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Ashadha 30, 1947 (Saka)

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

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Banerjee, Shri Kalyan (Sreerampur)

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Basumatary, Shri Joyanta (Kokrajhar)

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Nagaraju, Shri Bastipati (Kurnool)
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Purohit, Shri Pradeep (Bargarh)

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R., Shri Sachithanantham (Dindigul)

Radhakrishna, Shri (Gulbarga)

Radhakrishnan, Shri K. (Alathur)

Raghavan, Shri M. K. (Kozhikode)

Raghavendra, Shri B. Y. (Shimoga)

Raghuveer, Shri Kunduru (Nalgonda)

Rahaman, Shri Khalilur (Jangipur)

Rai, Shri Nityanand (Ujiarpur)

Rai, Shri Rajeev (Ghosi)

Raja, Shri A. (Nilgiris)

Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar Vidyarthi (Salempur)

Rajender, Shri Eatala (Malkajgiri)

Rajenimbalkar, Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan (Osmanabad)

Rajput, Shri Mukesh (Farrukhabad)

Ram, Shri Amra (Sikar)

Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal (Palamu)

Ramesh, Dr. C. M. (Anakapalle)

Ranaut, Sushri Kangna (Mandi)

Randhawa, Shri Sukhjinder Singh (Gurdaspur)

Rane, Shri Narayan Tatu (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg)

Rani, Dr. Gumma Thanuja (Araku)

Ranjan, Shri Rajesh (Purnia)

Rao, Shri Daggumalla Prasada (Chittoor)

Rao, Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan (Medak)

Rathiya, Shri Radheshyam (Raigarh)

Rathor, Shri Rakesh (Sitapur)

Rathva, Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai (Chhota Udaipur)

Ravi, Dr. Mallu (Nagarkurnool)

Rawat, Dr. Manna Lal (Udaipur)

Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar (Misrikh)

Rawat, Shri Trivendra Singh (Hardwar)

Ray, Prof. Sougata (Dum Dum)

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)

Ray, Shrimati Sandhya (Bhind)

Reddy, Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar (Bhongir)

Reddy, Shri G. Kishan (Secunderabad)

Reddy, Shri Konda Vishweshwar (Chevella)

Reddy, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu (Ongole)

Reddy, Shri P. V. Midhun (Rajampet)

Reddy, Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram (Khammam)

Reddy, Shri Y. S. Avinash (Kadapa)

Rehman, Shri Zia Ur (Sambhal)

Rijju, Shri Kiren (Arunachal West)

Roat, Shri Rajkumar (Banswara)

Roy, Dr. Jayanta Kumar (Jalpaiguri)

Roy, Shrimati Mala (Kolkata Dakshin)

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap (Saran)

Rupala, Shri Parshottambhai (Rajkot)

S., Shri Matheswaran V. (Namakkal)

S., Shri Murasoli (Thanjavur)

Sagar, Shri Arun Kumar (Shahjahanpur)

Sahu, Shri Buntty Vivek (Chhindwara)

Sahu, Shri Tokhan (Bilaspur)

Saikia, Shri Dilip (Darrang-Udalguri)

Samadani, Dr. M. P. Abdussamad (Ponnani)

Sangma, Shri Saleng A. (Tura)

Sangwan, Dr. Rajkumar (Baghpat)

Sarangi, Shri Pratap Chandra (Balasore)

Sarangi, Shrimati Aparajita (Bhubaneswar)

Sarkar, Dr. Sharmila (Bardhaman Purba)

Sarkar, Shri Jagannath (Ranaghat)

Saroj, Adv. Priya (Machhlishahr)

Saroj, Shri Daroga Prasad (Lalganj)

Saroj, Shri Pushpendra (Kaushambi)

Savara, Dr. Hemant Vishnu (Palghar)

Sawant, Shri Arvind Ganpat (Mumbai South)

Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah (Lakshadweep)

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M. (Guna)

Sehrawat, Shrimati Kamaljeet (West Delhi)

Selja, Kumari (Sirsa)

Selvaganapathi, Shri T. M. (Salem)

Selvam, Shri G. (Kancheepuram)

Senthil, Shri Sasikanth (Tiruvallur)

Seth, Shri Sanjay (Ranchi)

Sethi, Shri Avimanyu (Bhadrak)

Shabari, Dr. Byreddy (Nandyal)

Shah, Shri Amit (Gandhinagar)

Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalaxmi (Tehri Garhwal)

Shakya, Shri Devesh (Etah)

Shambhavi, Shrimati (Samastipur)

Sharma, Dr. Mahesh (Gautam Buddha Nagar)

Sharma, Shri Alok (Bhopal)

Sharma, Shri Anurag (Jhansi)

Sharma, Shri Vishnu Datt (Khajuraho)

Sharma, Shrimati Manju (Jaipur)

Sheikh, Shri Abdul Rashid (Baramulla)

Shekhar, Adv. Chandra (Nagina)

Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh (Jodhpur)

Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar (Zahirabad)

Shettar, Shri Jagadish (Belgaum)

Shihora, Shri Chandubhai Chhaganbhai (Surendranagar)

Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath (Kalyan)

Shinde, Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar (Solapur)

Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh (Maharajganj)

Singh, Dr. Amar (Fatehgarh Sahib)

Singh, Dr. Bhola (Bulandshahr)

Singh, Dr. Jitendra (Udhampur)

Singh, Rao Inderjit (Gurgaon)

Singh, Shri Amritpal (Khadoor Sahib)

Singh, Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole (Akbarpur)

Singh, Shri Dharambir (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh)

Singh, Shri Dushyant (Jhalawar-Baran)

Singh, Shri Ganesh (Satna)

Singh, Shri Giriraj (Begusarai)

Singh, Shri Kali Charan (Chatra)

Singh, Shri Karan Bhushan (Kaiserganj)

Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan (Gonda)

Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar (Araria)

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Purvi Champaran)

Singh, Shri Raj Nath (Lucknow)

Singh, Shri Raja Ram (Karakat)

Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan (Munger)

Singh, Shri Rao Rajendra (Jaipur Rural)

Singh, Shri Sudhakar (Buxar)

Singh, Shri Ujjwal Raman (Allahabad)

Singh, Shri Virendra (Chandauli)

Singh, Shrimati Himadri (Shahdol)

Sinha, Shri Abhay Kumar (Aurangabad)

Sinha, Shri Shatrughan (Asansol)

Sivanath, Shri Kesineni (Vijayawada)

Solanky, Shri Mahendra Singh (Dewas)

Somanna, Shri V. (Tumkur)

Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda (Dibrugarh)
Sonwane, Shri Bajrang Manohar (Beed)
Soren, Shri Nalin (Dumka)
Sreekandan, Shri V. K. (Palakkad)
Srikumar, Dr. Rani (Tenkasi)
Srinivas, Shri Tangella Uday (Kakinada)
Subba, Dr. Indra Hang (Sikkim)
Subhadarshini, Shrimati Anita (Aska)
Sudhakar, Dr. K. (Chikballapur)
Sudhakaran, Shri K. (Kannur)
Suklabaidya, Shri Parimal (Silchar)
Sule, Shrimati Supriya (Baramati)
Suman, Dr. Alok Kumar (Gopalganj)
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil (Mavelikkara)
Surya, Shri Tejasvi (Bangalore South)
Sutariya, Shri Bharatbhai Manubhai (Amreli)
Swaraj, Ms. Bansuri (New Delhi)
Syngkon, Dr. Ricky A. J. (Shillong)
Tamta, Shri Ajay (Almora)
Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh (Amroha)
Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad (Jagatsinghpur)

Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Kaziranga)

Tatkare, Shri Sunil Dattatrey (Raigad)

Tenneti, Shri Krishna Prasad (Bapatla)

Tewari, Shri Manish (Chandigarh)

Thakor, Shrimati Geniben Nagaji (Banaskantha)

Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh (Hamirpur)

Thakur, Shri Devesh Chandra (Sitamarhi)

Thakur, Shri Gopal Jee (Darbhanga)

Thakur, Shri Shantanu (Bangaon)

Thakur, Shri Vivek (Nawada)

Thakur, Shrimati Savitri (Dhar)

Thanga, Shri Tamilselvan (Theni)

Thangapandian, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi (Chennai South)

Tharoor, Dr. Shashi (Thiruvananthapuram)

Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Thol (Chidambaram)

Tigga, Shri Manoj (Alipurduars)

Tisso, Shri Amarsing (Diphu)

Tiwari, Shri Manoj (North-East Delhi)

Tomar, Shri Shivmangal Singh (Morena)

Tukaram, Shri E. (Bellary)

Uikey, Shri Durga Das (Betul)

Ulaka, Shri Saptagiri Sankar (Koraput)

Unnithan, Shri Rajmohan (Kasaragod)

V., Shri Selvaraj (Nagapattinam)

Vadra, Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi (Wayanad)

Vaiko, Shri Durai (Tiruchirappalli)

Vaithilingam, Shri Ve. (Puducherry)

Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry (Machilipatnam)

Valmiki, Shri Anoop Pradhan (Hathras)

Vanlalmangaiha, Shri Richard (Mizoram)

Varma, Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa (Narsapuram)

Vasanth, Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay (Kanyakumari)

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai (Bharuch)

Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbai (Bardoli)

Veeraswamy, Dr. Kalanidhi (Chennai North)

Vemireddy, Shri Prabhakar Reddy (Nellore)

Venkatesan, Shri S. (Madurai)

Venugopal, Shri K. C. (Alappuzha)

Verma, Shri Lalji (Ambedkar Nagar)

Verma, Shri Rajesh (Khagaria)

Verma, Shri Ram Shiromani (Shrawasti)

Vira, Shrimati Ruchi (Moradabad)

Wadiyar, Shri Yaduveer (Mysore)

Wagh, Shrimati Smita Uday (Jalgaon)

Waikar, Shri Ravindra Dattaram (Mumbai North-West)

Waje, Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash (Nashik)

Wakchaure, Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram (Shirdi)

Wankhade, Shri Balwant Baswant (Amravati)

Wankhede, Dr. Lata (Sagar)

Warring, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja (Ludhiana)

Yadav, Shri Aditya (Badaun)

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri Akshay (Firozabad)

Yadav, Shri Ashok Kumar (Madhubani)

Yadav, Shri Bhupender (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Giridhari (Banka)

Yadav, Shri Surendra Prasad (Jahanabad)

Yadav, Shrimati Dimple (Mainpuri)

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri Jagdambika Pal

Shri P. C. Mohan

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

Shri Dilip Saikia

Kumari Selja

Shri A. Raja

Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti

Shri Awadhesh Prasad

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**CABINET MINISTERS**

Shri Narendra Modi	The Prime Minister and also in - charge of: (i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; (ii) Department of Atomic Energy; (iii) Department of Space; and all important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister
Shri Raj Nath Singh	The Minister of Defence
Shri Amit Shah	The Minister of Home Affairs; and Minister of Cooperation
Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare; and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan	The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; and Minister of Rural Development
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	The Minister of Finance; and Minister of Corporate Affairs
Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar	The Minister of External Affairs

Shri Manohar Lal	The Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs; and Minister of Power
Shri H. D. Kumaraswamy	The Minister of Heavy Industries; and Minister of Steel
Shri Piyush Goyal	The Minister of Commerce and Industry
Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	The Minister of Education
Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi	The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh	The Minister of Panchayati Raj; and Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	The Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
Dr. Virendra Kumar	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Kinjarapu Rammohan Naidu	The Minister of Civil Aviation
Shri Pralhad Joshi	The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and Minister of New and Renewable Energy
Shri Jual Oram	The Minister of Tribal Affairs

Shri Giriraj Singh	The Minister of Textiles
Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw	The Minister of Railways; Minister of Information and Broadcasting; and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology
Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	The Minister of Communications; and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region
Shri Bhupender Yadav	The Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	The Minister of Culture; and Minister of Tourism
Shrimati Annpurna Devi	The Minister of Women and Child Development
Shri Kiren Rijiju	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of Minority Affairs
Shri Hardeep Singh Puri	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya	The Minister of Labour and Employment; and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports
Shri G. Kishan Reddy	The Minister of Coal; and Minister of Mines

Shri Chirag Paswan

The Minister of Food Processing
Industries

Shri C. R. Patil

The Minister of Jal Shakti

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture
Dr. Jitendra Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State of the Ministry of Earth Sciences; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and Minister of State in the Department of Space
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Law and Justice; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Ayush; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Shri Jayant Chaudhary

The Minister of State of the Ministry of
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
and Minister of State in the Ministry of
Education

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Jitin Prasada	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Power; and Minister of State in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Shri Pankaj Choudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
Shri Krishan Pal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Cooperation
Shri Ramdas Athawale	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Ram Nath Thakur	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Shri Nityanand Rai	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shrimati Anupriya Patel	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

Shri V. Somanna

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways

Dr. Chandra Sekhar Pemmasani

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications

Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Kumari Shobha Karandlaje

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs

Shri B. L. Verma

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Shri Shantanu Thakur

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways

Shri Suresh Gopi

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism

Dr. L. Murugan

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Ajay Tamta

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Shri Bandi Sanjay Kumar

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri Kamlesh Paswan

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development

Shri Bhagirath Choudhary

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Shri Satish Chandra Dubey

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines

Shri Sanjay Seth

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence

Shri Ravneet Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Durga Das Uikey	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Dr. Sukanta Majumdar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
Shrimati Savitri Thakur	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Tokhan Sahu	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Dr. Raj Bhushan Choudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti
Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa Varma	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel

Shri Harsh Malhotra

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Shrimati Nimuben Jayantibhai
Bambhaniya

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Shri Murlidhar Mohol

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Cooperation; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation

Shri George Kurian

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Shri Pabitra Margherita

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. IX First Day of the Fifth Session of the Eighteenth Lok Sabha, No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 21, 2025/ Ashadha 30, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played.

11.01 hrs

OBITUARY REFERENCES

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे अत्यंत दुःख के साथ अपने आठ पूर्व साथियों के निधन के बारे में सभा को सूचित करना है ।

श्री किशन कपूर हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 17वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे । उन्होंने ऊर्जा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सदस्य के रूप में अपनी सेवाएँ दी ।

इससे पहले श्री कपूर पांच बार हिमाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा के सदस्य रहे और उन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के मंत्री परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में भी अपनी सेवाएँ दीं ।

श्री किशन कपूर का निधन 01 फरवरी, 2025 को 73 वर्ष की आयु में चण्डीगढ़ में हुआ ।

श्री भगत राम पंजाब के फिलौर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से छठी लोक सभा के सदस्य थे । श्री भगत राम का निधन 30 मार्च, 2025 को 82 वर्ष की आयु में कनाडा में हुआ ।

श्री कुमारी अनंथन तमिलनाडु के नगरकोल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से छठी लोक सभा के सदस्य थे । श्री अनंथन एक लेखक भी थे और उन्होंने तमिल भाषा में कई पुस्तकें, लेख और कविताएं लिखीं ।

श्री कुमारी अनंथन का निधन 9 अप्रैल, 2025 को 92 वर्ष की आयु में चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु में हुआ ।

डॉ. सुश्री गिरिजा व्यास राजस्थान के उदयपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र से 10वीं, 11वीं एवं 13वीं लोक सभा की सदस्य रहीं । वे राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ संसदीय क्षेत्र से 15वीं लोक सभा की सदस्य भी

थीं। डॉ. व्यास ने केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में आवास और शहरी विकास; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में अपनी सेवाएं दीं। डॉ. व्यास ने विभिन्न संसदीय समितियों के सभापति व सदस्य के रूप में भी अपनी सेवाएं दीं। डॉ. व्यास ने राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की अध्यक्ष और 15वीं लोक सभा के दौरान लोक सभा में सभापति तालिका के सदस्य के रूप में भी अपनी सेवाएं दीं।

इससे पूर्व वे राजस्थान विधान सभा की सदस्य रहीं और उन्होंने राजस्थान सरकार के मंत्री परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में भी कई मंत्रालयों में अपनी सेवाएं दीं।

डॉ. गिरिजा व्यास का निधन 01 मई, 2025 को 78 वर्ष की आयु में अहमदाबाद, गुजरात में हुआ।

श्रीमती मिनाती सेन पश्चिम बंगाल के जलपाई-गुड़ी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 12वीं, 13वीं और 14वीं लोक सभा की सदस्य थीं। श्रीमती सेन विभिन्न संसदीय समितियों की सदस्य भी रहीं।

श्रीमती मिनाती सेन का निधन दिनांक 03 मई, 2025 को 81 वर्ष की आयु में कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल में हुआ।

श्री सुखदेव सिंह ढींढसा पंजाब के संगरूर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चौदहवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। वे राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री ढींढसा ने केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्री परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में कई मंत्रालयों में अपनी सेवाएं दीं और वे कई संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य भी रहे।

इससे पहले, वे चार कार्यकाल के लिए पंजाब विधान सभा के सदस्य रहे। वे पंजाब सरकार में राज्य मंत्री भी रहे।

श्री सुखदेव सिंह ढींढसा का निधन 28 मई, 2025 को 89 वर्ष की आयु में मोहाली, पंजाब में हुआ।

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव, उत्तर प्रदेश के कन्नौज संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से सातवीं और नौवीं लोक

सभा तथा मोहनलालगंज संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से दसवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे।

श्री यादव विभिन्न संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव का निधन 13 जून, 2025 को 83 वर्ष की आयु में लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ।

श्री आनंद सिंह, उत्तर प्रदेश के गोण्डा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से पांचवी, सातवीं, आठवीं और नौवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे।

उन्होंने कई संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य किया। श्री सिंह ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में मंत्री के रूप में भी अपनी सेवाएं दीं।

श्री आनंद सिंह का निधन 6 जुलाई, 2025 को 86 वर्ष की आयु में लखनऊ में हुआ।

हम अपने पूर्व साथियों के निधन पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करते हैं। यह सभा शोक संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त करती है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, दिनांक 22 अप्रैल 2025 को जम्मू-कश्मीर के पहलगाम में हुए आतंकवादी हमले में 26 निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की नृशंस हत्या कर दी गई। आतंकवाद की इस घटना ने पूरे देश की ही नहीं बल्कि संपूर्ण विश्व की चेतना को आघात पहुंचाया है। यह सभा उन सभी मृतकों के प्रति गहरा शोक व्यक्त करती है तथा आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध भारत के 'जीरो टॉलरेंस' के संकल्प को दोहराती है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, दिनांक 12 जून, 2025 को अहमदाबाद से लंदन जा रहा एयर इंडिया का विमान अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे से उड़ान भरने के तुरंत बाद दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया। इस दुर्घटना में कुल 260 व्यक्तियों की असामयिक मृत्यु हो गई, जिनमें विमान में सवार 241 व्यक्ति और 19 अन्य व्यक्ति शामिल थे।

इसी दुर्घटना में गुजरात राज्य के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री विजय रूपाणी जी का भी असामयिक

निधन हो गया।

यह सभा इस दुर्घटना में मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों के प्रति अपनी आत्मिक संवेदना व्यक्त करती है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में अतिवृष्टि, बाढ़, भू-स्खलन, आदि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण बड़ी संख्या में जान-माल की हानि हुई है। यह सभा प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण दिवंगत हुए व्यक्तियों के परिवारजनों को अपनी संवेदना प्रकट करती है।

अब, यह सभा दिवंगत आत्माओं के सम्मान में मौन रहेगी।

11.08 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओम शांति: शांति: शांति:।

11.09 hrs

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulation to Indian Space Research Organisation for the first successful mission of an Indian Astronaut to the International Space Station

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन को एक भारतीय अंतरिक्ष यात्री, श्री शुभांशु शुक्ला के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्पेस स्टेशन के पहले सफल मिशन के लिए सदन की ओर से हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्यगण, इस विषय पर माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं के अनुरूप इस सत्र में व्यापक चर्चा भी होगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल । प्रश्न संख्या 1, श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित ।
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अखिलेश जी, इनको बैठाइए ।
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए । मेरी बात सुनिए ।
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मणिकम जी, बैठ जाइए । मेरी बात सुनिए ।
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, यह प्रश्न काल है और मेरा आपसे आग्रह और निवेदन है कि हमें संसदीय परंपराओं को उच्च कोटि का बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए । यह मिथक तोड़ना चाहिए कि सदन के अंदर व्यवधान पैदा होगा । हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए कि हम देश की जनता की भावनाओं के अनुरूप, उनकी इच्छाओं के अनुरूप यहां सदन में उनकी आकांक्षाओं को रखें, उनकी भावनाओं को अभिव्यक्त करें । देश में जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं और जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उन पर व्यापक चर्चा और संवाद हो । इस मिथक को तोड़ना ही चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा आपसे आग्रह है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जो भी विषय होता है, वह प्रश्न काल के बाद होता है । आप नोटिस दीजिए ।
... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर (विरुधुनगर) : सर, नोटिस दिया हुआ है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अखिलेश जी, आप सभी सदस्यों से कहिए कि वे तख्तियां लेकर न आएंगे ।
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल के बाद सब विषयों पर चर्चा करेंगे ।
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है । सदन के पहले दिन सदन चले, अच्छी चर्चा और व्यापक चर्चा हो । मैं सभी सदस्यों को पर्याप्त समय और पर्याप्त अवसर दूंगा । सदन नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं से चलता है ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर : सर, एलओपी को बोलने का मौका दीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल के बाद मौका दूंगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर : सर, एलओपी को बोलने दीजिए । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नो! श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

11.13 hrs

At this stage, Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

^aStarred Question Nos. 1 to 3

MINI STADIUM PROJECTS IN ODISHA

***1. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

- (a) the number of mini stadiums constructed in Odisha during the last five years and the current year, district-wise;
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilized for these stadiums during the said period, year and district-wise;
- (c) the details of ongoing, pending and proposed mini stadium projects in the State, along with their estimated budgets and timelines of their completion;
- (d) the reasons for delay, if any, in completion of the sanctioned stadiums; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion and proper utilization of these projects?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (ड) : 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, मिनी स्टेडियमों के निर्माण सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार केवल

^a 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.

महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। देश भर में संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले मिनी स्टेडियमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखा जाता है। इसके अलावा, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ), जिनके तहत मिनी स्टेडियमों सहित खेल अवसंरचनाओं के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, मांग-आधारित स्कीमें हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु विचार किया जाता है, बशर्ते कि वे पूर्ण हों, तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य हों और स्कीम के तहत निधियां उपलब्ध हों। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के तहत ओडिशा राज्य सहित देश भर में स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और उनके लिए स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloidia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। इस मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत पिछले दस वर्ष के दौरान ओडिशा राज्य में समर्थित खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध** के रूप में संलग्न किया गया है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, स्कीम के तहत स्वीकृत अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा उनकी स्वीकृति की तिथि से दो वर्ष है। परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की ज़िम्मेदारी, जिसमें भूमि अधिग्रहण या प्रशासनिक बाधाओं को दूर करना भी शामिल है, अनुदान प्राप्तकर्ता की है।

यह मंत्रालय अनुदान प्राप्तकर्ताओं के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें करके, वास्तविक प्रगति के आकलन के लिए परियोजना निगरानी समिति द्वारा परियोजनाओं का स्थल दौरा करके और परियोजनाओं का समय पर पूरा होना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जारी की गई धनराशि के उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र (यूसी) प्राप्त करके स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निरंतर समीक्षा करता है।

अनुबंध

**पिछले दस वर्ष के दौरान ओडिशा राज्य में समर्थित खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा
(करोड़ रुपये में)**

क्र.सं.	अनुदान प्राप्तकर्ता का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	मंजूरी की तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि	जारी की गई राशि	शेष राशि	प्रगति % में
1.	ओडिशा खेल परिषद	ओडिशा के कटक स्थित रेवेनशॉ विश्वविद्यालय में बहुउद्देशीय इनडोर हॉल का निर्माण।	07-10-2015	5.80	5.80	0.00	100%
2.	ओडिशा खेल परिषद	ओडिशा के भुवनेश्वर स्थित कलिंग स्टेडियम स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स में सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक बिछाना।	31-03-2016	5.50	5.00	0.50	100%
3.	ओडिशा खेल परिषद	खोरधा जिले के भुवनेश्वर स्थित कलिंग स्टेडियम स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स में बहुउद्देशीय हॉल का निर्माण।	09-03-2017	8.00	8.00	0.00	100%
4.	ओडिशा खेल परिषद	पुरी जिले में बहुउद्देशीय हॉल का निर्माण।	20-07-2017	7.50	7.50	0.00	100%
5.	ओडिशा खेल परिषद	जिला मुख्यालय, बौध जिले में स्विमिंग पूल का निर्माण	27-09-2017	5.00	5.00	0.00	100%
6.	ओडिशा खेल परिषद	जिला खेल परिसर, बुर्ला, जिला संबलपुर में बहुउद्देशीय हॉल का निर्माण	22-12-2017	7.50	7.50	0.00	100%
7.	ओडिशा खेल परिषद	रायरंगपुर, जिला मयूरभंज में खेल परिसर का निर्माण	07-12-2023	43.96	31.69	12.27	60%
			कुल	83.26	70.49	12.77	

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित : सर, मेरे क्वैश्चन नंबर वन का जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने विस्तृत उत्तर मुझे भेजा है। हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014 में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का नारा देकर देश चलाने का काम किया है।... (व्यवधान) किसी भी स्टेट में किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, किसी की भी गवर्नमेंट हो, इससे मोदी जी कोई मतलब नहीं रखते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2014 से 2019 तक ओडिशा में बीजू जनता दल की सरकार थी, फिर भी मोदी जी की केन्द्र सरकार ने पर्याप्त अर्थ ओडिशा सरकार को दिया था।... (व्यवधान)

इस बारे में क्वैश्चन नंबर वन के संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूरक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि 'खेलो इंडिया' और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) जैसी मांग आधारित योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत खेल परियोजनाओं की निगरानी और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठा रहा है, विशेषकर ओडिशा राज्य के संदर्भ में? ... (व्यवधान)

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूं कि ओडिशा राज्य में 'खेलो इंडिया' के माध्यम से हमने लगभग 15 जिलों में 'खेलो इंडिया' के सेंटर्स दिए हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान) वहां हमारा 'खेलो इंडिया' का स्टेट सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस भी शुरू है। इसके बावजूद 'खेलो इंडिया' की अलग-अलग योजनाएं भी हम वहां प्रारंभ कर चुके हैं और मुझे लगता है कि 'खेलो इंडिया' के माध्यम से हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हमने जो सेंटर्स दिए हैं।... (व्यवधान) डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर के माध्यम से वहां हर खेल की शुरूआत हो चुकी है। अगर उनकी कोई अलग अपेक्षा होगी तो हम जरूर उसको देखेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं? आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठ जाइए। हम प्रश्न काल के बाद चर्चा कराएंगे। आप सभी लोग बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सरकार हर चीज का जवाब देगी। सरकार ने कहा है कि हम हर चीज का जवाब देंगे। आप सभी लोग बैठ जाइए। प्रश्न काल के अंदर किसी को बोलने की इजाजत नहीं होती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी लोग बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज मेरे क्षेत्रों में खेल के प्रति युवाओं की भागीदारी तेजी से बढ़ रही है।... (व्यवधान) मिनी स्टेडियम इस दिशा में बहुत सहायक सिद्ध हो रही है। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदया बताना चाहेंगी कि सरकार 'खेलो इंडिया योजना' के तहत पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को प्राथमिकता देकर उनको तेजी से स्वीकृति देने और विकास के लिए विशेष पहल कर रही है?... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने मिनी स्टेडियम के बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह राज्य सरकार का विषय है। जो छोटे स्टेडियम का विषय है, वह राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है। जब बड़ी मांग आती है, जिसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सपोर्ट के लिए राशि देने की बात होती है, वह राशि हम केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से उपलब्ध करवाते हैं। लेकिन, यदि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में छोटा सेंटर चाहिए तो वह राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या-2, डॉ. अमर सिंह जी।

... (व्यवधान)

ELECTION TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING (ISAR)

***2. DR. AMAR SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether India has been elected uncontested to the United Nations Inter-Governmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) for the term 2025-27.
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether India's participation during the term will contribute to shaping global policies that promote economic stability, enhance investor confidence and encourage sustainable financial practices and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख): जी हां, भारत को अप्रैल 2025 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिषद ईसीओएसओसी प्रबंधन सत्र के चुनावों में 2025-27 की अवधि के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लेखांकन एवं रिपोर्टिंग मानकों संबंधी संयुक्त राष्ट्र अंतर-सरकारी कार्य समूह के विशेषज्ञों के लिए सदस्य के रूप में निर्विरोध चुना गया है।

(ग): अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लेखांकन और रिपोर्टिंग मानकों में विशेषज्ञों के अंतर-सरकारी कार्य समूह के सदस्य के रूप में भारत वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग और गैर-वित्तीय प्रकटीकरण की गुणवत्ता और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तुलनीयता में सुधार करने के साथ रिपोर्टिंग ढांचे और मानकों के सामंजस्य की दिशा में जारी वैश्विक प्रयासों में योगदान देने और आर्थिक स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने, निवेशकों का विश्वास बढ़ाने और स्थायी वित्तीय कार्यप्रणाली को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली नीतियों को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप प्रश्न काल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर जवाब मांगते हैं। सरकार जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है। यह सदन है। नारेबाजी करने के लिए आप सदन से बाहर जाइए। सदन में नारेबाजी करना उचित नहीं है। आप सदन में नियम से सवाल उठाइए। सरकार उस पर जवाब देगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या-3, श्री विजय कुमार दूबे जी।

... (व्यवधान)

पीएम इंटरनशिप योजना की स्थिति और उसकी उपलब्धि

***3. +श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:**

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

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

(क) देश भर में युवा प्रतिभाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए शुरू की गई पीएम इंटरनशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसके प्रायोगिक राउंड के दूसरे दौर में क्या उपलब्धियां हासिल की गई हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कर्नाटक, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव लोक सभा

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्य-वार कितने छात्रों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को लक्षित और चयनित किया गया है;

(ग) इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अपनाई गई विस्तृत कार्य योजना, चयन मानदंड और प्रक्रिया सहित अब तक नामांकित और लाभान्वित छात्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इस योजना से छात्रों के लिए कैरियर, व्यावसायिक कौशल, व्यावहारिक ज्ञान और रोजगार के अवसरों को सुदृढ़ करने में किस प्रकार सहायता मिल रही है; और

(ङ) हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है और इसके क्या अपेक्षित परिणाम निकले हैं?

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

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

विवरण

(क): प्रधानमंत्री इंटरनशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) की घोषणा बजट 2024-25 में की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य पांच साल में शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में एक करोड़ युवाओं को इंटरनशिप के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस योजना की शुरुआत के रूप में, कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय ने 3 अक्टूबर, 2024 को योजना का एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया है, जिसका लक्ष्य एक वर्ष में युवाओं को 1.25 लाख इंटरनशिप के अवसर प्रदान करना है।

पीएम इंटरनशिप स्कीम पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के पहले राउंड में, भागीदार कंपनियों ने देश भर में पीएमआईएस पोर्टल पर 1.27 लाख से अधिक इंटरनशिप के अवसर पोस्ट किए। इसके विरुद्ध करीब 1.81 लाख अभ्यर्थियों से 6.21 लाख से अधिक आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। साझेदार कंपनियों ने 60,000 से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों को 82,000 से अधिक इंटरनशिप ऑफर दिए, जिनमें से 28,000 से अधिक

अभ्यर्थियों ने इंटरनशिप में शामिल होने के पेशकश स्वीकार किए और 8700 से अधिक अभ्यर्थी अपनी इंटरनशिप में शामिल हुए।

9 जनवरी, 2025 को शुरू हुए पीएम इंटरनशिप योजना पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के दूसरे राउंड में, लगभग 327 भागीदार कंपनियों ने देश के 735 जिलों में 1.18 लाख से अधिक इंटरनशिप अवसर (पिछले राउंड के नए और संपादित अपूरित अवसर) पोस्ट किए हैं। इस राउंड में 2.14 लाख से अधिक आवेदकों से 4.55 लाख से अधिक आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। दिनांक 17.07.2025 तक, भागीदार कंपनियों ने युवाओं को 71000 से अधिक ऑफर दिए हैं और 22500 से अधिक ऑफर स्वीकार किए गए हैं। वर्तमान में, पेशकश को शुरू करने और इंटरन द्वारा स्वीकृति/कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की प्रक्रिया प्रगति पर है।

(ख): 21- 24 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के बीच के युवा, जिन्होंने हाई स्कूल, हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल उत्तीर्ण किया है, आईटीआई से प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त किया है, पॉलिटेक्निक संस्थान से डिप्लोमा हैं, या बीए, बीएससी, बीकॉम, बीसीए, बीबीए, बीफार्मा आदि जैसी डिग्री से स्नातक हैं और पूर्णकालिक नियोजित नहीं हैं और पूर्णकालिक शिक्षा से नहीं जुड़े हैं, आवेदन करने के लिए पात्र हैं। कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय इस योजना के प्रचार और कार्यान्वयन के लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों जैसे राज्य सरकारों, उद्योग संघों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों आदि के साथ सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रहा है। मंत्रालय देश भर में लक्षित समूहों तक पहुंचने के लिए सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार कार्यक्रमलाप भी कर रहा है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला जिले, मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले और महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव जिले में भागीदार कंपनियों द्वारा इंटरनशिप की पेशकश जिन अभ्यर्थियों को दिया गया है, उनका जिलावार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-1** के रूप में संलग्न किया गया है।

(ग): यह योजना एक ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जो आद्योपान्त स्कीम कार्यान्वयन और इंटरनशिप लाइफ साइकिल प्रबंधन के लिए केन्द्रीकृत मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है। इंटरनशिप के अवसरों को पोस्ट करने के लिए पोर्टल पर प्रत्येक भागीदार कंपनी को एक समर्पित डैशबोर्ड प्रदान किया जाता है। योग्य अभ्यर्थियों को तब पोर्टल पर स्वयं को पंजीकृत करना होगा, और स्थान (राज्य, जिला), क्षेत्र, कार्यात्मक भूमिका और योग्यता सहित अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर इंटरनशिप के अवसरों के लिए आवेदन करना होगा। आवेदनों के आधार पर अभ्यर्थियों का एक पूल पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्रत्येक इंटरनशिप अवसर के लिए शॉर्टलिस्ट किया जाता है, और कंपनियों को भेजा जाता है। कंपनियां अभ्यर्थियों का चयन करती हैं और अपने संबंधित चयन मानदंडों और प्रक्रियाओं के आधार पर इंटरनशिप ऑफर देती हैं।

पीएमआईएस पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत अपनी प्रोफाइल और पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया पूरी करने वाले अभ्यर्थियों की कुल संख्या पहले दौर में 3.38 लाख से अधिक और दूसरे दौर में 3.46 लाख से अधिक है।

पीएमआईएस पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के पहले दौर और दूसरे दौर में उस राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के आवेदकों को किए गए पेशकश की संख्या **अनुबंध-II** के रूप में संलग्न की गई है।

(घ) और (ङ): पीएमआईएस के तहत, कंपनी से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह व्यक्ति को उस कौशल पर वास्तविक कार्य अनुभव प्रदान करे जिसमें कंपनी सीधे शामिल है। इंटरनशिप अवधि का कम से कम आधा वास्तविक कार्य / वास्तविक जीवन कारोबारी माहौल में होगा। इस प्रकार, यह योजना युवाओं को अकादमिक शिक्षा और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के बीच की खाई को पाटकर उनकी रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के इरादे से विभिन्न व्यवसायों या संगठनों के वास्तविक जीवन के वातावरण में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने और अनुभव और कौशल प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्रदान करती है।

पीएमआईएस के तहत पहले दौर और दूसरे दौर में इंटरनशिप पेशकश स्वीकार करने वाले अभ्यर्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या, **अनुबंध-III** के रूप में संलग्न की गई है। वर्तमान में, दूसरे दौर में पेशकश को शुरू करने और इंटरन द्वारा स्वीकरण/कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की प्रक्रिया प्रगति पर है।

अनुबंध - I

जिन अभ्यर्थियों को हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला जिले, मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले और महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव जिले में साझेदार कंपनियों द्वारा इंटरनशिप की पेशकश की गई है:

जिले का नाम	राज्य का नाम	पहला दौर	दूसरा दौर
शिमला	हिमाचल प्रदेश	120	32
सीधी	मध्य प्रदेश	47	99
जलगांव	महाराष्ट्र	95	183

अनुबंध - II

पीएमआईएस पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के पहले दौर और दूसरे दौर में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के आवेदकों को किए गए पेशकश की संख्या

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	किए गए पेशकश की संख्या	
		पहला दौर	दूसरा दौर
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	20	8
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	6164	8911
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	29	17
4	असम	3843	1944
5	बिहार	5668	4532

6	चंडीगढ़	117	53
7	छत्तीसगढ़	2284	3312
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	40	19
9	दिल्ली	2698	1141
10	गोवा	28	48
11	गुजरात	4541	2587
12	हरियाणा	5990	1610
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	929	383
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	769	834
15	झारखंड	2699	1390
16	कर्नाटक	3098	2207
17	केरल	1938	1535
18	लद्दाख	34	8
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	6244	7822
21	महाराष्ट्र	3718	5028
22	मणिपुर	71	32
23	मेघालय	45	46
24	मिजोरम	5	3
25	नागालैंड	58	38

26	ओडिशा	3267	5714
27	पुडुचेरी	105	38
28	पंजाब	742	1983
29	राजस्थान	4314	5436
30	सिक्किम	15	23
31	तमिलनाडु	2347	1751
32	तेलंगाना	4439	3517
33	त्रिपुरा	200	758
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	11563	6259
35	उत्तराखंड	622	361
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	3433	2110
कुल योग		82077	71458

अनुबंध - III

पीएमआईएस पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के पहले दौर और दूसरे दौर में उस राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से पेशकश स्वीकार करने वाले अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का नाम	पहला दौर	दूसरा दौर
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7	4
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1970	2503
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	8
4	असम	1780	1203

5	बिहार	2418	1388
6	चंडीगढ़	35	11
7	छत्तीसगढ़	806	807
8	दिल्ली	1000	431
9	गोवा	7	14
10	गुजरात	1019	600
11	हरियाणा	1293	580
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	177	104
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	296	321
14	झारखंड	1075	609
15	कर्नाटक	980	732
16	केरल	524	653
17	लद्दाख	17	3
18	मध्य प्रदेश	2058	2049
19	महाराष्ट्र	1188	1559
20	मणिपुर	37	18
21	मेघालय	27	13
22	मिजोरम	2	2
23	नागालैंड	28	12
24	ओडिशा	1329	1488
25	पुडुचेरी	33	10

26	पंजाब	223	459
27	राजस्थान	1410	1235
28	सिक्किम	8	4
29	तमिलनाडु	672	592
30	तेलंगाना	1379	1222
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	12	7
32	त्रिपुरा	110	304
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	4656	2623
34	उत्तराखंड	230	134
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	1321	882
कुल योग		28141	22584

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि 'पीएम इंटरनशिप योजना' का लाभ विशेषकर देश के किनारे बसे उन पिछड़े जिलों के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण है, जहां कोई औद्योगिक व्यवस्था नहीं है। असहाय परिवार का युवा यदि कठिन परिस्थितियों में हाई स्कूल और इंटर कर भी लेता है, तो उनको मजबूरीवश मजदूरी करनी पड़ती है। ... (व्यवधान)

कुशीनगर, गोरखपुर जैसे पिछड़े जिलों में, जहां गत वर्ष कुशीनगर में मात्र 20 बच्चों को स्कोप मिला था, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि क्या ऐसे पिछड़े जिलों में और अन्य जगहों पर स्कोप बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'प्रधानमंत्री इंटरनशिप स्कीम' के तहत आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पांच साल के अंदर देश के एक करोड़ युवाओं को इंटरनशिप देगी,

जिसमें दसवीं, बारहवीं और ग्रेजुएट तक के युवा पार्टिसिपेट कर पाएंगे। पहले जो पायलट योजना के तहत दिया गया है, उसका देश के 36 राज्यों में विस्तार हुआ है। उसके अंदर 1,81,000 कैंडिडेट्स ने अप्लाई किया था, जिनमें से 1,34,000 एप्लीकेंट्स शार्ट लिस्टेड हुए थे। उनमें से 82,000 युवाओं को ऑफर दिया गया था और 28,000 युवाओं ने उसको एक्सेप्ट किया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसमें हर राज्य के लगभग हर जिले के पार्टिसिपेंट्स हैं। उन्होंने इसमें भाग लिया और उनको मौका दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) गोरखपुर में भी युवाओं को मौका दिया गया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, यह प्रश्न काल है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से फिर से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठ जाएं। सरकार हर मुद्दे पर जवाब देना चाहती है। सदन चलना चाहिए। सदन में चर्चा और संवाद होना चाहिए। आप तख्तियां लेकर नारेबाजी के लिए यहां पर नहीं आए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सदन नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं से चलता है। नियम और प्रक्रिया के अधीन उठाए गए हर मुद्दे पर चर्चा होगी।

... (व्यवधान)

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

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 4 to 20

महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव जिले में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना***4. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:****श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र के धाराशिव जिले में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र के परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण का प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में निर्धारित समय-सीमा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की विस्तार योजना में धाराशिव जिले और परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को शामिल किया था;

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

(छ) क्या सरकार की भविष्य में इन स्थानों को शामिल करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या

(ज) क्या धाराशिव को आकांक्षी जिले के रूप में नामित किया गया है; और

(झ) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे जिलों और देश भर में खेल अवसंरचना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान मौजूद हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): मुंबई स्थित क्षेत्रीय केंद्र को धाराशिव में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने हेतु स्थानीय माननीय संसद सदस्य से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। इस संबंध में, साई ने अपनी खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों का पुनर्गठन शुरू किया है ताकि एथलीटों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जा सके और उनका प्रभावी विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके। मौजूदा खेल अवसंरचनाओं और वित्तीय पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, फिलहाल खेलों में उत्कृष्टता लाने के लिए मौजूदा केंद्रों की क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने पर बल दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) से (छ): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेल अवसंरचना और स्टेडियम के विकास सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार धनराशि और सहायता प्रदान करके महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। तथापि, मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। परभणी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के धाराशिव जिले और जालना और परभणी जिलों में एक-एक खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(ज) और (झ): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के "खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण और उन्नयन" घटक के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं जैसे कि केंद्रीय/राज्य शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, केंद्र सरकार के स्वायत्त निकायों, रक्षा/अर्धसैन्य संगठनों आदि को आधुनिक खेल अवसंरचना के निर्माण के साथ-साथ आकांक्षी जिलों सहित पूरे भारत में मौजूदा खेल और अन्य संबंधित अवसंरचना के उन्नयन के लिए सहायता-अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। इस घटक के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 14 सहित देश भर में 328 खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसका विवरण <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/> पर उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण अपने साई केंद्रों में खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण/उन्नयन कराता है। तथापि, आकांक्षी जिलों में खेल

अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश में वर्ष 2014-15 से विकसित/स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश में 2014-15 से विकसित/स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	कार्य का नाम	राज्य	अवसंरचना का प्रकार	आवंटित धनराशि (करोड़ में)
2024-25				
1	साई एनएस एनआईएस, पटियाला में संबद्ध कार्यों के साथ सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक का प्रतिस्थापन	पंजाब	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	12.21
2023-24				
2	गांधीनगर स्थित साई एनएसडब्ल्यूसी में कम लागत वाले बहुउद्देशीय हॉल का निर्माण	गुजरात	बहुउद्देशीय हॉल	4.37
3	साई एनएसएससी, बेंगलोर में हॉकी टर्फ (नीला) को पुनः बिछाना और संबंधित कार्य	कर्नाटक	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	7.88
वर्ष - 2022-23				
4	साई एनसीओई, सोनीपत में एकीकृत उच्च प्रदर्शन केंद्र की स्थापना	हरियाणा	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र	72.09

वर्ष 2021-22				
5	औरंगाबाद स्थित राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र में फेंसिंग हॉल का निर्माण	महाराष्ट्र	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	1.98
वर्ष – 2020-21				
6	एमडीसीएनएस, नई दिल्ली में स्क्वैश कोर्ट का निर्माण	दिल्ली	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	5.52
7	सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक्स ट्रैक और अन्य मैदानी सुविधाओं का निर्माण, बेंगलोर	कर्नाटक	सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक	13.86
8	साई एनएसएससी, बेंगलोर में 330 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	कर्नाटक	आवासीय	29.46
9	आईजी स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	दिल्ली	आवासीय	29.48
10	एसटीसी हजारीबाग में सिंथेटिक हॉकी टर्फ बिछाना	झारखंड	हॉकी टर्फ	8.57
11	डॉ. केएसएसआर, नई दिल्ली में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	दिल्ली	आवासीय	29.3
12	एनएसडब्ल्यूसी, खेल परिसर, गांधीनगर में 400 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	गुजरात	आवासीय	30.28
13	एनसीओई, ईटानगर में 120 बेड वाले छात्रावास-सह-एकीकृत खेल परिसर का निर्माण	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	आवासीय-सह-एफओपी	26.72

14	सोनीपत में संबद्ध सुविधाओं के साथ उच्च प्रदर्शन प्रयोगशाला सहित उत्कृष्टता तीरंदाजी केंद्र का निर्माण	हरियाणा	तीरंदाजी केंद्र	4.96
15	साई एनआरसी, सोनीपत में मौजूदा सिंथेटिक हॉकी टर्फ का प्रतिस्थापन	हरियाणा	सिंथेटिक हॉकी टर्फ	4.75
16	साई एनएस एनआईएस, पटियाला में एकीकृत खेल विज्ञान केंद्र और कंडीशनिंग हॉल की स्थापना	पंजाब	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र	30.33
17	एनएस एनआईएस, पटियाला में केंद्रीकृत रसोईघर और फूड कोर्ट का निर्माण	पंजाब	रसोईघर और फूड कोर्ट	7.51
वर्ष - 2019-20				
18	शिलारू स्थित साई केंद्र में 200 सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक बिछाए जाना	हिमाचल प्रदेश	सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक	3.1
19	साई एलएनसीपीई, तिरुवनंतपुरम में टाइप 8 लेन का सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक (पूर्ण) बिछाया जाएगा	केरल	सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक	7.47
20	साई, भोपाल में डबल ऑक्यूपेंसी के साथ 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	मध्य प्रदेश	आवासीय	26.82
21	सोनीपत में डबल ऑक्यूपेंसी के साथ 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	हरियाणा	आवासीय	26.77
22	साई एलएनसीपीई, तिरुवनंतपुरम में	केरल	आवासीय	34.8

	300 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण			
23	साई, इम्फाल में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	मणिपुर	आवासीय	38.57
24	साई क्षेत्रीय केंद्र, लखनऊ में कुश्ती हॉल का निर्माण	उत्तर प्रदेश	एफओपी	7.72
25	एनआईएस, पटियाला में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास (ट्रिपल ऑक्यूपेंसी) का निर्माण	पंजाब	आवासीय	26.77
26	आरसी, लखनऊ में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास (ट्रिपल ऑक्यूपेंसी) का निर्माण	उत्तर प्रदेश	आवासीय	26.77
27	कोलकाता में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास (ट्रिपल ऑक्यूपेंसी) का निर्माण	पश्चिम बंगाल	आवासीय	26.77
28	आरसी, बैंगलोर में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास (ट्रिपल ऑक्यूपेंसी) का निर्माण	कर्नाटक	आवासीय	27.06
29	एसटीसी औरंगाबाद में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास (ट्रिपल ऑक्यूपेंसी) का निर्माण	महाराष्ट्र	आवासीय	26.77
30	साई पुणे में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास (ट्रिपल ऑक्यूपेंसी) का निर्माण	महाराष्ट्र	आवासीय	26.77
2018-19				
31	राजस्थान के विभिन्न सरकारी स्कूलों में खेल के मैदानों का विकास (17 स्थान)	राजस्थान	एफओपी	8.85

32	जयपुर, राजस्थान के राजकीय स्कूलों में जिम हॉल का विकास (17 स्थान)	राजस्थान	जिम हॉल	3.06
33	आईजीएस, नई दिल्ली के मौजूदा आरसीसी ढांचे के पुराने जिमनास्टिक हॉल और एसी प्लांट की रेट्रो फिटिंग का कार्य	दिल्ली	एन्सिलरि	3.7
2017-18				
34	नई दिल्ली स्थित केएसएसआर में राष्ट्रीय शिविरार्थियों के लिए 162 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	दिल्ली	आवासीय	12.26
35	एनआरसी, सोनीपत में राष्ट्रीय शिविरार्थियों के लिए 100 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	हरियाणा	आवासीय	8.33
36	एनएसएनआईएस पटियाला में 150 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	पंजाब	आवासीय	12.88
37	साई सीआरसी, भोपाल में 100 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	मध्य प्रदेश	आवासीय	11.29
38	एमडीसीएनएस, नई दिल्ली में 2 सिंथेटिक हॉकी सतह का प्रतिस्थापन	दिल्ली	एफओपी	8.14
39	सीआरसी, भोपाल के मैदान संख्या 2 में सिंथेटिक हॉकी सतह का निर्माण	मध्य प्रदेश	एफओपी	4.68

40	बेंगलुरु में आधुनिक चेंजिंग रूम परिसर का निर्माण	कर्नाटक	चेंजिंग रूम	4.41
41	साई एसटीसी, पुदुचेरी में 100 बेड वाले बालिका छात्रावास का निर्माण	पुदुचेरी	आवासीय	11.8
42	एसएजी केंद्र, कोकराझार में 8 लेन का सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक बिछाना	असम	एफओपी	7.86
43	कोकराझार के एसएजी सेंटर में सिंथेटिक हॉकी टर्फ बिछाना	असम	एफओपी	6.26
44	साई एसटीसी दीमापुर में 8 लेन का सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक बिछाना	नगालैंड	एफओपी	7
45	जेएलएन स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली में सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक का प्रतिस्थापन	दिल्ली	एफओपी	7.37
46	साई एनईआरसी, इम्फाल में सिंथेटिक फुटबॉल टर्फ बिछाना	मणिपुर	एफओपी	5
47	साई आरसी, सोनीपत में एमपी हॉल का निर्माण	हरियाणा	एमपी हॉल	8
48	साई आरसी, मुंबई में एमपी हॉल का निर्माण	महाराष्ट्र	एमपी हॉल	8
49	साई आरसी, बैंगलोर में एमपी हॉल का निर्माण	कर्नाटक	एमपी हॉल	8
50	नेहू, शिलांग में तीरंदाजी मैदान	मेघालय	एफओपी	1.48

51	नेहरू शिलांग में फुटबॉल मैदान और सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक	मेघालय	एफओपी	4.87
52	नेहरू शिलांग में लड़कों के लिए 100 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	मेघालय	आवासीय	4.56
53	नेहरू शिलांग में लड़कियों के लिए 100 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	मेघालय	आवासीय	4.07
54	एनईएचयू, शिलांग में एमपी इंडोर हॉल का निर्माण	मेघालय	एमपी हॉल	9.19
55	एनएसईसी, कोलकाता में सिंथेटिक हॉकी सतह का प्रतिस्थापन	पश्चिम बंगाल	एफओपी	4.68
56	एनएसईसी, कोलकाता में सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक का प्रतिस्थापन	पश्चिम बंगाल	एफओपी	6.1
57	एलबीएसएनएए, मसूरी में सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक का प्रतिस्थापन	उत्तराखंड	एफओपी	8.03
58	साई एसएजी सेंटर थेन्ज़वाल में सिंथेटिक फुटबॉल टर्फ बिछाना	मिजोरम	एफओपी	5
59	साई एसटीसी, तिनसुकिया में सिंथेटिक 8 लेन एथलेटिक ट्रैक बिछाना	असम	एफओपी	7
60	सीआरसी, भोपाल में 25x16 मीटर स्विमिंग पूल और उससे जुड़ी सुविधाओं का निर्माण	मध्य प्रदेश	एफओपी	3.39

61	आरसी, गांधीनगर में एक्वाटिक कॉम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण	गुजरात	एफओपी	2.5
62	एनएसआरसी, लखनऊ में लर्नर्स स्विमिंग पूल का निर्माण	उत्तर प्रदेश	एफओपी	1.48
63	एसटीसी, हिसार में एमपी हॉल का निर्माण	हरियाणा	एमपी हॉल	8
64	साई एसटीसी, शिलांग में सिंथेटिक फुटबॉल टर्फ की स्थापना	मेघालय	एफओपी	5
2016-17				
65	जेएनएस स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली में 100 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	दिल्ली	आवासीय	8.33
66	साई आरसी, गुवाहाटी में प्रकाश व्यवस्था सहित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फुटबॉल पिच	असम	एफओपी	3.66
67	एलएनसीपीई, तिरुवनंतपुरम में 100 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	केरल	आवासीय	8.62
68	ज़ीरखपुर, आरसी चंडीगढ़ में क्षेत्रीय केंद्र की स्थापना	पंजाब	एनसीओई	4.37
69	एनएसएससी बेंगलोर में सिंथेटिक फुटबॉल टर्फ बिछाना और संबंधित कार्य	कर्नाटक	एफओपी	7.55

70	एसटीसी, बरेली में 50 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	उत्तर प्रदेश	आवासीय	3.93
71	एसटीसी, औरंगाबाद में सहायक सुविधाओं सहित 50x25 मीटर आकार के स्विमिंग पूल का निर्माण,	महाराष्ट्र	एफओपी	10.3
72	सरकारी ब्रेनन कॉलेज, थालास्सेरी में सिंथेटिक 8 लेन एथलेटिक ट्रैक का निर्माण	केरल	एफओपी	9.09
2015-16				
73	सीआरसी, भोपाल में सिंथेटिक हॉकी सतह बिछाना	मध्य प्रदेश	एफओपी	3.38
74	एनएस एनआईएस, पटियाला में सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक का प्रतिस्थापन	पंजाब	एफओपी	5.98
75	एनआईएस, पटियाला में 25x25 मीटर आकार का इनडोर स्विमिंग पूल	पंजाब	एफओपी	7.87
76	ताकील, इम्फाल में सिंथेटिक हॉकी सतह बिछाना	मणिपुर	एफओपी	5.93
77	इम्फाल में सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक बिछाना	मणिपुर	एफओपी	7.59
78	ताकील, इम्फाल में सिंथेटिक सतह वाले टेनिस कोर्ट का निर्माण	मणिपुर	एफओपी	0.51

79	साई एनआरसी, सोनीपत में कुश्ती हॉल का निर्माण	हरियाणा	एफओपी	5.23
80	एलेप्पी स्थित एसएजी केंद्र (चरण I) में अवसंरचना: 63 बेड वाला बालिका छात्रावास	केरल	आवासीय	13.72
81	एलेप्पी स्थित एसएजी केंद्र (द्वितीय चरण) में अवसंरचना: 63 बेड वाला बालक छात्रावास, फिटनेस सेंटर का विस्तार आदि।	केरल	आवासीय	12.97
82	साईएसएजी, एलेप्पी में नया बोट हाउस और फ्लोटिंग जेटी।	केरल	एफओपी	3.15
83	साई, लखनऊ में सिंथेटिक हॉकी सतह का प्रतिस्थापन।	उत्तर प्रदेश	एफओपी	4.73
84	एसटीसी, औरंगाबाद में सिंथेटिक हॉकी सतह का प्रतिस्थापन।	महाराष्ट्र	एफओपी	5.65
2014-2015				
85	तिरुवनंतपुरम के एलएनसीपीई में साइक्लिंग वेलोड्रोम का नवीनीकरण	केरल	एफओपी	1.39
86	एनएसएनआईएस, पटियाला के कैंपों की मौजूदा एचटी और एलटी विद्युत वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार	पंजाब	सहायक	3.38

87	एसएजी सेंटर, इम्फाल में 100 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	मणिपुर	आवासीय	8.98
88	एसएजी एक्सटेंशन सेंटर, थेन्ज़वाल, एसएजी, आइज़ोल में सिंथेटिक हॉकी सतह का निर्माण	मिज़ोरम	एफओपी	3

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-SYM SCHEME

*5. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM), a Pension Scheme for unorganized workers in the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has mapped all the needy and deserving beneficiaries in the districts of Katni, Panna and town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency to extend the benefits of this scheme to them;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government to make the scheme more effective and accessible to all the needy people; 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): The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) scheme was launched in February, 2019 in order to provide old age protection to the workers of unorganised sector. This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Under the scheme, a monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- is provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18 to 40 years whose monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) are eligible to join the scheme. The monthly contribution amount ranges from Rs. 55/- to Rs. 200/-, depending upon the entry age of the beneficiary. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Enrolment in the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of about 4 lakh Centres across the country. Eligible unorganised workers can also self-enroll through visiting the portal www.maandhan.in.

The number of beneficiaries enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) scheme are 51,36,578 (including bulk registration of 5,06,603 beneficiaries) as on 10.07.2025. The number of beneficiary registered in the State of Madhya Pradesh is 1,84,251 (as on 10.07.2025).

The number of beneficiaries enrolled under this scheme in Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur (including Khajuraho constituency) districts are 4622, 2274 and 3209 respectively (as on 10.07.2025).

The measures taken by the Government to make this scheme more effective and accessible are as under:

- (i) Holding periodic review meeting with States/ UTs.
- (ii) Common Services Centres (CSCs) are given an incentive on every eligible person enrolled in PM-SYM.
- (iii) Launch of new features such as Voluntary Exit, Revival Module, Claim Status and Account Statement.
- (iv) Extension of revival of dormant accounts from 1 year to 3 years.
- (v) Two-way integration of PM-SYM and eShram.
- (vi) SMS campaign to create awareness.
- (vii) Addressing Chief Secretaries of States regarding enrolment under PM-SYM scheme.

DROP IN ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

***6. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed that there is a massive drop in enrolment in Government schools in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of enrolment in Government schools during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons behind the massive drop in Government schools, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage enrolment in Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b): 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+, State/UT wise enrolment in Government schools from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. Central Government assists States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and Mid Day Meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. Financial assistance is also provided to the States and UTs for various activities to reduce dropout and

increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc, financial assistance is also provided for aids and appliances for children with special needs. Financial assistances provided to States/UTs for the year 2024-25 central release under Samagra Shiksha is Rs. 3445820.90 lakhs.

Also, based on the recommendations of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), w.e.f 2022-23 UDISE+ has been revitalized, to capture individual student wise data and created student's registry. There has been a complete change in the manner of collection of data from 2022-23 onwards from gross enrolment data to individual student data. It makes comparison of data from previous years statistically different/inchoate.

STATEMENT**State/UT-wise enrolment in Government schools from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24**

State/UT	Enrolment				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
India	130931634	134904560	143240480	136204917	127490199
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51905	49943	51168	52059	48792
Andhra Pradesh	4042535	4627208	4696207	4256013	4050116
Arunachal Pradesh	213421	234914	233908	205522	187634
Assam	5031895	5097436	5277671	5151710	5017578
Bihar	19579263	20874968	21989445	20359013	17466574
Chandigarh	152561	153489	165156	164241	155752
Chhattisgarh	4000147	4042244	4262053	4082523	3947170
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	83154	84162	91026	93770	93333
Delhi	2409441	2542240	2796676	2776216	2571404
Goa	43547	42857	42932	42653	41722
Gujarat	5295130	5334822	5570875	5511272	5459151
Haryana	2131579	2232333	2602484	2464486	2230123
Himachal Pradesh	851783	847735	900749	872058	831845
Jammu & Kashmir	1271045	1324301	1473368	1454668	1421643
Jharkhand	4810045	4873009	5242868	4943098	4843847
Karnataka	4906231	5031606	5445989	5327221	4985661
Kerala	1725686	1757209	1862020	1854934	1801570

Ladakh	27072	28744	29312	28667	26275
Lakshadweep	12606	13114	13586	12587	12591
Madhya Pradesh	9119353	8904779	9429734	9095629	8671760
Maharashtra	5646319	5594726	5853094	5481157	5325571
Manipur	199958	201758	216636	212608	203508
Meghalaya	478070	482425	477232	438863	420993
Mizoram	127509	132230	143345	135515	129068
Nagaland	174882	171747	170219	156175	141852
Odisha	5514876	5213350	5255198	5267551	5209594
Puducherry	83809	87867	97368	91295	83737
Punjab	2686786	2876825	3090436	2902536	2823581
Rajasthan	8521720	8955632	9912280	9250493	8381575
Sikkim	89876	85980	84411	79597	71839
Tamil Nadu	4593422	4775207	5314845	5042026	4840034
Telangana	2837635	2896974	3303699	3009212	2779713
Tripura	562047	536724	542892	524284	508036
Uttar Pradesh	16857549	17576345	19056651	18018332	15868581
Uttarakhand	941454	916631	980808	942657	870147
West Bengal	15857323	16303026	16564139	15904276	15967829

Source: UDISE+

साक्षरता दर

*7. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की औसत साक्षरता दर छिहत्तर प्रतिशत है जबकि मुरादाबाद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में औसत साक्षरता दर तिरसठ प्रतिशत है जिसमें से महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर मात्र सैंतालीस प्रतिशत है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा देश में महिलाओं को शिक्षा का अधिकार दिलाने के लिए चलाई जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा विगत दस वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) : 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश की साक्षरता दर 67.68 प्रतिशत थी, जबकि मुरादाबाद जिले की औसत साक्षरता दर 56.77 प्रतिशत थी, जिसमें महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर 47.86 प्रतिशत थी। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) द्वारा 2023-24 में किए गए आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश की साक्षरता दर 78.2 प्रतिशत है, जिसमें महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर 70.4 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) और (ग): भारत में शिक्षा का अधिकार, जैसा कि निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के अंतर्गत प्रावधान किया गया है, यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि 6-14 वर्ष की आयु के सभी बच्चों, जिनमें लड़कियाँ भी शामिल हैं, को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा मिल सके। स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के अनुरूप, प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल एवं शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) से कक्षा 12 तक गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। यह योजना लड़कियों सहित सभी बच्चों के लिए समान पहुँच और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण पर ज़ोर देती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रधान मंत्री पोषण योजना प्री-प्राइमरी से कक्षा आठ तक के विद्यार्थियों को गर्म पका हुआ भोजन उपलब्ध कराकर बच्चों की पोषण संबंधी ज़रूरतों को पूरा करती है, जिससे स्कूल में उपस्थिति और सीखने के परिणामों को बढ़ावा मिलता है। ये उपाय सामूहिक रूप से शैक्षिक रूपरेखा को सुदृढ़ करते हैं और लड़कियों सहित हर बच्चे के शिक्षा के अधिकार को बनाए रखते हैं, जिससे देश भर में महिला साक्षरता सहित स्कूली शिक्षा की बेहतरी में योगदान मिला है।

इसके अलावा, देश में महिलाओं सहित वयस्कों के बीच साक्षरता दर में सुधार लाने के लिए, पिछले 10 वर्षों में वयस्क शिक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं (सीएसएस) लागू की गई हैं, जैसे साक्षर भारत, पढ़ना लिखना अभियान और उल्लास- नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम।

साक्षर भारत: यह योजना 2009 से 2018 तक 26 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के 404 जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लागू की गई थी, जहां 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार वयस्क महिला साक्षरता दर 50 प्रतिशत और उससे कम थी। इस योजना का विशेष ध्यान महिलाओं और अन्य वंचित समूहों पर था। साक्षर भारत योजना के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, लगभग 7.64 करोड़ शिक्षार्थियों को साक्षर के रूप में प्रमाणित किया गया।

पढ़ना लिखना अभियान: वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-22 के दौरान, देश में वयस्क शिक्षा की एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना "पढ़ना लिखना अभियान" लागू की गई, जिसके तहत लगभग 48.16 लाख लोगों को साक्षर बनाया गया।

समाज में सभी के लिए आजीवन शिक्षा की समझ (उल्लास) - नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम: भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुरूप, वर्ष 2022-2027 तक, केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस), अर्थात् "नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम (एनआईएलपी)" को कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि देश भर में निरक्षरों में साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देने में सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहयोग प्रदान किया

जा सके। यह योजना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, महिलाओं और अन्य कमजोर समुदायों आदि पर केंद्रित है।

यह योजना हाइब्रिड मोड में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिससे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को महत्वपूर्ण जीवन कौशल, डिजिटल और वित्तीय साक्षरता सहित मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्या ज्ञान प्रदान करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए ऑफ़लाइन या ऑनलाइन मोड अपनाने की सुविधा मिलती है। उल्लास, कर्तव्यबोध (कर्तव्य की भावना) से प्रेरित होकर, पूर्ण साक्षरता प्राप्त करने के लिए स्कूल प्लेटफॉर्म और स्वयंसेवा के माध्यम से सामुदायिक जुड़ाव का उपयोग करते हुए, भारत को 'जन-जन साक्षर' बनाने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ काम करता है।

आज की तिथि तक, देश भर में 1.2 करोड़ महिलाओं सहित 1.7 करोड़ से अधिक शिक्षार्थी साक्षरता परीक्षा - मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्या ज्ञान मूल्यांकन परीक्षा (एफएलएनएटी) में शामिल हो चुके हैं। उल्लास-नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम के तहत चार राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र नामतः लद्दाख, मिजोरम, गोवा और त्रिपुरा पूरी तरह से साक्षर हो गए हैं।

पीएम पोषण योजना

* 8. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री काली चरण सिंह:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश विशेषकर फूलपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश में प्रधानमंत्री पोषण योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न विद्यालयों में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितने बच्चे अध्ययनरत हैं;
- (ख) इन विद्यालयों में बच्चों को भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए लगाए गए रसोइयों-सह-सहायकों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) देश में उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बच्चों को सुरक्षित और स्वास्थ्यकर भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए खाद्यान्नों के भण्डारण और संरक्षण हेतु कितने रसोई-सह-भंडारगृहों का निर्माण किया गया है;
- (घ) क्या देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए इस योजना के अंतर्गत कोई विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) और (ख): प्रधान मंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली सबसे प्रमुख अधिकार आधारित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं में से एक है, जिसका उद्देश्य सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बाल वाटिका (कक्षा-1 से ठीक पहले) और कक्षा 1 से 8 तक पढ़ने वाले सभी बच्चों को गर्म पका हुआ और पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराना है। यह योजना सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 10.35 लाख से अधिक स्कूलों के लगभग 11 करोड़ बच्चों को कवर करती है। इस योजना का बजट अनुमान लगभग 12,500 करोड़ रुपये है और भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के माध्यम से लगभग 9,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 26 लाख मीट्रिक टन के बराबर 100% खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति की गई है। पात्र बच्चों को गर्म पका हुआ और पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराने की समग्र जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है। पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत नामांकित बच्चों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि फूलपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 1189 स्कूलों में कुल 1,26,202 बच्चे पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत कवर किए गए हैं।

पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत कार्यरत रसोइया-सह-सहायकों (सीसीएच) की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या **विवरण -II** में दी गई है। इस योजना के तहत 24 लाख से अधिक सीसीएच कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें से 90% से अधिक महिलाएं हैं।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कुल आवर्ती बजट का 5% फ्लेक्सी घटक के रूप में अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार उपयोग किए जाने का प्रावधान है। इसका उपयोग स्कूल पोषण उद्यानों की स्थापना और चिह्नित जिलों में पूरक पोषण मध्यवर्तनों जैसे चिक्की, अंडे, दूध, फल और अतिरिक्त खाद्य पदार्थों आदि के प्रावधान के लिए किया जा सकता है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को निर्धारित पोषण और खाद्य मानदंडों के तहत स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल व्यंजन-सूची तय करने और स्थानीय स्तर पर उगाए गए खाद्य पदार्थों जैसे बाजरा, सब्जियां, मसाले आदि खरीदने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

शिक्षा सप्ताह उत्सव के दौरान, तिथि भोजन के तहत 2 करोड़ से अधिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराए गए। तिथि भोजन के तहत देश भर में 5.77 लाख स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले लगभग 6.43 करोड़ विद्यार्थी लाभान्वित हुए थे। इस योजना के तहत 6.28 लाख से अधिक स्कूलों में स्कूल पोषण उद्यान (एसएनजी) स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(ग) से (ङ): उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश में बच्चों को सुरक्षित और स्वास्थ्यकर भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण और संरक्षण हेतु निर्मित रसोई-सह-भंडारों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पूरे भारत में स्वीकृत 9.41 लाख रसोई-सह-भंडार (केसीएस) के सापेक्ष 9.11 लाख (97%) रसोई-सह-भंडार (केसीएस) का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया है कि सीधी संसदीय क्षेत्र में 3,914 स्कूल हैं और सभी स्कूलों में रसोई-सह-भंडार (केसीएस) हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री पोषण योजना राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित की जाती है। केन्द्र सरकार खाद्यान्न की लागत, परिवहन लागत तथा प्रबंधन निगरानी एवं विकास (एमएमई) की लागत के लिए 100% सहायता प्रदान करती है। केंद्र और राज्यों एवं विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बीच मौजूदा लागत बंटवारा अनुपात 60:40, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर सहित पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों (एनईआर)/हिमालयी राज्यों के लिए 90:10 और विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सामग्री लागत, रसोइया-सह-सहायकों (सीसीएच) को मानदेय, रसोई-सह-भंडार के निर्माण और मरम्मत तथा रसोई उपकरणों की खरीद संबंधी घटकों के लिए 100% है। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और 4 हिमालयी राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए, एफसीआई गोदाम से स्कूल के द्वार तक खाद्यान्न का परिवहन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा बताई गई वास्तविक पीडीएस दर के अनुसार होता है। शेष राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए, यह पीडीएस दर के अनुसार या 1500 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, होता है।

विवरण -I

पीएम पोषण योजना के अंतर्गत नामांकित बच्चों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नामांकित छात्रों की संख्या			
		बाल वाटिका	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	कुल
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5136	13279	10811	29226
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	1520162	1072578	2592740
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12817	76866	52116	141799
4	असम	225180	2424677	1269192	3919049
5	बिहार	0	11403140	5905157	17308297
6	चंडीगढ़	14918	44270	40684	99872
7	छत्तीसगढ़	54376	1698427	1101784	2854587
8	दिल्ली	110242	795229	750600	1656071
9	दादर नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	7678	40647	27143	75468
10	गोवा	2571	92501	66571	161643

11	गुजरात	529306	2746239	1880218	5155763
12	हरियाणा	80862	828533	638714	1548109
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	71713	247577	194194	513484
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	182596	490147	279365	952108
15	झारखंड	42515	2643989	1417241	4103745
16	कर्नाटक	0	2538958	1594454	4133412
17	केरल	144048	1535147	1106725	2785920
18	लद्दाख	4404	8836	4324	17564
19	लक्षद्वीप	1284	5089	2588	8961
20	मध्य प्रदेश	13563	3632241	2378417	6024221
21	महाराष्ट्र	0	5844748	3806852	9651600
22	मणिपुर	25828	125456	37762	189046
23	मेघालय	138157	388309	183203	709669
24	मिजोरम	24965	75162	38860	138987
25	नागालैंड	41394	56964	30613	128971
26	ओडिशा	0	2508205	1744933	4253138
27	पुदुचेरी	7235	24908	19163	51306
28	पंजाब	161969	1065257	682832	1910058
29	राजस्थान	46009	3361174	2294665	5701848
30	सिक्किम	6164	21002	17440	44606
31	तमिलनाडु	0	2088361	1859468	3947829
32	तेलंगाना	0	977864	597345	1575209
33	त्रिपुरा	11649	216231	141940	369820
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	9607384	5621120	15228504
35	उत्तराखंड	0	362732	257034	619766
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	955581	6306899	4081666	11344146
	कुल	2922160	65816610	41207772	109946542

विवरण - II**पीएम पोषण के अंतर्गत कार्यरत रसोइया-सह-सहायकों की संख्या**

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	रसोइया-सह-सहायकों की संख्या
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	721
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	80890
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5753
4	असम	108280
5	बिहार	232458
6	चंडीगढ़	900
7	छत्तीसगढ़	87646
8	दिल्ली	20890
9	दादर नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	1157
10	गोवा	2633
11	गुजरात	96103
12	हरियाणा	29809
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	21054
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	30101
15	झारखंड	75421
16	कर्नाटक	118950
17	केरल	13453
18	लद्दाख	924
19	लक्षद्वीप	20
20	मध्य प्रदेश	201404
21	महाराष्ट्र	164558
22	मणिपुर	6452
23	मेघालय	19549
24	मिजोरम	4963
25	नागालैंड	4623
26	ओडिशा	108806
27	पुदुचेरी	1031

28	पंजाब	44407
29	राजस्थान	115726
30	सिक्किम	1891
31	तमिलनाडु	128130
32	तेलंगाना	54201
33	त्रिपुरा	11184
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	363202
35	उत्तराखंड	23883
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	226676
	कुल	2407849

विवरण -III

पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत निर्मित रसोई-सह-भंडारों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संस्वीकृत	निर्मित	निर्मित % में
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	169	169	100%
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	32347	31525	97%
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4085	4085	100%
4	असम	56795	51271	90%
5	बिहार	58847	58847	100%
6	चंडीगढ़	15	15	100%
7	छत्तीसगढ़	47266	47266	100%
8	दिल्ली	सभी रसोई केंद्रीकृत हैं		
9	दादर नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	82	82	100%
10	गोवा	सभी रसोई केंद्रीकृत हैं		
11	गुजरात	25077	25077	100%
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	14959	14959	100%
13	हरियाणा	11483	11040	96%
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6791	6791	100%

15	झारखंड	32070	33776	105%
16	कर्नाटक	40477	40473	100%
17	केरल	5481	5481	100%
18	लद्दाख	327	327	100%
19	लक्षद्वीप	स्वयं के संसाधनों से निर्मित		
20	मध्य प्रदेश	103401	98742	95%
21	महाराष्ट्र	69803	62276	89%
22	मणिपुर	2966	2739	92%
23	मेघालय	9758	9758	100%
24	मिजोरम	2541	2541	100%
25	नागालैंड	2223	2223	100%
26	ओडिशा	69152	69152	100%
27	पुदुचेरी	105	105	100%
28	पंजाब	19052	18969	100%
29	राजस्थान	50312	50312	100%
30	सिक्किम	948	948	100%
31	तमिलनाडु	28470	28470	100%
32	तेलंगाना	30408	17761	58%
33	त्रिपुरा	5304	5304	100%
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	113091	113091	100%
35	उत्तराखंड	15778	15778	100%
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	81956	81948	100%
कुल		941539	911301	97%

FUNDS UNDER SSA AND PM-SHRI SCHEME

***9. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:**

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the details of funds released, withheld or delayed under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and PM-SHRI scheme, State/UT-wise, particularly in the States of West Bengal and Kerala from 2023 to 2025, year-wise;
- (b) the number of proposals for school infrastructure or upgradation in the Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency of West Bengal pending with the Government;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to release funds of more than Rs. 1500 crore withheld under the said scheme to the State of West Bengal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline by which the said funds will be released and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the delay in release of funds has impacted the implementation of infrastructure development, teacher training or Information and Communication Technology (ICT) interventions under SSA in the country, State/UT-wise, particularly in Kerala;
- (f) the steps being taken by the Government to address such issues and ensure uninterrupted implementation of SSA in the States, especially in Kerala; and
- (g) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure educational equity in Centrally Sponsored Schemes regardless of political affiliation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a): The details of state-wise funds released under Samagra Shiksha and PM-SHRI for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 are enclosed as **Statement**.

(b): No proposals for school infrastructure or upgradation in the Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency of West Bengal is pending with the Government of India.

(c) to (g): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha is implemented in partnership with all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The funds are released based on the fulfillment of conditions prescribed by Ministry of Finance such as pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate State share, audited accounts, statement cumulative State share, statement on outstanding advances, up-to date expenditure statement, furnishing of information as prescribed.

The scheme of Samagra Shiksha has been aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of PM-SHRI envisages to showcase the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplar schools over a period of time, and also offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood.

States and UTs are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education, Government of India, for implementation of PM SHRI scheme. Out of 36 States/UTs, 33 States/UTs have signed the MoU so far. Three States, including West Bengal and Kerela, have not signed the PM SHRI MoU. The issue of PM SHRI MoU has been followed up with requests and reminders at the level of Secretary and Union Minister.

Since, the States of West Bengal and Kerela are implementing Samagra Shiksha Scheme which has been aligned with NEP 2020, it would be appropriate that the States come forward to implement and showcase all the initiatives of NEP 2020 including under PM SHRI Scheme in order to develop government schools of the States as exemplar schools to facilitate best school education services. In fact, implementation of Samagra Shiksha Scheme is implementation of NEP 2020 and PM SHRI Schools are exemplar schools of NEP 2020.

