It is not only because of bifurcation of the State in an unscientific way, but we also have been facing troubles because of the financial mismanagement that has happened in Andhra Pradesh in the last five years. You all know, when we talk about Andhra Pradesh, the first thing that comes to anyone's mind in this

House and everywhere is about the big-budgeted movies of Andhra Pradesh. People talk about Baahubali, RRR, and Pushpa. They all collected Rs. 1,700 crore, Rs. 1,800 crore, and Rs. 2,000 crore. They all have collected huge amounts. But I want to put across a story in this House which has much more value and much more collections that have happened within the last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

You must have heard about Delhi liquor scam, and whatever you have heard about Delhi liquor scam and whatever you have heard about the numbers in the Delhi liquor scam, when you compare it with what has happened in Andhra Pradesh, it is just peanuts.

16.06 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

The repercussions are seen in the Parliament. There is a Rajya Sabha MP who resigned from his post before his term has ended even though he has four years of term left. Even then, he has resigned and said: "I am quitting politics because of liquor scam that has happened in Andhra Pradesh".

In this liquor scam also, just like in the movies like RRR, Pushpa, there is pre-production, production and distribution. Even for the liquor scam there was a pre-production, production and distribution that had happened. What is a pre-production? Pre-production was that the narrative was built. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): Sir, he is misleading the House. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: The narrative was built at the pre-production level. ... (*Interruptions*) There, it was mentioned that once they come

into power, they will definitely prohibit alcohol in the State. ... (*Interruptions*) This narrative was built. ... (*Interruptions*) If they did not prohibit alcohol, the rates of alcohol will be raised to such a level that normal people cannot consume it. This was the narrative that was built at the pre-production level. ... (*Interruptions*)

What happened after that? After that, once the production stage has come, they have gone to the companies which are producing alcohol and said: "We are raising the prices. Do you want to give it or not?" They were all international brands and they said: "We cannot supply alcohol at this rate". So, they quit. What happened at the production level was that all the distilleries in the State, that is around 25 distilleries, were taken over. It is not only that those distilleries were taken over, but on top of that what had happened was that 26 new companies were incorporated. Adan was incorporated in December, 2019; Graysons; Leela; JR Associates; PV Spirits were all incorporated in March, 2020. So, almost 26 new companies were incorporated for production of alcohol.

What had happened was that once those companies were incorporated, they started producing new brands which no one in this country ever heard of. I will read out the name of these brands. SNJ 1000, British Empire, President's Medal -- even President was not left out -- HD Gold Whiskey, Anytime Gold, etc. All these brands were brought into the market, which were never heard of and never seen. They all were brought into the market by these distilleries which have come up within a few days after 2019.

What these brands have done at the production level? How will they be distributed once these brands are produced? They have given these brands to

AP State Breweries Corporation Limited (APSBCL) and once they have given it to the APSBCL, they were sold in the shops owned by the Government.

How did they sell it in the shops? It is a very interesting question. They have given the beverage to all the shops and once they are given, all the transactions were cash transactions. There is no cashless transaction. ...
(Interruptions)

Sir, I will conclude in one minute. I have 15-minute time. I will conclude. ...
(Interruptions) There was no digital payment for it. I will give you the numbers. Out of Rs. 99,000 crore worth products that were sold in the retail shops in those five years between 2019 and 2024, only transactions worth Rs. 650 crore were cashless transactions. ... (Interruptions) So, Rs. 99,000 crore worth transactions were in cash that has happened whereas in the country it was reverse. The UPI transactions had gone up from Rs. 1,00,000 crore in 2017-2018 to Rs. 200 lakh crore in five years, that is 138 per cent increase whereas in Andhra Pradesh, on the sale of liquor, it has been reverse. ... (Interruptions)

I will complete in one minute. I will mention the last point.

How has this been looted out? Due to this, there is mismanagement of Rs. 18,000 crore. Whose money is this? This money belongs to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities. It belongs to every citizen of this country. Not only Rs. 18,000 crore, there is Rs. 4,000 crore which has also been taken out of Andhra Pradesh through benami transactions and parked in Dubai and Africa. This has been done by Shri N. Sunil Reddy. He used the face of an infrastructure company in Hyderabad to park Rs. 2000 crore in Dubai. Another Rs. 1,000 crore has been

parked in Africa. All this money belongs to Andhra Pradesh. ... (*Interruptions*) We request the ED to investigate the issue. These are the reports. The SIT can only investigate to a certain extent but the ED is the one which can verify the transactions that are made fraudulently.

Further, I request that the revenue deficit grant be given and the Government should deliberate on bringing liquor under GST.

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री जीतन राम माँझी): महोदय, आपने मुझे एक मिनट बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, इस सभा में हम यह बात सुनते हैं तो बहुत तकलीफ होती है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने यह जुमला कहा है कि एक साल में दो करोड़ लोगों को नियोजन या नौकरी देंगे। इस पर लोग हँसते हैं। मैं एमएसएमई विभाग को डील करता हूँ और मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एमएसएमई में अभी तक 26 करोड़ लोगों को नियोजन दिया है और छः करोड़ लोगों को निबंधित किया है यानी 32 करोड़ लोगों को हम नियोजन देने जा रहे हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है, उससे ज्यादा हम अपने विभाग से दे रहे हैं, यही हम कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे वित्त विधेयक, 2025 पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया इसके लिए आपको आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। साथ ही माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जिनके द्वारा भारत की जनता के हित में वित्तीय सुविधाओं को सुगम एवं आसान बनाने के लिए यह विधेयक को लाया गया है।

महोदय, भारत गणराज्य के 76 वें वर्ष में वित्त विधेयक-2025 में सरलीकृत आयकर संहिता की शुरुआत कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय प्रस्थापनाओं को प्रभावी करने के लिए लाया गया है तथा इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य कर अनुपालन को आसान बनाना, कर विनियमन में स्पष्टता को बढ़ाना, करदाताओं की सुविधा को बढ़ावा देने के साथ कराधान परिवर्तन और आर्थिक सुधारों सहित वित्तीय प्रस्तावों को नियंत्रित करना है।

महोदय, सरकार ने इस विधेयक के द्वारा जनहित में मुख्य रूप से आयकर की दरें, प्रत्यक्ष कर, आय-कर, अप्रत्यक्ष कर सीमा शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, केन्द्रीय माल और सेवा कर, सेवा कर, प्रकीर्ण, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट (उपक्रम का अंतरण और निरसन) अधिनियम 2002 का संशोधन, सरकारी प्रतिभूति अधिनियम 2006 का संशोधन के साथ कई अधिनियमों की धाराओं में संशोधन किया है जो देशहित, किसानहित और आर्थिक हित में है।

इस विधेयक के द्वारा आयकर के दर को वर्ष-2025-26 के लिए आयकर दाताओं को 12 लाख तक आमदनी में कोई कर का भुगतान नहीं करने तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी राहत देने का है। यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है।

महोदय, सरकार ने विगत 10 वर्षों में करदाताओं की सुविधा के लिए बहुत से सुधार किए हैं जैसे कि (1) अप्रत्यक्ष कर-निर्धारण (2) करदाता चार्टर (3) त्वरित विवरणी (4) स्व-कर निर्धारण पर लगभग 99 प्रतिशत विवरणी और (5) विवाद से विश्वास स्कीम आदि। इन प्रयासों को आगे बढ़ाते हुए सरकार ने कर विभाग के "पहले विश्वास बाद में जाँच" की प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराते हुए नया आयकर विधेयक भी लेकर आयी है।

महोदय, सरकार ने वित्तीय क्षेत्र में सुधार और विकास के लिए बीमा क्षेत्र में विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश को 74 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 100 प्रतिशत किया है। यह सवर्द्धित सीमा उन कंपनियों के लिए उपलब्ध होगी, जो भारत में सम्पूर्ण प्रीमियम का निवेश करेगी। विदेशी निवेश से संबंध मौजूदा सीमाओं और प्रतिबंधिताओं की समीक्षा की जाएगी और उन्हें सरलीकृत किया जाएगा। वित्त विधेयक, 2025 में संशोधन करदाताओं के हित में है, क्योंकि इससे उन्हें कर नियमों का अनुपालन करने के लिए गंभीर परिणामों का सामना किए बिना दूसरा मौका मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय, संशोधित प्रावधान करदाताओं को अभियोजन से बचने की अनुमति देता है, यदि वे धारा 206सी (3) के तहत टीसीएस विवरण दाखिल करने की निर्धारित समय सीमा से पहले सरकार के पास टीसीएस राशि जमा करते हैं। यह समय सीमा आमतौर पर टीसीएस के संग्रह के बाद तिमाही के भीतर आती है। यह बदलाव महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यह करदाताओं को किसी भी कानूनी

कार्रवाई का सामना करने से पहले अपने भुगतान को सही करने का अवसर देता है। इस परिवर्तन का उद्देश्य अनुपालन प्रक्रिया को अधिक आसान और करदाता अनुकूल बनाना है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि भुगतान में छोटी-मोटी चूक के कारण गंभीर कानूनी परिणाम न हो, बशर्ते कि समस्या को निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर ठीक कर लिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक में किसान भाइयों के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। खेतिहर किसान भाइयों के लिए मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना और उपांतरित राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना के अधीन बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा प्रदान की गई पुनः बीमा सेवाओं से संबंधित कतिपय मामलों में सेवा कर में भूतलक्षी छूट के लिए विशेष उपबंध का प्रावधान है।

मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को प्रतिकूल मौसम की घटनाओं जैसे कि कम या अधिक वर्षा, उच्च या निम्न तापमान, आर्द्रता आदि के खिलाफ सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है तथा पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, कीटों और बीमारियों के कारण फसल नुकसान के खिलाफ वित्तीय सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा भारतीय डाक भुगतान बैंक की सेवाओं को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूर तक पहुँचाया जाएगा और उनका विस्तार किया जाएगा। The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development अवसंरचना के लिए कॉरपोरेट बॉन्ड हेतु एक आंशिक ऋण संवर्द्धन सुविधा स्थापित की जाएगी। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक एसएचजी सदस्यों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों की ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 'ग्रामीण क्रेडिट स्कोर' फ्रेमवर्क विकसित किया जाएगा। पेंशन उत्पादों के विनियमित समन्वय और विकास पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा। केवाईसी प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के संबंध में की गई पूर्व घोषणा के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वर्ष 2025 में केन्द्रीय केवाईसी रजिस्ट्री का पुनरुद्धार किया जाएगा तथा आवधिक अद्यतनीकरण के लिए एक सुव्यवस्थित प्रणाली लागू की जाएगी।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा अप्रत्यक्ष कर के लिए सीमा शुल्कों से संबंधित प्रस्तावों का उद्देश्य टैरिफ संरचना को युक्तिसंगत बनाना और शुल्क प्रतिलोम का समाधान करना है। इससे घरेलू

विनिर्माण और मूल्यवर्धन को सहायता मिलेगी, निर्यातों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, व्यापार सुविधाजनक बनेगा और आम आदमी को राहत भी मिलेगी।

सरकार के द्वारा विशेष रूप से औषधि/दवाओं के आयात पर राहत के लिए कैंसर, असाधारण रोगों और अन्य गंभीर रोगों से पीड़ित रोगियों को राहत देने के लिए 36 जीवनरक्षक औषधियों और बुनियादी सीमा शुल्क से पूरी तरह छूट प्राप्त दवाओं की सूची में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है तथा 6 अन्य जीवनरक्षक दवाओं को 5 प्रतिशत की रियायती सीमा शुल्क वाली दवाओं की सूची में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है। पूर्ण छूट और रियायती शुल्क उक्त के निर्माताओं के लिए थोक औषधियों पर भी इसी प्रकार लागू होगा।

सभापति महोदय, वित्त विधेयक, 2025 राष्ट्रहित, देशहित, आर्थिकहित, जनहित एवं किसानहित का है। मैं वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए वित्त विधेयक, 2025 का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI (MUMBAI SOUTH-CENTRAL): Sir, the Finance Bill, 2025 is being discussed and debated in this august House. I would like to mention a few important aspects of the Bill, and of course, would be seeking clarifications to the same when the hon. Finance Minister replies to the House.

Describing the vision of Viksit Bharat, that is developed India, the hon. Finance Minister identifies agriculture, MSMEs, investment and exports at the macro-level as its four powerful engines, with reform as its fuel and inclusivity as its guiding spirit. The budget focuses on various development measures, including boosting manufacturing, furthering 'Make in India', enabling employment-led development, investing in people, the economy and innovation, securing and enhancing energy supplies, promoting exports and curbing imports to achieve the goals of Atmanirbahar Bharat.

The hon. Finance Minister announced a slew of measures to spur the agricultural growth and productivity, thereby benefiting the Annadaata. A sum of Rs. 1.37 lakh crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, which is 2.5 per cent lower than the Revised Estimates of 2024-25.

Further, measures have been introduced to be implemented to make agriculture a lucrative occupation, and therefore, steps are proposed like easy access to affordable credit, adequate availability of fertilizers, access to quality seeds, remunerative pricing and agriculture produce, thereby doubling the income of farmers. However, the schemes like Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana, which focuses on 100 underperforming agricultural districts, do not provide structural reforms in supply chains, MSP guarantees or crop diversification. There is no clear roadmap for tackling the farmer's distress, climate change impact on agriculture or rising costs. The reliance on NAFED or NCCF for procurement of pulses may not be sufficient to ensure stable prices.

Over the years, agricultural crop insurance has not been of significant help to the farmers in reality. In reality, on the ground, they are kept away from getting bank credit by way of farm loans on the pretext of low CIBIL score. This results in continued unabated suicides in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra. This is a worrying cause and the Government should ensure that Anna Dada gets his rightful dues.

Incidentally, Maharashtra, including Mumbai, the financial capital of the country, contributes the most to the Central exchequer, that is, around 40 per cent of the taxes. What it gets back? It gets back meagrely six per cent from the

devolution of Central funds. I think that should be also revisited while working it out, and whatever recommendations come from the Finance Commission need to be reviewed.

Sir, the support to the MSMEs and start-ups lacks the depth they require. The Government launched a fund of funds for start-ups in June 2016 with the corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore. Under this Scheme, the Government provides capital to alternative investment funds. They in turn, invest money in startups through equity-linked instruments. A new fund named 'Deep Tech Fund of Funds' has been proposed to encourage next-generation startups from technical and non-technical backgrounds. Also credit enhancements to MSMEs have been proposed in this Budget. However, it does not significantly improve access to low interest credit for small businesses. Credit card limit of Rs. 5 lakh for micro-enterprises may be insufficient for expansion. Moreover, the lack of clarity on implementation and fund disbursement may slowdown the business growth.

As far as direct employment is concerned, the Government should focus on the potential in public sector, Central Government Undertakings like Railways for employment. The public sector banks, insurance companies, oil companies and railways have tremendous potential to see recruitment at the entry level for the youth. However, these public sector units are employing youth on one-year apprenticeship basis. That is happening in the banks and in the insurance companies too. On completion of one year, the youth, who comes in as an apprentice, is left high and dry. This leads to frustration in the young generation. This not only renders them jobless but it affects their family environment too.

The Government should do away with the one-year apprenticeship jobs and offer permanent employment to the youth of our nation. Instead of strengthening the public sector, the Government takes more interest in disinvestment and selling away the public sector companies to a selected few private players. The general insurance companies is the latest example. The employees of the general insurance companies are still awaiting their wage revision. Whatever conditions were put by the Government, they have also been met by the companies. As far as their solvency ratio is concerned, which is very vital as far as insurance companies' profitability and running of their business are concerned, they have achieved that well beyond that.

As far as infrastructure and investment is concerned Rs. 11.21 lakh crore for infrastructure have been allocated with an aim to encourage higher private participation. The infrastructure-related Ministries are to draw out a plan of pipeline of projects for three years in PPP mode. The States are also encouraged for the same. However, PPP mode has had mixed success till now due to delays, funding issues and disputes. Rs. 1.5 lakh crore interest-free loans to the States may lead to misallocation of funds without strict accountability.

An Export Promotion Mission, with sectoral and ministerial targets driven jointly by the Ministries of Commerce, MSME and Finance, is to be set up and Bharat Trade Net for international trade is to be set up as a unified platform for trade documentation and financing solutions. Similarly, a national framework is to be formulated as guidance to the States for promoting global capacity centres in emerging two-tier cities. These measures aim to boost exports, but they do not

address trade imbalances, raw material shortages, or global competition. Our trade policies still face high tariffs and regulatory bottlenecks, which may make it difficult to compete in the global markets despite export incentives. Moreover, the US President's announcement of reciprocal tariffs, which is to come on 2nd April, may further affect the bilateral trade ties. I hope that the Government is well prepared on this to deal with the United States. I hope that it will score brownie points for the nation.

Sir nuclear energy investment raises safety and cost concerns. Rs. 20,000 crore outlay for small modular reactors raises concerns about safety, nuclear waste disposal mechanism and regulatory preparedness, especially regarding agreement on civil liability for nuclear damage as amendments to nuclear liability laws may also increase risk for public safety and shifting of responsibility away from the private operators.

An allocation of Rs. 1 lakh crore to the healthcare sector in this budget does look a healthy provision. While day-care cancer centres and PM Jan Arogya Yojana for gig workers are introduced, the overall healthcare budget lacks substantial expansion. There is no comprehensive policy to improve rural healthcare access. Shortages of doctors and paramedical staff, and deficiency of medicines in the Government hospitals are the glaring examples of the plight of our poor public health infrastructure.

The budget shows allocation of Rs.1.28 lakh crore for education with an increase of 6.22 per cent over the last year's provision. However, the provision for education in the budget is 4.6 per cent of the GDP. It remains below NEP targets

and lags global peers. The ever-widening gap between urban and rural education needs to be bridged if the purpose of education to all, and the maximum literacy percentage is to be achieved. Heavy investment in AI, digital education and geospatial infrastructure may further widen the urban-rural divide as underprivileged population will be deprived of the same. What are the arrangements on equal distribution of resources that have been made by the Government in this regard?

In this budget, the hon. Finance Minister has exempted the salaried middle-class up to earnings of Rs. 12 lakh per annum. This has, no doubt, given much needed relief to the middle-class. But at the same time, the Government has given nod to the 8th Pay Commission which may become operational in the year 2026. Therefore, the relief given in this budget may be washed out. At the same time, indirect taxes in the form of GST with several slab bands leaves the middle-class with hardly anything in their hands, which otherwise, they would have saved either in banks or spent in the market for their increasing needs. The GST rates need to be rationalised and also the GST of 18 per cent levied on insurance policies needs to be brought down or curtailed, which is demanded by crores of policyholders of the nation.

The fiscal deficit is estimated at 4.4 per cent of the GDP, which is although lower than the previous years, remains a significant concern for fiscal sustainability. The heavy reliance on gross market borrowings, which have gone to Rs. 14.82 lakh crore, increases India's debt burden, raising concerns about repayment capacity of our country and potential credit rating downgrades.

The Budget focuses on agriculture, MSMEs, investment, and exports, as engines of growth. However, fiscal deficit, uncertain execution of schemes and over reliance on private investments, pose major challenges. While tax benefits, infrastructure, and digital expansions are positive, the lack of direct employment support, healthcare expansion, and structural economic reforms may slowdown inclusive growth.

And last but not least, the hon. Finance Minister may enlighten this House about the PLI scheme, which was introduced in the year 2020, in 14 key sectors, with the objective of boosting manufacturing, and thus, addressing the very important issue of unemployment in our country. The manufacturing sector's contribution to the GDP is only 15 per cent, which needs to go in another couple of years to 25 per cent, a target which has been set. The hon. Finance Minister may, in her reply, answer to this.

Thank you very much for giving me this chance to express my views on this Finance Bill. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Sir, I stand here today to speak on the Finance Bill.

What is really the purpose of the Finance Bill? The purpose is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2025-26. What we heard is a rhetoric from the Treasury Benches. It was digging up the coffins of the bygone era. It was unfortunate because I was really optimistic to hear something more from the Treasury Benches. But it was just the old era of the last five decades of India's history.

India is really going through a challenging time because the globe is going through a challenging time. There are disruptions or changes in various dispensations all over the world, especially what is happening in America which we are all reading. Right or wrong, only the time will judge it and the history will judge it. But as of now, where we are standing is the headwinds of the geopolitical situation; is the word 'uncertainty' right now. And what is happening in India *versus* the uncertainty, is what really this Finance Bill stands for.

I will quickly mark out a few points which really, I think, we need to know and the Finance Ministry needs to take cognisance of. I am not standing here as just an opponent or a critic. But I am concerned as a citizen also, who is representing 23 lakh stakeholders today and who are directly impacted by the decisions that we take here. And that number is only multiplied by 500 MPs here and 200 MPs there; about 800 MPs.

So, growth is at 5.4 per cent today, where manufacturing is sluggish, and food inflation is disrupted. There are good days and there are bad days. I would not say that it is higher all the time because there are some good days. So, I am putting facts on the table. Jobs are clearly stagnant. There is a gap in rising trade. Capital flows are disappointing. Urban consumption is weak, which I will come back to. Then, the private consumption is down. Exports have shrunk by 10.9 per cent. I am not only blaming the Government. I understand it. I may not be an economist but I do understand that we have to take ownership of it. I am not just criticising but the geopolitical situation, which I go back to, is one of the big reasons behind the same. It does not mean that Indian products are bad. But the

situation is such that people are sceptical saying, 'Oh My God, I will ship today, and if something else happens in the next few weeks to come -- as we have expected something to happen between 2nd and 4th April -- then what happens to my goods'. So, that is the concern, urgency, and the panic in the market right now. Exports have shrunk.

The prices of manufactured products have increased by 2.86 per cent right now compared to what it was in January, which was 2.51 per cent. Unemployment is at 4.2 per cent. There are 15 per cent youth today who are jobless, and the number grows every day.

Now, I come to car sales. I come from Pune district, Maharashtra. Pune district is one of the largest hubs of car manufacturing. We have Tata. We have Bajaj. All the big hubs are there. We have Mercedes Benz. All have invested there. The car and motorcycle markets have gone down by 17 per cent. Sir, I can authenticate this if anybody wants. There are three reasons all of them are saying. One is affordability. It is a challenge today, that is high interest rates to buy it and is slowing down of the economy. So, these are all the indicators which are showing that the economy is in trouble. So rather than riding and saying everything is wonderful, I think with full humility, let us put all our minds here together to find how we are going to ride this tiger which is waiting for us in the next few months to come or weeks to come because of the global situation.

Sir, the PLI scheme which my colleague talked about, what are really the outcomes of these schemes because these are all interventions which came from the treasury, these are their interventions but I really would like to ask them. Now,

this is where the economy is.

Now, we come down to breaking up of the taxation. Now, there is the Finance Commission which has proposed reduction of federal tax revenues. That is what we are reading in the newspapers. What has been suggested by the Government is that normally, the tax is divided and we were earlier at various percentages. Now, we reached 40 per cent. Then, there was 41 per cent agreed to be given to the States. Now, they are saying to roll back and make it 40 per cent retrospectively. First of all, we have lost so much with GST. I come from the State of Maharashtra. We have the State of Tamil Nadu. We are all States which give and contribute to the kitty and we are happy to do that. If we can help other States grow, we are very proud, we will work harder and make sure we can give more to the kitty but it cannot be at just the cost of our tax. So, I would like to ask that if from 41 per cent we come to 40 per cent, the difference is going to be of Rs. 35,000 crore which the Central Government is going to get. So, that is our money plus the cesses and the surcharges. This is surreptitiously done. I would like to put it on record there are monies which are supposed to be shared by the States but these are taken in the form of cesses by the Central Government and the States suffer because of that and all our States are suffering for that. So, what is this mechanism? It is completely unfair. It is not fair on the States which are already suffering. We all know that all the FIIs have pulled out of the stock market. Why are people pulling out of the Indian economy? They are pulling out because they do not see the growth happening here. They prefer other economies which are growing. So, what steps is this Government to take? Who

is affected in this entire stock market? It is the middle class which is getting hurt. Right now, these foreigners have pulled out to such a large extent, it is the Indian economy, the producers and the Indian middleclass which has held on to it. There has been a correction of over 10 per cent today in the stock market. So, what checks and balances is this Government going to do to make sure that they stay steady?

Another very big intervention which we need to flag here is the gold loan. The gold loan is something about which even the RBI has shown concern. This is the first time it has happened in India that over 50 per cent people are turning towards the gold loan. What is it signalling? The RBI actually has red flagged it. And what is most interesting for me in this whole scenario is we are looking with hope at Shakti Kant Das Ji. He used to first manage the monetary policy. Now, he is going to be here managing the fiscal policy. So, we have a domain expert. So, I would really like to flag and ask the hon. Finance Minister of India what intervention is he doing and we would want him to intervene because it is very critical for our monetary and fiscal policy right now. More so, because RBI is talking about this gold loan. So, it is a very important point and it is going to hurt the economy if we do not get our act together on it. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to be very very concerned and make sure they take some action and be prepared for this because the outcomes will hurt the country.

The other big issue which is raised several times is the FRBM Act. The fiscal management is what this Bill is all about and the hon. Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee Ji got this Bill, which is one of the finest Bills, in

the larger interest of the nation and the States, and Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji continued it and improved it. Now, what I want to flag about this is that in the FRBM Act, we do fiscal management. So, we make sure to see the Government does not overspend. I will give you an example of my State. To make populist programmes, I am putting it as diplomatically and correct as I can, that these are all wonderful schemes for the larger interest of the nation which I appreciate. I like it. I support it.