STATEMENT

The details of state-wise funds released under Samagra Shiksha and PM-SHRI is as under:

(Rs. in cr)

S.No	State/UT	Samagra Shiksha		PM-SHRI	
		FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	A & N Islands	55.28	60.52	1.56	2.83
2	Andhra Pradesh	1289.41	1240.11	106.46	294.12
3	Arunachal Pradesh	475.04	575.85	4.21	33.87
4	Assam	1810.48	2026.77	57.36	142.35
5	Bihar	4241.73	4217.81	-	-
6	Chandigarh	116.36	118.58	0.64	1.25
7	Chhattisgarh	776.59	830.66	19.73	37.35
8	Delhi	146.09	385.39	-	-
9	DNH & DD	41.30	54.63	0.65	1.01
10	Goa	18.66	16.34	3.25	4.63
11	Gujarat	1132.53	1245.54	32.95	63.58
12	Haryana	578.80	536.44	25.59	56.09
13	Himachal Pradesh	485.97	526.20	-	135.35
14	Jammu & Kashmir	865.44	823.49	52.39	99.72
15	Jharkhand	1104.93	1074.44	-	38.8
16	Karnataka	828.09	868.30	26.4	62.78
17	Kerala	141.66	-	-	-
18	Ladakh	52.23	140.00	4.04	11.91
19	Lakshadweep	1.00	3.06	1.09	0.72
20	Madhya Pradesh	2981.51	3434.71	44.52	145.32
21	Maharashtra	1001.19	1126.25	63.42	226.14
22	Manipur	257.22	465.59	17.63	37.82
23	Meghalaya	394.18	362.83	4.29	20.08
24	Mizoram	274.14	216.52	4.12	4.96

25	Nagaland	231.25	211.41	0.97	5.44
26	Odisha	1236.61	1672.39	-	130.5
27	Puducherry	12.47	12.46	2.05	2.99
28	Punjab	331.12	678.13	-	94.25
29	Rajasthan	3202.89	3090.65	24.6	118.69
30	Sikkim	132.60	122.74	10.18	15.1
31	Tamil Nadu	1876.16	-	-	-
32	Telangana	920.13	988.79	59.82	342.09
33	Tripura	341.33	420.03	11.8	38.45
34	Uttar Pradesh	4276.45	6264.79	121.49	246.86
35	Uttarakhand	440.57	646.78	57.41	58.6
36	West Bengal	311.29	-	-	-
Total		32382.70	34458.21	758.62	2473.69

Source:PRABANDH

* (-) States had/have not signed PM-SHRI MoU

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का विलय

***10. श्री शंकर लालवानी:**

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) के विलय से उनकी प्रचालन कार्यकुशलता और वित्तीय स्थिरता में वृद्धि हुई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) इस विलय के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए क्या समय-सीमा और रूपरेखा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) उक्त विलय प्रक्रिया के दौरान और उसके बाद मौजूदा आरआरबी कर्मचारियों और ग्रामीण ग्राहकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) की परिचालनीय व्यवहार्यता में सुधार लाने और वित्त मान का लाभ उठाने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2005-06 में आरआरबी के संरचनात्मक समेकन की शुरुआत की। समामेलन के चरण-I (2005-2010) में एक राज्य के भीतर एक ही प्रायोजक बैंक के आरआरबी को समामेलित करके आरआरबी की संख्या को 196 से घटाकर 82 कर दिया गया था। समामेलन के चरण-II (2012-14) में परिचालन के भौगोलिक रूप से समीपस्थ क्षेत्रों के साथ राज्य के भीतर प्रायोजक बैंकों में आरआरबी को समामेलित कर आरआरबी की संख्या 82 से घटाकर 56 कर दी गई थी। समामेलन के चरण-III की शुरुआत वर्ष 2019 में कमजोर आरआरबी को सुदृढ़ आरआरबी के साथ समामेलित कर की गई थी। चरण-III के समामेलन के परिणामस्वरूप, मार्च 2021 के अंत में आरआरबी की संख्या 56 से घटकर 43 रह गई थी।

नाबार्ड द्वारा वर्ष 2021 में आरआरबी के समामेलन के उनके वित्तीय कार्यनिष्पादन पर प्रभाव के सम्बंध में एक अध्ययन किया गया था और यह पाया गया था कि अतीत में समामेलन प्रक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप आरआरबी की अर्थक्षमता और वित्तीय कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार हुआ था। अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा 'भारत में बैंकिंग की प्रवृत्ति और प्रगति सम्बंधी रिपोर्ट (2020-2021) के संबंध में उनके सांविधिक प्रकाशन में प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

अध्ययन से पता चला कि समामेलन के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान लाभदायक और सतत रूप से अर्थक्षम आरआरबी की संख्या में लगातार सुधार हुआ और कुल आस्तियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में संचित हानियों की मात्रा में भी गिरावट आई। विलय के बाद आरआरबी की लाभप्रदता में सुधार,

कमजोर बैंकों में पूंजी निवेश के चलते उनके लिवरेज अनुपात के साथ ही साथ पूंजी अनुपात में आरक्षित को भी बढ़ावा मिला।

'एक राज्य-एक आरआरबी' के सिद्धांत द्वारा निदेशित, सरकार ने दक्षता मान और लागत-युक्तिकरण के लाभों को प्राप्त करने के लिए चरण-IV सम्मेलन में आरआरबी के आगे समेकन की प्रक्रिया जारी रखी, जिससे 26 राज्यों और 2 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में दिनांक 01.05.2025 से आरआरबी की संख्या 43 से घटाकर 28 कर दी गई है।

आरआरबी के सम्मेलन के परिणामस्वरूप परिचालन के समीपस्थ क्षेत्र के साथ एक राज्य स्तरीय आरआरबी का गठन हुआ है जिससे प्रबंधन सरल हुआ है और सेवा प्रदान करना सहज हुआ है। आरआरबी ने अपने पूंजी आधार में वृद्धि की है जिससे विलय की गई इकाई की वित्तीय स्थिरता और आघातसहनीयता में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। परिचालनों को समेकित करने और अलग-अलग प्रशासनिक संरचनाओं के अतिरेक को समाप्त करने से सम्मेलन से लागत में बचत होने की आशा है। इसके अलावा, सम्मेलित आरआरबी उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी प्लेटफार्मों में निवेश कर सकते हैं और उनका लाभ उठा सकते हैं, जिससे परिचालन दक्षता और ग्राहक सेवा में सुधार हो सकता है।

(ग): 'एक राज्य-एक आरआरबी' के सिद्धांत से निदेशित आरआरबी का सम्मेलन दिनांक 30.04.2025 तक लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय स्थिति के आधार पर किया गया है और सम्मेलन की प्रभावी तिथि 01.05.2025 है। सरकार ने सम्मेलन कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख और निगरानी के लिए राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति (एसएलएमसी) और राष्ट्र स्तरीय परियोजना निगरानी इकाई (एनएलपीएमयू) का गठन किया है।

नाबार्ड ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर की मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) जारी की है जिसमें विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश दिए गए हैं जिनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सामंजस्यपूर्ण नीतियों और प्रचालनात्मक दिशानिर्देशों

को अंतिम रूप देने तथा दैनंदिन एकीकरण योजना को संभालने के लिए प्रत्येक एंकर/अंतरिती आरआरबी में समामेलन परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई (एपीएमयू), संचालन समिति और कार्यात्मक समितियों के गठन की सलाह दी गई है।

(घ): समामेलन संबंधी भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, विद्यमान आरआरबी कर्मचारियों के पारिश्रमिक और सेवा शर्तों के संरक्षण का प्रावधान है। अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की पारस्परिक वरिष्ठता नाबार्ड द्वारा जारी राष्ट्रीय स्तर की मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया निर्देशित होती है। ग्रामीण ग्राहकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए एनएलपीएमयू ने सभी आरआरबी को विभिन्न संचार चैनलों (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया, ग्राहकों को एसएमएस, शाखा स्तर पर ग्राहक जागरूकता बैठक आदि) के माध्यम से समामेलन के संबंध में पर्याप्त प्रचार-प्रसार करने की सलाह दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को ग्राहकों की शिकायतों के निपटान के लिए कॉल सेंटर स्थापित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने की सलाह दी गई है। नाबार्ड द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सभी शाखाएं नई संस्थाओं के अंतर्गत कार्य कर रही हैं और बैंकिंग सेवाओं तक निर्बाध पहुंच सुनिश्चित कर रही हैं। ग्राहक खातों, जमा और ऋणों का अंतरण (माइग्रेशन) बिना किसी बड़े व्यवधान के किया जा रहा है।

स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया की लौह अयस्क खानों में रोजगार

*11. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

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

- (क) क्या झारखंड के चाईबासा में किरीबुरु, मेघाहातुबुरु, गुआ और चिरिया आदि स्थित स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया की लौह अयस्क खानों में ग्रेड-3 और ग्रेड-4 की नौकरियों में स्थानीय

बेरोजगार युवाओं को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बेरोजगारी के कारण इस क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर पलायन और अत्यंत गरीबी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस क्षेत्र के बेरोजगार युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने और उन्हें ग्रेड-3 और ग्रेड-4 की नौकरियों में भर्ती में प्राथमिकता देने संबंधी मुद्दे का कोई संज्ञान लेने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) के सभी नियमित संवर्गों में कर्मचारियों की भर्ती सेल की भर्ती नीति के अनुसार की जाती है। सेल की भर्ती नीति के अनुसार अखिल भारतीय आधार पर इस संबंध में खुला विज्ञापन जारी किया जाता है। झारखंड के चाईबासा सहित पूरे देश से कोई भी योग्य उम्मीदवार विज्ञापित पदों के लिए आवेदन कर सकता है।

(ग) और (घ): सेल ने अपनी सीएसआर गतिविधियों के एक भाग के रूप में विभिन्न कौशल विकास पहल शुरू की हैं जिनके तहत 70 से अधिक स्थानीय उम्मीदवारों को विभिन्न विषयों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है और 50 स्थानीय युवाओं को वार्षिक आधार पर आईटीआई पाठ्यक्रम के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त कंप्यूटर, बुनाई, सिलाई, जूट बैग बनाने, मशरूम की खेती, जीएनएम (जनरल नर्सिंग एंड मिडवाइफरी) और एएनएम (सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफ) पाठ्यक्रम जैसे कार्यक्रमों में सॉफ्ट स्किल प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। सेल द्वारा किरीबुरु में सारंडा सुवान छात्रावास भी चलाया जाता है, जहां वर्ष 2012 से हर वर्ष कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक के 20 से अधिक स्थानीय युवाओं को मुफ्त आवास, भोजन और शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है।

INITIATIVES/SCHEMES FOR WELFARE OF SPORTSPERSONS

***12. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

- (a) whether any initiative has been taken by the Government to address the challenges faced by the sportspersons, coaches/trainers and strengthen the financial security, training infrastructure and mental wellness support for the sportspersons and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for providing timely disbursement of financial assistance and incentives to the sportspersons under various schemes;
- (c) the number of sportspersons benefitted from the Welfare and Support Schemes for Sportspersons during the last five years and current year in the country, State/UT-wise, including NCT of Delhi;
- (d) the manner in which the revised scheme for providing Assistance to the National Sports Federations (NSF) addresses the challenges faced by the athletes and coaches/trainers;
- (e) the sports disciplines identified by the Government to promote league culture; and

(f) the role of the said scheme in promoting long-term goal of becoming a global sporting superpower and hosting the 2036 Olympic Games?

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

(a): Yes, Sir. 'Sports' being a State subject the responsibility for providing sports infrastructure and training rests with the State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government. Further, the Government has undertaken a series of measures to address the challenges faced by sportspersons and coaches/trainers, aimed at enhancing their financial security, training infrastructure, and mental wellness support through various schemes/programmes of this Ministry such as:

- Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS): Provides comprehensive support to selected sportspersons including monthly Out-of-Pocket Allowance (OPA), access to international training, coaching, physiotherapy, mental conditioning, and equipment.
- Khelo India Scheme: Focuses on talent identification, infrastructure development, athlete scholarships, and coaching support at both grassroots and elite levels.
- Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF): Financial support is provided towards training of athletes which includes all requisite facilities for their preparations including wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements,

equipment support, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Coaches/supporting staff, scientific & medical support, sports kit, etc. besides financial assistance for their training abroad and participation in international competitions in India and abroad.

- Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons provides additional financial security to sportspersons post retirement from active sports career in the form of life-time pension ranging from ₹12,000/- to ₹20,000/- per month. The sportspersons, who are retired from an active sports career and won medals in Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, World Cup, World Championships, Asian Games, Para Asian Games and Commonwealth Games, are eligible for life-time pension under the scheme.
- Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons : Provides financial aid to sportspersons and their families for injury, hardship, equipment, and event participation etc.

To provide mental wellness support to sportspersons, sport psychologists and mental trainers are engaged at both national team and individual levels. Presence of a sports psychologist, including High-Performance Analyst (Psychology) or Performance Analyst (Psychology) is ensured at the National Centres of Excellence (NCoE) of SAI. These sports psychologists are responsible for helping the athletes with the mental training pertaining to optimal performance, as well as enabling them to achieve emotional wellbeing also.

Further the Government has recently announced Khelo Bharat Niti-2025 which also, *inter-alia*, has provisions to address the challenges being faced by the sportspersons and the coaches/trainers.

(b): The Government has adopted a series of measures to ensure the timely and transparent disbursement of financial assistance and incentives to sportspersons/coaches under various schemes. Key measures among these is the implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism for disbursement and online portals to digitize the process of inviting applications, thus ensuring the timely and efficient disbursement of financial assistance/incentives to beneficiaries. Under this system, financial assistance/support is directly transferred into the bank accounts of the sportspersons/coaches thereby eliminating delays, reduces administrative bottlenecks, and ensures that the benefits reach the intended beneficiaries in a timely and efficient manner.

(c): The details are placed at **Statement – I.**

(d): The amendment to the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF), have been notified by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports in May 2025. The key features of the revised norms of ANSF are placed at **Statement - II.**

These revisions aim to create a high-performance ecosystem that supports athlete excellence and coach empowerment while ensuring financial and operational transparency across the sports system.

(e): Several NSFs and sports organisations are organising professional and semi-professional leagues in a range of disciplines, including Cricket, Football, Rugby, Volleyball, Kho-Kho, and Basketball. These leagues not only help in scouting and grooming emerging talent from grassroots levels but also promote regional representation and encourage private sector participation and sponsorship.

(f): The Government, through schemes such as the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF), is working with a long-term vision to establish India as a global sporting superpower and prepare the ecosystem for the 2036 Olympic Games. Key initiatives include:

- (i) Focused Support to Future Medal Probables under the TOPS Development Group for the 2032 and 2036 Olympics.
- (ii) The revised ANSF norms mandate that at least 20% of National Sports Federations (NSFs) budgets be allocated to grassroots development.
- (iii) NSFs are now empowered to hire foreign coaches and experts with enhanced financial limits. Additionally, High Performance Directors (HPDs) are mandated in large NSFs to lead long-term technical planning.
- (iv) Financial support for hosting international competitions in India has been significantly increased upto Rs.2 crore.
- (v) Transparent, Decentralized, and Inclusive Development: The revised norms require NSFs to publish transparent selection policies in advance and support

the decentralized development of academies across the country. Additionally, provision of diet allowances of ₹10,000/month for athletes during non-camp periods ensures athletes can maintain training standards even at the local level.

(vi) Integrated Sports Science and Medical Support: A scientific approach to training is supported with enhanced provisions for periodic medical assessments, injury prevention, and sports science monitoring, laying the groundwork for sustained athlete health and peak performance.

STATEMENT-I

1. Total number of beneficiaries under Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons.

	Financial Year						
S.no.	States	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-26
1	Punjab	6	3	2	3	1	2
2	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	1	0	0	0
3	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	2	0	0
4	Maharashtra	5	3	3	3	1	2
5	Odisha	1	0	0	2	2	1
6	Assam	2	0	0	0	0	0
7	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	1
8	West Bengal	1	0	0	1	0	1

9	Haryana	6	5	10	6	3	1
10	Delhi	1	1	1	2	2	1
11	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0
12	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Karnataka	1	3	1	0	3	0
14	Kerala	3	8	0	0	2	1
15	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	1
17	Rajasthan	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Telangana	0	0	0	1	1	0
19	Manali	0	0	0	0	1	0
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	1
21	Total	33	26	20	23	17	13
22	Number of Beneficiaries	33	26	20	23	17	13
	Grand Total	132					

2. The total beneficiaries under the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons.

	Financial Year					
S.no.	States	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
1	Delhi	7	5	7	4	0

2	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	1	0	3
3	Uttar Pradesh	5	7	7	6	7
4	Haryana	7	8	5	14	12
5	West Bengal	1	3	3	4	0
6	Rajasthan	2	0	0	2	2
7	Bihar	1	4	1	0	0
8	Manipur	2	4	0	0	0
9	Maharashtra	2	6	7	6	2
10	Jharkhand	2	2	1	0	0
11	Karnataka	2	6	2	0	1
12	Punjab	2	3	1	1	0
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	4	2	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	0	2
15	Chhattisgarh	1	2	2	0	0
16	Assam	0	1	1	1	0
17	Gujrat	0	1	0	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	0	1	3	3	5
19	Bangalore	0	0	1	0	0
20	Kerala	0	0	1	0	0
21	Himachal	0	0	2	0	2

	Pradesh					
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	2
23	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0
24	Pune	0	0	1	0	0
25	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0	0	1	0
27	Telangana	0	0	0	1	0
Total		38	55	54	45	39
Grand Total		231				

3. Beneficiaries under TARGET OLYMPIC PODIUM SCHEME.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Athletes
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	4
3	Arunachal	0
4	Assam	5
5	Bihar	1
6	Chandigarh	4
7	Chhattisgarh	3
8	Delhi	22
9	Goa	1

10	Gujarat	10
11	Haryana	121
12	Himachal	1
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2
14	Jharkhand	10
15	Karnataka	19
16	Kerala	12
17	Madhya Pradesh	12
18	Maharashtra	33
19	Manipur	13
20	Meghalaya	1
21	Mizoram	2
22	Odisha	12
23	Punjab	35
24	Rajasthan	21
25	Sikkim	1
26	Tamil Nadu	25
27	Telangana	13
28	Tripura	1
29	Uttar Pradesh	23
30	Uttarakhand	9
31	West Bengal	11

4. The details of athletes who have been benefited/provided financial assistance under the Khelo India Scheme (Year-wise & State -wise) details thereof:

State & Year wise financial support / scholarships to KIAs under Khelo India Scheme								
SN	State / UT	2025- 26 (Q1)	2024- 25	2023- 24	2022- 23	2021- 22	2020- 21	2019- 20
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	4	3	3	6	8	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	57	63	49	55	43	56	40
3	Arunachal Pradesh	17	16	14	11	9	12	9
4	Assam	53	42	39	43	54	45	36
5	Bihar	17	14	14	9	8	10	12
6	Chandigarh	34	34	30	40	39	46	33
7	Chhattisgarh	31	37	45	35	44	30	22
8	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	2	3	3	2	1	4	1
9	Delhi	140	156	163	199	212	254	195
10	Goa	4	6	10	18	16	18	16
11	Gujarat	68	64	65	81	67	104	106
12	Haryana	497	490	467	432	392	438	375
13	Himachal Pradesh	32	30	28	34	33	26	19
14	Jammu & Kashmir	14	17	19	20	30	20	13

15	Jharkhand	51	54	47	40	24	27	27
16	Karnataka	160	157	138	136	144	159	173
17	Kerala	114	94	108	103	109	126	131
18	Ladakh	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
19	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	97	109	114	100	109	54	72
21	Maharashtra	303	325	347	365	415	347	365
22	Manipur	116	109	105	126	189	255	203
23	Meghalaya	4	5	2	3	13	6	12
24	Mizoram	15	10	15	28	25	39	26
25	Nagaland	1	2	1	1	0	5	0
26	Odisha	81	77	70	57	66	47	53
27	Puducherry	8	5	7	7	6	13	6
28	Punjab	144	159	169	179	161	158	188
29	Rajasthan	155	137	105	81	108	137	95
30	Sikkim	0	1	1	2	6	9	3
31	Tamil Nadu	190	199	173	167	101	94	92
32	Telangana	58	72	59	51	55	132	60
33	Tripura	3	5	5	8	11	23	9
34	Uttar Pradesh	176	190	186	191	186	139	159
35	Uttarakhand	49	45	32	40	53	94	69

36	West Bengal	111	112	118	91	81	95	83
Total		2808	2845	2752	2759	2816	3030	2711

STATEMENT – II

The key features under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (ANSF) for addressing the challenges are as follows:

(i) Improved Athlete Support Infrastructure:

- Enhanced financial assistance for organizing national coaching camps with better infrastructure, sports science support, and training facilities.
- Assistance for hiring foreign coaches, sports scientists, psychologists, and mental trainers to improve the quality of preparation and athlete well-being.

(ii) Focus on Financial Security and Recognition for Coaches:

- The remuneration ceilings for coaches and support staff have been significantly increased, with the limit for Chief Coaches revised from ₹3 lakh to ₹7.5 lakh per month.
- Disturbance allowance of ₹1 lakh/month is provided to Government/PSU-employed coaches joining national camps, ensuring fair compensation and retention of top talent.

(iii) Structured and Transparent Selection Process:

- NSFs are now required to publish athlete and coach selection policies well in advance (one year for Continental/World events and two years for

Olympics/Asian Games), promoting transparency and predictability in selection.

(iv) Greater Emphasis on Grassroots and Junior Development:

- NSFs must earmark at least 20% of their annual budget for grassroots development through their affiliates, ensuring talent identification and progression from the junior level.
- Dedicated junior development programs are to be overseen by NSF-level committees, supported through convergence with other Ministry schemes.

(v) Sports Science and Nutrition Support:

- Financial support for medical assessments, diet, and scientific monitoring has been enhanced (e.g., diet charges increased, monthly allowance of ₹10,000 for probables during non-camp periods).
- Centralized IT portal has been made mandatory for tracking training loads, injuries, and recovery.

(vi) Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer:

- Mandatory engagement of Coaching Education Experts and contribution by foreign experts to train domestic coaches and technical staff, thereby building long-term institutional capacity.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS DUE TO WILDLIFE ATTACKS

***13. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Central Government to curb the rising incidents of wildlife attacks in inhabited areas of Kerala;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to enhance the amount of ex-gratia/compensation presently paid to the next of kin of persons killed and to those injured in the wildlife attacks and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government also intends to revise the compensation norms and quantum for crop losses suffered due to wildlife depredation and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of human fatalities caused by the wildlife attacks in Kerala during the last year and the current year, district-wise; and
- (e) the details of the measures adopted/being adopted to avoid confrontations between Forest Department officials and local residents while managing the human-wildlife conflict?

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

(a) to (e): Protection and management of wildlife including the management of Human-Wildlife conflict is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs, including Kerala. As per the information received from the State Government of Kerala, the human fatalities due to human-wildlife conflict in current year and

the last year is enclosed as **Statement**. However the Government has taken several steps for management of human-wildlife conflict including:

- i. 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.
- ii. An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict has been issued by the Ministry in February 2021. The Ministry has also issued guidelines to States and UTs on 3rd June 2022 on managing human-wildlife conflicts including damage to crops. The Advisory recommends coordinated interdepartmental action, identification of conflict hot spots, adherence to Standard Operating Procedures, establishment of rapid response teams, formation of State and District level committees to review the quantum of ex-gratia relief for its expeditious payments, issuing guidance and instructions for expedited relief payments, preferably within 24 hours to the affected persons, in the case of death and injury to persons.
- iii. The Ministry has also issued species-specific guidelines to deal with human-wildlife conflict situations on 21.03.2023.
- iv. The Central Government provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant' for management of wildlife and its

habitat including support for broad activities like-compensation for depredation by wild animals and construction of physical barriers such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary wall etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields, capacity building etc.

The details are given in the table below:

S. No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
i.	Death or permanent incapacitation	Rs.10.00 lakhs
ii.	Grievous injury	Rs.2.00 lakhs
iii.	Minor injury	Cost of treatment up to Rs.25,000/- per person
iv.	Loss of property/crops	State/UT Government may adhere to the cost norms prescribed by them.

The States/Union Territories make ex-gratia payments for loss of livestock, crops and human life including injuries due to human-wildlife conflicts as per the norms, which vary in States and UTs.

v. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant' also provides for payment of ex gratia relief to the victims of human-wildlife conflicts. The Ministry has enhanced the amount of ex-gratia relief in case of death or permanent incapacitation due to wild animal attacks in December 2023 from Rs. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs under these Schemes,

subject to availability of funds, and the payment of which is also governed by State specific guidelines/ provisions made in this regard.

- vi. The Ministry also provides capacity-building support to the officers and staff of State Forest Departments through institutions including Wildlife Institute of India for adoption of early-warning systems and modern technologies.
- vii. The Section 11 (1) (a) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the State Chief Wild Life Wardens to grant permits for hunting animals falling in Schedule I of the Act, which become dangerous to human life. Further, the Section 11 (1) (b) of the Act empowers State Chief Wild Life Warden or any authorized officer to grant permits for hunting of wild animals falling under Schedule-II of the Act, if such animals have become dangerous to human life or property.
- viii. Periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize guide and advise the general public on human-wildlife conflict, including dissemination of information through various forms of media is carried out by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

STATEMENT

The number of human fatalities due to human-wildlife conflict in current year and the last year in the State of Kerala

Sl. No.	District	2024-25	2025-26 (Upto 10/07/2025)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3	-

2	Kollam	7	1
3	Pathanamthitta	2	-
4	Alappuzha	2	-
5	Kottayam	3	-
6	Idukki	9	-
7	Ernakulam	3	1
8	Thrissur	8	5
9	Palakkad	7	4
10	Malappuram	8	3
11	Kozhikode	1	-
12	Wayanad	5	1
13	Kannur	4	-
14	Kasaragod	5	2
	TOTAL	67	17

CREDIT ACCESS FOR SC BENEFICIARIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

***14. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:**

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

- (a) the number of Scheduled Caste individuals in Uttar Pradesh who have availed loans under MUDRA, PMEGP and Stand-Up India schemes since 2021;
- (b) the district-wise share of SC beneficiaries in formal credit access in Uttar Pradesh;

- (c) the number of SC loan applications rejected or returned by banks during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh along with the reasons for rejection; and
- (d) whether the Government has issued any directives to public and private banks for minimum SC loan disbursal quotas in districts with large SC population, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the banks that fail to meet the said quota?

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

(a): The borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) in Uttar Pradesh who have availed loans (accounts disbursed) under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and the Stand-Up India Scheme since 2021 are as under:

PMMY	PMEGP	Stand Up India
69,93,069	5,653	1,793

(b):The district-wise share of SC beneficiaries in formal credit access in Uttar Pradesh is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) and (d): The information regarding no. of rejected loan applications, is not being maintained centrally. However, the major reasons for rejection of loan applications are:

- Non-viability of the project;
- Inconsistencies found in pre-sanction stage e.g. Non-compliance of KYC norms, borrower not found at the mentioned address etc.;
- Unsatisfactory credit history of the borrower e.g., poor CIBIL score, NPA account etc.;
- Non-availability of necessary registration/ approvals, wherever required, related to the project etc.;

As per RBI Master directions of Priority Sector Lending (PSL), an overall target of 40% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC)/ Credit Equivalent of Off Balance Sheet exposures (CEOBE) whichever is higher has been prescribed for priority sector lending. Within this overall target of 40%, a sub target of 12% has been mandated for lending to weaker sections, which, inter- alia includes Schedule Castes (SCs), Schedule Tribes (STs) and Minority Communities.

If these targets are not met, the shortfall is addressed through contributions to designated funds such as Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and others funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/Mudra Ltd, as decided by RBI from time to time. These funds are primarily intended to support sectors critical for the country's economic growth and social development.

STATEMENT**The district-wise share of SC beneficiaries in formal credit access in Uttar Pradesh**

Sr No	Name of District	% share of SC Category (No. of loan Accounts)
1	Agra	15.42%
2	Aligarh	6.97%
3	Ambedkar Nagar	7.14%
4	Amethi	18.97%
5	Amroha	2.32%
6	Auraiya	4.79%
7	Ayodhya	4.47%
8	Azamgarh	12.41%
9	Baghpat	3.74%
10	Bahraich	4.43%
11	Ballia	4.30%
12	Balrampur	2.01%
13	Banda	7.39%
14	Barabanki	8.72%
15	Bareilly	16.54%
16	Basti	5.99%
17	Bhadohi	10.49%
18	Bijnor	10.38%
19	Budaun	2.97%
20	Bulandshahr	7.32%
21	Chandauli	9.82%
22	Chitrakoot	13.57%
23	Deoria	5.96%
24	Etah	5.32%
25	Etawah	12.56%
26	Farrukhabad	4.63%

27	Fatehpur	5.02%
28	Firozabad	9.55%
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	2.62%
30	Ghaziabad	1.85%
31	Ghazipur	11.98%
32	Gonda	2.12%
33	Gorakhpur	12.11%
34	Hamirpur	9.11%
35	Hapur	7.56%
36	Hardoi	8.99%
37	Hathras	10.34%
38	Jalaun	10.77%
39	Jaunpur	10.16%
40	Jhansi	7.25%
41	Kannauj	5.27%
42	Kanpur Dehat	6.06%
43	Kanpur Nagar	5.99%
44	Kasganj	6.03%
45	Kaushambi	10.36%
46	Kushi Nagar	4.41%
47	Lakhimpur Kheri	10.41%
48	Lalitpur	6.27%
49	Lucknow	12.42%
50	Maharajganj	5.03%
51	Mahoba	12.03%
52	Mainpuri	4.41%
53	Mathura	5.03%
54	Mau	6.55%
55	Meerut	6.64%
56	Mirzapur	13.79%
57	Moradabad	33.46%
58	Muzaffarnagar	4.29%
59	Pilibhit	3.98%
60	Pratapgarh	6.50%

61	Prayagraj	7.67%
62	Rae Bareli	5.79%
63	Rampur	3.12%
64	Saharanpur	10.28%
65	Sambhal	2.37%
66	Sant Kabeer Nagar	19.94%
67	Shahjahanpur	5.83%
68	Shamli	3.05%
69	Shravasti	6.99%
70	Siddharth Nagar	3.67%
71	Sitapur	16.31%
72	Sonbhadra	13.94%
73	Sultanpur	5.73%
74	Unnao	8.08%
75	Varanasi	27.65%

QUALITY AND AFFORDABILITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

*15. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on rising tuition fees in public and private universities recently, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of steps being taken to ensure equitable access to quality faculty and infrastructure in rural institutions;
- (c) whether there are any guidelines to regulate the cost of online and hybrid degree programs under NEP 2020;

- (d) the number and percentage of students from economically weaker sections having access to central scholarships in higher education;
- (e) the procedure to monitor employability outcomes of graduates from top public universities;
- (f) whether the Government is planning to review accreditation standards for private colleges; and
- (g) the details and the current status of the proposed Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): NEP 2020 inter-alia provides that public and private schools are to be assessed and accredited on the same criteria, benchmarks, and processes, emphasizing online and offline public disclosure and transparency. NEP 2020 also proposes similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not-for-profit' entity to all the education institutions. Surplus, if any, will be reinvested in the educational sector. Similarly, in higher education, all HEIs- public and private- shall be treated at par observing common guidelines. Multiple mechanisms with checks and balances will combat and stop the commercialization of education.

The Universities are autonomous bodies which are governed by their respective Acts/ Statutes etc. Based on the type of universities, the criteria for fee structure is administered. In respect of IITs/ IIITs / NITs/ IIST/ IIMs etc, the fee structure is regulated as per the provision of the respective Acts/ Statutes. AICTE has issued

instructions that institutions shall not directly or indirectly demand or charge capitation fee or demand any donation by way of consideration for admission to any seat in a course. University Grants Commission (Institutions deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2023 inter-alia stipulates that donation or capitation fee in whatever nomenclature or form, either directly or indirectly, is strictly prohibited. The fee shall be fixed transparently, keeping in view non-profiteering or non-commercial aspects. Fee structure in Private Universities is decided either by the State Government concerned / State Private Universities Regulatory Authority or by the Private University Concerned.

UGC has notified the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 with inter alia objective to provide opportunities for Higher Education to a larger segment of the population and to promote the educational wellbeing of the community in general, the fee structure shall be devised by the HEIs in such a manner that it is affordable to all the stake holders including students from the deprived sections of society.

To ensure equitable access and to enhance the quality of faculty, the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Program (MMTTP) has been re-envisioned and is being implemented through 144 Malaviya Mission Centres, including premier institutions such as IITs, IIMs, Central Universities, State Universities, and others. These centres are enhancing the capacity and skills of faculty through various training

programmes. So far, more than 3,900 programmes have been conducted, benefiting more than 2.5 lakh faculty members.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at funding specific State government universities and colleges, to improve their quality by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards. Third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was launched in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore, including the committed liabilities of the earlier phase of RUSA, for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26, to cater to the needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. Under the scheme, support for infrastructure strengthening is provided to various States/UTs under various component such as Infrastructure Grants to Strengthen Universities (IGU), Infrastructure Grants to Colleges (IGC), Grants to Strengthen Universities (GSU), Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC), New Model degree Colleges (NMDC) etc. Under PM-USHA, all the 615 units have been approved in various States /UTs with a total amount of Rs. 8178.71 Crore under various components.

In a major push to strengthen India's higher education infrastructure, 42 new Central Higher Educational Institutions have been established across the country since 2014. The total number of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) increased from 51,534 to 60,380, reflecting a 17% rise. Universities grew from 760 to 1,213,

colleges from 38,498 to 46,624, and standalone institutions from 12,276 to 12,543.

Student enrollment rose by 30.5%, from 3.42 crore to 4.46 crore. Female enrollment surged by 38.4%, from 1.57 crore to 2.18 crore. The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) improved from 23.7 to 29.5, with female GER rising from 22.9 to 30.2, surpassing male GER for six consecutive years. Enrollment among SC, ST, and OBC students increased by 50.1% (46.06 lakh to 69.13 lakh), 75% (16.41 lakh to 28.72 lakh), and 54.6% (1.13 crore to 1.74 crore) respectively. Female enrollment within these groups saw even higher growth: SC (61.2%), ST (96.3%), and OBC (62.9%). Minority student enrollment rose from 21.8 lakh to 32.9 lakh (50.7%), with female minority enrollment increasing from 10.66 lakh to 16.84 lakh (58%). In the North East, total enrollment grew by 36.3%, from 9.36 lakh to 12.76 lakh, with female enrollment slightly higher at 6.59 lakh compared to 6.17 lakh male students.

These figures underscore a decade of expansion, equity, and enhanced access in India's higher education landscape.

(d): The Central Government is implementing various schemes for providing financial assistance to all categories of students for pursuing their higher studies in the country. In Academic Year 2023-24, more than one crore students were granted scholarships for Post-Matric and Higher Education, which included about 39.3 lakh scholarships for Other Backward Classes (OBC), Extremely Backward

Classes (EBC) and Denotified Tribes (DNT) students; about 47 lakh scholarships to Scheduled Castes (SC) students and about 20.5 lakh scholarships for ST students.

(e): The employability outcomes of graduates can be monitored through several indicators such as placement record, alumni network, development of relevant skills and attributes etc. National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF) has been established under NEP 2020 to ensure higher education qualifications are transparent, multidisciplinary, integrated with vocational courses, outcomes based and employment oriented. The NHEQF has a set of learning descriptors, the difficulty level of which will increase with each higher qualifications. One of the descriptors to describe the qualification levels is “Employability and job ready skills, entrepreneurship skills and capabilities/qualities and mindset.

(f): In line with the vision of NEP, 2020 it is envisaged to ease accreditation through Binary Accreditation from the present 8-point grading system of NAAC, Shift to Maturity-Based Graded Levels (MBGL) from present accreditation methodology, enabling HEIs to systematically improve their quality from ‘Level 1’ to ‘Level 4’ as Institutions of National Excellence, and then to ‘Level-5’ i.e. Institutions of Global Excellence for Multi-Disciplinary Research and Education with focus on mentoring and incentivizing schemes for raising their participation

as well as accreditation levels, towards eminence, significance and global acclaim.

(g): The NEP, 2020, envisions a 'light but tight' regulatory framework to ensure integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency of the educational system through audit and public disclosure while encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy, good governance, and empowerment. The NEP, 2020 further envisions setting up of a Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as an umbrella body with independent verticals to perform distinct functions of regulation, accreditation, funding, and academic standard setting. Considering the above vision of NEP 2020, the Ministry is in the process of drafting a HECI Bill.

आरक्षित वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

* 16. श्री देवेश शाक्य :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) की श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न निकायों जैसे कि संबद्ध कार्यालयों, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, मानद विश्वविद्यालयों, केन्द्रीय संस्थानों, स्वायत्त निकायों, संग्रहालयों, क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों, पुस्तकालयों आदि में की जाती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार, श्रेणी-वार और संस्था-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) संस्थान-वार उक्त श्रेणियों के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें निदेशक, प्राध्यापक, महाप्रबंधक, उप-निदेशक आदि जैसे समूह-क/वरिष्ठ पदों पर नियोजित किया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण, पदोन्नति और प्रतिनिधित्व के अवसरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): जी, हाँ। भारत सरकार आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों सहित, कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधित्व, पदोन्नति और प्रशिक्षण के संबंध में समय-समय पर निर्देश जारी करती है। भारत सरकार की आरक्षण नीति के अनुसार, सेवाओं में आरक्षण समूह 'क' पदों के निम्नतम स्तर तक लागू होता है। समूह 'क' पदों से समूह 'क' पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए आरक्षण लागू नहीं है। मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न निकायों में विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान की गई नियुक्तियों का वर्ष-वार, श्रेणी-वार और संस्था-वार विवरण तथा समूह-'क'/वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का संस्था-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

विभिन्न निकायों में विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान की गई नियुक्तियों का वर्ष-वार, श्रेणी-वार और संस्था-वार विवरण तथा समूह-'क'/वरिष्ठ पदों पर कार्यरत अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का संस्था-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का विवरण						समूह-'क' पदों पर कार्यरत आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण	
		वर्ग	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1.	भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी)	1253	7	139	142	13	148	63
		अनुसूचित जाति (एससी)	827	8	77	42	5		
		अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी)	296	4	38	20	0		
2.	राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार	ओबीसी	52	2	4	2	2	16	4
		एससी	37	2	2	0	0		
		एसटी	20	0	0	0	0		
3.	भारतीय मानवविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	63	18	8	13	1	25	11
		एससी	42	1	0	0	0		
		एसटी	21	1	0	0	0		
4.	केंद्रीय संदर्भ पुस्तकालय, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	12	0	0	0	1	0	0
		एससी	8	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	3	0	0	0	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का विवरण						समूह-'क' पदों पर कार्यरत आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण	
		वर्ग	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	2024 -25	2025- 26	समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की संख्या
5.	राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	12	0	6	2	0	13	2
		एससी	6	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	1	0	0		
6.	राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	74	5	8	12	10	4	2
		एससी	43	3	5	1	4		
		एसटी	18	2	2	1	2		
7.	राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	18	2	1	1	0	10	5
		एससी	26	1	2	1	1		
		एसटी	6	0	2	0	0		
8.	राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक संपदा संरक्षण अनुसंधानशाला , लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	13	0	1	1	3	3	2
		एससी	4	0	0	0	1		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
9.	राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण (एनएमए), नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	मौजूदा भर्ती नियमों (आरआर) के अनुसार, एनएमए में भर्ती का तरीका 100% प्रतिनियुक्ति है।					3	0
		एससी							
		एसटी							
10.	ललित कला अकादमी, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	10	0	0	0	0	5	0
		एससी	12	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
11.	राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	11	2	3	2	0	18	8
		एससी	24	1	2	2	0		
		एसटी	4	0	0	0	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का विवरण						समूह-'क' पदों पर कार्यरत आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण	
		वर्ग	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	2024 -25	2025- 26	समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की संख्या
12.	साहित्य अकादमी, नई दिल्ली,	ओबीसी	31	0	1	3	1	20	11
		एससी	25	2	2	1	0		
		एसटी	8	1	0	1	0		
13.	संगीत नाटक अकादमी, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	4	0	0	0	0	10	3
		एससी	10	1	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
14.	दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	28	0	0	0	0	2	0
		एससी	36	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	3	0	0	0	0		
15.	खुदा बख्श ओरिएंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, पटना, बिहार	ओबीसी	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
		एससी	0	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
16.	प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय एवं पुस्तकालय, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	21	1	3	4	0	21	6
		एससी	17	0	5	0	0		
		एसटी	7	0	4	0	0		
17.	राजा राममोहन राय पुस्तकालय प्रतिष्ठान, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
18.	रामपुर रज़ा पुस्तकालय, रामपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
		एससी	2	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का विवरण						समूह-'क' पदों पर कार्यरत आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण	
		वर्ग	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की संख्या
19.	केंद्रीय बौद्ध अध्ययन संस्थान, लेह, लद्दाख	ओबीसी	0	0	0	0	0	21	17
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	119	0	0	0	0		
20.	केंद्रीय हिमालयी संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान, अरुणाचल प्रदेश	ओबीसी	2	0	0	0	0	11	3
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
21.	केंद्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	33	0	0	0	1	40	6
		एससी	4	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	8	0	0	0	1		
22.	नव नालन्दा महाविहार, नालन्दा, बिहार	ओबीसी	8	0	0	0	0	27	5
		एससी	3	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
23.	इलाहबाद संग्रहालय, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	8	0	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	6	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
24.	भारतीय संग्रहालय,	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	11	0	0	1	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का विवरण						समूह-'क' पदों पर कार्यरत आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण	
		वर्ग	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	202 2-23	202 3-24	2024 -25	2025-26	समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की संख्या
	कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		
25.	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	ओबीसी	16	0	0	4	0	1	0
		एससी	20	0	0	2	0		
		एसटी	7	0	0	0	0		
26.	राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	199	16	8	4	1	77	31
		एससी	130	6	5	2	1		
		एसटी	38	0	0	1	0		
27.	भारतीय विरासत संस्थान, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
		एससी	0	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
28.	सालार जंग संग्रहालय, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना	ओबीसी	12	0	3	0	0	4	3
		एससी	15	2	0	1	0		
		एसटी	8	0	0	0	0		
29.	विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हॉल, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
		एससी	17	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	3	0	0	0	0		
30.	सांस्कृतिक स्रोत एवं	ओबीसी	8	0	3	0	0	7	1
		एससी	7	2	0	1	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का विवरण						समूह-'क' पदों पर कार्यरत आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण	
		वर्ग	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	202 2- 23	202 3- 24	2024 -25	2025- 26	समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की संख्या
	प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, नई दिल्ली	एसटी	2	0	0	0	0		
31.	गांधी स्मृति एवं दर्शन समिति, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
32.	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केंद्र, नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	4	0	0	1	0	37	3
		एससी	28	0	0	1	0		
		एसटी	3	0	0	0	0		
33.	कलाक्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठान, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु	ओबीसी	37	2	0	1	0	4	0
		एससी	11	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	2	0	0	0	0		
34.	मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद एशियाई अध्ययन संस्थान, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	2	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
35.	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति निधि (एनसीएफ), नई दिल्ली	ओबीसी	एनसीएफ में कोई नियमित स्वीकृत पद नहीं है। एनसीएफ में संविदा/आउटसोर्स आधार पर 9 कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं। संस्कृति मंत्रालय में उप सचिव/निदेशक एनसीएफ के सदस्य सचिव के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।					0	0
		एससी							
		एसटी							
36.	एशियाटिक सोसाइटी, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल	ओबीसी	11	1	0	0	0	4	1
		एससी	8	1	1	0	0		
		एसटी	1	0	0	0	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का विवरण						समूह-'क' पदों पर कार्यरत आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण	
		वर्ग	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	202 2-23	202 3-24	2024 -25	2025-26	समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की संख्या
37.	उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
38.	उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, दीमापुर, नागालैंड	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	8	8
		एससी	2	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	26	0	0	0	0		
39.	उत्तर क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, पटियाला, पंजाब	ओबीसी	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	2	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
40.	दक्षिण मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र	ओबीसी	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
		एससी	1	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
41.	दक्षिण क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, तंजावुर, तमिलनाडु	ओबीसी	7	1	0	0	0	1	0
		एससी	4	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		
42.	पश्चिम क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, उदयपुर, राजस्थान	ओबीसी	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
		एससी	3	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	2	0	0	0	0		
43.	पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, कोलकाता,	ओबीसी	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
		एससी	4	0	0	0	0		
		एसटी	0	0	0	0	0		

क्र. सं.	संगठन का नाम	आरक्षित श्रेणियों में की गई नियुक्तियों का विवरण						समूह-'क' पदों पर कार्यरत आरक्षित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का विवरण	
		वर्ग	आज की तारीख में कर्मचारियों की कुल सं.	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	आरक्षित श्रेणियों से संबंधित समूह-'क' कर्मचारियों की संख्या
	पश्चिम बंगाल								
कुल योग			4000	95	336	271	48	558	197

IMPACT OF RISING INFLATION

*17. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- whether the Government has taken cognizance of the impact of rising inflation on employment levels and household incomes, particularly among the poor and youth;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the measures taken by the Government to control inflation and generate sustainable employment opportunities across sectors?

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

- to (c): The Government has undertaken a series of measures to control inflation, while fostering sustainable employment and improving household

incomes, particularly among the poor and the youth. These include, inter alia, the augmentation of buffer stocks for essential food items, strategic sales of procured grains in the open market, facilitation of imports and export curbs during periods of short supply, implementation of stock limits to push more supplies of select commodities into the market, retail sales of select food items under the Bharat brand at subsidised rates, and above all, distribution of food grains free of cost to around 81 crore beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act and increasing the disposable income of individuals by exempting annual incomes up to ₹12 lakh (and ₹12.75 lakh for salaried individuals with standard deduction) from income tax. As a consequence of various measures, average retail inflation rate (year on year) measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined from 5.4 per cent in 2023-24 to 4.6 per cent in 2024-25, the lowest in the last 6 years. Furthermore, CPI declined to an average of 2.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2025–26, ending the quarter at 2.1 per cent in June 2025. The deceleration in food inflation continued through Q1 of 2025-26 and reached a negative territory with (-) 1.06 per cent in June 2025, lowest after January 2019.

In addition to inflation control measures, various steps have been taken to expand job opportunities through various employment generation and skill development programs such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana, Employment Linked Incentives to industries, National Urban/Rural Livelihoods Missions, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme, Kaushal Vikas Yojanas etc. Further, 'Rural Prosperity and Resilience' programme was announced in the Union Budget 2025-26 to address underemployment in agriculture through skilling, investment and technology, focusing on women, youth, marginal farmers etc. Consequent to various measures, the all-India annual unemployment rate for individuals aged 15 years and above (as per usual status) declined from 6 per cent in 2017–18 to 3.2 per cent in 2023–24.

MODEL DEGREE COLLEGES IN EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS

***18. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps for setting up of 374 model degree colleges in educationally backward districts across the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the criteria for selecting educationally backward districts for the establishment of degree colleges;
 - (d) the details of the number of such districts identified in the State of Tamil Nadu;
 - (e) the budget allocation for establishment of such degree colleges in educationally backward districts of Tamil Nadu and the timeline for completion;
- and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure quality education and adequate infrastructure in these newly set up institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (f): Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) 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, including the committed liabilities of the earlier phase of RUSA, for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26, to cater to the 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). All the 615 units under PM-USHA have been approved in various States /UTs with a total amount of Rs. 8178.71 Crore under various components.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, under RUSA, a total of 99 projects with a total central support of Rs.526 crore have been approved under various components, out of which 85 projects have already been completed, so far, as per the information furnished by the State.

The budget allocation of the State of Tamil Nadu for the FY 2025-26 is Rs. 25.5 Crore, towards meeting the committed liabilities of the earlier phases of RUSA.

IMPACT OF ILLEGAL SAND MINING

***19. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of illegal sand mining on the Godavari riverbank in erstwhile Warangal district of Telangana and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the afforestation projects undertaken in the said district under the National Mission for a Green India;

- (c) the measures taken/being taken to protect the Pakhal Lake and Wildlife Sanctuary from encroachments and pollution; and
- (d) the funds allocated for promoting eco-tourism in Warangal's forest areas during the last year and the current year?

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

(a): Sand is classified as a minor mineral under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957. Illegal mining is defined in Mineral Concession Rules, 2016 notified under MMDR Act, 1957 by Ministry of Mines. In terms of section 15 and Section 23C of the MMDR Act, the power to regulate, monitor, and prevent illegal mining of minor minerals, including sand, rests with the respective State Governments. As per the information provided by the Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB), no complaint regarding illegal sand mining on the Godavari river banks has been received by them. As per the information available in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, no specific study has been conducted on the impact of illegal sand mining on the Godavari river banks in the erstwhile Warangal district of Telangana.

The Central Government, through policy initiatives and technological interventions, supplements the efforts of State Governments in addressing the issues of illegal sand mining.

The Ministry of Mines, has taken several steps to support State enforcement mechanisms, including the amendment of the MMDR Act in 2015 to introduce stringent punitive provisions, mandatory registration and reporting under Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR). Ministry of Mines has also developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) to check illegal mining activities around mining leases and to assist the State Governments to detect and curb illegal mining activities.

MoEFCC has issued Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines (SSMG), 2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM), 2020 for providing sustainable sand mining and for prevention of illegal sand mining through monitoring mechanism by respective State Governments. Procedures for replenishment study and preparation of district survey report have been provided in the SSMG, 2016 and EMGSM. 2020. These studies and reports can lead to systematic, scientific and environment friendly sand mining, if properly followed.

(b): National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It provides funding support to increase the forest/tree cover and improve quality of existing forest, based on the perspective plans submitted by the States in accordance with the guidelines of GIM. The state of Telangana has not submitted their Perspective Plan under GIM and is hence presently not participating in the Green India Mission. As per inputs received from the State Forest Department, Telangana, no afforestation projects

have been undertaken in the Warangal region under the National Mission for a Green India.

(c): The MoEF&CC has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017, for effective conservation and management of wetlands in the country. Under these Rules, the powers & functions for conservation and management of wetlands were delegated to the State/UT wetland authorities and the State Governments/UT Administrations.

MoEFCC has notified the Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) around Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary on 30.11.2016 which provides for certain prohibited activities within ESZ including commercial mining, polluting industries, major hydroelectric projects, production of hazardous substances, discharge of untreated effluents in natural water bodies or land area, etc.

Based on the inputs received from the State Forest Department, Telangana, the following measures are being taken for protection of Pakhal Lake and Wildlife Sanctuary from the encroachments and pollution:

- i. Retrieval of encroached areas
- ii. Prosecution of encroachment cases U/s 20 of Telangana Forest Act, 1967.
- iii. Planting in the encroachment retrieval areas.
- iv. Regular Perambulation to prevent encroachments of forest areas and Wildlife poaching activities

- v. Awareness programs conducted to control wildlife poaching and encroachments in Wildlife Sanctuary area.
- vi. Strict ban on plastic use at Eco-tourism area of Pakhal Lake

As per the information received from the Forest Department of Telangana, an amount of Rs. 274 lakhs has been allocated for eco-restoration works at Pakhal under the Harithanidhi scheme.

As informed by the TGPCB, Regional office, Warangal, water samples are being collected from Pakhal lake every month under National Water Monitoring Programme.

(d): The Ministry has issued guidelines on sustainable eco-tourism in forest and wildlife areas in 2021. The Ministry provides financial assistance to States /UTs under the centrally sponsored scheme "Development of Wildlife Habitats" for conservation and management of wildlife and development of its habitat, as per the Annual Plan of Operation received from States/UTs. The activities supported under the scheme includes eco-tourism. No funds have been allocated to the State of Telangana for ecotourism under the scheme during the last one year and current year.

MANAGEMENT OF KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

***20. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP) of Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve has been prepared and finalized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the final Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve has been prepared and notified;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the areas/ ranges covered therein and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Zonal Master Plan of Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve is in use and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): As per information received from the State, the Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP) of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve has been prepared and submitted. There is no proposal pending with the Ministry regarding the preparation / finalization of Eco Sensitive Zone around the Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve.

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1 to 230

CENTRAL GRANT TO UNIVERSITIES

1. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government/UGC provides grants to some Universities of Eminence to facilitate students for obtaining standard education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the annual grants being provided to JNU, AMU, Jadhavpur & Kashmir Universities during the last five years and the current year;
- (c) the details of boarding, lodging, tuition and other fees chargeable from the students on monthly and yearly basis by these Universities; and
- (d) the expectations of the society or Government from these students in return?

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

(a) and (b): Government/UGC provides additional grants to three Central Universities - University of Delhi, University of Hyderabad and Banaras Hindu University under the , World Class Institutions scheme, also known as Institution of Eminence (IoE). Jadavpur and Kashmir University are state public university funded by respective State Government. However, UGC provides grants under

various schemes. The details of grants provided by the Government/UGC during the last five years and current year are enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): Central Universities are statutory autonomous organisations established under respective Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of Acts, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations made thereunder. Decisions regarding boarding, lodging, tuition and other fees chargeable from the students are taken by the university with the approval of their Statutory Bodies.

(d): After completing the studies in the university students are expected to become a well-rounded individual that possess 21st century skills in fields across the arts, humanities, languages, sciences, social sciences, professional, technical, and vocational fields. As beneficiaries of quality higher education, students are expected to use their learning and skills to solve real-world problems, foster innovation, and support inclusive development.

STATEMENT

The details of grants provided by the Government/UGC during the last five years and current year

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Name of the University	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Till 30.06.2025)
Annual Grants						
JNU	373.52	407.43	517.97	594.50	643.97	156.10
AMU	1520.10	1214.64	1584.30	1575.48	1618.00	409.66
Jadavpur	0.50	1.13	1.42	2.82	1.51	0.71

University						
Kashmir University	4.41	3.62	4.10	6.67	7.30	1.66
Grants under World Class Institutions Scheme						
University of Delhi	26.61	65.07	65.00	176.95	146.99	0.00
University of Hyderabad	93.75	60.00	136.03	210.07	253.21	0.00
Banaras Hindu University	62.00	203.00	139.08	181.75	104.65	0.00

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS

2. SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the current status of human-wildlife conflicts in the country, including the number of reported incidents and economic losses incurred during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, including any specific strategies or action plans implemented in this regard;
- (c) the details of the challenges faced in effectively managing human-wildlife conflicts, particularly in terms of resources and community engagement;

(d) the role of local communities in conflict mitigation efforts and any programmes has been established to involve them; and

(e) whether any measures taken/being taken to educate the communities about wildlife conservation and promote coexistence 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): Incidences of human-wildlife conflict have been reported from various parts of the country. Such data are not collated at the level of Ministry. The important steps taken by the Government to manage and mitigate the human-wildlife conflicts are as follows:

- i. The Ministry has also issued guidelines to States and UTs on 3rd June 2022 on managing human-wildlife conflicts including damage to crops. The guidelines advise States/UTs to utilize the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY). Under the revamped operational guidelines of PMFBY, States/UTs may provide add-on coverage for crop loss due to attack by wild animals. Further, it includes promotion of crops in forest fringe areas which are unpalatable to wild animals, agro forestry models which include cash crops like chillies, lemon grass, khus grass etc. suitably mixed with tree/shrub species. It also includes preparation and implementation of comprehensive long-term plan for alternate cropping by the State

Agriculture/Horticulture Department under different schemes in vulnerable areas.

- ii. The Ministry has also issued species-specific guidelines to deal with human-wildlife conflict situations on 21.03.2023 for mitigation of Human Wildlife conflicts involving Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Snake, Crocodile, Rhesus Macaque, Wild Pig, Bear, Blue Bull and Blackbuck.
- iii. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitat including support for broad activities like-compensation for depredation by wild animals and construction of physical barriers such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary wall etc to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields, capacity building and also provides ex gratia relief to the victims of human-wildlife conflicts. The States/Union Territories make ex-gratia payments for loss of livestock, crops and human life including injuries due to human-wildlife conflicts as per the norms, which vary from State to State.
- iv. 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.

- v. The Section 11 (1) (a) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the State Chief Wild Life Wardens to grant permits for hunting animals falling in Schedule I of the Act, which become dangerous to human life. Further, the Section 11 (1) (b) of the Act empowers State Chief Wild Life Warden or any authorized officer to grant permits for hunting of wild animals falling under Schedule-II of the Act, if such animals have become dangerous to human life or property.
- vi. 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.
- vii. The Ministry also provides capacity-building support to the officers and staff of State Forest Departments through institutions, e.g. Wildlife Institute of India-SACON for adoption of early-warning systems and modern technologies.
- viii. Periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize guide and advise the general public on human-wildlife conflict, including dissemination of information through various forms of media is carried out by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान

3. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री कीर्ति आजाद:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (एचईआई) को वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है;

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

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) में परिकल्पित राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद के लिए कोई रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है/तैयार की जा रही है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): विश्व स्तरीय संस्थान योजना, जिसे प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान (आईओई) योजना के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, वर्ष 2017 में शैक्षणिक, प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय मामलों में पर्याप्त स्वायत्तता के साथ की अलग श्रेणी के संस्थान बनाने के लिए शुरू की गई थी ताकि उचित समय अवधि में विश्व स्तरीय शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों के रूप में उभर सकें। निजी संस्थानों के लिए 'यूजीसी (सम विश्वविद्यालय प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान) विनियम, 2017' और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के लिए 'यूजीसी (सरकारी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान के रूप में घोषित करना) दिशानिर्देश, 2017' द्वारा एक सक्षम नियामक संरचना प्रदान की गई है। इस योजना के तहत 12 संस्थानों को प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान (आईओई) के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, यूजीसी ने देश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण नवाचार और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करके उच्चतर शिक्षा को वैश्विक मानकों तक बढ़ाने के लिए कई विनियम/फ्रेमवर्क/दिशा-निर्देश अधिसूचित किए हैं। कुछ पहलों में राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ), राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षा योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएचईक्यूएफ) आदि का निर्माण शामिल है।

(ग): उच्चतर शिक्षा की नियामक प्रणाली में बदलाव लाने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 में भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा आयोग (एचईसीआई) के एक कार्यक्षेत्र के रूप में संस्थानों के प्रत्यायन के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएसी) की परिकल्पना की गई है।

REVOCATION OF THREE LANGUAGE POLICY

4. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Maharashtra has revoked the Government Resolutions (GRs) on the three language policy, introducing Hindi as the third language in primary schools, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of options of third language in all the States in the country?

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 State Government of Maharashtra has informed that it has revoked its Government Resolution (G.R.) dated 16.04.2025 and its corrigendum dated 17.06.2025 pertaining to the implementation of the Three Language Policy from Class 1 onwards in State Board schools, by G.R. dated 30th June, 2025.

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.”

The National Curriculum Framework for School Education 2023 aims to enable all our students to learn at least three languages, so that students achieve independent reading and writing proficiency in three languages by the end of high school. At least two of these three Languages — R1, R2, and R3 — must be native to India.

R1 is the first language in which students learn literacy, ideally their mother tongue or, if not feasible, the state language, with proficiency expected by age 8, R2 is the second language distinct from R1, with proficiency to be achieved by age 11 and R3 is the third language different from R1 and R2, with proficiency targeted by age 14.

Further, Education being a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution, it is up to the respective States/Union Territories Governments to decide the implementation of the Three Language Policy in the spirit of NEP 2020.

COMPREHENSIVE ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED BY WII

5. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether as per Comprehensive Ecological Assessment conducted by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and published in a scientific reports journal that the wind turbines installed in Thar desert across 3000 square kilometre areas in the State of Rajasthan are responsible for an estimated 1359 bird deaths annually and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether mortality rate of birds in this region of the country is quite high as compared to other parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has prepared a list of the birds which are worst hit by the turbine or windmills in this region and if so, the details thereof, species-wise;
- (d) whether many of these species are near threatened species and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect these species; and
- (e) the details of other steps taken/being taken by the Government to make these turbines more visible to the birds and prevent death of the local and migratory birds?

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 protection and management of wildlife is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for the protection of wild animals including birds listed in schedule I and II of the Act. The important steps taken by the Ministry for protection of wildlife including bird species of the country include:

- (i) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats

have been created all over the country under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

- (ii) The Ministry has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) rules, 2017, for better protection of wetlands in the country.
- (iii) Financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for protection and management of wildlife and development of its habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Development of Wildlife Habitat's per the annual plan of operations received from the States Governments/ UT Administrations.
- (iv) A specific component of 'Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats' is included in the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on 24 identified critically endangered species including Bustards, Edible nest Swiftlets, Nicobar Megapode, Jerdon's Courser and Vultures.
- (v) The Ministry has issued guidelines on ecofriendly measure to mitigate impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife.
- (vi) Several steps have been taken to conserve the Great Indian Bustards (GIB) such as conservation breeding, restoration and scientific management of grasslands, fire prevention measures, installation and

maintenance of predator proof fencing, community engagement activities for GIB conservation etc. in different habitats including Rajasthan .

- (vii) An Action Plan for Vulture Conservation was launched by the Ministry in November, 2020. Eight Vulture Conservation Breeding Centres have been set up across India.

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and scientific institutions carry out different studies on wildlife, including impacts of various parameters, and on basis of inferences, necessary actions are taken up by the concerned State Governments /UT Administrations and authorities, as required. The Ministry has not commissioned any study to assess the region-wise mortality of birds, due to wind turbines.

IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

6. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any major steps towards mitigation of adverse impact of global warming and climate change with respect to farmers of northern plains in the country, especially in the flood affected areas of eastern Uttar Pradesh during the last five years and the current year; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India stands committed to combating climate change and 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, sustainability mobility and housing, waste management, circular economy, and resource efficiency, etc.

The Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India, human health, and strategic knowledge on climate change. The respective nodal Ministries implement these, Missions. One of the Missions, the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), aims to make the agriculture sector more resilient to the changing climate.

Considering the challenge posed by climate change in agriculture, several schemes have been initiated under NMSA to deal with the adverse climatic situations. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme was launched during 2015-16 to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development

(RAD) scheme implemented from 2014-15 in the country focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health Card (SHC) / Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme is operational through the State Governments under National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility. The main objective of the scheme is to assist States in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Soil Health Card provides information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

The Government of India has supported preparation of State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) in the States and Union Territories including the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) to address state specific issues relevant to the climate change. The SAPCC for the State of UP has identified five strategies to deal with impacts of climate change in Agriculture and Allied Sector.

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has established a Centre of Excellence (CoE) at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi under National Mission for Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC), which is mandated to provide climate services to society through Early Warning System. This DST-CoE issues need-based heat and cold wave, and heavy rainfall warnings. Additionally,

it also issues location and crop-specific weather-based advisories for the benefit of the farming community of Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with India Meteorological Department, Indian Space Research Organisation and the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. Different media platforms like print/ visual/SMS/ Radio/IT-based media and Interactive Voice Response Service are being used for these advisories which facilitate large number of farmers for appropriate field-level actions.

The Government is also implementing a network project, namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), which aims to study the impact of climate change on agriculture, including crops, and promote climate resilient technologies to cope with weather extremes. In Uttar Pradesh, one village cluster from each of 17 vulnerable districts viz., Baghpat, Bahraich, Banda, Basti, Chitrakoot, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur (Dehat), Kaushambi, Kushi Nagar, Maharajganj, Pratapgarh, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Sonbhadra were selected for technology adoption through NICRA.

In addition, the Government is promoting organic farming in the country since 2015-16 through the schemes of Paramparagat KrishiVikasYojana (PKVY). The yojana also aims to promote traditional indigenous practices and to create awareness of farmers. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also aim to increase climate resilience in agriculture. The Risk and vulnerability assessment was performed for

predominantly agriculture districts. A total of 109 districts are categorized as very high and 201 districts as highly vulnerable.

Promising climate resilient technologies have been demonstrated to the farmers, which can be upscaled in convergence with various developmental programs in the State. Some of the climate resilient technologies such as system of rice intensification, aerobic rice, direct seeding of rice, zero till wheat sowing, cultivation of climate resilient varieties tolerant to extreme weather conditions; micro irrigation systems; laser land levelling; improved shelter for livestock to minimize heat stress; integrated farming systems including poultry; have been developed and demonstrated to large number of farmers. Capacity building programs to farmers on climate resilient agriculture in these districts were also undertaken.

The Government is committed to supplement efforts of States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.

DIGITAL LEARNING

7. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.

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

- (a) whether the Government has any vision or plan to introduce digital learning in schools of the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the Government proposes to move in this direction?

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 (NEP) (para 4.23) mentions that certain subjects, skills, and capacities should be learned by all students including digital literacy, coding, and computational thinking which are promoted through various digital initiatives.

A comprehensive initiative called PM eVidya was initiated as part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan on 17th May, 2020, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu. The PM eVidya initiative is supported through budget allocated under Samagra Shiksha scheme and implemented with the support of NCERT. The components of these initiatives are available to all the students across all the States/UTs free of cost. Since education is in the concurrent list, all States/UTs including the State of Tamil Nadu collaborate with NCERT to utilise, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives including digital learning as per their requirements. NCERT provides regular feedback on quality of these initiatives.

The key components of PM eVidya are also aligned towards enhancing digital literacy and include:

- DTH TV Channels: These channels were launched on 9th March 2024 by Hon'ble Education Minister. As per the Union Budget announcement for Financial Year 2022-23, the 12 DTH Channels have been expanded to 200 PM eVidya DTH TV Channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages including for classes 1-12. The channels have been allocated to the States/UTs and Autonomous Bodies under an MoU with NCERT and are operational. The State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated 5 channels (Ch No. 158 to 162) to offer high quality education content in Tamil/local regional languages, however the State is yet to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NCERT to utilise these allocated channels.

A dedicated Tamil language TV channel as part of the PM eVidya initiative (Channel no. 34) has been launched to facilitate learning Indian languages on July 29, 2024. Further, on 6th December 2024, in consonance with the NEP 2020 recommendation for promotion of Indian Sign Language (ISL) and to ensure extensive reach of the teaching learning material in ISL to a wider audience, Hon'ble Minister of Education launched a dedicated initiative promoting inclusive education through accessible learning resources for the hearing-impaired community through a dedicated PM eVidya DTH Channel (Channel no. 31). Special e-content for visually and hearing impaired developed on Digitally Accessible Information System (DAISY) and in sign language on NCERT/NIOS website and YouTube channels.

One hour of content on Digital Literacy is broadcasted by NCERT daily on DTH Channels and YouTube to enhance the digital literacy of students and teachers in rural areas.

- DIKSHA the nation's digital infrastructure for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs and QR coded Energised Textbooks for all grades (One Nation, One Digital platform). Overall 564.05 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders. Further, the courses on Computer Sciences on DIKSHA platform for Class XIth and Class XIIth include Digital Literacy components.

In keeping with the recommendation of the NEP 2020, 117 Indian Language Primers have been released with a focus on enabling young learners and adults to access education in their mother tongue, including one Primer for Tamil.

To promote crucial critical thinking skill and to give space for creativity, more than 300 Virtual Labs have been created and made available on DIKSHA platform.

Education is part of Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government schools are under the administration of the State Government and its bodies. Ministry of Education implements ICT and Digital initiatives under Samagra Shiksha to enhance digital learning in Government schools across the country, including rural areas in Tamil Nadu. The initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education by integrating technology into teaching and learning processes. Under the initiatives, funds are provided for setting up ICT Labs and

Smart Classrooms according to the requirement of State submitted in the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B). The ICT scheme offers two options:

- 1. Option I:** Schools without prior ICT facilities can choose ICT labs or smart classrooms. Schools with over 700 students may get an additional ICT lab. States/UTs can procure hardware, software, tablets, laptops, and training resources, supporting digital boards, virtual classrooms, and DTH channels.
- 2. Option II:** Schools with existing ICT facilities can access smart classrooms or tablets under the scheme norms.

ICT Coverage in Tamil Nadu:

1. ICT Labs have been established in all Government Middle, High, and Higher Secondary Schools - comprising 6,995 schools under Elementary Education and 6,223 schools under Secondary Education.
2. Smart Classrooms have been set up in 22,066 Government Primary Schools through State fund.
3. Smart Classrooms have also been established in 865 Government High and Higher Secondary Schools, sanctioned under fund from MoE.
4. Internet Connectivity has been ensured across 21,350 Government Primary Schools, in addition to all 6,995 Middle Schools and all 6,223 High and Higher Secondary Schools.

राजस्थान में संचालित खेल अकादमियों/विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थिति

8. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) देश में संचालित खेल अकादमियों और विश्वविद्यालयों का राजस्थान सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) राजस्थान सहित देश में विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों/अकादमियों में क्रियाशील खेल विभागों/केन्द्रों की संख्या का विश्वविद्यालय/अकादमीवार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनमें कार्यरत प्रशिक्षकों और प्रशिक्षकों तथा नामांकित छात्रों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त विश्वविद्यालयों/अकादमियों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा आवंटित बजट से किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का खेल प्रतिभाओं का उपयोग करने और उन्हें उन्नत प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए राजस्थान में एक खेल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या मंशा है; और
- (च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेल अकादमियों और विश्वविद्यालयों के संचालन सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। देश भर में संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाली खेल अकादमियों और विश्वविद्यालयों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखा जाता है। तथापि, मणिपुर में विद्यमान राष्ट्रीय खेल

विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित एक खेल विश्वविद्यालय है। राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल में कुल 36 स्वीकृत स्टाफ सदस्यों के साथ 4 विभाग कार्यशील हैं, जिसमें शैक्षिक, गैर-शैक्षिक और कोच/प्रशिक्षक कर्मचारी शामिल हैं। विश्वविद्यालय में शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 210 छात्रों की प्रवेश क्षमता है और शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 में दाखिला लेने वाले छात्रों की वास्तविक संख्या 131 है। (ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है)

इसके अलावा, वर्तमान में युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय की खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत 306 अकादमियों को "खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों" के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है। राजस्थान राज्य सहित इन खेल अकादमियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

कोचों और सहयोगी कर्मचारियों की संख्या अकादमियों द्वारा स्वयं निर्धारित की जाती है। वर्तमान में, 718 एथलीट (राजस्थान के एथलीटों सहित) खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत राज्य-वार विवरण <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग): युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय द्वारा अब तक राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल को ₹526.70 करोड़ की धनराशि जारी की जा चुकी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, देश भर में खेलो इंडिया खेल अकादमियों के लिए जारी धनराशि का विवरण <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

(घ) से (च): इस मंत्रालय में राजस्थान में खेल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। राजस्थान सहित देश के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के छात्रों और एथलीटों की

सुविधा के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2018 के माध्यम से मणिपुर के इम्फाल में वर्ष 2018 में राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल, मणिपुर में दाखिला लेने वाले छात्रों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	दाखिला लेने वाले छात्रों की सं.
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.	नागालैंड	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

LOW TRANSITION RATE

9. **SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA:

SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) the key reasons for the low transition rate from primary to secondary education and high dropout rates at the secondary level, especially among boys;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue and to increase the teacher-student ratio in secondary schools and the effect of these steps in improving the retention rate;
- (c) the details of initiatives taken by the Government to improve the quality of education especially poor learning outcomes and basic infrastructure such as science laboratories, libraries and appointment of qualified teachers particularly female teachers at secondary schools;
- (d) whether the Government is considering reforms to align education curriculum in line with the National Education Policy 2020 to promote holistic, experiential and skill-based learning that to reduce dropout rates and to enhance employability; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to support State Government in tackling shortage of teachers in secondary schools particularly in educationally

backward areas in the country and especially in Shamli, Bijnor and Moradabad districts of Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of schools fall under the purview of the State government. The States/UTs follow different approaches for preventing dropouts and improving transition rates. The key reasons for drop out as identified by States/UTs include migration, socio economic condition of families, domestic responsibilities on children, lack of interest of children, poor health of children etc. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme for school education in 2018-19 covering the entire gamut from pre-school to class XII. The scheme has also been aligned with the recommendations of NEP 2020 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.

Samagra Shiksha supports all States and UTs for different interventions like composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, grants for science labs, libraries, sports and physical activities,

support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, ICT and digital initiatives, School Leadership development programme, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, etc.

In order to reduce dropout the scheme includes the provision of opening and strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level; construction of school buildings and additional classrooms; setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas; setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas; free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment & retention drives. As per UDISE+ report, the retention rate for secondary level has increased to 45.6 % in 2023-24 from that of 44.1 % of year 2022-23.

Also, one of the focus areas of the scheme is to reduce the number of OoSC. Support is provided through special training for age-appropriate admission of Out of School Children and for the training of residential as well as non-residential older children. Financial assistance upto ₹ 2000 per annum is being provided for Out of School Children of age group of 16-19 years, belonging to socio economically disadvantaged groups, for completing their education through NIOS/SIOS, for accessing course materials and certification.

Under the student-oriented component for the children with special needs of the scheme, 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.

Mid-Day-Meal is another initiative adopted by the department for the students at the elementary level of education under PM-POSHAN scheme. Similarly, under National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, scholarship is awarded to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage.

Ministry of Education released the National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Studies (NCF-FS) and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) prepared by the NCERT, aligned with the National Education Policy 2020 on 20th October, 2022 and 23rd August, 2023 respectively.

NCF-FS is the first ever integrated Curriculum Framework for children between ages 3-8 in India. It is a direct outcome of the 5+3+3+4 'curricular and pedagogical' structure that NEP 2020 has come out with for School Education. Following which, Jadui Pitara: Learning Teaching Material (Jadui Pitara) based on NCF FS has also been launched. It is a play-based learning teaching material tailored for children between the age group of 3 to 8 years.

The NCF-SE, 2023 provides comprehensive guidance to help students make informed decisions about their educational and career paths, considering both academic and vocational options. It emphasizes the importance of holistic development, recognizing that academic and vocational skills are both crucial for

a well-rounded education. It recommends ways of integrating vocational elements into academic subjects to emphasize their interdependence at the Preparatory, Foundation, Middle, and Secondary stages of education. The NCFSE has also provided outlines for designing an interdisciplinary curriculum that combines traditional academic subjects with vocational courses.

National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages a stellar role of teachers and has made recommendations for adequate recruitment and rational deployment of teachers including recruitment to a school or school complex and sharing of teachers across schools by grouping of schools adopted by State Governments/UT administrations. Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution the recruitment, service conditions and rational deployment of teachers come under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

States/UTs have been advised to prepare a teacher recruitment plan by adopting a system of annual recruitment of teachers as per a fixed calendar. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides financial assistance to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for various levels of schooling to all States and UTs including Uttar Pradesh for the districts of Shamli, Bijnor and Moradabad. The progress regarding filling up of teacher vacancies through a competitive selection examination conducted by States/UTs, with due care for consistency and sanctity and after a

technology based comprehensive teacher requirement planning and forecasting exercise, is periodically reviewed by the Department of School Education & Literacy with States/UT. Financial provision is provided under this scheme also for in-service training of teachers, school Heads, subject teachers, resource persons, master trainers, Education Administrators, Teachers Educators, key resource persons, induction training of newly recruited teachers including those in rural and remote areas at elementary and secondary levels through SCERTs and DIETs, as the nodal agencies.

गैर-परिचालित कंपनियों को हटाना

10. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह:

श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग:

श्री अनुराग शर्मा:

श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मू:

श्री इमरान मसूद:

श्री कृपानाथ मल्लाह:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूरे भारत में कई कंपनियों/छद्म कंपनियों को बंद कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में हटाई गई कंपनियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि वास्तविक कंपनियों का गलती से पंजीकरण रद्द नहीं हो;

(ग) क्या सरकार स्पष्टता और प्रवर्तन में सुधार के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत छद्म कंपनियों की औपचारिक परिभाषा लागू करने की योजना बना रही है;

(घ) अवैध वित्तीय गतिविधियों के लिए गैर-कार्यात्मक फर्मों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने और पंजीकरण/अपंजीकरण को सरल बनाने तथा छोटी कंपनियों पर विनियामक बोझ कम करने हेतु निगरानी और अनुपालन तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी की जांच में एसएफआईओ की भूमिका क्या है और बेहतर प्रवर्तन के लिए एमसीए21 वी3 के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (अधिनियम) में 'शेल कंपनी' शब्द को परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, समय-समय पर, यह मंत्रालय धारा 248(1) के अंतर्गत ऐसी कंपनियों को हटाने का अभियान चलाता है, जो पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों से कोई व्यवसाय या संचालन नहीं कर रही हैं और जिन्होंने अधिनियम की धारा 455 के अंतर्गत निष्क्रिय कंपनी का दर्जा प्राप्त करने के लिए इस अवधि के भीतर कोई आवेदन नहीं किया है या ज्ञापन के अभिदाताओं ने कंपनी के निगमन के समय देय राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया है और अधिनियम की धारा 10क की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत निगमन के एक सौ अस्सी दिनों के भीतर इस आशय की घोषणा फाइल नहीं की गई है। अंतिम बार कंपनी हटाने का अभियान वर्ष 2022-23 में चलाया गया था।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248(2) के तहत, ऐसी कंपनियाँ जो अपनी सभी देनदारियों को चुकाने के बाद स्वेच्छा से कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार से अपना नाम हटवाना चाहती हैं, उनका नाम निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के तहत हटा दिया जाता है।

पिछले 2 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248(2) के तहत हटाई गई कंपनियों की राज्यवार संख्या, जिसमें सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश भी शामिल है, क्रमशः **विवरण – I** और **II** में दी गई है।

(ख): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248(1) के तहत निर्धारित किए जाने के अनुसार कंपनियों को हटाने की उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है। कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा विघटन के आदेश से व्यथित कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिनियम की धारा 252 के अनुसार अपने नाम की बहाली के लिए राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि अधिकरण में अपील कर सकता है।

(ग): वर्तमान में सरकार के समक्ष 'शेल कम्पनियों' को परिभाषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों में कंपनियों के प्रबंधन में जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधान हैं। यह प्रमुख प्रबंधकीय कर्मियों, निदेशक मंडल और शेयरधारकों के माध्यम से कंपनियों के प्रबंधन के लिए जवाबदेही प्रदान करता है। अधिनियम और नियमों के अनुसार कंपनियों को निर्धारित प्रपत्र में खाता बही, विभिन्न विवरणी और रजिस्टर आदि बनाए रखने और उन्हें अपने पंजीकृत कार्यालयों में रखने की आवश्यकता होती है।

अधिनियम के तहत लागू लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन भी अनिवार्य किया गया है। खाता बही का स्वतंत्र चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट द्वारा ऑडिट किया जाना अपेक्षित है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कंपनियों को रजिस्ट्रार के पास विभिन्न दस्तावेज, प्रस्तावों की प्रतियां, विवरण आदि फाइल करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, व्यापार करने की सुगमता के उपाय के रूप में, मंत्रालय ने निगमन प्रक्रिया में एकरूपता प्रदान करने के लिए कंपनियों और एलएलपी के निगमन के लिए एक केन्द्रीय पंजीकरण कंपनी (सीआरसी) की स्थापना की है।

लघु कंपनी की परिभाषा में संशोधन किया गया है और अब लघु कंपनी की प्रदत्त पूंजी की प्रारंभिक सीमा 2.00 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4.00 करोड़ रुपये और टर्नओवर 20.00 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 40.00 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है। इसी प्रकार, लघु एलएलपी की अवधारणा शुरू की गई है, जिसके अंतर्गत अनुपालन की लागत कम करने के लिए कम अनुपालन और कम शुल्क लागू होगा।

भारत में 'कारोबार की सुगमता' को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248 (2) के तहत 01.05.2023 से कंपनियों की स्वैच्छिक स्ट्राइक ऑफ प्रक्रिया को फास्ट-ट्रैक मोड में केंद्रीकृत करने और गति देने के लिए त्वरित कारपोरेट निकास प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सी-पेस) की भी स्थापना की गई है। मंत्रालय ने 27.08.2024 से एलएलपी को हटाने से संबंधित ई-प्ररूप के प्रसंस्करण

के लिए सीपीएसीई को सशक्त बनाकर सीमित देयता भागीदारी (एलएलपी) को हटाने को भी केंद्रीकृत किया है।

(ड): गंभीर धोखाधड़ी जांच कार्यालय (एसएफआईओ) को अधिनियम की धारा 212 के तहत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किसी कंपनी के मामलों की जांच कार्य सौंपा जाता है, यदि यह राय बनती है कि ऐसी जांच आवश्यक है:

क) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 208 के अंतर्गत रजिस्ट्रार या निरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट;

ख) ऐसी जाँच के लिए कंपनी द्वारा पारित विशेष प्रस्ताव;

ग) जनहित; या

घ) केंद्र या राज्य सरकार के किसी विभाग का अनुरोध।

एसएफआईओ में लेखा, फॉरेंसिक ऑडिटिंग, कानून, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, पूंजी बाजार, बैंकिंग और कराधान जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञ शामिल हैं।

कंपनियों और एलएलपी फाइलिंग से संबंधित ई-प्रारूप 14.07.2025 से एमसीए-21 संस्करण 2 से संस्करण 3 में स्थानांतरित कर दिए गए हैं। अधिनियम के तहत किए गए अपराधों से संबंधित मामलों के त्वरित और पारदर्शी निर्णय के लिए, एक प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित निर्णयन तंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु, सितंबर 2024 में एमसीए21 के अंतर्गत ई-निर्णयन मॉड्यूल भी लॉन्च किया गया था।

विवरण - I

कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248(2) के तहत हटाई गई कंपनियों की संख्या :

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	कंपनियों की संख्या			
		वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-2024	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024- 2025	वित्तीय वर्ष 2025- 2026 [16 जुलाई 2025 तक]	कुल योग
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6	3	2	11

2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	400	224	136	760
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4	2	2	8
4.	असम	90	86	34	210
5.	बिहार	185	176	97	458
6.	चंडीगढ़	51	89	44	184
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	67	97	57	221
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	13	7	2	22
9.	दिल्ली	2,151	2,372	1,350	5,873
10.	गोवा	78	72	31	181
11.	गुजरात	665	891	541	2,097
12.	हरियाणा	585	732	360	1,677
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	27	70	29	126
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	29	30	24	83
15.	झारखंड	185	92	55	332
16.	कर्नाटक	2,317	1,615	871	4,803
17.	केरल	459	508	246	1,213
18.	लद्दाख	0	0	1	1
19.	लक्षद्वीप	2	0	0	2
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	446	358	219	1,023
21.	महाराष्ट्र	3,276	3,290	1,763	8,329
22.	मणिपुर	4	6	3	13
23.	मेघालय	7	2	4	13
24.	मिजोरम	2	0	2	4
25.	नगालैंड	6	3	2	11
26.	ओडिशा	81	159	71	311
27.	पुदुचेरी	18	22	12	52
28.	पंजाब	125	211	117	453
29.	राजस्थान	426	572	293	1,291
30.	तमिलनाडु	964	1,179	628	2,771
31.	तेलंगाना	1,763	860	463	3,086
32.	त्रिपुरा	4	8	4	16
33.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,234	1,046	558	2,838
34.	उत्तराखंड	73	133	54	260
35.	पश्चिम बंगाल	721	922	573	2,216
	कुल योग	16,464	15,837	8,648	40,949

विवरण – II

सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 248(2) के तहत हटाई गई कंपनियों की संख्या :

वित्तीय वर्ष	हटाई गई कंपनियों की संख्या
2023-24	10
2024-25	12
2025-26 से 16.07.2025 तक	1
कुल	23

कलाकारों के लिए आईपी शिक्षा प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना

11. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप :

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह :

श्री आलोक शर्मा :

श्री राजेशभाई नारणभाई चुड़ासमा :

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या कलाकारों के लिए बौद्धिक संपदा (आईपी) शिक्षा प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना से भारत की सुसंस्कृत अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होगी और जमीनी स्तर के कलाकार सशक्त होंगे;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) इन बौद्धिक संपदा शिक्षा प्रकोष्ठों से कितने कलाकारों के लाभान्वित होने की संभावना है;
- (घ) कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली बौद्धिक संपदा शिक्षा प्रकोष्ठ परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ड.) इस योजना के अंतर्गत भोपाल जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश के लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जी, हां।

(ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संबंध में बौद्धिक संपदा (आईपी)

जागरूकता और संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने में सक्रिय रूप से कार्यरत है। इस उद्देश्य से, मंत्रालय अपनी अकादमियों, केंद्रों और घटक इकाइयों में समर्पित बौद्धिक संपदा प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने की योजना बना रहा है ताकि कलाकारों को बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के बारे में शिक्षित किया जा सके, बौद्धिक संपदा पंजीकरण को सुगम बनाया जा सके और संगीत वाद्ययंत्रों जैसे पारंपरिक उत्पादों के भौगोलिक संकेत (जीआई) पंजीकरण में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। मूर्त और अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के परिरक्षण और संवर्धन के अपने व्यापक अधिदेश के भाग के रूप में, मंत्रालय सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्तियों से जुड़ी बौद्धिक संपदा की पहचान करने और उसकी संरक्षा पर बल देता है।

मंत्रालय सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र की बौद्धिक संपदा पहलों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) के अंतर्गत आईपीआर संवर्धन तथा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ (सीआईपीएम) जैसे निकायों के साथ भी सहयोग करता है। सांस्कृतिक पहचान के साथ पारंपरिक ज्ञान (टी के) और भौगोलिक संकेतों (जी आई) के घनिष्ठ संबंध को देखते हुए, उनकी संरक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

संगीत नाटक अकादमी (एसएनए) मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के लिए नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करती है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि कलाकारों की सहमति कार्यक्रमों और कार्यकलापों में भाग लेने से पहले ली जाए। देश भर में अपने विभिन्न केंद्रों के

माध्यम से, संगीत नाटक अकादमी (एसएनए) जमीनी स्तर के कलाकारों को प्रशिक्षण और प्रस्तुतीकरण के अवसर भी प्रदान करती है, जिससे भारत की सांस्कृतिक अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास में योगदान मिलता है।

(ग) से (ड.): लाभार्थियों की संख्या और विवरण इस वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत तक उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

WAIVER OFF OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURAL LOANS

12. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

(a) the total outstanding agricultural loans of farmers across the country, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

- (b) whether any specific categories of farmers marginal, small, tenant, SC/ST are more burdened with outstanding loans and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any correlation found between outstanding agricultural loans and incidence of farmer suicides in States like Maharashtra and if so, the data available with the Government on such cases during the last five years;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any nationwide scheme for waiver of all outstanding agricultural loans to strengthen the economic condition of farmers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has planned any structural reforms in agricultural credit policy to reduce dependency on loan waivers and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): As informed by NABARD, the amount of total outstanding agricultural loans, State/UT wise is given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b): NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) for the period of 2021-2022 indicates a generally positive relationship between landholding size and household indebtedness, with the proportion of indebted households increasing as land size increases, up to 1 hectare. Beyond this threshold, a

marginal decline in the incidence of indebtedness is observed among households with larger landholdings.