But now they have taken all the Adivasi funds, and the Department of Social Justice funds are used for populist programmes. There is nothing wrong with it. Every Government wants populist things. However, I remember the hon. Prime Minister, who is clear about his economics, talked about *rewaris* at one time. My question, with full humility to the hon. Finance Minister, is that after this, what role or what checks and balances is this Government going to take so that the budget is well spent and the monies are spent for the Adivasis and the Social Justice Department, which are used for other schemes only during elections? So, what happens to the Adivasis, and what happens to the Department of Social Justice is my question.

Is this Government going to intervene for good management of fiscal deficit and good governance, which this Government talks about? Are they going to walk the talk for every State that gets into an election? They will be changing the rules of the game, which will not hurt us right now, but you will have a legacy of issues that generations will not forgive us for, just for winning one election.

Another important question is about GST. Shri Vijay Kelkar, a proud

Maharashtrian as I am, we both come from the same State, a tall leader, a visionary, brought GST to this country. What was the idea behind it? The sole idea of the GST was 'one nation, one tax'. The hon. Finance Minister, in her Budget speech, as a matter of fact, mentioned that they are going to reduce the slabs. Well, the nation is waiting with bated breath because from three per cent all the way up to 28 per cent, there are so many slabs, and there is so much confusion.

I am not getting into the popcorn mess my children have to deal with. Let them decide whether they want to eat salted or caramel or plain popcorn. I do not want to get into that because I do not want to make this into a frivolous debate. This is a very serious debate for me. But my point to this Government is: why is there so much fear all the time in the GST when it was a commitment made?

The Finance Minister praised all the State Governments that the state Governments are doing very well. So, I want to ask her one thing: when will we become 'one nation, one tax', which is the real soul of this? All the developed nations are doing that. Nishikant Dubey ji said their Government is going to be number one in the world in doing this. We will be very happy if this Government becomes the first country in the world. We will also be proud. 'विकसित भारत' में हम भी आपका साथ देंगे।

But to reach there, what are you taking from the western world? I also want to ask this. The good practices also have to be taken. Like all the other developing countries have done, when is this Government going to do 'one nation, one tax'? I want to ask them this question. GST needs a lot of reforms,

which are suggested by many of us, and many of my colleagues have talked about it.

I would like to ask this Government about tariffs. Tariffs are a big concern for all of us. I want a clear-cut reply on unilateral zero tariff for agri-products. We do not want to hear some long-winded story of what happened in the last 50 years. I want to know the stand of this Government on the unilateral zero tariff for agri-products. Are they going to agree to this? Are they disagreeing? If it is no, they have to tell this nation that there will be no tariff on agri-products; we will not compromise with this for the farmers of this nation, and the policy will remain the same. They have had discussions in America on this. We want to know about it.

I have two small points. They are about taxation system. We are coming up with a new law. I am fortunately a part of the Select Committee. We are having very, very good debates and discussions, and we are calling all the stakeholders. There is one small point I would like to make. Everybody here in this country wants to pay tax. We are all paying taxes. Why is there always a fear about this tax? Most of my colleagues also spoke about it. I am not raising doubt on the intention of this government. But why does this Government like to scare people? Even in this new Bill, they are saying that we are not going into people's mobiles and personal spaces. My only point is that they have to put checks and balances on everything. I do not want to get into whether high networths left or whether 22 per cent left.

If India really wants to grow, we should have a good tax regime and get fear out of people. People want to stay in India; people want to build India, but

nobody wants to stay in fear. The whole point is, whenever you are going into people's spaces or taxing people, have trust. What is the status of the Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme? Crores of rupees are stuck. You should bring the Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme for everybody. You should extend that Scheme and show trust in people. Indians are very honest people by nature. That is why we do globally extraordinarily well. So, this Government has to stop this. You are sitting here in Government because Indians have voted for you. But you want to tax them, scare them, and make them fearful. It is their money only on which your election goes on.

जिस थाली में खाते हो, उस नमक का थोड़ा तो ध्यान रखो । I request the Government to stop hurting people. People in India are honest. They are happy to pay tax. Please do not scare them, and have a very transparent and a fair regime.

Thank you.

माननीय सभापति : निशिकान्त जी, क्या आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : महोदय, स्पीकर की डायरेक्शन 115 है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : दादा, बैठ जाइए । अच्छी चर्चा चल रही है, उनका कुछ पॉइंट है, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए ।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : आप मुझे पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर भी रेज नहीं करने दोगे ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : दादा, कृपया बैठ जाइए । आप बैठ जाइए ।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : महोदय, एफआरबीएम एक्ट अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी लेकर आये, यह सही बात है । उसके कारण फिस्कल डेफिसिट पर काफी कंट्रोल हुआ, यह भी सही बात है । डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी का जो जिक्र किया गया, मैं माननीय सदस्या को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2008 में, वर्ष 2003 में यह एक्ट आया, वर्ष 2008 में जब पूरी दुनिया में रिसेशन था, तो डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने

एफआरबीएम एक्ट में चेंज किया और वह 6 परसेंट पर चला गया। भारत सरकार का कंसोलिडेशन 4 परसेंट होना चाहिए, जो फिस्कल डेफिसिट 4 परसेंट पर जाना चाहिए, वह 6 परसेंट पर हुआ और उसके बाद वर्ष 2014 तक, जब आपकी सरकार थी, वह लगातार... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : निशिकान्त जी, आपकी बात हो गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : इसीलिए ये चीजें जो हैं, ... (व्यवधान) और यदि उन्हें लगता है कि डॉ.

मनमोहन सिंह जी ने किया तो उनको ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए कहिए।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2014 तक वह 5.3 परसेंट पर पहुँच गया था।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ठीक है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरी बात सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, Supriyaji, all the Members have listened you with good patience.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, Supriyaji, you have spoken for about 15 minutes, and all the Members listened to you with patience. He has a point to make. You can also lay down your point on the Table. If there is anything, you lay it down on the Table. All is good. Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : कौन से रूल में उनको अनुमति दी गई? ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम) : उनको क्यों बोलने दिया गया? ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have spoken well, Madam. You have given good suggestions also to the Government.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your speech has been heard by all the Members.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: All the Members are requested to be seated. Only Supriyajji will speak for 30 seconds.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Sir, I appreciate his point that in 2006 Manmohan Singh *saheb* has changed the rules. He said that it became six per cent, I just want to put it on record that after that, in 2009, the same Manmohan Singhji's sarkar came with a better majority and ruled for five years. That is my limited point. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is okay.

Now, Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujlaji.

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला (अमृतसर) : महोदय, आपने मुझे वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद ।

महोदय, इनकम टैक्स करीब 8-9 लाख लोग देते हैं, सभी सांसद लोग ऐसा बता रहे थे, लेकिन इसके साथ जीएसटी भी आता है, जो हम सब लोग देते हैं और फ्यूल के ऊपर अलग से टैक्स है, जिसे हर गरीब आदमी देता है । लेकिन जो इसका हिस्सा है, वह मध्यम वर्ग और गरीब वर्ग तक नहीं पहुँचता है । ये कहते हैं कि हम ट्रिलियन इकोनॉमी बनाने जा रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि जीडीपी वर्ष 2024-25 में 6.4 परसेंट से आगे नहीं बढ़ रही है और स्वर्गीय डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी को ये सब लोग भूल जाते हैं ।

महोदय, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने देश में इकोनॉमिक सुधार की नींव रखी। डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी को सिर्फ अपना देश ही नहीं बल्कि डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज भी मानती हैं। एक्रॉस दि पार्टि लाइन किसी से बात करो, एक्रॉस दि रिलीजन, एक्रॉस दि कास्ट हर कोई उनकी रिस्पेक्ट करता है। यह बात बहुत अच्छी है कि जब माननीय वाजपेयी जी का देहांत हुआ तो बहुत तरीके के साथ उन्हें अंतिम विदाई दी गई, लेकिन बहुत दुख की बात है कि डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के देहांत के समय आपको क्या हो गया था? डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी को राजघाट पर अंतिम विदाई के लिए जगह क्यों नहीं दी गई? जिस व्यक्ति ने इस देश को आर्थिक दृष्टि से मजबूत किया हो, उन्हें राजघाट पर जगह क्यों न मिले?... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Member, please come to the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please come to the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : सर, क्या निशिकांत जी बिल पर बोल रहे थे?... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You please be seated. You have not been allowed to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please come to the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : सर, उनकी वजह से वर्ष 2005 से 2014 तक गरीबों की आमदनी 183 परसेंट बढ़ी थी। डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के समय व्हीट का एमएसपी 10 साल में 119 परसेंट बढ़ा था और आपकी गवर्नमेंट के समय 47 परसेंट बढ़ा है।

16.51 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

अध्यक्ष जी, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के समय राइस का एमएसपी 135 परसेंट बढ़ा था और

आपकी गवर्नमेंट में 50 परसेंट बढ़ा है। दस साल में एक लाख कारखाने डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के समय लगे थे और आपके समय में केवल 24 हजार लगे हैं। अभी सांसद लोग कह रहे थे कि एमएसएमई में बहुत बढ़ावा हुआ है लेकिन 50 करोड़ रुपये से कम की सेल होने पर 45 दिनों का प्रावधान दिया है लेकिन जब 50 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर सेल होगी तो जब मर्जी पेमेंट करो या पेमेंट न करो, कोई पूछता नहीं है। वे गरीब लोग हैं, जिनकी आपको मदद करनी चाहिए लेकिन आप उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं जो 200 बिलिनियर्स देश में हैं, उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं जिनके पास 41 परसेंट वैल्यू है। जो गरीब हैं, जो गरीबों का रोजगार है, उनकी 81 लाख नौकरियां पिछले सालों में खत्म हुई हैं। टैक्स वे लोग भी देते हैं क्योंकि जरूरत की छोटी से छोटी चीज जैसे मोमबत्ती या माचिस भी खरीदते हैं तो जीएसटी तो देना ही पड़ता है चाहे इनकम टैक्स की स्लैब में आए या न आए लेकिन टैक्स तो सभी दे रहे हैं। मेरी दख्खानत है कि जीएसटी का ट्रिब्यूनल आठ साल में भी सेटअप नहीं हुआ है। इनकम टैक्स टेररिज्म फेसलेस असेसमेंट की वजह से बढ़ा है। दस लाख इनकम टैक्स के केसेज पेंडिंग हैं। इनमें सुधार करने की बहुत जरूरत है। एक तिहाई जनसंख्या की एक दिन की इनकम सौ रुपये से कम है। इनके ऊपर फोकस करने की हमें जरूरत है। आपकी एक बात पर हम मुहर लगाते हैं कि हंगर इंडेक्स में हम 105 नम्बर पर हैं और 80 करोड़ लोगों को आप फ्री राशन दे रहे हैं, इस बात पर भी हम मुहर लगाते हैं। एक तरफ तो आप कह रहे हैं कि हम अमीर हो रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमें फूड भी देना पड़ रहा है। यह दोहरा मापदंड है।

अध्यक्ष जी, देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए युवा का बहुत बड़ा रोल है। पिछले दस साल में करीब 22 करोड़ युवाओं ने सरकारी नौकरी के लिए एप्लाइ किया था लेकिन केवल 7.2 लाख जॉब्स 10 साल में मिली हैं, जिसके लिए मोदी जी कहते थे कि दो करोड़ युवाओं को हर साल नौकरी देंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, चाहे देश के लिए शहादत देने की बात हो या अन्न की जरूरत पूरा करने की बात हो, पंजाब हमेशा सबसे आगे रहा है। लेकिन पंजाब के साथ विद्वेष हो रहा है। पंजाब का कर्जा बहुत बढ़ चुका है, क्योंकि किसी तरह की रिबेट नहीं दी गई है। दूसरे प्रांतों की मैं बात नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन जिन राज्यों में इलेक्शन का समय आता है, वहां सब कुछ दे दिया जाता है। जो लोग बार्डर पर

लड़ते हैं, देश के लिए जान देते हैं, उनकी तरफ सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है। पंजाब के ऊपर सरकार को बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। रेलवे फ्रेट कोरिडोर की बात कहना चाहता हूं। लुधियाना में बहुत कारोबार है। इस कोरिडोर को अटारी तक, अमृतसर तक ले जाने की जरूरत है और यह मांग बहुत समय से हो रही है। हमारे सांसद बिट्टू जी बैठे हैं। पट्टी-मखु रेल लिंक वर्ष 2013 डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के समय से एनाउंस हुआ है, लेकिन अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। व्यास-कादियां लिंक, जो अप्रूव्ड है, अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। मुकेरिया-तलवाड़ा लिंक जो वर्ष 2021 से अप्रूव्ड है, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि टैक्स तो हम भी देते हैं, इसलिए हमें भी कुछ सहूलियतें दे दो। हम लोग भी अपना हिस्सा चाहते हैं क्योंकि यह तकलीफ पूरे पंजाब की है।

स्पीकर सर, पंजाब में इंडस्ट्रीज़ डे-बाई-डे कम होती जा रही है। हमारे यहां जब सेल्स टैक्स शुरू हुआ था तो अमृतसर में पहली इंडस्ट्री लगी थी। लेकिन, आज अमृतसर की पूरी इंडस्ट्रीज़ तबाह हो गयी है। इसका कारण है कि पहले यह टेररिज्म की वजह से तबाह हुई। फिर इस वजह से हुई कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को 'टैक्स हावेन' बना दिया गया, उसके बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर को भी 'टैक्स हावेन' बना दिया गया। फिर हमारी सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ प्लान करके वहां चली गयीं। हमारे एक बहुत अच्छे मित्र हैं। अभी चार दिन पहले उन्होंने अपनी इंडस्ट्री कठुआ में लगा ली। उन्होंने कहा कि वहां तीन रुपये प्रति यूनिट बिकती है, यहां आठ रुपये प्रति यूनिट है। हम लोग कैसे इनसे लड़ाई लड़ेंगे, जबकि सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ तो बंदी और कठुआ में ट्रांसफर हो गयी हैं? ऊपर से उनके पास बहुत-से एक्सटॉर्शन कॉल्स आ रहे हैं, इसके कारण भी लोग वहां से भाग रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मसला है, लेकिन अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं सुनेगी तो लोग कहां जाएंगे?

स्पीकर सर, हमारे यहां बॉर्डर है। अभी बॉर्डर से अमृतसर के ऊपर करीब 13 बम अटैक हो चुके हैं। उसे बंद कौन करेगा? उसे तो सरकार बंद करेगी। सरकार को इसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सर, हमारे पूरे पंजाब के नेशनल हाईवेज़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स रुके पड़े हैं। सरकार कमजोर है। वह

सेट-अप नहीं करा पा रही है, किसानों को पूरा मुआवज़ा नहीं दे रही है। वहां के ब्यूरोक्रैट्स और नेशनल हाइवेज़ के ब्यूरोक्रैट्स मिलकर उनको ...* रहे हैं। वे इसके लिए उन्हें जमीनें नहीं देते। वे कहां जाएंगे? आप इस मामले को इंकवायर करें, हमारे पंजाब के बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स रुके हुए हैं।

सर, फार्मर तो देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। पूरे देश में उसे न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। स्वामीनाथन कोड के ऊपर एमएसपी होनी चाहिए। सरकार को इसकी गारंटी देनी चाहिए। वे यह नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। उनके बच्चों की प्रॉपर एजुकेशन के लिए वहां अच्छे स्कूल्स नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वे रूरल एरियाज़ में रहते हैं। उसके साथ-साथ मज़दूर भी उसी हालत में जी रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार का उनके ऊपर ध्यान नहीं है। बॉर्डर एरियाज़ में स्कूलों की हालत देखिए। एजुकेशन का जो इंडेक्स है, उसके अनुसार पूरे देश में 10 लाख टीचर्स की शॉर्टेज है। एक लाख स्कूल्स ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास एक-एक टीचर है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैक्सिमम ये स्कूल्स रूरल एरियाज़ में ही हैं, क्योंकि जितनी भी डेवलप्ड सिटीज़ हैं, मेट्रोपॉलिटन सिटीज़ हैं, उनके पास सब कुछ है, लेकिन जो बॉर्डर के एरियाज़ हैं, उन पर ध्यान दीजिए। आप टैक्स तो सभी से इकट्ठा करते हैं, हम लोग भी टैक्स देते हैं, लेकिन जब आपके द्वारा देने की बारी आती है तो फिर हम लोग उसमें पीछे रह जाते हैं। इसके ऊपर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सर, फ्लड मैनेजमेंट और बॉर्डर एरिया प्रोग्राम के ऊपर मैं कहना चाहता हूं। हमारी भौगोलिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि जब बारिश होती है तो सारा पानी पंजाब में आ जाता है। उस समय फ्लड गेट्स खुल जाते हैं। पंजाब को थोड़े बहुत पैसे दिए गए हैं, लेकिन पंजाब में जो हजारों-करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई केन्द्र सरकार ने नहीं की और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने भी नहीं की।

सर, बॉर्डर एरिया डेवलपमेंट फंड्स के सारे पैसे रुके हुए हैं। बॉर्डर एरिया डेवलपमेंट फंड्स के पैसे तो आपको देने चाहिए। आप तो किसान, मज़दूर की बात करते हैं और उस पैसे से तो किसानों, मज़दूरों के लिए रास्ते बनने हैं, वे पैसे भी नहीं दिए जाते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खनीत सिंह): अगर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आपको कुछ देने आएं तो आप उन्हें रोकेंगे नहीं न; उनका स्वागत करेंगे न?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप दोनों दोस्त हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला: सर, मैं जवाब देता हूँ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप लोग आपस में बातें न करें । आप इसका जवाब मत दीजिए ।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : सर, मैं इनकी बातों का जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं इनका वेलकम करता हूँ ।

जब प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बटन दबाकर पूरे देश के खजाने में पैसे डाल सकते हैं, तो यहां से आप डाल दीजिए, जाकर देने में क्या दिक्कत है?

सर, अमृतसर के पास बहुत ज्यादा लैंड है । अमृतसर को आई.टी. हब बनाने के लिए सरकार की जरूरत है, सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें । अगर एक्सप्रेस-वे का काम कम्प्लीट होगा तो हमारे यहां आई.टी. हब बन सकता है ।

17.00 hrs

सर, मेडिकल टूरिज्म, अमृतसर के पास एक भी अच्छा हॉस्पिटल नहीं है, और ये भी इस चीज़ के गवाह होंगे । सर, पूरे ब्यास दरिया के बाद माझे को केटर करते हैं । करीब एक करोड़ के ऊपर आबादी है । एक भी अच्छा हॉस्पिटल नहीं है । एम्स भी बाहर है, पीजीआई भी बाहर है । सर, एम्स हमारे लिए एनाउंस हुआ था, लेकिन इन लोगों ने अकाली दल के साथ मिल कर बठिंडा में ले गए । जनाब, हम फिर वहीं के वहीं हैं । बॉर्डर पर लड़ाई हम लड़ें । बॉर्डर बंद है । बॉर्डर खुलेगा, जी-20 में बोला गया कि सिल्क रूट शुरू होगा तो सर, बॉर्डर भी खोलिए, ताकि अमृतसर के लोगों का विकास हो सके । सर, इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट की बहुत बुरी हालत है । बिट्टू जी, मैं आपसे भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पीयूष गोयल जी ने हाऊस में खड़े हो कर कहा था कि रेलवे स्टेशन अमृतसर का यहां बनाने जा

रहा है। अभी तक उसका पता नहीं चल रहा है। उसके ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए। सर, मैं यही विनती करूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी खास कर अमृतसर और पंजाब के ऊपर फोकस करें, जिसने पूरे देश का हमेशा ही साथ दिया है, उसके ऊपर फोकस करें।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): Sir, I would like to recall that in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, Section 90 clearly states that the Polavaram project will be taken up as a national project, and all the necessary clearances and land acquisition will be done by the Central Government. Recently, the Department of Water Resources under the Ministry of Jal Shakti has given an estimate which is pegged at Rs. 60,000 crore. In the recent budget, we have seen that the height of the project or the storage level is being pegged at 41.15 metres instead of the originally contemplated level of 45.72 metres. This is a great injustice to our State. Furthermore, it was designed for 194 TMC, and if this is going to happen, it will be restricted to 115 TMC, making it just a water retaining structure, not a dam. I would like to state that 7.5 lakh acres of land is the contemplated ayacut, and it is going to stabilize 23.5 lakh acres of farmland. If the project is pegged at only 115 TMC, it is a great loss to the State.

Sir, through you, I would like to ask this from the Government. What is the Government planning to do by reducing the capacity of the project? There have been various statements, and the Government has to clarify whether they are going to reduce the capacity of the project or restrict the amount being given to the State. Instead of Rs. 60,000 crore, if only Rs. 30,000 crore is given to the State, which was promised on this very floor of the House, it is a great loss to

Andhra Pradesh. None of the Telugu Desam Party Members have spoken on this. The YSRCP has been demanding this. We want an explanation from the Government. We want the Government to clarify that there is no loss to Andhra Pradesh.

Additionally, regarding the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, a Minister has recently made contradictory statements. One person said that they are going to support it with money and fund it, while another Minister has stated that they are going to proceed with the privatization of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. We want the Government to clarify this; we are not going to accept the privatization of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Many people have lost their lives to achieve the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, and if it is being privatized, it is a loss to the employees and the State.

Moreover, the alliance of BJP, TDP, and Jana Sena is present in our State, and whatever good schemes the previous Government implemented are being neglected in a huge way in this current regime. For example, there is a scheme for fees reimbursement that was started by late Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy *garu* and our former CM Jaganmohan Reddy ji.

17.04 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

It is a very noble scheme that allows any child to study for free in any engineering college or pursue higher education, with the Government covering all their expenses. There are almost 11 lakh students who benefit from this every year. However, in the past few quarters, the fees have not been paid by the Government to the colleges, and the students are in great distress. They are

being asked to pay the money from their own pockets to enter the examination hall. Many incidents have occurred, and our students have openly expressed their concerns, but the Government is not acting. The Government should keep its priorities clear – one is education, and the other is healthcare. If the Government is unable to support the education of poor people, how is the State going to prosper?

Imagine somebody getting Rs. 25,000 salary. How is he going to pay lakhs and lakhs suddenly for his son's education? Imagine somebody getting Rs. 30,000 salary per month and he has a family of four. How is he going to support them? The Government should act immediately. Through you, I would request the Finance Minister to put some sense into the State Government's head.

There, the former Chief Minister had introduced Arogyasri. Through this, anybody can get treatment in any notified hospitals in the State. The payments to these hospitals have not been made and the network hospitals have stopped giving treatment to Arogyasri patients. This is a huge thing. A lot of lives are being lost. As the people are not able to pay even Rs. 75,000, they are losing their lives. These are very important things, and the Government should act on this. The Central Government should tell the State Government, which is part of the coalition in the State?

AP has got a dubious record. It is on the top in the price of diesel and petrol in the country. Imagine Rs. 108.30 is the cost of diesel in Andhra Pradesh and in the bordering State of Tamil Nadu it is just Rs. 100 and in Karnataka also it is Rs. 102. There is a huge difference of Rs. 8. Why will industries come to Andhra

Pradesh? Why will somebody want to invest there when it is so costly as compared to our neighbouring States? I would request, through you, and I also request the Finance Minister to put some pressure and reduce the cost of diesel, which is so high in the State.

In one way, it is clearly evident that we are losing money for the Polavaram Project and we want to know the reason for it. 'Special Category' status was a promise for Andhra Pradesh, and they said a package will be given. What is this package? It is a sort of illusion, and it is an imaginary package. We want the Government to spell out what package was given and what benefit AP has got. We are losing in everything. A lot of things that were promised in the AP Reorganisation Act have not been fulfilled. The time of the AP Reorganization Act has also lapsed. So, we want the Government to keep up its promise whatever have been promised for Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House that we appreciate the Government for having given money for development of Amaravati as capital. We appreciate it. But what is happening at the ground level also is a very important thing. A kilometre of National Highways costs Rs. 20 crore in the same district. The National Highways has called for tenders and people have bid for Rs. 20 crore, and here, the estimate has been jacked up from Rs. 40 crore to Rs. 50 crore. It is a pure waste of money. I wish the Central Government appointed some officer who goes through all these estimates. A lot of money is being misused and thousands of crores of money is being wasted.

We just need Rs. 1,500 crore to Rs. 2,000 crore to put the 17 new medical

colleges on track. They have stopped what the previous Government had taken up. All the 17 medical colleges have been put on hold, and the worst part is that they were ready to start it. They had taken the employees and they had even allotted the seats. The same Government had written asking to take back the seats as they were not able to run the colleges. On the one hand, they are swindling money in this big way, and on the other hand they are not able to put in Rs. 2,000 crore for the medical colleges. It is really in a bad state. Whatever good things the previous Governments have done should be continued. ...

(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : You are raising all the State subjects.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY : Sir, the Central Government has given money for Amaravati. The Central Government has partially given money for a few medical colleges, and they have been put on hold. They want to sell them to private people, which we are demanding that it should not happen. We are also demanding that the Central Government should step in and help in running these colleges. We do not want them to be put idle. We do not want poor people to be at a loss because 17 medical colleges mean 17 hospitals also where poor people can get treatment.