(c): As reported by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). The report till 2022 is available on NCRB website (<https://ncrb.gov.in>). In the ADSI reports, separate reasons for farmer suicide have not been given.

(d) and (e): No proposal to waive off the outstanding agricultural loans, is under consideration with Union Government. However, Union Government has taken several measures to provide reliefs and to improve the economic conditions of the farmers which inter-alia includes timely and adequate credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC) under which crop loan up to ₹3 lakh is provided at subsidized interest rates under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) with additional incentives for timely repayment, fixation of progressively increased agricultural credit target, issuance of revised Priority Sector Lending guidelines to ensure improved credit flow to the agricultural sector etc.

STATEMENT

The amount of total outstanding agricultural loans, State/UT wise

S.No.	State/UT	Total Loan Outstanding as on 31.03.2025	
		No. of A/cs (in lakhs)	Amt. (in ₹ crore)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Island	0.14	278.88
2	Andhra Pradesh	142.60	3,08,716.83

3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.34	491.44
4	Assam	16.84	20,803.77
5	Bihar	121.18	95,578.07
6	Chandigarh UT	0.10	2,536.30
7	Chhattisgarh	21.21	29,290.78
8	Dadar And Nagar Haveli UT	0.04	171.33
9	Daman And Diu UT	0.03	108.43
10	Delhi	2.87	26,749.61
11	Goa	0.84	2,016.40
12	Gujarat	55.76	1,44,330.45
13	Haryana	38.52	99,026.93
14	Himachal Pradesh	7.03	14,293.23
15	Jammu And Kashmir	11.14	11,716.59
16	Jharkhand	31.31	20,421.63
17	Karnataka	144.20	2,22,301.82
18	Kerala	88.10	1,52,198.71
19	Ladakh	0.29	349.78
20	Lakshadweep UT	0.04	33.61
21	Madhya Pradesh	93.75	1,62,385.12
22	Maharashtra	144.60	2,60,799.90
23	Manipur	0.72	1,255.76
24	Meghalaya	1.39	1,053.75
25	Mizoram	0.72	1,439.38
26	Nagaland	0.65	750.32
27	Odisha	95.06	79,329.98
28	Puducherry	4.27	18,535.99
29	Punjab	37.62	1,04,353.28
30	Rajasthan	106.36	1,87,322.27
31	Sikkim	0.26	385.19
32	Tamil Nadu	252.45	4,03,367.45
33	Telangana	74.69	1,44,346.41
34	Tripura	4.44	4,267.09
35	Uttar Pradesh	179.17	2,28,560.29
36	Uttarakhand	8.95	15,178.97
37	West Bengal	75.27	86,033.70
	Grand Total	1762.96	28,50,779.43

INCOME TAX ON VDA & CRYPTO CURRENCY INCOME

13. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU :

SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the total revenue collected from income tax on VDA/Cryptocurrency related income during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether any estimates have been made by the Government regarding the projected revenue loss due to under-reporting/misreporting of income from VDA/cryptocurrency transactions;
- (c) whether the Government is using AI/ML/data analytics tools to identify tax evasion in VDA transactions, if so, details thereof;
- (d) whether a centralized system has been established by the Government for real-time matching of VDA-related ITR filings with TDS returns filed by Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs), if so, the status of its implementation; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any capacity-building initiatives to equip tax officials for effective compliance monitoring and investigation in the VDA/cryptocurrency ecosystem, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) : The tax on income from transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (VDA), under section 115BBH of the Income Tax Act, 1961, was introduced from FY 2022-23. The collection of tax on income from VDA, for last three years is as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	Amount of tax on income from VDA as per Income Tax Returns (in crore)
1	2022-23	269.09
2	2023-24	437.43
3.	2024-25	Data not yet available*

*Due date for filing Income Tax Returns for FY 2024-25 has not yet elapsed.

(b): No such estimates have been made.

(c): The Government is utilizing data analytics tools to trace and detect tax evasion from VDA related transactions. The analysis includes the use of Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS), Project Insight and internal databases of the Income Tax Department, to correlate available information on VDA transactions with the transactions disclosed in the return of income by the taxpayer.

(d): Real time matching of VDA related transactions, filed in income tax returns, with information filed by Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) is not being carried out. However, TDS returns filed by VASPs and income tax returns filed by the taxpayers are analysed to identify discrepancies in reported VDA transactions. Central Board of Direct Taxes has initiated NUDGE (Non-Intrusive use of Data to Guide and Enable) campaign to identify such discrepancies for further action. Under NUDGE campaign suitable communications, to review and update their

income tax returns, were issued to all taxpayers who did not report VDA related transactions in their income tax returns, despite tax being deducted at source for such transactions by VASPs, where the quantum of such discrepancy was more than Rs 1 lakh.

(e): Several capacity-building initiatives are being undertaken by the Government to equip officers for effective compliance monitoring and investigation of VDA related transactions. Training programs, specialized workshops, Chintan Shivirs and hands-on workshops are regularly conducted by various training institutes under the Income Tax Department. At local level, field offices conduct training sessions and webinars on digital forensics, blockchain analysis, legal frameworks, and handling of digital evidence. The officers and officials are also imparted short term training on digital forensics, in partnership with National Forensic Science University (NFSU), Goa, which empower them to identify and trace VDA related transactions from data captured during intrusive actions.

SKILL INDIA PROGRAMME IN LAKSHADWEEP

14. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) the current status of the Skill India Programme, particularly in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and the total number of individuals trained so far under the said programme;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure the placement of individuals trained under the said Programme in gainful employment, especially in Lakshadweep; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Union Cabinet approved the continuation and restructuring of the Central Sector Scheme 'Skill India Programme (SIP)' comprises 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, for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26. The numbers of candidates trained/engaged under the Skill India Programme in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep as on 30.06.2025 is 4,297.

(b) and (c): 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 to integrate skilling, education,

employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems. Details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH platform for connecting with potential employers. On-Job-Training (OJT) has been made an inherent component of the PMKVY. To ensure active interaction between establishments/employers and candidates, Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAM) are organized across the country. Under JSS, Livelihood Cell has been set up to orient the candidates for entrepreneurship and livelihood promotion.

ACTION AGAINST ILLEGAL OFFSHORE CRYPTOCURRENCY PLATFORMS

15. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey regarding the illegal offshore cryptocurrency platforms presently functioning in the country;
- (b) if so, the list of such platforms, the country of origin and total valuation during the last five years;
- (c) the details regarding the action taken by the Government to curb such illegal platforms; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any activities/campaign to raise awareness regarding the dangers of using such illegal platforms amongst the

common man of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): At present, crypto / virtual assets are not regulated in India. Consequently, the question of the legality or illegality of specific crypto platforms does not arise as on date. However, to ensure oversight from an anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) perspective, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) registers Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). This registration requirement applies equally to domestic and offshore platforms that cater to users based in India. FIU-IND therefore maintains a dynamic list of virtual asset service providers who are not registered with them. Separately, the Finance Act, 2022, introduced Section 194S in the Income-tax Act, 1961, mandating a 1% Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) on the transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs). This applies to all transactions, including those involving offshore entities, if the income is chargeable to tax in India. Further the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued advisories warning users, holders, and traders of virtual currencies or crypto assets about the potential risks, including economic, financial, operational, legal, and security concerns. These advisories have been sector-wide and have not commented on individual platforms.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NIPUN BHARAT MISSION

16. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of implementation of Nipun Bharat with regard to achieving the target of foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) for every child by the end of class 3 by 2026-27, in all districts of the country, especially in Maharashtra and Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the extent to which the Government tracking individual learning progress of children under Nipun Bharat, especially for classes 1-3;
- (c) the details of mechanisms put in place to ensure that children who are lagging behind receive targeted support; and
- (d) the details of the success achieved by the Government in this regard, particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a) to (d): The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education has launched a National Mission called “National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat)” on 5th July, 2021 for

ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2. All 36 States/Union Territories (including all districts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) are implementing NIPUN-Bharat Mission. Various initiatives under NIPUN are as follows:

- Jaadui Pitara (JP), a collection of Learning Teaching Material (LTM) for 3 to 6 years age group was launched on 20th February, 2023. It is a box having 53 LTM for the foundational stage like toys, games, puzzles, puppets, posters, flashcards, story cards, play book set for students, and handbooks for teachers. The user manual and all the activity cards, picture reading posters, story cards, and instructions of JP have been translated into 22 languages.

It is a giant leap towards enriching the learning-teaching environment and making it more child-centric, lively, and joyful as envisioned in the NEP 2020. It also consists of a Trainer's Handbook 'Unmukh' which is a comprehensive guide for the trainers which has an activity bank for 3–6-year-old children which is mapped to PanchkoshiyaVikas and curricular goals of NCF-FS for future training of teachers at Foundational Stage. The Activity Book 'Anand' contains integrated worksheets to be used by children.

- The e-JaaduiPitara (e-JP) was launched on 10th February 2024. The e-JP is an app and website with integration of the latest technology with play-

based pedagogy and a way to disseminate the learning of JP and transcend it beyond the four walls of the classroom.

- Play and activity-based textbooks for classes 1 and 2 have also been prepared and shared with States/UTs (Hindi- “Sarangi”, English-“Mridang”, “Mathematics- Joyful-Mathematics and Anandmay-Ganit” and Urdu- “Shahnai”) fulfilling NEP 2020 and NCF-FS (National Curricular Framework for Foundational Stage) recommendations.
- National Curricular Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) was released on 20th October, 2022 providing a structure for the syllabus, Training of Teachers, Learning Teaching Material (LTM), etc.
- Primers have been developed in 121 local languages for FLN learning in mother tongue. These are languages spoken by at least 10000 population.
- Lakshya or Targets for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy starting from the Balvatika upto Grade 2 based on the learning outcomes have been developed on the basis of national and international research. In addition, other learning outcomes on developmental goals has been developed and codified covering various aspects, concepts and skills.
- A new concise format for monitoring of NIPUN, NIPUN Bharat Mission Planning and Implementation Template (NBMPIT), was developed and shared with all States/UTs to understand the progress at a glance and for better monitoring.

- In order to provide continuous learning opportunities to the teachers, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) online was launched using DIKSHA platform in October 2020 to reach out to elementary teachers and its further extension to all level of teachers. It includes multiple approaches for interaction i.e. Text Modules along with videos. All these contents are aligned to the three developmental goals and learning outcomes of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN). More than 14 lakhs teachers have completed NISHTHA online training program for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) & Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) respectively.
- The Holistic Progress Card (HPC) has also been introduced as a formative assessment tool to provide a multidimensional view of student progress. It goes beyond academics to include co- curricular and socio-emotional development. Insights from these assessments guide evidence-based interventions, ensuring uniform progress across all regions.

The NEP 2020 emphasizes on developing relevant concepts and attaining requisite competencies to facilitate optimal learning when children start schooling. Keeping in focus the holistic development, a 3 Months Play Based 'School Preparation Module and Guidelines' for Grade I named 'Vidya Pravesh' was launched on 29th July, 2021. The goal of Vidya Pravesh programme is to promote school preparedness in all children coming to Grade- I from diverse backgrounds

(Balvatika, Anganwadi Centers(AWCs), at home, private play schools etc.), to ensure a smooth transition of children to Grade-I. It provides play based, age and developmentally appropriate learning experiences in a joyful and stimulating environment leading to holistic development to bolster a child's pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, cognitive and social skills. This Programme is being implemented across the country. From 2022-23 till date, over 4.2 crore students in 8.9 lakh schools have benefitted.

As per UDISE 2023–24 data, preschool access has expanded rapidly across the country. Out of 9,16,145 Government and Government-aided schools with Grade 1, a total of 4,64,545 schools (50.70%) has some form of preschool education facility either Balvatika (Pre primary section) or Anganwadi Center or both.

PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) has been setup under National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) by DoSE&L. The primary objective of this survey is to evaluate the learning competencies of students in Foundational Literacy, Foundational Numeracy, Language and Mathematics at the end of each of the educational stages i.e. Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle in Grades 3,6 &9.

The latest round of the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 was conducted on 4th December, 2024 by the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH under the aegis of the Ministry of Education. This survey marks a significant

advancement in India's assessment framework, aligning with the objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes competency-based learning and assessment reforms. The State/UT (including Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) wise PARAKH 2024 report has been officially released in public domain on 2nd July, 2025. This can be accessed at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>.

The survey shows improvement in learning achievements of the students and further reflects the success of NIPUN Bharat Mission across the Country. It reflects that the performance of children in Grade 3 in rural school is better than urban schools and clear improvement in learning outcomes from previous survey.

LENDING NORMS FOR SMALL FINANCE BANKS (SFBS)

17. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI

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

- (a) whether there is a huge shortfall in priority sector lending in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the year-wise details along with the reasons thereof;
- (c) whether the RBI eases priority sector lending norms for Small Finance Banks (SFBs);
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the new norms would promote various sectors particularly agriculture, education, housing, renewable energy, MSME and weaker sections in the country?

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

(a)and (b): In terms of Master Directions on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) dated March 24, 2025 issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Banks having shortfall in priority sector lending vis-à-vis the prescribed target/sub-targets shall be allocated amounts for contribution to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and other funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/MUDRA Ltd., as decided by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

The details of the aggregate PSL Shortfall of all banks, allocated to various funds for the last three years are as follows:

Year	Amount (in ₹ crore)
FY 2022-23	2,10,000
FY 2023-24	1,50,000
FY 2024-25	1,63,000

The PSL shortfall decreased considerably in recent years, 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.

(c) to (e): A Small Finance Bank (SFB) was earlier required to extend 75% of its Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) to eligible sectors under Priority Sector Lending (PSL).

In terms of the revised guidelines on Priority Sector Lending Norms on Small Finance Banks dated 20 June 2025 issued by RBI, PSL target of SFBs has been reduced from 75% to 60% of ANBC. As per norms, 40 % of its ANBC should be allocated to different sub-sectors as per the extant PSL prescriptions. The additional 20% can be allocated to any one or more sub-sectors under the PSL which include agriculture, small and marginal farmers, micro enterprises, education, housing, renewable energy and advances to weaker sections, where it may have a competitive advantage.

STAND-UP INDIA SCHEME

18. SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI NAVASKANI K:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

- (a) the salient features of the Stand-up India Scheme and the details of achievements made thereunder;
- (b) the manner in which the Stand-up India Scheme breaks barriers by providing bank loans to SC, ST and Women entrepreneurs to start new business along with the criteria fixed for selection of beneficiaries;
- (c) the growth in the total amount sanctioned and accounts opened by SC, ST and Women entrepreneurs under the scheme since 2018 in various States of the country, State-wise including Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the bank loan provided to SC, ST and Women entrepreneurs in the tribal areas of the country including Palghar district in Maharashtra;
- (e) the details of the loan amount, interest rate and repayment under the said scheme across the country, State-wise including Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency in Himachal Pradesh; and

(f) the role of financial institutions in facilitating the disbursement of loans under the Stand-up India Scheme in various States including Tamil Nadu and the challenges being faced in reaching out to the targeted beneficiaries along with the number of new businesses established so far, State-wise?

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

(a) to (e): The Stand-up India Scheme was launched on 05th April, 2016 with an objective to provide loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one woman borrower per Bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in the manufacturing, services or trading sector and also for activities allied to agriculture.

As on 31.03.2025, a total of 2.75 lakh loans amounting to Rs.62,790 crore have been sanctioned as against the allocated target of 2.50 lakh loan accounts.

The basic eligibility criteria under Stand Up India Scheme is as under:

1. SC/ST and/or woman entrepreneurs, above 18 years of age.
2. In case of non-individual enterprises, 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either SC/ST and/or Women Entrepreneur.
3. Borrower should not be in default to any bank/financial institution.
4. Loan should be composite i.e. working capital & term loan both.

The growth in number of loan accounts and amount sanctioned to SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs in the country (including the State of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh) of since April 2018 till March, 2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

State-wise details of loans sanctioned to SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs across the country including tribal areas and the District of Palghar, Maharashtra and Shimla, Himachal Pradesh (since inception, as on March 2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement - II**.

The Scheme provided loans of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs.1 Crore at the lowest applicable interest rate of the Bank for that category (rating). It is not to exceed (base rate MCLR+3%+ Tenor premium) with a repayment period of 7 years with a maximum moratorium of up to 18 months.

(f): The Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the Scheme extended through financial institutions across various states, including Tamil Nadu. These, inter alia, include intensive publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, reduction in margin money and inclusion of activities allied to agriculture. State- wise data of disbursal for greenfield enterprises established is given in the enclosed **Statement - II**.

STATEMENT- I

State-wise Stand Up India Scheme (SUPI) growth in accounts opened and amount sanctioned for Loans to SC/ST/Women (since April 2018 till March 2025) including the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh

[Amount Rs. in Crore]			
S. No.	State/ UT	Growth in No. of loan Accounts	Growth in Sanctioned Amount
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	339	70.23
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	11721	2639.81
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	872	166.23
4	ASSAM	2461	611.6
5	BIHAR	7143	1456.66
6	CHANDIGARH	437	115.83
7	CHHATTISGARH	3411	922.36
8	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	124	27.95
9	DELHI	4805	1237.34
10	GOA	695	166.33
11	GUJARAT	14508	4229.52
12	HARYANA	6194	1407.34
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2609	676.1
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1306	288.89
15	JHARKHAND	3152	677.17

16	KARNATAKA	13389	2946.74
17	KERALA	8813	1685.13
18	LADAKH	585	116.73
19	LAKSHADWEEP	2	0.3
20	MADHYA PRADESH	10293	2651.15
21	MAHARASHTRA	20270	4902.71
22	MANIPUR	420	95.07
23	MEGHALAYA	525	125.84
24	MIZORAM	551	132.11
25	NAGALAND	743	173.68
26	ODISHA	6099	1552.38
27	PUDUCHERRY	406	96.97
28	PUNJAB	7014	1598.3
29	RAJASTHAN	11686	2761.18
30	SIKKIM	579	90.4
31	TAMIL NADU	20350	4529.35
32	TELANGANA	10439	2447.35
33	TRIPURA	521	110.51
34	UTTAR PRADESH	19904	4263.01
35	UTTARAKHAND	2722	676.46
36	WEST BENGAL	9978	1907.94
Grand Total		205066	47556.69

STATEMENT - II

State-wise Stand Up India Scheme (SUPI) data for Loan Sanctioned to SC/ST/Women (including Palghar and Shimla District) since inception (From April 2016 till March 2025)

[Amount Rs. in Crore]									
S.No.	State/ UT	SC (Incl. Women)		ST (Incl. Women)		Women (General)		Total	
		No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	No of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	39	7.13	21	6.07	339	68.59	399	81.79
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	4,274	1002.65	698	155.56	10,417	2343.28	15,389	3501.5
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	21	5.63	938	182.84	45	11.22	1,004	199.68
4	ASSAM	732	173.78	518	121.93	2,502	585.29	3,752	881.01
5	BIHAR	1,396	266.28	112	19.54	8,048	1627.17	9,556	1913
6	CHANDIGARH	117	27.9	25	5.53	553	133.42	695	166.85
7	CHHATTISGARH	836	201.09	464	94.37	4,013	1061.29	5,313	1356.76
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	32	5.84	20	3.64	123	37.95	175	47.43
9	DELHI	1,289	293.37	161	32.41	5,474	1374.24	6,924	1700.03
10	GOA	118	32.92	42	8.48	772	168.49	932	209.89
11	GUJARAT	2,993	719.18	1,117	259.92	15,096	4569.11	19,206	5548.21
12	HARYANA	1,531	288.92	51	14.1	7,009	1633.7	8,591	1936.72
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	710	151.55	398	92.63	2,368	591.61	3,476	835.79
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	243	47.34	255	51.2	1,288	288.57	1,786	387.11
15	JHARKHAND	489	88.05	371	74.8	3,703	793.16	4,563	956
16	KARNATAKA	3,108	661.1	868	166.96	12,870	2922.34	16,846	3750.4
17	KERALA	1,045	184.08	152	25.06	9,304	1824.79	10,501	2033.93
18	LADAKH	50	10.54	572	110.52	19	4.23	641	125.29

19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0.2	2	0.43	0	0	3	0.63
20	MADHYA PRADESH	3,290	766.52	875	187.28	9,568	2472.98	13,733	3426.79
21	MAHARASHTRA	4,788	1122.83	1,240	284.02	19,628	4725.09	25,656	6131.94
22	MANIPUR	54	11.73	229	53.47	254	52.4	537	117.59
23	MEGHALAYA	30	6.1	530	124.14	119	28.81	679	159.05
24	MIZORAM	21	4.66	646	152.9	35	7.65	702	165.2
25	NAGALAND	33	6.61	847	190.41	79	17.29	959	214.31
26	ODISHA	1,285	290.94	366	74.92	6,734	1634.25	8,385	2000.11
27	PUDUCHERRY	82	17.44	7	0.97	481	115.89	570	134.3
28	PUNJAB	2,151	428.26	127	28.34	7,125	1626.29	9,403	2082.89
29	RAJASTHAN	2,768	617.02	1,401	285.98	10,973	2583.56	15,142	3486.56
30	SIKKIM	91	13.17	361	59.25	218	31.86	670	104.28
31	TAMIL NADU	5,958	1096.31	641	117.3	19,968	4673.7	26,567	5887.31
32	TELANGANA	3,182	726.65	2,027	447.16	9,178	2178.8	14,387	3352.61
33	TRIPURA	190	40.72	102	18.92	381	77.52	673	137.15
34	UTTAR PRADESH	5,225	1000.11	287	62.2	23,162	4945.84	28,674	6008.16
35	UTTARAKHAND	630	136.12	268	54.31	3,034	760.12	3,932	950.54
36	WEST BENGAL	4,100	715.39	252	45.28	10,518	2038.99	14,870	2799.66
Grand Total		52,902	11168.15	16,991	3612.84	205,398	48009.47	275,291	62790.47
	Distt. Palghar (Maharashtra)	26	5.28	13	1.77	302	66.07	341	73.13
	Distt. Shimla (Himachal pradesh)	104	21.77	29	6.29	368	89.55	501	117.61

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATELY-OWNED HERITAGE HOMES FOR CONSERVATION

19. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains any inventory or registry of privately-owned heritage home/ buildings in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether any financial assistance, tax incentives or special schemes exist to support the private owners in the conservation, restoration or adaptive reuse of such heritage properties, and if so, the details thereof; and;
- (c) Whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a dedicated central scheme to provide financial or technical assistance for conservation of privately-owned heritage homes, and if so, the details and timeline thereof?;

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

(a): The Archaeological Survey of India does not maintain any inventory of privately – owned heritage homes specifically, however the Government of India has established the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) in 2007 to prepare two national register on monuments and antiquities from length and breadth of across the country. So far the NMMA has documented and published data for 11,406 Built Heritage & Sites which are 100 or more years old. State wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The data has been published at the NMMA website: <http://nmma.nic.in>.

(b) and (c): This is outside the mandate of ASI.

STATEMENT

Total Built Heritage Sites data published on NMMA website state wise

S. No.	State Name	Total Data
1	Andhra Pradesh	1788
2	Bihar	20
3	Chhattisgarh	60
4	Delhi	872
5	Gujrat	46
6	Haryana	1
7	Himachal Pradesh	280
8	Jammu & Kashmir	292
9	Karnataka	312
10	Kerala	174
11	Madhya Pradesh	749
12	Maharashtra	32
13	Odisha	2015
14	Punjab	687
15	Rajasthan	2160
16	Tamil Nadu	922
17	Telangana	629
18	Tripura	4
19	Uttar Pradesh	228
20	West Bengal	135
	Total	11406

पीएम-श्री योजना के तहत स्कूलों का उन्नयन

20. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री श्री योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने विद्यालयों का उन्नयन किया गया है और ऐसे विद्यालयों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा मध्य प्रदेश में कितने विद्यालयों का अभी उन्नयन किया जाना है;
- (ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों के चयन हेतु अपनाए गए मानदंडों और पारदर्शी पद्धति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) महाराष्ट्र, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए प्रधानमंत्री श्री योजना के अंतर्गत निधि आवंटन प्रक्रिया क्या है; और
- (ङ.) चयनित विद्यालयों में आवंटित निधि का वितरण किस प्रकार किया जाता है?

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

(क): पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत पारदर्शी चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से केवीएस/एनवीएस/एनसीईआरटी के साथ 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कुल 13,076 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएम श्री स्कूलों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण पीएम श्री

योजना की वेबसाइट पर इस लिंक के माध्यम से देखा जा सकता है:

<https://pms shri.education.gov.in/state>

(ख) और (ग): पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जिसमें स्कूल, आदर्श स्कूल बनने के लिए सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रतिस्पर्धा करते हैं। चयन निश्चित समय सीमा के साथ त्रिचरणीय प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जो इस प्रकार है:

चरण-1: राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र केंद्र के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर करते हैं, जिसमें पीएम श्री स्कूलों के रूप में निर्दिष्ट गुणवत्ता आश्वासन प्राप्त करने के लिए इन स्कूलों को सहायता प्रदान करने की प्रतिबद्धताएं निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

चरण-2: इस चरण में, पीएम श्री स्कूल के रूप में चयन हेतु पात्र स्कूलों के एक समूह की पहचान यूडाइज+ डेटा के माध्यम से निर्धारित न्यूनतम मानकों के आधार पर की जाती है।

ये मानक नवीनतम डाटा के आधार पर यूडाइज+ पोर्टल से स्वचालित रूप से भरे जाते हैं। स्कूल द्वारा पूरे किए जाने वाले न्यूनतम मानक इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. स्कूल के पास अच्छी स्थिति में अपना पक्का भवन होना चाहिए।
- ii. बाधा रहित प्रवेश-रैम्पा।
- iii. स्कूल सुरक्षित होना चाहिए।
- iv. इस श्रेणी के लिए प्रारंभिक (कक्षा 1-5/1-8) स्तर और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक (कक्षा 6-12/6-10/1-10/1-12) स्तर पर विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन राज्य के औसत नामांकन से अधिक होना चाहिए।
- v. स्कूल में बालक और बालिकाओं हेतु कम से कम एक अलग शौचालय होना चाहिए।
- vi. स्कूल में पेयजल की सुविधा होनी चाहिए।
- vii. स्कूल में अलग से हाथ धोने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए।

- viii. मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार सभी शिक्षकों के पास फोटो पहचान पत्र होना चाहिए।
- ix. बिजली की आपूर्ति कार्यात्मक स्थिति में होनी चाहिए।
- x. स्कूल में पुस्तकालय/पुस्तकालय कॉर्नर की सुविधाएं और खेल उपकरण होने चाहिए।

चरण-3: यह चरण कतिपय मानदंडों को पूरा करने के लिए चुनौती पद्धति पर आधारित है। पीएम श्री स्कूल के रूप में चुने जाने के लिए शहरी क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों को न्यूनतम 70% अंक प्राप्त करने होंगे, जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों को न्यूनतम 60% अंक प्राप्त करने होंगे। शर्तों को पूरा करने की प्रामाणिकता राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा वास्तविक निरीक्षण के माध्यम से प्रदान की जानी है।

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 करनी होती है तथा चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से स्कूल चयन को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए डीओएसईएंडएल में सचिव (डीओएसईएंडएल) की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया गया है।

पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत, पारदर्शी चुनौती प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र से कुल 860 स्कूल, मध्य प्रदेश से 799 स्कूल और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली से 7 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्कूल स्तर पर आईसीटी लैब, विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला, उपकरण, डिजिटल पुस्तकालय, क्लासरूम डिजिटल बोर्ड, स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, एलईडी लाइटिंग, कंपोस्टिंग सुविधाएं आदि जैसी अवसंरचनात्मक कमियों की पहचान करके प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत घटक-वार प्रस्ताव का मूल्यांकन और संस्वीकृति वित्तीय और कार्यक्रम संबंधी मानदंडों और उपलब्ध प्रावधानों के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा दी जाती है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधि वित्त मंत्रालय के दिशानिर्देशों में उल्लिखित शर्तों जैसे कि एसएनए खाते में संपूर्ण केंद्रीय अंश जारी करने, राज्य के संबंधित अंश को एसएनए खाते में अंतरित करने, उपलब्ध निधियों के 75% से अधिक व्यय करने, अर्जित ब्याज को सीएफआई में जमा करने, राज्य बजट में केंद्रीय अंश और राज्य के अंश का प्रावधान करने, जारी की गई राशि के 75% तक के लिए अनंतिम उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र (यूसी) प्रस्तुत करने तथा जारी की गई राशि के शेष 25% के लिए संपरीक्षित उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर जारी की जाती है।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE VETERAN ARTISTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

21. DR. C M RAMESH :

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

- (a) Whether it is true that total number of 962 proposals received from Andhra Pradesh for providing pension/financial assistance for artists who have now become old during the last five years i.e., from 2019-20 to 2023-24;
- (b) if so, the details of applications received year and district-wise;
- (c) whether it is true that majority of applications have been rejected by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government is contemplating to be a bit lenient towards these artists since they had contributed in keeping our culture, art and traditions alive; and

(f) the details of applications received in 2024-25 and in the first six months of current financial year?

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

(a) to (d): The total number of proposals received, approved and rejected from the state of Andhra Pradesh under the 'Scheme for Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists' for consideration for grant of financial assistance during the last five years, i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given below. The district-wise data of proposals received under the scheme is not maintained in this Ministry.

Sl. No.	Year	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals rejected
1.	2019-20	177	35	142
2.	2020-21	52	34	18
3.	2021-22	233	91	142
4.	2022-23	218	33	185
5.	2023-24	291	38	253

The proposals found incomplete due to non-submission of recommendations of the Art & Culture Department of State Government/UT administration or the concerned Zonal Cultural Centre (ZCC) under this Ministry, lack of requisite documents and artistic credentials are rejected.

(e): Recognizing the significant contribution by the artists in promotion of our art and culture, and to mitigate the hardships faced by the selected artists, the following actions have been taken by the Ministry in the recent years:

- (i) The quantum of financial assistance under the scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 4000/- per month to Rs. 6000/- per month w.e.f. June, 2022;
- (ii) The requirement of submitting income certificate every year has now been done away and instead it is now required to be submitted once in five years;
- (iii) Earlier, the applicant artist applying under the scheme should have been mandatorily be a recipient of artists pension of atleast Rs. 500/- per month from the concerned State Government/UT Administration. This condition has been relaxed and now also provides for verification and recommendation of the artistic credentials by the concerned Zonal Cultural Centre (ZCC), Ministry of Culture in case the applicant is not a recipient of artists pension from the State Govt./UT Administration;
- (iv) To ensure smooth and timely disbursement of financial assistance to the selected artists, an MoU has been signed with Canara Bank on 28.06.2023.

The above efforts have led to an increase in the annual disbursement from Rs. 8.71 Cr. for 2000 artists in the financial year 2020-21 to Rs. 26.09 Cr. for 4636 artists in 2024-25.

(f): A total of 3182 applications have been received during the year 2024-25 and in the current financial year, 2025-26 (till 15-07-2025).

**DEVELOPMENT OF GOSABARA-MOKARSAGAR
WETLAND COMPLEX IN PORBANDAR**

22. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated any plans to develop the Gosabara-Mokarsagar wetland complex in Porbandar into a sustainable eco-tourism destination;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the eco-tourism project is aligned with conservation goals, focusing on preserving the wetland's biodiversity while promoting tourism; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and safeguards that are in place to ensure minimal disturbance to migratory and resident bird species?

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

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of Tourism is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government. However, the Ministry of Tourism under its various schemes complements these efforts by providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism projects.

In the year 2024-25, the Ministry of Tourism issued operational guidelines for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale'(SASCI) scheme with the objective to

comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale. Under the said scheme the Government of India has sanctioned 40 projects in the country for Rs.3295.76 Crore including the project 'Ecotourism Destination at Kerly Mokarsagar' for Rs.99.50 Crore in Gujarat. The projects under SASCI scheme have been identified based on the project proposals submitted by the concerned State Governments, its examination on the prescribed parameters and as per the institutional framework detailed in the scheme guidelines.

As per the contours of the scheme, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the projects is to be formulated by the concerned State Government after analysing all the relevant factors including environmental. Further, it is the responsibility of the concerned State to obtain all necessary clearances which are required as per the prevailing rules and regulations including those relating to environment, forest & pollution, Archaeological Survey of India and other pre-construction clearances before the implementation of the project.

REJECTION OF EDUCATION LOAN

23. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE

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

- (a) whether the Banks check the CIBIL score of parents and reject the educational loans to their children;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Banks are taking any other form of security like land documents or gold to process the educational loans;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of benefits which the Banks are providing to students to achieve education as a part of the priority sector lending?

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

(a) and (b): All Scheduled Commercial Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to adopt Model Education Loan Scheme (MELS), 2022 (last amended on 21.3.2024), formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The scheme inter-alia provides that if the Student / Parent / Guardian has no credit history, they are assumed to be creditworthy. However, in case of an adverse credit history, banks at their discretion may frame a suitable criterion based on their risk appetite. For loans up to ₹ 7.50 lakhs, generally banks take favourable view as these loans are backed by Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education loan. Moreover, rejection of loan application, if any, shall be done with the concurrence of the next higher authority. Further, IBA submitted that, in cases where credit history is available, banks use credit reports from Credit Information Companies (CICs) while appraising Education Loan applications as part of the overall evaluation process for loan applications. The creditworthiness of the

applicant/co-applicant is a crucial factor in determining loan eligibility and terms. A favourable credit report generally facilitates a smoother approval process.

(c) and (d): With respect to taking security, RBI vide circular RPCD.SME&NFS.BC.No. 69/06.12.05 /2009-10 dated April 12, 2010, on Collateral Free Loans - Educational Loan Scheme, has advised that banks must not, mandatorily, obtain collateral security in the case of educational loans upto ₹ 4 lakh.

Further, the IBA's MELS provides that, no collateral security or third-party guarantee is required for loans amount up to ₹ 7.50 lakhs, provided they are eligible for Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS) / Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education loan.

Public Sector Banks (PSBs) also provide collateral free loans beyond ₹ 7.50 lakhs, on case to case basis as per their Board approved policies.

Moreover, PM Vidyalaxmi scheme has been launched on 06.11.2024, which enables loans through banks to meritorious students so that financial constraints do not prevent any youth of India from pursuing quality higher education. The scheme facilitates and enables education loans to meritorious students who get admission in the top 860 Quality Higher Educational Institutions (QHEIs) in the country and enables meritorious students of these QHEIs to take collateral free, guarantor free education loans through a simple, transparent, student-friendly application process.

(e): With respect to providing benefits by banks to students, the Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme provides full interest subsidy during the moratorium period on loan availed under IBA's MELS for pursuing technical/professional courses in India. Students whose annual gross parental/ family income is up to ₹ 4.5 lakh are eligible under the scheme.

Further, the PM Vidyalaxmi scheme also provides for 3% interest subvention, during moratorium period, on loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs to a maximum of one lakh needy students in a year, who do not get benefit of any other scholarship/ interest subvention on education loans and whose annual family income is less than ₹ 8 lakhs.

SAMADHAN PORTAL

24. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of complaints lodged on the SAMADHAN portal, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of complaints lodged regarding illegal termination, non-payment of maternity benefits, minimum wage, delayed payments, less payments, non-payments of overtime allowance and others, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of complaints resolved, year and State-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of complaints pending, year and State-wise; and

(e) the average time taken to resolve these complaints?

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

Region-wise details of number of Industrial disputes (including termination), claims under various Acts viz. Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, Minimum Wages Act 1948, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Equal Remuneration Act 1976 & Payment of Wages Act 1936 and General Complaints received, disposed and pending are given in the enclosed Statement.

Resolution of disputes and claims is done by way of conciliation and quasi-judicial process by CIRM officers designated as competent authorities under respective Acts. Time taken to resolve disputes and claims depends upon various factors like nature of complaints, number of complainants/ Trade Unions involved; number and nature of demands, financial liabilities involved etc.

STATEMENT

Region-wise details of number of Industrial disputes (including termination), claims under various Acts viz. Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, Minimum Wages Act 1948, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Equal Remuneration Act 1976 & Payment of Wages Act 1936 and General Complaints received, disposed and pending

SAMADHAN PORTAL: Region Wise Data																			
S. No	Region	FY 2024-25									FY 2025-26 (as on 30.06.2025)								
		Industrial Disputes (including Termination)			Claims (under various Acts PG, MW, MB, ER, PW)			General Complaints			Industrial Disputes (including Termination)			Claims (under various Acts PG, MW, MB, ER, PW)			General Complaints		
		Received	Disposed	Pending	Received	Disposed	Pending	Received	Disposed	Pending	Received	Disposed	Pending	Received	Disposed	Pending	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	Ahmedabad	843	726	117	720	585	135	723	582	141	253	118	135	252	131	121	259	103	156
2	Ajmer	665	576	89	860	653	207	522	391	131	260	134	126	303	169	134	212	96	116
3	Asansol	256	170	86	290	144	146	146	127	19	122	23	99	224	53	171	37	25	12
4	Bangalore	755	612	143	1431	962	469	640	516	124	305	141	164	727	211	516	278	128	150
5	Bhubaneswar	562	442	120	481	289	192	291	169	122	515	72	443	360	51	309	98	25	73
6	Chandigarh	1213	1031	182	1972	1342	630	1127	962	165	468	243	225	997	267	730	546	327	219
7	Chennai	754	620	134	1610	1094	516	577	360	217	252	86	166	843	213	630	236	99	137

8	Cochin	837	679	158	552	217	335	313	208	105	260	90	170	389	49	340	109	43	66
9	Dehradun	755	662	93	1828	907	921	970	729	241	274	184	90	1184	350	834	388	264	124
10	Delhi	2321	1703	618	2850	1223	1627	1104	688	416	886	337	549	2206	528	1678	314	45	269
11	Dhanbad	518	346	172	1276	828	448	337	171	166	234	61	173	641	167	474	142	41	101
12	Guwahati	170	144	26	261	198	63	160	81	79	44	26	18	89	51	38	77	4	73
13	Hyderabad	847	739	108	3383	1491	1892	838	590	248	243	139	104	2100	978	1122	228	74	154
14	Jabalpur	646	589	57	2823	2524	299	860	533	327	173	101	72	462	143	319	342	102	240
15	Kanpur	891	784	107	981	717	264	675	370	305	217	72	145	562	134	428	240	20	220
16	Kolkata	587	451	136	1291	565	726	443	314	129	291	70	221	1340	108	1232	197	85	112
17	Mumbai	879	678	201	2901	1197	1704	1145	638	507	370	153	217	1985	522	1463	870	42	828
18	Nagpur	500	204	296	780	436	344	494	78	416	324	20	304	472	223	249	493	10	483
19	Patna	423	381	42	901	581	320	969	912	57	102	43	59	450	143	307	139	96	43
20	Raipur	423	378	45	484	364	120	276	146	130	104	35	69	301	28	273	104	7	97

* Received and Pending cases include cases carried forward from last FY + cases received/pending in current FY

- PG : Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- MW : Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- MB : Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- ER : Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- PW : Payment of Wages Act, 1936

विरासत स्थलों का संरक्षण और विकास

25. श्री अरुण गोविल:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री राजेशभाई नारणभाई चुड़ासमा:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री पी.पी. चौधरी:

श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगी:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेशों से प्राप्त पुरावस्तुओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों सहित देश भर में विरासत स्थलों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए कोई संरक्षण और विकास परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की हैं;

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

(घ) क्या भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत, विशेषकर राजस्थान राज्य के लिए, के डिजिटलीकरण हेतु कोई कार्रवाई की गई है; और

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

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

(क): वर्ष 1976 से अभी तक विदेशों से कुल 655 पुरावशेष प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों सहित संपूर्ण देश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों और पुरातत्वीय स्थलों के संरक्षण और रखरखाव का कार्य करता है जिसमें पेयजल, शौचालय, सुगम-पथ और सुंदर परिदृश्य इत्यादि उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान भी शामिल है।

(घ) और (ङ): वर्ष 2007 में स्थापित राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन (एनएमएमए) ने राजस्थान राज्य से 2160 निर्मित धरोहरों एवं 42,606 पुरावशेषों का दस्तावेजीकरण किया है। इन आँकड़ों को एनएमएमए की वेबसाइट <http://nmma.nic.in> पर डाला गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण बैंकों में किसानों के समक्ष समस्याएं

26. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1 मई, 2025 को बड़ौदा यूपी बैंक, आर्यावर्त बैंक और प्रथमा यूपी ग्रामीण बैंक का विलय कर “उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक” का गठन किया गया था;

(ख) क्या इटावा, एटा, कासगंज, मुरादाबाद और अमरोह के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के किसानों को सरकारी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने बैंकों में बैंक कोड, शाखा डेटा आदि के अद्यतन न होने जैसी तकनीकी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है;

- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी समस्याओं से अवगत है और इन समस्याओं का समाधान कब तक होने की संभावना है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने किसानों को योजनाओं का समय पर लाभ दिलाने के उद्देश्य से इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) : केंद्र सरकार ने 5 अप्रैल 2025 के राजपत्र अधिसूचना का.आ. 1634(अ). के तहत बड़ौदा यूपी बैंक, आर्यावर्त बैंक और प्रथमा यूपी ग्रामीण बैंक के एकल क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक, में विलय को अधिसूचित किया है, जिसका प्रधान कार्यालय लखनऊ में और बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रायोजकत्व में है, जो कि 1 मई 2025 से प्रभावी है।

(ख) से (घ): सरकार ने समामेलन कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का पर्यवेक्षण करने और उसकी निगरानी के लिए राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति (एसएलएमसी) और राष्ट्र स्तरीय परियोजना निगरानी इकाई (एनएलपीएमयू) का गठन किया है। ग्रामीण ग्राहकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए एनएलपीएमयू ने सभी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) को विभिन्न संचार चैनलों (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया, ग्राहकों को एसएमएस, शाखा स्तर पर ग्राहक जागरूकता बैठक आदि) के माध्यम से समामेलन का पर्याप्त प्रचार करने की सलाह दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को ग्राहकों की शिकायतों के निपटान के लिए कॉल सेंटर स्थापित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने की सलाह दी गई है। नाबार्ड द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सभी शाखाएं नई संस्थाओं के अंतर्गत कार्य कर रही हैं और बैंकिंग सेवाओं तक निर्बाध पहुंच सुनिश्चित कर रही हैं। ग्राहक खातों, जमा और ऋणों का अंतरण बिना किसी बड़े व्यवधान के किया जा रहा है।

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR GIG WORKERS

27. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on the number of workers engaged in Gig Economy, and if so, the details thereof alongwith number of Gig workforce, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the majority of the platform-based gig workers work for eight to ten hours daily and yet do not receive any basic social security benefits;
- (c) the details of the concrete steps taken by the Government to extend essential social security coverage to these gig workers, including any regulatory measures or amendments under consideration;
- (d) whether the Government is exploring a reclassification of gig workers to bring them within the ambit of existing social security schemes and if so, the details thereof along with specific proposals being evaluated; and
- (e) the timeline by which the Government expects to implement a comprehensive framework ensuring fair social security benefits for platform-based gig workers?

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

(b) to (e): 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.

The Government in its Budget Announcement for financial year 2025-26 has announced several key measures for the welfare of Gig workers of online platforms (platform workers) viz. their registration on the e-Shram portal, issuance of identity cards, and extension of health care benefits under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY).

BENEFICIARIES UNDER NSDC AND PMKVY SCHEMES

28. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries trained and certified trainers under National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) led programmes during the last ten years, along with the annual trainer-to-beneficiary ratio;
- (b) whether the Government holds only 49 per cent equity in NSDC and if so, the manner in which it ensures adequate oversight and accountability in decision-making, particularly with a private sector-dominated board;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality and uniformity of training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), particularly in the States facing delays in release of funds, technological challenges and poor placement outcomes, State-wise along with placement data
- (d) the manner in which the Government monitor and regulate NSDC's support to the profit-making training institutions to ensure inclusivity and access for marginalized communities;
- (e) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the NSDC and PMKVY schemes during the last year and the current year, year/State-wise; and
- (f) whether these programmes aligned with actual industry skill gaps and improved beneficiaries' livelihoods 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): Under the PMKVY scheme of MSDE implemented through NSDC, more than 1.6 crore candidates have been trained/oriented over the last ten years and out of which 1.29 crore have been certified as on 30.06.2025. Under other programs of NSDC, around 1.74 crores candidates are trained. NSDC has facilitated over 2.32 lakh trainer certifications through Awarding Bodies. The trainer-to-beneficiary ratio varies depending on the type of training, batch size, sector norms and geography.

(b): Yes, the Government holds 49% equity in NSDC. Despite a private sector-majority shareholding, oversight of the Government is done through Government representation on the Board of NSDC.

(c): To improve the quality and uniformity of training under PMKVY, the Government has taken several steps, including:

- i. Introduction of PMKVY 4.0, which emphasizes quality, industry relevance, and flexibility. Also, On-Job-Training (OJT) has been embedded in STT component of this scheme.
- ii. The courses offered under PMKVY are NSQF aligned which ensures better employability for the candidates.

- iii. Implementation of a Common Cost Norms framework for standardization.
- iv. Digital Monitoring is conducted through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), which documents the full life cycle of training.
- v. The training life cycle has been significantly improved by implementing Aadhaar-based enrolment, biometric attendance, and ensuring that training is delivered exclusively by certified trainers and assessed by certified assessors. Additionally, transparency has been enhanced through the use of geotagging, biometric verification, and real-time monitoring via dashboards.

(d): The Government monitors and regulates NSDC's support to for-profit training institutions through Accreditation and Affiliation norms for training centres (TC) under the Skill India Quality Assurance Framework and data-driven monitoring of the scheme through SIDH. Oversight mechanisms are reinforced through technology-enabled systems such as e-KYC based enrolment, Aadhar-enabled biometric attendance, grievance redressal systems, performance audits, impact assessments and third-party evaluations. Under PMKVY 4.0, training is being imparted in accredited and affiliated Training Centres (TCs), monitoring of TCs through physical and virtual mode. Legal action such as filing FIR, blacklisting, suspension, financial recovery, etc. are taken against non-compliant TCs.

PMKVY is implemented across the country and its benefits are available to all the sections of society including the marginalized communities. To promote

inclusivity, mobilizing candidates from marginalized communities through targeted outreach, industry-aligned curriculum offerings, and the introduction of futuristic courses to bridge the digital divide are emphasized. Also, to ensure equitable skill development, accessibility is promoted by mandating geographic spread, with training centres across districts, including dedicated efforts under Special Projects and specific allocations for Aspirational and Left-Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected districts.

(e): For implementation of PMKVY, MSDE released Rs. 1538.29 crores during FY 2024-25. The State/UT-Wise details of funds disbursed by NSDC to training partners are given in the enclosed **Statement**. No funds have been released during current financial year.

(f): Under PMKVY, MSDE has undertaken a range of strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing the employability of youth through market aligned skill training. These efforts include the following:

- i. Comprehensive mapping of job demand is undertaken through insights driven from regular skill gap studies conducted across national, state/district levels, District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs), and industry-specific inputs representing over key sectors.

- ii. All job roles are aligned with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to ensure that the curriculum is responsive to evolving market trends and future workforce requirements.
- iii. On-the-Job Training (OJT) is an integral component of the scheme, offering hands-on experience to candidates and equipping them for real-world workforce scenarios.
- iv. The National Occupational Standards (NOS) and Qualification Packs (QPs) undergo regular revisions to align with changing industry demands.
- v. Training quality is continually improved through the integration of employer feedback and analysis of placement outcomes.
- vi. Under PMKVY 4.0, job roles in Artificial Intelligence, Electric Vehicle, Robotics, 5G, and Data Analytics have been introduced to enhance employability in future-ready sectors.

STATEMENT

State-Wise details of funds disbursed under PMKVY by NSDC during FY 2024-25.

S.N.	State/UT	Funds Disbursed (In ₹ Cr)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.84
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	15.95
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5.41
4	ASSAM	42.21
5	BIHAR	62.33

6	CHANDIGARH	0.57
7	CHHATTISGARH	8.37
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0.90
9	DELHI	19.50
10	GOA	0.07
11	GUJARAT	18.79
12	HARYANA	58.23
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	14.46
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	69.30
15	JHARKHAND	19.71
16	KARNATAKA	33.19
17	KERALA	4.36
18	LADAKH	0.59
19	LAKSHADWEEP	-
20	MADHYA PRADESH	205.84
21	MAHARASHTRA	44.44
22	MANIPUR	10.08
23	MEGHALAYA	4.36
24	MIZORAM	2.75
25	NAGALAND	4.27
26	ODISHA	14.31
27	PUDUCHERRY	1.24
28	PUNJAB	104.17
29	RAJASTHAN	292.42
30	SIKKIM	1.26
31	TAMIL NADU	63.08
32	TELANGANA	11.07
33	TRIPURA	8.94
34	UTTAR PRADESH	352.64
35	UTTARAKHAND	26.37
36	WEST BENGAL	16.28
	Grand Total	1,538.29

PHASE-I OF ELEPHANT CENSUS

29. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Phase-I of the synchronized elephant census completed in the Northeastern States;
- (b) if so, the detailed findings thereof;
- (c) whether any timeline for Phase-II of such census has been proposed in other regions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and the State Forest Departments, has initiated the “All India Synchronized Elephant Estimation” in 2022–23. The data collection has been completed across all regions and all such estimation reports are made public after their completion.

REVISED CRITERIA OF LITERACY

30. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) Whether the Government has revised the criteria for literacy in the country, if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for the same;
- (b) whether the Government has set any target to achieve full literacy rate in the country by the year 2030, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/to be taken in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has held any deliberations with State Governments for achieving the full literacy, particularly with States having poor literacy rate;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments in this regard; and
- (e) whether the Government has made any specific scheme for the States lagging behind in literacy rate in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) : The definition of Literacy in context with ULLAS- Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram is :

“Literacy is the ability to read, write, and compute with comprehension, i.e to identify, understand, interpret and create, alongwith critical life skills such as digital literacy, financial literacy, etc.”

The definition is aligned with the International definition of ‘Literacy’ given by UNESCO. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 refers to Adult Education and Lifelong Learning at para 21.4, which states that:

“Strong and innovative government initiatives for adult education in particular, to facilitate community involvement and the smooth and beneficial integration of technology - will be affected as soon as possible to expedite this all important aim of achieving 100% literacy”.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, ULLAS - Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram aligned with the National Education Policy 2020 is being implemented by the Government of India. The aim of the scheme is to support all the States and Union Territories in promoting literacy among non-literates across the country and targets all above the age of 15 years who have missed availing formal education.

Government of India has continued engagement through written communications, regional conferences, video conferences, regional workshops, and review meetings with States/UTs to assess progress, share best practices, and strengthen implementation strategies of Adult Education Programmes.

35 States/UTs are implementing ULLAS and 1.7 crore learners have appeared in the Foundational Literacy & Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) so far. Four States/UTs i.e. Ladakh, Mizoram, Goa and Tripura have become Fully Literate under ULLAS – Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COASTAL AND CRUISE TOURISM

31. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has developed or notified a comprehensive national policy for coastal tourism development and if so, the key objectives and components of such a policy;
- (b) the current status of the proposed National Cruise Tourism Policy and National Cruise Tourism Board along with the manner in which these policy and board align with the existing Cruise Shipping Policy (2008), Sagarmala Programme and Swadesh Darshan scheme;

- (c) whether the Government is coordinating with coastal States and Union Territories to create region-specific coastal tourism master plans or integrated tourism nodes and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposals to support district-level or regional initiatives such as pooled investments, Blue Flag certification expansion or sustainable infrastructure development under the blue economy framework; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Various schemes, programs, and initiatives of the Ministry have been actively addressing issues related to the tourism promotion and development, including coastal tourism. The focus of the Ministry is to strengthen and effectively implement these ongoing initiatives and monitor the evolving needs of the tourism sector, while remaining open to further enhancements in alignment with national priorities and stakeholders inputs. A separate policy for development of coastal tourism is not envisaged at this point in time.

However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the Central Government Agencies for development of tourism including Cruise Tourism and Cruising along rivers, on receipt of complete proposals under the Scheme of 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development'. In addition, Ministry of Tourism has identified Coastal Circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The list of projects sanctioned under these schemes in various states is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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 & destination centric approach.

Cruise Bharat Mission (CBM) has been launched by Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways in September, 2024 with the aim to provide whole of government approach by involving various Central and State Government agencies. CBM provides for a framework for inter-ministerial approach for crafting interventions along policy, regulatory, and other aspects governing cruise sector and enable responsible involvement of all regulatory agencies, such as Customs, Immigration, CISF, State Tourism Departments, State Maritime Agencies, District Administrations, and local police.

STATEMENT

List of Projects sanctioned for infrastructure development at Ports and Waterways under the scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Year	Name of Projects	Implementing Agency	Amount sanctioned
1	Tamil Nadu	2012-13	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port.	Chennai Port Trust	1724.66
2	Goa	2014-15	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust	Mormugao Port trust	879.04
3	Kerala	2016-17	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	901.00
4	Kerala	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births & Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	Cochin Port Trust	2141.00
5	Maharashtra	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	Mumbai Port trust	1500.00
6	Maharashtra	2017-18	Up-gradation /modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock,	Mumbai Port Trust	1250.00

			Mumbai.		
7	Goa	2018-19	Improvement of immigration facility and deepening of existing cruise berth at Mormugao	Mormugao Port trust	1316.40
8	Kerala	2018-19	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	Cochin Port Trust	120.79
9	Kerala	2018-19	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin Port Trust Walkway	Cochin Port Trust	466.47
10	Andhra Pradesh	2018-19	Construction of Cruise-cum-Coastal Cargo Terminal at Channel berth area in Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	3850.00
11	Kerala	2019-20	CFA for Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	Cochin Port Trust	1029.70
12.	Goa	2021-22	Creation of facilities for International and Domestic Cruise Vessels at Mormugao Port, Goa by Mormugao Port Trust (MPT)	Mormugao Port Trust	5000.00
13.	Maharashtra	2021-22	Upgradation/Modernisation to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Mumbai Port Trust	3750.00
	Total				23929.06

List of Projects sanctioned for Coastal Circuit and Cruise Project under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Name of State	Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	Development of Circuit at Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam - Kotipally	67.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Nellore, Pulikat Lake, Ubblamadugu water falls, Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary, Mypadu Beach, Ramatheertham	49.55
3.	Puducherry	2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet, Arikamedu China Veerampattinam, Chunnabmar, Nallavadu, Manapet, Kalapet, French Quarter, Tamil Quarter and Yanam	58.44
4.	West Bengal	2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhilai-Henry Island	67.99
5.	Maharashtra	2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit (Shiroda Beach, Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Devgad (Fort & Beach), Mitbhav, Tondavali, Mocehmad and Nivati Fort).	19.06
6.	Goa	2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail.	97.65
7.	Odisha	2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara.	70.82
8.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock	27.57

			Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair.	
9.	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Chennai- Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Kulasekaranpattinam-Kanyakumari	73.13
10.	Goa	2017-18	Development of Rua De Orum Creek – Don Paula –Colva - Benaulim	99.35
11.	Kerala	2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
			Total	688.74

केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के संयुक्त उद्यम के तहत संस्थानों की स्थापना

32. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत छह वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार और बिहार राज्य सरकार के संयुक्त उद्यम या केंद्र प्रायोजित

पहल के तहत बिहार में स्थापित नए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों (जैसे विश्वविद्यालय, इंजीनियरिंग और मेडिकल कॉलेज, तकनीकी संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) संस्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसमें उनकी श्रेणी/स्थिति (सरकारी/सहकारी/निजी), स्थापना वर्ष, स्थान और उन्हें प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता शामिल है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त संस्थानों की वर्तमान कार्यक्षमता और वर्तमान छात्रों, शुरू किए गए पाठ्यक्रमों और सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) कक्षाओं और प्रयोगशालाओं आदि का 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 एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (आरयूएसए) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका 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 वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये के परियोजना के साथ प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-यूएसएचए) के रूप में जून 2023 में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (आरयूएसए) के तृतीय चरण का शुभारंभ किया है, जिसमें आरयूएसए के पूर्व चरण की प्रतिबद्ध देयताएं भी शामिल हैं।

पीएम-यूएसएचए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, जिन जिलों में कोई सरकारी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्था नहीं है, वे नए मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेज (एनएमडीसी) की स्थापना के लिए पात्र हैं। विगत 6 वर्षों (अर्थात् वर्ष 2019 से 2024 तक) के दौरान बिहार में किसी भी एनएमडीसी को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

तथापि, रूसा 2.0 के तहत, बिहार में 2018 में अररिया, कटिहार, पूर्णिया और गया जिलों में नए मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेज घटक के तहत प्रत्येक के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के साथ चार नए मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेजों को मंजूरी दी गई है। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, एनडीएमसी पूर्णिया का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है।

FOREIGN AID TO THE STATES

33. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has granted permission to the State of Maharashtra to receive foreign contributions under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) for the Chief Minister's Relief Fund;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government had declined the request of the State Government of Kerala for accepting foreign aid following the flood occurred in the State in 2018;
- (d) if so, the details and the reasons thereof; and
- (e) the criteria for accepting the foreign aid to the States?

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

- (a) to (e): As intimated by the MHA,
- no permission has been granted by the Government of India to the State of Maharashtra to receive foreign contributions under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010.
 - As per Section 11 of the *Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA)*, no person shall accept foreign contribution unless such person has obtained a certificate of registration or prior permission from the Central

Government. Applications for registration or prior permission are to be submitted online in Form FC-3A or FC-3B respectively, through the Ministry's portal <https://fcraonline.nic.in>. These applications must be accompanied by requisite documents such as the memorandum of association, activity reports, audited financial statements, and affidavits/declarations by office bearers, as prescribed under the Rules.

The grant of registration is subject to fulfilment of eligibility conditions under Section 12(4) of the Act, including lawful existence, engagement in genuine activities for the benefit of society etc.

In accordance with these provisions, the Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Maharashtra, which is a distinct legal entity incorporated as a public charitable trust, independently submitted an application under the FCRA. Upon examination of its application and satisfaction of all statutory conditions, FCRA registration was granted in May 2025.

- As per FCRA portal, no application for registration or prior permission under FCRA, 2010 had been received from Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund (CMDRF), Kerala.
- Further, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 50 of the FCRA, the Central Government has, vide Notification S.O. 459(E), dated 30th January 2020, exempted organisations (not being a political party), constituted or established by or under a Central Act or a State Act or by any

administrative or executive order of the Central Government or any State Government and wholly owned by the respective Government and required to have their accounts compulsorily audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) or any of the agencies of the CAG, from the operation of all provisions of the FCRA.

AMENDMENT IN WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972

34. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the serious issue of human-animal conflicts/wild animal attacks in the country and if so, the details of the people injured/died, agricultural loss along with the compensation awarded to victim's family during the last five years in the country, State-wise including Kerala;

- (b) whether despite of the Life Protection Act that enables certain officials not below the rank of Chief Wildlife Warden to order the killing of wild animals that poses threat to human life, the said provisions are not being used for human safety and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of wild animals that pose a threat to human life killed or transported to deep forest during the last five years in Kerala;
- (d) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that such animals are killed;
- (e) the details of the proposals/requests received from various States to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, along with the action plan of the Government thereon;
- (f) the future plan of Government to declare the wild pig as vermin for human safety; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes to convene a meeting of the State Forest Ministers to review the severeness of the issue and prepare a National Plan to resolve the human-animal conflicts 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): Incidences of human-wildlife conflicts have been reported from various parts of the country including from the state of Kerala. As per the information received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the details of human deaths over the last five years due to attacks by tigers and elephants are given in the enclosed **Statement -I** and **II**. The details of compensation provided to victims of human-wildlife conflict varies in State Governments and Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry has enhanced the norms of ex-gratia relief in case of death or permanent incapacitation due to wild animal attacks under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ and ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ since 2023, which is given below:

Sl.No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
i.	Death or permanent incapacitation	Rs.10.00 lakh
ii.	Grievous injury	Rs.2.00 lakh
iii.	Minor injury	Cost of treatment up to Rs.25,000/-per person
iv.	Loss of property/crops	State/UT government may adhere to the cost norms prescribed by them.

(b) to (d): The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for appointment of a Chief Wild Life Warden,

Wild Life Wardens and Honorary Wild Life Wardens, for the purpose of the Act. Section 11(1) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers the Chief Wild Life Warden for management of human wildlife conflict situations involving Schedule I listed species. In case of wild animals listed in Schedule II of the Act have become dangerous to human life or to property (including standing crops), Chief Wild Life Warden or any authorized officer is empowered to grant permits for hunting of such wild animal or group of animals.

Details of management interventions taken up by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in accordance with Section 11 of the Wild Life (Protection) act, 1972 are not collated at the level of the Ministry.

The Ministry has issued holistic advisories and guidelines, including species specific guidelines, to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to deal with human–wildlife conflict situations. The guidelines provide for constitution of State Level Co-ordination Committees. The mandate of these committees include monitoring the human wildlife conflict cases and their geographical spread, and provide guidance to different departments for actions to be taken to minimise and prevent human wildlife conflict in those areas.

(e) to (g): The Ministry has received a request from the State Government of Kerala seeking amendment to Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for management of human wildlife conflict in the State. The Ministry has examined the matter. At

present, there is no proposal to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Further, provisions under Section 11 (1) (b) serves the purpose of site specific management of the population of wild animals listed in Schedule II of the Act, as well as maintain healthy ecosystem, as against generic declaration of such species as vermin

STATEMENT -I

**The details of human deaths during last five years due to tiger attacks,
year-wise and State-wise**

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	1	1	1	1
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	60	111	86	74

STATEMENT-II

**The details of human deaths during last five years due to elephant attacks,
year-wise and State-wise**

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	35	27	22
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	571	610	628

उत्तर प्रदेश में आईटीआई और केवीके के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित युवा

35. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) देश में कौशल विकास केंद्रों (केवीके) के माध्यम से कौशल-संवर्धित किए जा रहे क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर सहारनपुर जिले में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और कौशल विकास केंद्रों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उक्त प्रशिक्षण के बाद स्वरोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले या विभिन्न उद्योगों में नियोजित होने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्वरोजगार या विभिन्न उद्योगों में नियोजित युवाओं की निगरानी के लिए कोई तंत्र मौजूद है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो स्वरोजगार-प्राप्त युवाओं या कम से कम पाँच वर्षों से विभिन्न उद्योगों में लगातार नियोजित युवाओं का प्रतिशत कितना है?

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

(क) और (ख): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) की प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत नीचे दर्शाए गए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है:

एयरोस्पेस और विमानन	पेंट और कोटिंग्स	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर	हस्तशिल्प और कालीन
कृषि	पूँजीगत वस्तुएँ	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण	स्वास्थ्य सेवा
परिधान	निर्माण	फर्नीचर और फिटिंग	हाइड्रोकार्बन
ऑटोमोटिव	पर्यटन और आतिथ्य	रत्न और आभूषण	रबड़ और

			पेट्रोकेमिकल्स
ब्यूटी और वेलनेस	घरेलू कामगार	ग्रीन जॉब्स	सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी
बुनियादी ढाँचा उपकरण	लोजिस्टिक्स	दिव्यांगजन	खेल
लौह और इस्पात	प्रबंधन	प्लंबिंग	दूरसंचार
आईटी-आईटीईएस	मीडिया और मनोरंजन	विद्युत	वस्त्र और हथकरघा
चमड़ा	खनन	खुदरा	लाइफ साइंस
बैंकिंग, वित्तीय सेवाएँ और बीमा		इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन ओटोमेशन सर्विलेंस और कम्यूनिकेशंस	

(ग) और (घ): उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य और उसके सहारनपुर जिले में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0, 2.0, 3.0 और 4.0) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

	आईटीआई में नामांकित उम्मीदवार (शैक्षणिक सत्र 2018-2024)	पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवार (शुरुआत से 30 जून 2025 तक)
उत्तर प्रदेश	21,61,826	25,06,438
सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	88,083	58,946

वर्ष 2015-16 से वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन संस्करणों (पीएमवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) में अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट को ट्रैक किया गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य और उसके सहारनपुर जिले में पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0, 2.0 और 3.0) के अंतर्गत रिपोर्ट किए गए नियोजित उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

	रिपोर्ट किए गए नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,38,882
सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	7,063

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, हमारा उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने में सक्षम बनाना और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से अभिविन्यस्त करना है। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी टूल्स भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जुड़ने के लिए सिद्ध पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है। सिद्ध के माध्यम से, उम्मीदवार नौकरियों और प्रशिक्षुता के अवसरों तक पहुँच प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए रोजगार मेले और पीएम राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता मेले (पीएमएनएएम) का आयोजन किया गया है।

एमएसडीई की प्रमुख योजना, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का मूल्यांकन नीति आयोग ने अक्टूबर 2020 में किया था। अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94 प्रतिशत नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित और अधिक उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार में रखे गए और पूर्व-अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) घटक के अंतर्गत अभिविन्यस्त 52 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवारों को अधिक वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अपने अप्रमाणित समकक्षों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

निजी विद्यालयों पर यूनेस्को की रिपोर्ट

36. श्री जुगल किशोर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनेस्को की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश में पिछले आठ वर्षों के दौरान स्थापित प्रत्येक दस नए स्कूलों में से सात निजी स्वतंत्र स्कूल हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन स्कूलों की ट्यूशन की दर में भारी वृद्धि हुई है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो सभी को अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य किस प्रकार प्राप्त किया जाएगा; और
- (घ) गुणवत्तापूर्ण बुनियादी ढाँचे से सुसज्जित सरकारी स्कूलों का अनुपात बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा मंत्रालय के स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसईएल) ने सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए स्कूल शिक्षा के संकेतकों पर डेटा रिकॉर्ड करने के लिए शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस (यूडाइज+) विकसित की है। यूडाइज+ 2023-24 के अनुसार, वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक देश में स्थापित निजी गैर-सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों की संख्या 33869 में से 24403 है। देश में सरकारी स्कूल 69% से अधिक हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और स्कूलों को खोलना, बंद करना और उन्हें सुव्यवस्थित करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। अतः, निजी स्कूलों द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस और उससे जुड़े मामलों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के नियमों और निर्देशों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है।

तथापि, बच्चों को निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत, छह से चौदह वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक बच्चे को पड़ोस के स्कूल में निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का अधिकार है। शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 12(1) (ग) निजी गैर-सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में दुर्लभ वर्ग और अलाभित समूहों के बच्चों के लिए प्रवेश स्तर पर कम से कम 25% सीटों का आरक्षण और ऐसे बच्चों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पूरी होने तक निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने को अधिदेशित करती है। साथ ही, शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 13 के माध्यम से किसी भी प्रकार के प्रति व्यक्ति शुल्क की वसूली पर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): केन्द्र सरकार केन्द्र प्रायोजित समग्र शिक्षा योजना के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करती है। वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक नए स्कूलों को खोलना/सुदृढ़ करना, स्कूल के बुनियादी ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करना, कक्षा 12 तक कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों (केजीबीवी) की स्थापना, उन्नयन और संचालन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालय नामक आवासीय विद्यालयों/छात्रावासों की स्थापना, परिवहन भत्ता, नामांकन अभियान चलाना, मौसमी छात्रावास/आवासीय शिविर, स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और आईसीटी सुविधाओं का प्रावधान, निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तकें और निःशुल्क वर्दी, परिवहन/मार्गरक्षण सुविधा आदि प्रदान करने सहित सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले बच्चों की संख्या कम करने और नामांकन बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है। विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए सहायक उपकरणों और सहायता के लिए भी वित्तीय मदद प्रदान की जाती है।

पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत, केन्द्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करके 14500 से अधिक पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित करने

का प्रावधान है। पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से किया जाता है, जिसमें स्कूल आदर्श स्कूल बनने के लिए सहायता हेतु प्रतिस्पर्धा करते हैं।

पीएम श्री योजना का उद्देश्य पीएम श्री स्कूलों में शैक्षिक गुणवत्ता, अवसंरचना और छात्र परिणामों में वृद्धि करना है। अधिगम संवर्धन कार्यक्रम (एलईपी) जैसी गतिविधियाँ कक्षा 6-12 के छात्रों के लिए सुधारात्मक शिक्षण पर केंद्रित हैं, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि सभी छात्र आवश्यक योग्यता स्तरों को पूरा करते हैं। शैक्षणिक कौशल को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधानाचार्यों, शिक्षकों और विशेष शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण सहित नियमित शिक्षक क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाने चाहिए। योग्यता-आधारित मूल्यांकन और समग्र रिपोर्ट कार्ड की शुरुआत छात्रों के समग्र मूल्यांकन को सुनिश्चित करती है। राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान जैसे कार्यक्रम विज्ञान और गणित सर्किल के माध्यम से नवोन्मेषी शिक्षण, प्रख्यात विशेषज्ञों द्वारा मार्गदर्शन, तथा एसटीईएम शिक्षा में रुचि उत्पन्न करने के लिए अनुभावात्मक यात्रा हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ाने के लिए, पीएम श्री स्कूलों में विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं, आईसीटी-सक्षम स्मार्ट कक्षाएं, पुस्तकालय, फर्नीचर और खेल के मैदान का प्रावधान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स और स्मार्ट बोर्ड जैसे डिजिटल शिक्षण उपकरण आधुनिक, प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित शिक्षा हेतु सहायता करते हैं। एलईडी प्रकाश व्यवस्था, कम्पोस्ट सुविधाएं और औषधीय उद्यानों की शुरुआत जैसे प्रयास पर्यावरण अनुकूल "हरित विद्यालय" का निर्माण करते हैं।

पाठ्यक्रम, अवसंरचना और मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए सीबीएसई ने स्कूल गुणवत्ता मूल्यांकन और आश्वासन फ्रेमवर्क (एसक्यूएएफ) तैयार किया है। एसक्यूएएफ व्यक्तिगत और संस्थागत उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने के लिए मानकों और सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों का एक समूह है।

SASCI SCHEME

37. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government prioritizes the selection of projects under the "Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment" (SASCI) scheme along with the details of specific criteria adopted for this process;
- (b) the details of the strategies being implemented by the Government to ensure the successful development and completion of the 40 approved projects focused on lesser-known destinations;
- (c) whether the Government has any initiatives to promote the said destinations on international platforms and the manner in which such initiatives are being executed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, including collaborations, timelines and expected outcomes?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism issued operational guidelines for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale'(SASCI) with the objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale.

Salient features of this endeavour include developing end to end tourist experience, funding support to the shortlisted proposals, strengthening all points of the tourist value chain, harnessing quality expertise for design and development, sustainable operations and maintenance etc.

The projects have been identified based on the project proposals submitted by the concerned State Governments, its examination on the prescribed parameters such as connectivity to the site, tourism eco-system, carrying capacity, sustainability measures, sustainable operation and management, project impact and value created, tourism marketing plans etc. and as per the institutional framework detailed in the scheme guidelines.

As per the scheme guidelines, the projects are implemented and managed by the concerned State Government and projects are to be developed and completed within maximum 2 year's period whereas Government of India will release funds under this scheme up to 31st March, 2026. The details of the projects sanctioned under "Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment" (SASCI) scheme is enclosed as **Statement**.

The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities regularly promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including such endeavours in the international and domestic markets through social media, promotional websites, events etc.

STATEMENT

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

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravarum,	94.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48
4.	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12
5.	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76
6.	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61
7.	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51
8.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87
10.	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46
11.	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74
12.	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50
13.	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56

14.	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	34.87
15.	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17
16.	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00
17.	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71
18.	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38
21.	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91
22.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14
23.	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48
24.	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkanu	99.27
25.	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27
26.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90
27.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99
28.	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45
29.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31

30.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61
31.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37
32.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19
33.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67
34.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Garden of Flowers in Devala	70.23
35.	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74
36.	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10
37.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70
38.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05
39.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24
40.	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00
TOTAL				3295.76

OPPORTUNITIES TO SC/ST UNDER PMIS

38. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any roadmap for providing 1 crore internships over the next four years under the PM Internship Scheme (PMIS) and if so, the details thereof along with the internships planned for 2024-25;
- (b) the details of applications received, internships offered and accepted in both, round 1 and round 2 of the Scheme along with the number of youths currently doing the internship under the Scheme, State-wise and Company-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the stipend offered to interns and the details of funds allocated and utilized under the scheme since its inception;
- (d) whether companies are offering additional financial incentives to the interns and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants are provided fair opportunities under the scheme and if so, the details of applications received and internships offered to SC and ST applicants?

**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 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, a Pilot Project of the Scheme targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities in one year has

been launched on 03.10.2024. Guidelines containing details for Prime Minister's Internship Scheme - Pilot Project are available at <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>.

(b): In the round I of the Pilot Project, which commenced from 3rd October, 2024, more than 1.27 lakh internship opportunities were provided by the 280 partner companies across the country. Against these, approximately 6.21 lakh applications were received from more than 1.81 lakh applicants. In this round, the partner companies made over 82,000 internship offers to over 60,000 candidates, out of which over 28,000 candidates accepted offers to join the internship. In this round, over 8700 candidates joined their internship.

In the Round II of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, which commenced on 9th January, 2025, about 327 Partner Companies have posted over 1.18 lakh internship opportunities (new and edited unfilled opportunities of previous round) across the country. Against these, approximately 4.55 lakh applications were received from over 2.14 lakh applicants. As on 15.07.2025, partner companies have made over 71000 offers. Currently, rolling out of offers and the process of acceptances/ joining by interns is in progress.

State-wise details of youth currently doing internship under the Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

Company-wise details of youth currently doing internship under the Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(c): No such proposal is under consideration.

In the Budget Estimate of FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 2000 crores was allocated to Ministry of Corporate Affairs, for the FY 2024-25 for PM Internship Scheme. For the Pilot Project of the PM Internship Scheme, targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities to the youth, an amount of Rs. 840 crore was approved.

Revised Estimate was arrived at Rs. 380 crores in the FY 2024-25. For the FY 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 10831.07 crore has been allocated.

Approximately Rs. 50 crore has been utilized under the Scheme since inception.

(d): Under the Scheme, a one-time grant for incidentals of Rs.6,000/- is to be disbursed to the interns by the Government. In addition, monthly assistance is to be paid to the interns, with Rs. 4,500/- per month to be provided by the Government and Rs.500 per month by the Company, from its CSR funds. Expenditure associated with the training of interns under the Scheme would be borne by the company from its CSR funds, as per the extant rules. In case any Company wishes to provide monthly assistance over and above Rs.500, it may do so from its own funds. As per the data available 18 Companies and 47 Companies are offering additional financial incentives under Round I & Round II respectively under the PMIS Pilot Project.

(e): As per the Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme- Pilot Project, a pool of candidates based on the number of applications, is shortlisted for each internship

opportunity through the Portal. The shortlisting process is aimed at promoting diversity and social inclusivity in the internship program through providing for representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes as well as Persons with Disabilities in the shortlist sent to the concerned company for further selection as per their respective processes and criterion.

The details of the applications received, and internships offered to SC and ST candidates in the Round I and Round II of the Pilot Project, are given in the enclosed **Statement - III**.

STATEMENT – I

State wise details of youths currently doing internship in the PMIS Pilot Project

Sr. No.	Name of States	No. of Candidates currently doing Internship under PMIS
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	5
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	496
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6
4	ASSAM	1408
5	BIHAR	634
6	CHANDIGARH	14
7	CHHATTISGARH	309
8	DELHI	287
9	GOA	6
10	GUJARAT	229
11	HARYANA	225
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	74
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	98
14	JHARKHAND	367
15	KARNATAKA	299
16	KERALA	516
17	LADAKH	4
18	MADHYA PRADESH	680
19	MAHARASHTRA	513

20	MANIPUR	26
21	MEGHALAYA	2
22	NAGALAND	7
23	ODISHA	520
24	PUDUCHERRY	9
25	PUNJAB	88
26	RAJASTHAN	415
27	SIKKIM	1
28	TAMIL NADU	209
29	TELANGANA	297
30	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	4
31	TRIPURA	101
32	UTTAR PRADESH	1067
33	UTTARAKHAND	70
34	WEST BENGAL	467
Grand Total		9453

STATEMENT – II

Company wise details of youths currently doing internship in the PMIS Pilot Project

Sr. No.	Name of Company	No. of Candidates currently doing Internship under PMIS
1	ACC LIMITED	3
2	ADANI ENTERPRISES LIMITED	6
3	ADANI GANGAVARAM PORT LIMITED	2
4	ADANI HAZIRA PORT LIMITED	1
5	ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED	10
6	ADANI POWER LIMITED	5
7	ADANI TRANSMISSION (INDIA) LIMITED	8
8	ADANI WILMAR LIMITED	3
9	ALEMBIC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	1
10	ALKEM LABORATORIES LIMITED	9
11	AMBUJA CEMENTS LIMITED	8
12	APOLLO HOSPITALS ENTERPRISE LIMITED	6
13	ARAVALI POWER COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	3
14	ARCELORMITTAL NIPPON STEEL INDIA LIMITED	1
15	ASHOK LEYLAND LIMITED	15
16	ASHOKA BUILDCON LIMITED	7
17	AVANTI FEEDS LIMITED	6

18	AXIS BANK LIMITED	21
19	BAGMANE DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	1
20	BAJAJ ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	8
21	BAJAJ AUTO LIMITED.	10
22	BAJAJ FINANCE LIMITED	2
23	BALRAMPUR CHINI MILLS LTD	30
24	BATA INDIA LTD	7
25	BAYER CROPSCIENCE LIMITED	134
26	BHARAT DYNAMICS LIMITED	53
27	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED	23
28	BHARAT FORGE LTD	1
29	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	85
30	BHARTI TELEMEDIA LIMITED	9
31	BHILOSA INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED	1
32	BRAHMAPUTRA CRACKER AND POLYMER LIMITED	43
33	BRAKES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	1
34	BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LTD	1
35	CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED	114
36	CHAMBAL FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS LIMITED	10
37	CHOLAMANDALAM INVESTMENT AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED	1
38	CIPLA LIMITED	10
39	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	2
40	COAL INDIA LTD GOVT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING	14
41	COCHIN SHIPYARD LIMITED	45
42	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	9
43	DABUR INDIA LIMITED	13
44	DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED	18
45	DCM SHRIRAM LIMITED	15
46	DHARAMPAL SATYAPAL LIMITED	10
47	DIVI S LABORATORIES LIMITED	1
48	DR.REDDY S LABORATORIES LTD	25
49	DXC TECHNOLOGY INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	24
50	EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD	23
51	ECGC LIMITED	26
52	EIT SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	32
53	EMAMI LIMITED	17
54	EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	3
55	ENGINEERS INDIA LIMITED	23
56	EXIDE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	8
57	GAIL (INDIA) LIMITED	90
58	GENPACT INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	11
59	GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	5

60	GMR HYDERABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED	3
61	GODAWARI POWER AND ISPAT LIMITED	8
62	GRASIM INDUSTRIES LTD	12
63	GUJARAT GAS LIMITED	3
64	GUJARAT STATE FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS LIMITED	7
65	GUJARAT STATE PETRONET LIMITED	3
66	HALDIRAM SNACKS PRIVATE LIMITED	1
67	HCL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	4
68	HDFC ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	20
69	HDFC BANK LIMITED	490
70	HDFC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	8
71	HERO MOTOCORP LIMITED	1
72	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED	165
73	HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	146
74	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED	6
75	HONEYWELL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LAB PRIVATE LIMITED	18
76	ICICI BANK LIMITED	97
77	ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	1
78	ICICI PRUDENTIAL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	1
79	ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	2
80	ICICI SECURITIES LIMITED	5
81	IDFC FIRST BANK LIMITED	33
82	IIFL HOME FINANCE LIMITED	1
83	INDIAN ENERGY EXCHANGE LIMITED	1
84	INDIAN METALS AND FERRO ALLOYS LTD.	31
85	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED	344
86	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPORATION LIMITED	43
87	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED	4
88	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED	5
89	INDUSIND BANK LTD.	104
90	INFO EDGE (INDIA) LIMITED	2
91	IPCA LABORATORIES LIMITED	4
92	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	20
93	IREL (INDIA) LIMITED	41
94	ITC LIMITED	71
95	J. K. CEMENT LIMITED.	1
96	JAQUAR AND COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	2
97	JCB INDIA LIMITED	3

98	JINDAL STEEL & POWER LIMITED	33
99	JK PAPER LIMITED	4
100	JSW STEEL LIMITED	4
101	JUBILANT FOODWORKS LIMITED	201
102	KITEX CHILDRENSWEAR LIMITED	7
103	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LIMITED	21
104	KOTAK MAHINDRA PRIME LIMITED	1
105	LARSEN AND TOUBRO LIMITED	11
106	LEMON TREE HOTELS LIMITED	3
107	MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED	29
108	MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	4
109	MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA LIMITED	84
110	MALABAR GOLD LIMITED	1
111	MANAPPURAM FINANCE LIMITED	50
112	MANGALORE REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED	7
113	MARICO LIMITED	1
114	MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LIMITED	58
115	MAX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	2
116	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED	30
117	MOIL LIMITED	87
118	MRF LIMITED	257
119	MUSIGMA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	31
120	MUTHOOT FINANCE LIMITED	43
121	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM CO LTD	25
122	NATIONAL PAYMENTS CORPORATION OF INDIA	7
123	NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LTD.	437
124	NAYARA ENERGY LIMITED	7
125	NHDC LIMITED	5
126	NHPC LIMITED	120
127	NIPPON LIFE INDIA ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED	3
128	NLC INDIA LIMITED	28
129	NMDC LIMITED	12
130	NORTHERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	45
131	NTPC LIMITED	685
132	NTPC-SAIL POWER COMPANY LIMITED	9
133	NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	1
134	NUMALIGARH REFINERY LTD	233
135	OBEROI REALTY LIMITED	1
136	ODISHA MINING CORPORATION LIMITED	7
137	OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED	841
138	OIL INDIA LIMITED	492
139	PETRONET LNG LIMITED	7

140	PIRAMAL PHARMA LIMITED	3
141	PNB HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	5
142	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	549
143	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LIMITED	1
144	REC LIMITED	57
145	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	402
146	rites LIMITED	18
147	RUNGTA MINES LIMITED	4
148	SAINT-GOBAIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	1
149	SBI FUNDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	13
150	SBI GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	25
151	SBI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	47
152	SHIV-NARESH SPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	1
153	SHRIRAM FINANCE LIMITED	92
154	SHRIRAM GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	1
155	SIEMENS LIMITED	2
156	SIGNIFY INNOVATIONS INDIA LIMITED	9
157	SJVN LIMITED	40
158	SKODA AUTO VOLKSWAGEN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	5
159	SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	74
160	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED	145
161	STERLITE POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED	2
162	STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	3
163	SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	13
164	TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED	3
165	TATA CAPITAL HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	20
166	TATA CAPITAL LIMITED	11
167	TATA CHEMICALS LIMITED	5
168	TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED	117
169	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	44
170	TATA MOTORS LIMITED	4
171	TATA STEEL LIMITED	78
172	TECH MAHINDRA LIMITED	150
173	THDC INDIA LIMITED	20
174	THE FEDERAL BANK LTD	1
175	THE KARNATAKA BANK LIMITED	15
176	THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	24
177	THE RAMCO CEMENTS LIMITED	8
178	THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED	64
179	TITAN COMPANY LIMITED	6
180	TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	17
181	TRIDENT LIMITED	10
182	UNITED BREWERIES LIMITED	28

183	UPL LIMITED	1
184	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	27
185	VEDANTA LIMITED	117
186	WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	4
187	WHIRLPOOL OF INDIA LIMITED	2
188	WIPRO LIMITED	138
189	ZERODHA BROKING LIMITED	4
190	ZOHO CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED	18
191	ZYDUS LIFESCIENCES LIMITED	3
192	AARTI INDUSTRIES LTD	2
193	ADITYA BIRLA CAPITAL LIMITED	3
194	ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE AMC LIMITED	5
195	AJANTA PHARMA LIMITED	2
196	AMERICAN EXPRESS(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	1
197	ATUL LIMITED	3
198	BANDHAN BANK LIMITED	4
199	BENNETT COLEMAN AND COMPANY LIMITED	6
200	BERGER PAINTS INDIA LIMITED	4
201	CULVER MAX ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	4
202	CYBAGE SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED	1
203	DBS BANK INDIA LIMITED	3
204	DR. LAL PATHLABS LIMITED	15
205	EICHER MOTORS LIMITED	1
206	ENDURANCE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	2
207	ESCORTS KUBOTA LIMITED	15
208	GHCL LIMITED	15
209	GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	11
210	HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED	4
211	HONDA MOTORCYCLE AND SCOOTER INDIA PVT LTD	4
212	HP INDIA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED	8
213	HYUNDAI MOTOR INDIA LIMITED	1
214	IBM INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	77
215	INDUS TOWERS LIMITED	1
216	KANSAI NEROLAC PAINTS LIMITED	6
217	KEC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	1
218	LUPIN LIMITED	3
219	MICRO LABS LIMITED	5
220	MODERN ROAD MAKERS P LTD	3
221	MSPL LIMITED	9
222	NIRMA LIMITED	1
223	PI INDUSTRIES LIMITED	3
224	PIRAMAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	10
225	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED	2

226	PRESTIGE ESTATES PROJECTS LIMITED	1
227	RASHMI CEMENT LIMITED	1
228	RUNGTA SONS PVT LTD	10
229	SARDA ENERGY & MINERALS LIMITED	3
230	SHREE CEMENT LIMITED	1
231	SUNDARAM FINANCE LIMITED	2
232	TORRENT POWER LIMITED	1
233	ULTRATECH CEMENT LIMITED	20
234	UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.	4
235	WELSPUN LIVING LIMITED	2
236	WIPRO ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	3
237	YARROW INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	1
Grand Total		9453

STATEMENT – III

Details of applications received, and internships offered to candidates from SC/ST category:

	Total no. of Applications	No. of Applications from candidates belonging to SC/ST category	% of applications from candidates belonging to SC/ST category	Total no. of offers made by the companies	Total no. of offers made to candidates belonging to SC/ST category	% of offers made to candidates belonging to SC/ST category
Round I	621962	124258	19.97%	82077	17879	21.7%
Round II*	455267	100261	22.02%	70569	16124	16.08%

* Currently, rolling out of offers and the process of acceptances/ joining by interns is in progress in round-II.

INDIA EMPLOYMENT REPORT, 2024

39. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the India Employment Report 2024 (International Labour Organization and Institute for Human Development), youth economic participation declined to 37 per cent in 2022 and the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) (May 2025) pegs national unemployment at 5.6 per cent, and if so, the details thereof along with the updated rural-urban unemployment rate in the country, including district-wise in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that unemployment in Rajasthan for the year 2020, 2022 and 2025 differs across age groups 15–24, 25–34, and 35+ years, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of economic shocks like COVID-19 Goods and Sales Tax (GST), and demonetization on employment in rural areas of Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated and utilized under the schemes like National Career Service (NCS), e-Shram and Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) since 2020 along with enrollment from Churu; and
- (e) the details of the targeted employment initiatives planned for high-unemployment districts in the country?

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

(a) to (e): 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.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years in the country has decreased from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24 which is lower than the global unemployment rate of youth of 13.3 per cent [As per World Employment and Social Outlook Trends, 2024 published by International Labour Organization (ILO)]. Further, the Unemployment Rate on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years for the State of Rajasthan has decreased from 13.4% in 2020-21 to 12.4% in 2023-24.

Also, MoSPI has revamped PLFS from January 2025. As per monthly PLFS reports, the Unemployment Rate (UR) on Current Weekly Status (CWS) for persons of age 15 years and above in rural and urban areas were 5.1% and 6.9% respectively in the month of May 2025.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status for 15 years and above in the rural areas for the State of Rajasthan has increased from 50.3% in 2017-18 to 67.0% in 2023-24 which indicates the increase in employment through various Government schemes/ programmes/ interventions.

Under National Career Service (NCS), since Financial Year (FY) 2020-21 to FY 2025-26, a total of Rs. 375.39 crore has been allocated with an expenditure amounting to Rs. 210.88 crore (till 30th June, 2025). A total of 89,437 jobseekers were registered in the district of Churu, Rajasthan.

Under, eShram, as on 15th July, 2025, over 30.94 crore unorganised workers have already registered on eShram Portal in the country and the total number of registration in the district of Churu in Rajasthan is 4,27,282.

A total of Rs. 1176.84 crore were allocated and Rs. 479.38 crore were utilised under eShram scheme.

Under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM), as on 14th July, 2025, a total of Rs. 1478.25 crore has been allocated with an expenditure amounting to Rs. 1308.47 crore. 458 beneficiaries are enrolled in Churu district of Rajasthan under this scheme.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes. These inter-alia include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban

Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), 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.

In addition, the Union Cabinet has approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector.

AMOUNT SANCTIONED AND UTILISED UNDER BIMA SAKHI YOJANA

40. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR

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

- (a) the details of the financial outlay, amount sanctioned, disbursed and utilized under the Life Insurance Company's Bima Sakhi Yojana (BSY) since its inception;
- (b) the details of the beneficiaries under the aforementioned scheme as of July 2025, State- wise;

- (c) the details of the opportunities available for Bima Sakhis to advance their career and the way by which the programme ensure continued support and mentorship for Bima Sakhis beyond their initial training phase;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken to promote awareness about the BSY among women in rural and semi urban areas for equitable implementation of the aforementioned scheme; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to expand the scope of the aforementioned scheme to include additional roles or integrate it with other women-focused Government initiatives and if so, the details thereof ?

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

- (a): Bima Sakhi- “Mahila Career Agent (MCA) Scheme” of LIC was launched on 9.12.2024. As such, any expense in connection with the scheme is borne by LIC. LIC has paid Rs 62.36 crore to Bima Sakhis as stipend in FY 2024-25. In the current Financial Year (2025-26), LIC has provided a budget of Rs 520 crore for the scheme, out of which Rs 115.13 crore has been paid up to 14.7.2025.
- (b): At present, there are 2,05,896 Bima Sakhis in the country. The State wise data for Bima Sakhis is given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (c): LIC provides opportunities to Bima Sakhis, in furtherance of their career by way of several performance-based incentives. Graduate Bima Sakhis, after

completion of 5 years, may participate in the recruitment process for the post of Apprentice Development officers of LIC, upon fulfilling the eligibility criteria.

Apart from above, LIC pays stipend to Bima Sakhis for first 3 years from their appointment to support them build a life insurance agency career. The stipend scheme is in addition to their commission pay-outs and is subject to certain performance parameters. The amount of the stipend ranges from Rs 7000/- per month in the first year to Rs 5000/- in the third year.

(d) and (e): Bima Sakhi Yojna, being an initiative of LIC, is being promoted throughout the country from LIC's various branches and divisions, traditional and digital media and pitching in public forums.

STATEMENT

The State wise data for Bima Sakhis

State/UT wise Bima Sakhis					
SL	State/UT	Number of Bima Sakhis	SL	State/UT	Number of Bima Sakhis
1	Andaman & Nicobar	39	18	Maharashtra	18086
2	Andhra Pradesh	20054	19	Manipur	124
3	Arunachal Pradesh	47	20	Meghalaya	63
4	Assam	3018	21	Mizoram	53
5	Bihar	10975	22	Nagaland	40
6	Chandigarh	528	23	Odisha	9047
7	Chhattisgarh	4673	24	Pondicherry	272
8	Delhi	3251	25	Punjab	3855
9	Goa	506	26	Rajasthan	15243

10	Gujarat	6449	27	Sikkim	50
11	Haryana	8495	28	Tamil Nadu	11836
12	Himachal Pradesh	3037	29	Telangana	10908
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2204	30	Tripura	409
14	Jharkhand	3673	31	Uttar Pradesh	23152
15	Karnataka	14117	32	Uttaranchal	2260
16	Kerala	5481	33	West Bengal	12006
17	Madhya Pradesh	11945		Total	205896

* There are no Bima Sakhis in Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Ladakh and Lakshadweep.

कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रशिक्षण का प्रभाव

41. श्री बापी हलदर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उपयुक्त कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय श्रम बाजार में कौशल की कमी के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक प्रशिक्षित युवाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रशिक्षण के प्रभावों के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने तथा रोजगारोन्मुखी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से सभी गैर-व्यावसायिक स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में कौशल विकास से संबंधित कम से कम एक पाठ्यक्रम को अनिवार्य बनाने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख): समय-समय पर कौशल अंतराल अध्ययन किए जाते हैं जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक कौशल और कौशल अंतराल के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। ऐसे अध्ययन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कार्यबल तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार के हस्तक्षेपों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। इसके अलावा, जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) को ज़मीनी स्तर पर विकेंद्रीकृत नियोजन और कार्यान्वयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिला कौशल विकास योजनाएँ (डीएसडीपी) तैयार करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। डीएसडीपी रोजगार के अवसरों वाले क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ जिले में कौशल की संबंधित माँग की पहचान करती हैं और कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का मानचित्रण करती हैं। सरकार के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में चिन्हित कौशल अंतरालों को पाटने के लिए डिज़ाइन और कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद (एनसीईआर) के माध्यम से सात उच्च विकास वाले क्षेत्रों पर राष्ट्रीय कौशल अंतराल अध्ययन किया ताकि क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट कौशल मांगों का विश्लेषण करने के लिए एक मजबूत पद्धति स्थापित की जा सके। सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जीवीए) के हिस्से, श्रमिकों की क्षेत्रीय हिस्सेदारी, इनपुट-आउटपुट विश्लेषण से उभरने वाले आय और रोजगार गुणक और उभरते हुए क्षेत्रों के आधार पर विस्तृत मांग विश्लेषण के लिए सात क्षेत्रों का चयन किया गया था। इन सात (07) क्षेत्रों में (i) अनाज, फलीदार फसलों और तिलहन की खेती; (ii) मवेशी और भैंसों का पालन; (iii) वस्त्रों की बुनाई; (iv) मोटर

वाहनों, मोटर वाहनों के पुर्जों और सहायक उपकरणों का निर्माण; (v) सौर ऊर्जा और अन्य अपारंपरिक स्रोतों का उपयोग करके बिजली उत्पादन; (vi) विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त भंडारों में भोजन, कपड़े, जूते और चमड़े से संबंधित वस्तुओं की खुदरा बिक्री और मोटर वाहनों का अनुरक्षण एवं मरम्मत और; (vii) कंप्यूटर प्रोग्रामिंग गतिविधियां शामिल हैं।

(ग): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) 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) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनःकौशलीकरण और कौशल-उन्नायन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उन्हें उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करना है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से लेकर दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): कौशल विकास योजनाओं के प्रभाव का आकलन उनके तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से किया जाता है। एमएसडीई की प्रमुख योजना पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन नीति आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर 2020 में किया गया था। अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94 प्रतिशत नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि 11वे पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित और अधिक उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार में रखे गए और आरपीएल घटक के अंतर्गत उन्मुख 52 प्रतिशत उम्मीदवारों को या तो अधिक वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अपने अप्रमाणित समकक्षों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

एमएसडीई की अन्य योजनाओं के संबंध में, तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति या आजीविका में सुधार के संदर्भ में सफलता का उल्लेख किया गया है। इनका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

जेएसएस: वर्ष 2020 में जेएसएस योजना के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि इस योजना ने उन लाभार्थियों की घरेलू आय को लगभग दोगुना करने में मदद की है जिन्हें जेएसएस प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार मिला है या वे स्वरोजगार कर रहे थे। रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है कि इस योजना की उपयोगिता इस तथ्य से और भी स्पष्ट होती है कि 77.05% लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं ने अपना व्यवसाय बदल लिया है। अध्ययन में यह भी पुष्टि की गई है कि इस योजना में कौशल विकास का मुख्य उद्देश्य स्व-रोजगार पर केंद्रित है।

एनएपीएस: वर्ष 2021 में किए गए एनएपीएस के तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन अध्ययन से पता चला है कि इस योजना ने संरचित ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को सफलतापूर्वक बढ़ाया है, और विभिन्न उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षुओं की भागीदारी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। योजना के नए संस्करण में, सरकार के हिस्से को सीधे प्रशिक्षुओं के बैंक खातों में स्थानांतरित करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) पद्धति को अपनाया गया है, क्योंकि रिपोर्ट में सुव्यवस्थित प्रतिपूर्ति प्रक्रिया की सिफारिश की गई थी।

आईटीआई: एमएसडीई द्वारा 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 मिला (जिनमें से 6.7% स्व-नियोजित हैं)।

(च): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से मुख्यधारा की शिक्षा के साथ एकीकृत करने पर जोर देती है। राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क

(एनसीआरएफ) को एक व्यापक क्रेडिट संचयन एवं हस्तांतरण ढांचे के रूप में विकसित किया गया है जिसमें प्राथमिक, स्कूली, उच्च और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण शामिल हैं। एनसीआरएफ विभिन्न आयामों, जैसे शैक्षणिक, व्यावसायिक कौशल और अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा, जिसमें अर्जित प्रासंगिक अनुभव और दक्षता/पेशेवर स्तर शामिल हैं, में सीखने के क्रेडिटीकरण को एकीकृत करता है।

छात्रों/ शिक्षार्थियों की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, शिक्षा मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) के माध्यम से भारतीय युवाओं को कार्यस्थल पर प्रशिक्षण और कौशल प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के तहत, नए स्नातकों, डिप्लोमा धारकों और डिग्री प्राप्त शिक्षुओं को शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने स्नातकों की दक्षता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से अध्ययन के दौरान व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान करने हेतु उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों द्वारा शिक्षुता-आधारित डिग्री कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं।

विवरण

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत शुरुआत से दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख उम्मीदवारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	प्रशिक्षित/अभिमुख
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,501
आंध्र प्रदेश	5,27,676
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	98,157
असम	8,39,371
बिहार	7,59,846
चंडीगढ़	28,009

छत्तीसगढ	2,04,474
दिल्ली	5,26,790
गोवा	10,484
गुजरात	4,71,538
हरियाणा	7,62,041
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,76,021
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	4,29,204
झारखंड	3,14,048
कर्नाटक	6,05,147
केरल	2,74,550
लद्दाख	4,076
लक्षद्वीप	390
मध्य प्रदेश	12,13,250
महाराष्ट्र	13,31,385
मणिपुर	1,14,910
मेघालय	58,706
मिजोरम	44,147
नागालैंड	54,013
ओडिशा	6,02,124
पुदुचेरी	35,491

पंजाब	5,59,406
राजस्थान	14,06,943
सिक्किम	19,479
तमिलनाडु	8,85,134
तेलंगाना	4,64,107
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन दीव	11,842
त्रिपुरा	1,59,920
उत्तर प्रदेश	25,06,438
उत्तराखंड	2,51,815
पश्चिम बंगाल	6,50,830
कुल	1,64,07,263

PROMOTION OF SPORTS AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS

42. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government to promote sports and youth development in urban areas, especially in North East Delhi;

- (b) the number of sports complexes, indoor stadiums, and open gyms established/upgraded in North East Delhi under Central Government schemes since 2014;
- (c) whether any special programmes or youth engagement activities taken place under Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and National Service Scheme (NSS) in the North East Delhi Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to develop Khelo India Centres, sports academies or provide coaching support to the talented youth from North East Delhi, particularly from economically weaker sections;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the total funds allocated and utilized in North East Delhi under various schemes of the Government during the last five years and the current year?

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

(a) : The Government runs the following major schemes to promote sports and youth development in the country, including in urban areas:

The schemes under the Department of Youth Affairs are:

- (i) Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is an umbrella scheme with

the following 7 sub-schemes:

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
2. National Youth Corps
3. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development
4. International Cooperation
5. Youth Hostels
6. Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations
7. National Young Leaders Programme

(ii) National Service Scheme (NSS)

(iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

(iv) Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat)

The schemes under the Department of Sports are:

(i) Khelo India- National Programme for Development of Sports

(ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)

(iii) Cash Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches

(iv) National Sports Awards

(v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons

(vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Sports Welfare Scheme

(vii) National Sports Development Fund

(viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI)

The details of the above schemes are available in public domain and can be seen at <https://yas.gov.in>.

(b): Under the component “Creation and Up-gradation of Sports Infrastructure” of the Khelo India Scheme, 328 sports infrastructure projects like sports complexes, stadiums etc (including 10 in the UT of Delhi at a cost of Rs. 116.23 crore) have been sanctioned across the country. Details of these projects are available at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/>. Similarly, under National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), a total of 5 sports infrastructure projects, at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 9.94 Cr have been supported in Delhi. Further, there are 05 Sports stadia located in Delhi which are being operated and administered by Sports Authority of India (SAI) viz. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, India Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee Swimming Pool Complex and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range.

(c): For Youth engagement activities, a total of 120 programmes, including special programmes, with a total participation of over 39,000 youth have been conducted by NYKS to promote youth development in North East Delhi Lok Sabha Constituency during last FY. Further, this Ministry has been organizing ‘Sundays on Cycle’ programme as a regular event in Delhi with participation from diverse stakeholders including NSS and Sports Clubs. Around 163 events have been

conducted under 'Sundays on Cycle' in Delhi attracting more than 30,000 participants.

(d) and (e): To provide coaching support to the talented youth, 13 Khelo India Centres (KICs) have been established in the NCT of Delhi wherein 07 Past Champion Athletes (PCAs) are actively supporting these Centres. NCT of Delhi also has 01 Khelo India State Centre of Excellence for Athletics and Wrestling. The details of these centres can be seen at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/>.

(f): Funds are allocated by this Ministry Scheme-wise, not State or District-wise. The details of the funds allocated and utilized is available on the website of the Ministry (<https://yas.gov.in>).

STATUS OF PMKKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

43. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) sanctioned, established and currently operational in Andhra Pradesh so far, district-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that most of the PMKKs set up in Andhra Pradesh are currently nonoperational and if so, the details thereof, district-wise along with the timeline for making them functional;

- (c) the measures taken by the Government to revive or repurpose these centres to ensure optimal utilisation of the established infrastructure;
- (d) the details of the infrastructure, training capacity, sector-wise courses offered and enrollment numbers of operational PMKKs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year wise; and
- (e) the total funds allocated, released and utilised under PMKKs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year and district-wise?

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

(a): The district wise details of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) sanctioned, established and currently operational in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

(b) and (c): Out of 23 established PMKK, 22 are operational in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Government has undertaken several measures to ensure optimal utilisation of the established PMKK infrastructure. These include the allocation of training targets under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and its successor schemes. Additionally, PMKKs are encouraged to leverage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding to support skill development initiatives and enhance the long-term sustainability of the centres.

(d):The job role wise infrastructure and training capacity of the PMKK are in accordance with the PMKK guidelines. Details of sector-wise courses offered and candidate enrolments in PMKKs across the State of Andhra Pradesh under PMKVY during the last five financial years (2020–21 to 2024–25) are given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(e):The district wise details of funds disbursed to PMKKs in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the implementation of PMKVY during the last five financial years (2020-21-2024-25) are given in the enclosed **Statement- III**.

STATEMENT-I

The district wise details of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) sanctioned, established and currently operational in Andhra Pradesh.

District	Sanctioned	Established	Operational
Anantapur	2	2	1
Chittoor	2	2	2
East Godavari	3	3	3
Guntur	2	2	2
Kadapa	2	1	1
Krishna	2	2	2
Kurnool	2	1	1
Nellore	1	1	1
Prakasam	2	2	2
Srikakulam	2	2	2

Visakhapatnam	2	2	2
Vizianagaram	1	1	1
West Godavari	2	2	2
Total	25	23	22

STATEMENT - II

The details of infrastructure, training capacity, sector-wise and job role wise number of candidates enrolled in PMKKs in the State of Andhra Pradesh under PMKVY during the last five financial years (2020-21 to 2024-25).

FY	Name of PMKK	Infrastruct ure as per PMKK guideline	Minimum Annual Training Capacity (in candidates) (as per PMKK guidelines)	Sector name	Job Role	Candida tes enrolled
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	60
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator	30
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Customer Care Executive-Call Center	30
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Construction	Assistant Electrician	60
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator	60
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	60

	Private Limited					
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	60
FY-20-21	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	60
FY-20-21	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic IT helpdesk Attendant	56
FY-20-21	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	60
FY-20-21	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator - knits	60
FY-20-21	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator	60
FY-20-21	ICA Edu Skills Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Automotive	Automotive Service Technician (Two and Three Wheelers)	60
FY-20-21	ICA Edu Skills Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Tourism & Hospitality	Room Attendant	60
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Capital Goods	Draughtsman Mechanical	60
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer - Electrical	60
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Hand Embroiderer	60
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Field Technician Other Home Appliances	30

FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Inventory Clerk	30
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	CCTV Installation Technician	100
FY-20-21	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Handset Repair Engineer-II	50
FY-20-21	SHRI TECHNOLOGIE S (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Packer	60
FY-20-21	SHRI TECHNOLOGIE S (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician	60
FY-20-21	DATAPRO COMPUTERS PRIVATE LIMITED	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	CCTV Installation Technician	60
FY-20-21	DATAPRO COMPUTERS PRIVATE LIMITED	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	CRM Domestic Non-Voice	60
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Inventory Clerk	200
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Customer Care Executive-Call Center	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator - knits	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Construction	Assistant Electrician	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator	120

	Private Limited					
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	120
FY-21-22	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	120
FY-21-22	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Field Technician Networking And Storage	120
FY-21-22	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	200
FY-21-22	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator - knits	180
FY-21-22	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	180
FY-21-22	ROOMAN TECHNOLOGIE S PVT LTD.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator	120
FY-21-22	ICA Edu Skills Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Field Technician Other Home Appliances	120
FY-21-22	ICA Edu Skills Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Tourism & Hospitality	Room Attendant	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Inventory Clerk	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	In-Store Promoter	120

FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Hand Embroiderer	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Field Technician Other Home Appliances	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic IT helpdesk Attendant	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Hand Embroiderer	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	CCTV Installation Technician	120
FY-21-22	SynchroServe Global Solutions Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Handset Repair Engineer-II	80
FY-21-22	SHRI TECHNOLOGIE S (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Capital Goods	Manual Metal Arc Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder	120
FY-21-22	SHRI TECHNOLOGIE S (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Inventory Clerk	120
FY-21-22	SHRI TECHNOLOGIE S (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Warehouse Packer	120
FY-21-22	DATAPRO COMPUTERS PRIVATE LIMITED	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	CCTV Installation Technician	120
FY-21-22	DATAPRO COMPUTERS PRIVATE LIMITED	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Courier Delivery Executive	120
FY-21-22	DATAPRO COMPUTERS PRIVATE LIMITED	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	CRM Domestic Non-Voice	120

FY-22-23	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	60
FY-22-23	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Healthcare	Healthcare Hygiene and Housekeeping Aide	29
FY-22-23	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic IT helpdesk Attendant	60
FY-22-23	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Healthcare	Healthcare Hygiene and Housekeeping Aide	60
FY-22-23	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer - Electrical	60
FY-22-23	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	90
FY-22-23	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	30
FY-22-23	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator - knits	120
FY-22-23	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Beauty & Wellness	Trainee - Hair Dressing	90
FY-22-23	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Assistant Technician- Computer Hardware	60
FY-22-23	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Associate Data Entry Operator	120
FY-22-23	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala)	84
FY-22-23	Synchroserve	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Inventory	30

	Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd				Controller	
FY-22-23	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic IT helpdesk Attendant	60
FY-22-23	SHRI TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Assistant Technician- Computer Hardware	120
FY-22-23	SHRI TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Packing Specialist.	90
FY-22-23	SHRI TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Inventory Controller	90
FY-22-23	SHRI TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	In Shop Promoter	60
FY-22-23	Datapro Computers Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Assistant Technician- CCTV	120
FY-22-23	Datapro Computers Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Consignment Delivery Executive.	90
FY-22-23	Datapro Computers Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Customer Care Executive- Domestic- Non-Voice	120
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	360
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Healthcare	Healthcare Hygiene and Housekeeping Aide	73
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer - Electrical	30
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic IT helpdesk	400

	Pvt. Ltd				Attendant	
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	60
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	Airline Customer Service Executive	92
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator - knits	430
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator	450
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Associate Data Entry Operator	60
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	130
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	210
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer - Electrical	60
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	281
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	30
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	50
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator - knits	311
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Beauty & Wellness	Hair Dresser & Stylist	73

FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Beauty & Wellness	Trainee - Hair Dressing	49
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Assistant Technician- Computer Hardware	70
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Field Technician Computing And Peripherals	36
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic Data Entry Operator	298
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Associate Data Entry Operator	11
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Cloud Application Developer	240
FY-23-24	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Application Developer - Web & Mobile	240
FY-23-24	Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Automotive	Two Wheeler Service Technician	240
FY-23-24	Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Field Technician Other Home Appliances	210
FY-23-24	Ica Edu Skills Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician	180
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	Airline Customer Service Executive	35
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Capital Goods	Draughtsman Mechanical	39
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Capital Goods	Draughtsman Mechanical	60

FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)	60
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	145
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	AI - DevOps Engineer	104
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	240
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala)	150
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Domestic IT helpdesk Attendant	481
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	122
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Apparel	Hand Embroiderer (Addawala)	129
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Junior Software Developer	69
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Customer Care Executive- Domestic- Non- Voice	180
FY-23-24	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	34
FY-23-24	SHRI TECHNOLOGIE S (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Packing Specialist.	30
FY-23-24	SHRI TECHNOLOGIE S (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Inventory Controller	30

FY-23-24	SHRI TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) LLP	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	In Shop Promoter	60
FY-23-24	Datapro Computers Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Electronics	Assistant Technician- CCTV	150
FY-23-24	Datapro Computers Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	Logistics	Consignment Delivery Executive.	30
FY-23-24	Datapro Computers Private Limited	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Customer Care Executive- Domestic- Non-Voice	120
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Application Developer - Web & Mobile	175
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	315
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	AI - DevOps Engineer	84
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	283
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	AI - DevOps Engineer	48
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	64
FY-24-25	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	AI - Data Quality Analyst	717
FY-24-25	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Cloud Application Developer	103
FY-24-25	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Application Developer - Web & Mobile	485

FY-24-25	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Cloud Application Developer	84
FY-24-25	Rooman Technologies Pvt Ltd.	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Application Developer - Web & Mobile	590
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	Security Analyst	86
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	IT-ITeS	AI - DevOps Engineer	119
FY-24-25	Synchroserve Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd	>8000Sqft	1000	Telecom	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	110

STATEMENT - III

The district wise details of funds disbursed to PMKKs in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the implementation of PMKVY during the last five financial years (2020-21-2024-25)

(Amount in crore)

District Name	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
ANANTAPUR	0.12	0.16	0.19	-	-
CHITTOOR	0.48	0.38	0.11	-	-
EAST GODAVARI	2.05	1.15	0.63	0.25	0.39
GUNTUR	0.17	0.34	0.18	0.30	0.24
KRISHNA	0.15	0.59	0.31	0.27	0.17
KURNOOL	0.33	0.10	0.02	0.24	0.21

PRAKASAM	0.59	0.56	0.07	1.21	0.79
SPSR NELLORE	0.68	0.28	0.17	0.29	0.52
SRIKAKULAM	0.75	0.44	0.19	0.01	-
Visakhapatnam	0.71	0.25	-	-	-
VIZIANAGARAM	0.32	0.16	0.12	-	-
WEST GODAVARI	0.67	0.33	0.09	0.16	-
Y.S.R.	0.20	0.20	0.07	0.48	0.10

ENVIRONMENT IMPACT OF SINKING OF HAZARDOUS CARGO IN INDIAN SEA

44. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the potential leakage of hazardous cargo, chemicals, or oil from sunken or damaged foreign-flagged container vessels in Indian waters, including the MSC Elsa 3 and MV Wan Hai 503, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted or initiated a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) following the sinking of a container vessel MSC

Elsa 3 off the coast of Kochi and the fire on a container ship MV Wan Hai 503 off the coast of Kannur, if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with environmental emergencies resulting from maritime accidents such as oil spills, chemical leaks, and plastic pellet dispersal, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has invoked the polluter-pays principle to ensure that the responsible shipping companies bear the full cost of environmental restoration, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the total number of cases, such as oil spills, chemical leaks etc. registered under the Environmental Protection Act in the country during the last three years and the current year?

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) On 25 May 2025, MSC ELSA 3 carrying 643 containers including hazardous materials and marine fuels sank off the coast of Alappuzha. The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) is Central Coordinating Agency for Combating of Oil Pollution in the coastal and marine environment of various maritime zones. Light oil sheen noticed at the surface has been dispersed by the standby vessel at the site and due to natural phenomenon of wave action. Total of 66 containers

washed ashore and have been recovered by the agency appointed by the Ship owners. None of the 66 containers were having hazardous cargoes hence there is no damage or hazard reported. Around 540 MT of plastic nurdles have been collected from the Kerala Coast and South Tamil Nadu coast.

In the case of MV Wan Hai 503, the container vessel suffered fire and explosions approximately 44 nautical miles off the coast of Azhikkal on 09.06.2025. The Indian Coast Guard, Indian Navy, DG Shipping and other concerned authorities have taken proactive measures to contain and mitigate any potential environmental risks.

- (b) The Ministry has requested National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Tamil Nadu to undertake a comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment in coordination with State Government of Kerala for MSC ELSA 3 incident.
- (c) The Directorate General of Shipping has issued a Standard Operating Procedure titled “SOP to Handle Marine Casualty 2021”, which outlines the response framework for incidents involving shipwreck, oil spills, and other marine casualties. The Indian Coast Guard has developed a National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) for responding to Oil Spill accidents. The NOS-DCP is a comprehensive tool, which provides a framework of co-

ordination for integrated response by various government agencies to protect the environment from deleterious effects of pollution.

- (d) In the case of MSC ELSA 3, the Kerala State Government has filed Admiralty Suit No. 12 of 2025 before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, seeking recovery of ₹9,531 crore from the vessel owners.
- (e) The Ministry has authorised the State Governments viz. the Government of the State (represented by the Secretary to the State Government incharge of environment), Chairman and Member Secretary State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Collector etc. for the purpose of the Section 19 of Environment Protection Act (EPA), 1986 to register a case under EPA, 1986.

केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थाओं में शिक्षण पदों की रिक्तियां

45. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों, आईआईटी, एनआईटी, केंद्रीय विद्यालयों आदि जैसे केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न शैक्षिक संस्थानों में रिक्त पड़े हजारों संकाय पदों का शैक्षिक और शोध कार्यों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने केंद्रीय संस्थाओं में रिक्त संकाय पदों को भरने के लिए विशेष भर्ती अभियान या प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने हेतु कोई पहल की है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भरे गए संकाय पदों की संख्या का संस्थावार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्तमान में रिक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है;S

(ड.) क्या भविष्य में केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थानों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संकाय भर्ती की प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता और तेजी लाने हेतु कोई नई नीति या दिशानिर्देश जारी किए जाने की संभावना है; और

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

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

(क) से (च): शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले केंद्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान (सीएचईआई) संबंधित संसदीय केंद्रीय अधिनियमों के तहत स्थापित सांविधिक स्वायत्त संगठन हैं और उनके अंतर्गत बनाए गए अधिनियमों/संविधि/अध्यादेशों/विनियमों के प्रावधानों द्वारा शासित होते हैं। स्वायत्त संस्थानों के रूप में, संकाय की भर्ती संस्थान के भीतर ही, उनके अधिनियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार की जाती है। भर्ती संबंधी शक्तियां संबंधित संचालक मंडल/कार्यकारी समिति/प्रबंधन बोर्ड के पास निहित हैं और मंत्रालय की इसमें कोई सक्रिय भूमिका नहीं है। रिक्तियों का होना और उनका भरा जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। ये रिक्तियाँ पदोन्नति, सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, मृत्यु, नए संस्थानों, योजनाओं या परियोजनाओं के खुलने, और मौजूदा संस्थानों में छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि और क्षमता विस्तार संबंधी अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के कारण उत्पन्न होती हैं।

अगस्त, 2021 में, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत सभी सीएचईआई से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अपने संस्थानों में लंबित रिक्तियों को मिशन मोड में भरने के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाएँ। सीएचईआई ने अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) सहित सभी वर्गों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए विशेष भर्ती अभियान चलाया। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी सभी

सीएचईआई को मिशन मोड में रक्तियों को भरने के लिए प्रेरित किया था। सितंबर 2022 से, सभी सीएचईआई ने रक्तियों को भरने के लिए मिशन मोड भर्ती अभियान चलाया है। दिनांक 12.07.2025 तक, अर्थात् पिछले रोजगार मेले की तिथि तक, सभी सीएचईआई और केंद्रीय विद्यालयों द्वारा शिक्षण और गैर-शिक्षण दोनों पदों पर मिशन मोड में कुल 41147 पद भरे जा चुके हैं।

गुणवत्ता वाले संकायों को आकर्षित करने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं जिनमें वर्ष भर खुले विज्ञापन, खोज-सह-चयन प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से भर्ती, विशेष भर्ती अभियान, मिशन मोड भर्ती और पूर्व छात्रों / वैज्ञानिकों / संकाय को निमंत्रण आदि शामिल हैं। सीएचईआई द्वारा संकाय भर्ती प्रक्रिया बहु-चरणीय और सुदृढ़ स्क्रीनिंग प्रक्रिया के हिस्से के रूप में पारदर्शी तरीके से आवेदन आमंत्रित करके की जाती है। विभिन्न संस्थानों के अधिनियम और संविधियां चयन समितियों की संरचना, संकाय के विभिन्न स्तरों की भर्ती के लिए जिम्मेदार प्राधिकारियों, स्वतंत्र विषय विशेषज्ञों और विजिटर के नामांकित व्यक्तियों आदि का प्रावधान किया गया है ताकि भर्तियों में पारदर्शिता और अकादमिक कठोरता सुनिश्चित की जा सके। यूजीसी ने संकाय भर्ती के लिए एक सामान्य पोर्टल 'सीयू-चयन' लॉन्च किया है, जिसमें सभी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में रक्तियों / विज्ञापनों / नौकरियों की सूची बनाने का प्रावधान है। इस प्रकार संपूर्ण भर्ती प्रक्रिया अधिक पारदर्शी और सुलभ हो जाती है।

e-SHRAM SCHEME IN TAMIL NADU

46. SHRI NAVASKANI K:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of e-Shram cards issued in the State of Tamil Nadu till date;

- (b) the details of the number of workers from various sectors registered at the portal under the e-Shram scheme in Tamil Nadu along with their breakup, gender and age-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any special initiatives or awareness drives in Tamil Nadu to ensure wider registration of unorganised workers at the e-Shram portal, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of welfare schemes and benefits currently being extended to e-Shram cardholders in Tamil Nadu including access to social security, insurance or skill development programmes;
- (e) whether the Government has identified any gaps or challenges in ensuring full coverage of eligible workers in Tamil Nadu under the e-Shram scheme; and
- (f) if so, the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address them?

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

(a) to (f): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) 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 15th July 2025, over 30.94 crore unorganised workers have already registered on eShram portal and over 92.87 lakhs eShram cards have been issued in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The details of number of unorganised workers from various sectors registered on the eShram portal in Tamil Nadu along with their breakup, gender and age-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement -I, II and III**.

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 registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram.

So far, fourteen (14) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram to extend benefits and access to social security, insurance or skill development programmes to eShram cardholders in Tamil Nadu including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), 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), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).

Measures taken by the Ministry to create awareness to ensure wider registration of unorganised workers at the eShram portal and to address gaps or challenges ensuring full coverage of eligible workers in Tamil Nadu under eShram include:

- i. Holding periodic review meeting with States/UTs.
- ii. Regular meeting with Common Services Centre (CSC).
- iii. To provide employment and skilling opportunities, eShram is integrated with National Career Service (NCS) and Skill India Digital Portal.
- iv. To facilitate enrolment under pension scheme, eShram is integrated with Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandan (PMSYM).
- v. To offer one-stop search and discovery of the Government schemes, eShram is integrated with myScheme portal.
- vi. SMS campaign to create awareness.

vii. Social media platforms are also being used to spread awareness among workers to register on eShram. State Seva Kendras (SSKs) and services of Common Service Centres are onboarded to facilitate assisted mode registrations of unorganised workers.

viii. eShram is also onboarded on Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG app), to increase reach among the workers and provide registration/ update facility at the convenience of their mobile.

ix. 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.

x. To make eShram and associated services, readily available to unorganized workers, the Ministry of Labour & Employment launched the eShram mobile application on 24th February 2025. This application provides real-time access to welfare schemes integrated with eShram, significantly improving accessibility and convenience.

STATEMENT -I

The total number of unorganised workers from various sectors registered on eShram in Tamil Nadu as on 08.07.2025.

S.No.	Occupation Sector	No of Registrations
1	Agriculture	53,92,466
2	Apparel	7,57,529
3	Automobile & Transportation	3,59,304
4	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	1,994

5	Beauty & Wellness	36,094
6	Capital Goods & Manufacturing	1,48,714
7	Construction	10,82,030
8	Domestic and Household Workers	1,23,450
9	Education	1,07,789
10	Electronics & HW	1,21,733
11	Food Industry	62,615
12	Gem & Jewellery	20,107
13	Glass & Ceramics	2,751
14	Handicrafts & Carpets	1,50,428
15	Healthcare	84,160
16	Leather Industry Works	50,439
17	Mining	6,809
18	Miscellaneous	3,55,274
19	Musical Instruments	3,601
20	Office Administration & Facility Management	1,60,420
21	Organised Retail	2,484
22	Printing	23,797
23	Private Security	9,110
24	Professionals	29,702
25	Retail	67,731
26	Service	13,680
27	Textile & Handloom	14,218

28	Tobacco Industry	27,995
29	Tourism & Hospitality	58,237
30	Wood & Carpentry	2,770
	Grand Total	92,77,431

STATEMENT -II

Gender-wise total number of unorganised workers registered on eShram in Tamil Nadu as on 08.07.2025:

S.No.	Gender	No of Registrations
1	Female	59,11,785
2	Male	33,64,423
3	Other	1,223
	Grand Total	92,77,431

STATEMENT -III

Age-wise total number of unorganised workers registered on eShram in Tamil Nadu as on 08.07.2025:

S.No.	Age (in Years)	Registration Count
1	17	1,166
2	18	7,320
3	19	26,604
4	20	56,138
5	21	88,520
6	22	121,803
7	23	145,773
8	24	159,610
9	25	185,292
10	26	168,516

11	27	183,490
12	28	187,868
13	29	192,146
14	30	201,210
15	31	201,023
16	32	207,764
17	33	218,643
18	34	228,624
19	35	247,814
20	36	238,958
21	37	247,964
22	38	247,931
23	39	283,021
24	40	308,750
25	41	277,864
26	42	282,791
27	43	265,209
28	44	290,415
29	45	317,194
30	46	226,641
31	47	237,464
32	48	215,339
33	49	285,073
34	50	327,246
35	51	210,233
36	52	226,092
37	53	202,780
38	54	260,813
39	55	305,915
40	56	169,231

41	57	174,895
42	58	141,480
43	59	206,837
44	60	239,297
45	Above 60	258,674
	Total Registrations	9,277,431

SMART CLASSROOMS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

47. SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government for the upgradation of computer and hi-tech laboratories and establishment of smart classrooms in Government schools under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in the country;
- (b) the number of schools covered in the scheme and the current status of implementation of these initiatives in the country particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the details of smart classrooms and upgraded hi-tech labs established in the country including Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, district-wise;

- (d) whether any specific targets have been set for Tamil Nadu regarding digital infrastructure in schools and if so, the details thereof, including timelines and expected learning outcomes; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure capacity-building of teachers, regular maintenance of digital infrastructure and technical support in schools equipped with smart classrooms and hi-tech labs in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (e): ICT and Digital Initiatives component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government and Government Aided Schools having classes VI to XII. Under this component financial assistance is provided for establishing ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in schools. The non- recurring/ recurring grant under 'ICT and Digital Initiatives' is available to the States and UTs for following two options: -

Option I: Under this option schools which have not availed the ICT facility earlier can either opt for ICT or smart classrooms as per their requirement and need. In case of more than 700 enrolment, an additional ICT lab can also be considered. States/UTs have flexibility to procure hardware such as tablets/ laptops/notebooks/ integrated teaching learning devices and open source

operating system as well as Hardware, Software, training and resource support. This would include support for digital boards, smart classrooms, virtual classrooms and DTH channels on pro-rata basis for number of schools approved.

- i. **Option II:** Under this option schools which have already availed the ICT facility earlier can avail smart classrooms/tablets as per the norms of the scheme.

Financial Provisions:

ICT Lab: A non-recurring grant of up to Rs. 6.40 lakh per school and recurring grant of upto Rs. 2.40 lakh per school per annum for a period of 5 years.

From 2023-24, the scheme also offers step-wise funding based on school enrolment. (Strength < 100: Rs. 2.5 Lakhs, Strength between 100 – 250: Rs. 4.5 Lakhs, Strength between 250 – 700: Rs. 6.4 Lakhs)

Smart Classrooms: The non-recurring grant for Smart Class rooms (2 smart classrooms per school) is of Rs. 2.40 lakh and the recurring grant is Rs. 38,000/- per school per annum (including E Content and Digital Resources, Charges for Electricity).

The State/UT-wise details of ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms sanctioned and functional is at **Annexure**. As per UDISE+ 2023-24 data, the district-wise details of ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in all States/UTs including Tamil Nadu

from 2021-22 to 2023-24 is available on https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

Based on the UDISE+ data and funds approved in Project Approval Board's meetings (PAB) to States/UTs for the year 2025-26, there were gaps identified in saturating ICT labs, smart classrooms, and subject-specific labs in Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools in States/UTs. To address this gap, a supplementary PAB was conducted on May 28, 2025 and ₹5989.90 crore was approved for the saturation of these facilities in 32 States/UTs, including Rs.34.18 crore for Tamil Nadu, for 2025-26, as per Samagra Shiksha's programmatic norms.

Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. As per information received from State Government of Tamil Nadu, under Samagra Shiksha, 13,351 ICT Labs and 865 Smart Classrooms have been established in Government Schools. Further, 6,414 ICT Labs in Government High and Higher Secondary Schools, 6,937 Hi-Tech Labs in Government Middle Schools and 865 Smart Classrooms in 865 Government High and Higher Secondary Schools have been established and are functional. Capacity building training have been provided for all headmasters and teachers for technical support.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched a national initiative to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an

Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA – National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement in 2019-20. NISHTHA is a capacity building programme for "Improving Quality of School Education through Integrated Teacher Training". In order to provide continuous learning opportunities to the teachers, NISHTHA online was launched using DIKSHA platform in October 2020. Teachers were oriented on various aspects related to Learning Outcomes, Competency Based Learning and Testing and ICT in teaching-learning.

STATEMENT

The State/UT wise details of ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms, approved and functional:

States/UTs Name	ICT (From 2005-06 to till date)		Smart Classroom (2020-21 to till date)	
	Approval	Functional	Approval	Functional
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147	140	41	0
Andhra Pradesh	9602	9099	5337	4691
Arunachal Pradesh	685	480	318	141
Assam	6986	6903	6481	4036
Bihar	3483	2855	5473	2827
Chandigarh	154	107	186	186
Chhattisgarh	3777	2341	10529	5857
DND - DNH	152	130	192	137
Delhi	1430	1106	1119	1018
Goa	463	460	24	24
Gujarat	6112	5830	7155	7078
Haryana	4452	3521	3556	3226

Himachal Pradesh	3858	2555	2262	2248
Jammu and Kashmir	4011	3036	4361	1352
Jharkhand	5339	4734	1795	982
Karnataka	9175	3293	3940	437
Kerala	2474	2409	730	373
Ladakh	188	171	138	122
Lakshadweep	28	11	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	5338	3738	9531	4018
Maharashtra	10548	10134	5155	2257
Manipur	828	785	544	512
Meghalaya	509	454	25	25
Mizoram	1035	507	240	229
Nagaland	760	649	712	649
Odisha	8412	8315	9542	6973
Puducherry	176	176	145	145
Punjab	5807	3969	3885	3567
Rajasthan	10751	8807	13057	7612
Sikkim	385	372	301	301
Tamil Nadu	16564	13351	7149	865
Telangana	6287	5292	4212	3982
Tripura	1593	1426	977	886
Uttar Pradesh	18020	3987	33616	18460
Uttarakhand	2500	621	2810	1537
West Bengal	4184	2788	502	0
Total	156213	114552	146040	86753

Source: PRABANDH (as on 31.05.2025)

TOURIST INFLOW IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

48. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the total number of domestic and international tourists visited Jammu and Kashmir during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Swadesh Darshan Scheme has had a measurable impact on the tourist inflow in the region and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the list of heritage sites and tourist destinations in Jammu & Kashmir that have been included under the said scheme, along with the year of inclusion; and
- (d) the number of direct and indirect employment opportunities generated in Jammu & Kashmir under the said scheme during the last five years and the current year?

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

(a): The number of domestic and foreign tourist visits in Jammu & Kashmir during the last five years is given below:

Year	DTVs	FTVs	Annual Growth in DTV (%)	Annual Growth in FTV (%)
2020	25,19,524	5,317	-	-
2021	1,13,14,920	1,650	349.09	-68.97
2022	1,84,99,332	19,985	63.50	1111.21
2023	2,06,79,336	55,337	11.78	176.89
2024	2,35,24,629	65,452	13.76	18.28

Source: Jammu & Kashmir Tourism Department

(b) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism, under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, sanctioned a total of six (6) projects in the year 2016-17 for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, with a total sanctioned cost of ₹519.58 crore. All these projects have since been physically completed. The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme in UT of Jammu & Kashmir is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Ministry has not undertaken any formal study to date to assess the extent of direct and indirect employment generated in the region under the Scheme during the last five years.

STATEMENT

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme in UT of Jammu & Kashmir is as under:

Sr. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned in ₹ Crore
1	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33
2	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60

3	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
4	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99
5	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
6	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84
Total			519.58

महाराष्ट्र में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण केंद्र की स्थापना

49. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

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

(क) देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा खेलों में सभी प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को समान अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) केंद्र स्थापित करने हेतु सरकार की क्या योजना है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल या राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से ऐसे खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार ने "खेलो इंडिया" और "फिट इंडिया अभियान" के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में कोई कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेलों के विकास और संवर्धन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय, खेल विभाग, निम्नलिखित स्कीमों और पहलों के माध्यम से, खेलों के विकास और संवर्धन हेतु राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान करता है:

- (i) खेलो इंडिया स्कीम;
- (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता;
- (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में पदक विजेताओं और उनके कोचों को नकद प्रोत्साहन;
- (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार,
- (v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन;

- (vi) खिलाड़ियों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम;
- (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कोष; और
- (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र का संचालन

इन स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइटों पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इसके साथ ही, 'खेलो भारत नीति 2025' के माध्यम से, सरकार का लक्ष्य देश के खेल परिदृश्य को नया रूप देना और खेलों के माध्यम से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाना है। इस नीति राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति, 2001 का स्थान ले लिया है और यह भारत को एक वैश्विक खेल महाशक्ति और 2036 के ओलंपिक खेलों सहित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में उत्कृष्टता के एक प्रबल दावेदार के रूप में स्थापित करने के लिए एक दूरदर्शी और रणनीतिक रोडमैप प्रस्तुत करती है।

सरकार ने समय-समय पर विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं और साथ ही सभी प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को समान अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न खेलों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और समर्थन प्रदान करने हेतु कदम उठाए हैं। साथ ही, खेलों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय एकता, शांति और सद्भाव को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से स्थानीय और देशज खेलों जैसे खो-खो, सिलंबम, कबड्डी, मलखंभ, कलारीपयाट्टू, गतका, थांग-टा और योगासन के लिए भी प्रयास किए हैं।

सरकार ने खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के माध्यम से समान अवसर प्रदान करने हेतु निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:-

1. खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों की स्थापना : देश भर में जिला स्तर पर 1057 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। ये केंद्र एथलेटिक्स और कुश्ती से लेकर कबड्डी और तीरंदाजी तक, ग्रामीण समुदायों में लोकप्रिय विभिन्न खेलों का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। ये केंद्र गुणवत्तापूर्ण कोचिंग, कौशल

विकास और उच्च स्तरीय प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए तैयारी के माध्यम से स्थानीय प्रतिभाओं को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

2. खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (केआईएससीई) की स्थापना : उपकरणों की महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को पूरा करने, उच्च-गुणवत्तापूर्ण कोचिंग और खेल विज्ञान जनशक्ति प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सुविधाओं को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, ताकि प्रत्येक राज्य के बच्चों का पोषण और सहायता की जा सके। वर्तमान में, 33 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 34 केआईएससीई अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।

3. खेलो इंडिया प्रतिभा पहचान एवं विकास घटक के माध्यम से वर्तमान में 21 खेल विधाओं (पैरा स्पोर्ट्स सहित) में 2808 एथलीटों को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए) के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कुल 306 अकादमियों को मान्यता दी गई है।

4. खेलो इंडिया गेम्स के आयोजन के माध्यम से : खेलो इंडिया गेम्स के अब तक 19 संस्करण आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों से युवाओं की व्यापक भागीदारी देखी गई है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, देश के ग्रामीण/पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी साई केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनकी सूची नीचे दी गई है:

क्षेत्र	केंद्र का नाम	राज्य	ग्रामीण/अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्र
जीरकपुर	बिलासपुर	हिमाचल प्रदेश	ग्रामीण
	बादल	पंजाब	ग्रामीण
	मस्तूनसाहिब	पंजाब	ग्रामीण
	सोलालगांव	असम	ग्रामीण
इम्फाल	उत्लौ	मणिपुर	ग्रामीण
कोलकाता	पोर्ट ब्लेयर	अंडमान और निकोबार	ग्रामीण
	हजारीबाग	झारखंड	ग्रामीण
	सुंदरगढ़	ओडिशा	ग्रामीण
	लेबोंग	पश्चिम बंगाल	ग्रामीण
लखनऊ	सैफई	उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्रामीण
एलएनसीपीई	मयिलादुतुरई	तमिलनाडु	ग्रामीण
कोलकाता	गुरुकुल आश्रम, अमसेना, नुआपाड़ा	ओडिशा	पिछड़ा

(घ): साई की खेल प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में साई के केन्द्रों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

वर्तमान में, साई ने अपनी खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों के पुनर्गठन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। मौजूदा खेल अवसंरचना और वित्तीय पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वर्तमान में खेलों में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने के लिए मौजूदा केंद्रों की क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने पर ज़ोर दिया जा रहा है।

(ङ): वर्तमान में, साई में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(च) और (छ): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में निम्नलिखित स्पर्धाएं आयोजित की गई हैं:

खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स (केआईवाईजी) 2019: केआईवाईजी 2019 का आयोजन 9 से 20 जनवरी, 2019 तक महाराष्ट्र में किया गया और इसमें 3000 से ज़्यादा एथलीटों ने हिस्सा लिया। महाराष्ट्र 18 खेलों में भारी भागीदारी के साथ 227 पदक (85 स्वर्ण, 61 रजत, 81 कांस्य) जीतकर ओवरऑल चैंपियन बना।

महिलाओं के बीच खेलों को बढ़ावा: महिलाओं को खेल गतिविधियों में भाग लेने और उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए 2021 में खेलो इंडिया महिला लीग की शुरुआत की गई। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 8,132 महिला एथलीटों की भागीदारी के साथ कुल 54 अस्मिता महिला लीग का आयोजन किया गया है।

फिट इंडिया संडे ऑन साइकिल: फिट और स्वस्थ रहने के साधन के रूप में साइकिलिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 17 दिसंबर 2024 को शुरू किया गया। इस अभियान में हर रविवार को कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में साईं स्कीमों का ब्यौरा
राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई)

क्र.सं.	क्षेत्र/केंद्र का नाम	विधा	आवासीय			गैर-आवासीय		
			लड़के	लड़कियां	कुल	लड़के	लड़कियां	कुल
1	कांदिवली	हॉकी	0	34	34	0	0	0
		कुश्ती	30	14	44	0	0	0
		कुल:	30	48	78	0	0	0
2	औरंगाबाद	तीरंदाजी	19	06	25	0	0	0
		तीरंदाजी (पैरा)	04	01	05	0	0	0
		मुक्केबाजी	13	14	27	0	0	0
		फेंसिंग	15	20	35	0	0	0
		फेंसिंग (पैरा)	06	02	08	0	0	0
		जिम्नास्टिक	04	11	15	0	0	0
		हॉकी	31	0	31	0	0	0
		भारोत्तोलन	20	15	35	0	0	0
		कुल:	112	69	181	0	0	0
		कुल योग:	142	117	259	0	0	0

देशज खेल और मार्शल आर्ट स्कूल (आईजीएमए)

क्र.सं.	केंद्र का नाम	विधा	(गैर-कार्यशील)
1	धर्मवीर संभाजी हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूल, औरंगाबाद	मलखंभ	

गोद लिए गए अखाड़े

1	सरकारी कुश्ती केंद्र, कोहलापुर	कुश्ती	0	0	0	30	00	30
2	गुलसाची तालीम अखाड़ा, पुणे	कुश्ती	0	0	0	28	02	30
3	हर हर महादेव, मारोती नगर, धुले	कुश्ती	0	0	0	27	03	30
4	जय शिव रे एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, कोल्हापुर	कुश्ती	0	0	0	09	21	30
5	जोग महाराज व्यायामशाला, पुणे	कुश्ती	0	0	0	00	30	30

6	किशनवीर अखाड़ा, भुइज, सतारा	कुश्ती	0	0	0	30	00	30
7	क्रीड़ा विकास व्यायाममंडल, सांगली	कुश्ती	0	0	0	24	06	30
8	एमएन देशमुख कला विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अहमदनगर	कुश्ती	0	0	0	26	04	30
9	कोल्हापुर जिला राष्ट्रीय तालीम केंद्र, कोहलापुर	कुश्ती	0	0	0	30	00	30
10	एनएल बाल्कवाडे व्यायामशाला, 102 तिलकपथ, नासिक	कुश्ती	0	0	0	30	00	30
11	रंगनाथ मार्कंड क्रीड़ा एवं युवक मंडल, पुणे	कुश्ती	0	0	0	27	03	30
12	वीर हनुमान कला क्रीड़ा, सांगली	कुश्ती	0	0	0	30	00	30
13	विश्वात्मक जंगली महाराज कुश्ती केंद्र, अहमदनगर	कुश्ती	0	0	0	30	00	30
14	मामासाहेब मोहोल कुश्ती अखाड़ा, कटराज, पुणे	कुश्ती	0	0	0	0	0	0
		कुल:	0	0	0	321	69	390

KEEZHADI EXCAVATION FINDINGS

50. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

- the details of the specific scientific accuracy concerns raised by the Archaeological Survey of India that necessitated requesting a revised report from the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology regarding the Keezhadi excavation findings;
- the timeline provided to the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology for submitting the revised Keezhadi excavation report incorporating ASI's scientific accuracy requirements;

- (c) the details of the additional excavation phases and funding support being provided by ASI for the tenth phase of Keezhadi excavation that began on June 18, 2024, which has already identified six terracotta pipelines and various urban settlement structures; and
- (d) the details regarding the coordination mechanism established between ASI and the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology to ensure scientific integrity in future excavation reports from the Vaigai river valley archaeological sites?

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

- (a): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not requested for any revised report on Keezhadi from the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology.
- (b): Question does not arise.
- (c): Since 2018, Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology is conducting excavations at the site, for which ASI does not provide any funding support.
- (d): ASI provides permission for excavations as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and Rules 1959 and ensures implementation of the Act. It also provides technical support, as and when requested by any agency including State Department of Archaeology.

RTE ACT, 2009**51. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Bihar has not submitted any reimbursement claims under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of States and Union Territories that have claimed reimbursement under Section 12(1)(c) during the last three years along with the amount sanctioned and released, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act across all States and UTs, especially in States like Bihar which have not yet claimed reimbursements?

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): Section 12(2) of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for reimbursement to the Private Unaided Schools for admitting children under Section 12(1)(c) of the said Act. In order to encourage effective implementation of aforesaid provision of the RTE Act, 2009, the Centrally sponsored 'Samagra Shiksha' provides for reimbursement of the

expenditure incurred by States/UTs. As per the programmatic and financial norms of Samagra Shiksha, the States/UTs are required to first incur expenditure from the State funds towards reimbursement under section 12(1)(c) of the Act. Thereafter, States/UTs are to claim the funds for reimbursement from the Centre in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Based on their proposal, the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Ministry of Education approves the claim subject to, amongst other things, mandatory submission of the requisite documents in support of the claim and other programmatic & financial norms of the scheme. The State Government of Bihar has not claimed reimbursement of expenditure incurred under aforesaid provision of RTE Act, 2009 in their AWP&B during the last three financial years as per PRABANDH portal.

The details of States and Union Territories that have claimed reimbursement of expenditure incurred for implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act during the last three years along with the amount claimed and approved in the AWP&B, year-wise and State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Total Amount Claimed and Approved under Section 12(1)C of the RTE Act, 2009-Statewise

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No	State	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Claimed	Approved	Claimed	Approved	Claimed	Approved
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	98976758.00	0.00	16171452.00	0.00

2	Chandigarh	51.93	15.00	418.24	103.86	161.73	88.78
3	Chhattisgarh	11453.91	7789.36	9710.02	9051.33	11086.49	13193.92
4	Daman and Diu	44.30	23.14	41.40	37.53	71.90	66.55
5	Delhi	12053.36	7932.71	10359.81	6994.61	11229.94	10068.39
6	Gujarat	41252.46	33091.92	58217.51	42252.48	64972.18	41140.44
7	Himachal Pradesh	13.82	13.82	15.89	15.75	40.71	40.71
8	Jharkhand	1080.08	692.17	793.92	679.68	931.36	931.36
9	Karnataka	20000.23	19180.60	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00
10	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.71	33.71
11	Madhya Pradesh	34298.11	34289.00	38178.07	38157.18	40435.04	40433.75
12	Maharashtra	15000.00	4290.96	12000.00	7675.43	13875.00	30847.19
13	Odisha	150.01	130.43	1520.24	664.15	2185.21	2157.84
14	Rajasthan	12747.98	17044.89	51877.49	46356.88	55089.05	55089.05
15	Tamil Nadu	37543.13	23919.17	22032.75	21091.79	26630.24	25617.15
16	Tripura	3.17	3.17	12.31	10.26	135.20	75.53
17	Uttar Pradesh	385.77	243.07	12363.39	9046.86	30832.00	30830.35
18	Uttarakhand	12139.65	10033.43	13690.40	11843.66	15434.17	13484.37
Source: PRABANDH							

केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में वाणिज्य विषय को प्रोत्साहन

52. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में उन केंद्रीय विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वाणिज्य विषय के शिक्षण को बंद कर दिया गया है;
- (ख) इन विद्यालयों में वाणिज्य विषय का शिक्षण बंद किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में वाणिज्य विषय के शिक्षकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) में कक्षा-XI/XII में विषय मुख्य रूप से छात्रों की रुचि और मांग के अनुसार तय की जाती हैं। यदि किसी विशेष विषय में छात्रों का नामांकन काफी कम है, तो विद्यालय में विषय आवंटन को छात्रों के हित में अनुकूलित किया जाता है और संसाधनों के इष्टतम उपयोग को सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) के प्रवेश संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों में स्थायी निर्देशों के अनुसार, कक्षा- XI केवि के वे छात्र, जो वाणिज्य सहित एक विशेष विषय को पढ़ने की इच्छा रखते हैं और जहां वांछित विषय उपलब्ध नहीं है, को पास के केवि में उस विषय को प्रस्तुत करने वाले को प्रवेश की अनुमति दी जाती है।

केविसं से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वाणिज्य विषय को 33 केवि में खोला गया है और पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात् 2020-21 से 2024-25 के दौरान देशभर में 19 केवि में बंद कर दिया गया है।

कौशल विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की रोजगार दर

53. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) कौशल विकास योजनाओं (एसडीएस) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की राज्यवार रोजगार दर कितनी है;

- (ख) क्या सरकार ने युवाओं को कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), मशीन लर्निंग, डिजिटल मार्केटिंग जैसी नई तकनीकों में प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा उद्योगों और निजी कंपनियों के सहयोग से चलाए जा रहे प्रशिक्षुता और अप्रेंटिसशिप कार्यक्रमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत नियोजित युवाओं को उचित पारिश्रमिक वाला रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे 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) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशलान्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उन्हें उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करना है।

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं में, वर्ष 2015-16 से वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित पहले तीन संस्करणों (पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) में पीएमकेवीवाई के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट को ट्रैक किया गया था। पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0, 2.0 और 3.0) के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार रिपोर्ट किए गए नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों और प्लेसमेंट दर का ब्यौरा

संलग्न विवरण -I में दिया गया है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने हेतु सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से अभिविन्यस्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी टूल्स भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय द्वारा किए गए आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस 2023-24) के नवीनतम अनुमानों के अनुसार, 15-29 वर्ष की आयु के युवाओं के लिए सामान्य स्थिति पर बेरोजगारी दर वर्ष 2017-18 में 17.8 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 10.2 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

(ख): डिजिटल कौशल, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता/मशीन लर्निंग सहित नए युग के कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, एमएसडीई ने निम्नलिखित पहल की हैं:

- (i) पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, "भविष्य के कौशल" श्रेणी के अंतर्गत समर्पित नौकरी भूमिकाएँ शुरू की गई हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य युवाओं को कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, मशीन लर्निंग और डिजिटल मार्केटिंग सहित नई और उभरती तकनीकों में अवसरों के लिए तैयार करना है।
- (ii) एनएपीएस के तहत, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), मशीन लर्निंग और डिजिटल मार्केटिंग सहित उभरती तकनीकों के लिए नौकरी की भूमिकाओं में प्रशिक्षुता के अवसर प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं।
- (iii) एमएसडीई के तत्वावधान में प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) ने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, मेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, साइबर सुरक्षा, सेमीकंडक्टर आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) में शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत 31 नए युग/भविष्य के कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं।

- (iv) डिजिटल कौशल प्रशिक्षण में सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को अपनाने के उद्देश्य से डीजीटी ने आईबीएम, सिस्को, अमेज़न वेब सर्विसेज (एडब्ल्यूएस) और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसी प्रमुख आईटी तकनीक कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। ये साझेदारियां कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स (बीडीए), ब्लॉकचेन, क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग आदि सहित आधुनिक तकनीकों में तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण के प्रावधान की सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं।
- (v) एमएसडीई के तहत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) ने औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) के माध्यम से एआई-आधारित कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए एक पाठ्यक्रम 'आर्टिफिसियल इंटेलिजेंस प्रोग्रामिंग असिस्टेंट (एआईपीए)' शुरू किया है। इसके अलावा, उद्योग और शैक्षणिक विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) में सभी सीटीएस प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए 7.5 घंटे का एक माइक्रो-क्रेडेंशियल कोर्स "आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) का परिचय" विकसित किया गया है।
- (vi) एमएसडीई ने स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया है, जो कौशल संवर्धन के लिए एक व्यापक और सुलभ प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो देश के युवाओं को उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल पाठ्यक्रम, नौकरी के अवसर और उद्यमिता सहायता प्रदान करता है। सिद्ध एआई और एमएल पाठ्यक्रमों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला प्रदान करता है, जिसमें 'फंडामेंटल्स ऑफ एज़्योर एआई स्पीच' और 'मशीन लर्निंग' जैसे मूलभूत कार्यक्रमों से लेकर 'गूगल क्लाउड जेनरेटिव एआई' और 'एआई स्ट्रेटेजी टू क्रिएट बिजनेस वैल्यू इन हेल्थकेयर' जैसी विशेष पेशकशें शामिल हैं जो विभिन्न स्तरों की विशेषज्ञता और अनुप्रयोग को पूरा करती हैं जिससे प्रतिभागियों को एआई और एमएल तकनीक में सबसे आगे रहने में मदद मिलती है।

(vii) 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), सिस्को नेटवर्किंग अकादमी जैसे कई अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के साथ साझेदारी की है।

(ग) से (ड): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) एमएसडीई की एक प्रमुख पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में शिक्षता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देना है। अगस्त 2016 में शुरू की गई यह योजना वर्तमान में अपने दूसरे चरण के तहत जारी है। एनएपीएस-2 के तहत, भारत सरकार प्रति प्रशिक्षु प्रति माह अधिकतम 1,500 रुपये तक की वजीफा सहायता प्रदान करती है जो न्यूनतम निर्धारित वजीफे के 25% तक को कवर करता है। यह सहायता प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) प्रणाली के माध्यम से शिक्षुओं के बैंक खातों में सीधे वितरित किया जाता है। 2018-19 से 30 जून 2025 तक देश में रोजगार में लगे शिक्षुओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

उच्च शिक्षा मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) भी लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य नए इंजीनियरिंग स्नातकों, डिप्लोमा धारकों, सामान्य विषयों में स्नातक और इंजीनियरिंग के सैंडविच कार्यक्रम में डिग्री और डिप्लोमा स्तर के पाठ्यक्रमों का अध्ययन करने वाले छात्रों को किसी भी उद्योग/प्रतिष्ठान में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। स्नातक/डिग्री शिक्षुओं के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम वजीफा 9,000 रुपये प्रति माह और तकनीशियन/डिप्लोमा प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए 8,000 रुपये प्रति माह है। भारत सरकार शिक्षुओं के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम वजीफे का 50% प्रदान करती है।

प्रधानमंत्री इंटरशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) की घोषणा बजट 2024-25 में की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य पाँच वर्षों में शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में एक करोड़ युवाओं को इंटरशिप के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के तहत, इंटरशिप की पूरी 12 महीने की अवधि के लिए प्रशिक्षुओं को 5,000 रुपये की मासिक सहायता का भुगतान किया जाता है।

विवरण-I

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत नियोजित उम्मीदवारों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा (1.0, 2.0 और 3.0)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियोजित व्यक्तियों की सूचित संख्या
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	124
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,11,640
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	13,631
असम	66,354
बिहार	1,26,782
चंडीगढ़	6,355
छत्तीसगढ़	28,112
दिल्ली	78,271
गोवा	1,105
गुजरात	69,289
हरियाणा	1,58,951
हिमाचल प्रदेश	26,726
जम्मू और कश्मीर	52,629
झारखंड	28,955
कर्नाटक	74,225
केरल	26,385
लद्दाख	944
मध्य प्रदेश	2,20,115
महाराष्ट्र	80,950
मणिपुर	16,094

मेघालय	13,608
मिजोरम	9,566
नागालैंड	6,181
ओडिशा	71,056
पुदुचेरी	10,504
पंजाब	1,28,905
राजस्थान	1,84,004
सिक्किम	3,798
तमिल नाडु	1,71,794
तेलंगाना	1,12,967
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	2,817
त्रिपुरा	18,682
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,38,634
उत्तराखंड	52,584
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,15,537
कुल	24,28,274

विवरण -II

वर्ष 2018-19 से दिनांक 30 जून 2025 तक एनएपीएस के अंतर्गत नियोजित प्रशिक्षुओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियोजित प्रशिक्षु
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	344
आंध्र प्रदेश	90,886
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	234

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियोजित प्रशिक्षु
असम	44,893
बिहार	26,618
चंडीगढ़	5,368
छत्तीसगढ़	26,507
दिल्ली	1,01,872
गोवा	38,323
गुजरात	4,57,407
हरियाणा	3,08,563
हिमाचल प्रदेश	38,439
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,814
झारखंड	48,829
कर्नाटक	3,31,007
केरल	62,768
लद्दाख	179
लक्षद्वीप	46
मध्य प्रदेश	1,13,426
महाराष्ट्र	10,58,667
मणिपुर	359
मेघालय	1,032
मिजोरम	256
नागालैंड	109
ओडिशा	51,228
पुडुचेरी	11,679

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियोजित प्रशिक्षु
पंजाब	69,452
राजस्थान	83,551
सिक्किम	1,711
तमिल नाडु	3,99,748
तेलंगाना	1,77,770
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	10,607
त्रिपुरा	2,247
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,03,818
उत्तराखंड	84,946
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,21,323
कुल	40,79,026

PM-SHRI SCHOOLS IN NELLORE, AP

54. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- whether the Government has selected 42 schools in Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, as PM-SHRI schools under Phase-I;
- if so, the details of primary, elementary, secondary and senior secondary schools so selected out of the above 42 schools;
- whether it is true that the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has recommended for 47 schools under the scheme;

- (d) whether it is also true that the Government has selected 80 more schools from Nellore, as PM-SHRI schools under Phase-II;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether it is true that 318 schools from Nellore have passed after District Verification under Phase-I of PM-SHRI scheme; and
- (g) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to add those schools under PM-SHRI scheme?

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

(a) to (g): Under PM SHRI scheme, a total of 42 schools have been selected as PM SHRI schools through the selection process under Phase I and Phase II from the district of Nellore in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Of these, 3 schools are primary, 2 schools are elementary, 17 schools are secondary and 20 schools are senior secondary schools.