We ask questions like these, and the Telugu Desam people try to put mud on us. They are just going on putting allegations against us. They are booking cases against us. We are not going to budge. We are going to question. If you see, for almost a year, not even one thing relating to the State has been raised by

the TDP people. The TDP people do not have the guts to raise Polavaram issue in the House. They do not have the guts to raise the issue about steel plant. The only thing that they are doing is putting mud on us. The only thing they are doing is, they are making points with no facts at all. This is baseless. I request the Central Government to do justice for Andhra Pradesh. We want justice to be done in the form of Polavaram Project.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक के पक्ष में अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह वित्त विधेयक ऐतिहासिक, दूरदर्शी और परिवर्तनकारी है। यह केवल कराधान के बारे में नहीं, यह राष्ट्र निर्माण के बारे में है, यह केवल आर्थिक नीति के बारे में नहीं, यह आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता के बारे में है, यह केवल राजस्व के बारे में नहीं, यह 140 करोड़ भारतीयों की समृद्धि और समावेशी विकास के बारे में है।

सभापति महोदय, आज से 11 वर्ष पहले प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने देश के प्रधान मंत्री पद की शपथ ली। उस समय देश हमें किस हाल में मिला था? हालत कोई बहुत अच्छी नहीं थी, अनिश्चितता का दौर था और फ्रेज़ाइल फाइव इकोनॉमीज़ में भारत को गिना जाता था। अनिश्चितता के दौर से अभूतपूर्व विकास के दौर तक लाने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है, तो प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है। Prime Minister Modi ji has guided the nation from uncertainty to unprecedented growth. यह अनप्रेसीडेंटेड ग्रोथ इसलिए हुई है कि ईमानदारी से सरकार चलाई, विश्वास के साथ सरकार चलाई और सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबके प्रयासों से देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

मोदी सरकार एक ऐसी सरकार है जो काम करती है, यह एक ऐसी सरकार है जो वादे पूरे करती है और यह एक ऐसी सरकार है जो बदलाव लाती है। जब मैं बदलाव की बात करता हूँ, ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन की बात करता हूँ तो हमारी सरकार का 'रिफॉर्म, परफॉर्म, ट्रांसफॉर्म' केवल नारा ही नहीं है, रिफॉर्म्स के माध्यम से बहुत बड़ा बदलाव लाए, जिसके बारे में मैं आगे उल्लेख करूंगा।

महोदय, आज लोकतंत्र के मंदिर में आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम फाइनेंस बिल में केवल फाइनेंशियल स्टेटमेंट्स की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम 140 करोड़ भारतीयों के भविष्य और उनकी आकांक्षाओं के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। हालांकि अधिकतर सरकारों का दुनिया भर में या भारत में भी जो पहले की सरकारें रही होंगी, उनका एक प्रयास रहता है कि कैसे सरकारी खजाना भरा जाए, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने इस बार के बजट में और इस फाइनेंस बिल में वे सारे कदम उठाए हैं कि सरकार के खजाने से ज्यादा, लोगों की बचत बढ़ाने में विश्वास रखा, लोगों की जेब में पैसा जाए, इसका प्रयास किया है। जब जन-जन की बचत होगी तो भारत का जन-जन भारत के राष्ट्र निर्माण में एक बड़ी भूमिका निभाएगा और वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत का संकल्प पूरा करके दिखाएगा।

सभापति जी, भारत की आज की स्थिति के बारे में विपक्ष के कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि दुनिया भर में यह हालत है, वह हालत है। मैं विपक्ष के सदस्यों से इतना ही कहूंगा कि आज पूरी दुनिया एक उम्मीद के साथ भारत की ओर देख रही है और दुनिया की बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था आज भी भारत है और अगले एक दशक तक भारत ही रहने वाला है।

आप लोग एक प्रश्न खड़ा करते थे कि क्या मिडिल क्लास के ऊपर भरोसा करना चाहिए, क्या टैक्स पर कर राहत देनी चाहिए? मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि ईमानदार कर दाताओं के ऊपर एक बार नहीं, बार-बार नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने विश्वास किया है और इस बार तो 12 लाख पर जीरो टैक्स का प्रावधान किया है। इस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ता है, यह भी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी है, उनको 12 लाख 75 हजार रुपये तक कोई टैक्स नहीं है। इससे देश के अन्य वर्गों को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिलेगा और उनके अथक प्रयासों से राष्ट्र निर्माण में एक बड़ी भूमिका होगी।

हम इस फाइनेंस बिल में विकसित भारत का संकल्प लेकर चले हैं। इसमें युवाओं के लिए अवसर है और महिलाओं के लिए सशक्तीकरण की बात है। हर भारतीय को सफल होने के लिए मौका दिया गया है। टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करने पर बल दिया है। फाइनेंस बिल 2025 में भारत सरकार

की टैक्स सटेनिटी की कमिटमेंट है। इज ऑफ़ डुइंग बिजनेस और बिजनेस ऑपरेशन को सरल करने का प्रयास किया गया है। मिडिल क्लास को अभूतपूर्व टैक्स राहत देने का काम भी इस बिल के माध्यम से किया गया है।

जहां तक रिफार्म्स की बात है, अगर पिछले दस वर्षों पर नजर डाली जाए तो मैं उस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा। पिछले दस वर्षों में फेसलेस असेसमेंट, टैक्स पेयर्स चार्टर, फास्टर रिटर्न्स, 99 परसेंट रिटर्न्स सेल्फ असेसमेंट के माध्यम से की जाती है, मैं अपने विपक्ष के सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं।

विवाद से विश्वास स्कीम हम लोग लेकर आए। जनविश्वास बिल 1.0 पहले आया था, उसमें 180 प्रावधानों को डि-क्रिमिनलाइज करने का काम किया गया था। अब मोदी सरकार जन विश्वास बिल 2.0 लेकर आ रही है, जिसमें 100 प्रावधानों को डि-क्रिमिनलाइज किया जाएगा, इसमें व्यापारी वर्ग को एक बड़ी राहत दी जा रही है। एफडीआई सेक्टर में 74 परसेंट निवेश की बजाए अब निवेश 100 परसेंट हो सकता है। लेकिन हमने एक बात कही है जो प्रिमियम इकट्ठा होगा, सारा का सारा प्रिमियम भारत में ही लगाना पड़ेगा तभी सौ प्रतिशत एफडीआई की लिमिट मिल पाएगी। एफएसडीसी की बात करूं तो वहां पर भी फाइनेन्शियल रेगुलेशन और सब्सिडी इंस्ट्रक्शन के इम्पैक्ट को इवैल्यूएट करने का एक मैकेनिज्म खड़ा करने का प्रावधान किया है। अन्य टैक्स रिफार्म्स की बात कही गई है, कस्टम एक्ट, 1962 में कोई प्रावधान नहीं था कि किसी निश्चित काल में आप लोग प्रोविजनल असेसमेंट को फाइनलाइज कर सकें, एक बड़ा कदम उठाया गया है, जिसमें अब सटेनिटी भी होगी, निश्चितता भी होगी। हमारी लागत भी कम होगी, इससे निश्चित काल के लिए यानी दो साल और एक एक्सटेंड करके प्रोविजनल असेसमेंट करने का प्रावधान है।

जो सेल्फ ऑक्युपाइड प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, पहले उसमें एक वर्ष का प्रावधान था। अब गवर्नमेंट ने दो ऐसी सेल्फ ऑक्युपाइड प्रॉपर्टीज को बिना किसी कंन्डीशन करने का प्रावधान दे दिया है। इसमें एक और बड़ी बात की गई है, streamlining the process of transfer pricing. इसको स्थिरता देने के लिए ब्लॉक पीरियड तीन साल का किया गया है, जो ग्लोबल बेस्ट प्रैक्टिसेज के अनुसार है। इसके

लिए मैं मोदी सरकार और वित्त मंत्री जी का बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। Harbour rules की बात करूँ तो इसको भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानदंडों के अनुसार ही एक्सपेंड किया गया है। इसमें लिटिगेशन कम करने और निश्चितता बढ़ाने के लिए, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टैक्सेशन के आधार पर इसको और मजबूत किया गया है और इसको एक्सपेंड किया गया है। हमारे इनलैंड वॉटर में ज्यादा सुधार हो तो उसमें टनेज, जो टैक्स स्कीम थी, यह सी-शिप के लिए होती थी, लेकिन अब इंडियन वैसेल्स एक्ट, 2021 में बदलाव करने से घरेलू बाजार को फायदा मिलेगा।

पिछली सरकारों में स्टार्ट-अप का नामोनिशान ही नहीं था। लेकिन भारत के युवाओं पर विश्वास करके हमने स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया योजना लायी, विपक्ष के सभी लोग हंसते थे। आज देश के युवाओं ने एक लाख 60 हजार से ज्यादा स्टार्ट-अप खड़ी कर दी हैं, दुनिया का थर्ड लार्जैस्ट स्टार्ट-अप इको सिस्टम बन गया है। 117 यूनिकार्न्स आज भारत में हैं, यह भी बहुत बड़ी बात है। हमने इनकॉर्पोरेशन के लिए इसकी अवधि को पांच साल बढ़ा दिया है, वर्ष 2030 तक समय सीमा को बढ़ा दिया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, आईएफएससी गिफ्ट सिटी में शिप लीजिंग यूनिट के लिए, इन्श्योरेंस ऑफिसेज, ग्लोबल कंपनी के ट्रेजरी सेंटर वहां सेट-अप हुए हैं, उनको भी बेनिफिट देने के लिए पांच साल का और प्रावधान किया है, हमने 2030 तक उसको भी कर दिया है। हम शार्ट टर्म निर्णय नहीं ले रहे हैं बल्कि, लांग टर्म के निर्णय लिए गए हैं। यह विश्वास मोदी सरकार का है कि दुनिया को अगर कहीं पर निवेश करना है तो वह भारत है और भारत में वे सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं इन-डायरेक्शन टैक्सेशन पर आता हूँ। इसमें मैं कहूंगा कि these are not just financial policies; these are the policies that change lives. It is a part of the comprehensive review of customs rate structure announced in the July, 2024 Budget. इसमें दो-तीन चीजें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हमने 7 टैरिफ रेट्स को खत्म किया है। वर्ष 2023-24 का जो बजट था, उसमें भी हमने 7 टैरिफ लाइन्स खत्म की थी। अब मात्र 8 रह गई हैं, जिनमें एक जीरो रेट वाली भी है। यही नहीं, हमने एक बड़ा बदलाव भी किया है कि जो लेवी है, वह सेस या

सरचार्ज में से किसी एक पर लग पाएगी। इसलिए, हमने यह तय किया है कि जो सोशल वेलफेयर सरचार्ज 82 टैरिफ लाइन पर था, अब उसको एग्जेंट कर दिया गया है, क्योंकि उस पर सेस लगता है। उस पर सरचार्ज लगाने से छूट दे दिया गया है। सरकार का यह भी एक बड़ा कदम है।

महोदय, यही नहीं ड्रग्स और मेडिसीन, जो पेशेंट असिस्टेंस प्रोग्राम है, जिसको फॉर्मास्यूटिकल कंपनीज रन करती हैं, उनको भी कस्टम ड्यूटी से पूरी तरह से मुक्ति दे दी गई है। 37 ऐसी दवाइयां, जो लोगों के जीवन को बचा सकती हैं, उन पर भी पूरी तरह से कस्टम ड्यूटी माफ कर दी गई है। 13 न्यू पेशेंट असिस्टेंस प्रोग्राम्स पर भी हमने बेसिक कस्टम्स ड्यूटी को समाप्त कर दिया है। इसके लिए मैं मरीजों और जनता की ओर से सरकार का बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

महोदय, यही नहीं इंडस्ट्री के लिए इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए अलग-अलग रूल्स में बदलाव किये गये हैं। अब छः महीने के लिए नहीं बल्कि एक महीने के लिए एंड यूज ऑफ इम्पोर्टेड इनपुट्स के रूल में बदलाव किया गया है। उनको जो मंथली स्टेटमेंट देनी पड़ती थी। अब क्वार्टरली स्टेटमेंट देने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

महोदय, यही नहीं माइक्रो स्मॉल मीडियम एंटरप्राइजेज, जहां एक ओर इसके लिए अगले पांच साल में डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्योग वालों को मिलेगा, उनको एडिशनल क्रेडिट मिलेगा, वहीं पर एमएमएमई की जो डेफिनिशन है, उसको भी बदलने का इन्वेस्टमेंट और उसकी टर्न ओवर को ढाई गुना और दोगुना करने का ऐतिहासिक निर्णय मोदी सरकार ने लिया है, इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

महोदय, अगर आप पूर्व की सरकार, यूपीए की सरकार को देखेंगे तो उसमें स्कैम-स्कैम, पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस की बात, फोन बैंकिंग की बात और ऐसी ही बातें आती थीं कि उनको 'मित्रों की सरकार' कहा जाता था। यही नहीं वह शेकी ग्राउंड पर होती थी। आज स्टैबल ग्राउंड कहीं पर दी है तो नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने दी है। हमने बैंकिंग व्यवस्था को सुधारा है। लेकिन, मुझे चिंता इस बात की है, हमारे विपक्ष के एक नेता हैं, पीएसी कमेटी में आप भी हैं, आज निशिकान्त दुबे जी रेवेन्यु फोरगोन की बात कह रहे थे, लेकिन पीएसी कमेटी के चेयरमैन अगर रेवेन्यु फोरगोन और राइट-ऑफ

में अंतर नहीं समझते हैं तो एक बड़ा प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा हो जाता है। विपक्ष कहां पर है? किस हालत में है? समझता भी है कि नहीं समझता है, यह अपने आप में सवाल खड़ा करता है। रेवेन्यु फोरगोन क्या है? जो टैक्स सरकार को आना है, जो पोटेंशियल टैक्स रेवेन्यु आना है, वह सरकार की किसी नीति, जहां पर आप टैक्स में एग्जेंप्शन, डिडक्शन और इंसेंटिव देते हैं, जिसके कारण आपका टैक्स चला जाता है, वह रेवेन्यु फोरगोन है। लेकिन, जहां पर राइट-ऑफ की बात करते हैं तो बैंक जहां पर अपनी राइट-ऑफ करती है, इस पर बड़े विस्तार में माननीय निर्मला जी का एक स्टेटमेंट है, उसको बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने साफ तौर पर कहा है कि राइट-ऑफ करने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि पैसा छोड़ दिया है। बैंक उनको लेने के लिए चाहे कहीं पर भी जाए, चाहे उनको कोर्ट जाना पड़े, डेब्ट रिकवरी ट्रिब्यूनल में जाना पड़े या एनफोर्समेंट ऑफ सिविलिटी इंस्ट्रूमेंट एक्ट के अंतर्गत फाइल करना पड़े, उसमें सारा प्रावधान है। लेकिन, यह सब जो देखने को मिल रहा है, इससे विपक्ष पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़े होते हैं।

महोदय, यहां पर एक बात कही गई। कब्र से खोदने की बातें की गईं। कहां गया कि कब्र क्यों खोदते हो और गड़े मुर्दे क्यों उखाड़ते हो? मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया कहां से कहां पहुंच गई। ये लोग अभी भी 17 वीं शताब्दी में मुगलिया सोच के साथ ही चल रहे हैं। इनके आइडियल तो राणा सांगा, शिवाजी महाराज और महाराणा प्रताप होने चाहिए थे। ये लोग बाबर और औरंगजेब को याद कर रहे हैं। मैं तो यहां एक बात कहूंगा – “जो दरिंदा खा गया अपना पूरा परिवार फक्र से, आज शरियाई दिवानों को मोहब्बत है उसकी कब्र से”। जिसने जजिया कर लगाने का काम किया था, ये लोग आज उसको याद करते हैं, जिसने धर्म के नाम पर हिन्दूओं पर टैक्स लगाने का काम किया था। आज ये लोग उसकी कब्र को याद करने का काम करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप वित्त विधेयक पर बोलिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : महोदय, यही नहीं, आप इंदिरा गांधी जी का समय याद करिए... (व्यवधान) इंदिरा गांधी जी ने 93.5 प्रतिशत टैक्स लगाने का काम किया था। आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है, जिसने 12,00,000 रुपये की आय तक टैक्स जीरो किया है, कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है, टैक्स

माफ करने का काम किया है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Anurag Singh Thakur ji.

... (Interruptions) ...*

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : महोदय, जहां तक जीएसटी अपीलेंट ट्रिब्यूनल की बात है, हमने जीएसटी अपीलेंट ट्रिब्यूनल भी बना दिया है। संजय मिश्रा जी उसके चेयरमैन हैं।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He is talking about the tax structure. Kindly take your seats.

... (Interruptions)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : महोदय, मैं आपसे एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। अभी राणा सांगा की बात कही गई है। मैं विपक्ष के नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे हमारे पूर्वज, हमारे नायक और भारत के गौरव हैं। ये बार-बार उनको अपमानित करने का प्रयास करते हैं। उनकी छवि को धूमिल करने की इनकी आदत बन गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वोट बैंक के लिए स्वाभिमान को कितनी चोट दोगे, कितना नीचे गिर जाओगे? मैं यह कहूंगा -

“वीर कभी मरते नहीं, वे सदा जिंदा रहते हैं,
कभी दिलों में कभी इतिहास में अमर रहते हैं,
साहस इतना था शूरवीर राणा सांगा में भर-भर,
देश के दुश्मन कांपते थे थर-थर।
मेवाड़ शिरोमणि को तुम नीचा क्या दिखाओगे,
मुगलिया सोच की औलादों,
जिनके अस्सी घाव थे तन पर, व्यथा नहीं थी मन में,

* Not recorded

आज अगर राणा सांगा जिंदा होते,
तो तुम जैसे दूर कोने में बैठकर टोपियां सिल रहे होते” ।

महोदय, आज ये मुस्लिम आरक्षण की बात करते हैं । बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर जी के संविधान की कॉपी लेकर जाते हैं । अरे, आपने इमरजेन्सी के समय संविधान को तार-तार करने का काम किया था। आज मुसलमानों को आरक्षण देने की बात करते हो, तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति के लिए मुसलमानों के ठेकेदार बनने का काम करते हो । सबके हक की बजाय मुस्लिम परस्ती में मशगूल कांग्रेस क्या मुस्लिम लीग बनाने की बात करते हो? अरे महात्मा गांधी जी और सरदार पटेल जी के देश में आप जिन्ना का मुल्क बनाने की सोच मत रखो । हम जिन्ना का मुल्क कभी नहीं बनने देंगे ।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप वित्त विधेयक पर बोलिए ।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय सभापति जी, ये जॉब क्रिएशन की बात करते थे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर पिछले साल किसी ने 4.6 करोड़ नई जॉब्स और नया रोजगार दिया है, तो इस देश में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार और हमारे प्रयासों के कारण हुआ है । स्टार्ट अप्स भी 1,60,000 तक हो गए हैं । कोविड के बाद उससे लड़ने और उससे बाहर निकालकर हमने मोरेटोरियम पीरियड भी दिया था । बैंकों के माध्यम से देश में काम करने वाले व्यापारियों को नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की गारंटी पर हमारी सरकार ने चार लाख करोड़ रुपये यानी 20 प्रतिशत एडिशनल वर्किंग कैपिटल देने का काम किया है । आपके समय में 12 में से 11 बैंक्स पीसीए फ्रेमवर्क में थे । उनमें देश की जनता का पैसा लगा था, बैंक डूब जाते, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार आने के बाद आज 12 के 12 बैंक मुनाफे और मजबूत स्थिति में हैं ।

महोदय, हमने ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस में लगातार प्रयास किए हैं। आज एफडीआई के माध्यम से हमारे देश में 709 बिलियन डॉलर निवेश आया है । जहां तक आप किसानों की बात करते हैं, हमने ‘पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि’ के माध्यम से किसानों को 3,60,000 करोड़ रुपये देने का काम किया है । हमने किसानों को बैंकिंग सेक्टर के माध्यम से मजबूत किया है । जहां वर्ष 2013-14 में 7,30,000 करोड़ रुपये मिले थे, आज मोदी सरकार ने उसे बढ़ाकर किसानों को 25,48,000 करोड़ रुपये देने

का काम किया है।

यही नहीं, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' क्या होता है? वर्ष 2014 में आठ एम्स थे, लेकिन आज 24 एम्स हैं। पहले 380 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ थे, लेकिन आज 706 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं। मेडिकल सीट्स दोगुने से ज्यादा हो गई हैं। अगले पांच सालों में एमबीबीएस की और 75,000 सीट्स बढ़ा दी जाएंगी। हम ऐसा करेंगे। हम इस साल एमबीबीएस की 10,000 की सीट्स बढ़ाएंगे। पहले 708 विश्वविद्यालय थे, लेकिन आज 1,150 विश्वविद्यालय हैं। पहले नेशनल हाइवेज़ 96,000 किलोमीटर का था, लेकिन आज 1,60,000 किलोमीटर का हो गया है। पहले 74 एयरपोर्ट्स थे, लेकिन आज 160 एयरपोर्ट्स हो गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अब आप अपनी स्पीच समाप्त करें।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : महोदय, अभी मेरे और पांच मिनट्स बचे हैं। मेरे बोलने का समय 1734 बजे तक है।...(व्यवधान)

सर, मेरे पांच मिनट और हैं। आईआईआईटी 9 से बढ़कर 25 हो गए हैं। हमने यह भी प्रावधान किया है कि आईआईटी में 6500 सीटों को बढ़ाने का काम हम इसी साल इस बजट में करने का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। यही नहीं सर, आपके समय में मात्र 80 जनऔषधि केन्द्र थे, जबकि आज 15000 जनऔषधि केन्द्र हो गए हैं। पीएम जनआरोग्य योजना के माध्यम से भी करोड़ों रुपये बचाने का काम आम जनमानस का हुआ है। सस्ती दवाई और मुफ्त इलाज करवाने का काम भी आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में हुआ है। यही नहीं, प्रोडक्शन लिंकड इंसेंटिव स्कीम है। हमने फार्म्युसिटिकल्स और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गुड्स में निर्भरता प्राप्त की है। आज से सात साल पहले देश में मोबाइल फोन बाहर से आता था, लेकिन पीएलआई स्कीम आने के बाद आज 1500 करोड़ रुपये का नहीं, अपितु डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये के मोबाइल्स का निर्यात हम लोगों ने किया है। अब तो सेमीकंडक्टर चिप्स भी हमारे देश में बननी शुरू हो जाएंगी। दुनिया का कोई देश ऐसा नहीं होगा, जहां सेमीकंडक्टर चिप्स भारत की नहीं होंगी, मेक इन इंडिया का बना हुआ जाएगा।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : असम में भी बनेंगी, दिलीप भाई यहां बैठे हैं, इन्होंने कहा है। यही नहीं, भ्रष्टाचार और ... * के कारण आपकी सरकारों के समय में अर्थव्यवस्था नीचे जा रही थी। लेकिन हम पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही लेकर आए हैं।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, क्या ...* अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है?

माननीय सभापति : हम इसको दिखवा लेंगे।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : पारदर्शिता के कारण हम देश को समावेशी विकास की ओर लेकर जा रहे हैं। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह कह सकते हैं कि भारत भविष्य का इंतजार नहीं करेगा, बल्कि भविष्य भारत का इंतजार कर रहा होगा। सर, आज हम सभी सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोग इस वित्त विधेयक को पूरे विश्वास और पूरी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ विकसित भारत, सुरक्षित भारत, समृद्ध भारत और संपन्न भारत बनाने की ओर देश को लेकर जाएं। हम सब इकट्ठे मिलकर एक ऐसा भारत बनाएं, ऐसा मेरा आप सभी से निवेदन रहेगा। इस ऐतिहासिक फाइनेंस बिल के लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी का बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी से इतना ही कहूंगा कि हमें आपके नेतृत्व में पूरा विश्वास है और आपके नेतृत्व में यह देश लगातार आगे बढ़ता जाएगा। हम सब मिलकर वर्ष 2047 से पहले विकसित भारत बनाएंगे। We will not sit till we make India Viksit.

Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Sir, thank you very much.

Sir, this Finance Bill covers various relevant changes in the Income Tax regime such as, compliance mechanism and expediting that; similarly, reduction on certain Customs Duty; Income Tax exemption for start-ups; tax exemption for

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

IFSC; and NGO's tax exemption for increased period under 12A. There are some healthcare kinds of reliefs also.

Sir, I am of this strong opinion that whether it is a Finance Bill or any other legislation, it must have a compassionate touch. In the light of that, I wish to point out certain humanitarian kind of considerations, the disabled cases.

17.33 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

Sir, the cochlear implant, which is for the hearing-impaired persons, is exempted. But at the same time, spare parts and accessories, have not been exempted. So, that is to be included. It is a small thing. But it is a great thing. It has to be done in that way. I request that kind of a tax exemption should be given for that.

Sir, in this Budget, there is an exemption of customs duty on 36 life-saving drugs, including drugs for cancer and rare diseases, and five per cent for other treatments. Of course, it is welcome. It is because cancer treatment is a very expensive treatment. And whatever may be the considerations that we are giving, it will be a great thing. But we have to do more things.

Similarly, the Government is saying that they will start cancer centres in all the districts. I humbly suggest that we must have a time-bound programme to get it materialised. That is a very important thing. A time-bound action plan is also required.

Sir, I would like to point out one more thing. Throughout the world, for the physically-challenged persons, there are modern devices and equipment. Unfortunately, in India, that has not been developed like that. We have to

emphasize it. Ill-fated persons are suffering like anything. Now, import dependency is there. We can follow two methods.

Number one, this import duty can be changed in many ways. Similarly, as far as Indian situation is concerned, we must have our own institutions for manufacturing of these kinds of devices and equipment.