The selection of PM SHRI schools is done through the transparent Challenge Method. A total of 935 schools have been selected in the first, second and seventh phase of PM SHRI school selection from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

जौनपुर में गुजर ताल और धसुरा ताल का विकास

55. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गुजर ताल और धसुरा ताल ऐतिहासिक, प्राकृतिक और धार्मिक स्थल हैं, लेकिन फिर भी इनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार पर्यावरण संरक्षण और पर्यटन एवं स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए गुजर ताल और धसुरा ताल को पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में संरक्षित, सुंदर और विकसित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास एवं संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी जारी योजनाओं 'स्वदेश दर्शन', तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' के माध्यम से, जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। यह प्रक्रिया राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनोपशासनों के परामर्श से की जाती है।

गुजर ताल और धसुरा ताल का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में संरक्षण, सौंदर्यीकरण और विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है। पर्यटन परियोजनाओं हेतु वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में जाँच की जाती है एवं निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति और निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्याधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। हालांकि,

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने अपनी जारी योजनाओं के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण-I	18.73
2	मथुरा-वृंदावन का मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में विकास (चरण-II)	10.98
3	वाराणसी में गंगा नदी पर क्रूज पर्यटन	9.02
4	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	9.36
5	वाराणसी का विकास – चरण –II	44.60
6	गोवर्धन में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास	37.59

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89
2	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	चित्रकूट एवं श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45
3	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	अहार -अलीगढ़- कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव) - प्रतापगढ़ - कौशांबी- मिर्जापुर- गोरखपुर- मरियागंज- बस्ती- बाराबंकी- आजमगढ़- कैराना - बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91
4	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	बिजनौर – मेरठ – कानपुर – कानपुर - देहात - बांदा- गाजीपुर - सलेमपुर - घोसी - बलिया - अम्बेडकर नगर-	67.51

		अलीगढ़ - फतेहपुर - देवरिया - महोबा - सोनभद्र - चंदौली - मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास	
5	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) -मगहर धाम (संत कबीर नगर)- चौरी चौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर)- महुआर शहीद स्थल (घोसी)- शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65
6	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21
7	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर - दादरी - सिकंदराबाद -नोएडा- खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03
8	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशिनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1	प्रयागराज	आज़ाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52
2	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक- कल्याण एक्सपीरियंस	17.8

उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक भूदृश्य का विकास	24.98

पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई योजना) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1	जिला-आगरा में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05
2	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24

उत्तर प्रदेश में केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी में तीन स्मारकों की प्रकाश व्यवस्था 1. दशाश्वमेध घाट से दरभंगा घाट (300 मीटर का विस्तार) 2. तुलसी मानस मंदिर 3. सारनाथ संग्रहालय	2.93
2.	वाराणसी/सारनाथ में स्मारकों की प्रकाश व्यवस्था (सारनाथ में धमेख स्तूप, सारनाथ में चौखंडी स्तूप, सारनाथ में लालकन का मकबरा और बनारस में मन महल)।	5.12

उत्तर प्रदेश में केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे परियोजनाओं की सूची

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1	रायबरेली रेलवे स्टेशन	4.44
2	आगरा कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन	5.05

राजस्थान के विद्यालयों में रिक्त पद

56. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में वर्तमान में संचालित सरकारी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक एवं उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त विद्यालयों में जिलावार स्वीकृत पदों की कुल संख्या और रिक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी विद्यालयों का उन्नयन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उक्त विद्यालयों में स्वीकृत पदों का श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए, बंद किए गए और विलय किए गए विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी जिलावार संख्या कितनी है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) राजस्थान में वर्तमान में संचालित सरकारी एवं निजी विश्वविद्यालयों एवं महाविद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और विशेष रूप से बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में उक्त में स्वीकृत/रिक्त पद कितने हैं;

(ङ) क्या उन्नयन किए गए विद्यालयों में पद स्वीकृत नहीं किए गए हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग), (ङ) और (च): राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में वर्तमान में चल रहे सरकारी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक एवं उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा उन्नयन किए गए सरकारी स्कूलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा खोले गए, बंद किए गए और विलय किए गए सरकारी स्कूलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III और IV** में दिया गया है।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश विद्यालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा रखा जाता है। भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और रिक्तियाँ कई कारणों से उत्पन्न होती हैं, जैसे सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, बढ़ी हुई छात्र संख्या के कारण शिक्षकों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता आदि। सरकार समय-समय पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरने का अनुरोध भी 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। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी चयन परीक्षा के माध्यम से शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रगति की, जिसमें निरंतरता और शुचिता का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है और प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित व्यापक शिक्षक आवश्यकता नियोजन और पूर्वानुमान कार्य के बाद, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित बैठकों और परामर्शों के माध्यम से समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि नए विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के पदों की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

(घ): एआईएसएचई 2021-22 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, राजस्थान में निजी और सरकारी डिग्री कॉलेजों की कुल संख्या 3521 है और बाड़मेर-जैसलमेर क्षेत्र सहित कुल विश्वविद्यालय 90 हैं। वर्तमान में, राजस्थान में एक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है जहाँ स्वीकृत संकाय पद 248 और रिक्त संकाय पद 70 हैं। भर्ती की शक्तियाँ संबंधित राज्य सरकार के पास निहित होती हैं और मंत्रालय की इसमें कोई सक्रिय

भूमिका नहीं है। रिक्तियों का होना और उनका भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। ये रिक्तियाँ पदोन्नति, सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, मृत्यु, नए संस्थानों, योजनाओं या परियोजनाओं के खुलने और मौजूदा संस्थानों में छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि और क्षमता विस्तार के कारण अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के कारण उत्पन्न होती हैं।

विवरण -I

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा साझा किए गए राजस्थान में सरकारी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा और संख्या

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय	माध्यमिक विद्यालय	उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय
1	अजमेर	379	375	0	543
2	अलवर	510	525	0	571
3	बालोतरा	907	368	0	474
4	बांसवाड़ा	1631	429	0	546
5	बारां	510	370	0	349
6	बाड़मेर	1676	741	0	715
7	ब्यावर	514	333	0	333
8	भरतपुर	287	264	0	408
9	भीलवाड़ा	1268	776	0	694
10	बीकानेर	999	392	0	724
11	बूंदी	576	345	0	309
12	चित्तौड़गढ़	733	568	0	481
13	चुरू	336	411	0	668
14	दौसा	624	360	0	488
15	डीग	274	214	0	294
16	धौलपुर	499	275	0	347
17	डीडवानाकुचामन	492	377	0	516
18	झुंजरपुर	1341	371	0	498
19	गंगानगर	833	514	0	581
20	हनुमानगढ़	275	315	0	505
21	जयपुर	1112	794	0	1066

22	जैसलमेर	706	263	0	309
23	जालोर	868	441	0	550
24	झालावाड़	742	559	0	351
25	झुंझुनू	427	431	0	618
26	जोधपुर	1090	569	0	769
27	करौली	681	325	0	416
28	खैरथलतिजारा	256	218	0	293
29	कोटा	329	373	0	349
30	कोटपुतलीबेहरोर	249	265	0	327
31	नागौर	721	397	0	494
32	पाली	337	460	0	482
33	फलौदी	693	227	0	301
34	प्रतापगढ़	797	249	0	299
35	राजसमंद	766	439	0	434
36	एस.माधोपुर	409	271	0	366
37	सलूम्बर	546	180	0	209
38	सीकर	545	569	0	807
39	सिरोही	411	208	0	297
40	टोंक	618	439	0	398
41	उदयपुर	1640	542	0	739
	कुल	28607	16542	0	19918

विवरण -II

राजस्थान में, जैसा कि राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा साझा किया गया है पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान योजना के तहत उन्नयन किए गए स्कूलों का जिलावार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिला	2022-23		2023-24	2024-25
		प्राथमिक विद्यालय से उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय उन्नयन	उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय उन्नयन	प्राथमिक विद्यालय से उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय में उन्नयन	प्राथमिक विद्यालय से उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय में उन्नयन
1	अजमेर	11	9	1	1

2	अलवर	3	4	5	3
3	बांसवाड़ा	0	15	11	2
4	बारां	0	6	1	3
5	बाड़मेर	38	24	12	1
6	भरतपुर	0	2	10	1
7	भीलवाड़ा	0	12	2	1
8	बीकानेर	13	10	0	2
9	बूंदी	0	11	0	1
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	9	1	0	1
11	चुरू	4	4	0	1
12	दौसा	0	10	0	3
13	धौलपुर	0	10	4	3
14	डूंगरपुर	7	11	3	1
15	गंगानगर	0	1	0	2
16	हनुमानगढ़	4	0	0	2
17	जयपुर	2	18	0	3
18	जैसलमेर	26	1	1	2
19	जालोर	1	17	1	1
20	झालावाड़	0	6	1	1
21	झुंझुनूं	0	0	1	2
22	जोधपुर	36	18	6	3
23	करौली	1	4	1	1

24	कोटा	0	2	0	3
25	नागौर	13	3	0	1
26	पाली	0	10	1	2
27	प्रतापगढ़ (राज.)	0	15	2	2
28	राजसमंद	0	9	1	1
29	सवाई माधोपुर	0	3	0	3
30	सीकर	2	1	0	7
31	सिरोही	0	5	6	1
32	टोंक	0	3	1	3
33	उदयपुर	17	17	7	2

विवरण -III

राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा साझा किए गए राजस्थान राज्य में खोले गए स्कूलों का ब्यौरा

क्र .सं.	जिला	खोले गए स्कूलों की संख्या	
		2023-24	2024-25
1	अजमेर	2	-
2	अलवर	6	1
3	बालोतरा	-	1
4	बांसवाड़ा	2	-
5	बारां	2	-
6	बाड़मेर	6	2
7	ब्यावर	-	2
8	भरतपुर	9	-
9	भीलवाड़ा	3	1
10	बीकानेर	7	5
11	बूंदी	1	-
12	चित्तौड़गढ़	1	2

13	चुरू	3	-
14	दौसा	4	2
15	धौलपुर	3	-
16	डूंगरपुर	1	-
17	गंगानगर	1	-
18	हनुमानगढ़	-	1
19	जयपुर	7	3
20	जैसलमेर	3	4
21	जालोर	1	6
22	झुंझुनूं	2	-
23	जोधपुर	5	3
24	करौली	2	-
25	कोटा	2	2
26	नागौर	2	2
27	पाली	1	1
28	फलोदी	-	1
29	राजसमंद	2	2
30	सवाई माधोपुर	2	1
31	सीकर	6	2
32	सिरोही	1	1
33	टोंक	1	-
34	उदयपुर	3	-

विवरण -IV

राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा साझा किए गए राजस्थान राज्य में विलय/सुव्यवस्थित किए गए स्कूलों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला	विलय/सुव्यवस्थित करने के कारण	
		समान परिसर	शून्य नामांकन
1.	अजमेर	3	-
2.	अलवर	-	4
3.	बालोतरा	1	6
4.	बांसवाड़ा	-	3

5.	बारां	-	1
6.	बाड़मेर	-	5
7.	ब्यावर	1	2
8.	भीलवाड़ा	4	-
9.	भरतपुर	-	2
10.	बीकानेर	1	4
11.	बूंदी	-	3
12.	चित्तौड़गढ़	-	2
13.	चुरू	2	4
14.	दौसा	-	6
15.	डीडवाना-कुचामन	-	11
16.	डूंगरपुर	-	3
17.	गंगानगर	1	4
18.	हनुमानगढ़	-	2
19.	जयपुर	2	18
20.	जैसलमेर	-	3
21.	जालोर	1	5
22.	झालावाड़	-	5
23.	झुंझुनूं	-	1
24.	जोधपुर	2	17
25.	खैरथल-तिजारा	1	-
26.	करौली	-	10
27.	कोटा	1	3
28.	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	-	7
29.	नागौर	-	7
30.	पाली	-	5
31.	फलौदी	-	3
32.	प्रतापगढ़	-	2
33.	राजसमंद	1	2
34.	सवाई माधोपुर	-	4
35.	सीकर	-	5
36.	सिरोही	-	2
37.	टोंक	-	2
38.	उदयपुर	-	5

COACHING CENTERS FOR PREPARATION OF UPSC EXAMINATION**57. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):**

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

- (a) the number of coaching centers authorised by the Central Government for UPSC exam in the country;
- (b) the details of coaching centers being run for preparation of UPSC examination, State-wise; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government against unauthorised coaching centers, year-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): Education is in the concurrent list, the State and UT Government need to take proactive action on the matter of Coaching Institutes. In order to regulate the Private Coaching and tuition classes, a number of States/UTs have brought out guidelines / regulations / legislations. Majority of these coaching centers spread across the country are commercial entities which need to be regulated as per the law of the respective States / UTs. Ministry of Education has also circulated a Guidelines for Regulation of Coaching Center to States/UTs on 16.01.2024.

Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment runs a Scheme namely Free coaching for SCs, OBCs and beneficiaries of PM CARES Children Scheme, for imparting coaching for competitive examinations for obtaining appropriate jobs in Public/Private Sector including Civil Services Examination and/or for securing admission in reputed technical and professional higher educational institutions. The Scheme is being implemented by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation through Dr. Ambedkar Centre of Excellence (DACE) established in empanelled Central Universities. As on date, a total of 19 Central Universities are empanelled under the Scheme.

The Residential Coaching Academy (RCA) scheme was initiated in 2009 by University Grants Commission (UGC) to support students from Minority communities, SC/STs, and women by providing them with equal opportunities through specialized coaching. Launched in select central universities—Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), Jamia Hamdard, and Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University—the scheme offers residential coaching for competitive exams, including Central/State Government services, banking, and private sector jobs. The scheme does not charge tuition fees but may levy nominal registration and hostel charges.

Department of Consumer Affairs, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) imposes penalty on coaching institutes for making misleading advertisements and directs them to discontinue such advertisements.

वृक्षारोपण की निगरानी

58. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल :

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

- (क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ में एक दशक में 18 करोड़ पौधे लगाए जाने का दावा किया गया था, जिनमें से बड़ी संख्या में पौधे जीवित नहीं रह पाए और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के बस्तर, कोरबा और दंतेवाड़ा जैसे क्षेत्रों में खनन परियोजनाओं के कारण वन आच्छादित क्षेत्र में भारी गिरावट आई है और क्या उक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए संबंधित ग्राम सभा की सहमति ली गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त राज्य में कई विकास परियोजनाएं पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी के अभाव में वर्षों से लंबित हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या अप्रयुक्त भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण के लिए कोई ठोस कार्य योजना बनाई गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और कुल कितने भूमि क्षेत्र पर कार्य किया गया है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा उपग्रह मानचित्रण, जियो-टैगिंग या सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षा जैसे उपायों के माध्यम से उक्त सभी योजनाओं की निगरानी सुनिश्चित की गई है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए उक्त वृक्षों के रखरखाव के लिए क्या पहल की गई है?

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

(क): वर्ष 2010-11 से वर्ष 2019-20 के दशक में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य ने लगभग 18 करोड़ पौधे सफलतापूर्वक लगाए हैं, जो पर्यावरण संरक्षण और वनीकरण के प्रति मजबूत प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है। इनकी निगरानी के प्रयास लगातार किए गए हैं, और 90 प्रतिशत स्थानों पर अच्छी उत्तरजीविता दर पाई गई, जो वृक्षारोपण प्रयासों में उच्च समग्र सफलता दर का संकेत है।

(ख): भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई) की वर्ष 2013 और वर्ष 2023 की रिपोर्टों के तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण से ज्ञात होता है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में वन क्षेत्र में कोई उल्लेखनीय गिरावट नहीं आई है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2023 की रिपोर्ट में अति सघन वन क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि पर प्रकाश डाला गया है, जो छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा वन संरक्षण और संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए किए गए प्रयासों को दर्शाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में खनन हेतु वन भूमि के सभी प्रकार के अपवर्तन को वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 और वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के प्रावधानों का सख्ती से पालन करते हुए किया जाता है, तथा इन अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ग्राम सभाओं से विधिवत सहमति प्राप्त की जाती है।

(ग): मंत्रालय के परिवेश पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य से संबंधित कोई भी प्रस्ताव 105 दिनों की निर्धारित समय-सीमा से अधिक लंबित नहीं है।

(घ): वन क्षेत्रों में वृक्षारोपण, स्वीकृत कार्य योजनाओं के अनुरूप और राजस्व विभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई भूमि पर भी किया जाता है। हालाँकि, यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि वन विभाग किसी विशिष्ट श्रेणी की भूमि को अप्रयुक्त भूमि के रूप में नहीं मानता है।

(ड) और (च): वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग द्वारा क्रियान्वित योजनाओं की निगरानी, संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षण और अंतर-मंडलीय सत्यापन के माध्यम से की जाती है। काम्पा द्वारा वित्त पोषित वृक्षारोपण के लिए, तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा सत्यापन के साथ-साथ ई-ग्रीन वॉच पोर्टल के माध्यम से जीआईएस-आधारित निगरानी भी की जाती है। इस निगरानी में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी वृक्षारोपण स्थलों को जियो-टैग भी किया जाता है।

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

59. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement; and
- (b) the current status of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its eight missions?

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 climate change and has taken a number of measures to meet India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Paris Agreement.

These measures include various policies, schemes and programmes launched from time to time, to scale up India's action on both, the adaptation and mitigation fronts. Appropriate measures are being taken for promotion of clean energy, especially renewable energy, enhancement of energy efficiency, development of less carbon intensive and resilient urban centres, promotion of waste to wealth, safe, smart, and sustainable green transportation network, creating carbon sink through enhanced forest and tree cover, and strengthening climate resilience in agriculture, water resources, coastal regions, health, and disaster management. India's climate action also captures citizens' contributions including those through the activities under 'Mission LiFE' (Lifestyle for the Environment) and initiatives like 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Nam.'

The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which is the overarching framework for climate actions. The NAPCC comprises of nine national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan Ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, human health, and strategic knowledge on climate change. The Government is also supporting States and Union Territories (UTs) for preparation of their respective State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC), in line with the strategy outlined in the NAPCC. To support the objectives of NAPCC, 34 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCCs to address State specific actions. The missions under the NAPCC have been revised to align with India's Nationally

Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The missions under NAPCC are at various stages of implementation.

As a result, installed capacity of solar energy in India has increased more than 41 times, from 2.82 GW in 2014 to 116.25 GW in June 2025. India has progressively continued decoupling of economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions. The emission intensity of India's gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced by 36 per cent between 2005 and 2020.

In June 2025, India has reached a major milestone in its energy transition by achieving the NDC goal of 50% of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources; five years ahead of the committed timeline of 2030. This remarkable achievement highlights the Government's commitments to climate action and sustainable growth to become Viksit Bharat@2047. India's progress is particularly noteworthy on the global stage. Despite having one of the lowest per capita emissions in the world, India stands out as one of the few G20 nations, which are on track to fulfil or even surpass its NDC's goals.

EPFO

60. SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has taken a significant step forward in its efforts to enhance member services by increasing the auto-settlement limit for advance claims from existing amount to Rs. 5 lakhs in order to help EPFO members in receiving their funds faster, especially in times of urgent need; and
- (b) if so, the details of implementation and violations noticed, action taken thereon, beneficiary State-wise especially in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar and Kerala along with the complaints received till now and solutions found to address various issues and other shortcomings while implementing it?

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, EPFO has decided to increase the auto-settlement limit for advance claims from the existing 1 lakh to 5 lakhs, which will help in faster settlement of the claims benefiting the members of EPF Scheme.

(b): No such cases reported.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION ABROAD

61. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the list of Indian Student Associations in foreign countries that are recognized by the Government of India, country-wise;
- (b) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government to such Associations at abroad during the last five years and the current year, country-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any initiative to increase collaboration with these Associations for welfare of Indian students who are studying in foreign countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Numerous Indian Students Associations exist and operate in different countries across the world. Government of India through its Embassies/Consulates abroad interacts and engages with these Indian Students Associations for connecting with the Indian Students studying in educational institutions in their countries of accreditation. However, Government of India does not accord any formal recognition to these Indian Students Associations.

(b): Government of India, through its Embassies/Consulates abroad, regularly support and collaborates with Indian Students Associations abroad for promoting Indian cultural traditions and students' welfare measures in foreign countries.

However, there is no specific financial assistance that is provided on a sustained basis to such Indian Students Associations abroad.

(c) and (d): The Indian Students Associations constitute crucial pillars of the student outreach endeavours and initiatives conducted by the Government of India. Indian Embassies and Consulates abroad maintain regular contacts with Indian students and their Associations enrolled in foreign Universities. This commences as soon as new Indian students are enrolled in foreign Universities. They are invited to participate in Welcome Ceremonies organized by Indian Embassies and Consulates. Indian Missions/Posts also organize Orientation Programmes when Heads of Indian Missions/Posts brief the Indian students on challenges and threats, if any, that they may confront during their stay in the foreign lands and how to take preventive measures. Heads of Indian Missions/Posts and other senior Embassy/Consulate officials also visit foreign Universities and Educational Institutions in their respective countries of accreditation to regularly interact with Indian students and Indian Students Associations. During these visits and events, Indian Embassy/Consulate representatives invite Indian students to register on the relevant Government of India portals besides discussing measures to promote welfare of Indian students with the respective University authorities. Indian Students Associations abroad are increasingly playing a partner role in the efforts of this Ministry to engage with Indian students studying abroad.

DPMUS UNDER PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME**62. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is the nodal agency for implementing the skill component under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme and whether District Project Management Units (DPMUs) have been deployed nationwide and if so, the details of their key roles and responsibilities;
- (b) the total number of DPMUs or District Coordinators appointed under the said scheme, State/UT and District-wise, along with their names, contact details, and office locations;
- (c) whether any DPMU or Coordinator holds the charge of multiple districts and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the process of payment to the implementing agencies in such cases of multiple charge and whether any instances of double payment have been observed and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the DPMUs have achieved their performance targets during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the mechanism adopted by the Government for monitoring and evaluating the regular performance of DPMUs or District Coordinators?

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

(a): Yes. As per the guidelines of the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, the initiative is being jointly implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), and the Department of Financial Services (DFS) under the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Government of India. The MoMSME serves as the nodal ministry and is responsible for overall implementation and coordination of the Scheme. The MSDE is tasked with overseeing the skilling component of the Scheme and has appointed the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) for its execution.

District Project Management Units (DPMUs) have been appointed nationwide covering most of the districts of the country. Their key roles and responsibilities include generating awareness about the scheme among the Vishwakarma beneficiaries, informing them about the training dates, batch timings, location of training centres, benefits of the training, stakeholder coordination and facilitating their participation by guiding them to the training centres. Their role also includes regular monitoring of the training centres to ensure adherence and compliance of the training guidelines.

(b): Total number of DPMUs appointed under the scheme are 497 (as on 16.07.2025) who are covering 618 Districts of the country. DPMUs are physically present in the districts assigned to them and also make physical visits/inspection of the Training Centres to ensure adherence and compliance of the training guidelines by the Training Centres. The State/UT wise details of 497 DPMUs covering 618 Districts is voluminous and as such may please be seen on the website of this Ministry at the link <https://www.msde.gov.in/documents>

(c) and (d): Yes. 107 DPMUs have been assigned multiple districts due to specific project requirements and operational exigencies. No double payment instances have been observed as the payments are processed strictly based on the verified number of personnel deployed. The details of DPMUs who have been assigned multiple districts is voluminous and as such may please be seen on the website of this Ministry at the link <https://www.msde.gov.in/documents>

(e): DPMUs are monitored on a task-based review system wherein daily tasks are assigned by the PIA as per the program requirements and the performance is reviewed on a weekly basis. Moreover, DPMUs undergo physical orientation sessions before deployment by the MSDE and are further given training, assignment and monitoring tasks through various Physical and Virtual meetings by the PIA. They also work in close coordination with Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) to ensure efficient scheme

implementation at district level. Weekly tracking mechanism has also been put in place by the PIA to monitor the tasks undertaken by the DPMUs.

(f): Supervision and evaluation of DPMUs is done by the PIA on a weekly basis.

MUSEUM STORES IN VICTORIA MEMORIAL AND INDIAN MUSEUM

63. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) Whether the Government has a plan to set up cafe and museum store in the Victoria Memorial, Kolkata which has the highest footfall and Indian Museum, Kolkata keeping with their international standards;
- (b) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) Whether the Government has a plan to organize festival of Indian overseas in London or Paris or New York as we march towards 2027, the 80th year of independence; and
- (d) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Victoria Memorial Hall (VMH) and Indian Museum (IM), Kolkata are already having Cafe/Museum Store within their premises.

(c) and (d): No. There is no plan of organizing Festival of India in London or Paris or New York during 2025-26. Further, Festival of India is not finalized for FY 2026-27.

घाटे में चल रहे सहकारी बैंक

64. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या अनेक सहकारी बैंक, विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में घाटे में चल रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक बैंक को विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष में कितना घाटा हुआ है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) इन बैंकों द्वारा उक्त अवधि के दौरान किए गए प्रशासनिक व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) ऐसे घाटे को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है/किए जाने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और नाबार्ड द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्ष में परिचालन व्यय सहित राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (एसटीसीबी), जिला मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बैंकों (डीसीसीबी) और शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (यूसीबी) द्वारा उठायी गई हानि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। नाबार्ड ने राज्य सहकारी बैंकों और जिला मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बैंकों के वित्तीय कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार लाने और हानि को रोकने/कम करने के लिए टर्न अराउंड योजना (टीएपी) कार्यान्वित की है। टीएपी का उद्देश्य एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर इन सहकारी बैंकों की वित्तीय हानि को कम करना और उनकी समग्र स्थिति में सुधार करना है जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, वित्तीय मापदंडों की समीक्षा और निगरानी, कारोबार विविधीकरण, आंतरिक जांच और नियंत्रण शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने शहरी सहकारी बैंकों की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए अनेक उपाय भी किए हैं

जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- i. व्यक्तियों के लिए बढ़ी हुई आवास ऋण सीमा
- ii. गैर-प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में भी लाभकारी क्षेत्रों में ऋण में वृद्धि (40% तक)
- iii. यूसीबी के लिए विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों में छूट – छोटे मूल्य के ऋणों की परिभाषा को 25 लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य के ऋण या उनकी टियर-I पूंजी का 0.4 प्रतिशत में बदलना जो भी अधिक हो, जो प्रति उधारकर्ता 3 करोड़ रुपये की सीमा के अध्यधीन होगा।

विवरण

घाटे में चल रहे सहकारी बैंकों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	अवधि	बैंक का प्रकार	घाटे में चल रहे बैंकों की संख्या	परिचालन व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)	हानि की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	एसटीसीबी	3	73.15	-50.25
		डीसीसीबी	49	58030.48	-996.17
		यूसीबी	198	3319.60	-1194.19
2	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	एसटीसीबी	2	56.75	-59.83
		डीसीसीबी	46	73858.23	-997.91
		यूसीबी	134	4426.01	-1468.10
3	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	एसटीसीबी	2	55.54	-35.46
		डीसीसीबी	39	80406.16	-1,403.46

		यूसीबी	104	2958.01	-1236.37
4	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25*	यूसीबी	105	1714.27	-885.14

* वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए एसटीसीबी और डीसीसीबी संबंधी आंकड़े अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं

** चालू वर्ष के सहकारी बैंकों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं

CREATION OF GURU NANAK CIRCUIT

65. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Guru Nanak Dev Ji travelled extensively on four Udasis to spread the message of EkOnkar (One God), universal brotherhood and Gurmat (the teachings of the Guru) as these journeys covered vast regions in the country and beyond, leaving behind a rich spiritual and cultural legacy;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposed the creation of a Guru Nanak Dev Ji Circuit under any scheme to commemorate these historic journeys and promote religious and spiritual tourism; and
- (c) if so, the details along with the steps taken/being taken so far and the proposed timeline for their implementation?

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

(a) to (c): Development and promotion of tourist destinations is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing schemes of 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)', 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' complements the efforts of the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) by extending financial assistance to SGs/UTs/Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development.

No Guru Nanak Dev Ji Circuit is under consideration of the Ministry of Tourism.

However, details of projects sanctioned are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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.

STATEMENT

List of projects with Sikh religious importance under the PRASHAD Scheme
(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Development at Patna Sahib	29.62
2.	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	48.53
3.	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	30.52
4.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40

List of projects with Sikh religious importance under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Circuit/Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32

List of Projects with Sikh religious importance under 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	25.00
2.	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	24.90

List of Projects with Sikh religious importance under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme)

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45

List of Projects with Sikh religious importance under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Restoration/Renovation of 'Jallianwala Bagh Memorial' & Additional work to be taken at Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial at Amritsar, Punjab.	23.02
2.	Amritsar Railway Station	5.84

CONSERVATION OF THE GANGES RIVER DOLPHIN

66. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the current estimated population of the Ganges River Dolphins in the Brahmaputra and Barak river basins and its estimated decrease/increase during the last ten years;
- (b) the details regarding the number of dead Ganges River Dolphins that have been found in the Brahmaputra and Barak river basins during the last five years along with the common causes of death that have been ascertained for them;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive studies on the impact of construction of dams and other infrastructure such as bridges at the

locations having more population of Ganges River Dolphins in the North-East Region and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding the funds allocated to the North-Eastern Region (NER) under Project Dolphin and the utilisation rates of the same, 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) : Under Project Dolphin, the first-ever comprehensive population survey of River Dolphins was conducted in the entire range of the Ganges River Dolphin in the Ganga and Brahmaputra as well as the Indus River Dolphin in the Beas river systems. The survey estimated a population of 6,324 (range: 5,977-6,688) Ganges River Dolphins. As per studies conducted on River Dolphins the population of Gangetic River Dolphin in Brahmaputra River has been reported as stable but there are no recent reports of its presence in Barak River. The details of current estimated populations of the Gangetic River Dolphin in Brahmaputra and Barak River basins is as given below :

	River Stretch	Population Estimation
Brahmaputra	Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Setu-Hatsingimari (Indo-Bangladesh Border)	584 (558-610)
Barak	Sonabari (Assam-Manipur Border)- Rajartila (Indo-Bangladesh Border)	0

(b): As reported by the state of Assam, a total of 10 cases of mortality of River Dolphins was found across various river systems in Assam between 2020 and 2025. Various reasons like accidental killing, unknown causes, internal injury etc were ascribed to these deaths.

(c): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not undertaken any specific study on impact of construction of dams and other infrastructure at locations having more populations of Ganges River Dolphins in North East Region. However, the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 mandates a comprehensive environmental clearance process which also includes biodiversity assessments as part of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process for dam construction projects. Further, for projects involving more than 50 ha and falling within Protected Areas, biodiversity impact assessment report is required for consideration of the project by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.

(d): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territories under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Wildlife Habitats" for conservation and management of protected areas, conservation of wildlife outside protected areas and recovery programme of 22 identified critically endangered species and its habitats as per the Annual Plan of Operations (APO) received from the State

Governments and Union Territories and subject to availability of funds. The details of funds released for species recovery programme of Dolphin to States/UTs under the scheme during last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of funds released during the last five years to States/UTs for conservation of Dolphin under component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Development of Wildlife Habitats'

(in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Year wise fund released				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Bihar	21.685	112.14223	0	44.10511	0
2	Odisha	22.80	22.95	47.70	40.17966	53.48794
3	Lakshadweep	69.05	46.12	40.175	46.285	46.285
4	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	25.125	0	0
5	West Bengal	0	0	20.14875	0	28.76
6	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	55.0068	0	62.11254
7	Assam	0	0	24.39	0	0
8	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	18.9426	24.367	52.20
9	Rajasthan	0	0	10.25	0	0
10	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	121.902	120.40125
	Total	113.535	181.21223	241.73815	276.83877	363.24673

विस्तारित निर्माता उत्तरदायित्व

67. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) पहल का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा संचालित ईपीआर पोर्टल के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पंजीकृत उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड स्वामियों (पीआईबीओ) का वर्षवार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) ईपीआर पहल के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड स्वामियों (पीआईबीओ) द्वारा उत्पन्न और पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का कंपनीवार, वर्षवार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ईपीआर के अंतर्गत प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण के दौरान अपने उत्तरदायित्वों के निर्वहन में ढिलाई बरतने वाली कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कोई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित अपशिष्ट धाराओं के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) ढांचे को अधिसूचित किया है:

- फरवरी, 2022 में अधिसूचित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट
- जुलाई, 2022 में अधिसूचित अपशिष्ट टायर
- अगस्त, 2022 में अधिसूचित बैटरी अपशिष्ट

- नवंबर, 2022 में अधिसूचित ई-अपशिष्ट
- सितंबर, 2023 में अधिसूचित प्रयुक्त तेल
- जनवरी, 2025 में अधिसूचित एंड-ऑफ-लाइफ व्हीकल्स
- अप्रैल, 2025 में अधिसूचित निर्माण एवं तोड़फोड़ अपशिष्ट
- जुलाई, 2025 में अधिसूचित अलौह धातु स्क्रेप

(ख): प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग पर केंद्रीकृत ईपीआर पोर्टल पर आज तक कुल 51,355 उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक (पीआईबीओ) पंजीकृत हैं जिनमें से 22,974 पीआईबीओ संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी के साथ पंजीकृत हैं। पंजीकृत पीआईबीओ का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। बैटरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत कुल 3606 उत्पादक हैं। बैटरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन हेतु पंजीकृत उत्पादकों का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। प्रयुक्त तेल के प्रबंधन हेतु ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत कुल उत्पादकों की संख्या 48 है। प्रयुक्त तेल के प्रबंधन हेतु पंजीकृत उत्पादकों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है। बेकार टायर प्रबंधन के लिए ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत कुल 247 उत्पादक हैं। अपशिष्ट टायर प्रबंधन के लिए ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत उत्पादकों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है। ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत कुल 9163 उत्पादक हैं। ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए पंजीकृत उत्पादकों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण- V** में दिया गया है।

(ग): वर्ष 2022 से पंजीकृत प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं द्वारा एक सौ तिरपन लाख टन प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण किया गया है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, पंजीकृत पीआईबीओ के ईपीआर उत्तरदायित्व के अंतर्गत आने वाले प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट और उनके

ईपीआर उत्तरदायित्वों की पूर्ति के अंतर्गत पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा नीचे तालिका में दिया गया है:

वित्तीय वर्ष (एफवाई)	पीआईबीओ की संख्या	ईपीआर लक्ष्य (लाख टन)	पूरा किया गया ईपीआर लक्ष्य (लाख टन)
2022-23	12,602	27.22	24.96
2023-24	37,478	61.52	46.36
2024-25	48,606	78.64	एआर भरने की अंतिम तिथि 31-7-2025 है

(घ) और (ङ): केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने चूककर्ता पीआईबीओ/प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं (पीडब्ल्यूपी) के विरुद्ध निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- i. राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) को निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे उन पीडब्ल्यूपी की सहमति रद्द करें जो ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत नहीं हैं।
- ii. दिनांक 26.10.2023 को गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक के एसपीसीबी को निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे केंद्रीकृत ईपीआर पोर्टल पर संचालन के लिए निर्धारित आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप सृजित नहीं होने वाले ईपीआर प्रमाणपत्रों की मात्रा के अनुरूप पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति (ईसी) लगाएं और उल्लंघन करने वाले पीडब्ल्यूपी के खिलाफ लागू कानून के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई भी करें।
- iii. दिनांक 20.11.2023 को एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे अपने राज्य में पंजीकृत पीडब्ल्यूपी की प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की पुनः जांच करें और पंजीकृत पीडब्ल्यूपी की ईपीआर प्रमाण-पत्र सृजन प्रक्रिया की नियमित निगरानी करें ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि पीडब्ल्यूपी द्वारा निर्मित ईपीआर प्रमाण-पत्र ईपीआर दिशानिर्देशों के खंड 12.4

के अनुसार ईआरपी पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत सीपीसीबी मार्गदर्शन मैनुअल में निर्धारित आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हैं।

- iv. वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर ईपीआर उत्तरदायित्वों को पूरा न करने के लिए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत दिनांक 30.12.2024 को 14081 पीआईबीओ को कारण बताओ नोटिस (एससीएन) जारी किया गया है।
- v. सीपीसीबी लेखा परीक्षा निष्कर्षों के अनुसार 90 चूककर्ता पीडब्ल्यूपी इकाइयों के खिलाफ आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को क्रमशः दिनांक 14.01.2025, 21.02.2025 और 8-04-2025 को निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- vi. ईपीआर प्रमाण-पत्र सृजन प्रक्रिया में दुर्भावनापूर्ण प्रथाओं को अपनाने के लिए 11 पीडब्ल्यूपी को दिनांक 08.04.2025 को कारण बताओ नोटिस (एससीएन) जारी किया गया।

विवरण -I

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग संबंधी केंद्रीकृत ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों (पीआईबीओ) का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ब्रांड मालिक	उत्पादक	आयातक
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	48	155	140
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	1	5
3.	असम	17	112	67
4.	बिहार	3	37	52
5.	चंडीगढ़	0	7	16
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	9	40	53
7.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	16	273	168
8.	दिल्ली	20	324	1547
9.	गोवा	1	31	63
10.	गुजरात	110	794	2606
11.	हरियाणा	11	136	508

12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	11	156	94
13.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	9	111	51
14.	झारखंड	2	3	87
15.	कर्नाटक	110	343	780
16.	केरल	30	132	205
17.	लद्दाख	0	1	0
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	52	204	208
19.	महाराष्ट्र	76	645	5333
20.	मणिपुर	0	0	3
21.	मेघालय	3	2	6
22.	मिजोरम	0	0	4
23.	नागालैंड	0	0	2
24.	ओडिशा	6	21	76
25.	पांडिचेरी	4	81	23
26.	पंजाब	23	133	653
27.	राजस्थान	24	202	389
28.	सिक्किम	0	1	3
29.	तमिलनाडु	74	96	955
30.	तेलंगाना	32	222	329
31.	त्रिपुरा	1	5	14
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	59	305	811
33.	उत्तराखंड	64	301	86
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	35	240	1673
	कुल	850	5114	17010

विवरण -II

बैटरी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत उत्पादकों का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-2024	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-2025	वित्तीय वर्ष 2025- 2026 (अब तक)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	50	16	1
2.	असम	5	1	1
3.	बिहार	6	3	0

4.	चंडीगढ़	6	3	0
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	4	6	4
6.	दादरा एवं नगर	1	1	0
7.	दमन एवं दीव	5	1	1
8.	दिल्ली	411	139	48
9.	गोवा	5	1	0
10.	गुजरात	130	66	19
11.	हरियाणा	250	97	32
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15	6	0
13.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1	1	0
14.	झारखंड	4	1	1
15.	कर्नाटक	194	109	39
16.	केरल	26	16	4
17.	मध्य प्रदेश	33	19	8
18.	महाराष्ट्र	483	283	80
19.	उड़ीसा	9	1	1
20.	पांडिचेरी	4	2	3
21.	पंजाब	19	12	4
22.	राजस्थान	46	25	5
23.	तमिलनाडु	159	83	25
24.	तेलंगाना	45	27	7
25.	उत्तर प्रदेश	176	77	30
26.	उत्तराखंड	18	6	0
27.	पश्चिम बंगाल	121	45	20
	कुल	2226	1047	333

विवरण -III

प्रयुक्त तेल के प्रबंधन के लिए ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत उत्पादकों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संख्या
1	छत्तीसगढ़	1
2	दादरा और नगर हवेली	1
3	दिल्ली	3
4	गुजरात	4

5	हरियाणा	5
6	झारखंड	1
7	कर्नाटक	3
8	महाराष्ट्र	18
9	तमिलनाडु	6
10	तेलंगाना	1
11	उत्तर प्रदेश	2
12	पश्चिम बंगाल	3
कुल		48

विवरण -IV

अपशिष्ट टायर प्रबंधन के लिए ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत उत्पादकों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	7
2.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	1
3.	दमन एवं दीव	1
4.	दिल्ली	16
5.	गुजरात	52
6.	हरियाणा	25
7.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	2
8.	झारखंड	1
9.	कर्नाटक	5
10.	केरल	4
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	2
12.	महाराष्ट्र	49
13.	पंजाब	21
14.	राजस्थान	9
15.	तमिलनाडु	24
16.	तेलंगाना	9
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	11
18.	उत्तराखंड	4
19.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4
	कुल	247

विवरण -V

ईपीआर पोर्टल ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर पंजीकृत उत्पादकों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	68
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1
3.	असम	23
4.	बिहार	14
5.	चंडीगढ़	18
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	27
7.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	13
8.	दमन एवं दीव	6
9.	दिल्ली	1554
10.	गोवा	20
11.	गुजरात	625
12.	हरियाणा	761
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	37
14.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	14
15.	झारखंड	11
16.	कर्नाटक	889
17.	केरल	147
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	91
19.	महाराष्ट्र	2156
20.	मणिपुर	1
21.	मेघालय	1
22.	मिजोरम	1
23.	नागालैंड	1
24.	ओडिशा	34
25.	पंजाब	123
26.	राजस्थान	181
27.	तमिलनाडु	1024
28.	तेलंगाना	271
29.	त्रिपुरा	1
30.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पुडुचेरी	10

31.	उत्तर प्रदेश	619
32.	उत्तराखंड	42
33.	पश्चिम बंगाल	379
	कुल	9163

DENOTIFICATION OF SITES UNDER AMASR ACT,1958

68. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

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

- (a) the numbers of national monuments identified and listed under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeology Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 in Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka;
- (b) whether the Government has received any request from the Member of Parliament or State Government of Karnataka for denotification of three sites viz. Kumta, Hosur, Bedkeni from the said list; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government?

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

- (a): There are 32 monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in district of Uttara Kannada, Karnataka.
- (b) and (c): A request has been received from Shri. Vishweshwar Hegde Kegeri, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, for de-notification of three monuments namely: (i)

The Figure of a Tiger opposite the English School at Kumta, (ii) Carved stones near the temple of the Gram at Hosur, and (iii) Stones (Viragals) at Bedkeni. Notification/Denotification of Monuments from the list of Centrally Protected Monuments is a continuous process based on the merits of the case.

PROJECTS UNDER THE SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF CULTURE OF SCIENCE

69. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of projects sanctioned/proposed by the Government under the scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science across the country, project and State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of the total number of projects sanctioned/proposed by the Government under the scheme for Support to Tribal Research Institutes across the country, project and State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of the total number of projects sanctioned/proposed under the Museum Grant Scheme under the Umbrella Schemes/ component of Development of Museums across the country, project and State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;

- (d) the progress of completion of these projects along with the total funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilized, project and scheme-wise, for Maharashtra;
- (e) whether the Government has received any proposals from State Government of Maharashtra or any Member of Parliament for same, particularly Nashik, Dhule or Malegaon during the last five years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a): The total number of approved projects state-wise for setting up of Science Centre/City/ Innovation Hub/Digital Planetarium taken up by the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) under the Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS) of the Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India is listed in the enclosed **Statement – I**.

(b): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' extends financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (UTs) including Tribal Research Institute Maharashtra on the basis of the Annual Action Plan submitted by the States/UTs subject to the approval of the Apex Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The details of the projects sanctioned under the scheme may be seen at the official website of the Ministry

of Tribal Affairs. The link to access the same is https://tribal.nic.in/Display_Apex_Minutes.aspx.

(c): The details of total number of approved projects state-wise under the Museum Grant Scheme (MGS) are given in the enclosed **Statement – II**.

(d): The progress of completion of projects along with the total funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilized, project and scheme-wise, for Maharashtra, is given in the enclosed **Statement – III**.

(e) and (f): Yes. A letter dated 02nd December, 2024 from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Nashik, Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash Waje was received regarding the establishment of a World Class Science Centre in Nashik. In its response, Hon'ble M.P. has been requested to arrange for the submission a Detailed Project Report of the proposed Science Centre, either through the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Maharashtra or any other Department capable of operating this centre, in the prescribed format as stipulated in the SPoCS guidelines, to the Ministry of Culture for further consideration.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise projects under the SPoCS Scheme of Govt. of India

S. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Status
1.	A & N island	1. Science Centre, Port Blair	Complete

2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Rajamahendravaram Science Centre, Rajamahendravaram	Complete
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Science Centre (Category-II), Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh	Ongoing
4.		2. Digital Planetarium (Category-II), Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh	Ongoing
5.		3. Science Centre (Category-II), Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh	Ongoing
6.		4. Digital Planetarium (Category-II), Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh	Ongoing
7.		5. Arunachal Pradesh Science Centre, Itanagar	Complete
8.	Assam	1. Guwahati Science City, Assam	Ongoing
9.		2. Kokrajhar Science Centre (Sub-Regional), Assam	Ongoing
10.		3. Jorhat Science Centre & Planetarium	Complete
11.	Bihar	1. Bodhgaya Science Centre, Bodhgaya	Complete
12.	Chandigarh	1. Science Centre (Category-II), Chandigarh	Ongoing
13.		2. Digital Planetarium (Category-II), Chandigarh	Ongoing
14.	Chhattisgarh	1. Digital Planetarium (Category-III), Karli, Geedam, Dantewada	Ongoing
15.		2. Chhattisgarh Science Centre, Raipur	Complete

16.	Haryana	1. Ambala Science Centre (Category-II), Haryana	Ongoing
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Palampur Science Centre, Palampur	Complete
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Srinagar Science Centre (Category-II), Jammu & Kashmir	Ongoing
19.	Jharkhand	1. Regional Science Centre, Ranchi	Complete
20.		2. Upgradation/ Modernization of Regional Science Centre, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Ongoing
21.	Karnataka	1. Shivamogga Science Centre (Category-II), Karnataka	Ongoing
22.		2. Science Centre (Category-III), Yadgiri, Karnataka	Ongoing
23.		3. Science Centre (Category-II), Raichur, Karnataka	Ongoing
24.		4. Science Centre (Category-III), Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka	Ongoing
25.		5. Digital Planetarium (Category-III), Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka	Ongoing
26.		6. Dharwad Regional Science Centre	Complete
27.		7. Regional Science Centre, Pilikula, Mangalore	Complete
28.	Kerala	1. Kottayam Science Centre, Kerala	Complete

29.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Ujjain Science Centre (Category-II), Madhya Pradesh	Ongoing
30.		2. Jabalpur Science Centre (Category-II), Madhya Pradesh	Ongoing
31.	Maharashtra	1. Sub-Regional Science Centre, Solapur	Complete
32.		2. Pimpri Chinchwad Science Centre, Pune	Complete
33.	Manipur	1. Modernization of Manipur Science Centre, Manipur	Ongoing
34.		2. Manipur Science Centre, Manipur	Complete
35.	Meghalaya	1. Upgradation/ Modernization of Shillong Science Centre, Meghalaya	Ongoing
36.		2. Shillong Science Centre, Shillong, Meghalaya	Complete
37.	Mizoram	1. Upgradation/ Modernization of Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal, Mizoram	Ongoing
38.		2. Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal	Complete
39.	Nagaland	1. Modernization of Dimapur Science Centre, Nagaland	Ongoing
40.		2. Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur	Complete
41.	Odisha	1. Bargarh Science Centre, Bargarh	Complete
42.	Puducherry	1. Science Centre (Category-III), Thirunallar, Puducherry	Ongoing

43.		2. Digital Planetarium (Category-III), Thirunallar, Puducherry	Ongoing
44.		3. Dr. Abdul Kalam Science Centre & Planetarium, Puducherry	Complete
45.	Rajasthan	1. Ajmer Science Centre (Category-II), Rajasthan	Ongoing
46.		2. Kota Science Centre (Category-II), Rajasthan	Ongoing
47.		3. Digital Planetarium (Category-II), Kota, Rajasthan	Ongoing
48.		4. Udaipur Science Centre (Sub-Regional), Rajasthan	Ongoing
49.		5. Bikaner Science Centre (Category-II), Rajasthan	Ongoing
50.		6. Digital Planetarium (Category-II), Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Ongoing
51.		7. Digital Planetarium (Category-II), Udaipur, Rajasthan	Ongoing
52.		8. Regional Science Centre, Jaipur	Complete
53.		9. Sub Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur	Complete
54.	Sikkim	1. Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok	Complete
55.	Tamilnadu	1. Regional Science Centre, Coimbatore	Complete
56.	Telangana	1. Science Experience Centre (Category-I),	Ongoing

		Hyderabad, Telangana	
57.	Tripura	1. Up-gradation of Sukanta Academy, Agartala, Tripura	Ongoing
58.		2. Science City, Agartala, Tripura	Ongoing
59.		3. Udaipur Science Centre, Tripura	Complete
60.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun Science City, Uttarakhand	Ongoing
61.		2. Regional Science Centre, Dehradun	Complete
62.		3. Manaskhand Science Centre, Almora	Complete
63.	West Bengal	1. Sub-Regional Science Centre, Kalimpong	Complete

State-wise list of Innovation Hubs that have been established under Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS)

S. No.	State/UT	Innovation Hub (Location/Name of the Centre)	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Agastya International Foundation, Kuppam	Complete
2.		Regional Science Centre, Tirupati	Complete
3.		Science Centre at Rajahmundry	Complete
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh Science Centre, Itanagar	Complete
5.	A & N	Science Centre, Sri Vijaya Puram (Port Blair)	Complete

	Islands		
6.	Assam	Regional Science Centre, Guwahati	Complete
7.		Jorhat Science Centre & Planetarium, Jorhat	Complete
8.	Bihar	Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna	Complete
9.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Bodhgaya	Complete
10.	Delhi	National Science Centre, Delhi	Complete
11.	Goa	Goa Science Centre, Panaji	Complete
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur Science Centre, Palampur	Complete
13.	Gujarat	Vikram A Sarabhai Community Science Centre, Ahmedabad	Complete
14.		District Science Centre, Dharampur	Complete
15.	Jharkhand	Regional Science Centre, Ranchi	Complete
16.	Karnataka	Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore	Complete
17.		District Science Centre, Gulbarga	Complete
18.		Pilikula Regional Science Centre, Mangaluru	Complete
19.	Kerala	Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Calicut	Complete
20.		Kerala State Science & Technology	Complete

		Museum, Trivandrum	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal	Complete
22.	Maharashtra	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai	Complete
23.		Raman Science Centre & Planetarium, Nagpur	Complete
24.		BVB's Muktangan Exploratory Science Centre, Pune	Complete
25.		Solapur Science Centre, Solapur	Complete
26.	Manipur	Manipur Science Centre, Imphal	Complete
27.	Meghalaya	Shillong Science Centre, Shillong	Complete
28.	Mizoram	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizawl	Complete
29.	Nagaland	Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur	Complete
30.	Odisha	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar	Complete
31.	Punjab	Pushpa Gujral Science City, Kapurthala	Complete
32.	Puducherry	Dr. Abdul Kalam Science Centre & Planetarium, Puducherry	Complete
33.	Rajasthan	Birla Science Centre, Pilani	Complete
34.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Complete

35.		Regional Science Centre, Jaipur	Complete
36.		Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur	Complete
37.	Sikkim	Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok	Complete
38.	Tamilnadu	Tamilnadu Science & Technology Centre, Chennai	Complete
39.		District Science Centre, Tirunelveli	Complete
40.		Regional Science Centre, Coimbatore	Complete
41.		Anna Science Centre, Trichi	Complete
42.	Telangana	Regional Science Centre, Warangal	Complete
43.	Tripura	Sukanta Academy, Agartala	Complete
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Complete
45.	Uttarakhand	Regional Science Centre, Dehradun	Complete
46.		Manaskhand Science Centre at Almora	Complete
47.	West Bengal	Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Kolkata	Complete
48.		Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman	Complete
49.		Kalimpong Science Centre, Kalimpong	Complete
50.		North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri	Complete

51.		Digha Science Centre & National Science Camp, Digha	Complete
52.		District Science Centre, Purulia	Complete

In addition to above, following 04 (Four) Innovation Hub projects are coming up at the following centres: -

- 01) Regional Science Centre, Chalakkudy, Kerala
- 02) Regional Science Centre, Dharwad, Karnataka
- 03) Srinagar Science Centre, Jammu & Kashmir
- 04) Jabalpur Science Centre, Madhya Pradesh

STATEMENT – II

Total sanctioned/approved projects under the Museum Grant Scheme (MGS) across the country, project and State-wise

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Status/ Progress
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Archaeological Museum, Eluru, West Godavari Dist. Department of Archaeology & Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	Existing museum	Completed
2.		Bapu Museum, M G Road, Vijayawada, Krishna Distt. Department of Archaeology & Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	Existing museum	Completed
3.		Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Padamshree Kalluri Subbarao Memorial District Archaeological Museum Anantpur	New Museum	Completed
4.		Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Establishment of New Museum at Kailasgiri (Dovari Konda), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	New Museum	Ongoing

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Status/ Progress
5.		Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Rallabandi Subba Rao Archaeology East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Exiting Museum	Ongoing
6.		Dept. Of Archaeology and Museum for Development of Andhra Sahitya Parishath Got. Museum, Kakinada Town, Andhra Pradesh	Exiting Museum	Ongoing
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dept. of Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, for Development of District Museum, Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	New Museum	Ongoing
8.	Goa	Museum of Christian Art, Goa, Annex Convent of Santa Monica, Old Goa	Existing museum	completed
9.	Gujarat	Rajkot Rajya Foundation, Rajit Villas Palace, Palace Road, Rajkot, Gujarat	New Museum	Complete
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dept. of Language and Culture Govt. of Himachal Pradesh part of 1 st installment for Digitization, Design, Modification, Development of Bantony Castle Shimla HP	Existing Museum	Ongoing
11.	Haryana	NSG Wives Welfare Association (NWYA), Manesar, Gurgaon	Existing museum	Completed
12.	Karnataka	Shivappa Nayaka Museum & Research Bureau, Sri Bekkiinakalmatha, Karnataka	New Museum	Ongoing
13.	Kerala	GALAXY, Karaunasai Road, Velland , P.O Trivandrum	New Museum	Completed
14.	Ladakh	Deskid Cultural and Welfare Society, Deskid, Gonpa, Ladhak	New Museum	Ongoing
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh (Govt. of MP)	Existing museum	Compete

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Status/ Progress
16.		Madhya Pradesh heritage Development Trust, Archaeology, Archives and Museum, MP, Banganga Road Bhopal For setting up of Local Archaeological Museum, Sironj, Vidisha	New Museum	Ongoing
17.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Madhya Pradesh for Modernization/ Development of Moti Mahal City Palace,	Existing Museum	Ongoing
18.		Directorate of Archaeology Archives and Museum, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for Renovation of Up gradation of Central Museum, Near GPO, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	New Museum	Ongoing
19.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Madhya Pradesh for Setting up of a Museum of Music in the South With for the Moti Mahal Complex, Gwalior	New Museum	Ongoing
20.		Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	Existing Museum	Ongoing
21.	Maharashtra	Funds & Properties of the Parsi Punchayet Bombay, of Framji Dadabhoy Alpiwalla Museum, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Mumbai	Existing museum	Completed
22.		Symbiosis Society's for Development of Asian Cultural Museum, Pune	Existing Museum	Completed
23.	Manipur	State Archaeology, Govt. Of Manipur for setting up of three galleries in Kangla Fort.	New Museum	Ongoing
24.		Khongjom War Memorial Trust Khongjom Bazar, Opposite Khongjom Police Station, Thoubal District, Manipur	New Museum	Ongoing
25.		Anallon Christian Development Committee	New	Ongoing

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Status/ Progress
		(ACDC), Chandel, Manipur for Setting up of a New Museum	Museum	
26.	Mizoram	Director Art & Culture Department, Chanmari, Aizwal for Setting up of District Museum at Lunglei, Mizoram	New Museum	Completed
27.		Chakma Autonomous District Council, Kamalnagar, Mizoram for setting up of Tribal Museum at Kamalnagar, Lawngtlai Distt. Mizoram	New Museum	Ongoing
28.		Dept. of Art and Culture, Govt. of Mizoram, for setting up regional museum at Siaha	New Museum	Ongoing
29.	Nagaland	Naga Traditional Museum, Khel, Kohima Village, Kohima,	New Museum	Completed
30.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Kohima, Nagaland for setting up of museum in Tsaru, Tuesang	New Museum	Ongoing
31.	Odisha	J. D. Centre Of Art, VIP Colony, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	New Museum	Ongoing
32.	Punjab	Punjab State Civil Aviation Council, Patiala Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab	New Museum	Ongoing
33.	Rajasthan	City Palace, Maharana Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Existing museum	Completed
34.		Veer Shiromani Maharana Pratap Samiti, Udaipur	New Museum	Ongoing
35.		Shri Girdhar Smarak Dharmarth Nyas Trust, (Shri Girdhar Smarak Trust) Kings Palace Jaisalmer Fort Palace Museum, Jaisalmer Rajasthan	New Museum	Ongoing
36.		Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur Rajasthan	Existing Museum	Ongoing

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Status/ Progress
37.	Tamil Nadu	High Court of Madras, George Town, Chennai	Existing museum	Completed
38.		Govt. Museum, Thirugokarnam, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	Existing museum	Ongoing
39.		Government Museum St. Mark Road, Samathanapuram Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli Distt.	Existing museum	Ongoing
40.		Government Museum Trichy, Rani Managammal Palace, Dist. Tiruchirapalli	Existing museum	ongoing
41.		Government Museum Ooty, Stone House, Dist. Udhagamandalam	Existing museum	Ongoing
42.		Department of Museum, Govt. Of Tamilnadu for Development of Egmore Museum, Egmore (iconic State Museum), Tamilnadu	Existing museum	Ongoing
43.	Telangana	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Telangana for 1 st and final installment for setting up of VEM on Hyderabad	Virtual Experiential Museum	Completed
44.	Tripura	Tripura Tourism Development corporation for setting up of MaharajaB rendraK ishare M& anikya museum Kunjabanpalace complex	Existing museum	Ongoing
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Office of Cantonment Board, Carriappa, Shahjahanpur	New Museum	Completed
46.		Allahabad High Court, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Existing museum	Ongoing
47.		India Literacy board, Literacy House, Kanpur Road, Lucknow	New Museum	Ongoing
48.		Directorate of Museum, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh Establishment of Sant Ravidas Museum at Seer Govardhanpur, Varanasi UP	New Museum	Ongoing

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Status/ Progress
49.		Vrindavan Research Institute, Raman Reti Marg, Vrindavan, Mathura. U.P. for Construction of New 6 Number of Galleries at VRI Braj Culture Museum	Existing Museum	Ongoing
50.	Uttarakhand	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Existing museum	Completed
51.	West Bengal	Directorate General Border Security Force (BSF) (Eastern Command), Kolkata	New Museum	Ongoing
52.	Delhi	International Society for Krishna Consciousness, East of Kailash (ISKCON), New Delhi	Exiting Museum	Ongoing

STATEMENT - III

Progress of completion of projects along with the total funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilized, project and scheme-wise, for Maharashtra

- 1. Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS):** The details of projects sanctioned/approved under SPoCS are as follows:

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Total project Cost	Gol Share	Disbursed/ Utilized	Progress
1.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Solapur	319.53	163.37	163.37	Completed
2.	Pimpri Chinchwad Science Centre, Pune	891.60	425.00	425.00	Completed

Details of Innovation Hubs set up by NCSM, under Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS), in the State of Maharashtra

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Innovation Hub (Location/Name of the Centre)	Capital Expenditure	Recurring Expenditure	Total Expenditure upto 30.06.2025	Progress
1.	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai	-	89.69	89.69	Completed
2.	Raman Science Centre & Planetarium, Nagpur	173.84	59.05	232.89	Completed
3.	BVB's Muktangan Exploratory Science Centre, Pune	50.00	26.21	76.21	Completed
4.	Solapur Science Centre, Solapur	63.37	-	63.37	Completed

2. Museum Grant Scheme (MGS): The details are as follows:

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	Name of Organization	Type of museum	Total Amount Sanctioned	Disbursed/Utilized	Progress
1.	Funds & Properties of the Parsi Punchayet Bombay, of Framji Dadabhoy Alpiwalla Museum, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Mumbai	Existing museum	400.00	400.00	Completed

2.	Symbiosis Society's for Development of Asian Cultural Museum, Pune	Existing Museum	35.615	35.615	Completed

3. Support to Tribal Research Institutes: The details of the funds released to Tribal Research Institute, Maharashtra are as follows:

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	Financial Year	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	2024-25	190.00	250.00
2.	2023-24*	130.00	0.00
3.	2022-23*	50.00	0.00
4.	2021-22*	100.00	0.00
5.	2020-21*	464.12	0.00

*Funds could not be released during FY 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 due to pending Utilization Certificate and non-eligibility of SNA account for receiving of funds.

FUNCTIONING ITIs IN TAMIL NADU

70: SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the number and details of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) functioning in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Dharmapuri district, including the courses offered and enrolment figures;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the quality of training and infrastructure available in ITIs, particularly in the said district and if so, the outcome of such assessments;
- (c) whether the Government recognizes the need to improve the quality and relevance of training in ITIs, particularly in the said district and if so, the specific steps taken/being taken in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish any new ITIs at the Block or Panchayat level in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the said district and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any specific measures have been taken by the Government to upgrade training standards, ensure industry linkage, and enhance employability of ITI graduates in Tamil Nadu, especially in the said district, and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : The Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implements the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through a country wide network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for the youth of the country.

At present, there are 14,615 ITIs established in the country, out of which, 3,316 are Government and 11,299 are Private ITIs.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of 456 ITIs are currently operational, out of which 93 are Government and 363 are Private ITIs. In the Dharmapuri district, 3 ITIs are functioning (Government -1 and Private - 2).

District wise enrolment of trainees in ITIs in Tamil Nadu (including Dharmapuri) in the last three academic sessions (2022–23 to 2024–25) in ITIs is given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

The List of courses running under CTS in ITIs in Tamil Nadu and in Dharmapuri district is given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(b) : Establishment and day to day administration of ITIs comes under the jurisdiction of respective State Government and UT Administration, while the policies such as setting the criterion for affiliation, conducting the examination along with certification and designing curriculum are the responsibilities of Central Government.

Respective State Government conducts periodic joint- inspections of the ITIs in coordination with Central Government. Based on which corrective actions are initiated and the ITIs that fail to comply with the prescribed affiliation norms are de-affiliated. This ensures that only ITIs maintaining the necessary standards in infrastructure, faculty qualifications, curriculum implementation, and training delivery continue to operate.

In Dharmapuri district, some units affiliated with ITIs were de-affiliated in January 2025 due to absence of admissions over the last six academic sessions (2018-2023), indicating underperformance and lack of demand.

(c) : Improving the quality of training in ITIs is a continuous process. Towards this, inter-alia, the standards and norms of affiliation of ITIs are reviewed periodically. The curriculum of courses under CTS is also updated regularly in consultation with industries to incorporate the latest technological advancements and industry requirements, ensuring that the skills imparted to trainees remain relevant.

Apart from these, DGT, had allocated funds under the following Schemes/Projects for upgradation of ITIs across the country including Tamil Nadu.

- i. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE): Under the STRIVE scheme, financial assistance was provided to State Governments to improve the relevance and efficiency of skill development imparted through

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeship training. A total of 500 ITIs were selected across the country, including 32 ITIs from the State of Tamil Nadu. The scheme ended on 31st May 2024, and a total financial assistance of Rs 37.82 crore was provided to the State of Tamil Nadu under this scheme. No ITI from Dharmapuri district was covered under this scheme.

- ii. Upgradation of Government ITIs into Model ITIs scheme: Under this scheme, support was extended to 35 Government ITIs across 29 States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu. The scheme ended on 31st March 2024, and a total financial assistance of Rs. 3.99 crore was provided to the State of Tamil Nadu for the upgradation of ITI Coimbatore under the Model ITI scheme. No ITI from Dharmapuri district was covered under this scheme.

In addition, the Union Cabinet has also approved the National Scheme for ITI Upgradation and the setting up of National Centres of Excellence for Skilling to upgrade ITIs by improving the quality of training, aligning courses with industry needs, and promoting industry-led governance.

(d) : Establishment of ITIs including start of new courses comes under the jurisdiction of respective State Government, whenever a proposal is received from the States/UTs for the setting up of new ITIs, it is examined and decided as per the affiliation standards and norms.

(e) and (f) : Several state governments including Tamil Nadu have collaborated with industries to transform the Government ITIs into technology centres / hubs with modern infrastructure and training facilities to meet the industry 4.0 standards. These collaborations aim to equip Government ITIs with cutting-edge technology and industry-aligned curriculum to bridge the skill gap and prepare students for the demands of the evolving industrial landscape.

Further, DGT has also undertaken the following initiatives to enhance the employability of ITI trainees across the country including in Tamil Nadu.

- i. The curriculum of courses under CTS is also updated regularly in consultation with industries to incorporate the latest technological advancements and industry requirements, ensuring that the skills imparted to trainees remain relevant.
- ii. Each course under the CTS includes a compulsory subject on Employability Skills. This module focuses on essential skills such as behaviour, communication, IT proficiency, work ethics, and other attributes that enhance a trainee's ability to effectively work within a team and thrive in a professional environment.
- iii. Dual System of Training (DST) has been introduced, wherein a significant portion of the training is hands-on and conducted within the industry itself. Under the DST framework, On-the-Job Training (OJT) is provided for a period of 6 to 12 months within industries for courses with a total duration of

one or two years. This immersive approach integrates theoretical learning in ITIs with practical, real-world experience in industrial settings.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, DST is currently being implemented in 15 ITIs.

STATAMENT - I

District wise enrolment in ITIs in Tamil Nadu State in last three academic sessions, i.e., from 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Sr.No	District	Session 2022	Session 2023	Session 2024
1	Ariyalur	625	821	694
2	Chengalpattu	793	916	766
3	Chennai	1,873	2,003	1,460
4	Coimbatore	1,323	1,398	1,270
5	Cuddalore	2,076	2,634	2,285
6	Dharmapuri	344	397	360
7	Dindigul	984	1,089	987
8	Erode	646	864	915
9	Kallakurichi	926	1,023	947
10	Kanchipuram	326	421	382
11	Kanniyakumari	974	939	950
12	Karur	322	339	283
13	Krishnagiri	555	607	573
14	Madurai	1,662	1,724	1,426
15	Mayiladuthurai	383	447	385
16	Nagapattinam	869	1,115	802
17	Namakkal	476	536	458
18	Perambalur	375	485	408
19	Pudukkottai	970	1,151	1,060
20	Ramanathapuram	873	996	764

21	Ranipettai	751	941	850
22	Salem	1,421	1,784	1,524
23	Sivaganga	596	629	434
24	Tenkasi	818	1,017	906
25	Thanjavur	1,760	1,800	1,574
26	The Nilgiris	401	585	481
27	Theni	985	1,181	1,025
28	Thiruvallur	1,015	1,324	1,103
29	Thiruvarur	531	607	699
30	Thoothukkudi	1,144	1,427	1,066
31	Tiruchirappalli	2,304	2,461	2,035
32	Tirunelveli	965	1,181	1,079
33	Tiruppathur	256	345	406
34	Tiruppur	729	991	920
35	Tiruvannamalai	1,523	1,903	1,545
36	Vellore	815	882	747
37	Villupuram	731	861	832
38	Virudhunagar	958	1,303	1,064
Grand Total		35,078	41,127	35,465

STATAMENT - II

List of courses offered under CTS in ITIs in Tamil Nadu State

Sr. No.	Name of Courses
1	Additive Manufacturing Technician Three D Printing
2	Advanced CNC Machining Technician
3	Architectural Draughtsman
4	Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant
5	Basic Designer and Virtual Verifier (Mechanical)
6	Civil Engineer Assistant
7	Computer Aided Embroidery and Designing

8	Computer Hardware & Network Maintenance
9	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (Vi & Od)
10	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant
11	Cosmetology
12	Cutting & Sewing (Vi & Od)
13	Dental Laboratory Equipment Technician
14	Desk Top Publishing Operator
15	Desktop Publishing Operator (Vi & Od)
16	Digital Photographer
17	Draughtsman (Civil)
18	Draughtsman (Mechanical)
19	Dress Making
20	Drone Technician
21	Electrician
22	Electronics Mechanic
23	Fashion Design & Technology
24	Fire Technology and Industrial Safety Management
25	Fitter
26	Food & Beverages Services Assistant
27	Food Production (General)
28	Footwear Maker
29	Foundryman
30	Front Office Assistant
31	Geriatric (Old Age) Care
32	Health Sanitary Inspector
33	Horticulture
34	Hospital House Keeping
35	Industrial Painter
36	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing Technician
37	Information Communication Technology System Maintenance

38	Information Technology
39	Instrument Mechanic
40	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)
41	Interior Design & Decoration
42	IoT Technician (Smart Agriculture)
43	IoT Technician (Smart City)
44	IoT Technician (Smart Healthcare)
45	Leather Goods Maker
46	Lift and Escalator Mechanic
47	Machinist
48	Machinist (Grinder)
49	Maintenance Mechanic (Chemical Plant)
50	Manufacturing Process Control and Automation
51	Marine Engine Fitter
52	Marine Fitter
53	Mechanic
54	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
55	Mechanic (Tractor)
56	Mechanic Agriculture Machinery
57	Mechanic Auto Body Repair
58	Mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics
59	Mechanic Diesel
60	Mechanic Electric Vehicle
61	Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance
62	Mechanic Two & Three-Wheeler
63	Multimedia Animation & Special Effects
64	Operator Advanced Machine Tools
65	Painter General
66	Plastic Processing Operator
67	Plumber

68	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technician
69	Secretarial Practice (English)
70	Sewing Technology
71	Sheet Metal Worker
72	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester
73	Solar Technician (Electrical)
74	Spinning Technician
75	Stenographer & Secretarial Assistant (English)
76	Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery)
77	Surveyor
78	Technician Electronics System Design and Repair
79	Technician Mechatronics
80	Technician Medical Electronics
81	Technician Power Electronics System
82	Textile Mechatronics
83	Textile Wet Processing Technician
84	Tool & Die Maker (Dies & Moulds)
85	Tool & Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs & Fixtures)
86	Turner
87	Vessel Navigator
88	Welder
89	Welder (Fabrication & Fitting)
90	Welder (GMAW & GTAW)
91	Welder (Pipe)
92	Welder (Structural)
93	Welder (Welding & Inspection)
94	Wireman
95	Wood Work Technician

List of courses offered under CTS in ITIs in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu

Sr. No.	Name of Courses
1	Advanced CNC Machining Technician
2	Basic Designer and Virtual Verifier (Mechanical)
3	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant
4	Draughtsman (Civil)
5	Electrician
6	Fitter
7	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing Technician
8	Machinist
9	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
10	Mechanic Diesel
11	Mechanic Electric Vehicle
12	Turner
13	Welder
14	Wireman

प्रारूप यूजीसी विनियमन, 2025**71. श्री राकेश राठौर:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) द्वारा प्रस्तावित प्रारूप विनियमन, 2025 की मुख्य विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) प्रस्तावित प्रारूप के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालयों में कुलपतियों की नियुक्ति में राज्य सरकारों की भूमिका को समाप्त करने के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य हैं और इस कदम से देश में उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में किस प्रकार सुधार होने की अपेक्षा है;

- (ग) देश के प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के अनुपात में स्वीकृत शिक्षकों की संख्या का मानक क्या है और उत्तर प्रदेश में इसके अनुपालन की स्थिति क्या है;
- (घ) क्या यूजीसी द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में पिछड़े वर्गों के कुछ शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की गई है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार की निकट भविष्य में पिछड़े वर्गों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्य योजना है?

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

(क): उच्च शिक्षा के प्रत्येक पहलू में नवाचार, समावेशिता, लचीलापन और गतिशीलता लाने, शिक्षकों और शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों को सशक्त बनाने, शैक्षणिक मानकों को सुदृढ़ करने और शैक्षिक उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने तथा इसे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के मूल सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप बनाने के उद्देश्य से, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने व्यापक हितधारकों के परामर्श हेतु यूजीसी (विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों और शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति एवं पदोन्नति हेतु न्यूनतम अर्हताएं और उच्च शिक्षा में मानकों के रखरखाव हेतु उपाय) विनियम, 2025 का मसौदा तैयार किया है। यह शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाने और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान के माध्यम से देश को विकसित भारत 2047 की ओर अग्रसर करने का प्रयास करता है।

(ख): यूजीसी मसौदा विनियम 2025 उच्च शिक्षा में राष्ट्रीय मानकों और राज्य स्वायत्तता के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करके भारत के संघीय ढांचे को दृढ़ता से कायम और सुदृढ़ करता है। ये विनियम कुलपति की नियुक्ति के लिए तीन सदस्यीय खोज-सह-चयन समिति का प्रस्ताव करते हैं। चयन प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता सुनिश्चित करने के

लिए इन सदस्यों को निष्पक्ष वैधानिक निकायों द्वारा नामित किया जाना है। ये विनियम विभिन्न राज्यों के विविध शैक्षिक ढाँचों का सम्मान करते हुए शैक्षणिक उत्कृष्टता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं।

(ग) से (ड): विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों और अन्य शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति हेतु न्यूनतम योग्यता और उच्च शिक्षा में मानकों के रखरखाव हेतु उपायों पर यूजीसी विनियम, 2010 के अनुसार, एक नया विभाग शुरू करने के लिए एक प्रोफेसर, दो एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर और चार सहायक प्रोफेसर के पद आवश्यक हैं और यह प्रावधान यूजीसी विनियम 2018 में भी जारी है। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अपने-अपने वैधानिक निकायों द्वारा अनुमोदित संकाय-छात्र अनुपात का पालन करते हैं।

रिक्तियों का होना और उनका भरा जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। ये रिक्तियाँ पदोन्नति, सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, मृत्यु, नए संस्थानों, योजनाओं या परियोजनाओं के खोलने, और मौजूदा संस्थानों में छात्रों की बढ़ती संख्या और क्षमता विस्तार के कारण अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के कारण उत्पन्न होती हैं।

केंद्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (सीएचईआई) में आरक्षण मानदंडों को अपनाने में एकरूपता और अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के संकाय पदों का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने इन सीएचईआई में शिक्षक संवर्ग में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों की सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्तियों में पदों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान करने के लिए केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थान (शिक्षक संवर्ग में आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 अधिनियमित किया। यह अधिनियम आरक्षण के प्रयोजनार्थ विश्वविद्यालय/केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थान को अलग-अलग विभागों के बजाय एक संवर्ग या इकाई मानकर नियुक्ति में पदों के आरक्षण संबंधी कठिनाई को दूर करता है।

यूजीसी ने संकाय भर्ती के लिए एक साझा पोर्टल 'सीयू-चयन' शुरू किया है, जिसमें सभी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में रिक्तियों/विज्ञापनों/नौकरियों को सूचीबद्ध करने का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे पूरी भर्ती प्रक्रिया अधिक पारदर्शी और सुलभ हो गई है।

अगस्त, 2021 में, सभी केंद्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (सीएचईआई) से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अपने संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों (ओबीसी) के बैकलॉग रिक्तियों को मिशन मोड में भरने के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाएँ। केंद्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (सीएचईआई) ने ऐसी रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए विशेष भर्ती अभियान चलाए। सितंबर, 2022 में, इस मंत्रालय ने सभी केंद्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (सीएचईआई) को एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी सहित सभी रिक्तियों को मिशन मोड में भरने के लिए भी प्रेरित किया था। सितंबर 2022 से, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों ने एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी सहित रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए मिशन मोड भर्ती अभियान चलाया है।

इसके अलावा, राज्य विश्वविद्यालय राज्य विधानमंडल या प्रांतीय अधिनियम के एक अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित किए जाते हैं और संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। राज्य विश्वविद्यालय के शैक्षणिक और साथ ही प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय मामले उस अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के तहत बनाए गए नियमों/विनियमों द्वारा शासित होते हैं जिसके द्वारा इसे स्थापित किया गया है।

वीरांगना दुर्गावती बाघ अभयारण्य

72. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने 2023 में दमोह लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में वीरांगना दुर्गावती बाघ अभयारण्य को मध्य प्रदेश के सातवें बाघ अभयारण्य के रूप में अधिसूचित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसमें

पर्यटकों के लिए प्रस्तावित और संस्वीकृत प्रवेश द्वारों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो एशिया के सबसे बड़े बाघ अभयारण्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित प्रवेश द्वारों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार दमोह रेलवे स्टेशन से लगभग 25-30 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित खजूरा गाँव के पास उक्त बाघ अभयारण्य के लिए प्रवेश द्वार का निर्माण करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): वीरांगना दुर्गावती बाघ अभयारण्य को वर्ष 2023 में मध्य प्रदेश में सातवें बाघ संरक्षण के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है।

वीरांगना दुर्गावती बाघ अभयारण्य के संबंध में राज्य सरकार को पारि-पर्यटन संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

LOANS AGAINST GOLD SECURITY

73. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any letter from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu seeking a review of the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) draft

guidelines which imposed strict restrictions on the norms for granting loans by banks against gold security/ collateral/ jewellery;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has advised the RBI to reconsider the Lending against Gold Security Guidelines, 2025 and ease restrictions on the norms for granting loans against gold by continuing accepting gold as collateral for agricultural and agriculture- related loans upto 2 lakhs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Yes. Government has received the letter from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu regarding draft Directions on Lending Against Gold Collateral issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 9.4.2025 for public comments.

RBI was requested to consider, *inter alia*, exclusion of small ticket borrowers, including farmers, from the then proposed linkage of sanction amount with repayment capacity of borrower along with necessity of proof of ownership/ relevant document.

RBI has since issued comprehensive Directions on Lending against Gold and Silver Collateral on 6.6.2025, taking into consideration comments/ feedback received from various stakeholders, to create a principle-based harmonized

regulatory framework and to address prudential and conduct-related gaps across all regulated entities (REs) for loans against gold and silver collateral.

Further, these directions apply to all loans offered by RE for the purpose of consumption or income generation (including farm credit) where eligible gold or silver collateral is accepted as a collateral security.

The salient features of the Directions, *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Detailed credit assessment, including assessment of borrower's repayment capacity to be undertaken in case the total loan amount is above ₹2.5 lakh to a borrower;
- (ii) Maximum permissible Loan to value ratio not to exceed 85 per cent for maximum total consumption loan amount of ₹2.5 lakh;
- (iii) All communication with the borrower to be in the language of the region or in a language chosen by the borrower; and
- (iv) Renewal of bullet repayment loans on payment of accrued interest, if any.

INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

74. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Labour Conference has not been held for the last ten years and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether it is also true that the 46th edition of the conference was held in the year 2015 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that almost all the Central Trade Unions had urged the Government to organise the conference to uphold the traditions of tripartism and also to address pressing labour issues, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that conducting periodical discussions with the Trade Unions on important labour policies/issues is different from holding Indian Labour Conference; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to organise the Indian Labour Conference?

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): Yes, the 46th Session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was held in New Delhi from 20-21 July, 2015.

(c) to (e): Yes, requests have been received from Central Trade Union Organizations for convening the ILC. The Government has been holding tripartite consultations involving representatives of the Government, employers, and workers to deliberate on important labour policies/issues from time to time.

**IMPACT OF U.S. LEVEL 2 TRAVEL ADVISORY
ON KERALA'S TOURISM SECTOR**

75. SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is aware of the U.S. Level 2 travel advisory issued in June 2025, urging increased caution due to rising crime, terrorism threats and safety concerns for the tourists, particularly women in the country and its potential impact on Kerala's tourism sector, which relies heavily on international tourists from the U.S. and U.K. contributed a huge share of foreign arrivals in 2024;
- (b) if so, the specific incidents that prompted the advisory and their perceived impact on Kerala's reputation as a safe tourism destination;
- (c) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to enhance security measures at the Kerala's tourist hotspots to ensure the safety of international and female tourists; and
- (d) the details of the initiatives, including strengthening the "Incredible India" campaign and conducting opinion-based surveys, to counter the negative perceptions and boost tourist confidence in Kerala's tourism sector?

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

(a): As mentioned by MEA, several countries, including India, periodically issue travel advisories based on their assessment of various risk indicators. The U.S. Travel Advisory, issued by the U.S. Department of State, provides guidance specifically for U.S. citizens traveling to or residing in foreign countries. These advisories are not intended for citizens of other nationalities.

India has been assessed as a Level 2 destination since the introduction of the system in 2018. This classification has remained unchanged in the most recent update issued on 16 June 2025.

(b): The State Government of Kerala has stated that no such specific incidents reported to make any impact on Kerala's reputation as a safe tourism destination.

(c): As mentioned by Tourism Department, Government of Kerala, the details of the measures taken/being taken to enhance security measures at Kerala's tourist hotspots to ensure the safety of international and female tourists:

- i. The Government of Kerala has deployed 180 "tourism police" personnel in various tourism destinations to ensure the safe travel and visit of tourists.
- ii. The Department of Tourism has deployed 181 lifeguards in various beaches and water-based tourism destinations to ensure the safety of travellers.
- iii. Approximately 10,000 Responsible Tourism Mission units are available in important destinations to ensure a homely and safe visit for international and domestic tourists to Kerala.
- iv. The Department of Tourism conducted safety audits in 78 destinations.

- v. The Kerala Responsible Tourism Mission conducted a global women's conference in November 2024 to enhance the view on safe travel, especially for female tourists.
- (d): The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the tourism-generating markets to promote various tourism products and destinations of the country, including Kerala. Various promotional activities are undertaken in association with the Travel industry, State Governments and Indian Missions overseas to project a positive perception about the country, including Kerala.

IMPROVED ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING TO EMPOWER WOMEN

76. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government concurs with the view that improved access to education and training programmes would empower women with the skills and knowledge necessary to compete in traditionally male-dominated industries;
- (b) if so, the details of the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government 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): The Government of India is taking proactive steps to improve employability of the youth of the nation, including women, through skill development. Under the Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society including women, across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills.

To encourage participation of women in skill development programs, special provisions have been made for meeting expenditure on conveyance and boarding & lodging as well as enhanced post placement support. Further, PMKVY 4.0 prioritizes and provides special focus to projects that emphasize women as primary beneficiaries. Training programs in sectors like Electronics, Retail, Healthcare, Beauty & Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women. Skill Hubs and Special Projects actively

encourage women's enrolment. Projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities for rural women to participate and benefit from skill development schemes. This inclusive approach ensures significant representation and benefit for women in skill training programs across the country. Also, in NAPS Scheme, the introduction of trades in services sector (Optional Trade) has led to the significant improvement in the women participation in apprenticeship. The percentage of women apprentices has observed an increase from 22.79% in 2024-25 to 25.80% in 2025-26. Under JSS Scheme; the focus is being given to women and other vulnerable sections. Women constitute more than 80% of beneficiaries under JSS. Also, there are 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTI) and more than 300 ITIs exclusively for women. Government of India approved 30% reservation of seats for women candidates in all ITIs (Govt. & Private) in all courses and these seats could be filled based on the general reservation policy of each respective State/UTs.