Coming to other things, I would like to say one thing. We as MPs get hundreds of applications for help from PMNRF – Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Poor cancer patients, kidney patients and many more patients are coming. But the allotment to this PMNRF is negligible, very little. What I am suggesting is this. Do a great thing. By enlarging the scope of PMNRF, we can give more help to the cancer patients and like that. It is a normal thing. If we can do it, it will surely be a very important thing. So, allotment in that thing may kindly be enhanced.

Then, I come to the Dispute Redressal Mechanism in the tax side. We are making a lot of reforms. It is quite natural that we will have some disputes but dispute redressal mechanism is very poor. It takes a long time. So, I suggest that very effective steps are to be taken for that also. So, I have another thing. Make the tax payer happy to do it. In foreign countries, a lot of encouragements are given in the form of concessions. Here also, it should be designed in such a pattern that these tax payers will happily pay the tax. That kind of reform is also very important in this.

Similarly, Sir, I would like to say this about FCRA – Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. It is a very good Act. We are getting a lot of assistance from

different countries. We were doing very good work, wonderful work. What happened now? They have in bulk cancelled the FCRA registrations. Kindly explain why you are doing this cruelty. Is there any base for that? This FCRA registration holding persons are not even aware on what ground this has been cancelled. There is a total cancellation. So, I am telling you that these kinds of things should not be done. So, you have to reconsider that point in the best interest of humanity. That is what, I would like to say.

I have a simple issue. Worldwide, there is interest free banking system. In Gulf countries and Arabian countries, they call it Islamic banking. In European countries also, this kind of banking system is developing like anything. I am suggesting that India should seriously think about it. In 2008, the Raghuram Rajan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms suggested the introduction of interest free banking in India. There are many other recommendations also. Why India is allergic to this kind of thing? If there is any kind of Islamic banking, you do it in a different way because interest free banking system is having high scope. I suggest that also may be under your serious consideration. You should not have any kind of allergic situation in these things.

With these few suggestions, I will stop here, Sir.

Thank you very much.

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक इस देश की आर्थिक सोच का आईना है। इस आईने में मुझे जो दिख रहा है, वह बहुत ही डरावना है। भारत के आम नागरिक इस देश को अपने कंधों पर ढो रहे हैं, इसे कॉर्पोरेट घराने नहीं ढो रहे हैं। जब जीएसटी लाया जा रहा था, तो सरकार ने कहा था कि गुड एंड सिम्पल टैक्स होगा।

महोदय, आज मैं दावे के साथ सरकार को यह जरूर कर सकता हूँ कि यह जो जीएसटी टैक्स है, वह एक गंभीर स्ट्रेस टैक्स की तरह है जिसे आज हमारे देश के लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं। कहा गया था कि इस जटिल कर प्रणाली को सरल बनाया जाएगा, लेकिन हुआ उल्टा, अब तो सब कुछ और पेचीदा हो गया है।

महोदय, भारत में दुनिया की सबसे ऊंची दरों में 28 परसेंट जीएसटी दर है। जिस देश में करोड़ों लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं, वहां माचिस, साबुन, बाल्टी और पंखे जैसी अनेक वस्तुओं पर 28 परसेंट जीएसटी क्यों है? आप गरीबी उन्मूलन की बात करते हैं? आप देश के गरीबों से उनके खून पसीने की कमाई जीएसटी के रूप में वसूलने का काम कर रहे हैं। देश में नौकरीपेशा और छोटे व्यापारी इस देश की टैक्स वसूली का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा हैं और वे सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा जमा कर रहे हैं। कारपोरेट घराने टैक्स बचाने की स्कीम खोजते रहते हैं कि हम कौन-सी स्कीम निकालें ताकि हम सरकार के टैक्स से बच जाएं। आज भारत के दो परसेंट ही लोग इनकम टैक्स देते हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि बाकी सारे लोग टैक्स चोरी कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि बाकी लोग इतने गरीब हैं कि वे टैक्स देने की स्थिति में ही नहीं हैं। आज यह देश की स्थिति है।

महोदय, आज हमारा देश बेरोजगारी से जूझ रहा है। यहां सब बहुत सारे आंकड़े पेश करते हैं और कहते हैं कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद यह हुआ, वर्ष 2014 के बाद वह हुआ। मैं एक आंकड़ा रोजगार के संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ। भारत रोजगार रिपोर्ट 2024 के तहत देश में हर तीन में से एक युवक बेरोजगार है। आठ सालों में 30 परसेंट रोजगार कम हुआ, वर्ष 2014 में बेरोजगारी दर 4.9 परसेंट थी और वर्ष 2024 में बेरोजगारी दर 7.8 परसेंट है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां लोग स्किल इंडिया से समाधान की बात करते हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि बिहार जैसे राज्यों में लाखों डिग्री धारी युवा आज भी बेरोजगार हैं। बिहार जैसा राज्य दशकों से विकास की कतार में सबसे पीछे खड़ा है। कोई बड़ा निवेश बिहार को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं किया गया है। 17 महीने महागठबंधन की सरकार थी, तेजस्वी जी मुख्यमंत्री थे, जाति आधारित जनगणना कराई गई और जाति आधारित जनगणना के सर्वे में पाया गया कि 94 लाख से

ज्यादा परिवारों की 6000 रुपये मासिक आय है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि राज्य के एक तिहाई लोगों यानी 94 लाख परिवारों की मात्र 6000 रुपये मासिक आमदनी है। दिल्ली में आज किसी रेस्टोरेंट में बैठ जाएं तो लोग एक टाइम का खाना 6000 रुपये में खा लेते हैं।

महोदय, भारत की 15 परसेंट आबादी बहुआयामी गरीबी से जूझ रही है। बिहार में यह आंकड़ा और चौंकाने वाला है। आज 33.76 परसेंट यानी बिहार का हर तीसरा व्यक्ति बहुत ही गरीबी की अवस्था से जूझ रहा है। बिहार के नौजवान अपने घरों में काम न मिलने के कारण बहुत कठिनाता से ट्रेनों में खड़े होकर, धक्कामुक्की करके या एक-दूसरे पर बैठकर चैन्नई, दिल्ली और मुंबई मजदूरी के लिए जाते हैं और सरकार गर्व से कहती है कि 80 करोड़ लोगों को फ्री अनाज दे रहे हैं। ये किस तरह की गरीबी उन्मूलन की बात करते हैं? यहां आत्मनिर्भर राष्ट्र की तस्वीर दिखाई जा रही है, लेकिन 80 करोड़ लोगों को फ्री अनाज देने की बात से देश की गरीबी का जीता जागता प्रमाण दिखता है।

मैं दो बातों का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। अभी यहां पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी हैं। बिहार के भी माननीय केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे कि 32 करोड़ नौकरियों का हमने सृजन कर लिया है। वर्ष 2014 में तो एक बात आई थी, अभी इसी सदन में केन्द्रीय मंत्री कह रहे थे, कुछ देर पहले एमएसएमई के केन्द्रीय मंत्री बोलकर गए हैं। वे 32 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने का वादा करके गए हैं। अब आगे देख लीजिएगा कि उस पर क्या होता है? मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया एक बार बिहार के क्रेडिट डिपोजिट रेश्यो पर नजर डाली जाए।

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात को समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा : आप मुझे एक मिनट दीजिए। जब बिहार का कोई नागरिक बैंक में 100 रुपये जमा करता है तो उसके बदले में 98 रुपये का लोन मिलता है, लेकिन वही 100 रुपये अगर आंध्र प्रदेश का कोई नागरिक आंध्र प्रदेश में कहीं भी जमा करता है तो उसे 116 रुपये मिलते हैं। अगर तमिलनाडु के लोग 100 रुपये जमा करते हैं तो उन्हें 123 रुपये मिलते हैं। बिहार में 100 रुपये जमा करने पर 98 रुपये मिलते हैं तो बिहार कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा? हम चाहेंगे कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देकर उसे आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जाए।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले समाजवादी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय अखिलेश यादव जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, साथ ही साथ मैं एटा-कासगंज की जनता का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस लायक समझा और सदन में भेजा। आज मैं वित्त विधयेक पर अपनी राय रखूंगा और यह राय किसान और आम जन से संबंधित है।

जब उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 2017 के चुनाव हुए थे, तो इस देश के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव में गए थे। उन्होंने किसानों की आमदनी दोगुना करने, बैंकों का कर्ज माफ करने, सस्ते बीज, सस्ती सिंचाई का वायदा किया था। एमएसपी की गारंटी का जुमला, आज जुमला ही कहेंगे, क्योंकि किसानों ने बड़े भाव से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनवाई थी, उनके सामने जुमला परोसा गया। जबकि उस जुमले के एवज में, उत्तर प्रदेश में सत्ता तो ले ली, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए इनमें से एक भी कार्य पूरा नहीं किया। किसानों को कोई राहत नहीं दी। उलटा किसानों के संयंत्र ट्रैक्टर और हार्वेस्टर पर 12 परसेंट टैक्स, गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों पर 5 परसेंट टैक्स, खाद की बोरी 1350 रुपये, डी.ए.पी. की कमी और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पर 18 परसेंट टैक्स से किसानों की चिंता बढ़ा दी है। इतनी मेहनत करने के बावजूद जब किसान अपनी खेती ऋण के पैसों से जैसे-तैसे पैदा भी कर लेता है तो वह उस पर अनाज का मूल्य नहीं ले पाता, जिसके कारण उसको आत्महत्या करनी पड़ती है।

वर्ष 2024-25 में देश में 8,410 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों की संख्या 1,020 हैं। मैं यह बात कहने में कतराई भी संकोच नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि इसमें की जा रही आत्महत्याएं बैंकों के ऋण की बदौलत नहीं, बल्कि साहूकारों के अनियमित ब्याज दर के ऋण की वजह से हो रही हैं, क्योंकि 80 परसेंट किसान बैंकों के चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं, अपनी चप्पलें घिस देते हैं, परन्तु उनको ऋण नहीं मिल पाता है, जिससे वे साहूकारों से 36 से 60 परसेंट वार्षिक ब्याज पर पैसा लेने को मजबूर हो जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 करोड़ 33 लाख किसान हैं, लेकिन गाँवों में सिर्फ 8,200 बैंक की शाखाएँ हैं। इसका मतलब हर 28 गाँवों पर सिर्फ 1 बैंक है, जिससे लोन लेना मुश्किल

हो जाता है।

सेक्शन 80पी, इनकम टैक्स एक्ट, 1961 – सहकारी बैंकों को कर छूट है, लेकिन छोटे किसानों तक ऋण पहुँचाने का नया लेख नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्रेडिट स्कोर – फाइनेंस बिल, 2025-26 में यह नया प्रावधान है, लेकिन प्रारंभिक चरण में है। सेक्शन 54डी, इनकम टैक्स एक्ट, 1961 – कृषि भूमि के लिए राहत का प्रावधान है, लेकिन ऋण सरलीकरण का लेख नहीं है।

इसके साथ-साथ किसानों के हितों के लिए बनाई गई किसान मंडियों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। इस बजट में उन मंडियों के लिए कोई भी विशेष पैकेज नहीं दिया गया है, जिससे किसानों को इनका लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र एटा-कासगंज में चकौरी एवं तंबाकू की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। ये किसान भी उन्हीं समस्याओं से जुझ रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ के किसानों को सहूलियत देने के लिए चकौरी एवं तंबाकू का कोई बड़ा सरकारी खरीद केंद्र स्थापित किया जाए।

आँवला में इफ्को की फैक्ट्री है, जहाँ हर वर्ष डीएपी की किल्लत होती है, वहाँ उसके लिए एक कारखाना खोला जाए ताकि क्षेत्र के किसानों को डीएपी की किल्लत का सामना न करना पड़े।

मान्यवर, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 12 लाख रुपए तक की आय वाले व्यक्तियों को लाभ देने के लिए सोचा, लेकिन क्या उन्होंने यह सोचा कि किसानों और मजदूरों को 12 लाख रुपए तक की आय तक कैसे पहुंचाया जाए। उनकी आय 12 लाख रुपए तक कैसे होगी? देश में आज सरकार उन लोगों के बारे में ज्यादा सोचती है, जो पहले से ही पूंजीपति हैं। हम लोग गरीब, मजदूर, किसानों के हितों को बजट के माध्यम से कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए, ऐसा कुछ नहीं रखा गया है, जो बहुत ही निराशाजनक है।

मान्यवर, नगरपालिकाओं, नगर पंचायतों और महानगरों में मनमाने तरीके से टैक्स वसूला जा रहा है। इसकी कोई सीमा या निर्धारण नहीं है। ऐसे टैक्सों से आमजन बहुत ही परेशान हैं। इससे राहत देने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई कदम उठाया जाए, हमारे सुझावों पर ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि लोगों को टैक्स के बोझ से निजात मिले। सरकार को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि

15 लाख रुपए कमाने के बाद सरकार उनसे एकमुश्त टैक्स ले लेती है, वहीं जो बचे हुए 12 लाख रुपए हैं, उनको खर्च करने पर हर मद पर टैक्स देना पड़ता है। सुबह से शाम तक व्यक्ति टैक्स के बोझ तले दबा हुआ है। जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का आधा पैसा टैक्स के रूप में जा रहा है।

सरकार हमें सपने तो दिखा रही है कि हम किसी स्वर्णिम काल में जी रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सत्य नहीं है।

आपने मुझे वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I do not have so much time in my hand; so, I will not quote too many figures. But let me start by telling you that in the last year's Budget, I had told that in the India's critical situation, we needed Dr. Manmohan Singh, and not Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. I repeat my statement again. It is because India is in an economic crisis which we do not see. This big talk of the Government that we are going to be the third-largest economy is all ... *. If you really ask, India has not yet reached 5 trillion dollars. China has an economy of 19 trillion dollars and U.S. has an economy of 32 trillion dollars. What is this third largest economy that the Government is talking about?

Sir, the main problem facing the economy of the world today is Mr. Donald Trump. But he is powerful. He has shown that he persuaded Elon Musk to send a rocket to the space station to bring back Sunita Williams. So we cannot deny their power. But what Mr. Trump wants is equalization of tariffs. He started with Canada and Mexico. And now, he has said that India will not be spared. Last time

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

when he came here, he said that the duty on Harley Davidson motorbikes and costly American cars should be reduced. Now, he will insist that every American good which is to be exported to India will have no more tax than what is levied on the Indian goods. So, the main thing necessary for the Finance Minister was to announce a tariff policy. But she has not announced any tariff policy. She does not have that vision of Dr. Manmohan Singh.

We have no business agreement yet with the UK, the European Union or with US. We must have a uniform tariff policy. But they have not done it. The country is in the throes of a difficult time and it is going to be more difficult as Mr. Trump takes his steps one by one. Despite the fact that Modi is his friend, that is what Modi claims, Trump says that we will not spare India from the high tariff.

When I was a student I saw a play by Pirandello, an Italian dramatist. It was named 'Six Characters in Search of an Author'. I shall say that this Government is a Government in search of an economic roadmap. They have no economic roadmap. It is true that in the last years of Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government, economy faced a number of problems. What was necessary was to bring us out of that. But what have you done?

When I came to this House, Late Shri Arun Jaitley ji was the Finance Minister. Nirmala Sitharaman ji took over as the Finance Minister in 2019. She has no idea of what roadmap to present. They are in search of private sector investment. They want to trigger the private sector investment. So, initially that they did, they lowered the Corporate Tax to 22 per cent and for new firms, they kept it at 15 per cent. Then, what did they do? To trigger the private sector

investment, they launched the Productivity-Linked Incentive scheme to incentivise firms. Along with that, the Government also increased its capital expenditure quite sharply, hoping that it would crowd in private sector investment.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, you are from Assam. Do you notice any private sector investment taking place there? Only one or two private companies are there. They are acquiring others' properties. Who is acquiring the ports? Who is acquiring the airports? I do not want to name him. He is the ... * friend.(Interruptions) Sir, I can name other people.(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, just a minute. You are a senior Parliamentarian.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, have I said anything wrong?(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You do not ask any question to the Chair. That is the rule. That is also the convention.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I want to inform you that for the last few years Assam has got a lot of investment.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am not going into any debate.

....(Interruptions)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY : I am happy to know that.(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You go to the data of the last four or five years, you will

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

know how Assam is developing and how Assam is going to become the hub of economic centre. Please go to the data.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please be seated. You are not allowed.

....(Interruptions)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY : I am happy for Assam.(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Do not make any false statement, Dada.

....(Interruptions)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Let me say that I am happy for Assam. Now that you are the President of the Assam Pradesh BJP, I hope that the investment will even rise.(Interruptions) I have no objection to that. This is a good thing.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please be seated.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please come to the Bill. You are glorifying Mr. Trump, it is okay. You are criticising Nirmala Sitaraman ji. It is part of your speech. The entire country is watching you.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please continue your speech.

....(Interruptions)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, why are you being sensitive?(Interruptions)

Sir, I come to my next point. Some analysts are happy with the projected fiscal deficit, that is, 4.4 per cent. But it is still above any pre-COVID-19 budget

deficit of the Modi Government.

18.00 hrs

India's public debt as a share of GDP started rising after FY 2015 despite a favourable external climate, and currently it sits at 84.3 per cent. What I wanted to say is that in this Finance Bill the main thing is that the middle-class has been given income tax relief.

माननीय सभापति : सभा की अनुमति हो तो सभा की कार्यवाही 8 बजे तक के लिए बढ़ा दी जाए ।

कई माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, ठीक है ।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, the main point is this. They reduced the tax on individuals. There will be no tax on income up to Rs. 12 lakh. It was thought that it will be very popular. But lowering of income tax on private individuals will not incentivise private investment. It has never happened. That is why, I oppose this Finance Bill. All the assumptions made in this Finance Bill are false. This does not meet the challenges faced by the economy, both external factors and internal factors. The investment is not rising; the unemployment is at its highest; and the country is in a bad shape. Please accept that.

***SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, Vanakkam. Thank you for this opportunity. The Budget should analyse whether the funds allocated for certain programmes are insufficient and it should clarify after raising questions on the same. I am like a person who is hungry and in front of whom just a banana leaf was spread and it is empty with nothing served on it.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

But to my neighbours sitting by my side, it was a feast served on the same banana leaves. As regards the Union Budget, I am just like a hungry person from Tamil Nadu with the same mentality looking at my neighbour who was served a feast. This Budget which highlights the financial path of this Government, ignores the real and genuine needs of States like Tamil Nadu. Destroying the Fiscal federalism.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, when the State Budget of Tamil Nadu was presented under the able guidance of Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thalapathiyar, many newspapers praised the State Budget as the one keeping in mind the needs of all regions and all sections of the people. But the recent trends of this Union Budget seem uneven and biased with a step motherly treatment. Saint Thiruvalluvar guides the entire world as a political guru with the following couplet of Tirukkural. “IyatRalum, Eettalum, Kaathalum, Kaaththa Vakuththalum Vallathu Arasu”. The meaning of this couplet is that “A good Government is one which is well versed in finding the ways of earning revenue, then to acquire wealth, protect the wealth thus earned, and then distribute them wisely among each of the constituents. Entire universe knows that our Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thalapathiyar follows this in true spirit.

Devolution of funds to Tamil Nadu has seen a sharp decline. As per the 9th Finance Commission, the devolution percentage was at 7.831 per cent. But the same has now come down to 4.079 per cent during the 15th Finance Commission. Yes, it has come down to just 4.079 per cent. This has been a matter of shock for us. Not only that, during January 2025, Union Government has made a devolution

of Rs 1,73,030 crore to all the States and out of which Tamil Nadu got only Rs 7, 057. 89 crore. Whereas Uttar Pradesh got a huge amount of Rs 31, 039.84 crore. This is a matter of great concern. On the basis of this gap, if you see, it is similar to the case of punishing an outstanding student of a class without teaching him the lessons. This system of centralisation of powers with Union Government has been strongly criticised by the political experts. Thiru K. Santhanam said that it would be similar to the case of the States begging at the doorsteps of the Union Government as beggars. Thiru Viswanatha Das, another expert said that it would be similar to the case of States being treated like the destitute children standing outside the North Block of the Union Government. These statements have become reality in this Finance Bill.

Coming to GST compensation, Hon. Chairperson Sir, GST was introduced with the assurances of compensating for the revenue losses incurred by the States. Since the compensation period ended, States are facing challenges due to financial instability. Tamil Nadu best known for robust production and services sectors is worst affected. Tamil Nadu and other States, affected by the uncertain financial crisis created by the Covid-19 pandemic, sought extension of GST Compensation Cess beyond 30 June 2022. Even though this Compensation was later extended up to the year 2026, the Union Government is only benefitted by extra funds. But there is no system created for providing compensation to the States. Moreover, the Union Government has not extended this. Due to this, every year, Tamil Nadu is estimated to incur a loss to the tune of Rs 20, 000 crore. Sir, I want to say through you that our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Thalapathi Thiru M.K. Stalin has time and again been raising this issue of loss to the State of Tamil Nadu to the tune of Rs 20, 000 crore.

Coming to the sufferings of the farmers, agriculture is the backbone of our country. Farmers of Tamil Nadu are facing several challenges particularly of nature which is increasing day by day. Increased expenditure and impact of climate change have affected their financial situation very badly. But I wish to say that this Finance Bill has no concrete measure for supporting agriculture. It is a matter of concern that the allocations to the crop insurance schemes are being reduced. Farmers face erratic climatic conditions without adequate insurance cover. The insurance claims paid under the Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana for the year 2017-18 stood at Rs 29000 crore. This was further reduced to Rs 16,000 crore during 2022-23. Less allocation would mean less number of settlement of claims being paid to farmers. Many farmers will be entangled in financial crisis. Small farmers are forced to avail loans at exorbitant rates of interests from private money-lenders. This will make farmers getting into the debt-ridden trap. Even though the Union Government does not pay heed to the sufferings of farmers, the State Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M.K. Stalin, has waived off farm loans to the tune of Rs 12, 110 crore in the Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Banks. Not only that, everybody is aware of the fact that the Tamil Nadu government has been providing life to farmers by extending interest-free loans to the tune of Rs 54, 800 crore during the years 2021 to 2025.

Infrastructure and its state of affairs are being ignored. Infrastructure is the

backbone of economic development. But important schemes of Tamil Nadu were ignored without allocation of funds from the Union. Only after prolonged agitation for almost three years consecutively, funds have been released for expansion of Chennai Metro. As regards the construction of AIIMS at Madurai, only foundation stone was laid and no other progress was made in this regard. I wish to state that AIIMS has not been put to use for the general public as the work is being delayed unnecessarily. But I want to say that our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has created Kalaignar Centenary 1000-bedded hospital within a span of just 15 months and all the people are getting benefits from this hospital. It is one step backward if we try to minimize the social benefits.

Hon Chairperson Sir, Tamil Nadu, under the able leadership of our Hon. Chief Minister, is in the forefront of our country as regards ensuring education, health and social security. I wish to state that for Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme, MGNREGA, is aimed at supporting a large chunk of people. There is either a reduced allocation in the Finance Bill for MGNREGA, Midday meal scheme and other Schemes meant for marginalised sections of the Society. This reduced allocation or an inordinate delay in release of funds continue to be a threat and will be putting our several decades of growth into the backseat. Hon Chairperson Sir, Tamil Nadu Government has always been in the forefront in the implementation of MGNREGA. Tamil Nadu always excels in the implementation of MGNREGA as regards creation of man days, participation of women, providing work for the differently-abled, timely payment of wages, timely completion of work and asset creation. As many as 29.79 crore

man days of wage employment have been achieved for the year 2024-25 up to 10.3.2025. The proposal for revising this labour Budget for Tamil Nadu with 35 crore man days of wage employment has been sent to the Union Ministry of Rural Development. Similarly, no fund has been released under MGNREGA to Tamil Nadu up to 10.3.2025. As much as Rs 2, 830 crore is pending dues for Tamil Nadu as against the payment to be given to workers under MNREGA. I urge upon the Union Government to pay these dues for Tamil Nadu immediately. Besides, funds worth Rs 2172 crore is pending from the Union for education in Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs 3,000 crore is pending for release to Tamil Nadu as regards Jal Shakti Schemes.

I am duty-bound to say that Tamil Nadu government has been ignored by the Union Government. Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in taking forward the development of our country. States like Tamil Nadu are contributing a lot for raising the image of India in the entire world. This House should ponder over the fact that what would happen if States like Tamil Nadu are weakened by the Union. It is our farsighted vision to make our federal system stronger thereby ensuring prosperity for every State of this country and development to its every citizen. It is the duty of this august House to ensure that our financial policy reflects all these goals besides developing unity in diversity. Thank you. Tamil Nadu will fight for its rights; Tamil Nadu will win. Thank you.