MSDE in collaboration with MoWCD has launched a joint initiative named NAVYA – Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls. NAVYA is a pilot initiative aimed at equipping adolescent girls aged 16-18 years with a minimum qualification of class 10, with vocational training mainly in non traditional job-roles. Further, MSDE in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog, launched the Swavalambini - a Women Entrepreneurship Programme in February 2025 in the North Eastern States of

Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and also in Uttar Pradesh and Telangana. The programme aims to cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset among female students through Entrepreneurship Awareness Training (EAP) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP). National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati are the implementing agencies for the program.

SPORTS FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

77. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government ensured equitable fund allocation for the States/UTs including Telangana under the "Sports for Peace and Development" component in 2018-19 and subsequent years;
- (b) the current criteria for approving project funding in 2025, and the number of Telangana's projects have been approved or rejected this year;
- (c) the number of Khelo India Centres and Academies are operational in Telangana as of 2025, and the details of the financial assistance received by the athletes during the last five years and the current year;
- (d) the comparative details of Telangana's athlete support and infrastructure development with other States of similar size in 2025; and

(e) the details of new sports infrastructure projects sanctioned or completed in Telangana under Khelo India Scheme in 2025, including budget allocation and timelines?

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

(a): Under the “Sports for Peace and Development” component of the Khelo India Scheme, funds were provided to District Administration through State Governments, including in the State of Telangana, to conduct sports activities aimed at youth engagement and peacebuilding, as per locations identified and directions received from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) to (e): ‘Sports’ being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including development of sports infrastructure and conducting comparative studies of athlete support and infrastructure development, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Khelo India Scheme is a demand-driven scheme. The proposals received from the State/UT Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the Scheme. The number of Khelo India Centres and Academies which are operational in the country, including in the State of Telangana as of 2025, and the details of the financial assistance provided to Khelo India Athletes during the last five years and

the current year are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost and funds released under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in the State of Telangana, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. 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.

MANAGEMENT OF WASTE IN TOURIST DESTINATION

78. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether with the increase in the number of tourists visiting Ladakh region, the issue of improper disposal of garbage and plastic waste at the tourist destinations has significantly increased in the past few years, despite a ban on the use of single use plastic, leading to a severe threat to the fragile ecology of the region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to contain the improper disposal of garbage and plastic waste at the tourist destinations and to dispose these wastes;

(d) whether the Government is considering to impose stricter penalties or other punitive

actions on such tourists/persons for littering tourist places; and

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

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

(a) and (b): As per the Annual Report, submitted by the Ladakh Pollution Control Committee in compliance with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, to Central Pollution Control Board, the status of solid waste generation and treatment / processing in Ladakh is given below:

Year	Solid Waste Generation (TPD)	Solid Waste treatment (TPD)
2022-2023	11.845	11.845
2023-2024	12.454	12.454

The UT administration of Ladakh has informed the steps taken for waste management in rural and urban areas as given below:

Rural Areas:

- i) 31 Nos. of Solid Resource Management Centres (SRMCs) have been established across all 31 blocks of UT Ladakh, with an additional SRMC set up in Sodh Block (Aryan Valley), a major tourist destination.

- ii) Solid wastes from the villages is collected by pickup trucks and transported to the SRMCs where the waste is segregated and recyclable material is sold to scrap buyers.
- iii) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, cleanliness drives have been organized in collaboration with other departments and with active community participation. Awareness about proper garbage disposal is also being spread among taxi drivers, army personnel, and the general public.
- iv) Shops, hotels, homestays in every villages have dustbins.

Urban Area:

- i) Active enforcement of the ban on single-use plastics is carried out under the Ladakh Waste Management Bye-Laws-2020.
- ii) Source segregation of waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components is encouraged and vehicles have been deployed to collect the solid waste
- iii) Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) have been established in Leh and Kargil for sorting and recycling collected waste.
- iv) Campaigns such as “Zero Waste Ladakh” and “Carry Your Waste Back” are promoted to encourage responsible tourism.

- v) Regular clean-up drives and promotion behaviour change communication has been carried out in collaboration with NGOs and local groups.
- vi) In some areas, the UT Administration is incentivising the return of plastic bottles and wrapped under Plastic Buy Back Scheme.
- vii) The UT Ladakh undertakes sweeping and waste collection especially in market and tourist hubs.

(c) to (e): Rule 20 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, stipulate criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas for Local authorities. As per rules, local body shall frame Bye-laws and prohibit citizen from littering wastes on the streets and give strict direction to the tourists not to dispose any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink canes, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste on the streets or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such waste in the litter bins that shall be placed by the local body at all tourist destinations. Further, local body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses or like where they stay and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations. Under the rules, local body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable.

Considering the importance of cleanliness in and around Tourist sites and to create awareness, “Swachhta Action Plan” (SAP) has been framed by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in coordination with Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation under Nodal Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India.

Under SAP, Ministry of Tourism carries out cleanliness awareness programme including symbolic cleanliness drives, discourage the use of plastic at tourist destinations through educational institutions like Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Central Government affiliated Institutes of Hotel Management, State Government affiliated Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutes across the country under following categories:-

- i. Tourist Awareness
- ii. Students Awareness
- iii. Stakeholders Awareness

In addition to this, Ministry of Tourism celebrates various cleanliness activities on PAN India basis under Swachhta Pakhwada and Swachhta Hi Sewa every year during the month of September and October

The administration of UT Ladakh is strictly enforcing the existing rules along with imposition of penalties and punitive actions against persons littering ranging from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 5000/-. The Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC)-Leh in collaboration with UT Administration have started "Mission Indus Clean up".

छत्तीसगढ़ के खिलाड़ियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं

79. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

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

- (क) खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कुल कितने खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण एवं सहायता प्रदान की गई है;
- (ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में खिलाड़ियों को प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण एवं सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत आज तक छत्तीसगढ़ के खिलाड़ियों को प्रदान की गई प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं एवं वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) छत्तीसगढ़ में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत खेल सुविधाओं एवं शैक्षणिक विकास हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ङ) छत्तीसगढ़ एवं अन्य राज्यों के खिलाड़ियों को बेहतर प्रशिक्षण एवं सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली संभावित योजनाओं / योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत अबतक कुल 2808 खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए) को प्रशिक्षण और सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

(ख) से (घ): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के "खेलो इंडिया केंद्र और खेल अकादमियाँ" घटक के अंतर्गत, पहचानी गई प्रतिभाओं को मान्यता प्राप्त खेलो इंडिया अकादमियों में शामिल होने का विकल्प दिया जाता है और प्रत्येक खेलो इंडिया एथलीट (केआईए) को प्रति वर्ष ₹6.28 लाख तक का वित्त पोषण प्राप्त होता है। इस सहायता में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण, विश्व स्तरीय सुविधाओं तक पहुँच, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भागीदारी और ₹10,000 का मासिक आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भत्ता शामिल है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत केआईए का विवरण और उन्हें ओपीए के रूप में जारी की गई धनराशि मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इसके साथ ही, इस मंत्रालय ने खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में 8 खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, 33 खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों, 1 खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्र को अधिसूचित किया है और 6 खेल अकादमियों को मान्यता दी है।

(ड): युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें क्रियान्वित करता है, जिसमें छत्तीसगढ़ और अन्य राज्यों के खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण और सहायता प्रदान करना शामिल है:

- (i) खेलो इंडिया- राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम ;
- (ii) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता;
- (iii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं के विजेताओं और उनके कोचों को विशेष पुरस्कार;

- (iv) राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार;
- (v) मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन ;
- (vi) पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय खेल कल्याण कोष;
- (vii) राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि; और
- (viii) भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का संचालन ।

उपरोक्त स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइटों पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

EMPLOYMENT LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

80. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has approved an Employment Linked Incentive scheme with an allocation of Rs. 99,446 crore to support employment generation, primarily in the manufacturing sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that the benefits of the scheme will be applicable to jobs created between August 1, 2025 and July 31, 2027 and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has made any consultations with the Trade Unions prior to launch of the said scheme and received any suggestions from them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has approved Employment Linked Incentive Scheme at a budgetary outlay of Rs 99,446 crore.

The scheme has a registration period of two years from 01.08.2025 to 31.07.2027.

The Scheme has following two parts:

Part A: Under this part, as per eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines, first timer shall be paid incentive equivalent to one completed month EPF wage, subject to a maximum of Rs 15000/- in two installments.

Part B: Under this Part, incentive upto a maximum of Rs 3000/- per.month per employee will be provided for creation of additional employment for a sustained period of at least six months subject to eligibility criteria as described in the Scheme guidelines..

The scheme was formulated after extensive consultations with all stakeholders including Ministries, Trade Unions, Industry Associations and Experts.

VIKSIT BHARAT 2047 VISION**81. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

- (a) the objectives and achievements of the schemes like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Youth Corps and National Youth Leadership Programme (NYLP) since 2014;
- (b) the number of youth engaged in the civic and developmental programmes under the said schemes, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the youth engagement schemes in the rural and aspirational districts;
- (d) whether any impact assessment has been conducted on youth leadership and skill development outcomes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the roadmap prepared by the Government for strengthening the youth participation in Viksit Bharat 2047 vision?

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

- (a) and (b): The principal objective of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is to mobilize, motivate organize youth of the country and enhance their capacities to empower them to become productive and responsible citizens in order to engage

them for community development and nation building activities with the spirit of equity and volunteerism.

The National Young Leaders programme aims at developing leadership qualities among the youth to enable them to realize their full potential and in the process, to contribute to the nation-building process.

- Neighbourhood Youth Parliament aims to create an institutional platform where youth can articulate their views on various issues and draw the attention of the local administration to such issues/ concerns affecting their lives, to educate youth about contemporary socio-economic development issues and to enable them share their experiences and ideas on community development and social welfare activities. It was conducted under NYLP
- National Youth Corps (NYC) is a scheme of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports which was launched during the year 2010-11. The main objective of the scheme is to provide opportunity to youth to develop the spirit of volunteerism by involving them in Nation Building activities throughout the country.

The objectives of the scheme are as follows:-

- To setup a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building.

- To act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community.
- To act as group modulators and peer group educators.\
- To act as role models for the younger cohort especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.

Details of achievements/Youth engaged in NYKS Core programmes, Neighbourhood Youth Parliament and National Youth Corps are given in the enclosed **Statement – I**.

(c): State-wise details of funds allocated and utilised by the offices of NYKS situated in the districts, which were later classified as aspirational districts in the year 2018, under NYKS, NYC and NYLP Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement – II**. Further, the funds allocated to NYKS caters to both the rural and urban areas of a particular district, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement – III**.

(d): Yes, a comprehensive impact assessment of youth leadership and skill development was conducted as part of the third-party evaluation study of the Central Sector Scheme Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi in 2020-21.

The evaluation covered major sub-schemes such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Youth Corps (NYC), National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), and National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP), among others.

The study found that the schemes have had a positive impact on the development of leadership qualities, personality enhancement, community engagement, and employability among youth. Key components such as Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development (TYLCD) and Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) were instrumental in enhancing self-confidence, communication skills, civic responsibility, and vocational skills.

The assessment was conducted using a structured methodology including field surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions across selected states and districts.

(e): Viksit Bharat@2047 is a national vision that outlines the aspiration of transforming India into a developed nation by the year 2047, marking 100 years of independence. It focuses on progress across multiple sectors such as the economy, education, health, infrastructure, environment, and governance. Youth constitute a significant segment of the population and are seen as an important part of the development process. Various platforms and activities have been used to engage young people in areas such as skill development, entrepreneurship,

civic awareness, innovation, and community participation. The overall effort has been to encourage wider involvement of youth in discussions and initiatives related to national development in the context of Viksit Bharat@2047.

In line with the vision of developed India by 2047, the Department of Youth Affairs conducted following programmes and activities:

- Yuva Utsav India@2047 – District Level and State Level
- Yuva Samvad India @2047
- MY Bharat – Viksit Bharat @2047 Declamation Competitions
- Viksit Bharat Ambassador – Yuva Connect
- Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament

STATEMENT - I**Details of achievements/Youth engaged in NYKS Core programmes, Neighbourhood Youth Parliament and National Youth Corps**

S. No.	Name of Programme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of Progs. Organised	Total Partici- pation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Partici- pation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Partici- pation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Partici- pation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Partici- pation
Core Programmes											
1	Youth Club Development Programme	2249	182285	1901	131037	1900	155284	2819	247389	3255	238858
2	Training on Youth Leadership & Community Development (TYLCD)	2469	110318	2286	97209	1769	75361	594	26008	581	26107
3	Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme / Local Theme Based Workshops	6178	530823	5501	371000	-				370	57965

4	Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet	1994	303893	1785	252856	1781	236073	2965	415749	3421	498832
5	Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs) (No. of Kits)	37619		35767		21351		-		21435	
6	Skill Based Entrepreneurship Prog. / Education in Basic Vocations	7283	144589	6116	136822	4751	128000	3770	103718	4142	119547
7	District Level Promotion of Art & Culture	598	121240	545	100332	531	112080	566	101829	589	119541
8	Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week	10419	1338828	13612	1383055	12322	1337060	14402	1804105	15074	1350208
9	District Level Sports Meets	580	107747	533	95319	519	89409	556	131313	575	120633
10	District Youth Convention	599	125683	581	147411	543	158684	580	239340	593	159714

11	Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan / Swachhta Hi Seva Campaign	-				85	15332	124	28001	592	619180
12	Swachhata Pakhwada	-								617	1255653
13	Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District Level	457		321		310		317		300	
14	Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at State Level	21		16		13		11		13	
15	Declamation Contest/ MY Bharat - Viksit Bharat@2047 Declamation Competitions	-		3899	30227	200	4163	3381	36334	4605	49973
Scheme of Department of Youth Affairs											
16	Neighbourhood Youth Parliament	4640	371200	3305	244634	9530	749307	4788	558304	5498	588139

17	National Youth Parliament Festival/ Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYF)	-								737	86003
		75106	3336606	76168	2989902	55605	3060753	34873	3692090	62397	5290353

S. No.	Name of Programme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		No. of Progs. Organised	Total Participation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Participation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Participation
Core Programmes							
1	Youth Club Development Programme	2228	208064	2638	549166	2640	425889
2	Training on Youth Leadership & Community Development (TYLCD)	1049	47215	-			
3	Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme / Local Theme Based Workshops	2332	233519				
4	Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet	3366	521335	454	65107	3473	534859
5	Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs) (No. of Kits)	15836		-		30833	
6	Skill Based Entrepreneurship Prog. / Education in Basic Vocations	2183	72868			2566	81131
7	District Level Promotion of Art & Culture	527	105614			599	149787
8	Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week	14220	2090117	14420	1610484	15293	1970683
9	District Level Sports Meets	500	114142	-		596	181541
10	District Youth Convention	528	137912			595	126377
11	Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan / Swachhta Hi Seva Campaign	617	624692	622	892905	621	1470181
12	Swachhata Pakhwada	616	1678248	-		621	1411281
13	Shramdaan Shivir	596	52461	-			
14	COVID 19 Interventions			526	1236008	623	1617009
15	Orientation of youth			-		2573	237760
16	Personal Contact Program and Facilitation Campaign					3816	2763889
17	Digital Felicitation - Prepare a Cadre of Bank Mitras					5816	480484
18	Career Guidance and Career Counselling					1201	141847
19	Training of Youth in Wellness, Positive Life Style and Fit India					1718	165232
20	Training of Youth on Jal Jagran Abhiyan					1325	109937
21	Training of Youth on Clean Village - Green Village			694	70709	724	118883
22	Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District Level	255		228		286	

23	Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at State Level	20		16		16	
24	Establishing Disaster Risk Reduction & Preparedness Teams	33	8312	-			
25	Declamation Contest/ MY Bharat - Viksit Bharat@2047 Declamation Competitions	5023	56766	-		7041	63056
Scheme of Department of Youth Affairs							
26	Neighbourhood Youth Parliament	8084	694730	1954	156320	481	313192
27	National Youth Parliament Festival/ Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYF)	-		179	235773	179	46744
	Grand Total	58013	6645995	21731	4816472	83636	12409762

S. No.	Name of Programme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No. of Progs. Organised	Total Parti- pation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Parti- pation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Participation
Core Programmes							
1	Youth Club Development Programme	2033	1263163	-			
2	Training on Youth Leadership & Community Development (TYLCD)	591	24985				
3	Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme / Local Theme Based Workshops	588	48686				
4	Block Level Sports Meets / Village Cluster Level Sports Meet	3360	474081	5512	749544	2900	491496
5	Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs) (No. of Kits)	7144		-		5722	
6	Skill Based Entrepreneurship Prog. / Education in Basic Vocations	603	17719	-			
7	Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day & Week	15283	1416968	6752	1961768	15021	5345396
8	Mission LiFE			610	788361	-	
9	Mega Programme on National Youth Day			726	224006		
10	National Road Safety Week			763	246895	784	213068
11	MYBharat Viksit Bharat- Nari Shakti Fitness Runs (Block Level)			5913	177279	-	
12	Intensive Voter Awareness and Registration Drive (Block Level)			5749	1184640		
13	Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Campaign					750	679328
14	Awareness and Education Programme on Drug-Addiction and Substance Abuse					747	98476
15	Coastal Cleanliness Drive					75	232545
16	Viksit Bharat Ambassador - Yuva Connect					15	13391
17	Diwali with MY Bharat					335	182322

S. No.	Name of Programme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No. of Progs. Organised	Total Parti-cipation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Parti-cipation	No. of Progs. Organised	Total Participation
18	Inter District Youth Exchange Programme (IDYEP)					89	2247
19	Inter State Youth Exchange Programme (ISYEP)					58	1447
20	Border Area Youth Exchange Programme (BAYEP)	2	95	-		48	1138
21	District Level Sports Meets	583	114071	-		704	118356
22	Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan / Swachhta Hi Seva Campaign	619	446229	-		758	2580789
23	Swachhata Pakhwada	622	453464			-	
24	Shramdaan Shivir	573	42595				
25	Intensive Volunteer Enrolment Program (IVEP) (No. of Meetings)	8435	570379	-			
26	Service & Empowerment through Voluntary Action (SEVA)	593	252256				
27	Yuva Utsav - Yuva Samvad India@2047	444	166364	-			
28	District Level Yuva Utsav - India@2047	139	31955	602	137219	642	221867
29	State Level Yuva Utsav	-		23	7852	-	
30	Yuva Samvad India@2047	-		730	197530	-	
31	Know Your Constitution - Civic Awareness Program	607	112969	-			
32	Career Guidance Workshops	584	102976				
33	Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District Level	242		-			
34	Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at State Level	22					
35	Establishing Disaster Risk Reduction & Preparedness Teams	137	4109				
36	Declamation Contest/ MY Bharat - Viksit Bharat@2047 Declamation Competitions	-		760	27425	-	
Scheme of Department of Youth Affairs							
37	Neighbourhood Youth Parliament	672	428158	632	419539	-	
38	National Youth Parliament Festival/ Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYF)	179	8547	178	8089	334	31975
	Grand Total	44055	5979769	28950	6130147	28982	10213841

NYVs deployed from 2014-15 to 2024-25 under the scheme of National Youth Corps (NYC)\

Year	NYVs Deployed
2014-15	11131
2015-16	9710
2016-17	10081
2017-18	11191
2018-19	8294
2019-20	13206
2020-21	12245
2021-22	12216
2022-23	12154
2023-24	11557
2024-25	2066

STATEMENT - II

A. Details of the funds allocated and utilised under NYC Scheme in Aspirational districts since 2014:

Note: For the years in which the expenditure is greater than the allocation, the reported expenditure also includes expenditure made against the revalidated balances of previous year.

Figure in lakh

		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
S. No	Name of State/UT	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	17	10	12	19	22

2	Arunanchal Pradesh	4	6	3	4	6	7
3	Assam	25	39	24	27	45	52
4	Bihar	25	12	90	20	35	28
5	Chattisgarh	29	44	28	31	51	59
7	Gujrat	7	11	7	8	13	15
8	Haryana	4	6	3	4	6	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	6	3	4	6	7
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	7	11	7	8	13	15
11	Jharkhand	61	94	59	66	109	126
12	Karnataka	7	11	7	8	13	15
13	Kerala	4	6	3	4	6	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	29	44	28	31	51	59
15	Maharashtra	14	22	14	16	26	30
16	Manipur	4	6	3	4	6	7
17	Meghalaya	4	6	3	4	6	7
18	Mizoram	4	6	3	4	6	7
19	Nagaland	4	6	3	4	6	7
20	Orissa	36	55	35	39	64	74
21	Punjab	7	11	7	8	13	15
22	Rajasthan	18	28	17	19	32	37
23	Sikkim	4	6	3	4	6	7
24	Tamilnadu	7	11	7	8	13	15
25	Telangana	11	17	10	12	19	22
26	Tripura	4	6	3	4	6	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	29	44	28	31	51	59
28	Uttarakhand	7	11	7	8	13	15
	Total	368	536	420	389	645	732

Figure in lakh

		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	Allocatio n	Expenditu re	Allocatio n	Expenditu re	Allocatio n	Expenditu re
1	Andhra Pradesh	29	50.31	35	33	36	31

2	Arunanchal Pradesh	10	8	4	4	12	10
3	Assam	67	79	52	51	84	73
4	Bihar	22	29	15	15	20	20
5	Chattisgarh	77	73	39	38	96	83
7	Gujrat	19	21	9	9	24	21
8	Haryana	10	10	3	3	12	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	10	3	3	12	10
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	19	34	22	21	24	21
11	Jharkhand	164	182	120	117	205	177
12	Karnataka	19	13	6	5	24	21
13	Kerala	10	10	4	3	12	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	77	71	37	35	96	83
15	Maharashtra	39	48	22	21	48	42
16	Manipur	10	8	3	3	12	10
17	Meghalaya	10	8	6	6	12	10
18	Mizoram	10	6	3	3	12	10
19	Nagaland	10	9	6	6	12	10
20	Orissa	96	105	75	74	120	104
21	Punjab	19	21	11	10	24	21
22	Rajasthan	48	52	15	14	60	52
23	Sikkim	10	10	5	5	12	10
24	Tamilnadu	19	21	8	8	24	21
25	Telangana	29	19	14	13	36	31
26	Tripura	10	13	6	6	12	10
27	Uttar Pradesh	77	93	46	46	96	83
28	Uttarakhand	19	15	6	6	24	21
	Total	937	1,018	573	558	1,164	1,008

Figure in lakh

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	28	33	28	25	32	31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	11	9	8	11	10
3	Assam	65	77	65	58	74	73
4	Bihar	4	5	15	10	22	18
5	Chattisgarh	74	88	74	66	85	83
7	Gujarat	18	22	18	17	21	21
8	Haryana	9	11	9	8	11	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	11	9	8	11	10
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	18	22	18	17	21	21
11	Jharkhand	157	187	157	141	180	177
12	Karnataka	18	22	18	17	21	21
13	Kerala	9	11	9	8	11	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	74	88	74	66	85	83
15	Maharashtra	37	44	37	33	42	42
16	Manipur	9	11	9	8	11	10
17	Meghalaya	9	11	9	8	11	10
18	Mizoram	9	11	9	8	11	10
19	Nagaland	9	11	9	8	11	10
20	Orissa	92	110	92	83	106	104
21	Punjab	18	22	18	17	21	21
22	Rajasthan	46	55	46	41	53	52
23	Sikkim	9	11	9	8	11	10
24	Tamilnadu	18	22	18	17	21	21
25	Telangana	28	33	28	25	32	31
26	Tripura	9	11	9	8	11	10
27	Uttar Pradesh	74	88	74	66	85	83
28	Uttarakhand	18	22	18	17	21	21
	Total	881	1,050	892	796	1,028	1,008

Figure in lakh

		2023-24		2024-25	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	24	24	29	25
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	8	8	0	0
3	Assam	57	56	0	0
4	Bihar	20	16	0	0
5	Chattisgarh	65	64	0	0
7	Gujrat	16	16	20	17
8	Haryana	8	8	10	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	0	0
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	16	16	0	0
11	Jharkhand	138	135	0	0
12	Karnataka	16	16	0	0
13	Kerala	8	8	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	65	64	0	0
15	Maharashtra	32	32	0	0
16	Manipur	8	8	0	0
17	Meghalaya	8	8	0	0
18	Mizoram	8	8	0	0
19	Nagaland	8	8	0	0
20	Orissa	81	80	0	0
21	Punjab	16	16	0	0
22	Rajasthan	40	40	0	0
23	Sikkim	8	8	0	0
24	Tamilnadu	16	16	20	17
25	Telangana	24	24	0	0
26	Tripura	8	8	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	65	64	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	16	16	20	17
	Total	790	773	99	84

B. Details of the funds allocated and utilised under NYLP Scheme in Aspirational districts since 2014:

Note: For the years in which the expenditure is greater than the allocation, the reported expenditure also includes expenditure made against the revalidated balances of previous year.

Figure in lakh

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	3	21	5	8	7
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	2	1	7	2	3	2
3	Assam	14	6	48	11	19	15
4	Bihar	25	12	90	20	35	28
5	Chattisgarh	16	7	55	12	21	18
7	Gujrat	4	2	14	3	5	4
8	Haryana	2	1	7	2	3	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	7	2	3	2
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	4	2	14	3	5	4
11	Jharkhand	33	15	117	27	46	37
12	Karnataka	4	2	14	3	5	4
13	Kerala	2	1	7	2	3	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	16	7	55	12	21	18
15	Maharashtra	8	4	28	6	11	9
16	Manipur	2	1	7	2	3	2

17	Meghalaya	2	1	7	2	3	2
18	Mizoram	2	1	7	2	3	2
19	Nagaland	2	1	7	2	3	2
20	Orissa	20	9	69	16	27	22
21	Punjab	4	2	14	3	5	4
22	Rajasthan	10	4	34	8	13	11
23	Sikkim	2	1	7	2	3	2
24	Tamilnadu	4	2	14	3	5	4
25	Telangana	6	3	21	5	8	7
26	Tripura	2	1	7	2	3	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	16	7	55	12	21	18
28	Uttarakhand	4	2	14	3	5	4
	Total	211	561	744	169	289	238

Figure in lakh

		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	Allocatio n	Expenditu re	Allocatio n	Expenditu re	Allocatio n	Expenditu re
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	7	3	4	5	5
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	2	2	1	1	2	2
3	Assam	12	16	8	12	11	11
4	Bihar	22	29	15	15	20	20
5	Chattisgarh	14	18	9	14	13	12
7	Gujrat	3	4	2	3	3	3
8	Haryana	2	2	1	1	2	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	1	1	2	2
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	3	4	2	3	3	3
11	Jharkhand	29	38	19	23	27	26
12	Karnataka	3	4	2	3	3	3
13	Kerala	2	2	1	1	2	2

14	Madhya Pradesh	14	18	9	11	13	12
15	Maharashtra	7	9	5	5	6	6
16	Manipur	2	2	1	1	2	2
17	Meghalaya	2	2	1	1	2	2
18	Mizoram	2	2	1	1	2	2
19	Nagaland	2	2	1	1	2	2
20	Orissa	17	22	11	14	16	15
21	Punjab	3	4	2	3	3	3
22	Rajasthan	8	11	6	7	8	8
23	Sikkim	2	2	1	1	2	2
24	Tamilnadu	3	4	2	3	3	3
25	Telangana	5	7	3	4	5	5
26	Tripura	2	2	1	1	2	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	14	18	9	11	13	12
28	Uttarakhand	3	4	2	3	3	3
	Total	182	244	714	855	978	943

Figure in lakh

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	4	2	5	4
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	2	1
3	Assam	2	2	8	5	12	10
4	Bihar	4	5	15	10	22	18
5	Chattisgarh	2	3	9	6	14	11
7	Gujrat	1	1	2	1	3	3
8	Haryana	0	0	1	1	2	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	2	1
10	Jammu Kashmir	1	1	2	1	3	3

	& Ladakh						
11	Jharkhand	5	6	20	13	29	23
12	Karnataka	1	1	2	1	3	3
13	Kerala	0	0	1	1	2	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	9	6	14	11
15	Maharashtra	1	1	5	3	7	5
16	Manipur	0	0	1	1	2	1
17	Meghalaya	0	0	1	1	2	1
18	Mizoram	0	0	1	1	2	1
19	Nagaland	0	0	1	1	2	1
20	Orissa	3	4	12	7	17	14
21	Punjab	1	1	2	1	3	3
22	Rajasthan	1	2	6	4	8	7
23	Sikkim	0	0	1	1	2	1
24	Tamilnadu	1	1	2	1	3	3
25	Telangana	1	1	4	2	5	4
26	Tripura	0	0	1	1	2	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	9	6	14	11
28	Uttarakhand	1	1	2	1	3	3
	Total	175	220	126	81	183	147

Figure in lakh

		2023-24		2024-25	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	4	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	0
3	Assam	11	9	0	0
4	Bihar	20	16	0	0
5	Chattisgarh	12	10	0	0
7	Gujrat	3	3	0	0
8	Haryana	2	1	0	0

9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	0
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	3	3	0	0
11	Jharkhand	26	22	0	0
12	Karnataka	3	3	0	0
13	Kerala	2	1	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	12	10	0	0
15	Maharashtra	6	5	0	0
16	Manipur	2	1	0	0
17	Meghalaya	2	1	0	0
18	Mizoram	2	1	0	0
19	Nagaland	2	1	0	0
20	Orissa	16	13	0	0
21	Punjab	3	3	0	0
22	Rajasthan	8	6	0	0
23	Sikkim	2	1	0	0
24	Tamilnadu	3	3	0	0
25	Telangana	5	4	0	0
26	Tripura	2	1	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	12	10	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	3	3	0	0
	Total	168	137	0	0

C. Details of the funds allocated and utilised under NYKS Scheme in Aspirational districts since 2014:

Note: For the years in which the expenditure is greater than the allocation, the reported expenditure also includes expenditure made against the revalidated balances of previous year.

Figure in lakh

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	84	81	96	96	103	96
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	28	27	32	32	34	32
3	Assam	197	190	225	225	241	223
4	Bihar	366	353	418	418	448	415
5	Chattisgarh	197	190	225	225	241	223
7	Gujrat	56	54	64	64	69	64
8	Haryana	28	27	32	32	34	32
9	Himachal Pradesh	28	27	32	32	34	32
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	56	54	64	64	69	64
11	Jharkhand	479	461	546	546	586	542
12	Karnataka	56	54	64	64	69	64
13	Kerala	28	27	32	32	34	32
14	Madhya Pradesh	225	217	257	257	276	255
15	Maharashtra	113	108	129	129	138	128
16	Manipur	28	27	32	32	34	32
17	Meghalaya	28	27	32	32	34	32
18	Mizoram	28	27	32	32	34	32
19	Nagaland	28	27	32	32	34	32
20	Orissa	282	271	321	321	345	319
21	Punjab	56	54	64	64	69	64
22	Rajasthan	141	136	161	161	172	159
23	Sikkim	28	27	32	32	34	32

24	Tamilnadu	56	54	64	64	69	64
25	Telangana	85	81	96	96	103	96
26	Tripura	28	27	32	32	34	32
27	Uttar Pradesh	225	217	257	257	276	255
28	Uttarakhand	56	54	64	64	69	64
	Total	3,014	2,902	3,439	3,438	3,690	3,412

Figure in lakh

		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	Allocatio n	Expenditu re	Allocatio n	Expenditu re	Allocatio n	Expenditu re
1	Andhra Pradesh	107	105	138	129	175	172
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	36	35	46	43	58	57
3	Assam	250	245	323	301	408	401
4	Bihar	465	455	600	559	758	744
5	Chattisgarh	250	245	323	301	408	401
7	Gujrat	71	70	92	86	117	115
8	Haryana	36	35	46	43	58	57
9	Himachal Pradesh	36	35	46	43	58	57
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	71	70	92	86	117	115
11	Jharkhand	608	595	784	731	991	973
12	Karnataka	71	70	92	86	117	115
13	Kerala	36	35	46	43	58	57
14	Madhya Pradesh	286	280	369	344	466	458
15	Maharashtra	143	140	185	172	233	229
16	Manipur	36	35	46	43	58	57
17	Meghalaya	36	35	46	43	58	57
18	Mizoram	36	35	46	43	58	57
19	Nagaland	36	35	46	43	58	57

20	Orissa	357	350	461	430	583	573
21	Punjab	71	70	92	86	117	115
22	Rajasthan	179	175	231	215	291	286
23	Sikkim	36	35	46	43	58	57
24	Tamilnadu	71	70	92	86	117	115
25	Telangana	107	105	138	129	175	172
26	Tripura	36	35	46	43	58	57
27	Uttar Pradesh	286	280	369	344	466	458
28	Uttarakhand	71	70	92	86	117	115
	Total	3,824	3,744	4,936	4,599	6,238	6,127

Figure in lakh

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	129	145	176	155	172	163
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	43	48	59	52	57	54
3	Assam	301	339	410	361	400	379
4	Bihar	559	629	762	670	744	704
5	Chattisgarh	301	339	410	361	400	379
7	Gujrat	86	97	117	103	114	108
8	Haryana	43	48	59	52	57	54
9	Himachal Pradesh	43	48	59	52	57	54
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	86	97	117	103	114	108
11	Jharkhand	731	823	996	876	973	921
12	Karnataka	86	97	117	103	114	108
13	Kerala	43	48	59	52	57	54
14	Madhya Pradesh	344	387	469	412	458	433
15	Maharashtra	172	194	234	206	229	217

16	Manipur	43	48	59	52	57	54
17	Meghalaya	43	48	59	52	57	54
18	Mizoram	43	48	59	52	57	54
19	Nagaland	43	48	59	52	57	54
20	Orissa	430	484	586	515	572	542
21	Punjab	86	97	117	103	114	108
22	Rajasthan	215	242	293	258	286	271
23	Sikkim	43	48	59	52	57	54
24	Tamilnadu	86	97	117	103	114	108
25	Telangana	129	145	176	155	172	163
26	Tripura	43	48	59	52	57	54
27	Uttar Pradesh	344	387	469	412	458	433
28	Uttarakhand	86	97	117	103	114	108
	Total	4,599	5,178	6,269	5,515	6,122	5,796

Figure in lakh

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2023-24		2024-25	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	183	161	198	164
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	61	54	66	55
3	Assam	426	376	463	382
4	Bihar	792	697	860	709
5	Chattisgarh	426	376	529	437
7	Gujrat	122	107	132	109
8	Haryana	61	54	66	55
9	Himachal Pradesh	61	54	66	55
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	122	107	132	109
11	Jharkhand	1,036	912	1,124	928
12	Karnataka	122	107	132	109
13	Kerala	61	54	66	55
14	Madhya Pradesh	487	429	529	437
15	Maharashtra	244	215	265	218

16	Manipur	61	54	66	55
17	Meghalaya	61	54	66	55
18	Mizoram	61	54	66	55
19	Nagaland	61	54	66	55
20	Orissa	609	537	661	546
21	Punjab	122	107	132	109
22	Rajasthan	305	268	331	273
23	Sikkim	61	54	66	55
24	Tamilnadu	122	107	132	109
25	Telangana	183	161	198	164
26	Tripura	61	54	66	55
27	Uttar Pradesh	487	429	529	437
28	Uttarakhand	122	107	132	109
	Total	6,519	5,741	7,142	5,893

STATEMENT -III

A. Details of the funds allocated and utilised under NYC Scheme in districts since 2014

Note: For the years in which the expenditure is greater than the allocation, the reported expenditure also includes expenditure made against the revalidated balances of previous year.

Figure in lakh

		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
S N	NAME OF State/UT	Allocati on	Expenditu re	Allocati on	Expenditu re	Allocati on	Expenditu re
1	Andhra Pradesh	47	72	45	50	83	96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50	77	49	54	90	104
3	Assam	97	149	94	105	173	200
4	Bihar	137	210	132	147	244	281
5	Chhattisgarh	58	88	56	62	103	118
6	Goa	7	11	7	8	13	15

7	Gujrat	90	138	87	97	161	185
8	Haryana	68	105	66	74	122	141
9	Himachal Pradesh	43	66	42	47	77	89
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	50	77	49	54	90	104
11	Jharkhand	79	121	76	85	141	163
12	Karnataka	97	149	94	105	173	200
13	Kerala	50	77	49	54	90	104
14	Madhya Pradesh	173	265	167	186	308	355
15	Maharashtra	123	188	118	132	218	252
16	Manipur	36	55	35	39	64	74
17	Meghalaya	25	39	24	27	45	52
18	Mizoram	29	44	28	31	51	59
19	Nagaland	40	61	38	43	71	81
20	Orissa	108	166	104	116	193	222
21	Punjab	72	110	70	78	128	148
22	Rajasthan	115	177	111	124	205	237
23	Sikkim	14	22	14	16	26	30
24	Tamilnadu	112	171	108	120	199	229
25	Telangana	36	55	35	39	64	74
26	Tripura	14	22	14	16	26	30
27	Uttar Pradesh	256	392	247	275	456	526
28	Uttarakhand	47	72	45	50	83	96
29	West Bengal	83	127	80	89	148	170
	Union Territories						
30	A&N Island	22	33	21	23	39	44
31	Chandigarh	4	6	3	4	6	7
32	D & N Haveli	4	6	3	4	6	7
33	Daman & Diu	7	11	7	8	13	15
34	Delhi	32	50	31	35	58	67
35	Lakshadweep	4	6	3	4	6	7
36	Pondicherry	14	22	14	16	26	30
	Total	2,246	3,437	2,165	2,415	4,000	4,611

Figure in lakh

		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
S N	NAME OF State/UT	Allocatio n	Expenditu re	Allocatio n	EXPENDITU RE	ALLOCATI ON	EXPENDITU RE
1	Andhra Pradesh	125	218	150	143	157	135
2	Arunachal Pradesh	135	113	62	59	169	146
3	Assam	260	304	202	198	325	281
4	Bihar	366	419	375	371	457	395
5	Chhattisgarh	154	146	77	75	193	166
6	Goa	19	9	3	3	24	21
7	Gujrat	241	262	110	107	301	260
8	Haryana	183	199	65	61	229	198
9	Himachal Pradesh	116	126	40	38	144	125
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	135	238	152	146	169	146
11	Jharkhand	212	235	155	152	265	229
12	Karnataka	260	173	75	72	325	281
13	Kerala	135	147	50	48	169	146
14	Madhya Pradesh	462	426	220	211	578	499
15	Maharashtra	327	408	185	181	409	354
16	Manipur	96	77	30	28	120	104
17	Meghalaya	67	54	45	41	84	73
18	Mizoram	77	45	25	21	96	83
19	Nagaland	106	94	70	65	132	114
20	Orissa	289	314	225	221	361	312
21	Punjab	193	210	105	102	241	208
22	Rajasthan	308	335	93	90	385	333
23	Sikkim	39	42	20	19	48	42
24	Tamilnadu	299	325	130	126	373	323
25	Telangana	96	63	45	44	120	104
26	Tripura	39	51	23	23	48	42
27	Uttar Pradesh	684	825	407	404	855	739
28	Uttarakhand	125	97	40	38	157	135
29	West Bengal	222	431	320	316	277	239
	Union Territories						
30	A&N Island	58	34	8	8	72	62
31	Chandigarh	10	2	2	2	12	10
32	D & N Haveli	10	2	2	2	12	10
33	Daman & Diu	19	3	2	2	24	21
34	Delhi	87	75	15	15	108	94

35	Lakshadweep	10	7	6	6	12	10
36	Pondicherry	39	21	4	4	48	42
	Total	6,000	6,530	3,537	3,442	7,500	6,482

Figure in lakh

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
S N	NAME OF State/UT	Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e
1	Andhra Pradesh	120	143	120	108	138	135
2	Arunachal Pradesh	129	154	129	116	148	146
3	Assam	249	297	249	224	286	281
4	Bihar	351	418	351	315	402	396
5	Chhattisgarh	148	176	148	132	169	167
6	Goa	18	22	18	17	21	21
7	Gujrat	231	275	231	207	265	261
8	Haryana	176	209	175	157	201	198
9	Himachal Pradesh	111	132	111	99	127	125
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	129	154	129	116	148	146
11	Jharkhand	203	242	203	182	233	229
12	Karnataka	249	297	249	224	286	281
13	Kerala	129	154	129	116	148	146
14	Madhya Pradesh	443	528	443	397	508	500
15	Maharashtra	314	374	314	281	360	354
16	Manipur	92	110	92	83	106	104
17	Meghalaya	65	77	65	58	74	73
18	Mizoram	74	88	74	66	85	83
19	Nagaland	102	121	102	91	116	115
20	Orissa	277	330	277	248	318	313
21	Punjab	185	220	185	166	212	208
22	Rajasthan	296	352	295	265	339	334
23	Sikkim	37	44	37	33	42	42
24	Tamilnadu	286	341	286	257	328	323
25	Telangana	92	110	92	83	106	104
26	Tripura	37	44	37	33	42	42
27	Uttar Pradesh	656	781	655	588	751	740
28	Uttarakhand	120	143	120	108	138	135

29	West Bengal	212	253	212	190	243	240
	Union Territories				0		
30	A&N Island	55	66	55	50	64	63
31	Chandigarh	9	11	9	8	11	10
32	D & N Haveli	9	11	9	8	11	10
33	Daman & Diu	18	22	18	17	21	21
34	Delhi	83	99	83	75	95	94
35	Lakshadweep	9	11	9	8	11	10
36	Pondicherry	37	44	37	33	42	42
	Total	5,755	6,853	5,750	5,158	6,594	6,493

Figure in lakh

		2023-24		2024-25	
SN	NAME OF State/UT	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	105	104	128	109
2	Arunachal Pradesh	113	111	0	0
3	Assam	219	215	0	0
4	Bihar	308	303	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	130	127	0	0
6	Goa	16	16	0	0
7	Gujrat	202	199	245	211
8	Haryana	154	151	186	160
9	Himachal Pradesh	97	96	0	0
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	113	111	0	0
11	Jharkhand	178	175	0	0
12	Karnataka	219	215	0	0
13	Kerala	113	111	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	389	382	0	0
15	Maharashtra	275	271	0	0
16	Manipur	81	80	0	0
17	Meghalaya	57	56	0	0
18	Mizoram	65	64	0	0
19	Nagaland	89	88	0	0

20	Orissa	243	239	0	0
21	Punjab	162	159	0	0
22	Rajasthan	259	255	0	0
23	Sikkim	32	32	0	0
24	Tamilnadu	251	247	304	261
25	Telangana	81	80	0	0
26	Tripura	32	32	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	575	565	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	105	104	128	109
29	West Bengal	186	183	226	194
	Union Territories				
30	A&N Island	49	48	59	51
31	Chandigarh	8	8	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	8	8	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	16	16	0	0
34	Delhi	73	72	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	8	8	0	0
36	Pondicherry	32	32	39	34
	Total	5,045	4,961	1,315	1,129

B. Details of the funds allocated and utilised under NYLP Scheme in districts since 2014:

Note: For the years in which the expenditure is greater than the allocation, the reported expenditure also includes expenditure made against the revalidated balances of previous year.

Figure in lakh

		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
S N	NAME OF State/UT	Allocati on	Expenditu re	Allocati on	Expenditu re	Allocati on	Expenditu re
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	12	90	20	35	28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27	13	96	22	38	31

3	Assam	53	24	186	42	72	59
4	Bihar	74	34	262	59	102	83
5	Chhattisgarh	31	14	110	25	43	35
6	Goa	4	2	14	3	5	4
7	Gujrat	49	22	172	39	67	55
8	Haryana	37	17	131	30	51	42
9	Himachal Pradesh	24	11	83	19	32	26
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	27	13	96	22	38	31
11	Jharkhand	43	20	152	34	59	48
12	Karnataka	53	24	186	42	72	59
13	Kerala	27	13	96	22	38	31
14	Madhya Pradesh	94	43	331	75	129	105
15	Maharashtra	67	31	234	53	91	74
16	Manipur	20	9	69	16	27	22
17	Meghalaya	14	6	48	11	19	15
18	Mizoram	16	7	55	12	21	18
19	Nagaland	22	10	76	17	30	24
20	Orissa	59	27	207	47	80	66
21	Punjab	39	18	138	31	54	44
22	Rajasthan	63	29	221	50	86	70
23	Sikkim	8	4	28	6	11	9
24	Tamilnadu	61	28	214	48	83	68
25	Telangana	20	9	69	16	27	22
26	Tripura	8	4	28	6	11	9
27	Uttar Pradesh	139	64	489	111	190	156
28	Uttarakhand	25	12	90	20	35	28
29	West Bengal	45	21	159	36	62	50
	Union Territories						
30	A&N Island	12	5	41	9	16	13
31	Chandigarh	2	1	7	2	3	2
32	D & N Haveli	2	1	7	2	3	2
33	Daman & Diu	4	2	14	3	5	4
34	Delhi	18	8	62	14	24	20
35	Lakshadweep	2	1	7	2	3	2
36	Pondicherry	8	4	28	6	11	9
	Total	1,221	561	4,294	973	1,671	1,365

Figure in lakh

S N	NAME OF State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	29	15	18	20	20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	31	16	9	22	21
3	Assam	46	61	31	47	42	41
4	Bihar	64	85	44	45	60	58
5	Chhattisgarh	27	36	18	28	25	24
6	Goa	3	4	2	3	3	3
7	Gujrat	42	56	29	34	39	38
8	Haryana	32	43	22	26	30	29
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	27	14	16	19	18
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	24	31	16	19	22	21
11	Jharkhand	37	49	25	30	35	33
12	Karnataka	46	61	31	37	42	41
13	Kerala	24	31	16	19	22	21
14	Madhya Pradesh	81	108	55	66	75	73
15	Maharashtra	57	76	39	47	53	51
16	Manipur	17	22	11	14	16	15
17	Meghalaya	12	16	8	10	11	11
18	Mizoram	14	18	9	11	13	12
19	Nagaland	19	25	13	15	17	17
20	Orissa	51	67	34	41	47	45
21	Punjab	34	45	23	27	31	30
22	Rajasthan	54	72	37	44	50	48
23	Sikkim	7	9	5	5	6	6
24	Tamilnadu	52	70	36	43	49	47
25	Telangana	17	22	11	14	16	15
26	Tripura	7	9	5	5	6	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	120	159	81	98	111	107
28	Uttarakhand	22	29	15	18	20	20
29	West Bengal	39	52	26	32	36	35
	Union Territories						
30	A&N Island	10	13	7	8	9	9
31	Chandigarh	2	2	1	1	2	2
32	D & N Haveli	2	2	1	1	2	2

33	Daman & Diu	3	4	2	3	3	3
34	Delhi	15	20	10	13	14	14
35	Lakshadweep	2	2	1	1	2	2
36	Pondicherry	7	9	5	5	6	6
	Total	1,052	1,399	714	855	978	943

Figure in lakh

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
S N	NAME OF State/UT	Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	5	15	10	22	18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	5	16	10	24	19
3	Assam	8	10	32	20	46	37
4	Bihar	11	13	44	28	64	52
5	Chhattisgarh	4	6	19	12	27	22
6	Goa	1	1	2	1	3	3
7	Gujrat	7	9	29	19	42	34
8	Haryana	5	7	22	14	32	26
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	14	9	20	16
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	4	5	16	10	24	19
11	Jharkhand	6	8	26	16	37	30
12	Karnataka	8	10	32	20	46	37
13	Kerala	4	5	16	10	24	19
14	Madhya Pradesh	13	17	56	36	81	65
15	Maharashtra	10	12	40	25	58	46
16	Manipur	3	4	12	7	17	14
17	Meghalaya	2	2	8	5	12	10
18	Mizoram	2	3	9	6	14	11
19	Nagaland	3	4	13	8	19	15
20	Orissa	8	11	35	22	51	41
21	Punjab	6	7	23	15	34	27
22	Rajasthan	9	11	37	24	54	44
23	Sikkim	1	1	5	3	7	5
24	Tamilnadu	9	11	36	23	53	42
25	Telangana	3	4	12	7	17	14

26	Tripura	1	1	5	3	7	5
27	Uttar Pradesh	20	25	83	53	120	97
28	Uttarakhand	4	5	15	10	22	18
29	West Bengal	6	8	27	17	39	31
	Union Territories						
30	A&N Island	2	2	7	4	10	8
31	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1	2	1
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	1	1	2	1
33	Daman & Diu	1	1	2	1	3	3
34	Delhi	3	3	11	7	15	12
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	2	1
36	Pondicherry	1	1	5	3	7	5
	Total	175	220	729	467	1056	847

Figure in lakh

		2023-24		2024-25	
SN	NAME OF State/UT	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	16	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22	18	0	0
3	Assam	42	34	0	0
4	Bihar	59	48	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	25	20	0	0
6	Goa	3	3	0	0
7	Gujrat	39	32	0	0
8	Haryana	30	24	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	19	15	0	0
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	22	18	0	0
11	Jharkhand	34	28	0	0
12	Karnataka	42	34	0	0
13	Kerala	22	18	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	75	61	0	0
15	Maharashtra	53	43	0	0
16	Manipur	16	13	0	0
17	Meghalaya	11	9	0	0
18	Mizoram	12	10	0	0
19	Nagaland	17	14	0	0

20	Orissa	47	38	0	0
21	Punjab	31	25	0	0
22	Rajasthan	50	41	0	0
23	Sikkim	6	5	0	0
24	Tamilnadu	48	39	0	0
25	Telangana	16	13	0	0
26	Tripura	6	5	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	111	90	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	20	16	0	0
29	West Bengal	36	29	0	0
	Union Territories				
30	A&N Island	9	8	0	0
31	Chandigarh	2	1	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	2	1	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	3	3	0	0
34	Delhi	14	11	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	2	1	0	0
36	Pondicherry	6	5	0	0
	Total	970	790	0	0

C. Details of the funds allocated and utilised under NYKS Scheme in districts since 2014:

Note: For the years in which the expenditure is greater than the allocation, the reported expenditure also includes expenditure made against the revalidated balances of previous year.

Figure in lakh

S N	NAME OF State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Allocati on	Expenditu re	Allocati on	Expenditu re	Allocati on	Expenditu re
1	Andhra Pradesh	366	353	418	418	448	415
2	Arunachal Pradesh	394	380	450	450	483	446
3	Assam	760	732	868	868	931	861
4	Bihar	1,070	1,031	1,221	1,221	1,310	1,212
5	Chhattisgarh	451	434	514	514	552	510

6	Goa	56	54	64	64	69	64
7	Gujrat	704	678	804	803	862	797
8	Haryana	535	515	611	610	655	606
9	Himachal Pradesh	338	325	386	386	414	383
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	394	380	450	450	483	446
11	Jharkhand	620	597	707	707	759	702
12	Karnataka	760	732	868	868	931	861
13	Kerala	394	380	450	450	483	446
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,352	1,302	1,543	1,542	1,655	1,531
15	Maharashtra	958	922	1,093	1,092	1,173	1,084
16	Manipur	282	271	321	321	345	319
17	Meghalaya	197	190	225	225	241	223
18	Mizoram	225	217	257	257	276	255
19	Nagaland	310	298	354	353	379	351
20	Orissa	845	814	964	964	1,035	957
21	Punjab	563	542	643	643	690	638
22	Rajasthan	901	868	1,029	1,028	1,104	1,020
23	Sikkim	113	108	129	129	138	128
24	Tamilnadu	873	841	996	996	1,069	988
25	Telangana	282	271	321	321	345	319
26	Tripura	113	108	129	129	138	128
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,000	1,925	2,282	2,281	2,449	2,264
28	Uttarakhand	366	353	418	418	448	415
29	West Bengal	648	624	739	739	793	733
	Union Territories						
30	A&N Island	169	163	193	193	207	191
31	Chandigarh	28	27	32	32	34	32
32	D & N Haveli	28	27	32	32	34	32
33	Daman & Diu	56	54	64	64	69	64
34	Delhi	253	244	289	289	310	287
35	Lakshadweep	28	27	32	32	34	32
36	Pondicherry	113	108	129	129	138	128
	Total	17,545	16,895	20,025	20,017	21,485	19,866

Figure in lakh

S N	NAME OF State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e
1	Andhra Pradesh	465	455	600	559	758	744
2	Arunachal Pradesh	500	490	646	602	816	802
3	Assam	965	945	1,246	1160	1574	1546
4	Bihar	1,358	1,330	1,753	1633	2215	2176
5	Chhattisgarh	572	560	738	688	933	916
6	Goa	71	70	92	86	117	115
7	Gujrat	893	875	1,153	1075	1457	1431
8	Haryana	679	665	877	817	1108	1088
9	Himachal Pradesh	429	420	554	516	700	687
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	500	490	646	602	816	802
11	Jharkhand	786	770	1,015	946	1282	1260
12	Karnataka	965	945	1,246	1160	1574	1546
13	Kerala	500	490	646	602	816	802
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,715	1,679	2,214	2063	2798	2748
15	Maharashtra	1,215	1,190	1,568	1461	1982	1947
16	Manipur	357	350	461	430	583	573
17	Meghalaya	250	245	323	301	408	401
18	Mizoram	286	280	369	344	466	458
19	Nagaland	393	385	507	473	641	630
20	Orissa	1,072	1,050	1,384	1289	1749	1718
21	Punjab	715	700	923	860	1166	1145
22	Rajasthan	1,144	1,120	1,476	1375	1865	1832
23	Sikkim	143	140	185	172	233	229
24	Tamilnadu	1,108	1,085	1,430	1332	1807	1775
25	Telangana	357	350	461	430	583	573
26	Tripura	143	140	185	172	233	229
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,537	2,484	3,275	3052	4139	4065
28	Uttarakhand	465	455	600	559	758	744
29	West Bengal	822	805	1,061	989	1341	1317
	Union Territories						
30	A&N Island	214	210	277	258	350	344
31	Chandigarh	36	35	46	43	58	57
32	D & N Haveli	36	35	46	43	58	57

33	Daman & Diu	71	70	92	86	117	115
34	Delhi	322	315	415	387	525	515
35	Lakshadweep	36	35	46	43	58	57
36	Pondicherry	143	140	185	172	233	229
	Total	22,265	21,798	28,740	26,777	36,318	35,672

Figure in lakh

		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
S N	NAME OF State/UT	Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e	Allocatio n	Expenditur e
1	Andhra Pradesh	559	629	762	670	744	704
2	Arunachal Pradesh	602	678	820	722	801	758
3	Assam	1160	1307	1582	1392	1545	1463
4	Bihar	1633	1839	2226	1958	2174	2058
5	Chhattisgarh	688	774	937	825	915	867
6	Goa	86	97	117	103	114	108
7	Gujrat	1074	1210	1465	1288	1430	1354
8	Haryana	817	920	1113	979	1087	1029
9	Himachal Pradesh	516	581	703	618	687	650
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	602	678	820	722	801	758
11	Jharkhand	946	1065	1289	1134	1259	1192
12	Karnataka	1160	1307	1582	1392	1545	1463
13	Kerala	602	678	820	722	801	758
14	Madhya Pradesh	2063	2323	2812	2474	2746	2600
15	Maharashtra	1461	1645	1992	1752	1945	1842
16	Manipur	430	484	586	515	572	542
17	Meghalaya	301	339	410	361	400	379
18	Mizoram	344	387	469	412	458	433
19	Nagaland	473	532	644	567	629	596
20	Orissa	1289	1452	1758	1546	1716	1625
21	Punjab	860	968	1172	1031	1144	1083
22	Rajasthan	1375	1549	1875	1649	1831	1733
23	Sikkim	172	194	234	206	229	217
24	Tamilnadu	1332	1500	1816	1598	1774	1679
25	Telangana	430	484	586	515	572	542
26	Tripura	172	194	234	206	229	217

27	Uttar Pradesh	3051	3436	4160	3659	4062	3846
28	Uttarakhand	559	629	762	670	744	704
29	West Bengal	988	1113	1348	1185	1316	1246
	Union Territories				0		
30	A&N Island	258	290	352	309	343	325
31	Chandigarh	43	48	59	52	57	54
32	D & N Haveli	43	48	59	52	57	54
33	Daman & Diu	86	97	117	103	114	108
34	Delhi	387	436	527	464	515	488
35	Lakshadweep	43	48	59	52	57	54
36	Pondicherry	172	194	234	206	229	217
	Total	26,775	30,150	36,500	32,108	35,644	33,746

Figure in lakh

		2023-24		2024-25	
SN	NAME OF State/UT	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	792	697	857	709
2	Arunachal Pradesh	853	751	922	764
3	Assam	1645	1449	1779	1473
4	Bihar	2315	2039	2504	2074
5	Chhattisgarh	975	858	1054	873
6	Goa	122	107	132	109
7	Gujrat	1523	1341	1647	1364
8	Haryana	1158	1019	1252	1037
9	Himachal Pradesh	731	644	791	655
10	Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh	853	751	922	764
11	Jharkhand	1340	1180	1449	1200
12	Karnataka	1645	1449	1779	1473
13	Kerala	853	751	922	764
14	Madhya Pradesh	2924	2575	3162	2619
15	Maharashtra	2071	1824	2240	1855
16	Manipur	609	537	659	546
17	Meghalaya	426	376	461	382
18	Mizoram	487	429	527	437
19	Nagaland	670	590	725	600
20	Orissa	1828	1610	1977	1637

21	Punjab	1218	1073	1318	1091
22	Rajasthan	1949	1717	2108	1746
23	Sikkim	244	215	264	218
24	Tamilnadu	1889	1663	2042	1692
25	Telangana	609	537	659	546
26	Tripura	244	215	264	218
27	Uttar Pradesh	4325	3809	4678	3874
28	Uttarakhand	792	697	857	709
29	West Bengal	1401	1234	1515	1255
	Union Territories	0			
30	A&N Island	366	322	395	327
31	Chandigarh	61	54	66	55
32	D & N Haveli	61	54	66	55
33	Daman & Diu	122	107	132	109
34	Delhi	548	483	593	491
35	Lakshadweep	61	54	66	55
36	Pondicherry	244	215	264	218
	Total	37,954	33,426	41,047	33,995

IMPLEMENTATION OF SDS 2.0

82. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) the details of the tourism projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) 2.0 across the country, with a specific focus on Tamil Nadu, including the amount of funds allocated, released, and utilised during the period 2023-25;
- (b) whether any tourism destinations or businesses have been certified under Travel for Lifestyle for Environment (LIFE) initiative across the country, including Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether any environmental impact or carbon footprint assessments have been undertaken for the projects under the SDS 2.0, particularly in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the manner in which the infrastructure developed under the Smart Cities Mission has been leveraged or integrated into tourism development projects under the said Scheme along with the details thereof particularly from cities in Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of these projects on local communities, heritage conservation, livelihood generation, with reference to Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector scheme of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism has now revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable destinations. Details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 scheme in the country including Tamil Nadu covering details of funds sanctioned, authorized/ utilized are enclosed as **Statement**.

The projects under SD 2.0 scheme are identified based on the project proposals submitted by the concerned State Governments, its examination on the prescribed parameters and as per the institutional framework detailed in the scheme guidelines. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is also formulated by the concerned State Government. The Ministry of Tourism emphasizes the State Governments/UT Administrations to prioritize community/stakeholder consultation, carrying capacity, sustainable practices, barrier free access, clean energy sources, use of locally available material for construction and procure eco-friendly transport options for last-mile connectivity etc. while formulating the DPRs under SD2.0. In addition, emphasis is placed on the inclusion of sustainable operation and maintenance plans and direct job creation etc.

As informed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the Smart Cities Mission in Tamil Nadu - integrates tourism in several ways, focusing on heritage conservation, improved tourist amenities, and leveraging technology to enhance the visitor experience. Several smart city projects in Tamil Nadu, like those in Thanjavur and Madurai, explicitly incorporate tourism-related initiatives.

Smart city projects in Thanjavur and Madurai involve the conservation and restoration of historical monuments and buildings, as well as the development of tourist plazas and improved access to heritage sites.

Thanjavur: Smart city projects include the renovation of Sivagangai Park, conservation of Sivagangai Kulam, all aimed at enhancing the city's heritage and tourist experience.

Madurai: The Madurai Smart City project includes a dedicated tourist amenities project and a heritage development project, focusing on enhancing the visitor experience at iconic landmarks.

Travel for Lifestyle for Environment (LIFE): Sensitisation on sustainability aspects in accommodation units is an ongoing process and certification is done as part of Travel for lifestyle for environment initiative.

STATEMENT

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0:-

S No	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Authorised (in ₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52	9.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87	2.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02	1.40
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48	1.85
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75	1.28
6	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland	26.67	2.66

				Experience		
7	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88	2.38
8	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44	16.54
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99	14.59
10	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13	CRZ clearance required
11	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07	2.40
12	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.98	1.99
13	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	26.68	2.68
14	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82	6.58
15	Himachal Pradesh*	2024-25	Maa Chintpurni Temple (District – Una)	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26	5.62
16	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.63	2.56
17	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride	2.71	0.27

				Heritage experience zone		
18	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48	1.84
19	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92	1.39
20	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.17	9.31
21	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87	7.58
22	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	23.16	2.31
23	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91	1.19
24	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18	8.11
25	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73	1.67
26	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21	2.72
27	Madhya Pradesh*	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24	0.00
28	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivsrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22	7.62
29	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails	27.84	0.00

				Experience		
30	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45	3.24
31	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85	3.88
32	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87	3.38
33	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87	0.78
34	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56	2.15
35	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54	3.25
36	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29	0.00
37	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	0.00
38	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90	2.59
39	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65	2.65
40	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development	87.87	0.00

				works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)		
41	Rajasthan*	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.57	0.00
42	Rajasthan*	2024-25	Malaseri Dungari (District – Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	48.73	0.00
43	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40	1.54
44	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59	2.25
45	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02	0.00
46	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81	5.68
47	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00	3.80
48	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	48.94	4.89
49	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52	1.45
50	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80	1.78
51	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience	17.86	1.78

				at Gunji		
52	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89	1.98
TOTAL AMOUNT					2108.87	166.35

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DIGITIZATION OF MUSEUM OR CULTURAL COLLECTIONS

83. SHRI K E PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the details of the projects approved under the Scheme launched for Financial Assistance for Digitization of Museum Collections across the country since its inception, especially district-wise in Tamil Nadu, along with type of museum (State-run, Local Body, University, NGO, or Trust-run);
- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned and released along with the project status (completed/ongoing/proposed);
- (c) whether any proposals have been received or approved under this scheme for museums or cultural collections projects located in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Erode Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d): 1. Ministry of Culture operates a Museum Grant Scheme under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of new museum/development of existing museum, digitization of museum collection and capacity building and training of museum professionals by Central/State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings, Societies, Autonomous bodies, Local Bodies and Trust at the regional, state and district levels. In order to seek financial assistance under Museum Grant Scheme, a proposal is required to be submitted to the Ministry in the prescribed proforma along with all the relevant documents.
2. The details of the projects approved, funds allocated and disbursed to the States (State-run, Local Body, University, NGO, or Trust-run) for Digitization of Museums under the Museum Grant Scheme since its inception in 2013-14 are enclosed as **Statement**.
3. No proposal has so far been received from Tamil Nadu for Digitization of museums or cultural collections.

3.	Haryana	Gurugram	Centre for Art & Archaeology, 22, Sector-32, Institutional Area, Gurgaon, Haryana	NGO	25.00	-	-	12.50	-	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
4.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Basava Samithi, Basava Bhavana, Sri Basaveshwara Road, Bengaluru	NGO	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	Ongoing

केवी और जेएनवी की स्थापना

84. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में स्थापित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के सलूमबर जिले में कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय या नवोदय विद्यालय

स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के सलूमबर जिले में कोई नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय या नवोदय विद्यालय

स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): वर्तमान में, राजस्थान राज्य में 78 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) और 35 नवोदय विद्यालय (नवि) कार्यात्मक हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण -I** और **II** में दिया गया है।

(ख) से (ङ): नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का खोला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्तावों को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाता है जिसमें

मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधनों को उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल रहती है। ये प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अध्वधीन हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राजस्थान के सलूंबर जिले में नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। नए नवोदय विद्यालय खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपयुक्त भूमि निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने और स्थायी भवन के निर्माण तक विद्यालय संचालन हेतु आवश्यक अस्थायी भवन निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। नए नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्वीकृति और खोलना वर्तमान प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है।

विवरण - I

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यात्मक

क्रम सं.	जिले का नाम	केवी का नाम
1.	अजमेर	अजमेर नं. I (सीआरपीएफ), नसीराबाद, अजमेर नं. II (सीआरपीएफ) और राजस्थान केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बांदरसिंदरी
2.	अलवर	इटराणा और अलवर
3.	बांसवाड़ा	बांसवाड़ा
4.	ब्यावर	ब्यावर
5.	भरतपुर	भरतपुर
6.	भीलवाड़ा	भीलवाड़ा
7.	चुरू	चुरू

8.	सवाई माधोपुर	सवाई माधोपुर और गंगापुर सिटी
9.	झालावाड़	झालावाड़
10.	करौली	करौली
11.	कोटा	कोटा नं. I और कोटा नं. II
12.	सिरोही	माउंटआबू (सीआरपीएफ)
13.	सीकर	सीकर
14.	उदयपुर	उदयपुर नं. I (प्रताप नगर) एवं उदयपुर नं. द्वितीय (एकलिंगगढ़)
15.	डुंगरपुर	डुंगरपुर
16.	चित्तौड़गढ़	चित्तौड़गढ़
17.	जैसलमेर	बीएसएफ रामगढ़, डाबला (बीएसएफ), जैसलमेर (एएफएस) और पोखरण (बीएसएफ)
18.	झुंझुनू	झुंझुनू, इंद्रपुरा और खेतड़ी नगर
19.	राजसमंद	देवगढ़
20.	टोंक	टोंक, देवली (सीआईएसएफ) और अविकानगर (एसडब्ल्यूआरआई)
21.	बीकानेर	बीएसएफ खाजूवाला, बीकानेर नंबर I (सागर रोड) बीकानेर नंबर II (जैसलमेर रोड) और बीकानेर नंबर III नाल (एएफएस)
22.	जयपुर	जयपुर नं. I (बजाज नगर), जयपुर नं. II (कैंट), जयपुर नंबर III (एमआरईसी), जयपुर नंबर चतुर्थ (खातीपुरा), जयपुर नं. v (मानसरोवर), जयपुर नंबर VI (प्रताप नगर) (सेक्टर III), केवी नंबर सातवीं सीआईएसएफ जयपुर और फुलेरा
23.	जोधपुर	आईआईटी जोधपुर, जोधपुर (बीएसएफ), जोधपुर नं. I (एएफएस), जोधपुर नं. I (सेना), जोधपुर नं. II (एएफएस), जोधपुर नं. II (सेना), बनार और तिवरी (तिंवरी)
24.	श्री गंगानगर	लालगढ़ जाटान, श्री गंगानगर कैंट, सूरतगढ़ नं. मैं (एएफएस), सूरतगढ़ नं. II (एएफएस), सूरतगढ़ नं. II (कैंट), सूरतगढ़ एसटीपीएस, बीएसएफ कैपस रायसिंहनगर, अनूपगढ़ (बीएसएफ) और बीएसएफ श्रीकरणपुर
25.	बाड़मेर	जालीपा कैंट, उत्तरलाई (एएफएस) और जयसिंधर
26.	बारां	बारां, अन्ता (एजीपीपी) एवं छबड़ा ताप विद्युत परियोजना

27.	जालौर	जालौर
28.	बूंदी	बूंदी
29.	हनुमानगढ़	हनुमानगढ़
30.	नागौर	नागौर
31.	दौसा	दौसा एवं रेलवे कॉलोनी बांदीकुई
32.	धौलपुर	धौलपुर
33.	पाली	पाली
34.	प्रतापगढ़	प्रतापगढ़

विवरण -II

नवोदय विद्यालय का जिला-वार ब्यौरा राजस्थान राज्य में कार्यात्मक

क्र. सं.	जिलों का नाम	नवि का नाम
1.	अजमेर	अजमेर
2.	खैरथल – तिजारा	खैरथल – तिजारा
3.	बांसवाड़ा	बांसवाड़ा – I और II
4.	बारां	बारां
5.	बालोतरा	बालोतरा
6.	भरतपुर	भरतपुर
7.	भीलवाड़ा	भीलवाड़ा
8.	बीकानेर	बीकानेर
9.	बूंदी	बूंदी
10.	चित्तौड़गढ़	चित्तौड़गढ़
11.	चुरू	चुरू
12.	दौसा	दौसा
13.	धौलपुर	धौलपुर
14.	डूंगरपुर	डूंगरपुर

15.	हनुमानगढ़	हनुमानगढ़
16.	कोठपुतली - बहरोड़	कोठपुतली - बहरोड़
17.	जैसलमेर	जैसलमेर
18.	जालौर	जालौर
19.	झालावाड़	झालावाड़
20.	झुंझुनू	झुंझुनू
21.	जोधपुर	जोधपुर ग्रामीण
22.	करौली	करौली
23.	कोटा	कोटा
24.	डीडवाना - कुचामन	डीडवाना - कुचामन
25.	पाली	पाली
26.	प्रतापगढ़	प्रतापगढ़
27.	राजसमंद	राजसमंद
28.	सवाई माधोपुर	सवाई माधोपुर
29.	सीकर	सीकर
30.	सिरोही	सिरोही
31.	श्री गंगानगर	श्री गंगानगर – I और II
32.	टोंक	टोंक
33.	उदयपुर	उदयपुर

ESTABLISHMENT OF KICS IN TAMIL NADU AND VELLORE CONSTITUENCY

85. SHRI D M KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to open more Khelo India Centres (KICs) across Tamil Nadu and in the Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for the establishment/creation, operation and upgradation of sports infrastructure in these centres during the last five years and the current year; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to enhance the scope of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. It has been decided to open 1250 Khelo India Centres (KICs) across the country, including in Tamil Nadu. Details of all KICs notified till date under the Khelo India Scheme are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

(c): The details of funds allocated and utilized for the establishment/creation, operation and upgradation of sports infrastructure in KICs during the last five years and the current year are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers>.

(d): No.

EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

86. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made attempts to address the concerns of increasing involvement of AI-based software like Chat-GPT in Higher Education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether there is a need of policy framework to regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence in education sector?

**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): Government of India launched National Education Policy 2020 with an aim for holistic development of students. NEP 2020 envisions introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc. at relevant stages to develop these various important skills in students at all levels.

NEP 2020 also aims to promote robust ecosystem of research to identify potential and challenges due to rapid changes occurring such as climate change, expanding digital market, rise of machine learning and artificial intelligence etc.

To promote AI in technical education, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has added AI-related subjects to IT programs. Special AI courses are designed for non-computer science branches like Mechanical, Civil,

and Electrical Engineering to integrate AI applications in their fields. In 2021, AICTE prepared a model curriculum for AI and Data Science. To help faculty keep up with new technologies, AICTE is also running Faculty Development Programmes in AI and other emerging fields.

Further, with an objective of improving access to AI knowledge and skills, the Ministry of Education's Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) online platform has delivered over 110 free AI-related courses, curated by premier institutions such as the IITs, IISc among others. As on date, more than 41.2 lakh students have enrolled in these courses.

Government of India has also approved the establishment of three Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Artificial Intelligence, focusing on health, sustainable cities, and agriculture, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 990.00 crore for the period FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

Government of India launched the “IndiaAI” Mission on 7th March 2024, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country's development goals. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars namely- IndiaAI Compute Capacity, IndiaAI Innovation Center (IAIC), IndiaAI Dataset Platform, IndiaAI Application Development Initiative (IADI), IndiaAI FutureSkills, IndiaAI Startup Financing, Safe & Trusted AI.

While Artificial Intelligence offers significant benefits such as personalized learning and instant feedback, it also presents certain challenges. To address these, the Capacity Building Programme on Artificial Intelligence under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP) of the Ministry of Education has introduced a dedicated theme on "Ethics in Educational AI Use." This initiative enables faculty members and academic leaders to explore key ethical considerations, preparing them to integrate AI responsibly and effectively into their academic and professional practices.

FUNCTIONS ORGANISED AT REGIONAL PLANETARIUM, KOZHIKODE

87. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that Union Ministers and Local Member of Parliament are not being informed/invited in the functions organised at Regional Planetarium Kozhikode;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to forestall such instances in the future; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds for Regional Planetarium Kozhikode, which is the second most visited planetarium in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): A gallery on “Astronomy” was inaugurated on 14.06.2025 by Shri P. A. Mohamed Riyas, Hon’ble Minister for Public Works Department & Tourism, Government of Kerala, at the Regional Science Centre & Planetarium (RSC&P), Kozhikode, a unit of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM). Due to the short notice in finalising the date, the Union Ministers and the local Member of Parliament could not be contacted. While this was an unintended oversight at the unit level, NCSM has taken cognizance of the matter and instituted measures to ensure that such instances do not recur in the future.

To institutionalise proper protocol in official communication with public representatives, NCSM Hqrs. has recently issued detailed guidelines to all its constituent units. These are aimed at ensuring due procedures are followed in future events and functions.

(d): No. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration by the Government of India for allocation of additional funds for the Regional Planetarium at Kozhikode.

DATA ON MIGRANT WORKERS

88. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data of migrant workers in the country, States-wise particularly in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the time by which the Government is planning to conduct a study on the same;
- (c) whether the Government has considered for establishment of Nodal office in each zone of the country to look after the welfare and safety of the migrant workers from all States; 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 & Employment has launched eShram portal, a National Database of the Unorganised Workers on 26th August, 2021. It has also been made available to the States/UTs for registration of unorganised workers including migrant workers. It allows an unorganised worker to register himself or herself on the portal on a self- declaration basis. The main objective of the eShram portal is to create a national database of unorganised workers seeded with Aadhaar, and facilitate delivery under existing Social Security and welfare Schemes to such workers. As on 16.07.2025, over 30.94 crore unorganized workers including migrant workers have registered and in Bihar total 2.99 crore workers have registered, on eShram portal. State-wise number of unorganized

workers including migrant workers registered on eShram portal is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Ministry of Labour & 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, 14 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).

In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers, the Parliament has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 which, inter alia, provides for registration of certain establishments employing Inter-State Migrant Workers, licensing of contractors etc. Workers employed with such establishment 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.

The enforcement authorities under Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) conduct regular inspections of the registered establishments and licensed contractors in the Central Sphere. The State Governments are mandated to enforce the Act, in the State Sphere.

STATEMENT

**State-wise number of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal, as on
16.07.2025**

S.N.	States	Registration on eShram Portal as on 16.07.2025
1.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	34,301
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	85,82,350
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,09,452
4.	ASSAM	77,01,591
5.	BIHAR	2,99,89,709
6.	CHANDIGARH	1,87,909
7.	CHHATTISGARH	85,97,389
8.	DELHI	35,72,672
9.	GOA	82,028
10.	GUJARAT	1,21,56,299
11.	HARYANA	54,00,054
12.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	20,00,909
13.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	35,95,079
14.	JHARKHAND	96,86,345
15.	KARNATAKA	1,08,70,788
16.	KERALA	60,58,844

17.	LADAKH	34,628
18.	LAKSHADWEEP	2,840
19.	MADHYA PRADESH	1,88,94,321
20.	MAHARASHTRA	1,78,32,615
21.	MANIPUR	4,61,705
22.	MEGHALAYA	3,51,674
23.	MIZORAM	72,186
24.	NAGALAND	2,38,148
25.	ODISHA	1,35,96,824
26.	PUDUCHERRY	1,94,425
27.	PUNJAB	58,50,534
28.	RAJASTHAN	1,48,50,534
29.	SIKKIM	48,514
30.	TAMIL NADU	92,87,763
31.	TELANGANA	45,33,781
32.	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	75,286
33.	TRIPURA	8,95,045
34.	UTTAR PRADESH	8,39,39,734
35.	UTTARAKHAND	30,83,131

36.	WEST BENGAL	2,64,76,850
Total		30,94,46,257

हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी के संरक्षण के लिए कार्ययोजना

89. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी के संरक्षण, ग्लेशियर क्षरण को नियंत्रित करने और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जलवायु संबंधी अनुकूलता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई दीर्घकालिक और समावेशी कार्ययोजना तैयार की है;

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

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई निगरानी प्रणाली या प्रदर्शन निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है कि "ग्रीन क्रेडिट" और "प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण" जैसी पहलों को केवल औपचारिकता के बजाय वास्तविक सतत संरक्षण उपायों के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जाए; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है, जिसमें सौर ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा दक्षता, जल, कृषि, हिमालयी पारि-प्रणाली, संधारणीय पर्यावास, हरित भारत, मानव स्वास्थ्य और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर कार्यनीतिक जानकारी जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के मिशन शामिल हैं। इन मिशनों में, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) दो प्रमुख पहलों का नेतृत्व कर रहा है: (1) हिमालयी पारि-प्रणाली को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन

(एनएमएसएचई), जो हिमालयी पारि-प्रणाली की निगरानी और आकलन करता है, और (2) जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए कार्यनीतिक जानकारी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमएसकेसीसी), जो जलवायु विज्ञान, अनुकूलन और उपशमन में क्षमता निर्माण करता है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (आईएचआर) में जैव विविधता और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण हेतु वैज्ञानिक जानकारी को बढ़ावा देने और एकीकृत प्रबंधन कार्यनीतियों को विकसित करने हेतु एक फोकल एजेंसी के रूप में जी.बी. पंत राष्ट्रीय हिमालयी पर्यावरण संस्थान, अल्मोड़ा की भी स्थापना की है। मंत्रालय ने आईएचआर की पारिस्थितिक, प्राकृतिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक-आर्थिक पूंजीगत परिसंपत्तियों और मूल्यों के संपोषण और संवर्द्धन के लिए राष्ट्रीय हिमालयी अध्ययन मिशन (एनएमएचएस) भी शुरू किया है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग ने राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान (एनआईएच), रुड़की में क्रायोस्फीयर और जलवायु परिवर्तन अध्ययन केंद्र (C4S) की स्थापना की है। इस केंद्र का उद्देश्य आईएचआर के जल संसाधनों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में 'ग्लेशियर निगरानी' पर एक संचालन समिति का गठन किया गया है, जो हिमालय के ग्लेशियरों पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और संगठनों द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्यों की निगरानी और समन्वय करेगी।

पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय अपने स्वायत्त संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय ध्रुवीय और महासागर अनुसंधान केंद्र (एनसीपीओआर) के माध्यम से पश्चिमी हिमालय में चंद्रा बेसिन (2437 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र) में छह ग्लेशियरों की निगरानी करता है। चंद्रा बेसिन में स्थापित एक अत्याधुनिक क्षेत्र अनुसंधान केंद्र 'हिमांश' ग्लेशियरों पर क्षेत्र प्रयोग और अभियान चलाने के लिए वर्ष 2016 से कार्यरत है। ये हिमालय के लिए दीर्घकालिक ग्लेशियर प्रतिक्रिया और निगरानी कार्यनीतियों के निर्माण को समझने में योगदान करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) वैज्ञानिक समझ के लिए हिमालयी क्षेत्र में हिमनद संबंधी अध्ययन करता है। इन अध्ययनों में ग्लेशियर द्रव्यमान संतुलन का आकलन, ग्लेशियर मोर्चों में उतार-चढ़ाव, सामाजिक मुद्दों से संबंधित अध्ययन, जैसे ग्लेशियल झील विस्फोट बाढ़ (जीएलओएफ) आदि शामिल हैं। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अंतर्गत वाडिया हिमालय भूविज्ञान संस्थान (डब्ल्यूआईएचजी) भी भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र में ग्लेशियर निगरानी और खतरे के आकलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। डब्ल्यूआईएचजी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का आकलन करने के लिए क्षेत्र-आधारित हिमनद संबंधी जाँच, उपग्रह-आधारित ग्लेशियर परिवर्तन विश्लेषण और जल विज्ञान संबंधी आकलन करता है।

(ग) और (घ): ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम (जीसीपी) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को बंजर वन भूमि में पारिस्थितिकी-बहाली और वृक्षारोपण कार्यविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है। तदनुसार, राज्य वन विभाग, वन विभागों के नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन के अंतर्गत बंजर वन भूमि की पहचान करते हैं, जिन्हें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा पारिस्थितिकी-बहाली और वृक्षारोपण कार्यविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए चुना जा सकता है। ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम के तहत वृक्षारोपण करने के विस्तृत तौर-तरीके मंत्रालय द्वारा फरवरी 2024 के दौरान प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। जीसीपी की पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही कार्यप्रणाली, दिशानिर्देशों और डिजिटल प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से सुनिश्चित की जाती है। प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (कैम्पा) के माध्यम से समर्थित पहलों के संबंध में, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र निधियों के उपयोग, वनरोपण की गुणवत्ता और अन्य संबंधित कार्यविधियों की निगरानी के लिए व्यापक आंतरिक और तृतीय पक्ष निगरानी करते हैं। आंतरिक निगरानी राज्य वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित रूप से की जाती है और तृतीय पक्ष निगरानी एक पेशेवर संस्था की मदद से की जाती है। विभिन्न कार्यविधियों के आकलन से कार्यान्वयन में

कमियों और अंतरालों की पहचान करने में मदद मिलती है, जिन्हें समय-समय पर वनरोपण और अन्य पारिस्थितिकी-बहाली कार्यों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए हल किया जाता है।

LOSSES DUE TO FINANCIAL FRAUDS

90. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of cyber fraud and financial fraud cases reported in the country;
- (b) the details of the total number of such cases and quantum of money lost and recovered in the country during the last five years, year-wise, bank-wise and State-wise including Odisha;
- (c) the number of financial/cyber crime complaints reported and lodged from Odisha in 2024 compared to those in 2023; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to protect account holders from cyber frauds?