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : सभापति महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल, 2025-26, जो रखा गया है, यह वही है, जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार के द्वारा पिछले 10-11 वर्षों से बजट में रखा जा रहा है। इसका जो फॉलआउट है, उसने निश्चित रूप से इस देश के अमीरों को और अमीर करने का काम किया है

और आम जनता, गरीब जनता को महंगाई और टैक्स से लूटने का काम किया गया है। इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स बढ़ाए गए हैं। चाहे वह जीएसटी हो, चाहे पेट्रोल-डीज़ल पर केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा लगाने वाला टैक्स हो, उसे बढ़ाकर इन दस सालों में 65 लाख करोड़ रुपये लेने का काम किया गया है। बड़े-बड़े लोगों पर जो कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स था, उसको 10 प्रतिशत घटाकर आम लोगों के ऊपर टैक्स को बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है और कॉर्पोरेट्स पर टैक्स घटाने का काम किया गया है। किसानों के साथ, आम जनता के साथ भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने वादा किया था, यह कहा था कि वर्ष 2022 में किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी कर देंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि आमदनी तो दोगुनी नहीं हुई, लेकिन किसानों की लागत कई गुणा बढ़ गयी, चाहे वह खाद की लागत हो या डीज़ल-पेट्रोल की लागत हो, निश्चित रूप से आम जनता को लूटने का काम किया गया है। आम जनता पर जो इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स है और जो महंगाई है, उससे उन्हें लूटा जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, अभी एक महीने पहले लहसुन 400 रुपये के पार था। भारतीय जनता पार्टी का '400 पार' का नारा तो पूरा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन लहसुन की कीमत 400 रुपये के पार जरूर हो गयी और अभी जो लहसुन आ रहा है, उसे कोई 20 रुपये में भी लेने वाला नहीं है। यही हाल प्याज का है। अभी दो-तीन महीने पहले आम आदमी को 50-60 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से प्याज को खरीद कर खाना पड़ रहा था, लेकिन अब जो प्याज आ रहा है, उसे 8-10 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम में भी कोई लेने वाला नहीं है।

एमएसपी की गारंटी लेने के लिए इस देश के सारे किसान लड़ रहे थे, उस गारंटी को आज तक देश की सरकार देने में असफल रही है। जो किसान उसके लिए लड़ते हैं, उन्हें तरह-तरह से प्रताड़ित करने का काम देश की सरकार करती है।

इस बजट में विदेशी कंपनियों को बीमा में निवेश में 100 प्रतिशत की छूट दी गयी है, क्योंकि आज बीमारी में बीमा है, फसल में बीमा है। चाहे एल.आई.सी. थी, चाहे जी.आई.सी. थी, जो पहले हमेशा मुनाफा कमाती थी, उस पैसे का उपयोग देश के इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन में, देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में इस देश की जनता के लिए खर्च होता था।

देश की सरकार सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों को बेचने का काम कर रही है। गरीबों को आरक्षण के माध्यम से संविधान से जो मिला था, वह फायदा उनको नहीं मिलता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में किसी भी तरह के किसी रिजर्वेशन का सवाल नहीं है। इसलिए, आज केन्द्र सरकार के विभागों और अंडरटेकिंग्स में लाखों पद खाली हैं। लेकिन, सरकार उन पदों को भरने की बजाय उन सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों को बेचने का काम कर रही है।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार के इस बजट में लगातार मनरेगा का बजट घटाया गया, किसानों और ग्रामीण विकास के बजट को घटाया गया। आप अंदाजा कीजिए वर्ष 2008-09 में जब यह योजना पूरे देश में लागू की गयी थी तो मैं अपने अनुभवों से कह सकता हूँ कि एक-एक पंचायत समिति में 15-15 हजार मजदूर काम करते थे। मनरेगा में गांव के वही लोग काम करते हैं, जो सबसे गरीब हैं। उसमें कोई बीपीएल, एपीएल नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, लेकिन आज मनरेगा में बजट घटाने का नतीजा यह हुआ है, जब 15 हजार 10 हजार लोग एक-एक पंचायत समिति में आते थे, आज वहां दो हजार और ढाई हजार हो गए हैं और मटीरियल के पैसे की तो हालत यह है कि वह तीन-तीन साल का बकाया है, क्योंकि 90 प्रतिशत रोजगार मनरेगा में वही देते थे। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, सरकार अभी बता दे, 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये, बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां का जो एक हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा एनपीए था, उनको राइटऑफ करने का काम किया है। पिछले ही हफ्ते, मेरे प्रश्न के ही उत्तर में सरकार ने बताया है, मंत्री जी अभी बता दें, अभी सत्ता पक्ष से एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि राइट ऑफ का मतलब समाप्त नहीं हुआ है, मंत्री जी बता दें कि 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये में से कितना उन्होंने वसूल किया है? यह देश की सरकार, जो विरोधी दलों की सरकारें, चाहे वह केरल में हो, चाहे वह तमिलनाडु में हो, चाहे कर्नाटक में हो, उनके साथ बजट में जिस तरह का भेदभाव करती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी सूरत में यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD (CUDDALORE): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, for allowing me to speak on the Finance Bill.

We all know India is the fifth largest economy in the world, next to the US, China, Germany, and Japan. But the major problem is, though in this Budget we had a lot of tax cuts, there are no long-term reforms. In a nutshell, India faces challenges like food inflation, unemployment, stagnation in growth, and trade deficits.

In 2047, India may become a developed nation. That is what we are all saying. But to achieve that, we should have an 8 per cent growth rate. But right now, we are having only 6.3 per cent growth rate. With 600 million labour force and a rapidly expanding middle-class, the strategically geopolitical position of India is attracting a lot of foreign investments like magnet. But what is worrying for India is that we have Rs.181 lakh crore debt which is 57.3 per cent of GDP. According to the Finance Commission, there has to be 40 per cent cap on GDP. This is a very alarming state. The per capita GDP growth from 2004 to 2014 is USD 624 to USD 1560. That is almost 250 per cent. But from 2014 to 2023, it is only 160 per cent that is, USD 1560 to USD 2485, which is a steep fall in the growth.

In 2023-24, our hon. Finance Minister said in this August House that the farmers are vital for our nation. They are like eyes, ears and hearts of this country. But unfortunately, in this Budget, for agriculture sector, the allocation is only 2.7 per cent, that is, Rs.136 lakh crore. It is a very sad state of affairs for the agriculture of our country.

In 2014, when Mr. Narendra Modi was announced as a future Prime Minister, his first promise to the nation was that if he becomes the Prime Minister of the country, definitely he would implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission. But till now it is not implemented. This also has to be taken very seriously in our account.

There is one more thing, Sir. Our hon. Prime Minister took one step which is poisonous for the farmers. He formulated nano-fertilizer. Nano-fertilizer is a big failure as per the record. The yield per acre is very, very low and the farmers are committing suicide day by day. Another important point is the gold loan. Normally, the farmers, small and poor labourers, and small traders go for gold loan. The main point is, for one year they have a loan. If they cannot pay back, if they cannot close the loan, they can renew the loan by just paying the interest. But now, this Government has changed the rule. They said, 'if you want to renew the loan, you have to pay the principal and the interest. After paying them, then you can renew the loan.' If the poor farmer has that kind of money with him for paying the principal and the interest, then why he has to go for a loan? During the UPA regime, Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji and Madam Sonia Ji gave six per cent tax deduction for agri-gold loan. But this Government has cancelled it.

Most importantly, in the name of delimitation, we have been deprived of our rights. Now itself, the MPs from South India are limited in numbers, so we become irrelevant. When our numbers keep reducing based on your statement, then we will become totally irrelevant. Then the voice of the minority will be brutally crushed by the noise of the majority. This should not be accepted.

Sir, India is a federal State. The Prime Minister and this Union Government should look at the States as a father and mother, like parents to the children. Every State is important. But unfortunately, Gujarat is having Rs. 16,000 allocations for railway, but Tamil Nadu has got only Rs. 6,000 crore for railway. In Gujarat, recently a project worth Rs. 50,000 crore for developing a port is taking place. But in Tamil Nadu, in Cuddalore, my Constituency, only Rs. 150 crore was given for the Sagarmala project. But till now, there is no work happening in my Constituency.

Sir, out of 19.36 crore houses, only 15.53 crore tap connections have been given, which is only 80.2 per cent.

Now, I move on to the National Education Policy. We are sending rockets. In ISRO, mainly Tamils, Malayalis, Kannadigas, and Telugu people are working. They are having that kind of rocket science. They did not get education under the NEP before. We are very, very far high in our education policies. Our standards are very high. We look at other States like our brothers. We wanted all to come with our pace. But we do not want to grab anybody's space. It is not at all fair to show this NEP and deprive us of our funds. There are broken classrooms. Poor students are suffering. Can this Government not approach them with a motherly vision? Why do you have to threaten? Why do you have to blackmail? You are saying, 'sign this, accept the NEP, then only will we give the funds of Rs. 2,500 crore.'

The Indian Meteorological Department is again a big failure. There are so many cyclones; there is so much of disaster; there is so much of catastrophes;

but nothing is happening. When we ask for funds, this Government is turning a blind eye.

I will come to some technical points. There are personal income tax rates. There is a substantial increase in the personal income tax slabs and rates of tax. It is a welcome move. But regarding what was mentioned in the Speech, has it been translated into the Bill? The answer is 'no'. Instead of increasing the threshold limit, the Government has increased the tax rebate under Section 87A. In the public mind there is a doubt that if there is less tax collection in the following year, whether this rebate would stand reduced. When a Government is giving an exemption, it must graciously give the same without attaching any frills to it. The best way would have been to increase the threshold limit and keep the tax working simple.

Secondly, there are now two sets of tax regime. Why are we following two sets of tax regime? Only one slab of taxation would be effective and it must be simpler to a common man. In the new regime, only a standard deduction of Rs. 75,000 is allowed. The main thing is this. In the case of construction of new houses and education, that is not to be considered under the regular deduction. This has to be considered seriously. The logic behind reducing the rate is said to be that the public would have more disposable income, and they will use the same for spending. Once they spend even 30 per cent of the disposable income, it will bring in GST of 18 per cent on it. The logic is good, but is it right for the Indian public? That is a moot point. All these years, the Indian middle-class has been saving their hard-earned money.

Now the Government wants them to be spendthrift and to suffer when they are not earning at all. Mainly in the MSME sector, the Government had inserted, through the Finance Act 2023, a new sub-section 43 B (h) in the Act to ensure timely payments of dues to the micro and small sector. Assuming that a micro unit sells a product, even if it gives say 60 days' time to the customer to pay, the Act mandates that within 45 days the payment is to be made, otherwise the expenditure will not be allowed as deduction. This has created issues for the micro and small sector with their customers informing them that unless they deregister from the MSMED Act, no further orders would be given, or they would give orders to other non-micro or small sector suppliers.

Most importantly, TDS continues to be tedious for a common man. There is no easy mechanism. Much of the time of the accounts staff of the entities is going into this. They have to verify the TDS rate, limit, get the PAN number, and verify whether it is linked to Aadhaar. Further, there is still a two-leg process. First, there is payment. After a quarter, a return has to be filed. If the return is not filed on due date, a penalty of Rs.200 per day is levied. There should be one challan payment every month with all the details, and no further return is to be mandated.

The Finance Bill, 2025 introduces a retrospective tax amendment that overturns past court rulings and imposes unexpected tax liability on business. The proposed amendment to Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act denies input tax credit. It is against the law. Even the Odisha Government has given a ruling. This has to be taken seriously.

Last but not least, the Finance Ministry is otherwise called as FM. FM

means Finance Ministry. Now the common man, the people say that FM is* ... Ministry because everything is done always in wonderland. There is always talk, only announcement. In reality, on the ground, nothing is happening. It is big zero.

Thank you very much, Sir. I strongly oppose this Bill.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : The word ... * should be expunged. Expunge that word.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN (BISHNUPUR): Thank you Chairperson Sir, and thank you my Party, Bharatiya Janata Party. मैं बांग्ला में द्विजेन्द्र लाल राय की एक कविता से शुरू करता हूँ।

Dhano-dhanye pushpo bhora, amader ei bosundhora

Tahar majhe ache desh ek, sokol desher sera

O shey sopno diye toiri se desh, smriti diye ghera

O shey sokol desher rani shey je amar jonmobhumi

Shey je amar jonmobhumi, shey je amar jonmobhumi."

Lavished with riches, cereals and flowers is our universe/Amidst them lies a nation which is best of all places /Built with dreams and hemmed in histories is my birthplace/ Queen among all nations, it is my birthplace/It is my birthplace, it is my birthplace.

यह भारत मेरा जन्म स्थान है, यह भारत हमारी पहचान है, यह भारत हमारा निशान है, यह

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

भारत हमारा देश है। आज मैं फाइनेंस बिल पर बोल रहा हूँ।

18.28 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के 8 गोल्स के बारे में वर्ष 2000 में बातचीत हुई थी। दी मिलेनियम डेवलपमेंट गोल्स के बारे में यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में चर्चा हुई थी। पूरे विश्व में कोई अशिक्षित नहीं रहे, पूरे विश्व में नारी का सम्मान रहे, पूरे विश्व में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन हो, पूरे विश्व में चाइल्ड मोर्टेलिटी कम हो, पूरे विश्व में पार्टनरशिप का डेवलपमेंट हो, पूरे विश्व में सस्टेनिबिलिटी हो।

हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने पूरे देश को नई दिशा दिखाई है। हम कभी सोचते नहीं थे कि हमारा भारत शीर्ष पांच अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के अंदर आएगा। तीन नंबर की इकोनॉमी तो दूर की बात है, हम कभी पांच के अंदर आएंगे, ऐसा भी कभी नहीं सोचा था। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इसे करके दिखाया कि हम लोग आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मोदी जी ने प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के लिए 3 करोड़ परिवारों को 5 लाख 36 हजार करोड़ रुपये बजट में आबंटित किए हैं। आयुष्मान भारत योजना में 6 करोड़ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को 5 लाख रुपये का निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना का लाभ दिया है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत 12 करोड़ शौचालय बनेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना में 10 करोड़ परिवारों को मुफ्त एलपीजी कनेक्शन दे चुके हैं।

आज भारत में 80 करोड़ देशवासियों को मुफ्त में राशन दिया जा रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 41 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसान सम्मान निधि के रूप में किसानों को डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट दिया। आज मोदी जी ने 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से हटाया। हम लोगों ने कभी सोचा नहीं था, चन्द्रयान भेजा जाएगा, लेकिन मोदी जी के समय में एमएसएमई सेक्टर के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए। पीएम मुद्रा लोन युवाओं के भविष्य के लिए बीस लाख रुपये लोन की योजना है। फर्स्ट टाइम इम्पलाइज के लिए 15 हजार, डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट्स तीन इंस्टॉलमेंट दिये जा चुके हैं। आज करोड़ों लोग गरीबी से बाहर आए हैं, आज एक करोड़ हाउसहोल्ड को 300 यूनिट्स फ्री बिजली मिल रही है। इससे दो लाख करोड़ रुपये का जॉब क्रिएशन हो रहा है।

टैक्स की बात होती थी, जब 2014 में हम लोग सत्ता में आए तो उस समय टैक्स जीडीपी 6.5

परसेंट थी, 2025 में जीडीपी 11.7 परसेंट है, 2009 में 6.8 परसेंट था। आज बजट की बात होती है, 47 लाख करोड़ रुपये बजट में सैंक्शन हो रहे हैं। भारत जैसे आगे जा रहा है, हम लोगों ने कभी सोचा नहीं था कि कोई बुलेट ट्रेन की बात करेगा, वर्ल्ड क्लास वंदे भारत ट्रेन हर स्टेट में चलेगी, हम लोग कभी सोचते नहीं थे, पूरे भारत में हर जगह काम ही काम होगा। दूसरे प्रांत और नार्थ ईस्ट के बारे में कभी सोचा नहीं गया था। पश्चिम बंगाल से लेकर नार्थ ईस्ट तक, मोदी जी से पहले, निर्मला सीतारमण जी से पहले, कोई भी पूर्वोत्तर राज्य के लिए कभी नहीं सोचा। असम में चार लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। पश्चिम बंगाल में ऐसा कोई बिजनेसमैन नहीं है जो कोलकाता में नहीं आया होगा। लेकिन आज ऐसा हो गया, कोलकाता की पब्लिक पूरे देश में जा रही है, टैक्स से जो रोजगार आता है, उससे पश्चिम बंगाल का डेवलपमेंट नहीं होता है। हर दिन मैं सुनता हूं, पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए क्या किया है? इस बजट में 34,684 करोड़ रुपये पश्चिम बंगाल को ग्रांट किए हैं। release under special assistance of states for capital expenditure 7 हजार 659 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्ट किया है।

यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने रेलवे के लिए कितना किया था, उस समय, जो अभी पश्चिम बंगाल की सीएम हैं, कितना अलॉटमेंट हुआ था, 4,380 करोड़ रुपये हुआ था, अभी कितना हो रहा है? 13,955 करोड़ रुपये का एलॉटमेंट हो रहा है, यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये रेलवे बजट के लिए सैंक्शन हुए हैं। अमृत स्टेशन कितने हुए? आज 1,646 किलोमीटर ट्रैक वेस्ट बंगाल का इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हो चुका है। पश्चिम बंगाल को नौ वंदे भारत ट्रेन मिली हैं। आज पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए 32,937 करोड़ रुपये एलॉट किए हैं।

खड़गपुर से मोरग्राम कॉरीडोर मेरी कस्टीड्यूएंसी में आ रहा है। इसके लिए 10 हजार 247 करोड़ रुपये सैंक्शन हुए हैं। वाराणसी-रांची-कोलकाता-खड़गपुर-सिलीगुड़ी कॉरीडोर जो 2309 किलोमीटर है, के लिए भी पैसा एलॉट हुआ है। सर, यहां से हम पैसा भेज रहे हैं, इसके लिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। आप पैसा दे रहे हैं, यह सबसे बड़ी बात है। विष्णुपुर से तारकेश्वर तक जो रेल पथ है, उसके लिए रेलवे ने इतना सारा इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है, लेकिन पश्चिम

बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने जमीन का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया है। इसके कारण दो किलोमीटर का काम रुक गया है। इससे विष्णुपुर से तारकेश्वर तक जुड़ सकता है। वहां दो किलोमीटर के लिए जमीन अधिग्रहण नहीं हुआ, जबकि वहां रेलवे की तरफ से पूरा बजट दिया गया है।

आज हम एजुकेशन और एयर कनेक्टिविटी की बात कर रहे हैं। हमारी मोदी सरकार ने उड़ान स्कीम के लिए 1,549 करोड़ रुपये अप्रूव्ड किये हैं। हमारे दमदम एयरपोर्ट के लिए जमीन नहीं मिल रही है।

आज मैं एजुकेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी 28 न्यू नवोदय विद्यालय दिये गये हैं...
(व्यवधान)

महोदय, मुझे 12 मिनट का समय एलॉट है। अभी मैंने चार मिनट ही बोला है।

माननीय सभापति : आप चार मिनट नहीं, बल्कि नौ मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री सौमित्र खान : महोदय, आज कोलकाता को स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इतना सारा पैसा दिया गया है। हमारी पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार अल्कोहल और लॉटरी टैक्स पर चल रही है। पूरे सूबे को अल्कोहलिक बना दिया है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि टैक्स के माध्यम से आप जो फंड भेजते हैं, उससे वहां के जो पुलिस वाले होते हैं, वे हमारे एलओपी और एससी/एसटी एमएलएज पर आक्रमण भी करते हैं। यह सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत की बात है। यह मुझे बोलना ही पड़ेगा।

सर, मुझे दो मिनट का टाइम दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति: आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री सौमित्र खान : सर, जो गरीब आदमी होते हैं, उनके लिए हमारी मोदी सरकार ने आयुष्मान कार्ड दिया है, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार आयुष्मान भारत को चलने नहीं दे रही है। आज आपको सुनना पड़ेगा।

माननीय सभापति: सौमित्र जी, आप सुन लीजिए। आप जिनको सुनाना चाहते हैं, वह अभी यहां नहीं हैं।

श्री सौमित्र खान : सर, ठीक है। हमारे पश्चिम बंगाल में विश्वकर्मा योजना नहीं चल रही है। हम लोग टैक्स पेयर्स हैं। हम लोग पश्चिम बंगाल में टैक्स देते हैं, लेकिन वहां की सरकार इसे चलने नहीं दे रही है। हमारे रायगंज में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्स खोलना चाहती है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार जमीन नहीं देती है। पुलिस वाले हमारे टैक्स से सैलरी लेते हैं। पुलिस वाले हमारे एलओपी और एमएलए को क्यों धक्के देते हैं?

सर, हमारे टैक्स से पैसा लेकर, चाहे कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर हो, फॉरेन में इतने सारे लोग बिजनेस के लिए जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश का जो कैप्टन है, उनकी मैं भी रिस्पेक्ट करता हूं। उसने एस्पेलेनेड में जाकर बोला था कि हम गरबेटा में इंडस्ट्री लगाएंगे। लेकिन, वहां इंडस्ट्री का कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है।

माननीय सभापति: कृपया अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री सौमित्र खान : सर, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। अभिषेक बंदोपाध्याय जी ने बोला था कि गोल्डन ईयर बजट है। पश्चिम बंगाल और कोलकाता के लिए कुछ भी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसीलिए मैं बोल रहा हूं। पश्चिम बंगाल में लैंड पॉलिसी ठीक होनी चाहिए। मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मुझे फाइनेंस बिल, 2025 पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, वर्तमान फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2025-26 के फाइनेंशियल प्रपोजल को स्वीकृति देगा। माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 में जीएसटी परिषद की 21 दिसंबर, 2024 को जैसलमेर में आयोजित 55 वीं बैठक में की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार वित्त विधेयक 2025 के माध्यम से संशोधन प्रस्तावित किया जा रहा है। कर चोरी से निपटने और अनुपालन को मजबूत करने के लिए जीएसटी परिषद ने माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 में क्लॉज 126 और 127 के माध्यम से एक नया सेक्शन 148(ए) को जोड़ने की सिफारिश की है, जिसके तहत विशिष्ट वस्तुओं के लिए एक व्यापक ट्रेक और ट्रेस तंत्र लागू किया जाएगा।

महोदय, विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था, ट्रेड, टेंशन, अनसर्टेनिटी और टैरिफ वॉर के दौर से गुजर रही

है। ग्लोबल फाइनेंशियल मार्केट में ग्लोबल ग्रोथ स्लो होने के कारण भी तरह-तरह की शंकाएं बढ़ रही हैं। इन सब परिस्थितियों के बावजूद भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है। कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स इन्फ्लेशन फरवरी, 2025 में 3.6 प्रतिशत था, जो कि सात महीनों में सबसे कम है। आज पॉलिसी मेकर्स के सामने बढ़ती महंगाई, टैरिफ वॉर, करेंसी डेप्रिसिएशन और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था की धीमी होने वाली समस्याओं को भी ध्यान में रखना महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। एनएसए ने एक डेटा रिलीज किया है, जिसमें यह प्रोजेक्ट किया गया है कि वर्ष 2024-25 में भारत में 6.5 प्रतिशत की ग्रोथ बरकरार रहेगी और जीडीपी 6.2 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से तिमाही वृद्धि करेगी।

महोदय, सरकारी खर्च होने से भारतीय इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ को बल मिला है। महत्वपूर्ण सेक्टर्स जैसे कंस्ट्रक्शन, फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़, ट्रेड तथा अन्य सभी सेक्टर्स मजबूत हुए हैं। अप्रैल, 2024 से लेकर फरवरी, 2025 तक भारत का निर्यात 0.17 प्रतिशत से 3.95 प्रतिशत यानी वन बिलियन यूएस डॉलर तक बढ़ा है, जिसमें इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गुड्स, इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स, दवाइयां और फॉर्मास्यूटिकल इत्यादि सामानों का निर्यात बढ़ा है।

महोदय, वित्त विधेयक का अध्ययन करने से यह पता चलता है कि केन्द्र सरकार का कुल एक्सपेंडिचर 6.1 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ा है। कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर तथा रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर भी बढ़ा है। ग्रॉस टैक्स रेवेन्यू में रिकॉर्डेड 10.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि और कुल रिसीप्ट में 6.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। आय कर और जीएसटी में सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स कलेक्शन हुआ है। कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स का कलेक्शन औसत रहा है। कस्टम ड्यूटी और एक्साइज ड्यूटी से कलेक्शन में वृद्धि देखी गई है।

महोदय, पूरे विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा जनसंख्या हमारे देश की है। वित्त विधेयक पर अपनी बात रखते हुए, मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि टैक्स का कलेक्शन और टैक्स का समान वितरण हो, ताकि भारत की इकोनॉमी और मजबूत बने। यह सरकार के कुशल नेतृत्व का ही परिणाम है कि देश में वर्ष 2024-25 में जीएसटी का कलेक्शन 20.13 लाख करोड़ रुपये हुआ है, जो कि पिछले साल की तुलना में 9.5 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

महोदय, यूनाइटेड नेशंस की वित्तीय एजेन्सी आईएमएफ, विश्व बैंक के अलावा डब्ल्यूटीओ

आदि सब वैश्विक व्यापार के लिए जो समय-समय पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हैं, सरकार की वित्तीय नीति का प्रभाव है कि हमने सोलर एनर्जी में ऐतिहासिक अचीवमेंट किया है। वर्ष 2014 में मात्र 2.82 गीगावाट सोलर कैपिसिटी इंस्टॉल्ल्ड थी, जो कि वर्ष 2024-25 में 100 गीगावाट हो गई है। देश में लगभग 276 मिलियन टन अनाज, 300 मिलियन टन बागवानी फसलें, 164 मिलियन लीटर दूध और 11 मिलियन टन मछली का उत्पादन हो रहा है।

महोदय, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार वर्ष 2025 तक नेट फॉरेन असेट्स में 3.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह सब वित्तीय सेक्टर में सुधार के कारण ही संभव हुआ है। मैग्ना कार्टा वर्ष 1215 में इंग्लैंड में जारी हुआ था, उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य था 'No taxation without representation'. इस संबंध में, मेरा यह सुझाव है कि हम डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगा रहे हैं या इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स या प्रोडक्शन को आम आदमी को प्रभावित करने वाला नहीं होना चाहिए। हमें अनप्रोडक्टिव वेल्थ को मॉकअप करना चाहिए और देश में प्रोडक्टिव इन्वेस्टमेंट को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं, जिन्होंने बिहार की अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए मखाना बोर्ड की स्थापना, ग्रीन फील्ड हवाई अड्डे का प्रावधान, कोसी नहर परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाना तथा आईआईटी, पटना की क्षमता में विस्तार किया है।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से इन सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए स्वीकृत राशि के अविलंब रिलीज का निवेदन करता हूं।

महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल, 2025 पर अपनी बात रखते हुए मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि साउंड फिस्कल पॉलिसी और वैब कैलेबरेटिड मॉनिटरी फ्रेमवर्क के साथ-साथ डिजिटल ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन को सस्टेन इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ की दिशा में और आगे बढ़ाया जाए। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

***DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM):** Hon Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Fiscal Responsibility Budget Management Act was legislated during the regime of our former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. As per this Act, a target was set to reduce our debt burden to 38.7 per cent of our total Gross Domestic Product, GDP during the year 2022-23. But when this BJP Government came to power under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, this debt burden was at 51.1 per cent. Now this debt burden has increased to 57 per cent of the GDP. This proves that the Union Government has failed in managing the economic affairs of this country. As much as 37 per cent of the gross revenue is being spent to repay the interest accumulated on our debts. This Government is struggling to repay its debts and thereby unable to allocate adequate funds for the developmental programmes. This Union Government is therefore unable to allocate funds for the States as well.