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

(a) to (c): With increasing digital payment transactions in the country, incidences of fraudulent practices including digital payment frauds have also gone up in the last few years. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh

Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

The bank-wise and state-wise data including the state of Odisha under the category 'Digital Payments, Card/Internet and Advances-Digital Lending (app based)' from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 as reported by banks to RBI based on date of reporting are provided in the enclosed **Statement - I** and **II** respectively.

(d): RBI has issued Master Directions on Digital Payment Security Controls in February, 2021 to combat web and mobile app threats. These guidelines mandate the banks to implement a common minimum standards of security controls for various payment channels like internet, mobile banking, card payment etc. RBI and banks have also been taking up awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of 'cyber-crime' etc. RBI has further launched an Artificial Intelligence (AI) based tool 'MuleHunter' for identification of money mule and advised the banks and financial institutions for its uses.

Further, in order to prevent frauds related to UPI transaction, NPCI has implemented device binding between mobile number and the device, two-factor authentications through PIN, daily transaction limit, limits and curbs on use cases

etc. NPCI also provides a AI / Machine Learning (ML) based fraud monitoring solution to all the banks to generate alerts and decline transactions.

STATEMENT – I

Bank wise data under the area of operations Digital Payments, Card/Internet and Advances-Digital Lending(app based) from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-15 as reported by Banks to RBI based on date of reporting.

	FY	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)
1	Airtel Payments Bank Limited	2	0.01	0.00				7446	0.00	0.00	44569	3.24	0.85	19697	0.24	0.17
2	American Express Banking Corp.	1881	11.46	0.58	2257	6.47	1.01	2302	10.73	0.53	2587	11.92	0.69	2043	7.64	0.36
3	AU Small Finance Bank Limited				3	0.00	0.00	374	0.12	0.01	3476	1.84	1.16	4025	0.26	0.08
4	Axis Bank Limited	5256	1.80	3.29	5526	5.27	2.28	7183	6.65	0.81	32069	13.40	3.87	17325	17.37	6.56
5	Bandhan Bank Limited	133	0.16	0.14	216	0.32	0.23	48	0.34	0.00	2236	0.00	0.00	2534	0.00	0.00
6	Bank of America , National Association	74	0.00	0.11	17	0.00	0.02	29	0.01	0.10						
7	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C.	3	0.01	0.00	3	5.44	0.00									
8	Bank of Baroda	6	0.04	0.00	3	1.20	0.00	629	0.98	0.05	11923	1.44	1.28	2990	0.26	0.00
9	Bank of India				1	0.10	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	80	0.26	0.48	29	1.08	0.00
10	Bank of Maharashtra				3	0.02	0.05	17	0.16	0.00	438	1.17	0.00	57	0.00	0.29
11	Canara Bank	8	1.34	0.35	4	0.30	2.95	2	0.20	0.36	6	0.64	6.22	181	7.11	3.69
12	Capital Small Finance Bank Limited	25	0.00	0.00	15	0.00	0.00	12	0.00	0.00	51	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00
13	Central Bank of India	837	3.66	0.19	1120	4.52	0.00	416	1.88	0.00	2279	6.18	0.82	386	0.45	0.44
14	Citibank N.A	1429	5.80	0.34	1207	6.15	0.27	1661	5.16	0.26	16275	1.44	0.00	576	3.28	0.00
15	City Union Bank Limited	219	0.00	0.01	65	0.00	0.07	236	0.00	0.00	1818	0.00	0.00	571	0.00	0.00
16	CSB BANK LIMITED	20	0.03	0.00	3	0.01	0.00	18	0.00	0.00	246	1.97	0.00	130	0.00	0.00

17	DBS Bank India Ltd.	149	0.06	0.01	108	0.00	0.01	138	0.01	0.08	3965	0.27	0.86	623	0.06	0.08
18	DCB Bank Limited	80	0.00	0.07	41	0.00	0.02	4	0.00	0.02	84	0.00	0.03	4	0.00	0.01
19	Deutsche Bank Ag	24	0.09	0.00	8	0.03	0.01	214	0.01	0.00	132	0.00	0.00	41	0.01	0.00
20	Doha Bank Qsc	1	0.01	0.00							1	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00
21	Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	8	0.11	0.01	11	0.02	0.00	240	0.00	0.00	1636	0.22	0.00	617	0.00	0.00
22	ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	3	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	11	0.00	0.00	8	0.00	0.02	5	0.00	0.00
23	Federal Bank Ltd	283	0.75	0.00	263	0.35	0.07	983	0.12	0.11	12303	29.67	0.47	3050	0.00	0.35
24	Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	10	0.01	0.00				26	0.00	0.00	119	0.00	0.00			
25	Fino Payments Bank Limited										1587	3.67	0.86	160	0.00	0.03
26	HDFC Bank Ltd.	3743	10.82	0.07	4436	13.11	0.19	1766	4.29	4.02	9351	6.30	41.58	35074	3.43	12.08
27	Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corpn.Ltd.	2577	2.08	5.80	2453	1.24	6.95	1705	0.31	3.16	3005	2.31	4.54	3852	1.53	16.76
28	ICICI Bank Limited	1009	7.76	0.00	4895	17.36	0.54	5755	14.43	0.20	28947	47.88	0.10	12108	31.56	0.49
29	IDBI Bank Limited	1821	0.06	0.04	1692	0.00	0.02	607	0.00	0.00	522	0.00	0.03	317	0.00	0.15
30	IDFC First Bank Limited	163	0.98	0.00	170	0.31	0.01	541	0.39	0.04	1210	0.06	0.02	398	0.18	0.00
31	India Post Payments Bank Limited							92	0.00	0.00	37	0.00	0.00			
32	Indian Bank	75	6.82	0.49	84	6.80	0.05	118	0.26	0.05	1397	15.34	1.12	769	0.03	0.11
33	Indian Overseas Bank	329	0.35	0.34	218	0.54	0.00	923	0.15	0.42	8029	0.38	0.04	1312	0.00	0.04
34	Indusind Bank Ltd	110	0.25	0.13	757	0.01	1.46	4898	0.38	0.81	12928	0.06	1.61	6801	0.00	1.90
35	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd							1	0.05	0.00						
36	Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	18	0.03	0.00	1	0.37	0.00				211	0.04	0.01	17	0.00	0.00
37	JIO PAYMENTS BANK LIMITED							5	0.00	0.00	54	0.00	0.00			
38	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	1	0.00	0.49							1	0.00	0.00			
39	Karnataka Bank Ltd	155	0.11	0.22							24	0.00	0.00			
40	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd							155	0.00	0.00	3704	0.00	0.04	492	0.00	0.00
41	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	46271	0.00	0.49	33723	0.00	0.03	18674	0.00	0.76	23645	0.01	0.04	4661	0.09	0.01
42	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	3	0.06	0.00												
43	Nainital Bank Ltd										88	0.00	0.00	33	16.02	0.00

44	North East Small Finance Bank Limited							1	0.00	0.00	14	0.52	0.00	43	0.00	0.00
45	NSDL PAYMENTS BANK LIMITED				1	0.00	0.00									
46	Paytm Payments Bank Limited	9	0.01	0.00	8	0.02	0.00	5	0.40	0.01	182	4.35	0.46	61	0.00	0.05
47	Punjab And Sind Bank	65	0.40	0.00	91	0.14	0.00	25	0.00	0.01	224	0.00	0.00	91	0.00	0.00
48	Punjab National Bank	474	1.56	0.10	199	2.20	0.20	26	0.13	0.15	323	6.39	1.66	129	0.01	0.01
49	RBL Bank Limited	268	0.65	0.00	283	6.00	0.08	12482	0.42	0.84	34135	0.13	7.59	8200	0.34	3.38
50	SBM BANK (INDIA) LTD.							99	0.00	0.07	284	0.00	0.00	109	0.00	0.00
51	Shinhan Bank	1	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00							1	0.00	0.00
52	SHIVALIK SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED							1	0.00	0.00	16	0.00	0.00	3	0.00	0.00
53	South Indian Bank Ltd	456	0.06	0.10	381	0.17	0.02	377	0.04	0.02	635	0.80	0.60	219	0.51	0.62
54	Standard Chartered Bank	407	4.05	0.01	2077	5.30	0.01	3000	6.55	0.00	3997	2.32	0.22	1736	1.54	0.59
55	State Bank of India	4863	24.24	0.11	2966	30.29	4.54	1351	30.77	1.05	13378	20.75	1.96	10815	8.08	0.08
56	Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited	3	0.00	0.00				2	0.00	0.00	3	0.00	0.00			
57	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	16	0.20	0.00	11	0.00	0.00	6	0.01	0.00	654	0.00	0.00	388	0.00	0.00
58	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	16	0.05	0.00	4	0.01	0.00	44	0.01	0.00	415	0.00	0.00	122	0.00	0.00
59	UCO Bank	13	0.10	0.00							48	0.09	0.14	5	0.15	0.00
60	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	7	0.04	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	18	0.76	0.57	290	0.01	0.01
61	Union Bank of India	382	1.17	0.00	350	1.27	0.00	111	0.33	0.00	3067	4.07	71.90	83	0.48	0.01
62	Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited							33	0.00	0.00	223	0.00	0.00	45	0.00	0.00
63	Yes Bank Ltd.	282	0.00	0.00	213	0.04	0.00	1025	0.01	0.11	4831	0.06	0.00	2518	0.06	0.00
	Grand Total	73988	87.17	13.51	65891	115.35	21.08	75820	85.28	14.06	293488	189.96	151.85	145738	101.82	48.37

STATEMENT - II

State wise data under the area of operations Digital Payments, Card/Internet and Advances-Digital Lending(app based) from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-15 as reported by Banks to RBI based on date of reporting.

	FY	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
Sl. No.	State	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)	Number of Frauds	Extent of Loss (in Crore)	Total amount recovered (in Crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	4	0.00	0.00	35	0.00	0.00	6	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	733	0.72	0.02	521	0.29	0.03	489	3.30	0.21	3228	1.76	0.67	1861	3.19	0.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	71	0.38	0.00	4	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	0.00	37	0.00	0.00	12	0.01	0.00
4	Assam	377	1.68	0.03	160	1.04	0.01	140	0.25	0.00	1140	0.74	0.19	488	0.06	0.05
5	Bihar	871	1.09	0.11	1015	2.08	0.29	668	1.20	0.01	3288	0.39	0.26	1724	0.52	0.06
6	Chandigarh	268	0.12	0.01	247	0.43	0.01	214	0.18	0.00	1133	0.05	0.02	299	0.21	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	222	0.21	0.01	180	0.55	3.73	240	3.84	0.00	1397	1.50	0.21	442	0.02	0.02
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	65	0.02	0.00	69	0.02	0.01	53	0.00	0.00	141	0.12	0.00	64	0.01	0.00
9	Goa	190	0.30	0.04	221	0.30	0.01	82	0.10	0.00	303	0.04	0.00	107	0.04	0.00
10	Gujarat	4746	1.27	0.15	3015	3.23	0.20	2627	3.32	0.36	9521	7.73	1.87	3875	1.49	0.69
11	Haryana	5991	16.24	0.89	5799	10.31	1.48	12051	13.01	0.72	53032	29.57	1.67	23861	10.26	0.64
12	Himachal Pradesh	256	0.78	0.01	174	0.34	0.01	93	0.14	0.02	593	0.07	0.00	230	1.65	0.02
13	Jammu & Kashmir	105	0.36	0.00	76	0.14	0.00	66	0.22	0.11	370	0.15	0.00	215	0.21	0.01
14	Jharkhand	261	0.25	0.05	263	0.19	0.01	230	0.08	0.02	1058	1.16	0.04	661	0.05	0.01
15	Karnataka	4371	6.57	0.58	3571	11.5	3.18	2593	3.51	1.44	1117	6.62	7.30	4205	7.38	3.97

					0						1					
16	Kerala	956	1.66	0.05	618	0.93	0.09	1479	2.62	0.13	1466 7	30.4 2	1.54	4502	1.48	1.00
17	LADAKH	13	0.06	0.00	4	0.01	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	15	0.00	0.00	8	0.00	0.00
18	Lakshadweep													1	0.00	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	979	2.21	0.09	824	1.72	0.10	1003	0.95	0.11	5564	2.57	0.51	1610	0.26	0.07
20	Maharashtra	2744 9	14.0 7	8.64	2597 9	25.0 8	8.74	2449 3	13.2 8	5.60	7613 6	42.5 4	89.29	3165 8	27.4 4	25.12
21	Manipur	25	0.07	0.00	5	0.00	0.00	7	0.01	0.01	62	0.01	0.00	41	0.00	0.02
22	Meghalaya	23	0.09	0.00	12	0.02	0.00	7	0.02	0.00	76	0.97	0.00	33	0.14	0.00
23	Mizoram				2	0.00	0.00	1	0.01	0.00	14	0.00	0.00	7	0.00	0.00
24	Nagaland	21	0.08	0.00	5	0.00	0.00	8	0.00	0.00	29	0.00	0.00	15	0.00	0.00
25	NCT OF DELHI	8435	6.06	1.05	6715	13.9 3	1.19	1641 8	6.94	0.84	4510 4	5.96	8.07	1143 1	2.43	3.89
26	Odisha	300	0.46	0.08	337	4.96	0.01	241	0.61	0.12	1550	1.00	0.15	753	2.58	0.06
27	Overseas	6	0.04	0.00				19	0.01	0.05	5	0.00	0.02	14	2.28	0.00
28	Puducherry	26	0.01	0.00	14	0.01	0.00	30	0.00	0.00	168	0.01	0.00	71	0.14	0.00
29	Punjab	1226	1.96	0.15	1115	2.27	0.67	791	1.53	0.26	3116	1.33	0.61	1150	3.58	0.50
30	Rajasthan	1574	2.14	0.09	1020	3.07	0.36	1392	6.63	0.09	9153	6.32	2.38	5981	0.48	0.53
31	Sikkim	17	0.01	0.00	8	0.02	0.00	7	0.00	0.00	78	0.05	0.02	23	0.02	0.10
32	Tamil Nadu	5585	18.1 4	0.64	5953	16.2 7	0.32	3871	5.18	2.71	2199 5	10.2 6	33.11	3749 7	5.54	9.36
33	Telangana	2918	2.00	0.13	2129	7.41	0.07	1589	6.02	0.85	6779	4.73	0.35	2442	5.57	0.20
34	Tripura	53	0.10	0.00	9	0.01	0.00	16	0.00	0.00	173	1.23	0.26	71	3.25	0.00
35	Uttar Pradesh	4130	3.06	0.35	4223	6.91	0.36	3357	9.56	0.17	1256 6	29.2 3	0.82	4902	8	0.39
36	Uttarakhand	251	0.75	0.01	261	0.14	0.01	204	0.12	0.01	919	0.09	1.22	407	0.05	0.07
37	West Bengal	1471	4.23	0.33	1342	2.20	0.19	1330	2.63	0.22	8872	3.34	1.25	5071	2.42	0.87
	Grand Total	7398 8	87.1 7	13.51	6589 1	115. 35	21.08	7582 0	85.2 8	14.06	2934 88	189. 96	151.85	1457 38	101. 82	48.37

CURRENT STATUS OF THE DRAFT DIGITAL COMPETITION BILL**91. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:****SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MEENA:**

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

- (a) the current status of the Draft Digital Competition Bill and the time by which it is likely to be introduced;
- (b) the details of stakeholders consulted under the Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy;
- (c) whether the Government plans to release the draft Bill for further consultations and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to maintain a balance between promoting innovation and regulating the influence of large digital enterprises;
- (d) whether it is correct that the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has recommended to the Government that the ex-ante provision in the proposed draft of the Digital Competition Bill be excluded from the legislation at this stage;
- (e) whether the Government has assessed the possible effects on small enterprises especially start-ups under the proposed ex-ante regulation along with the steps taken to reduce the unexpected outcomes; and
- (f) the details of the safety measures proposed to mitigate the concerns of major technological firms in Rajasthan and the country?

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

(a) to (d): Based on the recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance in its Fifty-Third report on the subject “Anti-Competitive Practices by Big-Tech Companies”, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) constituted a Committee on Digital Competition Law (CDCL). Consultations on the Draft Digital Competition Bill (DCB) were conducted in consonance with the pre-Legislative Consultation policy (PLCP) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) as under: -

- During March 2023, CDCL held consultations with entities and stakeholders likely to be impacted by the proposed law including industry associations, domestic and foreign digital enterprises and think-tanks etc. List of stakeholders is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.
- Post consultation, CDCL submitted its report in February 2024 along with a draft Digital Competition Bill (DCB).
- Report of the Committee on Digital Competition Law (CDCL) along with Draft DCB was placed on MCA website under the e-Consultation mode from March 12- May 15, 2024. More than 100 stakeholders submitted responses, ranging from legal professionals, industry associations, civil society organisations, and

domestic & foreign digital enterprises providing digital services in India. List of stakeholders is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

- Additionally, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTY) organized stakeholder discussions between 18.06.2024 to 20.06.2024. The comments/inputs are awaited.

Suggestions/inputs/comments received from all stakeholders have been examined. Based on the suggestions/comments/inputs received, it is felt that an evidence-based foundation through market studies is required to consider all relevant aspects for ex-ante regulation considering it is in nascent implementational stages globally.

(e) and (f): The CDCL held consultations with key stakeholders and examined both the domestic legal framework and the international regulatory practices for regulation of digital services. Subsequently, during the formulation of the draft DCB, consultations were held with several representatives from trade and industry associations of small businesses, think tanks and major tech firms to seek their views/comments.

Suggestions/inputs/comments received from all stakeholders have been examined.

STATEMENT-I
List of stakeholders

1. Amazon
2. Apple India Private Ltd.
3. Bundl Technologies Pvt Ltd. & Swiggy
4. Centre for the Digital future
5. Flipkart
6. Google
7. India Cellular and Electronics Association
8. Internet and Mobile Association of India
9. Meta (Facebook)
10. Oyo
11. Uber
12. USIBC
13. Zomato
14. All India Gaming Federation
15. Alliance of Digital India Foundation
16. Artha Global
17. Asia Travel Technology Industry Association
18. AZB & Partners
19. Confederation of All India Traders
20. Digital News Publishers Association
21. Esya Centre
22. Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Associations of India
23. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations
24. MakeMyTrip
25. Newspaper Association of India
26. National Restaurant Association of India
27. NASSCOM
28. Paytm
- 29. Twitter.**

STATEMENT-II**List of stakeholders**

S. NO.	NAME OF STAKEHOLDER
1.	Niti Aayog
2.	FIRST India
3.	CCAOI
4.	Swiggy
5.	American Bar Association
6.	E-Gaming Federation
7.	US-India Business Council (USIBC)
8.	India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA)
9.	Skyscanner
10.	ASSOCHAM
11.	US-India Strategic Partnership Forum (USISPF)
12.	Match Group
13.	Founders and Investors of the Indian Digital Startup Ecosystem
14.	Indian Governance and Policy Project (IGAP)
15.	Play Games24*7 Private Limited
16.	Nasscom
17.	Luthra and Luthra Law Offices India

18.	Tech Freedom
19.	All India Gaming Federation (AIGF)
20.	India Regulatory Practices Group LLP (IRPG)
21.	Meta Platforms Inc.
22.	Civis
23.	Shilpi Bhattacharya, Professor, Jindal Global Law School (JGLS)
24.	Centre for Competition Law and Economics (CCLE)
25.	Amazon India
26.	India MART
27.	Airtel
28.	ACCESS Now
29.	International Bar Association (IBA)
30.	Broadband India Forum (BIF)
31.	Indian Broadcasting and Digital Foundation (IBDF) & Indian Digital Media Industry Foundation (IDMIF)
32.	Coalition for App Fairness (CAF)
33.	OLA Electric
34.	The Dialogue
35.	Internet Freedom Foundation (IFF)
36.	International Center for Law & Economics
37.	Motion Picture Dist. Association (India) Private Limited (MPA)

38.	Indian Chamber of Commerce(ICC)
39.	PRS Legislative Research
40.	EBC Publishing Private Limited and SCC Online
41.	MakeMyTrip India Private Limited
42.	Alliance of Digital India Foundation(ADIF)
43.	MAIT
44.	TATA Digital
45.	Progressive Policy Institute (PPI)
46.	PhonePe Private Limited
47.	Trilegal
48.	Netflix
49.	Zomato
50.	Google
51.	National Law Institute University, Bhopal
52.	National Restaurant Association of India (NRAI)
53.	India Tech.Org
54.	Induslaw
55.	Digital News Publishers Association(DNPA)
56.	Software Freedom Law Center (SFLC)
57.	Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)

58.	Hindustan Unilever Limited
59.	Koan Advisory Group
60.	ESYA Centre
61.	PROSUS
62.	CUTS international
63.	DeepStrat Pvt Ltd
64.	FICCI
65.	Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF)
66.	(ACT)The App Association
67.	Anupam Sanghi & Associates (ASA)
68.	Asia Internet Coalition (AIC)
69.	Asia Travel Technology Industry Association (ATTIA)
70.	Computer & Communications Industry Association (CCIA)
71.	Indian Music Industry (IMI)
72.	Microsoft
73.	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
74.	DMD Advocates
75.	All India Chartered Accountant Society (AICAS)
76.	Economists at Compass Lexicon (Justin Coombs, Kadambari Prasad, Neha Georgie) and FTI Consulting (Avinash Mehrotra, Jincy Francis)
77.	Centre for Internet and Society (CIS)

78.	Sidharth Chauhan, Associate Professor and Associate Dean, Jindal Global Law School, O.P. Jindal Global University
79.	BTG Advaya
80.	Rishab Bailey and IT for Change
81.	DSK Legal- Advocates and Solicitors
82.	Truecaller
83.	Dynamic Competition Initiative (DCI)
84.	Touchstone Partners
85.	Economic Laws Practice (ELP)
86.	Data Security Council of India (DSCI)
87.	Uber
88.	Nabin Jain
89.	Ruchika Gambhir(Researcher)
90.	Abhivardhan (Indic Pacific Legal Research)
91.	Rashmi Baranwal(Professional)
92.	Abhishek Murukate
93.	Vikas Kathuria(Researcher)
94.	Jayshree Chandra(Professional)
95.	Amey Kantak(Researcher)
96.	Iqra Jabeen Ansari(LTIM)
97.	Pankhudi Khandelwal (Dynamain Competition Initiative)

98.	Blaise Fernandes(Indian Music Industry)
99.	Jasleen Kaur(Professional)
100.	Murugavel Janakiraman (Matrimony.com)
101.	Ajay Kamath (Kamath Legal)
102.	Akanksha G(Researcher)
103.	Neil Bhutani (Dawesco LLP)
104.	Vivek Agarwal
105.	AMCHAM INDIA
106.	People Group/Shaadi.com and others

SCHOOLS CLOSED IN ASSAM

92. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be please to State:

- (a) the number of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools closed between FY 2016 and 2025 in Assam district and year-wise;
- (b) the number of students enrolled in these schools at the time of closure in Assam during the above period, district and year-wise;
- (c) the details of Middle and Primary drop outs and the position of Assam compared to the other States; and

(d) the bifurcated number of closed primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools mapped across modes of academic instruction in Assam during the above period, district and year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Department of School Education, Assam has informed that no Government/Provincialized Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools have been closed till date in the State of Assam. However, at Elementary Level schools have been merged/amalgamated under the Siksha Khetra Scheme where there is non-sustainable enrolment or schools situated in the same campus or to optimise the use of available resources into a Single Administrative and academic unit in adherence to Norms & Guidelines as per RTE 2009. Schools are rationalized within the distance norms for optimum utilization of teachers and as effort to reduce drop-out.

As such, since the year 2017 till 2025, a total of 7427 Nos.(Source: Data of UDISE as received from SSA, Assam) of Elementary schools have been amalgamated or merged with other Elementary schools as Base Schools under Directorate of Elementary Education, Assam as well as with Secondary schools under the Directorate of Secondary Education, Assam.

However, the students of the merged/amalgamated schools are continuing their education in the Base school. No student has been deprived of getting education after merger/amalgamation and it is also ensured that after merger/amalgamation no student face any difficulty to pursue their schooling as all schools are available within the areas as per RTE norms.

The teachers of the merged/amalgamated schools have been rendering their services in the Base school and are getting their regular salary from the Base school. If there is any excess teacher as per RTE norms, rationalization of teachers is done within the districts from time to time making optimum utilization of services and for providing better education to the students.

At Secondary Level, to address low enrolment, optimum utilization of services of teaching staff, to mitigate shortage of teachers and to reduce dropout rate, as per the Govt. scheme "Shiksha Khetra", 289 Nos. of Secondary Schools have been amalgamated/ merged with nearest schools during the FY 2016-25. The students and teachers of the schools amalgamated/ merged with other base schools have come under the new base schools and have been covered under the same academic calendar as well as same administration.

- The details of Middle and Primary drop outs and the position of Assam compared to other States is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of Middle and Primary drop outs and the position of Assam compared to other States:

State/UTs Name	Annual Average Dropout Rate – 2023-24	
	Primary level (I-V)	Upper Primary
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.8	0.4
ANDHRA PRADESH	0.2	1.1
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5.4	6.8
ASSAM	6.2	8.2
BIHAR	8.9	25.9
CHANDIGARH	0.0	0.4
CHHATTISGARH	1.8	5.3
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU	1.6	3.1
DELHI	0.0	0.6
GOA	0.8	1.1
GUJARAT	0.1	4.2
HARYANA	1.2	4.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.0	0.6
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1.6	3.2
JHARKHAND	0.9	9.0
KARNATAKA	1.7	2.7
KERALA	0.0	0.0
LADAKH	4.3	5.8
LAKSHADWEEP	2.3	3.1
MADHYA PRADESH	1.0	6.7
MAHARASHTRA	0.0	0.6
MANIPUR	4.5	3.5

MEGHALAYA	7.5	12.4
MIZORAM	3.5	5.9
NAGALAND	4.5	5.8
ODISHA	0.0	2.0
PUDUCHERRY	1.2	1.4
PUNJAB	0.1	2.6
RAJASTHAN	7.6	6.8
SIKKIM	2.6	4.9
TAMILNADU	0.0	0.0
TELANGANA	0.0	0.0
TRIPURA	0.5	4.1
UTTAR PRADESH	2.2	4.0
UTTARAKHAND	0.0	1.5
WEST BENGAL	0.0	0.0
INDIA	1.9	5.2

Source: UDISE+ 2023-24

COMPANIES UNDER INVESTIGATION OF SFIO IN ANDHRA PRADESH

93. SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the details of companies based in Andhra Pradesh under investigation of the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) since 2020, year-wise;
- (b) the nature of frauds being investigated and the sectors involved along with the current status of each investigation—pending, completed or charge sheet filed;

(c) whether SFIO has filed prosecutions in any Andhra Pradesh–related cases before NCLT/NCLAT or other courts during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the status of the investigation of these cases and the steps being taken to ensure dedicated benches in NCLT or fast-track courts for corporate fraud?

**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 details of companies based in Andhra Pradesh under investigation of the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) since 2020, year-wise is as under: -

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (till 30.06.2025)
No. of Companies based in Andhra Pradesh under SFIO Investigation	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	10

(b): The nature of frauds being investigated and the sectors involved along with the current status are as follows:

Sector	Number of Companies under Investigation	Nature of Fraud being investigated	Current Status

Construction/ Real Estate	2	Diversion & Siphoning	Pending
Agriculture Producer Companies	2	Diversion & Siphoning	Pending
Manufacture of Food	1	Diversion & Siphoning	Pending
Metals	2	Diversion & Siphoning	Pending
Others/ Miscellaneous	3	Diversion & Siphoning	Pending
	1	Racket of Paper Companies with dummy directors.	Completed

(c) and (d) :Prosecutions by the SFIO are required to be filed before Special Court constituted under Section 435 of the Companies Act, 2013. During the last five years no prosecution has been filed against any company having jurisdiction in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Further, no petition, application or reference has been filed before the NCLT/NCLAT against any company having jurisdiction in the state of Andhra Pradesh therefore, there is no need to constitute any dedicated bench for the NCLT or any additional Special Court for corporate fraud.

जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित नौकाओं का चरणबद्ध तरीके से उपयोग बंद करना

94. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पेट्रोल-डीजल से चलने वाली नौकाओं से जल और ध्वनि प्रदूषण होता है और पक्षियों तथा जलीय पारिस्थितिकी पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या ऐसी नौकाओं के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके प्रमुख परिणाम क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या पक्षी अभयारण्यों और पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में इन नौकाओं के उपयोग पर कोई नियम या प्रतिबंध हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार चरणबद्ध तरीके से जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित नौकाओं को हटाकर सौर नौकाओं को बढ़ावा देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) देश में मान्यता प्राप्त नाव पार्किंग स्थलों की सूची, जिसमें प्रत्येक स्थान पर उपयोग की जा रही नौकाओं की संख्या और प्रकार (मैनूअल या मशीन) और ऐसी नौकाओं में प्रयुक्त ईंधन का प्रकार शामिल है, का राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) : भारत सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पेट्रोल और डीजल से चलने वाली नौकाओं से जल और ध्वनि प्रदूषण होता है, जिससे पक्षियों और जलीय पारि-प्रणाली पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। पेट्रोल और डीजल से चलने वाली नौकाएं, जलाशयों में बिना जला ईंधन, तेल और हाइड्रोकार्बन, कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड और नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड आदि उत्सर्जनों को छोड़ती हैं। ये

प्रदूषक जल की गुणवत्ता को कम करके, तैलीय विषैली परत उत्पन्न करके और तलछट में जमा होकर जलीय जीवन को नुकसान पहुँचा सकते हैं, जिससे मछलियाँ, प्लवक और अन्य जीव प्रभावित होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन इंजनों से होने वाला ध्वनि प्रदूषण विशेष रूप से प्रमुख पक्षी अभयारण्यों जैसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में ध्वनिक संकेतों पर निर्भर रहने वाली प्रजातियों के पक्षियों के व्यवहार जिसमें प्रजनन, भोजन की तलाश और दिशा-निर्धारण शामिल है, को बाधित कर सकता है। नौकाओं के इंजनों से निकलने वाला शोर मछलियों के आवागमन और इन्हें शिकारियों से बचने में भी बाधा डाल सकता है, जिससे जलीय पारि-प्रणाली और अधिक प्रभावित होती है। भारत में जो जलीय पारि-प्रणाली ऐसी पक्षियों और अन्य जलीय प्रजातियों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण पर्यावास बाधाओं के प्रति विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील हैं।

अंतर्देशीय पोत अधिनियम, 2021 (अधिनियम की धारा 111 के साथ पठित) के अंतर्गत बनाए गए अंतर्देशीय पोत (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) नियम, 2022 के अनुसार, पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों से गुजरने वाले सभी अंतर्देशीय पोतों को पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29), वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) और वर्तमान में लागू किसी भी अन्य कानून के तहत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों का पालन करना होगा। भारत सरकार अपने व्यापक स्थायित्व और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों के तहत, विशेष रूप से पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में, जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित नौकाओं को सौर-विद्युत चालित नौकाओं में परिवर्तित करने के लिए सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दे रही है।

अगस्त 2023 में, पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय ने अपनी जहाज निर्माण सब्सिडी नीति में संशोधन करते हुए 12 मीटर या उससे अधिक लंबाई वाली सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाली इलेक्ट्रिक नौकाओं को 20% सब्सिडी प्रदान की। इसके अतिरिक्त, मेथनॉल, अमोनिया और हाइड्रोजन जैसे हरित ईंधन का उपयोग करने वाली नौकाओं को 30% सब्सिडी मिलेगी।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण (आईडब्ल्यूआई) जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित जहाजों से इलेक्ट्रिक, सौर ऊर्जा चालित और हाइब्रिड प्रोपलशन नौकाओं सहित स्वच्छ विकल्पों की ओर चरणबद्ध तरीके से परिवर्तन की दिशा में सक्रिय रूप से काम कर रहा है। पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा जनवरी, 2024 में हरित नौका संबंधी दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए थे, जिनका उद्देश्य वर्ष 2047 तक अंतर्देशीय जहाजों को हरित जहाजों में 100% परिवर्तित करना है। इसके लिए पर्यावरण के अनुकूल नाव डिजाइन, हरित रेट्रोफिटिंग और वैकल्पिक ईंधन के उपयोग तथा जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित जहाजों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने हेतु तकनीकी मानक और प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव अभयारण्य में पर्यटन स्थल का विकास

95. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच में भारत-नेपाल सीमा के निकट और हिमालय की तलहटी में स्थित कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव अभयारण्य को, यहां की जैव-विविधता और विभिन्न दुर्लभ वन्यजीव प्रजातियों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, लगभग 551 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में एक बड़े पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने पर विचार कर रही है, ताकि स्थानीय लोग आर्थिक रूप से प्रगति कर सकें और रोजगार के नए अवसर भी सृजित हो सकें; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख): पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र

की योजनाओं 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' - स्वदेश दर्शन की एक उप-योजना, 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों (एसीए) को सहायता' नामक योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को धन की उपलब्धता, योजना दिशानिर्देशों के पालन और राज्य सरकार द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) प्रस्तुत करने के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के प्रयासों को पूरा कर रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)' की अपनी पहल के तहत भी राज्यों को पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी, प्रशाद, एसीए और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

वर्तमान में, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के विकास हेतु पर्यटन मंत्रालय के समक्ष किसी भी योजना के अंतर्गत विचार एवं स्वीकृति हेतु कोई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

विवरण

पर्यटन मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि
स्वदेश दर्शन			
1	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	87.89

2	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	रामायण परिपथ 2016-17	69.45
3	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)–प्रतापगढ़– कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	71.91
4	बिजनौर–मेरठ–कानपुर - कानपुर देहात – बांदा– गाजीपुर– सलेमपुर– घोसी – बलिया - अम्बेडकर नगर–अलीगढ़– फतेहपुर–देवरिया–महोबा– सोनभद्र – चंदौली – मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	67.51
5	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) - मगहरधाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) - महुअर शहीद स्थल (घोसी) - शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	36.65
6	अयोध्या का विकास	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	127.21
7	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	12.03
8	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	18.30
प्रशाद योजना			
1	वाराणसी का विकास -चरण-I	2015-16	18.73
2	मथुरा-वृंदावन का मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में विकास (चरण-II)	2014-15	10.98
3	वाराणसी में नदी क्रूज पर्यटन का विकास	2017-18	9.02
4	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36
5	वाराणसी का विकास –चरण-II	2017-18	44.60
6	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0			
1.	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	2023-24	14.52
2.	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	2023-24	17.80
केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता			
1.	आगरा कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास	2013-14	5.05
2.	राय-बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन का संयुक्त विकास	2013-14	4.44
3.	वाराणसी/सारनाथ में स्मारकों का प्रदीप्तीकरण (सारनाथ में धमेख स्तूप सारनाथ में चौखंडी स्तूप, सारनाथ में लालकान का मकबरा और बनारस में मन महल)	2014-15	5.12
4.	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन स्मारकों में प्रकाश व्यवस्था : 1. दशाश्वमेधघाट से दरबंगाघाट (300 मीटर का विस्तार) 2. तुलसी मानस मंदिर 3. सारनाथ संग्रहालय	2017-18	2.93
पूँजीगत निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता –वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास (एसएससीआई योजना) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा			
1.	जिला आगरा में बटेश्वर का विकास	2024-25	74.05
2.	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	2024-25	80.24

KEEZHADI EXCAVATION REPORT BY TAMIL NADU ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT/ASI

96. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Keezhadi excavation report prepared by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)/ Tamil Nadu Archaeology Department under Amarnath Ramakrishna was officially reviewed by the Government after submission in June 2025;

- (b) if so, the details of the specific deficiencies cited by the Government or ASI leading to rejection, with dates and expert opinions;
- (c) the rationale behind repeated transfer of the lead archaeologist within nine months and its impact on excavation continuity; and
- (d) whether the Government is likely to commit to restoring excavation autonomy, release the full Keezhadi report and set up a joint expert panel including Tamil Nadu Government appointees in line with protecting Tamil heritage and Dravidian pride?

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

(a) and (b): Excavations conducted by Archaeologists of ASI are done over a period of time during which more than one Archaeologist may have led the excavations. The lead Archaeologist submits a report of the excavation, which is vetted by the experts at ASI. After duly verifying and incorporating the conclusions of experts in concurrence with the lead excavation Archaeologist, ASI releases an official report. Keezhadi excavation has been conducted under the aegis of ASI and a report of lead Archaeologist is under review. The comments of experts have been shared with the lead Archaeologist, which are still to be finalized.

Excerpts of observations of experts are given in the enclosed **Statement**. There is no practice of rejecting a report as explained in the aforementioned paragraph. Excavations at important sites are done by ASI as well as State Archaeology Departments and academic institutions. Currently, the Keezhadi excavation is being conducted by the State Archaeology Department of Tamil Nadu.

(c) : Allocation of works to archaeological officers is a routine administrative matter.

(d) : The excavations in the country are conducted as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, and the Rules of 1959. ASI is fully committed to follow the law and due scientific process for releasing the accurate findings based on the excavation at Keezhadi. Views of eminent experts will be taken and incorporated for scientifically authentic record.

STATEMENT

Excerpts of observations of experts

As per experts suggestion:

(a) the nomenclatures of the three periods require change.

(b) the time bracket of 8th century BC to 5th century BCE given for Period 1 is not justified at all.

(c) The Other two periods should also be determined on the basis of scientific AMS dates and the material recovered in view of stratigraphical details. For

the earliest period in the present state of our knowledge we can, at the maximum, suggest than it originates somewhere in pre-300 BCE.

(d) for the available scientific dates only depth from where the sample has been collected may not be enough but the layers should also be marked for comparative consistency analysis.

Details missing

- The village map must be redrawn
- Content/map
- Plate
- Drawing
- Plan
- Contour
- Cuttings (A plan/map giving location of the trenches)
- Cultural Period to be reoriented as specified
- Stratigraphy
- Drawing
- Image-Graffiti

स्कूली शिक्षा में असमानता

97. श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार लैंगिक और सामाजिक स्थिति के अंतर के कारण स्कूली शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में

असमानता को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है;

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

(ग) देश में, विशेषकर राजस्थान के राजसमंद, ब्यावर और नागौर जिलों में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान

बालिका शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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, समग्र शिक्षा- स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना- को वर्ष 2018-19 से कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य स्कूली शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर समावेशी और समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है और इसे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। एनईपी, 2020 'समान और समावेशी शिक्षा' पर केंद्रित है, जो इस योजना को दर्शाता है कि किसी भी बच्चे को उसकी पृष्ठभूमि और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहचान के कारण शैक्षिक अवसरों से वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) की चिंताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है, जिनमें बालिकाएं भी शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनईपी में राज्यों और स्थानीय सामुदायिक संगठनों की साझेदारी के साथ शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए जेंडर को एक व्यापक प्राथमिकता के रूप में अपनाने का सुझाव दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनईपी का उद्देश्य बालिकाओं को अधिक

पहुंच प्रदान करने सहित पहुंच, भागीदारी और अधिगम परिणामों में सामाजिक श्रेणी के अंतर को कम करना है।

स्कूली शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर लैंगिक और सामाजिक श्रेणी के अंतर को कम करना समग्र शिक्षा के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में से एक है। यह योजना बालिकाओं और सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े समूहों के बच्चों तक पहुँचती है। समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत, बालिकाओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कक्षा आठ तक की बालिकाओं को निःशुल्क यूनिफार्म और पाठ्य-पुस्तकें, महिला शिक्षकों सहित अतिरिक्त शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति, कक्षा 1 से कक्षा 12 तक सीडब्ल्यूएसएन बालिकाओं को वजीफा, बालिकाओं के लिए अलग शौचालय, बालिकाओं की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शिक्षक संवेदीकरण कार्यक्रम, पाठ्य पुस्तकों सहित जेंडर-संवेदनशील शिक्षण-अधिगम सामग्री आदि जैसे विभिन्न मध्यवर्तनों को लक्षित किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, स्कूली शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर लैंगिक अंतर को कम करने के लिए, शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े ब्लॉकों में कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय (केजीबीवी) संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जो एसईडीजी से संबंधित बालिकाओं के लिए कक्षा VI से XII तक के आवासीय विद्यालय हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालय (एनएससीबीएवी) दूरस्थ, कम आबादी और दुर्गम पहुंच वाले क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी इलाकों, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों, जंगलों, जलमार्गों, नदियों आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक बाधाओं वाले बड़े निर्जन क्षेत्रों में संस्वीकृत किए जाते हैं, जिनका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य बालिकाओं, शहरी वंचित और अन्य वंचित बच्चों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत समानता के तहत विभिन्न मध्यवर्तनों हेतु विशेष राज्य-विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं पर भी बल दिया जाता है, ताकि नामांकन अभियान, प्रतिधारण और प्रेरणा शिविरों, जेंडर संवेदीकरण मॉड्यूल आदि को बढ़ावा देकर बालिकाओं के लिए पहुंच, प्रतिधारण

और गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाया जा सके। ऐसी परियोजनाओं में जीवन कौशल, जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, इन्सीनरेटर, सैनिटरी पैड वेंडिंग मशीन आदि शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त सभी कार्यक्रम राजस्थान के राजसमंद, ब्यावर और नागौर जिलों सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में 316 केजीबीवी और 41 नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालय हैं। साथ ही, सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाली कक्षा 6-12 तक की सभी बालिकाओं के लिए किशोरी बालिका कार्यक्रम और रानी लक्ष्मीबाई आत्मरक्षा कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

CONSERVATION OF CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

98. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details of the centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated/released and utilised for the conservation of centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, district, site and year-wise;
- (c) whether any site management plans have been prepared for the long-term conservation and visitor management of the centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the preservation, restoration and promotional measures

undertaken at Bhimeswara Temple at Draksharamam in Konaseema district;

and

(e) whether the Government plans to include additional heritage sites in Andhra

Pradesh under the list of centrally protected monuments, if so, the details

thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(a): There are 135 ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Amount allocated/released and utilized on the conservation and maintenance of protected monuments and areas in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year are given as under:

(Amount in Crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2022-23	11.60	11.60
2023-24	14.70	14.70
2024-25	6.50	6.50
2025-26	4.00	2.61 (up to 15.07.2025)

(c): Periodic review, inspection, conservation and preservation of the protected monuments and areas are taken up by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as per the need and requirement considering availability of funds and resources, following the national conservation policy.

(d): Details of conservation measures undertaken at Bhimeswara Temple, Draksharamam in Konaseema district, Andhra Pradesh during last four years are as given under:

Year	Name of work
2021-22	Conservation of Nivedhan sala was completed.
2022-23	1.Restoration of damaged flooring, chemical cleaning and pointing to ancient stone walls and ceiling inside Goddess Manikyamaba temple was completed. 2.Removal of old flooring and providing stone flooring in front of southern entrance was completed. 3.Providing stone apron around Somavarapu Mandapam has completed. 4. Pointing to the inner prakara wall was completed.
2023-24	
2024-25	1. Chemical conservation to the main deity (Sivalingam) and srichakra of goddess Manikyamaba has been completed.

(e): The declaration of monuments and sites to be of national importance is a regular process and monuments and sites are included in the list of monuments and sites of national importance as per the provision of Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND PROTECTED AREAS AND THEIR AMOUNT ALLOCATED AND UTILISED FOR CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE IN THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH.DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument/ Site	Locality	District
1.	Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill.	Gooty	Anantapuramu
2.	Madhavaraya temple (Old Vishnu temple)	Gorantla	Anantapuramu
3.	Outer wall of the Mahalakshmi temple	Goripalli	Anantapuramu
4.	Group of sculptures - Ancient Site	Hemavati	Anantapuramu
5.	Group of old temples together with adjacent land	Hemavati	Anantapuramu
6.	Large dolmen on a rocky hillock	Kalyandurg	Anantapuramu
7.	Mallikarjuna (Siva) temple	Kambaduru	Anantapuramu
8.	Veerabhadra temple	Lepakashi	Anantapuramu
9.	Basavannah temple	Lepakashi	Anantapuramu
10.	Hill fort	Madakasira	Anantapuramu

11.	Large bastion and an old gateway	Madakasira	Anantapuramu
12.	Old gopuram	Penukonda	Anantapuramu
13.	Old stamba or lamp pillar in the Sub Collector's office compound	Penukonda	Anantapuramu
14.	Seethatheertham stepped well with entrance in the from of a bull	Penukonda	Anantapuramu
15.	Small pavillion and ruined water tower in a field	Penukonda	Anantapuramu
16.	The citadel and ruined buildings on the hill	Penukonda	Anantapuramu
17.	The Hill fort and northern gateway with inscriptions	Penukonda	Anantapuramu
18.	Watch tower known as Rama's bastion	Penukonda	Anantapuramu
19.	Hill fortressand a large wall	Ratnagiri	Anantapuramu
20.	Extensive hill fortress with outlying fortification	Rayadurg	Anantapuramu
21.	Palace and two temples of Rama and Krishna	Rayadurg	Anantapuramu
22.	Chintalarayaswami temple	Tadpatri	Anantapuramu
23.	Rameswaraswami temple	Tadpatri	Anantapuramu
24.	Lower Fort	Chandragiri	Chittoor
25.	Upper Fort	Chandragiri	Chittoor
26.	Parasuramesvara temple	Gudimallam	Chittoor
27.	Fort	Gurramkonda	Chittoor
28.	Lower Fort , Center Fort wall, moat, old fort gateway, old hanuman temple, old mahammadan tomb, old mandapam and old mosque	Gurramkonda	Chittoor

29.	Mahal	Gurramkonda	Chittoor
30.	Palliswara mudaya Mahadeva temple	Kalakada	Chittoor
31.	Venkateswara Vishnu temple	Mangapuram (Hamlet of Mittapalam)	Chittoor
32.	Megalithic cairns with bounding stone circles	Pandur	Chittoor
33.	Chennakeswaraswami temple	Sompalle	Chittoor
34.	Megalithic cists and cairns	Virakuppam (Birakuppam)	Chittoor
35.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains such as stupas	Adurru	East Godavari
36.	Gollingeswara group of temples	Biccavolu	East Godavari
37.	Kanchragudi	Biccavolu	East Godavari
38.	Monolithic Ganesa Image	Biccavolu	East Godavari
39.	Nakkalagudi	Biccavolu	East Godavari
40.	Veerabhadra temple	Biccavolu	East Godavari
41.	Bhimeswara temple	Draksharama	East Godavari
42.	Rock-cut caves and cisterns and remains of Buddhist Stupas, Chaityas and Viharas (monasteries) on the hill Pandavula or Pandavulakonda	Kapavaram	East Godavari
43.	Buddhist remains at Kodavali	Kodavali	East Godavari
44.	Bhimeswara temple	Samalkot, (Bhimavaram)	East Godavari
45.	Ruined Buddhist stupa and other remains	Amaravati	Guntur
46.	An Ancient Siva temple with inscription	Ayyangaripalam (Hamlet of	Guntur

		Pondugula)	
47.	Sri Bhavanarayanawami temple	Bapatla	Guntur
48.	Ruined Buddhist stupa	Bhattiprolu	Guntur
49.	The Sculptures, carvings, images, bas relief for other like objects discovered within the revenue limit	Buddam	Guntur
50.	Kapoteswara temple with five inscriptional slabs within the temple site	Chejerla	Guntur
51.	Inscribed rock to the west of Dharanikota	Dharanikota	Guntur
52.	Fort in ruins	Dharanikota	Guntur
53.	The Mounds with ancient remains on them	Grandhasiri (Hamlet of Vornakallu)	Guntur
54.	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala temple	Ipur	Guntur
55.	Ancient Buddhist remains with Brahmi inscriptions on the mound	Manchikallu	Guntur
56.	Reconstructed monumets at Anupu andNagarjunklonda hilltop	Nagarjunakonda	Guntur
57.	Mounds within the limit of Nagulavaram	Nagulavaram	Guntur
58.	The Sculptures, carvings, images, bas relief on the ancient mound	Pullareddigudem	Guntur
59.	(i) The mounds with remains of ancient building between the hillock of Nagarjuna Konda and the village of Pullareddigudem (ii)Mounds adjacent to the hillock reddigudem (iii) Hill of Nagarjunakonda with the	Pullareddigudem (Agarharam)	Guntur

	ancient remains		
60.	Four-storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple	Undavalli	Guntur
61.	The Mounds with ancient remains	Velpur	Guntur
62.	Vigneswara swami temple	Chilamakuru	Kadapa YSR
63.	Agatheswaraswami Temple	Chilamkuru	Kadapa YSR
64.	Remains of the buried Jain temple	Danavulapadu	Kadapa YSR
65.	Fort with enclosed ancient buildings, Madhavaperumal temple and tower known as Madarsala	Gandikota	Kadapa YSR
66.	Saumyanatha temple	Nandalur	Kadapa YSR
67.	Ancient Village site	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
68.	Kothandaramaswami Temple	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
69.	Mukundeswara temple with inscriptions	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
70.	Narasimha temple	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
71.	Old Vishnu temple with inscriptions	Peddamudiyan	Kadapa YSR
72.	Athirala Parasurama temple	Poli	Kadapa YSR
73.	Bheemeshwara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotluru)	Kadapa YSR
74.	Indranadheshwara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotluru)	Kadapa YSR
75.	Kamalasamveswara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotluru)	Kadapa YSR
76.	Raghaveswara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotluru)	Kadapa YSR

77.	Sivakesavaswami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotluru)	Kadapa YSR
78.	Trikoteswara swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotluru)	Kadapa YSR
79.	Vaidhyanaadha swami temple	Pushpagiri (hamlet of Kotluru)	Kadapa YSR
80.	Fort with ancient buildings therein	Siddhout	Kadapa YSR
81.	Visvanatha swami temple	Sivalpalli	Kadapa YSR
82.	Sri Kodandarma swamy temple and adjoining buildings	Vontimitta	Kadapa YSR
83.	Ancient site with the mound marking the Buddhist Stupas in it	Alluru	Krishna
84.	Buddhist remains in a mound	Ghantasala	Krishna
85.	Mound containing Buddhist remains and ancient village site.	Gudivada	Krishna
86.	Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the old Mosque	Gudur	Krishna
87.	Hillock containing the mound marking the ancient remains of ancient Buddhist stupas situated on it	Gummadiduru	Krishna
88.	Buddhist remains of a Stupa on the hill	Jaggayyapeta	Krishna
89.	Bandar Fort: (i) Armoury known as Fort and customs office (ii) Belfry	Masulipathnam	Krishna
90.	Dutch cemetery (D.No. 308)	Masulipathnam	Krishna
91.	Rock-cut cave temples on the Hill	Mogalrajapuram	Krishna
92.	Ancient site and remains comprised in	Munagacherla	Krishna

	survey plot No. 37		
93.	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammidoddi	Vijayawada	Krishna
94.	Inscribed Pillar and slab in Mallesvarasvami temple	Vijayawada	Krishna
95.	Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indrakilla Hill	Vijayawada	Krishna
96.	Two rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakilla hill known as Akkanna Muddanna caves	Vijayawada	Krishna
97.	Ruined fort and buildings therein except Ramazan masjid	Adoni	Kurnool
98.	Inscribed boulder bearing Andhra records of 150 A.D.	Chinnakadaburu	Kurnool
99.	A prominent granite hillock bearing Asokan inscription	Jonnagiri	Kurnool
100.	Gateways and the bastions of the old fort, viz. (i) Bastion No.1 Beach Ghantki Buruzu (ii) Bastion No. 2 Lal Bangalow Buruzu (iii) Gateway to Gopala Darwaja (iv) Gateway to Panikiddi	Kurnool	Kurnool
101.	Mausoleum known as Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb and adjoining buildings	Kurnool	Kurnool
102.	Nandavaram Temple including the sculpture of Subrahmanya	Nandavaram	Kurnool
103.	The Asokan inscription, Two early Chalukya inscriptions and One late Chalukya inscriptions.	Rajulamandagiri(Hamlet of Jutur)	Kurnool
104.	Inscribed stone lying to the east of Siva temple	Rayachoti	Kurnool
105.	Old Cave Temple	Yaganti	Kurnool

106.	Uma-Mahesvaraswami Temple	Yaganti	Kurnool
107.	Ancient Mounds	Kanuparti	Prakasam
108.	A group of eight rock-cut temples in Bhairavakonda hill	Kottapalli	Prakasam
109.	Chola Temple	Motupalle	Prakasam
110.	Ancient Mound	Pedaganjam	Prakasam
111.	Pitikeswara group of temples including Approach road	Pittikayagulla	Prakasam
112.	Ancient Site	Pusalapadu	Prakasam
113.	Ramalingeswara group of temples	Satiavolu	Prakasam
114.	Mound known as 'Bodipati Dibba'	Ramatirtham (Hamlet of Varini)	SPSR- Nellore
115.	Ancient Mound in part of S.No. 855 A	Ramatirtham	SPSR- Nellore
116.	Hill Fort with Ancient buildings therein	Udayagiri	SPSR- Nellore
117.	Krishna Temple in a part of Donka with Gopuram, Kalyanamandapam and Masonry built Tank	Udayagiri	SPSR- Nellore
118.	Ranganayakula Temple	Udayagiri	SPSR- Nellore
119.	Ancient Mound	Kalingapatnam	Srikakulam
120.	Sri Somesvara temple	Mukhalingam	Srikakulam
121.	Bhimesvara temple	Mukhalingesvara	Srikakulam
122.	Mukhalingesvara temple	Mukhalingesvara	Srikakulam
123.	Buddhist remains: (i) Six Images, (ii) Three images and some more images on the hill, (iii) One image, (iv) Three images	Salihundam	Srikakulam
124.	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill containing Buddhist remains (A Chaitya and four stupas)	Salihundam	Srikakulam
125.	Ancient Buddhist Mounds locally known as 'Dhana Dibbalu'	Kotturu (near Gokivada forest)	Vishakhapatnam
126.	Buddhist rock-cut stupas, Dagebas and caves and the ruins of a structural Chaitya with its outbuilding and other	Sankaram	Vishakhapatnam

	Ancient remains on two adjoining hills known as Bojjanna Konda.		
127.	Durga Bhairavakonda having an ancient monument called Durga	Neelavati	Vizianagaram
128.	Ruined Buddhist Monastery at Gurubhaktulakonda	Ramathirtham	Vizianagaram
129.	The old temple (Dibbesvarasvami temple)	Sarapalli (Sarapalle)	Vizianagaram
130.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains	Arugolanu	West Godavari
131.	Mounds locally known as Bhimalingadibba	Denduluru	West Godavari
132.	Buddhist monuments (i) Rock-cut temple, (ii) Large Monastery, (iii) Small Monastery, (iv) Brick Chaitya, (v) Ruined Mandapa, (vi) Stone built Stupa and Large group of stupas	Guntupalle	West Godavari
133.	The caves and structural stupa of Archaeological interest on Dharmalingesvarasvami hill	Jilakarragudem (Hamlet of Guntupalle)	West Godavari
134.	Ancient Mounds in S.No. 501-1	Pedavegi	West Godavari
135.	The mounds of Pedavegi : Dibba No.1 Dibba No.2, Dibba No. 3, Dibba No. 4, Dibba No. 5.	Pedavegi	West Godavari

CLIMATE -RELATED INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS AND COLLABORATIONS

99. SHRI P C MOHAN:

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

- (a) the details of climate-related investments and collaborations undertaken with foreign Governments and multilateral institutions such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) during the last five years;
- (b) whether any specific climate finance agreements related to urban climate resilience, clean mobility or renewable energy have been implemented in the State of Karnataka, particularly in Bengaluru and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the involvement of private sector entities and startups in climate finance and technology partnerships and whether any firms based in Bengaluru have been part of such initiatives and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total quantum of climate finance disbursed during the last five years and the key sectors that have received support under these funds disbursement; and
- (e) the roadmap for enhancing access to climate finance for States, Urban Local Bodies and startups, including measures to attract future green investments in critical sectors?

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): India engages with the multilateral Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Under GCF, thirteen (13) projects have been approved so far in the result areas including health, food, and water

security; Livelihoods of people and communities, Infrastructure and built environment, Energy generation and access, Buildings, cities, industries and appliances, Transport & Forest and land use. The details of the projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The GEF addresses global environmental challenges in areas such as biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters, and chemicals and waste. The details of GEF projects under the climate change focal area approved during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

Karnataka is one of the States covered for the GEF-7 project “Improving thermal energy efficiency in the design, manufacture and operation of industrial boilers for low-carbon micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in India” executed by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

The GCF actively mobilizes private sector investment for climate projects in developing countries through various mechanisms, including blended finance and co-financing opportunities. GCF utilizes a mix of financial instruments like grants, concessional loans, equity, and guarantees to leverage private capital and mitigate risks, thereby encouraging greater private sector participation in climate action. For the GCF funded programme “Line of Credit for Solar rooftop segment for Commercial, Industrial and Residential Housing sectors” approved in 2018, Karnataka was identified as one of the States.

In addition to that, the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has supported State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) for Karnataka by providing grant of INR 20 Lakh during 2019-2022.

India's climate action is executed in various sectors by the Departments/Ministries concerned through the normal budgeting process. The States, Urban Local Bodies and startups have the discretion to engage with the multilateral funds like the GCF and GEF as per their requirement.

STATEMENT-I

Details of projects approved under Green Climate Fund

S.N.	Project/ Programmes	Year of approval	GCF Funding (in USD)
1.	Ground Water Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha	2017	34,357,000
2.	Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities	2018	43,418,606
3.	Line of Credit for Solar rooftop segment for commercial, industrial and residential housing sectors	2018	100,000,000
4.	Green Growth Equity Fund (GGEF)	2021	137,000,000
5.	India E-Mobility Financing Program	2022	200,000,000
6.	Climate Investor Two	2022	145,000,000
7.	Green Guarantee Company ("GGC")	2022	40,500,000

8.	Climate Investor One	2023	100,000,000
9.	Project GAIA ("GAIA")	2023	152,500,000
10.	Avaana Sustainability Fund	2024	24,500,000
11.	Financing Mitigation and Adaptation Projects (FMAP) in Indian MSMEs	2024	215,600,000
12.	GCF-IFC Scaling Resilient Water Infrastructure (RWI) Facility	2024	258,000,000
13.	India Green Finance Facility (IGFF)	2025	200,000,000

STATEMENT-II

The details of GEF projects under the climate change focal area approved during the last five years

Sl. No.	Title	GEF Period	Focal Areas	States Covered	Executing Agency	GEF Grant in USD
1.	Promotion of Sustainable Food Systems in India through Transforming Rice-Wheat Systems in Punjab, Haryana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh	GEF – 7*	Climate Change	Punjab, Haryana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoAFW)	2,03,66,973
2.	Capacity-building for establishing an Integrated and	GEF - 7	Climate Change	Pan India	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate	38,00,000

Sl. No.	Title	GEF Period	Focal Areas	States Covered	Executing Agency	GEF Grant in USD
	Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate actions and support measures				Change (MoEFCC)	
3.	Livable Cities in India: Demonstrating Sustainable Urban Planning and Development through Integrated Approaches	GEF - 7	Climate Change	Tamil Nadu, Pune, Surat	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	1,72,15,652
4.	Electrifying Mobility in Cities: Investing in the Transformation to Electric Mobility in India	GEF - 7	Climate Change	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, UP, Himachal Pradesh, Assam	Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL), National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog	53,66,976
5.	Accelerating adoption of super-efficient technologies for sustainable thermal comfort in buildings in	GEF - 7	Climate Change	UP, WB, Telangana	Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Environment	44,84,357

Sl. No.	Title	GEF Period	Focal Areas	States Covered	Executing Agency	GEF Grant in USD
	India				Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	
6.	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India	GEF - 7	Climate Change	TN, Maharashtra, Assam, Meghalaya, MP	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), MoEFCC	44,74,886
7.	Preparation of India's Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) to the UNFCCC and strengthening institutional and analytical capacities on climate change.	GEF - 7	Climate Change	Pan India	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	45,66,000
8.	Improving thermal energy efficiency in the design, manufacture and operation of industrial boilers for low-carbon	GEF - 7	Climate Change	Maharashtra, Telangana, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	26,64,690

Sl. No.	Title	GEF Period	Focal Areas	States Covered	Executing Agency	GEF Grant in USD
	micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in India					
9.	Preparation of India first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	GEF - 7	Climate Change	Pan India	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	18,16,500
10.	Transforming Andhra Pradesh aquaculture to a sustainable, reduced footprint and climate resilient food system	GEF-8**	Climate Change	Andhra Pradesh	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW)	1,46,66,666
11.	Enabling resilience of livestock keepers through integrated landscape management	GEF-8	Climate Change	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW)	99,00,000
12.	Preparing India's 2nd & 3rd Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR 2&3)	GEF-8	Climate Change	Pan India	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	53,65,500

*Time period of GEF-7: July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2022

**Time period of GEF-8: July 2022 to June 2026

LOW LITERACY RATE

100. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) the details of literacy rate in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of reasons behind low literacy rate in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to attain 100 per cent literacy in the country within fixed timeframe and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for not implementing a dream project to attain 100 per cent literacy in the country?

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 per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Annual Report 2023-24 conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the latest literacy rate in the age group of 7 years and above is 80.9%. A table indicating literacy rate in the country, State/UT-wise, based on PLFS Report is enclosed as **Statement**. Various factors viz. poverty, gender and social inequalities etc. impact the literacy in the country.

(c) and (d) : The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 refers to Adult Education and Lifelong Learning at para 21.4, which states that :

“Strong and innovative government initiatives for adult education in particular, to facilitate community involvement and the smooth and beneficial integration of technology - will be affected as soon as possible to expedite this all important aim of achieving 100% literacy”.

Coupled with these recommendations of NEP-2020 on Adult Education, the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4.6 of the United Nations mandates that: “By 2030 ensure that all youth and adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy”.

Towards this purpose, Government of India is implementing ULLAS: Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram from 2022 to 2027. The scheme aligned with the NEP 2020, targets adults (aged 15 and above) who missed formal education with a particular focus on rural areas, educationally backward areas, women etc.

For India, Full Literacy has been defined as the ability to read, write, and compute with comprehension, i.e. to identify, understand, interpret and create, along with critical life skills such as digital literacy, financial literacy, etc. This definition is in line with the international definition of Literacy by UNESCO. A State/UT is declared as Fully Literate upon attaining at least 95% literacy. Four States/UT namely Ladakh, Mizoram, Goa, and Tripura have become fully literate under ULLAS – Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram.

STATEMENT

State/UT literacy rate (in per cent) in the country in the age group of 7 and above, as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Annual Report 2023-24 conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Sl. No.	States/UT	Age-group (Years) 7 & above
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.20
3.	Assam	87.00
4.	Bihar	74.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	78.50
6.	Delhi	86.90
7.	Goa	93.60
8.	Gujarat	84.60
9.	Haryana	84.80
10.	Himachal Pradesh	88.80
11.	Jharkhand	76.70
12.	Karnataka	82.70
13.	Kerala	95.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75.20
15.	Maharashtra	87.30
16.	Manipur	92.00
17.	Meghalaya	94.20
18.	Mizoram	98.20
19.	Nagaland	95.70
20.	Odisha	79.00
21.	Punjab	83.40
22.	Rajasthan	75.80
23.	Sikkim	84.70

24.	Tamil Nadu	85.50
25.	Telangana	76.90
26.	Tripura	93.70
27.	Uttarakhand	83.80
28.	Uttar Pradesh	78.20
29.	West Bengal	82.60
30.	Andaman & N. Island	91.10
31.	Chandigarh	93.70
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	87.80
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	82.00
34.	Ladakh	81.00
35.	Lakshadweep	97.30
36.	Puducherry	92.70
	All India	80.90

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNIFIED HIGHER EDUCATION REGULATORY BODY

101. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an Unified Higher Education Regulatory Body is proposed to be established under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for its implementation, particularly in States like Maharashtra;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the academic autonomy and institutional diversity remain preserved under the new regulatory framework;

- (d) whether these measures will impact the higher education institutions in Maharashtra, including those in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities such as Sangli;
- (e) whether the Regulatory Body will address existing inefficiencies in governance across higher education institutions;
- (f) if so, the detailed plan to streamline approval processes for new Universities, Research Funding and accreditation in Maharashtra and other States; and
- (g) the details of transparent and consistent mechanisms in Higher Education, particularly growing educational hubs like Sangli?

**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 (g): The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, envisions a 'light but tight' regulatory framework to ensure integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency of the educational system through audit and public disclosure while encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy, good governance, and empowerment.

The NEP, 2020 further envisions setting up of a Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as an umbrella body with independent verticals to perform distinct functions of regulation, accreditation, funding and academic standard setting.

Considering the above vision of NEP 2020, the Ministry is in the process of drafting a HECI Bill.

TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS OF GOA

102. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the given documented collapse of local trades carpentry, masonry, weaving and more largely now conducted by the migrant workers, both State and Central Government failed to invest in apprenticeship schemes or vocational centres to retain Goan youth in these occupations and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the concrete actions taken by the Government to enforce coastal fishery rules and provide patrol vessels with traditional fishing communities suffering due to unregulated out-of-state trawlers and environmental decline;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to launch targeted funding, market linkages and awareness campaigns to sustain the cultural assets considering the extinction of local crafts like pottery, cane weaving-exacerbated by urban marginalisation and lack of State support, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to introduce heritage grants, technical modernization aid and heritage certification for artisanal food trades vulnerable to commercial replacement in light of the decline of Goan culinary traditions and family-run bakeries, 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): National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) is a flagship scheme of Government of India for on-the-job training and skilling of Indian youth. It is implemented by the Ministry of Education through four regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training/Practical Training (BoATs/BoPT) located at Mumbai, Kanpur, Chennai and Kolkata.

NATS provides apprenticeship training to fresh graduates, diploma holders and degree apprentices. The prescribed minimum stipend for Graduate/Degree apprentices is INR 9,000 per month and for Technician/Diploma apprentices is INR 8,000 per month. Government of India provides 50% of the prescribed minimum stipend for apprentices. NATS has engaged 1.48 lakh, 2.68 lakh and 2.57 lakh apprentices in the financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 respectively.

The government launched NATS 2.0 portal to bring students, industry and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) on single platform. Through NATS 2.0 portal, the government has started disbursing its share of the stipend through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism.

To encourage enrolment under NATS, several outreach activities have been conducted in the form of Apprenticeship Fairs, Career Guidance Programmes, and Industry–Institute meets. Further, to improve the reach of NATS, an MoU has been signed with CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. to leverage the CSC network.

The details of apprentices engaged, and Industries registered under the scheme, year-wise for the past three financial years in r/o State of Goa is given below:

Year	Total apprentices engaged	Total industries registered till date
2021-22	529	118
2022-23	766	123
2023-24	798	137

The PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and crafts people of 18 trades who work with their hands and tools, including carpenter, mason. Under the scheme, PM

Vishwakarma beneficiaries across the country including Goa, are provided support for marketing, branding, packaging, skill upgradation etc. PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries are facilitated to display and sell their handicrafts/products through various trade fairs, state level exhibitions etc. Also, online marketing support is also provided to PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries through various e-commerce platforms to promote sale of their products in the domestic as well as international markets.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Scheme, beneficiaries across the country including Goa, are provided support to address critical gaps in the fisheries value chain from fish production, productivity and quality to technology, post-harvest infrastructure and marketing etc. The scheme aims to modernize and strengthen the value chain, enhance traceability and establish a robust fisheries management framework while simultaneously ensuring the socio-economic welfare of fishers and fish farmers.

HOSTEL AND MESS CHARGES IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

103 SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the details of hostel room rent and mess charges in each Central University during the last five years and the current year, semester and university-wise;

- (b) whether the Government has any policy or guidelines to regulate the hostel and mess charges in Central Universities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to regulate hostel and mess charges to ensure affordability for students, especially those from economically weaker sections;
- (e) whether SC/ST students are exempted from hostel room rent in all Central Universities;
- (f) if not, the details of universities where exemptions are not applicable;
- (g) whether there has been any increase in hostel or mess charges during the last five years and the current year; and
- (h) if so, 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 (h): 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. Decisions regarding hostel charges are taken by the universities with the approval of their statutory bodies considering several factors including the economic conditions of various categories of students. The

Hostel messes are mostly managed by students themselves and are monitored by mess supervisors/hostel wardens thereby ensuring transparency, fairness and affordability.

INCREASE IN DEBT OF CITIZEN

104. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the average debt of an Indian citizen has been increased by Rs. 90,000 over the last two years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that the external debt of the country has been reached to 736.3 billion dollars which is more than 10% higher than the last years debt;
- (c) whether the Government acknowledges concerns that the current model of economic loans may push families into a cycle of survival-based borrowing rather than enabling sustainable development and self-reliance;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reverse these alarming trends in citizen debt, low income growth and rising foreign borrowings?

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

(a), (c) and (d): No. As informed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), at the end of March 2025, there were around 28 crore unique individual borrowers reported by Transunion CIBIL, a credit information company, vis-a-vis India's population of more than 140 crores. For this unique set of borrowers, RBI has reported in its Financial Stability Report, June 2025 an increase in per capita debt (proxied by consumer segment loans utilised for either personal or business purposes) from ₹3.9 lakh in March 2023 to ₹4.8 lakh in March 2025. Thus, this data does not represent the average debt of an Indian citizen. The disaggregated data on household debt, published by RBI, shows that the increase in household debt is driven by a growing number of borrowers rather than an increase in average indebtedness. Further, close to two-thirds of the loans are attributed to borrowers with high credit scores. The per capita debt of highly rated borrowers, which is generally utilised for asset creation, has increased sharply. Moreover, the stock of financial assets of the households as a percentage of GDP increased from 103.5 per cent in March 2023 to 106.2 per cent in March 2024. This signals an improvement in the net financial position of the households.

Further, based on the latest available information from National Account Statistics, the aggregate financial liabilities of households (inclusive of loans from cooperative banks, insurance corporations, non-banking financial companies and Government), divided by the population of India, increased from ₹11545 in 2022-23 to ₹13470 in 2023-24, implying an increase of just ₹1925 during this period.

(b): As per the latest data available from the RBI, India's external debt stood at US\$736.3 billion as on March 2025, an increase of 10.1 per cent from March 2024.

(e): The government's focus on ease of doing business, skilling, employment generation, and creating infrastructure is fostering income growth. Additionally, ongoing easing of interest rates and liquidity is expected to bolster growth and reduce households' debt service burden. The new income tax exemption for annual incomes up to ₹12 -12.75 lakh is expected to increase disposable income for the middle class, which can help households manage debt and spur consumption. From a regulatory perspective, the RBI in November 2023 increased the risk weights on certain segments of consumer credit and bank lending to Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), citing the high growth seen in those segments. Consequently, the loan growth (CAGR) in unsecured retail loans segment has fallen from 27.0 per cent between September 2021-23 to 11.6 per cent between September 2023 - March 2025.

With regard to foreign borrowings, India is managing its external debt with notable prudence, as reflected by a low external debt-to-GDP ratio of 19.1 per cent as of March 2025. The government has set a clear path to restrain growth in public borrowings by proposing to reduce the fiscal deficit to 4.4% of GDP in 2025-26 and intends to bring total government debt down to about 50% of GDP by 2031,

thereby not increasing the benchmark rates or debt service pressures for the domestic economy and citizens.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-SHRI SCHEME IN KARNATAKA

105 DR. K SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the status of implementation of PM-SHRI Scheme in Karnataka especially for Chikkaballapur;
- (b) the district-wise details of elementary, primary, secondary and senior secondary schools currently under PM-SHRI Scheme in Karnataka especially for Chikkaballapur district;
- (c) the details of support provided by the Government to the schools of Karnataka under the above scheme;
- (d) whether skill development programmes are being integrated into school education in the country, if so, the details of steps taken to teach modern technologies at school level and to improve skills such as coding amongst school children;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details of steps taken to equip students for facing future challenges in employment?

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 PM SHRI scheme, a total of 585 PM SHRI schools have been selected from the state of Karnataka out of which 16 PM SHRI schools have been selected from the Chikkaballapur district.

The district-wise details of elementary, primary, secondary and senior secondary schools under PM-SHRI Scheme in Karnataka especially for Chikkaballapur district are attached as **Statement**.

(c): PM SHRI scheme has a provision to equip PM SHRI schools with science labs, ICT- enabled smart classrooms, library, furniture and playground. Further, digital learning tools like smart boards support modern, technology-driven education. Efforts like the introduction of LED lighting, composting facilities, and medicinal gardens create eco-friendly “green schools”.

States/UTs submit proposal by identifying infrastructural gaps such as ICT Labs, science labs, lab equipment, digital libraries, Classroom Digital Boards, Smart Classrooms, LED lighting, composting facilities etc. The component wise proposal submitted by the States/UTs are appraised and sanctioned by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States/UTs according to financial and programmatic norms and provision available.

(d) to (f): Vocational training and skill development are key components of the PM SHRI scheme, aims at equipping students with practical skills relevant to the demands of India's evolving job market. As part of this, vocational subjects are being introduced across secondary and senior secondary schools, allowing students to engage with knowledge and competencies suited for real-world applications.

The focus remains on providing technical and vocation-specific knowledge to students, including skills in handicrafts, mechanical operations, arts, music, languages, and advanced fields such as artificial intelligence and robotics. PM SHRI schools are also being supported in aligning vocational training with the local job market through skills gap analysis and mapping of opportunities.

PM SHRI Schools have also begun facilitating opportunities for students to take up internships and short-term roles with local industries, retailers, artisans, and informal enterprises during vacations. These internships offer valuable exposure to the world of work and help bridge the gap between education and industry demands.

STATEMENT

The district-wise details of elementary, primary, secondary and senior secondary schools under PM-SHRI Scheme in Karnataka are as follows:

S.No.	District	Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Senior Secondary	Total
1	BAGALKOTE	0	20	11	1	32
2	BALLARI	0	10	9	0	19
3	BELAGAVI	1	41	13	1	56
4	BENGALURU RURAL	1	8	0	0	9
5	BENGALURU URBAN	0	11	5	0	16
6	BIDAR	2	7	4	0	13
7	CHAMARAJANAGARA	0	9	4	0	13
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	0	12	4	0	16
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	0	16	0	0	16
10	CHITRADURGA	0	10	5	0	15
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	16	4	0	20
12	DAVANGERE	0	11	1	0	12
13	DHARWAD	0	12	6	1	19
14	GADAG	1	15	4	0	20
15	HASSAN	0	16	1	0	17
16	HAVERI	0	16	7	0	23

17	KALABURAGI	1	12	11	0	24
18	KODAGU	0	7	0	0	7
19	KOLAR	0	10	2	0	12
20	KOPPAL	4	7	9	0	20
21	MANDYA	0	10	2	0	12
22	MYSURU	0	14	7	0	21
23	RAICHUR	0	14	8	1	23
24	RAMANAGARA	0	9	2	0	11
25	SHIVAMOGGA	0	14	0	0	14
26	TUMAKURU	1	19	1	0	21
27	UDUPI	0	12	1	0	13
28	UTTARA KANNADA	1	21	3	0	25
29	VIJAYANAGAR	0	10	4	0	14
30	VIJAYAPURA	0	21	12	0	33
31	YADGIR	0	9	10	0	19
Total		12	419	150	4	585

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का खोला जाना

106. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में, विशेषकर दिल्ली में कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले गए हैं; और
(ख) निकट भविष्य में दिल्ली में कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों (केवि) का खोला जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केवि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केन्द्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केवि खोलने के प्रस्तावों को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाता है जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केवि स्थापित करने के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधनों को उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल रहती है। ये प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अधीन हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले दो वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (अर्थात् 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26) के दौरान पूरे देश में सिविल/रक्षा/उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थान/परियोजना क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 32 नए केवि खोले गए हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में कोई नया केवि नहीं खोला गया है। तथापि, वर्तमान में, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में 46 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कार्यशील हैं और भारत सरकार द्वारा दिसंबर, 2024 में एक नया केवि (केवि, खजूरी खास) को संस्वीकृति दी गई है।

STATUS OF THE RUINS OF FORT AT BAMANPUKUR, WEST BENGAL**107 SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Ruins of Fort at Bamanpukur in Nadia district, West Bengal State declared a monument of national importance in 1920, have been reported as untraceable;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the monument becoming untraceable and the specific challenges faced in its preservation;
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to locate and restore the monument, including any recent surveys or excavations conducted in the area;
- (d) whether the Government has identified other monuments in West Bengal or across the country that are untraceable or have vanished and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the measures being implemented to prevent further loss of such culturally significant sites, including improvements in monitoring, documentation and community engagement?

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

(a) to (c): The Ruins of Fort at Bamanpukur, located in District Nadia, West Bengal, is a monument of national importance under active protection and control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(d): No monument from the State of West Bengal has been reported as untraceable or vanished. However, a recent review by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) had identified 18 monuments across the country which have ceased to be of national importance and have been delisted vide notification No. 2974 (E) dated 01.07.2025 and 5178(E) 02.12.2024.

(e): The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), has undertaken several measures to prevent the loss of protected monuments and areas. Officers of the ASI conduct periodic visits to protected monuments and areas within their jurisdiction to assess their conservation status and to determine necessary repairs and maintenance. Additionally, ASI is improving monument documentation through digital records and condition mapping. Further, ASI conducts cultural awareness programmes to educate and engage local communities in heritage conservation efforts.

**DEATH OF TIGERS IN MALE MAHADESHWARA HILLS WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY, KARNATAKA**

108 SHRI A. RAJA:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently five tigers including cubs were found dead in the Male Mahadeshwara Hills Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any Special Investigation Team (SIT) was constituted to probe the death of tigers;
- (d) if so, whether any Report has been prepared and submitted by such team;
- (e) if so, the findings thereof and if not, the time by which said Report is likely to be prepared/submitted; and
- (f) the details of action plan drawn to check such incidents in future along with the action taken against the persons responsible for the same?

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): One female tiger alongwith four cubs was found dead in the Male Mahadeshwara Hills Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka.

(c) and (d): A Special Investigation Team (SIT) was constituted by the National Tiger Conservation Authority to investigate the issues related to tiger death in Karnataka which has submitted its report.

(e): The SIT, based on evidence collected during investigation concluded that the tigers were killed in retaliation by lacing a cattle carcass with the pesticide Carbofuran, by a group of three who were arrested within 48 hours.