Funds meant for Education Department of Tamil Nadu have not been released. Disaster relief fund was not provided for Tamil Nadu. Funds meant for 100-day employment guarantee scheme were not allocated. As per the New Educational Policy 6 per cent is the fund that should be allocated for education in the country. This was the norm set by this present Government. But the Government is struggling with debts and is unable to allocate even 3 per cent funds for education. Similarly, the Government is unable to allocate funds for health and as a result of which Swachh Bharat Cleanliness programmes have

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

failed completely. Nobody can deny this.

Jal Jeevan Mission is an ambitious Scheme of this Government for providing drinking water for all. This scheme welcomed by all sections of people is not even funded with 50 per cent of the assured allocation. That is the worst state of financial affairs in the country. The debt burden on GDP has increased and I urge that the Union Government should accept its failure in this august House.

I have one more important demand to make before I conclude my speech. Buddhist monks are into indefinite hunger strike. This is a demand from their side even before the time of Indian independence. This Bodhgaya Temple was constructed during the period of King Ashoka. This is the place where our Lord Buddha got enlightenment. Not only Buddhists from Bihar but Buddhists from all over the world visit Bodh Gaya, the sacred place. There is Bodh Gaya Temple Management Committee set up under the Bodh Gaya Temple Act. There are more number of non-Buddhists in this Management Committee. There are no Buddhists in this Committee. I urge upon this Government to hand over the management of this Bodh Gaya temple to the Buddhist community.)

I would like to raise here some demands. Transfer the management of the Maha Bodhi Temple to the Buddhist community. Second, amend the Bodh Gaya Temple Act of 1949 to ensure that the Temple Management Committee is exclusively composed of Buddhist members. Third demand, restrict the conduct of non-Buddhist religious ceremonies within the premises of Maha Bodhi Temple. This is very essential and a sensitive issue. So, I request our Union Government

to intervene in this issue to restore Bodh Gaya Temple to Buddhists. Thank you.

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बजट के व्यावहारिक पक्ष पर अपनी बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि इतना भारी-भरकम जो बजट पेश हुआ है, उसका निचले स्तर पर क्या हो रहा है? हम देख रहे हैं कि प्रखंडों में भयानक ढंग की लूट मची हुई है। आप किसी भी अंचल कार्यालय में चले जाइए, वहां दाखिल खारिज करवानी है, परिमार्जन करवाना है, जमीन की रसीद कटवानी है, यहां तक कि छात्रों का आवास प्रमाण पत्र या जाति प्रमाण पत्र बनवाना हो, आय प्रमाण पत्र बनवाना हो, बिना पैसे लिए एक भी काम नहीं हो रहा है। इंदिरा आवास में खुले आम 40 से 50 हजार रुपये की घूस ली जा रही है। सूची में नाम रहते हुए भी, जो बिचौलिए हैं, वे नाम कटवा देते हैं। भोजपुर जिले के उदवंतनगर प्रखंड में गजराजगंज नाम का एक गांव है ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सुदामा प्रसाद जी, क्या आप वित्त विधेयक पर बोल रहे हैं? आप राज्य की कार्यदायी संस्थाओं का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, जो कि राज्य का विषय है। आप वित्त विधेयक पर बोलिए।

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद : सर, मैं बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। बजट का निचले स्तर पर क्या हो रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं यहां बता रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) अधिकारी खुले आम घूस ले रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि आपको जहां भी जाना है, जाइए, लेकिन इतना पैसा देंगे तो ही काम होगा। पांच किलो राशन देने की बात हुई है। पांच किलो की जगह चार किलो राशन मिल रहा है। गरीब त्राहिमाम कर रहे हैं। हमने कई डीलरों से कहा कि आप कम राशन क्यों दे रहे हैं, वे कहते हैं कि 50 किलो की बोरी में 42 किलो ही राशन आ रहा है। इस ढंग से बजट का पैसा निचले स्तर पर लूटा जा रहा है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस पर रोक लगाई जाए। इसके अलावा सही में जिनका कच्चा मकान है, उसे देखकर उस आधार पर सर्वे किया जाए और उनका मकान बनवाया जाए।

प्रखंडों में जो बीडीओ हैं, वे राजा बने हुए हैं। एसडीओ महाराजा बने हुए हैं। जिला अधिकारियों और डीएम का व्यवहार चक्रवर्ती सम्राट की तरह हो रहा है। मैं बजट पर बात कर रहा हूँ। बजट का पैसा गरीबों के खून-पसीने के पैसे से जमा होता है। अगर वह सही जगह पर नहीं जाएगा, सही ढंग से गरीबों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिलेगा तो इस भारी-भरकम बजट का क्या लाभ होगा? मेरी

सरकार से कुछ मांगें हैं कि बिहार विधान सभा से जो 65 परसेंट आरक्षण का प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ है, उसे संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाए और पूरे देश में जातीय जनगणना करवाई जाए। बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए, ताकि बिहार का समग्र विकास हो सके। हमारी रोजी-रोटी का जो जरिया है, वह न सिर्फ भोजपुर जिले का, बल्कि पूरे मध्य बिहार के आठ जिलों के 60 प्रखंडों का है। वहां 42 एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई के लिए सोन नहरें हैं, जो बर्बादी के कगार पर हैं। उनका पक्कीकरण करवाया जाए। इंद्रपुरी में जलाशय का निर्माण करवाया जाए। बटाईदार किसानों को पहचान पत्र दिलवाया जाए, क्योंकि वे ही खेती के आधार हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। उनको पहचान पत्र दिलवाया जाए और जो छोटे व्यवसायी हैं, वे ऑनलाइन व्यापार के कारण बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। खुदरा व्यवसाय खत्म हो रहा है। आजकल लकठोबताशा और कुलचा भी ऑनलाइन आ रहा है। इसलिए ऑनलाइन व्यापार को सीमित किया जाए और व्यावसायिक आयोग का गठन किया जाए।

अंत में सहारा के जो निवेशक हैं, पोर्टल पर जो आवेदन दे रहे हैं, 90 परसेंट तक उनके आवेदन तकनीकी कमी दिखाकर खारिज किए जा रहे हैं इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि उनको एजेंटों के माध्यम से पैसा दिलवाया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA): Thank you, Sir. I rise to oppose this Budget because the Budget 2025-26 falls extremely short of addressing several challenges and pressing economic concerns. I also oppose it for the fact that in the last ten Budgets, the name of Punjab has not even been mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister. It seems to me that Punjab does not seem to exist for them in the map of India. I would say that this is extremely sad that a State, which has contributed a lot to the nation, is not considered in the country's Budget despite it facing several issues.

Today, NITI Aayog's Fiscal Health Index shows that Punjab has ranked

lowest amongst the 18 major Indian States, with a score of just 10.7, which is far behind Odisha with a leading score of 67.8. Due to the present Government and the previous Congress Government's mishandling of their expenditure, revenue mobilization, debt management and the State exchequer, we have reached a state of fiscal mismanagement, where today we are ranked lowest among the 18 major States of the country. Even though Bihar may be worse than us, this Budget mentions it six times and allocates the lion's share of all the largest Government resources, while Punjab, which faces all these issues, receives nothing.

Sir, I agree that the economy has grown, but there is no doubt that it has been a jobless growth. Today, the Indian youth account for almost 83 per cent of the unemployed workforce. The young people with secondary and higher education among the total unemployed Indians have risen from 35 per cent in 2002 to 65 per cent in 2022, which clearly shows that this Government's focus towards job creation has not been successful or it is not in the agenda. What is even worse off in this budget is that there is no strategy for the layoffs which are happening due to computerization, artificial intelligence and other technological advancements, be it in IT sector and be it in other sectors.

Sir, the MSME sector, which is the most important sector, and which is the backbone of the country, contributes 30 per cent to our GDP and 50 per cent to our exports. After agriculture, this is the second largest employment generating sector. Despite 20 per cent of the investment, MSME provides employment to 80 per cent of the industrial workforce. Unfortunately, there is no focus on the MSME

sector in this Budget.

Then, there is a Productivity-Linked Incentive scheme. But this is only for the big corporates which can put in big money. I have a suggestion to the Government in this regard. Why does the Government not tweak the PLI scheme to bring in those industries which generate more employment in the economy? They do not have big money like the big corporates to be able to fund it, but they actually generate a huge number of employment opportunities. So, why does the Government not extend the PLI scheme to the small industries, be it the bicycle factory of Ludhiana in my State, be it the sports goods industry, be it the brass industry of Muradabad, be it any of the hand tools industry and all these small industries which generate jobs. So, the PLI scheme should be extended to those industries, where they can increase revenues, increase exports and provide employment. This is my suggestion to the Government. But instead of looking at it this way, it is unfortunate that this Budget has no allocation for these industries. For example, regarding bicycles, it has cut import duties from 35 per cent to 20 per cent. This is making our bicycle industry vulnerable to Chinese and Taiwanese imports, which is what this Government should be safeguarding against and provide incentives for this industry to upgrade itself.

Earlier, there was a scheme which was known as Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), wherein MSMEs could upgrade their technology. Unfortunately, this has been discontinued. So, the Government does not give anything new to them but has discontinued what they had earlier. This way, the Government disregards a huge segment which provides employment to hundreds

and thousands of people. I would urge the Government to do this immediately.

The Government's decision to increase the MSME turnover threshold from Rs.250 crore to Rs. 500 crore is highly disproportionate. How many MSMEs operate with a business model of Rs.200 crore, Rs.250 crore, or Rs.500 crore? There is hardly one percent of MSMEs that will receive 95 per cent of these benefits. Meanwhile, 99 per cent of MSMEs remain below that threshold limit and will receive nothing. Therefore, I urge the Government to seriously reconsider this matter.

Eventually, I am extremely sad that there was not a single mention about the Minimum Support Price in this Budget. पिछले पांच सालों से हमारे किसान आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। वे मार खा रहे हैं, उंडे खा रहे हैं, जेलों में जा रहे हैं। वे सर्दी-गर्मी में बैठ कर धरना दे रहे हैं। जो एमएसपी का वादा किया गया था, इस पूरे बजट में उसका जिक्र तक नहीं है। आपने वादा किया था, अब आप उससे भी पीछे मुड़ गए। मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहती हूँ कि ट्रम्प सरकार जोर लगा रही है कि हमारा एग्रीकल्चर मार्केट यहां पर खोल देना चाहिए। वे अपने फ्रूट्स, वेजिटेबल्स, दूध, मीट और पॉल्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान के बाजारों में बेचना चाहते हैं तो हमारा गरीब किसान कहां जाएगा? No Government has not given in to the WTO pressure and we hope that this Government will also not do it. I request this assurance from the Government, and hope that they will maintain their position. Thank you.

19.00 hrs

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Sir, the grand illusion of Budget 2024-25 is a betrayal to the common citizen. I rise today not merely to critique but to expose the hollow rhetoric and misplaced priorities of the Budget of 2025-26.

The Finance Minister presented this Budget against the backdrop of

economic distress, slowing growth, rising inequality, stagnating wages, and a decline in private investment. Yet, instead of addressing these pressing issues, the Budget presents a mirage of progress, concealing deeper economic failures, and policy missteps. The budgets are not just numbers; they reflect the Government's vision for a country. This Budget, unfortunately, presents a vision that prioritizes fiscal consolidation and corporate appeasement over social welfare and economic resilience. The Government's narrative of economic strength and inclusivity stands in stark contrast to the reality on the ground, where millions continue to struggle with rising prices, unemployment, and stagnating wages. This speech seeks to unpack the layers of deception in this Budget.

What is our state of the economy? The Government projected a nominal GDP growth of 10.5 per cent, but the First Advanced Estimate (FAE) for 2024-25 is lower, at 9.8 per cent. The real GDP growth is expected to be between 6.5 per cent and 7 per cent and has settled at 6.4 per cent, a decline from 8.2 per cent the previous year. These numbers alone expose the Government's over-estimated claims and the fragile state of our economy. The economic growth in isolation does not indicate prosperity. We must examine how the growth is distributed across sectors and among different segments of our society. A closer look at the growth sector trends reveals troubling signs.

Manufacturing, a critical driver of employment, has slowed down from 9.9 per cent to 5.3 per cent. Mining growth has plummeted from 7.1 per cent to 2.9 per cent. Trade and transport growth has dipped from 6.4 per cent to 5.8 per cent. Bank credit growth has fallen drastically from Rs. 21 lakh crore to Rs. 11.5 lakh

crore. Cement production, again a core indicator of the infrastructure growth of our country, has dropped from 10.3 per cent to 3.1 per cent. These indicators make one thing abundantly clear. The Government's claims of robust economic growth are built on quicksand. The so-called high GDP growth does not translate into higher employment opportunities or increased wages for workers. Instead, the corporate profits are surging even as real wages for workers stagnate or decline.

There is a clear divide when it comes to the matter of progress, especially when compared to other statistics. We can see a clear divide between the North and the South. We know that the Government is always famous for dividing the country on the basis of religion, on the basis of food we eat, and on the basis of clothes we wear. But this is the first time that even on the basis of GST, the country is divided between North and South. I will give you a small example. The traditional snacks we consume in Kerala, commonly known as banana fritters, are emotionally significant for Malayalees. *Pazham pori* is a common snack in our daily routine. *Ulundu vada*, *dal vada*, and all steamed items like *kozhukatta* and *ela ada*, which are rice dumplings, are taxed at 18 per cent GST. On the other hand, we can see that *jalebi*, *laddu*, *burfi*, and *gulab jamun* are taxed at five per cent. Lord Ayyappa will not forgive the BJP or the ruling party.

जो प्रसाद लेता है, उन्नी अप्पम पर भी जीएसटी लगाया है । Even the curse of Lord Ayyappa is not going to make you happy. I am telling you that they are going to be in big trouble with this taxation. This is a serious thing. We should not take it lightly. According to the Kerala Bakers Association, the GST remedy was put

forward to them. A HSN code was the only issue. But it is not sorted out yet.

The GST on life saving drugs is an important issue. The very small and young children, who suffer from the Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) disease, are in a critical condition. There are thousands of young people across the country, and the cost of the medicine is exorbitant. लाइफ-सेविंग ड्रग है। इसके ऊपर 5 परसेंट जीएसटी है, which makes it Rs. 80,00,000 for a single dose of medicine. These are things which the Government has to just scrap. It is a basic issue. The GST Council has to take a decision on this issue. Many other issues are in place.

When the Government talks about fishermen, they say a lot of things. But unfortunately, the life and livelihood of fishermen are in great trouble. The equipment that they use like the fishing ropes, nets, even the fishing hooks and ice boxes that they use for their daily livelihood has been taxed at 18 per cent. This is exorbitant. This has to be removed.

The Budget's betrayal again continues. In the ongoing economic hardship faced by millions, the Government has chosen to systematically reduce the expenditure on critical sectors. Education spending fell short by Rs. 11,580 crore, affecting millions of students who rely on the Government-funded schools and scholarships. Food subsidy was slashed by Rs. 7,830 endangering food security for the poorest sections of society. Rural development expenditure was cut down by a staggering Rs. 75,133 crore further weakening the rural economy, which employs a significant portion of our population. Health spending was reduced to Rs. 1,255 crore at a time when the healthcare accessibility remains a major concern after the post-pandemic. Agriculture and allied sector spending dropped

by Rs. 75,000 crore, ignoring the plight of farmers struggling with the rising input cost and climatic change-related disruptions. Transfers for Centrally-sponsored Schemes were reduced by Rs. 90,642 crore weakening grassroot welfare programs.

Such drastic expenditure cuts in crucial sectors suggested that the Government is prioritizing fiscal discipline over the welfare measures of our citizens. This fiscal prudence should not come at the cost of basic human needs such as food security, education and healthcare.

Who really benefits? I am concluding, Sir. Every year, the Government proclaims tax relief for the middle-class. This time also, it is said so. In rural India, the per capita monthly expenditure is Rs. 4,122 and in urban it is Rs. 6,996. The vast majority of Indians are nowhere near the income threshold to pay income tax. Only 2.8 crore people, which is just 4.6 per cent of the workforce, actually pay income tax while the remaining 95 per cent struggle to make their ends meet. So, who truly benefits from these tax cuts? It is certainly not the poor. ...
(Interruptions)

I am concluding Sir. It is not even the majority of the middle-class. It is the wealthy / elite people who reaps the rewards while the common citizen is burdened with inflation, high indirect taxes and reduced Government support.

Sir, I strongly oppose the Finance Bill brought by the hon. Finance Minister.
... (Interruptions) सर, मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूँ। एक महत्वपूर्ण बात छूट गई है। मैं एक लाइन बोलना चाहता हूँ।

Sir, I am just concluding. While I am opposing this, my last point is that

being a Keralite and being a Member of Parliament from Kerala, there are significant numbers of NRIs who contribute to our economy. Unfortunately, an exorbitant tax is imposed on them whenever they buy a property in our State or whenever they have a transaction in our State. So, this exorbitant tax has to be paid by them.

The NRIs make their livelihood. I strongly oppose the Bill.

DR. C. N. MANJUNATH (BANGALORE RURAL): Sir, I really congratulate Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji, who has strived hard to really rationalise and democratise the tax reforms as well as tax policies. India is steadily marching towards becoming the third largest economy. The scientific and synchronised direct and indirect taxes are playing an important role in shaping our economy.

This year, the Budget has crossed the important landmark mathematically of Rs. 50.65 lakh crore. So, in my opinion, Nirmala Sitharaman ji's Budget is a golden jubilee Budget. NDA is the DNA of a progressive, performing, and sustainable economy. It is the DNA of a positive economy. The Income Tax Act is as old as 1961. Some of the important landmark decisions taken with regard to this Finance Bill have tried to address some of the loopholes because this Act was highly voluminous with a lot of provisions and chapters which have been reduced by 35 to 40 per cent. It is now more taxpayer-centric and investor-centric. We really congratulate Nirmala Sitharaman ji on this.

If you look at tax revenue, it has grown from 10.1 per cent to 13.1 per cent in the last one year. People talk about the fiscal deficit and GDP. They are all mathematical figures. What is important is that it is visible. Sir, 10 to 15 years

back, when we used to visit Europe and America, we would return home disappointed hearing that India did not have world-class express highways, world-class railway infrastructure or the airports. Today, it is visible right across the country; we have got world-class express highways, world-class railways, world-class airports, and seaports.

As far as tax devolution is concerned, the tax devolution to the States has increased by 35 per cent. Yes, people talk about discrepancies in GST from north to south, that is a different issue. They have also authorised the States to raise Rs. 1.5 lakh crore of loan over 50 years' guarantee to take care of the States' needs.

It has already been discussed by fellow hon. Members regarding the tax exemption limit up to Rs. 12 lakh, but how much money is put into circulation because of this tax benefit? About Rs. 1 lakh crore has been put into circulation by the Union Government. The second important component of this Bill is the introduction of a unified tax system which aligns the financial year with the assessment year as the tax year. Now, there is a very simple methodology of filing the returns.

The third important thing is to give India's businessmen a chance to participate in the international financial sector. They have widened the definition of 'digital asset'. There was a sort of tax terrorism in the previous Act. Now, they have given authority to the officials to investigate the scams. But most importantly, they have brought in a provision of decriminalisation in the Act. As a result, the tax terrorism issue is virtually taken out.

As a result, more and more people will come forward to file the returns. Of course, GST was a landmark decision taken in July 2017. In fact, it has widened the tax base. Earlier, in GST, only about three crore people were in the return net; now about 8.4 crore people are coming under the Income-tax net; so, that is a healthy development.

Another important thing is that raw silk, raw jute and khadi have been exempted from GST. I come from the sericulture valley or silk valley of India, that is, Ramanagaram district in my constituency. India is the second largest producer of silk, and Karnataka is ranked at first position in silk production. There are some issues concerned with this industry. Nearly 6400 tonnes of silk waste is generated and 90 per cent of it is exported. When it is exported, particularly to China, and other countries, they make beautiful by-products and send back to us at exorbitant prices. Of course, we have spinning mills where these by-products can be made. These spinning mills need to be increased, particularly in my constituency because Ramanagaram district in my constituency is considered to be the silk city. We need to establish a silk museum and also a silk tourism centre in this place. That is one of our demands.

I will come back to the other issues, particularly about tax deduction. The TDS limit has been increased on senior citizens as well as on the rent. That is a healthy development. We congratulate the Finance Minister. The Government has also made some special provision for sunrise sectors. The sunrise sectors also include electric vehicles and renewable energy. One important thing about this sunrise sector is that the date for claiming the tax relief, that is zero tax, is

extended up to 31st July 2030 to promote the growth of all sunrise sectors, whether it is renewable energy, information technology or electric vehicles. Even for electric vehicles, for example, they are giving a subsidy for every kilometre. If you convert the diesel vehicles into electric vehicles, they are giving a subsidy.

Another sunrise sector where the Government is giving a lot of subsidies is semiconductor because for semiconductors, we are always looking at Russia or at the United States. Now India is going well in the area of semiconductor, and Rs.1.5 lakh crore has been invested in semiconductors.

The Ayushman Bharat scheme is the world's largest health assurance scheme, where 60 crore people have been enrolled and eight crore procedures have been done. As a result, the out-of-pocket expenditure has been decreased from 62 per cent to 30 per cent, and under the national dialysis scheme, 25 lakh patients are undergoing dialysis programme. That is a great thing. The hub-and-spoke model for treatment of heart attack is also included, because treatment of heart attack has to be taken to the doorsteps of Taluka hospitals, where initial treatment is given in the form of a clot dissolving medicine. After stabilisation, they are shifted to the nearest tertiary care centres.

There is a long-pending desire and dream of people of Karnataka to have an AIIMS institution in the aspirational district of Raichur. I hope the hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Health Minister will take cognisance of this,

Finally, I thank you very much for giving me this time.

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : महोदय, धन्यवाद।

महोदय, वित्त विधेयक सरकार की टैक्सेशन पॉलिसी का वार्षिक रिव्यू माना जाता है।

टैक्सेशन ऑप्शन की तरह होता है, जो इकोनॉमी को ब्रीफ कर देता है, लेकिन आज वही टैक्स एयर पॉल्यूशन का रूप धारण कर चुका है।

सर, सुबह के उठने से रात के सोने तक कितना टैक्स हर एक्टिविटी पर भरना पड़ता है। एक मिडिल क्लास आदमी की दिनचर्या मैं आपको सुनाता हूँ। वह सुबह उठता है, ब्रश करता है, टूथब्रश, टूथपेस्ट पर जीएसटी भरता है। फिर टॉयलेट जाता है, ड्रेनेज का टैक्स भरता है। स्नान करता है, वाटर टैक्स भरता है। जीएसटी भरी हुई चाय पीता है, जीएसटी भरे हुए ब्रेड से सैंडविच बनाकर नाश्ता करता है। बच्चों को जीएसटी पेड कपड़े पहनाता है। जीएसटी पेड स्कूल बैग, जीएसटी पेड किताबें, इन सबके साथ बच्चों को नीचे स्कूल बस तक छोड़ने जाता है। जिस स्कूल बस से बच्चा स्कूल जाता है, उस स्कूल बस की फी पर भी जीएसटी वह भरता है। फिर अपने ऑफिस जाने के लिए जीएसटी पेड, सेस पेड गाड़ी में वैट, डीजल या पेट्रोल का वैट भरकर उस गाड़ी से ऑफिस जाता है। ऑफिस में जो पंखा चलाता है, उस पर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ड्यूटी भरता है। वह लंच में कुछ काम करता है, कुछ कंसल्टेंसी कमाता है, उस पर भी जीएसटी भरता है। फिर थककर लंच ब्रेक लेता है। लंच ब्रेक में वह जो दही खाता है, वह भी जीएसटी वाली खाता है, रोटी भी जीएसटी वाली खाता है, आदि-आदि। उसके बाद वह वापस काम पर लग जाता है। घर की टेंशन में हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसी खरीदता है, वह भी जीएसटी वाली होती है। फिर शाम को घर जाकर बच्चों को मूवी दिखाने ले जाता है, उस पर भी जीएसटी लगता है। वहाँ बच्चों को पॉपकॉर्न खिलाता है, उस पर भी जीएसटी लगता है।... (व्यवधान) पॉपकॉर्न पर तो अलग-अलग जीएसटी लगती है। फिर वहाँ से बेचारा घर जाता है। कैरेमल वाले पर तो 18 टका जीएसटी लगता है। फिर वहाँ से बेचारा घर जाता है। वह उसका जीएसटी भरकर खरीदा हुआ घर है। घर में खाना खाने के बाद वह सोने को जाता है।... (व्यवधान)

सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है। आधा मिनट ही हुआ है।

माननीय सभापति : अभी काफी माननीय सदस्य बोलने के लिए शेष हैं। 8 बजे तक का टाइम है।

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील : सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा।

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपको टोकना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आपकी तीन पीढ़ियों के साथ मैं रहा

हूँ। आपके ग्रांडफादर, फादर और आप।

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील : सर, धन्यवाद।

सर, उसके बाद वह घर जाता है तो जीएसटी पेड चादर ओढ़े हुए टीवी शुरू करता है और जीएसटी पेड सब्सक्रिप्शन पर हम सबकी चर्चा सुनता है और दिमाग में बेचारा टेंशन लेने लगता है। कैसे-कैसे करके बेचारा नींद ले लेता है, सो जाता है और सपने में भी उसको जीएसटी, टैक्स, वैट वाले ही सपने दिखाई देता है।... (व्यवधान)

सर, अभी मेरा दो मिनट समय भी नहीं हुआ है। मैंने टाइमर लगाया हुआ है। इतना सारा टैक्स भरकर भी, आप 12 लाख रुपये का टैक्स इंजेम्पशन इनकम टैक्स में करते हैं, तो आप समझते हैं कि ये लोग बहुत खुश हो जाएं, उस पर बेचारे को बहुत आनन्द करना चाहिए। इतना टैक्स भरने के बाद भी बेचारे के पास खुश रहने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं बस एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। उसके पास खुश रहने के लिए कुछ बचा नहीं है। अब क्या खुशी दिखाएँ, घर में खाली बर्तन हैं, आप बोलोगे बजा दीजिए। पहले तो टैक्स इंजेम्पशन सिर्फ न्यू रिजीम पर किया है। ओल्ड रिजीम पर इन्होंने कोई भी टैक्स इंजेम्पशन नहीं किया है।... (व्यवधान) सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही नहीं किया है। मैं कम बोलूँगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL : Sir, I only want to talk of three basic things.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is a constraint of time. That is why, I am requesting you to conclude.

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL: I will conclude. I will not take too much time. सर, इस सदन में भी बहुत बातें हो चुकी हैं। असत्य, असत्य, बहुत असत्य बोला गया है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जी से यही रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि अगर टैक्स कलेक्शन बढ़ाना है, तो सदन में असत्य बोलने पर जीएसटी लगाया जाए, यहाँ इतना असत्य बोला जाता है, तो उससे अच्छा पैसा

इकट्ठा होगा। मैं अपनी बात समाप्त हुए राजकूपर जी के गाने की दो लाइनें बोलना चाहता हूँ कि

“सजन रे झूठ मत बोलो, खुदा के पास जाना है,

न हाथी है, न घोड़ा है, वहाँ पैदल ही जाना है।

ये महल, ये चौबारे, यहीं रह जाएंगे सारे,

अकड़ किस बात की प्यारे, वहाँ खाली हाथ जाना है।”

धन्यवाद।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल 2025 पर आपने मुझे मेरी बात रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

सभापति जी, युवा बेरोजगार है, पढ़ा लिखा बेकार है, मिलता न रोजगार है, ऐसी हमारी सरकार है। मेरे मन में कुछ पीड़ाएं हैं, उन्हें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि हम अपनी बात आपके सामने ही कह सकते हैं। बलिया की बेटा प्रिया चौहान, जिसका शव कल पेड़ पर लटका मिला, उसको भावभीनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में पीएचडी प्रवेश प्रक्रिया में शिवम सोनकर के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। वह प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिए आंदोलन कर रहा है। संत कबीर नगर में राजभर समाज के घर जला दिए गए। मथुरा में होली के दिन दलितों पर हमला हुआ और जेल में भी वे ही गए। गोरखपुर में 23 साल के लड़के को मार दिया। आज ही उसके परिवार से बात हुई, उसकी माँ तड़प रही थी। बिहार में मौलाना फिरोज को पीटा गया।

महोदय, अब मैं बजट की बात करूंगा। निजीकरण से आरक्षित वर्गों के लिए नौकरियों में अवसर कम हो रहे हैं। सरकार बताए कि राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति को बेचकर पूंजीपतियों को फायदा पहुंचाने की नीति कब बदलेगी? जीडीपी का केवल 2.9 परसेंट शिक्षा पर और 1.98 परसेंट स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। सरकारी अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों और दवाइयां नहीं हैं। शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर बजट का कम से कम छह परसेंट पैसा खर्च किया जाए। जो गवर्नमेंट अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 144 है, उसमें आपने रिटायर्ड कर्मचारियों, अधिकारियों की पेंशन को कम करने का प्रावधान किया है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस अमेंडमेंट को वापस लेकर पेंशन की पुरानी प्रक्रिया को पुनः बहाल किया जाए।

19.27 hrs*(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)*

महोदया, सीएमआई की 2024 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में बेरोजगारी दर 8 परसेंट से अधिक बनी हुई है। युवाओं के लिए नए रोजगार सृजन की कोई ठोस नीति बजट में नहीं दिख रही है। केंद्रीय बजट 2025 मनरेगा का आवंटन 86 हजार करोड़ रुपये पर अपरिवर्तित कार्यक्रम 9754 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे पर चलने के बावजूद 2025-26 के बजट में धन आवंटन में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई है जबकि मनरेगा ग्रामीण रोजगार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। लगातार रुपये की कीमत गिर रही है जो चिंता का विषय है। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उनके मुंह से सुनते थे कि प्रायः देखने में आता है कि किसान अपने ऋण के कारण आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और सरकार उनके ऋण माफ नहीं कर रही है जबकि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के ऋण माफ किए जा रहे हैं। यह निंदनीय है। सरकार को किसानों की ओर ध्यान देकर उनके ऋणों को माफ करना चाहिए। कृषि उपकरणों पर सौ प्रतिशत जीएसटी की छूट दी जानी चाहिए। भारतीय शेयर बाजार पिछले कुछ समय से लगातार घाटे में जा रहा है। भारतीय निवेशकों का पैसा डूब चुका है जबकि विदेशी निवेशक लगातार भारतीय शेयर बाजार से पैसा निकाल रहे हैं। सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। कोई भी कर्मचारी अपने कुल वेतन पर वर्ष के अंत में टैक्स चुकाता है, परंतु उसके बाद भी खरीदी गई वस्तुओं पर कर देना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार के दोहरे कराधान से उसकी आर्थिक क्षति होती है। जब कोई आम आदमी कोई वाहन खरीदता है तो उसे जीएसटी सहित कई तरह के कर चुकाने पड़ते हैं लेकिन जब वह इस वाहन को सड़क पर चलाता है तो उसे पुनः कर देना पड़ता है जिससे आम आदमी की जेब पर सीधा असर पड़ता है।

महोदया, सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय है, जबकि दूसरी ओर निजी स्कूलों में शिक्षा इतनी महंगी हो गई है कि गरीब बच्चों को महंगी फीस, किताबें, बैग और ड्रेस के कारण शिक्षा से वंचित होना पड़ रहा है। निजी स्कूलों की काला बाजारी बंद होनी चाहिए और शिक्षा इतनी सस्ती होनी चाहिए कि यह हर व्यक्ति की पहुंच में हो और प्राइवेट स्कूलों पर कैप हो कि वे ज्यादा फीस न ले सकें। इसके साथ-साथ उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों में मानव तस्करी के संगठित गिरोह

सक्रिय हैं। सभापति जी, आप स्वयं महिला हैं। आप इस मामले को गंभीरता से सुनिश्चिता। मेरी बहुत बड़ी चिंता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र से अन्य राज्यों में लड़कियों को बेचा जा रहा है। राजस्थान में लीज पर बेटियों को बेचा जा रहा है। बेटियों की खरीद-फरोख्त के मामले सामने आ रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया है। सरकार बताए कि मानव तस्करी रोकने के लिए बजट में कोई विशेष प्रावधान क्यों नहीं किया गया है? महिला सुरक्षा के लिए निर्भया फंड की पूरी राशि खर्च क्यों नहीं की जा रही है। फंड तो निर्भया के नाम से बना दिया है, लेकिन राशि खर्च नहीं की जा रही है। बेटियों की बिक्री रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदया, मेरे हाथ में पेपर की एक कटिंग है जिसमें लिखा है कि लीज पर बिक रही हैं बेटियां। कर्ज उतारने के लिए माता-पिता ही भेज रहे हैं। एक महत्वपूर्ण बात बताने के लिए यह है कि आठ साल की बच्ची साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये में तीन साल की लीज पर दी गई। हर दिन 5 से 10 बार दुष्कर्म किया गया। यह घटना झालावाड़ राजस्थान की है। क्या यह भारत है? ऐसा भारत जहां बेटियों को बेचा जाए, लीज पर दिया जाए और सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रखकर तमाशा देखती रहे, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

महोदया, अंत में न्यायपालिका में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी व अल्पसंख्यकों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? इन्हीं बातों को कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you, Madam Chairperson for allowing me participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill, 2025.

The Finance Bill, 2025 is to give effect to the taxation proposals for the Financial Year 2025-26. The gross tax revenue as per the Budget estimate for 2025-26 is Rs.42.70 lakh crore, which is 10.8 per cent more than that of the revised estimate of 2024-25. The tax devolution to the States is Rs.14.22 lakh crore. The net tax revenue of the Union Government is Rs.28.37 lakh crore. The

non-tax revenue is Rs.5,83,000 crore, which is 9.8 per cent increase than that of the revised estimate of 2024-25.

I would like to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Finance Minister regarding four issues after the present statistics.

The number one issue is this. How is the Government going to achieve the target of 9.8 per cent increase in the non-tax revenue? Madam, in the last financial year, the Reserve Bank of India has given one-time dividend of Rs. 2.11 lakh crore, or an increase of almost 47 per cent. This time such an allocation is not there. So, how are you going to achieve the target? That is number one.

Madam, the second issue is this. The ratio of primary deficit to the fiscal deficit is in a declining trend, which shows fiscal discipline. I do agree with that. But at the same time, I would like to caution the Government that this fiscal discipline is at the cost of economic growth, job creation, and essential public services. So, my suggestion is that a gradual and strategic reduction in the primary deficit, coupled with increased revenue generation, is the right thing to be done by the Government.

The third point is regarding the income tax receipt. Madam Chairperson, in 2025-26, the Government is envisaging and estimating Rs. 14.38 lakh crore by way of income tax, that is, 14.4 per cent increase over the Revised Estimates of 2024-25. Madam, it is illogical because already you have provided tax rebate for an income less than Rs. 12 lakh. Further, there is no great income boosting schemes to raise the income beyond Rs. 12 lakh. How come this 14.4 per cent increase in the income tax receipt?

The fourth point is the illogical claim related to the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme, that is, MISS. The limit on credit is enhanced from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh but there is no increase in the Budget allocation with respect to the same. It is same. It is Rs. 22,600 crore, which is same as that of the previous Budget. So, how are you going to achieve that target?

These are the four clarifications which I would like to seek from the hon. Finance Minister.

Now, I come to the Finance Bill. According to the hon. Finance Minister, the reforms envisaged in the Finance Bill will simplify the tax procedure, boost consumption, and stimulate private investment. But a critical evaluation of the Finance Bill reveals that it may harm long-term fiscal sustainability, deepen inequality and undermine essential public services.

Madam, lowering of the corporate tax is giving a wrong message. The corporate giveaways or the concessions and incentives to corporates, is resulting in the reduction of revenues available for public services and social welfare programmes. The economic experts are saying that development is freedom only when economic democracy is achieved, not when the rich are further enriched at the cost of public welfare. And I can very well substantiate it. If you see the income between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crore, there is an increase of 72 per cent from 2021-22 to 2023-24; between Rs. 5 crore and Rs. 10 crore and between Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 25 crore, there is an increase of 72 per cent. And kindly see the slab between Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 50 crore, there is an increase of 84 per cent but from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 100 crore, there is an increase of 102 per cent; from

Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 500 crore, there is an increase of 101 per cent; and above Rs. 500 crore, there is an increase of 119 per cent in the number of taxpayers. It shows that the higher income bracket is increasing but the per capita income is not increasing. That means inequality is an alarming situation. That is to be addressed. That is the point which I am speaking of.

Madam, I am skipping all other points. I am coming to a very important point with regard to India's growth as compared to the global economic growth. With that point, I will conclude. According to the World Bank report in January, 2025, global economy is expected to have a steady growth at 2.7 per cent in 2025-26. However, the global economy appears to be settling at a lower growth rate. That will be insufficient to foster sustained economic development.

The new US Administration led by Mr. Donald Trump has stated that global trade war will reduce US growth as well as global growth in general. The growth forecast of United States of America is down from 2.1 per cent to 1.7 per cent. India's forecast is down from 1.7 per cent to 1.5 per cent. These rates are below three per cent of the annual average from the last year. So, the specific question which I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister is this. China has announced a fiscal stimulus to boost the economic growth of China. And Mr. Donald Trump has further cautioned, and he threatened, that from April 2nd onwards, that means from the next week onwards, to impose reciprocal tariffs from April 2nd onwards. So, our exports will be affected, and both the domestic demand and the economy will be in trouble.

So, I would like to seek an answer from the hon. Minister how Indian

economy is going to save us out of this situation especially in the light of the trade war which is being announced by the President of United States of America and I am concluding with this.

So, I reasonably apprehend that the proportion of tariffs and taxation proposals in the Finance Bill are not sufficient to boost our GDP growth and will further affect the poor and the youths who are unemployed.

With these words, I conclude.

Thank you very much.

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदया, वित्त विधेयक, 2025 पर मैं अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। सभापति जी, आपने भारत में संपूर्ण प्रीमियम का निवेश करने वाली कंपनियों के लिए बीमा क्षेत्र में एफडीआई की सीमा 74 से बढ़ाकर 100 प्रतिशत करने की बात कही है। क्या ऐसा निर्णय भारत की कंपनियों के हितों के लिए उचित होगा? वित्त मंत्री जी, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि देश में राज्यों की स्थितियों के अनुरूप तेजी से ढलना चाहिए और आर्थिक कारकों को आर्थिक गतिविधियों पर केन्द्रित रहने देना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, आपने कैंसर सहित कई दवाइयों पर कस्टम छूट की बात कही, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से, इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि मस्कुलर ऐट्रोफी और डिस्ट्रोफी जैसी बीमारी के इलाज के लिए विदेश से इंजेक्शन खरीदना पड़ते हैं, जिसकी कीमत 16 करोड़ से अधिक है, जो आम आदमी के लिए खरीदना संभव नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि ऐसी गंभीर बीमारी के इलाज के लिए दवाइयों का उत्पाद भारत में शुरू हो और सरकार के स्तर से आयात करके निःशुल्क दवाइयां उपलब्ध करवानी चाहिए। मैं देखता हूँ कि सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से लोग बच्चों को बचाने का प्रयास करते हैं। लेकिन वे दो, पांच, सात करोड़ रुपये तक ही इकट्ठा कर पाते हैं, वे 16 करोड़ की रेंज तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। हम भी अपील करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि सरकार इसके अंदर ध्यान दे।

सभापति महोदया, वित्त मंत्री जी को ट्रैक्टर सहित कई कृषि उपकरणों को जीएसटी मुक्त करने का अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए। इसके लिए मैंने कई बार मांग उठाई है। मैं पुनः आज इस सदन के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि ट्रैक्टर सहित कृषि उपकरणों को जीएसटी से फ्री किया जाये।

सभापति महोदया, आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से 14.4 लाख LIC एजेंटों की पीड़ा को आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ, जिनका अभी बहुत बड़ा सम्मेलन दिल्ली के अंदर हुआ था। ये वही लोग हैं, जो देश के 40 करोड़ से ज्यादा पॉलिसीधारकों तक बीमा सुरक्षा पहुँचाते हैं। लेकिन आज इनकी रोजी-रोटी पर संकट खड़ा कर दिया गया है। सरकार और IRDAI ने मिलकर ऐसे नियम बना दिए हैं जो LIC एजेंटों के पेट पर लात मारने का काम कर रहे हैं। मेरी मांग है कि इनकी बात को भी सुना जाये।

सभापति महोदया, सरकार ने बजट में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की ऋण सीमा को 3 लाख से 5 लाख रुपये करने की घोषणा की। इस निर्णय का अध्ययन किया तो यह सामने आया कि सरकार की मंशा केवल दिखावा करना है, क्योंकि देश के किसान, मछुआरे और डेयरी किसान पहले ही कर्ज के बोझ तले दबे हुए हैं। उनकी आय नहीं बढ़ी, समर्थन मूल्य नहीं बढ़ा, प्राकृतिक आपदाएं लगातार खेती को नुकसान पहुंचा रही हैं और सरकार सिर्फ ऋण सीमा बढ़ाकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी मान रही है इसलिए कर्ज बढ़ाना समाधान नहीं है, आय बढ़ाना जरूरी है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आय बढ़ाई जाए।

सभापति महोदया, भारत सरकार ने दावा किया है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में आईआईटी में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 65 हजार से बढ़ा कर 1.35 लाख कर दी गई है। हाल ही में स्थापित पांच नए आईआईटी में 6500 छात्रों के लिए अतिरिक्त अधेसंरचना विकसित की जाएगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि संख्या बढ़ाने मात्र से गुणवत्ता नहीं बढ़ती है। आज भी अधिकतर नए आईआईटी में प्रशिक्षित फैकल्टी की भारी कमी, रिसर्च फंड की कमी और आधुनिक लैब व सुविधाओं का अभाव है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा कि हमारे राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, अलवर, नागौर सहित कई जिलों में कार्य कर रही गैस, तेल, सीमेंट सहित दूसरी कम्पनियां अपने सीएसआर फंड का उपयोग वहां नहीं करती हैं। आज जिस गाँव से गैस निकलती है,

उस गाँव के प्रत्येक घर में गैस के चूल्हे तक नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि कोर्पोरेट सोशल रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी के तहत व्यय की जाने वाली कम्पनी के प्रचलन क्षेत्र यानी उस जिले के ही विकास में व्यय करने का प्रावधान सरकार बनाए।

सभापति महोदया, आज सरकार एफपीओ के माध्यम से किसानों के उत्थान की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एफपीओ को कम्पनी एक्ट में भी रजिस्टर क्यों करवाया जा रहा है? मैं सदन के माध्यम से देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एफपीओ के माध्यम से देश के किसानों को आयकर नेट के दायरे में लाना चाहती है, क्योंकि अभी कृषि उपज पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगता है। इसलिए मंत्री जी इस पर अपना अपना वक्तव्य जरूर दें कि एफपीओ के माध्यम से अर्जित आय पर टैक्स लेने के प्रावधान को टैक्स फ्री करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदया, मेरा सबसे पहला सवाल जीएसटी को लेकर है। किसान की जितनी भी वस्तुएं हैं, अस्पताल से जुड़ी जितनी भी वस्तुएं हैं, स्कूल से जुड़ी जितनी भी वस्तुएं हैं, रसोई और किचन से जुड़ी हुई जितनी भी वस्तुएं हैं, उन सभी के ऊपर से जीएसटी को खत्म करना चाहिए। आज जीएसटी एक बहुत बड़ा आतंक है। जीएसटी से कॉमन आदमी की जिंदगी हराम हो चुकी है। चाहे कपड़ा हो, चाहे स्कूल से जुड़ी चीजें हो, चाहे किचन हो, चाहे खाद हो, चाहे बीज हो, इन सभी चीजों पर जीएसटी है। आज छह हजार रुपये उन किसानों को मिलता है, जिनके पास दो एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है। गांवों में स्टेडियम और पुस्तकालय के लिए बजट में प्रावधान नहीं है। इस छह हजार रुपये के बदले किसानों से इन सारी चीजों से कई गुना ज्यादा की राशि जीएसटी के माध्यम से ले ली जाती है।

मैडम, विगत पांच वर्षों में एमएसएमई के अंतर्गत 37,468 इकाइयां बंद हो चुकी हैं। सुश्री शोभा कारान्दलाजे जी के मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें सीधे लिखा गया है कि एफवाई 2023-24 में 6,538 इकाइयां बंद हो गईं। एफवाई 2024-2025 में 17,639 इकाइयां बंद हो गईं। आज पूरे देश में लगभग 169 प्रतिशत एमएसएमई बंद हो गई हैं।

मैडम, एमएसएमई शॉर्टडाउन 169 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 17,639 यूनिट हो गए हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष

2024-2025 (15 मार्च) तक इनकी संख्या दोगुनी से ज्यादा हो गई है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 17,639 इकाइयां बंद हो गईं। वर्ष 2023-24 में 6,582 इकाइयां बंद हो गईं। इसमें 169 प्रतिशत की छलांग लगी है। सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई) के राज्य मंत्री सुश्री शोभा कारान्दलाजे जी ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि पिछले पाँच वर्षों में कुल 37,467 एमएसएमई बंद हो गई हैं।

मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूँगा, इसलिए आप घंटी मत बजाइएगा। मेरा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि आप जरा मुझे बताइए। मैं मेडिकल के विषय में कुछ विषय रखना चाहता हूँ। आप अल्ट्रासाउंड, सीटी स्कैन, एमआरआई इत्यादि जांचों को उठा कर देख लीजिए। आज हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा बोझ मिडिल क्लास और आम आदमी पर पड़ रहा है। यदि किसी परिवार में पाँच सदस्य हैं तो उनमें से तीन आदमी बीमार हैं। क्या हमारा बजट राइट ऑफ एजुकेशन और राइट ऑफ हेल्थ के लिए पर्याप्त है? यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट की सोच भी है। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी आयुष्मान कार्ड स्कीम लेकर आए थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक घोटाला है, लेकिन मैं अभी इस विषय पर नहीं जाना चाहूँगा। कैंसर, किडनी, ब्रेन ट्यूमर और हार्ट की जांच के विषय पर अपनी बात रखना चाहूँगा। जो लोग मिडिल क्लास के नीचे हैं, जिनकी 6000 रुपये प्रति कैपिटा इनकम है, मैं उनकी बात रखना चाहूँगा।

मैडम, आज सरकार कहती है कि हम 84 करोड़ लोगों को अनाज देते हैं। क्या आपने बजट में इसको फ्री करने का प्रावधान किया है? आज निजी अस्पतालों का सबसे ज्यादा आतंक है। आप सरकारी अस्पताल को बेस्ट क्वालिटी का कब बनाइएगा, उनकी क्वांटिटी कब बढ़ेगी? निजी अस्पताल कब बंद होंगे? ममता और आशा बहनों के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। लोगों से कब तक दो लाख रुपये, चार लाख रुपये, दस लाख रुपये और बीस लाख रुपये लूटा जाता रहेगा?

मैडम, प्राइवेट स्कूलों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। आईआईटी, आईआईएम और मेडिकल की बात करना चाहूँगा। आप किसी भी क्षेत्र में जा कर देखिए। वहां डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये में मेडिकल की डिग्री मिल जाएगी। एक करोड़ रुपये में आईआईएम और आईआईटी की डिग्री मिल जाएगी। पचास लाख रुपये में इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री मिल जाएगी। क्या इस बजट में मिडिल क्लास के बच्चों के लिए

कुछ प्रावधान किया गया है? हमें मिडिल क्लास के बच्चों को पढ़ाना है। चाहे कोई भी गरीब हो, एससी और एसटी हो, ओबीसी हो या उच्च जाति के गरीब लोग हों, क्या उनके लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान रखा गया है? क्या उन गरीब बच्चों के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान है? वृद्ध और विधवा पेंशन के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान है? किसी भी कीमत पर बच्चों के लिए एजुकेशन फ्री होना चाहिए। इसमें क्वालिटी एंड क्वांटिटी पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। क्या आप इसके लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए बजट की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

मैडम, 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज की बात कही गई है। मैं गांवों से अपनी बात शुरू करूंगा। गांवों से जो गरीब लोग शहरों में आ गए हैं, हमारे मिडिल क्लास के लोग भी आ गए हैं। उनको रहने के लिए घर की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। उसमें ठेला वाला है, टेम्पू वाला है, रिक्शावाला है, फल और सब्जी बेचने वाले छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, दूध वाले हैं। उनके लिए न तो पानी की व्यवस्था है और न ही कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था है।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, अब मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करने जा रहा हूँ। मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आग्रह है। आप मेरी एक बात को मान लीजिए। हमारे बिहार में पूर्णिया है, भागलपुर है, मुजफ्फरपुर है, दरभंगा है, लेकिन इन शहरों में मेट्रो ट्रेन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जहां तक 100 स्मार्ट शहर बनाने की बात है, उसमें हमारा पूर्णिया शहर का प्रावधान नहीं है। मेरा आग्रह है कि पूर्णिया को भी स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने का प्रावधान किया जाए। धन्यवाद। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM (PEDDAPALLE): Madam, thank you very much for this opportunity.

Madam, I rise today, not just as a representative, not just as a voice, but as the echo of 20 crore dalits of this country. These dalit people have been historically oppressed, systematically excluded, and even today, left at the bottom of the economic pyramid despite all the tall claims, of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas. Year after year, the Government presents a Budget that claims to uplift this

marginalized community. But, I would like to ask where is this upliftment of Dalits in these Budget numbers. Where is our rightful share? सबका साथ, सबका विकास में दलित कहीं नहीं दिखता। बीजेपी की सरकार सिर्फ खुद का विकास, दलितों का विनाश कर रही है। The Constitution of India, under Article 46, directs the State to promote the educational and the economic interests of the Schedule Castes, and protect them, from social injustice and exploitation. But, in the Budget, if you see, the allocation towards SC welfare is hardly Rs. 1,65,000 crore, which is hardly 3.25 per cent of the entire Budget. When we are 16 per cent of the population, why are we not getting what we deserve?

Madam, I would like to ask this House whether this is the idea of justice. Is this the definition of development for all? We must remove all barriers for the social and economic upliftment of SCs if we would like to progress as a nation. This is what Dr. Ambedkar said. I demand a special tax concession for all dalit entrepreneurs to help in the upliftment of this community.

Dalits have the lowest access to education and employment. Therefore, we need to pay special attention towards them. We need specially linked incentives for the dalits to help them improve their social skills development, technical skills, and industrialization benefits to encourage the bottom-most community. A special attention for the bottom-most community is much needed, and for this we can refer the models of Karnataka and Telangana. A specific attention must be given to dalit communities, like their colonies, and housing.

Madam, I come from the State of Telangana. We contribute a big chunk to the GDP of our country. The State of Telangana and other Southern States

contribute 36 per cent of the GDP, but only 15 per cent is returned, and allocated back to the Southern States. Why is this discrimination being done to the Southern States of our country? Are we not part of Bharat? Are we not part of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'? When Maha Kumbh happened, the concerned State got special treatment in the form of special trains and railway lines for the pilgrims. We have demanded special railway connections for pilgrims of Tirupati and Sabarimala from my place Peddapalle, but nothing has been given.

Madam, the Government should, actually, give employee-linked incentives. For corporates, instead of giving tax concessions, they should link it with creating employment as 20 crore people of our country remain unemployed. I request the Government to allocate Rs. 10,000 crore to Pedapalli, where I come from, in this Budget. We need jobs there. We need to create textile parks in Chennur, and Singareni to protect and create new jobs, green and clean technologies in NTPC and Singareni, and start-up incubation hubs.

Madam, today, there are a lot of technological innovations happening. Therefore, start-up incubation hubs for Pedapalli are required in this AI age. I also request the Government to give tourism development grants for Dharmapuri temple, and Ramagiri temples in Manthani. Apart from that, I also demand tax exemptions for dalits and backward classes, and warehouse facilities for Pedapalli. A new railway station infrastructure is also required for the development of Pedapalli and Mancheri. We also need a BPO centre in Pedapalli under India's BPO Scheme.

Madam with all this, I would also like to request this Government to pay

attention towards the dalits and do justice. We require justice and right allocation of funds for Telangana and Pedapalli, in particular, because we all want to be a part of this great initiative of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' of BJP.

Thank you.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): Madam, on behalf of the All India Trinamool Congress, I rise to speak on the Finance Bill, 2025.

Madam, Aristotle known as the father of political science, had rightly said in his book, Politics, that the best political community is the one, where the middle class holds significant influence. But the plight of middle class in India is pitiful. They are subjected to exorbitant taxes, even in times when they are facing issues like, inadequate increment, unstable employment opportunity, and decreasing employment generation. Moreover, the private companies are being forced to shift to other locations like Singapore, Dubai, as they are harassed by the Government for taxes and political donation.

Madam, our youth, the future of our nation, is facing employment crisis. The Periodic Labour Force Survey showed youth unemployment rate at 10.2 per cent for the year 2024. Also, as of January 2025, India's economic growth is projected to slow to 6.4 per cent in this fiscal year. The dream of Viksit Bharat by 2047 are just empty words with such low labour force participation and jobless growth. If educated graduates are not getting jobs, if the basic needs of people are not being met, if more than half the people of our country live in abject poverty, what reason does the Government have to gloat and pat itself on the back?

Madam, it is no surprise that India's wealth inequality has reached obscene level with the top one per cent controlling over 40.5 per cent of the nation's wealth and the 10 richest individuals in the country hold a combined fortune that is equivalent to 11.16 per cent of India's GDP. While the bottom 50 per cent barely see any benefit despite this staggering concentration of wealth, India's tax system remains regressive, where 64 per cent of GST comes from the bottom half of the population, while the top 10 per cent contribute a meagre 4 per cent.

Madam, data from the Directorate General of GST Intelligence shows that frauds amounting to Rs. 2 lakh crore were detected in 2023-24, which is a significant increase from Rs. 1.1 lakh crore in the previous year. An estimated 2,30,000 small businesses have shut down due to complications arising from GST compliances. GST mismanagement is a glaring issue that the Government continuously fails to acknowledge and work on.

Madam, the hon. Prime Minister Modi ji, in 2024 election campaign, said that 'महिलाओं को मंगलसूत्र बेचना पड़ेगा।' As per the RBI report in 2024-25, gold mortgage loans stood at Rs. 1.2 lakh crore, while in 2018-19 the gold mortgage loan was Rs. 25,000 crore. At the same time, NITI Aayog's report claimed that out of all the women taking loans by mortgaging their belongings in 2024-25, 38 per cent were gold loans, which represent a 22 per cent increase compared to figures from 2019. It clearly shows that the middle-class and lower income group are undergoing a severe financial crisis.

It is not news that the Indian rupee is consistently weakening against the US dollar. Our economic growth depends greatly upon trade as well as the

import-export policies. But the Government has failed to provide any clear direction about how to strengthen our economy and the devaluing currency. ...

(Interruptions)

Madam, we cannot deny the fact that India's investment climate has been deteriorating under the current Government, despite grand claims of 'Ease of Doing Business' and 'Make in India'. We are actually struggling to attract meaningful domestic and foreign investment. Private investment as a percentage of GDP is stagnant at around 27 per cent, significantly lower than the 32 per cent to 35 per cent during the previous decade. And if that is the case, how are we going to move forward from here? We are missing out the opportunity to become a global investment hub, and the current Government must take the responsibility for this failure.

Madam, our economy is undergoing a severe crisis due to skyrocketing fuel prices, food inflation and the rising cost of living. While this Government has constantly blamed global factors for this problem, the real issues lie in poor economic management, regulatory burden, excessive taxation and the lack of proactive policy measures to control inflation. Ultimately, the burden of this falls on the middle class. ... *(Interruptions)*

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। पिछले कुछ सालों से, चाहे वह केंद्र सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हो, उनका जो बजट आया है, वह बजट शहरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और अमीर तथा उद्योगपतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लाया गया है। हम देखते आए हैं कि हमेशा ग्रामीण इलाके, दलित-पिछड़े इलाके और आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र को नजरअंदाज किया जाता है। देश में जीएसटी आम गरीब से लेकर अमीर लोग तक लगाया गया है। हर

वस्तु पर, खाने से लेकर पहनने के कपड़े तक, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर जीएसटी लगा हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश का जो गरीब, पिछड़ा और आदिवासी जीएसटी दे रहा है, आप उस पैसे से उस परिवार के बच्चों को क्वालिटी की शिक्षा देने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? उस गरीब को अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा मिले, उसकी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जा रही है?

आज हम ग्रामीण इलाके में देखते हैं कि दो से तीन कक्षा के बच्चे एक रूम में बैठ रहे हैं। लगभग 100 से 200 बच्चे एक टीचर के भरोसे हैं। इस पैसे से हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखते बजट में प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

आज अगर हम देश के अंदर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की बात करें, विशेषकर ट्राइबल इलाकों में तो मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बांसवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर का डाटा रहा है कि पिछले पांच सालों के अंदर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा, हमारे एक मंत्री जी राजस्थान से आते हैं, पिछले पांच सालों में चार हजार के करीब गर्भवती महिलाओं के गर्भ में ही उनके बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई है। हमारी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के लिए बजट क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है? अगर बजट जा भी रहा है तो वह भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ा जा रहा है। हम चाहेंगे कि शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य जैसी चीजें जीएसटी और टैक्सेशन से फ्री रहें।

आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र में सिकल-सेल की बीमारी, कैंसर की बीमारी, टीबी की बीमारी, बुलेट ट्रेन की स्पीड से ज्यादा तेजी से भाग रही है। हम देश के अंदर आंकड़ा उठाकर देखेंगे, तो सबसे ज्यादा सिकल-सेल, कैंसर, टीबी की बीमारी ट्राइबल इलाके के अंदर है। अतः इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 244(1), पांचवी अनुसूची के प्रावधानों के तहत ट्राइबल्स के विकास के लिए अलग-अलग बजट का एलोकेशन किया जाता है। लेकिन, पिछले दो-तीन सालों से हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि जितना एलोकेशन हुआ है, वह भी मूल रूप से धरातल तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। पिछली सरकार में, उस समय राजस्थान के अंदर कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। क्या विवाद रहा कि वर्ष 2022-23 में अनुच्छेद-275 का बजट नहीं पहुंच पाया?

इसके साथ ही हम चाहेंगे कि पिछले दो सालों से ट्राइबल इलाकों में एसटी की छात्रवृत्ति नहीं

मिली है। आज एक विशेष मुद्दा है। बैगा जनजाति, जिसको राष्ट्रीय मानव का दर्जा मिला है। भारत के अंदर राष्ट्रीय मानव का दर्जा बैगा समुदाय को मिला हुआ है। बैगा समुदाय के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा एक विशेष योजना संचालित हो रही थी। लेकिन, पिछले कुछ समय से देखा गया है कि इस योजना के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। उल्टा, बैगा समुदाय के साथ अत्याचार बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है।

मैं सदन को एक घटना से अवगत कराना चाहूंगा। दिनांक 9 मार्च, 2025 को मध्य प्रदेश के मंडला जिले में श्री हिरन सिंह पार्थ नामक व्यक्ति की गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी गई। हम चाहेंगे कि इसकी सीबीआई जांच हो। साथ ही, बैगा समुदाय के लिए विशेष पैकेज लाया जाए।

सभापति महोदया, मैं बांसवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। वहां से हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के विवादित बयान रहे थे कि मंगलसूत्र छीन लिया जाएगा। लेकिन, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से आम लोगों पर और भौतिक सुविधाओं पर जीएसटी लागू किया जा रहा है, वह मंगलसूत्र कोई छीने या न छीने, लेकिन वर्तमान में जो जीएसटी और महंगाई है, वह अवश्य हमारे देश की गरीब महिलाओं का मंगलसूत्र छीनने का काम करेगी।

सभापति महोदया, अंत में, मैं यही चाहूंगा कि हम देश की आम जनता के लिए भोजन सामग्री, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं पर बिलकुल भी जीएसटी न लगाएं। केंद्र सरकार की जो योजनाएं हैं, उन्हें ग्रामीण और गरीब इलाकों में पहुंचाने का काम आंगनवाड़ी सहायिका और कार्यकर्ता करती हैं। जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं, उनका बजट भी वर्तमान महंगाई के हिसाब से बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही, रोजगार गारंटी योजना के तहत जो 200 रुपए से 275 रुपए के बीच में राशि मिलती है, उसको भी वर्तमान महंगाई के हिसाब से 400 रुपए से 500 रुपए करने की जरूरत है। देश में माइक्रो-फाइनेंस कंपनीज़ ट्राइबल इलाकों के अंदर 25-30 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर पैसा दे रही हैं। वही पैसा हमारी बैंक्स ने माइक्रो-फाइनेंस कंपनीज़ को दे रखा है। इससे लगता है कि माइक्रो-फाइनेंस कंपनीज़ को ग्रामीण इलाकों में लूटमारी करने के लिए फ्री छूट दे रखी है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, सूची में तीन माननीय सदस्य और शेष हैं। यदि सभा की

सहमति हो, तो 15 मिनट के लिए सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाए।

... (व्यवधान)

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हां।

20.00 hrs

श्री राजकुमार रोट : माननीय सभापति महोदया, वहीं पर माइक्रो फाइनेंस कंपनियों पर बैन लगाया जाए। वे 25 से 30 प्रतिशत ब्याज वसूल रही हैं।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : सभापति महोदया जी, मैं इस सदन में वित्त विधेयक, 2025 पर अपने विचार साझा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं जल्द ही अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा।

महोदया जी, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है। आपको पता है कि वहां पर आय का कोई स्रोत नहीं है। वहां औद्योगिक इकाइयां आई हुई हैं, लेकिन काफी समय से मेरे प्रदेश में उद्योगों को जो राहत मिलती थी, अब वे समाप्त हो गई हैं। इस वजह या तो से उद्योगों का पलायन हो रहा है या उद्योग बंद हो रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मेरा प्रदेश केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है, इसलिए हम केन्द्र को 100 प्रतिशत जीएसटी देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र अपना 50 प्रतिशत जीएसटी ले और राज्य की औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत जीएसटी माफ की जाए, ताकि वहां औद्योगिक इकाइयां सर्वाइव कर सकें।

महोदया जी, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप जानती हैं कि गरीब लोगों के लिए आयुष्मान कार्ड की सुविधा लाई गई है। मगर ऐसी कई बीमारियां हैं, जो 'आयुष्मान योजना' के तहत कवर नहीं होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सारी बीमारियों को इसमें कवर किया जाए। आयुष्मान कार्ड को निजी अस्पतालों में जारी रखा जाए, ताकि आम जनता निजी अस्पतालों में अपना इलाज करा सके।

महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे यहां मछली पकड़ने का धंधा होता है। मगर वहां पर फिशरमैन को नाव की खरीदी, जालों की खरीदी और इंजनों की खरीदी वगैरह में राहत नहीं मिलती

है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उनको भी सब्सिडी मिले। उनको मच्छीमारी के बिजनेस में राहत प्रदान की जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां सरकारी अस्पतालों में मुफ्त में इलाज नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि आम जनता को सरकारी अस्पतालों में मुफ्त में इलाज मिले।

महोदया, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां स्कूलों के बड़े-बड़े भवन बन रहे हैं। मगर वहां के स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की भारी कमी है तथा कॉलेजों में प्रोफेसर्स की कमी है। भारत सरकार की 'नमो मेडिकल' एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है। उसमें भी प्रोफेसर्स की फैकल्टी की कमी के कारण इस बार फाइनल ईयर का रिजल्ट बहुत खराब आया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां सारी फैकल्टीज़ और सभी टीचरों की भर्ती को रेगुलर किया जाए।

महोदया, हमारे यहां भ्रष्टाचार एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। हमारे यहां के प्रशासक जी ने एक नया फंडा चालू किया है। विकास राशि का उपयोग करके नए-नए प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए जाते हैं। जो अत्याधुनिक प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं, वे निजी हाथों को सौंप दिए जाते हैं। विकास राशि का उपयोग केवल और केवल लोगों के सुख कार्य के लिए होना चाहिए। उसका उपयोग निजी लोगों के व्यापार के नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां पिछले सात सालों में जो भी विकास कार्य किए गए हैं, उनकी कॉस्ट ऑडिटिंग की जाए और उन सारे कार्यों की सीबीआई जांच की जाए। मुझे लगता है कि जितने भी विकास कार्य हुए हैं, उनमें भारी मात्रा में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है।

श्री आगा सैय्यद रुहुल्लाह मेहदी (श्रीनगर) : सभापति महोदया, चूंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं आपके जरिए दो-चार प्वाइंट्स सरकार के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ।

जम्मू-कश्मीर के हवाले से बजट में सिग्निफिकेंटली डिक्लीज किया गया है, तकरीबन एक हजार करोड़ रुपये डिक्लीज किए गए हैं। अभी भी इसका जवाब नहीं मिला है। बजट भाषण में भी जवाब नहीं मिला है तथा रिस्पॉन्स में भी जवाब नहीं मिला है कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया है। जबकि आप जानते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर लॉकडाउन से पहले भी लॉकडाउन से गुजरा है।

जब वर्ष 2019 में अनुच्छेद 370 हटाया गया था, वहां पर एक साल तक सरकार द्वारा

इम्पोज्ड लॉकडाउन था। हर इंडस्ट्री और हर सेक्टर बहुत मुश्किलात से गुजरी है। वह लॉकडाउन से गुजरा है, वहां बिजनेसेज़ बंद हुए हैं। उसके बाद कोरोना की वजह से लॉकडाउन हुआ। कंपनसेट होना चाहिए था। कंपनसेट करने की बजाय पिछले साल की तुलना में एक हजार करोड़ रुपये कम का एलोकेशन हुआ है। इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है कि इस एलोकेशन को कम क्यों किया गया है? इसको कंपनसेट करने की बजाय यह सजा क्यों दी जा रही है?

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर से अनुच्छेद 370 हटाया गया था। वहां पिछले पांच सालों में पूरे मुल्क में पहली बार बेरोजगारी दर सबसे ज्यादा है। ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर को पहले नंबर पर पहली बार देखा है। हमने इस बजट में टारगेटेड एम्प्लॉयमेंट स्कीम के इश्यू को एड्रेस करने के लिए कुछ नहीं देखा है। उसके हवाले से भी कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक जवाब दिया जाए। इन पांच सालों में बेरोजगारी दर बढ़ी है, यह इस हद तक है कि हमारा राज्य में सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगारी दर है। इसको एड्रेस करने के लिए भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है? इसके बरक्स आप देखिए कि पुलिस के बजट में तकरीबन एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की गयी है। इंडस्ट्रीज़ पर नहीं, हेल्थ सेक्टर पर नहीं, एजुकेशन पर नहीं, हॉर्टिकल्चर पर नहीं, टूरिज्म पर नहीं, बल्कि पुलिस पर एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का इंक्रीमेंट इस बजट में किया गया है। अगर किया भी गया है तो कम से कम जो वहां एसपीओज़ हैं, जो सालों से अपनी नौकरी के पक्की होने का इंतजार कर रहे हैं, इस इनक्रीज़ में उनका ख्याल रखते। उनको परमानेंट करने का प्रोविज़न रखते। होम डिपार्टमेंट इस समय भारत सरकार के पास है। लॉ एंड ऑर्डर भारत सरकार के पास है। यह डिस्मिशन ये खुद ले सकते हैं। पुलिसिंग पर आपने जो पैसा बढ़ाया है, क्या वह कश्मीरियों को डंडा मारने के लिए बढ़ाया है या कोई सहूलियत देने के लिए बढ़ाया है? अगर सहूलियत देने के लिए बढ़ाया है तो जो एसपीओज़ हैं, उनको आप इंसेंटिव्स देते, उनके लिए आप प्रोविज़न करते और उनकी जॉब को परमानेंट करते। टूरिज्म वर्ष 2019 से, जब से फ्लड आया था, तब से अब तक कंटीन्यूएसली इन हालात से गुजर रहा है।

टूरिज्म के सेक्टर को एड्रेस करने के लिए भी कम्पनसेट और इंसेंटीवाइज़ करने के लिए भी

कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। पिछले साल मैंने एक डिमांड रखी थी, मैडम आप भी गवर्नमेंट को थोड़ा स्ट्रेस कीजिएगा कि होर्टिकल्चर हमारी इकोनॉमी का बैकबोन है। कश्मीर का सेब मुल्क की मंडियों में बिकता है। ईरान और यूएस से सेब लाया जाता है। उस सेब पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी नहीं लगती है। उसकी क्वालिटी कम है, इसलिए रेट कम है। कश्मीर के सेब की क्वालिटी के मुकाबले उनकी क्वालिटी कम होती है, इसलिए उनका सेब सस्ता बिकता है। हमने डिमांड की थी कि जो सेब बाहर से आता है, उस पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगायी जाए। कश्मीर का सेब क्या आपका अपना नहीं है? क्या नारे सिर्फ पोलिटिकल होते हैं? प्रैगमेटिकली भी कश्मीर की इकोनॉमी क्या आपकी अपनी नहीं है? बाहर से जो सेब आ रहा है, उस पर आप इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाएं और कश्मीरी सेब को बचाएं।

इसके अलावा मैं अपील करना चाहता हूं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से भी मिला था, लेकिन जवाब नहीं मिला। हमारा यह इंस्टिट्यूशन सबसे बड़ा डेमोक्रेसी का इंस्टिट्यूशन है। इसके अलावा हम कहां जाएं? हमारे हजारों नौजवान पिछले पांच-साल सालों से विदआउट ट्रायल के बंद हैं। उनकी सजा को खत्म की जाए या कम से कम उनको कश्मीर में लाया जाए। मुल्क के मुख्तलिफ जिलों में उनको बंद किया गया है।

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI (NANDURBAR): Thank you Madam Chairperson. I just want to cover certain points and I will go straightforward into it.

The country has heard of tax-terrorism and now we have also seen the tax-terrorists of this country, that is, this Government! The number of taxes that are being levied are beyond the control of the Government and they do not have any financial or economical strategy. They are kind of very clueless about this.

Today, there are nearly nine different rates of GST starting from zero per cent to 28 per cent. We have a regime that has created one of the worst GSTs, that is, the Goods and Services Tax that was supposed to be a simple tax. But in the whole world, in about 50 countries, this is the worst tax collection system that

we have seen.

For the first time, the amount of money collected from companies is less than the tax revenue collected from individual taxpayers, which is going up. The corporate tax collection is up 1.2 per cent while the GST collection is up 12 per cent, and income tax is up by 20 per cent. The economy is slowing down because the Government is taking people's money leaving them with nothing to spend. There is no growing demand. I feel that there is a need to mention that there should be a cut in tax for the people and not in corporate tax.

I would also like to mention that the Congress had earlier proposed a GST system having only three slabs. And now, there are three slabs for popcorn itself. Caramelised popcorn has been taxed at 18 per cent. I will not go into the popcorn fiasco because it was an explanation by the FM that had the country laughing.

एमएसएमई पर 18 परसेंट जीएसटी लगा रहे हैं on spare parts while larger firms have to pay 12 per cent on finished products. I think that they should simplify it and keep it at 15 per cent to promote the MSME business.

I would also like to mention that Malaysia, for instance, repealed its GST in 2018 due to public dissatisfaction and adverse effects on small and medium businesses. I would also mention that the European Union's VAT system has succeeded by incorporating tailored exemptions and subsidies to support smaller enterprises. The Government should stop the freebies that they offer as this ultimately puts burden on the Government's treasury. If the bureaucracy is active, then they must also advise the Government that they should adopt good home economic policies.

About 80 per cent of the Central Government's spending is funded through taxes. This is much higher than countries like Brazil, Mexico, and China, which depend less on tax collection.

The U.S. President Donald Trump has hinted at a potential scrapping of the income tax system in America and replacing it with tariffs to fund the Government. There is a plan to overhaul the US taxation system to shift the burden away from American workers and businessmen. President Trump has been the champion of the 'America First' policy. Will the Government also plan a 'India First' policy and give benefits to the Indians?

The Prime Minister had adopted many of the Congress schemes, such as the Apprenticeship Scheme. The Central Government must consider this change in GST policy too. The Government must stop abusing its taxpayers. I would also like to mention that the Union Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman ji, said that the income tax exemption of up to Rs. 12 lakh would put additional Rs. 1 lakh crore in our hands. I think the perception has gained ground and this additional cash would find its way into consumption increasing the demand in the Indian economy.

The Indian household debt is at its all time high standing at 42.9 per cent of GDP with Rs. 2.7 lakh crore outstanding credit debt in India. I would like to mention that in 2018, the affordable houses sold were 54 per cent but in 2024, the figure has come down to 26 per cent. Depressingly, luxury housing is booming while the middle-class is struggling with affordability crisis.

सभापति महोदया, घर, जो एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा के थे, वे वर्ष 2018 में 16 प्रतिशत बिके

और वर्ष 2024 में 43 प्रतिशत बिके। इस तरह से लगभग तीन गुना ज्यादा घर बिके। मतलब, अगर आप एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा कमाते हैं तो आपकी जिंदगी अच्छी है, लेकिन अगर आप मिडिल या लोअर मिडिल क्लास में आते हैं और घर खरीदना चाहते हैं तो शायद आपका यह सपना, सपना ही रह जाएगा। यह भी पता चल रहा है कि 2,000 घरों का कंस्ट्रक्शन ठप पड़ा हुआ है और घर का पजेशन मिलने में भी मिनिमम तीन से चार सालों का डिले होता है। In conclusion, I would just like to say that रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान एक इमोशनल टैगलाइन नहीं, बल्कि हकीकत है, क्योंकि आज मैं संसद में एक एमपी के तौर पर नहीं, बल्कि आम आदमी के डाकिया के रूप में आया हूँ।

सभापति महोदया, मेरी आपके माध्यम से यही कोशिश रहेगी कि आम आदमी की जरूरतों को मैं नॉर्थ और साउथ ब्लॉक के कॉरिडोर तक पहुंचा सकूँ। अगर आप टैक्सेशन को बेहतर करते तो उससे पैसा बचता और जब पैसा बचेगा, तभी आम आदमी को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदया, मैं एक शेर सुनाकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

“लश्कर तुम्हारा है, सरदार तुम्हारा है
तुम झूठ को सच लिख दो अखबार तुम्हारा है
आम आदमी की प्रगति तुमसे बर्दाश्त नहीं होती
इक मोम के पुतले सा किरदार तुम्हारा है।”

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही मंगलवार, दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

20.12 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, March 25, 2025/Chaitra 04, 1947 (Saka).*

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