The SIT has suggested notifying the Male Mahadeshwara Hills Wildlife Sanctuary as a tiger reserve for additional protection and financial assistance, which has already been approved by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) under relevant provisions of Wildlife Protection Act (WLPA), 1972. *Inter-alia* the SIT recommended welfare measures for frontline staff, filling up staff vacancies, conflict management strategies with local communities, educational outreach, improving habitat and prey-base besides developing monitoring protocols.

(f): The Government of India has notified the National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012 for management of tigers & their habitats along with advisories and Standard Operating Procedures to prevent such incidents. Legal action in the said matter has been initiated against the offenders in the instant matter as per relevant provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

109. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives taken to promote and preserve the cultural diversity of the country including the languages, traditions and customs of different regions and communities;
- (b) the manner in which the Government ensures the inclusion of diverse voices and perspectives in cultural policies and programme;
- (c) whether the Government has any specific programmes or initiatives targeted at marginalised communities and indigenous populations to support their cultural practices and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue of discrimination and prejudice based on cultural identity?

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

- (a) : The Government of India, through the Ministry of Culture and its autonomous bodies, has taken several initiatives across the domains of cultural heritage, arts, languages, festivals, and traditions of different regions and communities to promote and preserve the cultural diversity of the country.

The Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCC) of the Ministry of Culture are spread throughout the country. These ZCCs cater to the regional art, culture, and tradition of their corresponding zone.

The Ministry of Culture runs schemes, provides awards, grants, organizes events, and celebrates festivals to promote and preserve different cultures and traditions.

Some of the major schemes run by the Ministry are: Scheme of Financial Assistance for promotion of art and culture, Repertory Grant, Scheme of Scholarship and Fellowship for Promotion of Art, Museum Grants Scheme, and the Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

The Museums under the Ministry of Culture which also serve as a timeless cultural space, undertake thematic exhibitions, international collaborations, and representation through galleries and digitization efforts to ensure preservation of traditions and customs.

The Ministry through its autonomous bodies confers awards such as Sahitya Akademi Award, Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, Lalit Kala Akademi Award, Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar etc. The Translation Prize is presented to outstanding book(s) of literary merit published in 24 Indian languages by Sahitya Akademi. In order to expand its reach, Sahitya Akademi also provides Bhasha Samman, in languages other than the ones recognised by it.

(b) : The Government ensures inclusion of diverse voices and perspectives in cultural programmes, events through representation of experts, scholars, and practitioners from varied linguistic, regional and social backgrounds.

(c) : The Government of India through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI)” extends financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes in States / Union Territories based on Annual Action Plan submitted by states. Under the Scheme, proposals relating to infrastructural needs, research & documentation activities, organization of tribal festivals, and yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage are preserved and disseminated.

(d) : The Government undertakes several measures to preserve the vanishing art forms, while addressing the issues through its schemes and festivals and training programmes conducted by Akademies, and Zonal Cultural Centres.

- a. Sahitya Akademi has established two centres at Agartala and Delhi for preservation and promotion of oral and tribal culture and literature
- b. Every year, Indian Museum, Kolkata observes Janajatiya Gaurav Diwas to honor different identities and fostering mutual respect.
- c. The Sangeet Natak Akademi has started training programmes in around 100 dying traditional, folk, and tribal performing art forms across the country under the Scheme Kala Deeksha.

बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बेरोजगार युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास योजनाएं

110. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

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

(क) बिहार के ग्रामीणों क्षेत्रों के बेरोजगार युवाओं को लक्षित करने वाली वर्तमान कौशल विकास योजनाओं (एसडीएस) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बिहार में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त पहलों से लाभान्वित ग्रामीण युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए आवंटित कुल बजट कितना है:

(घ) सरकार की उक्त पहलों के अंतर्गत ग्रामीणों क्षेत्रों में स्थापित कौशल विकास केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले युवाओं के लिए इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों तक सुलभ पहुंच बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) : भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बेरोजगार युवाओं सहित देश भर के समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनः-कौशलीकरण और कौशलोन्नायन

प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है। इन योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण इस प्रकार है:

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई): पीएमकेवीवाई योजना देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और पूर्व अधिगम की मान्यता (आरपीएल) द्वारा कौशलान्नायन और पुनः-कौशलीकरण प्रदान करता है।

जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना: जेएसएस का मुख्य लक्ष्य 15-45 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के निरक्षरों, नव-साक्षरों, प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों और 12वीं कक्षा तक स्कूल छोड़ने वालों को व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रदान करना है। दिव्यांगजनों और अन्य योग्य व्यक्तियों को आयु में उचित छूट दी जाती है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरी निम्न-आय वाले क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस): यह योजना शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और शिक्षुओं को वजीफा भुगतान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनकी सहभागिता बढ़ाने के लिए है। प्रशिक्षण में बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण और उद्योग में कार्यस्थल पर कार्यस्थल पर प्रशिक्षण/व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण शामिल है।

शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस): यह योजना देश भर के औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए है। ये आईटीआई विभिन्न आर्थिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यावसायिक/कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य उद्योगों को कुशल कार्यबल प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ युवाओं को स्व-रोज़गार प्रदान करना है।

(ख): बिहार राज्य में पिछले तीन वर्षों 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

वित्त वर्ष	पीएमकेवीवाई	एनएपीएस**	जेएसएस	सीटीएस
2022-23	12,213	5,543	56,594	90,830
2023-24	23,583	5,317	37,7 86	1,25,625
2024-25	99,960	5,502	35,356	1,16,099

*नियुक्त प्रशिक्षु

(ग): वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित कुल बजट निम्नानुसार है:

योजना का नाम	राशि (करोड़ रु में)
पीएमकेवीवाई	1915.00
एनएपीएस	600.00
जेएसएस	185.00

आईटीआई के संबंध में दैनिक प्रशासन के साथ-साथ वित्तीय नियंत्रण भी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास है।

(घ): सरकार की उक्त पहलों के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश में स्थापित कौशल विकास केंद्रों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

योजना	प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या
पीएमकेवीवाई	12838
एनएपीएस *	51346
जेएसएस	289
सीटीएस	14615

*एनएपीएस योजना के अंतर्गत, यह डेटा प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या के लिए है।

(ड) एमएसडीई ने विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत दूरस्थ और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के युवाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों तक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित मदें शामिल हैं:

- i. कौशल विकास पहलों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने का कार्य जागरूकता अभियान, कार्यशालाएँ और सामुदायिक सहभागिता पहल आयोजित करके आकाशवाणी (एआईआर), प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो (पीआईबी), MyGov और दूरदर्शन (डीडी) जैसे मंचों के माध्यम से भी किया जाता है।
- ii. डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म और मोबाइल तकनीक का लाभ उठाते हुए, मंत्रालय ने कौशल संबंधी जानकारी और संसाधनों तक पहुँच सुनिश्चित की है, जिससे दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को लाभ हुआ है।
- iii. स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में जानकारी और नामांकन चाहने वाले युवाओं के लिए वन-स्टॉप ऑनलाइन संसाधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। इस मंच के माध्यम से पहुँच में आसानी भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करती है।
- iv. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता मेला (एनएएम) एक ऐसे मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है जो प्रतिष्ठानों और उम्मीदवारों की सक्रिय भागीदारी को सुगम बनाता है, साथ ही भाग लेने वाली कंपनियों में उपलब्ध विभिन्न अवसरों के बारे में युवाओं में जागरूकता भी बढ़ाता है।

- v. स्थानीय कौशल आवश्यकताओं की पहचान और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केंद्रों को प्रशिक्षण लक्ष्यों के आवंटन को सुगम बनाने के लिए जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) की भागीदारी।
- vi. कम सुविधा वाले और ग्रामीण स्थानों में केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं को प्रोत्साहित करना।
- vii. ऐसे क्षेत्रों में स्थापित संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ग्रामीण युवाओं को लक्षित करते हुए विशेष परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन।
- viii. पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थानों में कौशल केंद्रों का संचालन।
- ix. आकांक्षी जिलों/वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को प्रशिक्षण लक्ष्यों का प्राथमिकता से आवंटन।
- x. दूरदराज स्थानों में युवाओं तक पहुँचने के लिए डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म और स्थानीय मोबिलाइजेशन चैनलों, जैसे पंचायतों और जन सेवा केन्द्रों का उपयोग।
- xi. जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना, का उद्देश्य भारत सरकार से 100% अनुदान के साथ पंजीकृत संस्थानों (एनजीओ) के माध्यम से लाभार्थी के दरवाजे पर अनौपचारिक तरीके से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। इसके अलावा, जेएसएस आकांक्षी, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों, उत्तरपूर्वी क्षेत्रों, पिछड़े जिलों में मौजूद हैं, जो इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।
- xii. आईटीआई की स्थापना और प्रशासन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का विषय है, और जब भी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से नए आईटीआई की स्थापना के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होता है, तो संबद्धता मानकों और मानदंडों के अनुसार इसकी जांच और निर्णय लिया जाता है।

INCREASE IN BANK FRAUDS

111. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE

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

- (a) whether the number of bank frauds witnessed a significant increase recording an eightfold jump during the first half of the current fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of cases reported by public and private sector banks and the amount involved, bank-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the banks to strengthen customer onboarding and transaction monitoring system including coordination with law enforcement agencies?

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

(a) and (b): No. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on frauds in commercial banks and all India financial institutions, based on the date of occurrence, the number of fraud cases for the FY 2023-24 was 3,22,473 whereas for the FY 2024-25, it was 1,25,293. Thus, there is a decline in number of frauds by 61.15 % on YoY basis.

(c): RBI's Master Direction on Know Your Customer (KYC) mandates that all Regulated Entities (REs), including banks to have in place Board-approved KYC Policy, which covers, *inter alia*, customer onboarding and transaction monitoring processes. Further, REs have been mandated to put in place a robust software

capable of generating alerts when the transactions are inconsistent with risk categorization and updated profile of the customers as part of an effective identification and reporting of suspicious transactions process. Compliance to these regulations is continuously monitored by RBI. RBI has also mandated the banks to have robust internal audit and controls, Early Warning Signals (EWS) and Red Flagging of Accounts (RFA), timely reporting to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), Data Analytics and Market Intelligence Unit for strengthening risk management systems.

Further, REs are required to report suspicious transactions as well as transactions specified under the PML Rules, 2005 to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). FIU, in turn, shares such information with national intelligence / law enforcement agencies, national regulatory authorities and foreign FIUs. It also coordinates and strengthens collection and sharing of financial intelligence through an effective national, regional and global network to combat money laundering and related crimes.

राजस्थान में पीएम-श्री योजना का कार्यान्वयन

112. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार “प्राइम मिनिस्टर स्कूल्स फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया” (पीएम-श्री) योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं;

(ग) इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु राज्य सरकारों को कितनी धनराशि संवितरित की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने उक्त योजना का कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले में उक्त योजना का कार्यान्वयन करने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख): पीएम श्री स्कूल केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करके स्थापित किए जाते हैं। इन स्कूलों का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करना और समय के साथ आदर्श स्कूलों के रूप में उभरना, साथ ही पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करना है। वे एक समान, समावेशी और आनंदमय स्कूल वातावरण में उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु अपने संबंधित क्षेत्रों 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 अंतर्गत पारदर्शी चुनौती पद्धति के माध्यम से केवीएस/एनवीएस/एनसीईआरटी के साथ 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कुल 13,076 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है।

पीएम श्री योजना की प्रमुख विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

1. गुणवत्ता और नवाचार (शिक्षण संवर्द्धन कार्यक्रम, समग्र प्रगति कार्ड, नवीन शिक्षण पद्धतियां, बस्ता रहित दिवस, स्थानीय कारीगरों के साथ प्रशिक्षुतावृत्ति, क्षमता निर्माण आदि)।

2. शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी उन्मुख पात्रताएं।
3. वार्षिक स्कूल अनुदान (समग्र स्कूल अनुदान, पुस्तकालय अनुदान, खेल अनुदान)।
4. बालवाटिका और आधारभूत साक्षरता एवं संख्याज्ञान सहित प्रारंभिक बाल्यकाल देखभाल एवं शिक्षा।
5. समता और समावेशन जिसमें बालिकाओं और विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन) के लिए सुरक्षित और उचित बुनियादी ढांचे का प्रावधान शामिल है।
6. विद्यार्थियों को विषयों के चयन में छूट को प्रोत्साहित करना।
7. शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों के बीच भाषा संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकीय पहलों का उपयोग करते हुए शिक्षण के माध्यम के रूप में मातृभाषा को प्रोत्साहित करना।
8. डिजिटल शिक्षणशास्त्र के उपयोग के लिए आईसीटी, स्मार्ट कक्षाएं और डिजिटल पुस्तकालय।
9. मौजूदा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ बनाना।
10. व्यावसायिक मध्यवर्तनों और विशेष रूप से स्थानीय उद्योग के साथ प्रशिक्षुतावृत्ति /उद्यमिता के अवसरों को बढ़ाना। विकास परियोजनाओं/निकटवर्ती उद्योग के साथ कौशल की मैपिंग करना और तदनुसार पाठ्यक्रम/पाठ्यचर्या विकसित करना।

(ग): वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/केवीएस/एनवीएस को पीएम श्री योजना के अंतर्गत दी गई कुल निधियां **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): पीएम श्री योजना राजस्थान राज्य में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है और राजस्थान राज्य से कुल 639 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है, जिनमें से 16 प्राथमिक स्कूल, 123 प्रारंभिक स्कूल, 18 माध्यमिक स्कूल और 482 वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राजस्थान राज्य के भरतपुर जिले में कुल 15 पीएम श्री स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है, जिनमें से 4 प्रारंभिक स्कूल और 11 वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं।

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए पीएम श्री योजना के तहत संवितरित निधियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/केवीएस/एनवीएस	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में जारी केंद्रीय भाग	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में जारी केंद्रीय भाग
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1.56	2.83
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	106.46	294.12
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.21	33.87
4	असम	57.36	142.35
5	चंडीगढ़	0.64	1.25
6	छत्तीसगढ़	19.73	37.35
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0.65	1.01
8	गोवा	3.25	4.63
9	गुजरात	32.95	63.58
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	एनए	135.35
11	हरियाणा	25.59	56.09
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	52.39	99.72
13	झारखंड	एनए	38.80
14	कर्नाटक	26.4	62.78
15	लद्दाख	4.04	11.91

16	लक्षद्वीप	1.09	0.72
17	मध्य प्रदेश	44.52	145.32
18	महाराष्ट्र	63.42	226.14
19	मणिपुर	17.63	37.82
20	मेघालय	4.29	20.08
21	मिजोरम	4.12	4.96
22	नगालैंड	0.97	5.44
23	ओडिशा	एनए	130.50
24	पुदुचेरी	2.05	2.99
25	पंजाब	एनए	94.25
26	राजस्थान	24.6	118.69
27	सिक्किम	10.18	15.10
28	तेलंगाना	59.82	342.09
29	त्रिपुरा	11.8	38.45
30	उत्तराखंड	57.41	58.60
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	121.49	246.86
32	केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन	295.35	656.28
33	नवोदय विद्यालय समिति	162.74	441.03
	कुल	1216.7	3571.00

नोट: एनए- उन राज्यों को दर्शाता है जिन्होंने इस योजना को अपनाया नहीं था।

STEPS TAKEN BY SBI TO SAFEGUARD PUBLIC SAVINGS

113. SHRI S VENKATESAN

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the new item "State Bank of India (SBI) classified Anil Ambani-led Reliance Communications' loan account as fraud" appeared in "The Hindu" dated 2 July, 2025;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) the total amount of credit involved in the case; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the SBI to safeguard public savings lost due to this along with the present status thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Yes. SBI has classified Reliance Communications' Limited (RCOM) along with Promoter Director Mr. Anil D Ambani as "Fraud" on 13.06.2025 in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India's Master Directions on Fraud Risk Management and Bank's Board-approved Policy on Classification, Reporting & Management of Frauds. Further, on 01.07.2025, as part of disclosure compliance, Resolution Professional of RCOM has informed the Bombay Stock Exchange regarding fraud classification by the bank.

The credit exposure by SBI in the aforesaid account includes, fund based – principal outstanding amount of Rs. 2,227.64 crore along with the accrued interest and expenses w.e.f. 26.08.2016 and non-fund based Bank Guarantee of Rs. 786.52 crore.

RCOM is undergoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). Resolution Plan was approved by

the Committee of Creditors and filed with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai on 06.03.2020, and NCLT approval is awaited.

The bank has also initiated Personal Insolvency Resolution Process under IBC against Mr. Anil D Ambani and the same is being heard by NCLT, Mumbai.

The Bank had earlier classified the account and promoters Mr. Anil D Ambani as "Fraud" on 10.11.2020 and filed a complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on 05.01.2021. However, the complaint was returned in view of the "status quo" order dated 06.01.2021 by the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi.

Meanwhile, the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement dated 27.03.2023 in Civil Appeal No. 7300-7307 of 2022 (State Bank of India & Others Vs Rajesh Agarwal & Others) mandated that lenders provide borrowers with an opportunity to represent before classifying their accounts as fraud. Accordingly, the fraud classification in the account was reversed by the bank on 02.09.2023.

The fraud classification process was re-run, and the account was again classified as "Fraud" after following the due process as per RBI circular dated 15.07.2024.

On 24.06.2025, the bank has reported classification of fraud to RBI, and is also in the process of lodging complaint with CBI.

GREEN FINANCING

114. SHRI Y S AVINASH REDDY

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

- (a) whether there is indeed a growing case for green financing around the world;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote and boost green financing in the country;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to provide preferential treatment for financing related to green and sustainable projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a): Green financing is gaining traction globally as countries seek to implement their commitments under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

(b) to (d): Green financing is being promoted through several policy and regulatory measures in addition to direct budgetary support under the National Action Plan for Climate Change and production-linked incentive schemes for high-efficiency solar photovoltaic modules, advanced chemistry cell battery storage systems, and the automotive and auto-component sectors.

Further, SEBI introduced the regulatory framework for the issuance of green debt securities as a mode of sustainable finance in 2017, which was revamped to expand the scope of the definition of 'green debt security' to cover pollution

prevention and control, eco-efficient products, etc. The regulator has also introduced the blue bonds (related to water management and the marine sector), yellow bonds (related to solar energy) and transition bonds as sub-categories of Green debt securities. International Financial Services Centres Authority of India has also specified the necessary regulatory framework to encourage the growth of Green Bonds, Social Bonds, Sustainability Bonds, Sustainability-linked Bonds and other labelled bonds.

In addition, the Government of India introduced the Sovereign Green Bonds in 2022 to mobilise resources for eligible green projects across Ministries. Other measures, such as the RBI's 'Framework for Acceptance of Green Deposits', aim at fostering and developing the green finance ecosystem in the country. Further, bank loans for renewable energy projects up to a limit of ₹30 crore are eligible under the Priority Sector lending.

TOTAL OUTSTANDING LOAN UNDER KCC SCHEME

115. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the total number of eligible beneficiaries for issuance of Kisan Credit Cards;
- (b) the total number of Kisan Credit Cards issued since its inception, year and State-wise;

- (c) the amount of budget allocation and expenditure in the last five years under the scheme, year-wise;
- (d) the total outstanding loan amount under the KCC scheme in the last five years, year wise; and
- (e) the way by which the Government plans to reduce the rising outstanding amount under the KCC scheme?

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

(a) to (e): As reported by RBI and NABARD, the year-wise and State-wise details of total number of operative Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) and outstanding loan amount for the last 5 years is provided in the enclosed **Statement**.

Government of India under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) provides Interest Subvention of 1.5% to banks for providing short-term working capital loans upto Rs 3.00 lakh at 7% per annum provided through Kisan Credit Card (KCC). The details of Budget allocation and disbursement of funds under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) during the last five years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	Year	Budget allocation	Disbursement of funds
1	2020-21	19,831.75	17,789.72
2	2021-22	21,476.93	21,476.93
3	2022-23	19,700.00	17,997.88

4	2023-24	18,500.00	14,251.92
5	2024-25	22,600.00	17,811.72

The details of total outstanding loan amount under the KCC scheme at the end of last 5 financial years are as under:

Financial Year	Total Amount Outstanding in Operative Accounts (in Crores)
2020-21	7,53,133
2021-22	8,13,945
2022-23	8,85,921
2023-24	9,81,761
2024-25	10,20,072

To promote timely repayment of outstanding amount in operative accounts of KCC, the farmers are provided 3% prompt repayment incentives.

STATEMENT

The year-wise and State-wise details of total number of operative Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) and outstanding loan amount for the last 5 years

(Amount in Rs. Cr & number of cards issued in '000)

SN	State/UT	31 March 2021		31 March 2022		31 March 2023		31 March 2024		31 March 2025	
		No. of KCCs	Amount O/s	No. of KCCs	Amount O/s	No. of KCCs	Amount O/s	No. of KCCs	Amount O/s	No. of KCCs	Amount O/s
1	A & N Island	8	34	9	45	9	38	8	23	8	24
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,605	52,279	4,577	56,125	4,552	60,883	4,853	65,455	4,734	68,003
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9	62	10	76	10	81	18	195	22	254
4	Assam	737	3,755	658	3,896	647	3,895	671	4,616	553	4,931

5	Bihar	2,771	17,385	2,657	17,581	2,577	17,388	2,881	19,152	2,821	19,369
6	Chandigarh	71	297	1	107	1	99	2	126	1	113
7	Chhattisgarh	1,766	8,554	1,782	9,798	1,917	10,757	2,146	10,582	1,909	15,088
8	DNHDD	1	22	1	30	2	40	2	40	1	47
9	Delhi	4	95	3	55	3	45	3	43	3	42
10	Goa	14	114	8	110	9	111	12	148	12	178
11	Gujarat	2,892	52,121	2,879	56,941	3,019	62,391	3,137	71,132	3,225	77,441
12	Haryana	2,264	45,356	2,253	48,049	2,287	50,045	2,362	54,000	2,400	55,411
13	Himachal Pradesh	392	6,626	424	7,309	460	7,636	503	9,072	510	9572
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1,009	6,518	934	6,292	911	6,363	1,067	6,974	1,113	7379
15	Jharkhand	925	4,488	922	4,648	968	5,200	996	5,560	969	5668
16	Karnataka	4,823	46,090	4,737	50,578	4,721	54,181	5,499	62,794	5,376	67,542
17	Kerala	1,863	26,745	1,929	27,864	2,594	43,401	2,658	49,952	2,412	44,788
18	Ladakh	30	281	190	4,226	28	258	28	268	28	272
19	Lakshadweep	0	3	25	376	2	15	3	22	3	28
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,274	68,227	6,068	69,133	6,269	78,136	6,500	84,523	6,517	88,732
21	Maharashtra	6,868	55,635	6,921	62,643	7,177	70,354	7,218	78,018	7,031	85,049
22	Manipur	18	101	18	111	20	165	20	159	18	161
23	Meghalaya	61	290	66	320	72	360	77	467	86	557
24	Mizoram	25	191	27	269	35	315	52	518	43	387
25	Nagaland	28	147	26	153	30	179	32	192	37	234
26	Odisha	4,338	19,320	3,999	20,349	3,971	21,744	4,466	29,097	4,279	27,064
27	Puducherry	16	175	18	237	13	276	20	392	19	463

28	Punjab	2,244	54,526	2,169	55,754	2,198	55,428	2,235	57,830	2,168	57,536
29	Rajasthan	6,615	84,637	6,216	94,583	6,541	99,551	6,846	1,08,973	7,127	1,12,364
30	Sikkim	7	34	7	46	9	56	10	62	11	71
31	Tamil Nadu	2,973	19,865	3,055	31,609	3,581	42,143	4,032	52,112	4,038	55,121
32	Telangana	4,260	39,821	4,273	40,611	4,337	44,405	4,509	47,786	4,576	50,594
33	Tripura	256	518	246	513	155	507	165	522	171	518
34	Uttar Pradesh	11,281	1,18,066	10,471	1,23,034	10,705	1,28,123	10,917	1,38,621	10,956	1,41,375
35	Uttarakhand	606	7,111	547	6,688	509	6,365	554	6,479	512	6,238
36	West Bengal	3,712	13,643	3,222	13,784	3,132	14,531	3,005	15,856	3,520	17,459
TOTAL		73,769	7,53,133	71,348	8,13,945	73,470	8,85,464	77,507	9,81,761	77,211	10,20,072

O/s : Outstanding

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि

116. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) की विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या हैं और इन राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में इससे

लाभान्वित लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और देश भर में इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही है; और

- (घ) क्या जरूरतमंद लोगों को बैंकों द्वारा सहायता न दिए जाने के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के अंतर्गत संपार्श्विक-मुक्त संस्थागत ऋण सदस्य उधारदात्री संस्थाओं (एमएलआई), अर्थात् अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी), क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी), गैर बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (एनबीएफसी) और सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थाओं (एमएफआई) द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है।

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो अन्यथा ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र है और जिसके पास लघु व्यवसाय उद्यम के लिए एक व्यवसाय योजना है, इस योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण प्राप्त कर सकता है। वह विनिर्माण, व्यापार, सेवा क्षेत्र में आय सृजन संबंधी कार्यकलापों और कृषि से संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए चार ऋण उत्पादों, अर्थात् शिशु (50,000 रुपए तक का ऋण), किशोर (50,000 रुपए से 5 लाख रुपए तक का ऋण) और तरुण (5 लाख रुपए से अधिक और 10 लाख रुपए तक के ऋण) में से कोई ऋण प्राप्त कर सकता है। तरुण प्लस श्रेणी के तहत 20 लाख रुपये तक का ऋण उन उद्यमियों को दिया जाता है जिन्होंने 'तरुण' श्रेणी के अंतर्गत पिछले ऋण का लाभ उठाया है और उस ऋण को सफलतापूर्वक चुकाया है।

(ख) और (ग): सरकार प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के अंतर्गत सदस्य उधारदात्री संस्थाओं (एमएलआई) को वार्षिक लक्ष्य आबंटित करती है। एमएलआई बदले में क्षेत्र की क्षमता, उनकी उपस्थिति और अन्य संबंधित मापदंडों के अनुसार अपने संबंधित राज्य-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, अर्थात् दिनांक 01.04.2022 से दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली में पीएमएमवाई योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और संवितरित राशि निम्नानुसार है:-

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	स्वीकृत ऋण खातों की संख्या (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत राशि	संवितरित राशि
महाराष्ट्र	1.49	1,30,919	1,29,640
मध्य प्रदेश	1.04	81,890	78,804
दादरा और नगर हवेली	0.0013	228	226
अखिल भारत	18.37	15,50,352	15,24,584

(एमएलआई द्वारा मुद्रा पोर्टल पर अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार)

(घ): सभी स्तरों पर एक सुदृढ़ शिकायत निवारण तंत्र परिचालनरत है। पीएमएमवाई के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में शिकायतों का समाधान संबंधित बैंकों के परामर्श से किया जाता है। केन्द्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएमएस) में प्राप्त शिकायतों को निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर निवारण के लिए संबंधित बैंकों के साथ उठाया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, उस अधिकारी का नाम बैंक शाखा परिसर में प्रदर्शित किया जाता है, जिससे शिकायतकर्ता कोई शिकायत होने पर संपर्क कर सके। शाखा स्तर पर अनसुलझे शिकायतों को बैंक के शिकायत निवारण प्राधिकारी के अगले उच्च स्तर पर भेज दिया जाता है और 30 दिनों के भीतर

अंतिम प्रत्युत्तर दिया जाता है। शिकायतकर्ता शाखा में प्रदर्शित पते पर क्षेत्रीय/अंचल प्रबंधक/मुख्य नोडल अधिकारी (पीएनओ) से भी संपर्क कर सकते हैं।

FELLING OF TREES FOR MINING PROJECTS

117. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that over two lakh trees have been felled for the Parsa East Kente Basan (PEKB) coal mine operated by Adani Enterprises in Hasdeo forest, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the environmental clearance was granted despite sustained local opposition, tribal rights claims under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the ecological sensitivity of the Hasdeo Arand region;
- (c) if so, the reasons for permitting extensive deforestation in a biodiversity-rich forest during a time of declared climate crisis;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted or reviewed any recent cumulative Environment Impact Assessment of mining in Hasdeo, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government plans to revise its clearance procedures to ensure accountability in the cases of mass tree felling and environmental degradation?

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

(a): As per the information received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh and the proposal for the diversion of forest land submitted by the State Government, 3,68,217 trees will be affected in the Parsa East Kente Basan (PEKB) coal mine. The diversion of forest land is allowed subject to conditions including the Compensatory Afforestation (CA), payment of Net Present Value (NPV) and other appropriate mitigation measures.

(b) to (e) The public hearing for the project titled “Parsa East and Kanta Basan Opencast Coal Mine Project (10 MTPA) and Pit Head Coal Washery (10 MTPA) located at Hasdeo-Arand Coalfields, in villages Parsa, Kente, Basan, Salhi, Hariharpur, Ghatbara, Parogiya, Tehsil Udaypur, Dist. Sarguja, Chhattisgarh” was conducted by Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB) on 16/01/2009. The issues raised during the said public hearing were duly deliberated by the EAC and the proposal was recommended for grant of EC. Based on the EAC recommendations, the EC was accorded by the Ministry on 21/12/2011.

Thereafter, another public hearing was conducted by the CECB on 11/09/2016 for increase in coal mining & coal washery capacity from 10 MTPA to 15 MTPA. The issues raised in the public hearing include mine discharge, arrangement of treatment of polluted water, transportation of coal, employment, culture and traditions, rehabilitation etc. These issues have been duly deliberated by the EAC and the proposal was recommended for grant of EC. Based on the EAC recommendations for expansion as above EC was accorded on 10/08/2018.

Subsequently, another expansion EC was accorded on 14/02/2022 for increase in coal production from 15 to 18 MTPA (20% expansion) as per the MoEF&CC Office Memorandum dated 15/09/2017. As part of this expansion project, proponent has carried out a cumulative impact assessment for the coal mining and the coal washery. It includes the assessment of impact on Air, Water, Soil, Forest Cover and Biodiversity. EIA also includes specific mitigation strategies like dust suppression & water management systems, noise control measures, reforestation plans to counter the environmental impacts of mining activities.

M/s RRVUNL has carried out a carrying capacity study for kente extension coal block comprising of parsa coal block, parsa east & kente basan coal block & kente extension coal block during 2024.

The Government remains committed to ensuring that all mining activities including in the Hasdeo region, are carried out in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Mining is allowed with adequate mitigation measures keeping in view the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and all other applicable Acts, Rules and Guidelines.

CLASSIFICATION OF GIG WORKERS IN PLFS

118. DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has updated the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to distinctly classify gig and platform workers;
- (b) if not, the reasons for not incorporating gig work as a separate category despite its growing scale and recognition under the Code on Social Security, 2020; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a dedicated survey module to capture the unique features of gig work such as task-based engagement, multi-app usage and algorithmic governance 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 (c): 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.

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

Since its launch in 2017, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistics Office (NSO), the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been the primary source of statistics on labour force, activity participation of the population and structure of employment and unemployment in the country.

Based on the information collected in PLFS, labour force indicators, viz., Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), distribution of workers by status in employment (self-employed, regular wage / salaried, casual labour), by industry (as per National

Industrial Classification (NIC)) and occupation (National Classification of Occupation (NCO)) of work etc. are brought out through the PLFS publications.

No updations in the PLFS schedule has been undertaken with the objective of specifically identifying persons engaged as 'gig workers. However, all market activities i.e. activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange are included under the domain of economic activity considered in PLFS. The activity situation of a person who is found to be working or being engaged in economic activity during a specified reference period is associated with employment in PLFS. Hence, even the persons engaged as 'gig workers' for pay & profit are covered in PLFS.

The feasibility of separately identifying gig workers as defined in the Code on Social Security, 2020 in PLFS is presently not under consideration of NSO, MoSPI.

DIVERSION OF FOREST LAND ON LEASE FOR COAL MINING

119. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY

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

- (a) whether the forest land has been provided on lease for coal mining purposes to the public sector undertaking companies as well as private companies in the State of Jharkhand during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that companies are involved in illegal mining in forest lands or diversion of river or natural water resources, particularly by Hazaribagh Pakri Barwadih coal mines and Hill top private company, Sanjay Udyog, R.K. mines in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and other coal mines companies in the State of Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the action taken against the defaulters and violator companies/Mandal Development Officers (MDOs) by the Government; and
- (d) whether any legal matter is pending before the Green Tribunal, the High Court or the Supreme Court in this regard 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 (d): 'Land' is a State subject. The forest areas and the legal boundaries thereof are determined and maintained by the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Accordingly, the final decision to assign on lease or allot the forest land for any non-forestry purpose is within the domain of the concerned State Government/ UT Administration. However, the prior approval of the Central

Government under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 is required for using any forest land for non-forestry purposes. A forest area of 2591.75 ha in the State of Jharkhand has been diverted under Section 2 (1) (ii) of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 in mining category during 01/04/2020 to 31/03/2025.

It is pertinent to mention that the primary responsibility of protection of forests from various threats including illegal mining lies with the respective States and Union Territories (UTs). The respective State Governments and UT Administrations take action in this regard, as per the extant Acts, Rules and guidelines.

The Violations of the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 including those in Pakri Barwadih coal mines are dealt in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing legislation and the guidelines made thereunder. Further, as regards the legal matters pertaining to the mine in question, compliance of the directions of Hon'ble Courts/Tribunals is carried out by the concerned Government in accordance with the provisions of the extant Acts/Rules/Guidelines, keeping in view the directions of Hon'ble Courts/Tribunals.

वृक्षारोपण अभियान

120. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के किनारे वृक्षारोपण करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नर्मदा नदी के किनारे वृक्षारोपण करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क): भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) हरित राजमार्ग (वृक्षारोपण, प्रत्यारोपण, सौंदर्यीकरण और अनुरक्षण), नीति-2015 के अधिदेश के अनुसार वृक्षारोपण करता है, जिसमें आईआरसी: एसपी:21-2009 दिशानिर्देशों में परिभाषित परियोजना क्षेत्र के कृषि-जलवायु क्षेत्र के अनुसार दिशानिर्देशों और प्रजाति मैट्रिक्स का पालन किया जाता है। वार्षिक वृक्षारोपण कार्य योजना के माध्यम से प्रति वर्ष वृक्षारोपण किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2015-16 से वर्ष 2024-25 की अवधि के दौरान, अब तक एनएचएआई द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के मार्गों और मध्य क्षेत्रों में 469.75 लाख पौधे लगाए जा चुके हैं।

(ख): नर्मदा नदी के किनारे वृक्षारोपण के लिए भारत सरकार की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। तथापि, भारत सरकार नर्मदा नदी सहित अन्य नदी तटों पर वृक्षारोपण करने के लिए राज्य बजट आवंटन के अतिरिक्त, काम्पा, मिष्ठी, नगर वन आदि जैसी कई योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वनीकरण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धनराशि उपलब्ध कराती है। मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी के किनारे 5,600 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण के लिए 'अविरल निर्मल नर्मदा' के कार्यान्वयन हेतु प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन एवं योजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा) के अंतर्गत 70 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ग): सरकार संरक्षण के प्रति अपने समग्र दृष्टिकोण के तहत उत्सर्जन को कम करने, भूमि अवक्रमण से निपटने, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बहाल करने और जैव विविधता को समृद्ध करने के माध्यम से पर्यावरण की रक्षा के लिए कई कदम उठा रही है। जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) एक व्यापक रूपरेखा प्रदान करती है, जिसे कार्बन सिंक को बढ़ाने और अवक्रमित पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बहाल करने के लिए हरित भारत जैसे मिशनों का समर्थन प्राप्त है। नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विस्तार से जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम होती है, जबकि राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता कार्यनीति और कार्य योजना (एनबीएसएपी) पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के संरक्षण और भूमि पुनर्स्थापन का मार्गदर्शन करती है। मृदा स्वास्थ्य को स्थायी तरीकों और मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्डों के माध्यम से बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। वनीकरण नगर वन योजना, काम्पा आदि के अंतर्गत किया जाता है, जबकि वन्यजीव संरक्षण को प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर और प्रोजेक्ट एलीफेंट जैसी प्रजाति-विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना, वन्यजीव पर्यावास के एकीकृत विकास के माध्यम से सहयोग दिया जाता है। आर्द्रभूमि और तटीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की बहाली, जिसमें तटरेखा पर्यावास और मूर्त आय के लिए मैंग्रोव पहल (मिष्ठी) के तहत मैंग्रोव बहाली भी शामिल है, जैव विविधता और जलवायु अनुकूलता में योगदान देती है। अतिरिक्त प्रयासों में वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन एवं चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) अवसंरचना शामिल है। "एक पेड़ माँ के नाम" अभियान के तहत मार्च, 2025 तक 142 करोड़ पौधे लगाए जा चुके हैं। संरक्षित क्षेत्रों की संख्या बढ़कर 1,022 हो गई है, जिनमें 220 सामुदायिक रिजर्व, 57 बाघ रिजर्व और 33 हाथी रिजर्व शामिल हैं। देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का 25.17% भाग वन एवं वृक्षों से आच्छादित है, जिससे 2.29 बिलियन टन कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड (CO₂) समतुल्य कार्बन सिंक उत्पन्न होता है। इस प्रकार पर्यावरण संरक्षण और प्रबंधन विधायी, विनियामक

और प्रशासनिक उपायों से युक्त बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जाता है, जो जलवायु कार्रवाई, जैव विविधता संरक्षण और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बहाली को एकीकृत करता है।

HIGHER PENSION SCHEME FOR EMPLOYEES OF BDL

121. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the employees of Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) have submitted applications and joint options for pension on higher wages pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of such applications received from BDL employees and the status of their processing by the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) office;
- (c) whether it is true that the BDL Provident Fund Trust and RPFC, Barkatpura, have raised clarificatory queries delaying the processing of joint options;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken any steps to expedite the resolution of such queries and ensure time-bound implementation of the higher pension scheme for employees of exempted establishments like BDL 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 (e): Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) has submitted 3,048 applications for pension on higher wages. EPFO has processed and disposed off these applications as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 04.11.2022.

In order to ensure prompt disposal of applications for pension on higher wages, directions and clarifications have been issued from time-to-time.

RESTORATION OF PULLICAT LAKE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

122. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any detailed study on the environmental impact of recurring sandbar formation at the mouth of Pullicat Lake in the State of Andhra Pradesh and its adverse effects on the lake's ecology and local livelihoods and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether a proposal for restoration was submitted over two years ago and if so, the current status thereof; and

- (c) the reasons for the delay in grounding the project despite the urgency and environmental importance of protecting Pulicat Lake, a critical brackish water ecosystem?

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

(a): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has conducted a detailed scientific study through the Salim Ali Centre for ornithology and Natural History (SACON) in 2019 to assess the environmental implications of recurring sandbar formation at the mouth of Pulicat Lake, particularly at the Rayadoruvu inlet in Vakadu Mandal. The study concluded that the frequent closure of the sea mouth due to sandbar accumulation adversely affects the ecological stability of Pulicat Lake by disrupting the natural exchange of sea and freshwater, leading to hyper salinity, reduced fish diversity and degradation of critical wetland habitats. These changes impact the livelihoods of local fishing communities dependent on the lake. Based on these findings, the report recommended scientifically planned dredging operations and long-term catchment area management to restore hydrological balance, enhance biodiversity, and ensure sustainable livelihood opportunities for the dependent communities.

(b) and (c): No proposal for restoration of Pulicat Lake has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

MoEF&CC is currently implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation and management of wetlands in the country on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. An Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for Pulicat Wetland Complex was received from the Government of Tamil Nadu at total cost of Rs. 355.00 lakhs for five year during March 2022. Since, the IMP was not submitted as per the guidelines of NPCA scheme, the Government of Tamil Nadu was advised to submit the proposal as per the said guidelines along with all requisite documents. Further, the Ministry vide letter dated 17.04.2023 has advised all the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to submit the IMPs of Ramsar sites and other important wetlands as per the guidelines of NPCA.

INCREASE IN STUDENT SUICIDE RATE

123. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the rate of suicide among students has increased a lot as per latest National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons due to which the Government failed to curb the increase in student suicides, despite its educational reforms and mental health initiatives;

- (c) the details of the concrete steps taken by the Government to address the mental health crisis in schools, especially in States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh, which account for one-third of student suicides;
- (d) the reasons for not regulating coaching institutions in areas like Kota, where extreme academic pressure is pushing students to suicide; and
- (e) the details of steps taken by the Government to override this situation?

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

(a) to (e): National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) collects data on suicides from police recorded suicide cases. Comprehensive analysis of the data related to the accidental deaths and suicides in the country is published in the yearly Accidental Death & Suicide in India (ADSI) reports by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Year wise and State wise details of student suicides are available in the ADSI reports which are accessible at <https://ncrb.gov.in/accidental-deaths-suicides-in-india-year-wise.html>. As per ADSI 2022 student suicide accounted for 7.6% of the total suicide cases compared to 8.0% in 2021, 8.2% in 2020. As per these Reports, there are various causes of suicides like professional/career problems, sense of isolation, abuse, violence, family problems, mental disorders, addiction to alcohol, financial loss, chronic pain etc.

To address the issue of suicide, the Government is taking multi-pronged measures and provides psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being to avoid incidences of suicide. An initiative of Ministry of Education, MANODARPAN, covers a wide range of activities to provide psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being such as National toll-free helpline that has been extending guidance to callers through trained counsellor; and live interactive sessions 'Sahyog' and Webinars 'Paricharcha' that are organized regularly to create awareness about the importance of mental health among all stakeholders, students in all States/UTs including Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh. These sessions are telecast on PM e-Vidya channels and are also available on 'NCERT Official' YouTube Channel.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country. The District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) component of the NMHP has been sanctioned for implementation in 767 districts for which support is provided to States/UTs through the National Health Mission (NHM). One of the objectives of DMHP includes to provide suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges.

Ayushman Bharat School Health & Wellness Programme under NHM incorporates “Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health” as a dedicated module. Health and Wellness Ambassadors (Teachers) are trained on mental health along with other thematic areas of the programme to support and provide awareness to school children on mental health and well-being.

A “National Tele Mental Health Programme” has been launched in 2022, to improve access to quality mental health counselling and care services in the country. As on today, 36 States/ UTs have set up 53 Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (MANAS) Cells. More than 23.80 lakhs calls have been handled on the helpline number. The Government has also launched Tele MANAS Mobile Application on the occasion of World Mental Health Day - October 10, 2024.

UGC issued advisory to HEIs on 06.01.2023 regarding the National Suicide Prevention Strategy framed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. UGC has issued Guidelines for Promotion of Physical Fitness, Sports, Student's Health, Welfare, Psychological and Emotional Well- being at HEIs on 13.04.2023.

The Ministry on 10.07.2023 has also circulated a broad framework for emotional and mental well-being of students in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) with request to take proactive measures to incorporate the same in the institutional functioning and instil a feeling of confidence in the student community.

Accordingly, IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Gandhinagar and IIT Roorkee have conducted workshops on Mental Wellness & Stress Management.

Department of Higher Education initiated the Integrated approach for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience, and Wellbeing under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme. It comprises online and in-person sessions, visits to institutions with innovative mental health practices, and an Annual National Wellbeing Conclave. The goal is to empower faculty to address student mental health concerns for early intervention.

Guidelines for Regulation of Coaching Centers have been issued by Ministry of Education to States/UTs on 16.01.2024 for consideration by way of appropriate legal framework. This has been followed up with another letter to the States/ UTs on 16.07.2024. The Guidelines encompass several key aspects, including laying emphasis on significance of mental well-being, advocating for the prioritization of counsellors and psychologists' support within coaching centres; no batch segregation; maintenance of records etc.

Moreover, education being in the concurrent list, Centre and States are equally responsible to address this issue.

DEVELOPMENT OF PLAYGROUND AND GYMS FOR WOMEN

124. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to motivate more women to take part in sports and construct gyms for girls and upgrade existing playgrounds and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the youth are actively practicing judo and silambattam sports under the promotional scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that residents see these efforts as piecemeal and continue to demanding a city-wide plan to identify lands specifically for developing playgrounds;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned and utilised during the last 11 years, State/UT-wise particularly Telangana?

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 motivating more women to take part in sports and construct gyms for girls and upgrade existing playgrounds, ensuring youth are actively practicing judo and silambattam sports under the promotional scheme, formulating a city-wide plan to identify lands specifically for developing playgrounds, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory

Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including among women, youth and for development of traditional sports:

- (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 Sports Welfare Fund;
- (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 and the Sports Authority of India.

(e): Funds are allocated and released Scheme-wise and not State/UT-wise. The details of funds allocated and released under various Sports Development Schemes of the Department of Sports during the last 11 years are as under:

(amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2024-25	2332.50	2136.97
2023-24	2380.86	2329.35

2022-23	1907.69	1879.99
2021-22	1993.00	1748.76
2020-21	1313.40	1304.12
2019-20	2000.00	1989.39
2018-19	1381.52	1297.38
2017-18	1393.21	1229.32
2016-17	1078.35	1074.66
2015-16	1024.46	1020.65
2014-15	772.00	766.86

DOWNFALL IN EXPENDITURE UNDER PM-SYM

125. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether the expenditure under PM-SYM has been coming down from Rs. 324 crore in 2021-22 to Rs. 137 crore in 2024-25, if so, the details and reasons thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that the enrolment of beneficiaries has been coming down during the above period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the enrolment under PM-SYM from Andhra Pradesh during the above period;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to spread awareness among the workers of unorganized sector, particularly in rural areas to popularize this scheme;

- (e) whether it is also true that there have been demands to revise the eligibility limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000, so that more and more workers are covered; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government?

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

(a) to (f): The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) scheme was launched in February, 2019 in order to provide old age protection to the workers of unorganised sector. This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Under the scheme, a monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- is provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) or not an income tax payer are eligible to join the scheme. The monthly contribution by the beneficiary ranges from Rs. 55/- to Rs. 200/- depending upon the entry age of the beneficiary. Under the scheme, equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Enrolment in the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, with its network of about 4 lakh Centres across the country. Eligible unorganised workers can also self-enroll through visiting the portal www.maandhan.in.

The scheme being demand driven, the expenditure in the scheme is as per the equal matching share received from the beneficiaries. The details of total expenditure Financial Year-wise is as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2021-22	324.23
2022-23	269.91
2023-24	162.51
2024-25	232.11

The details of enrolment under PM-SYM scheme from 2021-22 to 2024-25 is as under:

Year	Total Enrolment	Enrolment in Andhra Pradesh
2021-22	1,28,369	1,567
2022-23	2,72,494	17,800
2023-24	65,775	627
2024-25	1,27,436	281

The following steps are taken by the Government to spread awareness among the workers to popularize this scheme:

- (i) Holding periodic review meeting with States/ UTs.
- (ii) Meeting with State Common Service Centre (CSC) heads.
- (iii) Launch of new features: Voluntary EXIT, Revival Module, Claim Status, and Account Statement.
- (iv) Extension of revival of dormant accounts from 1 year to 3 years.
- (v) Two-way integration of PM-SYM and eShram.
- (vi) SMS campaign to create awareness.
- (vii) Addressing Chief Secretaries of States regarding enrolment under PM-SYM scheme.

At present there is no such proposal to revise the minimum eligibility limit of the scheme.

ACHIEVEMENT OF FOREST COVER

126. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

- (a) the details of the forest cover in the country along with the quantum of increase in the forest cover as per the target set during the last ten years, State and area-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the said initiative; and

- (c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to increase the forest cover in the country along with the allocation and achievements during the last five years, State-wise particularly Haryana?

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): 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 of the country is 7,15,342.61 square kilometer which is 21.76% of the total geographical area of the country. In the last ten years, the forest cover of the country has increased from 6,98,712.36 square kilometer to 7,15,342.61 square kilometer. Thus there has been an increase of 16,630.25 square kilometer in the forest cover of the country between ISFR 2013 and ISFR 2023. The State/UT wise details of the forest cover during last ten years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The National Forest Policy (NFP) 1988 envisages the national goal to have a minimum of one-third of the total land area under forest or tree cover and two-thirds of the area under such cover in the hill and mountainous regions of the country.

(c): In consonance with NFP, 1988, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has been taking several initiatives for promoting forestry in the country. The afforestation and tree plantation activities are undertaken by States and Union Territories Governments under various State schemes.

This Ministry provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs for protection, conservation and management of forests in the country. For afforestation, the Ministry provides funds under various schemes and programmes such as National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPM), Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) and Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI). Afforestation is also carried out by the States/UTs under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

These funds support the efforts of States and Union Territories to enhance forest and tree cover through ecological restoration measures such as afforestation within and outside forest areas, forest landscape restoration, habitat

improvement, soil and water conservation, protection activities, and other related interventions.

Over the last five years, an amount of ₹619 crore has been released under the Green India Mission (GIM) to 18 States, which includes ₹7.88 crore released to the State of Haryana.

Further, ₹164.92 Crore has been released under FPM to all States which includes ₹0.17 Crore to the State of Haryana during last five years. An amount of ₹439.24 Crore has been released under Nagar Van Yojana to all States which includes ₹4.49 Crore to the State of Haryana during last five years.

In addition, ₹40,404.46 Crore of Annual Plan of Operations of States/UTs has been approved by the National Authority CAMPA which include ₹982.08 Crore to the State of Haryana during last five years.

It is a result of the comprehensive action taken regarding protection and conservation of forests as well as afforestation efforts that India's forest cover has increased by 3,093.61 square kilometer between ISFR 2019 & ISFR 2023. The States/UTs showing change in the forest cover during year 2019 and 2023 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

**State/UT wise details of decadal change in Forest Cover
between 2013 and 2023 as per ISFR 2023**

(In square kilometer)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Forest Cover (2013)	Forest Cover (2023)	Decadal Change in Forest Cover between 2013 & 2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	26043.53	30,084.96	4041.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66966.09	65,881.57	-1084.52
3	Assam	27564.90	28,313.55	748.65
4	Bihar	7283.55	7,532.45	248.90
5	Chhattisgarh	55606.96	55,811.75	204.79
6	Delhi	180.32	195.28	14.96
7	Goa	2219.00	2,265.72	46.72
8	Gujarat	14507.77	15,016.64	508.87
9	Haryana	1583.38	1,614.26	30.88
10	Himachal Pradesh	14683.00	15,580.35	897.35

11	Jharkhand	23815.38	23,765.78	-49.60
12	Karnataka	36170.68	39,254.27	3083.59
13	Kerala	18383.95	22,059.36	3675.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	77522.00	77,073.44	-448.56
15	Maharashtra	50632.00	50,858.53	226.53
16	Manipur	16961.16	16,585.46	-375.70
17	Meghalaya	17241.48	16,966.84	-274.64
18	Mizoram	18978.16	17,990.46	-987.70
19	Nagaland	13017.35	12,222.47	-794.88
20	Odisha	50544.71	52,433.56	1888.85
21	Punjab	1790.78	1,846.09	55.31
22	Rajasthan	16086.00	16,548.21	462.21
23	Sikkim	3358.00	3,358.40	0.40
24	Tamil Nadu	24245.21	26,450.22	2205.01
25	Telangana	19956.62	21,179.04	1222.42
26	Tripura	7948.65	7,584.77	-363.88
27	Uttar Pradesh	14359.72	15,045.80	686.08
28	Uttarakhand	24508.00	24,303.83	-204.17

29	West Bengal	17101.98	16,832.33	-269.65
30	A&N Islands	6711.00	6,732.92	21.92
31	Chandigarh	17.26	25.00	7.74
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	219.96	225.62	5.66
	Daman & Diu			
33	Jammu & Kashmir	20948.27	21,346.39	398.12
34	Ladakh	1478.00	2,285.92	807.92
35	Lakshadweep	27.02	27.06	0.04
36	Puducherry	50.52	44.31	-6.21
	Grand Total	698712.36	7,15,342.61	16,630.25

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise details of Forest Cover in ISFR 2019 and ISFR 2023

(In square kilometer)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Forest Cover (ISFR 2019)	Forest Cover (ISFR 2023)
1	Andhra Pradesh	29,137.00	30,084.96

2	Arunachal Pradesh	66,688.00	65,881.57
3	Assam	28,327.00	28,313.555
4	Bihar	7,306.00	7,532.45
5	Chhattisgarh	55,611.00	55,811.75
6	Delhi	195.44	195.28
7	Goa	2,237.00	2,265.72
8	Gujarat	14,857.00	15,016.64
9	Haryana	1,602.00	1,614.26
10	Himachal Pradesh	15,434.00	15,580.35
11	Jharkhand	23,611.00	23,765.78
12	Karnataka	38,575.00	39,254.27
13	Kerala	21,144.00	22,059.36
14	Madhya Pradesh	77,482.00	77,073.44
15	Maharashtra	50,778.00	50,858.53
16	Manipur	16,847.00	16,585.46
17	Meghalaya	17,119.00	16,966.84
18	Mizoram	18,006.00	17,990.46
19	Nagaland	12,486.00	12,222.47

20	Odisha	51,619.00	52,433.56
21	Punjab	1,849.00	1,846.09
22	Rajasthan	16,630.00	16,548.21
23	Sikkim	3,342.00	3,358.40
24	Tamil Nadu	26,364.00	26,450.22
25	Telangana	20,582.00	21,179.04
26	Tripura	7,726.00	7,584.77
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,806.00	15,045.80
28	Uttarakhand	24,303.00	24,303.83
29	West Bengal	16,902.00	16,832.33
30	A&N Islands	6,743.00	6,732.92
31	Chandigarh	22.03	25
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	207	225.62
	Daman & Diu	20.49	
33	Jammu & Kashmir	21,122.00	21,346.39
34	Ladakh	2,490.00	2,285.92
35	Lakshadweep	27.1	27.06
36	Puducherry	52.41	44.31

UPKEEP OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN ASSAM**127. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that 167 State-protected monuments in Assam, including Charaideo Moidams are being neglected due to non-payment of staff salaries and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any request for assistance has been received from the Government of Assam or its Directorate of Archaeology;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government plans to extend Central support for the upkeep of these monuments, especially in light of Charaideo Moidams' UNESCO nomination; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) : No such details are available are with Ministry of Culture.
- (b) and (c): No such request has been received.
- (d) and(e): Part of the Charaideo Moidams, a UNESCO World Heritage property, falls under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), specifically the Group of Moidams covering an area of approximately 188,616 sq. meters. The remaining portions are managed by the Directorate of Archaeology,

Government of Assam. The sections maintained by the ASI are well and kept in a presentable condition.

PROJECTS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

128. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in West Bengal since 2019, year/district-wise;
- (b) the number of schools that have received grants under SSA in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts since 2019;
- (c) the details of projects and programs undertaken under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the above districts 2019;
- (d) the details of schools selected under PM SHRI scheme in the above districts since 2019; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated and projects implemented under PM SHRI scheme in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts?

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

(a): District-wise details of budget sanctioned and expenditure under Samagra Shiksha in West Bengal since 2019 as provided by the State Government is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The number of schools that have received grants under Samagra Shiksha in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts since 2019 is as under:

District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Darjeeling	1066	1067	1073	1069	1072	1072
Kalimpong	470	466	472	475	479	479

Source: State Government of West Bengal

(c): The details of projects and programs undertaken under Samagra Shiksha in the Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts as informed by the State Government include construction of one new school building and repair of five school buildings. Provision of Textbooks for students from pre-primary to Class VIII. 29 schools were covered under the CSS-VE scheme. 10,958 teachers were trained. Classrooms were decorated thematically through BaLA. Provision of Aids and appliances to 187 CWSN students, and braille/large print textbooks to all CWSN students. 593 CWSN students received escort and transport allowance, and 600 CWSN girls were given stipend. Under Ananda Parisar, the last period of each Saturday was used for co-curricular activities like life skills and hackathons.

Reading habits were promoted by linking schools with rural libraries. Shishu Sansad was formed for students from Class V to X. Graduation Ceremony was observed during Students' Week to felicitate promoted students. Under YuWaah, soft skills on financial literacy and digital productivity were provided through digital platforms (P2E).

(d) and (e): States and UTs along with KVS/NVS/NCERT are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education, Government of India, for implementation of PM SHRI scheme. The State of West Bengal has not signed MoU for PM SHRI scheme yet with DoSE&L, therefore, PM-SHRI scheme is not being implemented in the state.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of budget sanctioned and expenditure under Samagra Shiksha in West Bengal since 2019 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure
1	Alipurduar	8554.33	6542.88	8476.04	5251.51	8269.13	4804.34
2	Bankura	20524.92	11825.05	18229.91	8688.16	20004.79	11965.15
3	Birbhum	16743.63	7729.05	16694.18	5984.71	15011.15	6418.83
4	Coochbehar	8598.93	7266.43	16100.81	6325.99	14503.66	6331.51
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	2370.16	5628.65	8490.84	5698.92	9027.32	2364.38
6	Darjeeling	17607.63	2568.40	2200.11	2512.32	3453.71	2437.96
7	Hooghly	14918.72	7413.56	18302.10	9616.89	15424.92	5859.23
8	Howrah	13046.68	6905.74	14506.47	8986.55	13247.89	7252.80

9	Jalpaiguri	8122.42	8536.49	12955.80	7804.13	13642.16	6401.12
10	Jhargram	1439.84	2660.95	6454.36	348.19	8433.43	5543.95
11	Kalimpong	17318.82	11.75	1332.38	138.79	2286.66	777.57
12	Kolkata	8437.68	3564.90	7528.27	2699.70	7746.56	3193.61
13	Malda	25535.82	6863.83	27414.91	10806.83	21883.55	10784.42
14	Murshidabad	41663.71	31844.13	43226.94	21484.52	36935.70	21974.13
15	Nadia	25791.70	16620.72	24055.76	11555.33	22822.62	12762.48
16	North 24 Parganas	29081.36	17152.65	31196.76	15569.17	30958.37	13198.58
17	Paschim Burdwan	8225.65	822.91	7752.38	220.19	9038.45	175.13
18	Paschim Medinipur	22342.17	16362.91	17020.61	16009.52	22640.60	13552.78
19	Purba Burdwan	20158.23	12085.71	17481.10	17949.17	19230.37	16053.41
20	Purba Medinipur	21136.79	12322.22	19850.37	12650.27	24472.14	13083.55
21	Purulia	19089.02	3591.10	15838.77	6177.84	17278.97	6019.97
22	Siliguri	5209.77	912.14	5653.42	3042.78	4900.77	2903.88
23	South 24 Parganas	35077.67	15466.57	34922.92	21162.12	29797.73	16615.27
24	Uttar Dinajpur	19582.04	9775.32	17503.92	7159.01	16119.93	7441.76
25	Expenditure made from State Project Office for TE/VE etc	4421.20	4121.18	21509.61	8318.87	11002.06	8471.26
	Total	414998.89	218595.24	414698.74	216161.48	398132.64	206387.09

Source: State Government of West Bengal

District-wise details of budget sanctioned and expenditure under Samagra Shiksha in West Bengal since 2019 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District Name	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure
1	Alipurduar	6367.44	6328.88	6942.46	5017.27	5299.83	4626.03
2	Bankura	15301.37	14452.89	17798.18	9690.48	13098.48	9509.55
3	Birbhum	12848.34	9162.08	16425.60	9644.79	11569.68	7065.23
4	Coochbehar	11214.59	8543.56	13217.25	7355.90	8251.86	6517.88
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	7581.47	3400.75	9176.84	4107.70	5044.06	3905.82
6	Darjeeling	2583.91	2824.10	2793.32	971.92	2215.43	1876.47
7	Hooghly	12357.97	9042.92	13681.67	6973.42	10710.73	7099.42
8	Howrah	10870.48	10061.74	12871.50	6416.53	9416.75	6075.91

9	Jalpaiguri	11840.95	10108.97	14257.09	8289.52	7820.69	7279.30
10	Jhargram	7606.33	6893.47	9897.16	5057.99	5372.71	4294.76
11	Kalimpong	1481.46	297.57	1613.53	369.88	1162.14	534.57
12	Kolkata	6178.99	4334.67	7346.98	4090.34	5917.18	3642.78
13	Malda	18034.94	14887.90	19787.76	12700.82	13684.37	11348.51
14	Murshidabad	30884.89	28074.34	32565.87	20800.85	25651.55	17214.61
15	Nadia	17459.07	16696.99	19073.59	11794.38	13616.12	7997.09
16	North 24 Parganas	25034.66	17555.16	26619.86	12598.98	17670.58	10019.51
17	Paschim Burdwan	6942.17	294.64	7766.35	146.61	6694.72	3301.24
18	Paschim Medinipur	18452.28	16351.69	19914.42	13292.73	14319.53	10787.80
19	Purba Burdwan	14846.23	13310.17	15890.66	10386.24	12260.29	8977.61
20	Purba Medinipur	21055.41	18149.41	22397.25	14939.67	16403.41	11836.98
21	Purulia	14139.40	4302.37	16031.40	8697.13	10839.30	8830.06
22	Siliguri	3469.51	32454.39	3640.90	4388.68	3395.23	2478.48
23	South 24 Parganas	24120.97	19747.10	26654.37	16384.03	19708.58	15039.44
24	Uttar Dinajpur	14299.26	11210.54	15238.12	11819.69	10621.38	9407.88
25	Expenditure made from State Project Office for TE/VE etc	0.00	8256.65	1194.74	9763.08	30244.62	9245.12
	Total	314972.09	286742.94	352796.87	215698.63	280989.22	188912.05

Source: State Government of West Bengal

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

129. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

- (a) the details of list of all scholarship schemes that are being provided by the Government;
- (b) the total number of students eligible and number of beneficiaries under each of the scholarships under the Government in the country during the last three years, State/UT/district and year-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated to spread awareness about these scholarship schemes?

**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 Government is implementing different scholarship schemes for providing financial assistance to all categories of students, subject to extant scheme guidelines. The details of these schemes including the eligibility criteria laid down for scholarship are available in the following websites:

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Website links
1.	Department of Higher Education	The details are available at https://www.education.gov.in/scholarships-education-loan-0
2.	University Grants Commission	The details are available at https://www.ugc.gov.in/Home/student_Corner
3.	All India Council for Technical Education	The details are available at https://www.aicte-india.org/bureaus/rifd/Scholarship-Schemes
4.	Ministry of Social Justice &	The details are available at

	Empowerment	https://socialjustice.gov.in/scheme-cat
5.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	The details are available at https://tribal.nic.in/ScholarshiP.aspx
6.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	The details are available at https://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/show_content.php?lang=1&level=2&ls_id=661&lid=823
7.	Department of Science and Technology	The details are available at https://dst.gov.in/inspire-scheme-innovation-science-pursuit-inspired-research

The number of beneficiaries under each of the scholarships under the Government in the country during the last three years, State/UT/district and year-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh may be accessed at <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques.>

To spread awareness among the students, information regarding the scholarship is disseminated through print and social media among the stakeholders, including education departments and higher secondary boards of all States. Information useful for the students are also provided at dedicated students' section of the National Scholarship Portal. The details of the funds available for the spreading awareness may be accessed at <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques.>

ENROLMENTS UNDER PMKVY IN GHAZIABAD AND GUJARAT

130. SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) the total number of skill development training centres are currently operational in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Ghaziabad and Gujarat under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the manner in which it compares to other States in terms of outreach and efficiency;
- (b) the total number of enrolments under PMKVY in the said States during the last three years along with the percentage of trainees who have successfully completed their courses;
- (c) whether the Government maintains a record of employment and Job placements for PMKVY graduates under the said States and if so, the details of the statistics regarding Job opportunities secured by the trained candidates under the schemes;
- (d) the steps taken/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;

- (e) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment of PMKVY in the said States to determine its effectiveness and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the success of the said scheme?

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

(a): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015. Under PMKVY, skill training is imparted through Short Term Training (STT) and Re-skilling and Up-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Currently, 68 skill development training centres in Uttar Pradesh and 7 centres in Gujarat are operational under PMKVY 4.0. However, there is no functional centre in Ghaziabad District, Uttar Pradesh, at this time.

While Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have shown strong outreach in terms of training centres and enrolments under PMKVY 4.0, the scheme's implementation is designed to be flexible, allowing each state to tailor its strategy based on local needs, industry demand, and demographic factors. As such, direct comparisons

across states may not fully capture the scheme's intent or impact. Both Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have emerged as leading performers under PMKVY 4.0.

(b): The total number of enrolments during the last three years (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25) in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh under PMKVY along with the percentage of trainees who have successfully completed their courses is given below:-

State	Enrolled	Trained	Certified	Percentage
Gujarat	79,780	66,214	42,706	53.53%
Uttar Pradesh	6,68,062	5,60,706	3,77,380	56.49%

(c): Under PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same.

The number of candidates reported placed under PMKVY (1.0, 2.0 and 3.0) in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh is given below: -

State	PMKVY 1.0	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0	Total
Gujarat	3,152	65,373	764	69,289
Uttar Pradesh	24,403	3,11,015	3,464	3,38,882

(d): Under PMKVY 4.0, a greater emphasis is being given to empower youth by enhancing their employability, through introducing On-the-Job Training (OJT) for better practical exposure, mandatory employability module training as part of the curriculum, focus on New Age skilling, post certification tracking for handholding support to candidates, access to self-paced learning on Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH). Additionally, reforms such as aligning curricula with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), promoting placement-linked training, conducting Rozgar Melas, and encouraging employer-led initiatives further ensure that trained youth are equipped for sustainable employment.

(e): MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 across several states including Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

A third-party impact evaluation of PMKVY was also conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). As per the evaluation, about 70.5% surveyed candidates received placement in their desired skill sector.

(f): The government has been taking several steps to enhance the success of PMKVY 4.0 across the country. These efforts aim to address skill gaps, improve employability, and support economic growth. A few of them are as under:

- i. Focus on New Age Skills like Industry 4.0, Web 3.0, AR/VR, Climate Change, Circular Economy, Green Economy, and Energy Transition.
- ii. Emphasis on Re-skilling, and Up-skilling under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through innovations in assessment, better monitoring.
- iii. Greater reliance on On-Job-Training (OJT) for better practical exposure to candidates.
- iv. Flexibility in course curriculums by introducing courses in partnership with industry.
- v. Cross utilisation of available infrastructure with the educational institutions viz. ITIs/Schools/Colleges/Universities/Central and State Government Institutions etc.
- vi. Training aligned to National Priorities and Policy Announcements focusing on clusters in sectors like semiconductor, 5G, AI, Green Hydrogen, EV, Solar Mission, Care, Tourism.

The Ministry has also launched Skill India Digital (SID) platform, a comprehensive and accessible platform for skill enhancement, offering industry-relevant skill courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support to youth of the country in various sectors including domestic workers sector covering unorganized sector.

UTILISATION OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION FUND (FIF)

131. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the details of Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) utilised in the country during the last five years to strengthen banking access, particularly in underbanked villages and tribal areas, with specific details of districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of Gram Panchayats in districts of Telangana where micro ATMs, Banking Correspondents and mobile banking vans have been deployed through FIF scheme;
- (c) whether there is any grievance redressal mechanisms to address the service delivery issues faced by rural customers who access banking services through FIF scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) provides grant support to Banks to expand financial services in underserved areas. This funding helps improve banking infrastructure, promote digital literacy and supports innovative models that enhance access to formal financial systems, thereby deepening financial inclusion across India. The district-wise utilization of FIF is not centrally maintained.

The details of disbursement under FIF in the country including the state of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)						
State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
Andhra Pradesh	258.73	881.20	1102.81	918.07	863.80	4024.62
Telangana	657.44	608.37	478.92	611.24	248.84	2604.81
Country	14114.69	14809.46	15868.39	19259.39	19157.87	83209.80

Source: NABARD

Gram Panchayat-wise details of utilisation of FIF is not centrally maintained. However, a total of 22 mobile vans and 1565 micro ATMs have been deployed in the state of Telangana from FIF from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25.

(c) and (d): Customers can approach customer care numbers and online portals of Banks for any assistance and can directly address their issues to the concerned Bank Branches. Further, the Board of Directors of individual Banks lay

down appropriate grievance redressal mechanisms within the organization to resolve customer grievances. If grievances, involving deficiency in services rendered by entities regulated by RBI, are not resolved to the satisfaction of the customers or not replied to within a period of 30 days by the regulated entity, the customer can approach the “Reserve Bank – Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021” that provides cost-free redressal of complaints.

Also, Government of India has web-based portal i.e. Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAM) wherein Citizens can file their grievances relating to Ministries/Departments of Government of India of States/UTs.

JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

132. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) that have been sanctioned in the country during the last five years, year/State and district-wise particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of enrollments in JNVs in the State of Andhra Pradesh, JNV-wise;

- (c) the total number of teaching and non-teaching posts that have recently been filled in each of the JNVs and the posts lying vacant at present in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of student enrollment figures for each JNV in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, including gender-wise;
- (e) the details of infrastructure and facilities available in each JNV, including hostels, classrooms, laboratories and any plans for upgrades;
- (f) the details of Central Government assistance provided for JNVs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, including funds allocated and utilised; and
- (g) whether any proposals are pending with the Government for establishment of new JNVs or upgradation of existing ones and if so, the details of the status and reasons for delay?

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

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

Total 28 new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned during the last five years in the uncovered districts of the country. State/UT and district-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement – I**.

(b) to (d): NV-wise, Gender-wise & Year-wise details of student enrolment in each NV of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement – II**.

The details of posts of Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff filled and posts lying vacant in NVs of Andhra Pradesh as on 30.06.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(e): The infrastructure facilities in NVs, are as per the prescribed norms, such as Classrooms, Labs for Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Computer subjects, Library, Storeroom, Boys / Girls Dormitory, Guest House, Staff Quarters, etc.

(f): The budgetary support is provided to NVS every year as Grants-in-aid under three distinct Heads of Account viz. Salaries, General and Creation of Capital Assets for opening and functioning of NVs. Funds are not allocated to NVS State/UT-wise. The funds allocated to NVS during the last five financial years are as under: -

(Amount in Crores)

Year	Funds Allocated
2020-21	3480.00
2021-22	3740.00
2022-23	4920.30
2023-24	5470.00
2024-25	5800.00

(g): Opening/Upgradation of NVs is a continuous process. Opening of NVS depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new NVs depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures.

STATAMENT-I

State and District-wise list of 28 NVs sanctioned during the last five years

S. No.	State	Name of the District
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Upper Subansiri
		2. Kra Daadi

S. No.	State	Name of the District
		3. Lepa Rada
		4. Lower Siang
		5. Lohit
		6. Pakke-Kessang
		7. Shi-Yomi
		8. Siang
2.	Assam	9. Sonitpur
		10. Charaideo
		11. Hojai
		12. Majuli
		13. South Salmara-Mankachar
		14. West Karbi Anglong
3.	Karnataka	15. Bellary
4.	Maharashtra	16. Thane
5.	Manipur	17. Thoubal
		18. Kangpoki
		19. Noney
6.	Telangana	20. Jagtial
		21. Nizamabad
		22. Bhadradi-Kothagudem
		23. Medchal-Malkajgiri
		24. Mahabubnagar
		25. Sanga Reddy
		26. Suryapet
7.	West Bengal	27. Purba Bardhaman
		28. Jhargram

STATAMENT-II**NV-wise, Gender-wise & Year-wise details of Student Enrolment in each NV
in Andhra Pradesh during the Last Five Years**

S. No.	NV (Distt.)	Academic Sessions														
		2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Alluri Sitharamaraju (East Godawari – II)	179	108	287	176	106	282	175	138	313	198	141	339	214	149	363
2.	Annamayya (Old Chittoor)	313	220	533	298	222	520	266	208	474	265	202	467	257	209	466
3.	Annamayya (Old Kadappa)	303	173	476	292	177	469	282	175	457	289	164	453	279	147	426
4.	Eluru (West Godawari)	269	202	471	265	200	465	247	203	450	262	178	440	252	192	444
5.	Kakinada (East Godawari – I)	321	202	523	311	212	523	277	200	477	268	185	453	269	185	454
6.	Krishna	296	186	482	314	204	518	298	198	496	262	177	439	264	188	452
7.	Kurnool	292	180	472	294	175	469	281	163	444	277	157	434	312	171	483
8.	Palnadu (Old Guntur)	322	179	501	312	190	502	279	185	464	271	183	454	253	193	446
9.	Prakasham-I	316	189	505	306	187	493	279	165	444	276	159	435	281	162	443
10.	Prakasham-II	307	171	478	309	168	477	281	166	447	265	161	426	276	150	426
11.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	303	208	511	316	226	542	296	206	502	270	179	449	262	175	437

	(Nellore)															
12.	Sri Sathya Sai (Old Ananthapuramu)	300	176	476	308	174	482	284	174	458	277	168	445	277	164	441
13.	Srikakulam	293	188	481	290	187	477	284	182	466	268	173	441	260	175	435
14.	Vishakapatnam	263	200	463	291	217	508	267	210	477	244	200	444	247	187	434
15.	Vizayanagaram	306	203	509	312	217	529	279	193	472	256	181	437	250	192	442
Total		4383	2785	7168	4394	2862	7256	4075	2766	6841	3948	2608	6556	3953	2639	6592

STATEMENT-III

**Details of Vacancies along with Posts of Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff
Filled in NVs in Andhra Pradesh (as on 30.06.2025)**

S. No.	NV [District]	Teaching Posts Including Principals & Vice Principals Posts		Non-Teaching Posts	
		In Position	Vacancy	In Position	Vacancy
1	Alluri Sitharamaraju (East Godawari – II)	10	14	6	10
2	Annamayya (Old Chittoor)	18	10	7	10
3	Annamayya (Old Kadappa)	14	12	8	9
4	Eluru (West Godawari)	16	10	11	6
5	Kakinada (East Godawari – I)	18	10	11	6
6	Krishna	14	12	11	6

7	Kurnool	13	13	10	7
8	Palnadu (Old Guntur)	20	9	11	6
9	Prakasam – I	17	9	14	2
10	Prakasam – II	13	12	10	6
11	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore (Nellore)	18	8	8	8
12	Sri Sathya Sai (Old Ananthapuramu)	18	8	8	9
13	Srikakulam	14	12	11	6
14	Visakhapatnam	22	4	13	4
15	Vizianagaram	20	6	10	7
Total		245	149	149	102

RECONSTRUCTION/REPAIR OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN DISASTER-PRONE AREAS

133. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of reports indicating that over 290 Government Schools in Dakshina Kannada have suffered infrastructure damage due to monsoon rains and buildings are required urgent repairs;
- (b) if so, the details of central assistance allocated under schemes such as Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for infrastructure up-gradation/repair in the district during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a fast-track mechanism for repair and reconstruction of school building and other infrastructure in disaster-prone areas such as coastal Karnataka; and

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

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

(a): As per information received from the State Government of Karnataka, many State Government schools were damaged due to monsoon rains. In 2024-25, 240 school building repair works were undertaken under natural disaster management fund by the district administration and 312 school buildings under State Government funds.

(b): Under Samagra Shiksha Scheme, repair works are proposed by the State as per their requirement and priority. As per PRABANDH Portal, 11 schools were approved for major repairs for Dakshin Kannada district during 2023-24 and 2024-25.

(c) and (d): Samagra Shiksha Scheme provides flexibility to the States to prioritize interventions. The Ministry of Education has also issued advisories from time to time emphasizing preparedness and prompt restoration in disaster-affected areas. Further, the Department of School Education & Literacy in coordination with the

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued guidelines to promote disaster resilience in school infrastructure.

डाकघरों के पुनर्निर्माण और मरम्मत के लिए बजट का आवंटन

134. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने डाकघरों के पुनर्निर्माण और मरम्मत के साथ-साथ बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए अलग से बजट आवंटित किया है या आवंटित करने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे डाकघर भवन, जो बहुत पुराने हैं या जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में हैं, की मरम्मत के लिए कोई विशेष कोष/योजना स्थापित की है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार को डाक विभाग से ऐसे पुराने और जीर्ण-शीर्ण भवनों की मरम्मत और सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से बोरवेल, चारदीवारी और जनरेटर आदि की आवश्यकता के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

- (क): सरकार 'संपदा प्रबंधन' के तहत बजट आवंटित करती है जिसमें आस्तियों के इष्टतम उपयोग के साथ कुशल डाक संचालन के लिए मौजूदा पुराने डाक भवनों के पुनर्निर्माण और नवीनीकरण हेतु परियोजना शामिल है।

(ख): संपदा प्रबंधन योजना (ईएमएस) जिसके तहत मौजूदा पुराने डाक भवनों के पुनर्निर्माण और नवीनीकरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जो कि डाक विभाग की एक निरंतर केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है।

(ग): संदाय प्रबंधन योजना (ईएमएस) का कुल परिव्यय 5 वर्ष की अवधि वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 में लगभग 474 करोड़ रुपये था। इस योजना के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक वास्तविक खर्च लगभग 353 करोड़ रुपये है।

(घ) और (ङ): डाक लॉजिस्टिक्स अवसंरचना परियोजना के लिए सार्वजनिक निवेश बोर्ड (पीआईबी) ज्ञापन मसौदा स्तर पर डाक विभाग से प्राप्त किया गया है जिसमें डाकघर काउंटर्स और संचालन क्षेत्रों के उन्नयन से संबंधित घटक शामिल हैं।

RIGHTS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

135. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has maintained data on complaints raised by the domestic workers regarding underpayment, exploitation and denial of basic labour rights across the country ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of complaints received during the last ten years State/UT and year-wise and if not, whether the Government is planning to establish such a mechanism to facilitate them;

- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to formulate a central legislation to regulate wages, working conditions, social security and grievance redressal for domestic workers and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government recognises that in the absence of any enforceable legal framework, domestic workers are excluded from minimum wage laws and are unable to seek redress for abuse or non-payment; and
- (e) whether the Government intends to ratify International Labour Organisation's Domestic Worker (ILO) Convention No. 189 and if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched on 26th August, 2021 the eShram portal which is a National Database of the Unorganised Workers, including domestic workers, seeded with Aadhaar. The portal has been made available to the States/ UTs for registration of various categories of unorganized workers on eShram portal. The portal is meant to register and support the unorganized workers by providing them Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. As on 16.07.2025, over 30.94 crore unorganized workers, including domestic workers, are registered on eShram.

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 domestic workers, registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram.

So far, 14 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 Act (MGNREGA), 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).

The newly enacted Labour Codes, viz Code on Wages, 2019, Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions, 2020 and Social Security Code, 2020 provide for, inter-alia, decent working conditions, wages, occupational Safety, grievances redressal mechanism and social security benefits to all

categories of workers including domestic workers. To check exploitation of domestic workers and regulate the wages, there are various laws like the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Act, 2013, the Prevention of Atrocities (Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1989 and the BNS, 2023, in force.

The State/UT Governments have been advised to regulate the functioning including registration of private placement agencies. Complaints relating to such agencies are dealt by respective State Governments/UT Administration under the provisions of BNS or other prevailing Acts under which such establishments are registered. Committees had been constituted from time to time on the issues pertaining to private placement agencies and the Ministry has issued advisories to State / UT Governments to take all necessary steps to protect the interest of workers by regulating the conduct of private placement agencies.

India has not ratified ILO Convention No.189 concerning Domestic Workers. It has always been the practice in India that Government of India ratify a Convention when Government of India is fully satisfied that our laws and practices are in conformity with the relevant ILO Convention.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN ODISHA UNDER SDS 2.0**136. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a) whether the project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) in Odisha State for Koraput, Debrigarh and Khinda village have made any physical or financial progress during the last year and the current year;
- (b) if so, the expected timelines, recent tourist footfall and impact on the local economy and jobs;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and details of any pending approvals;
- (d) the present status of the Rs. 70.82 crore project sanctioned under SDs 1.0 for Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to involve local tribal communities through skill development and livelihood opportunities?

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 scheme of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of Odisha. The Ministry of

Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SD 1.0) has sanctioned a project in the Financial Year 2016-17 'Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara' under Coastal Circuit theme in the State of Odisha. The project has been reported physically complete.

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 & tourist centric approach. In consultation with the State Government of Odisha 'Debrigarh along with the special attraction of 'Khinda Village' was identified as destination for development under SD 2.0. for which the DPR has not been received.

Ministry encourages development of tourism infrastructure in a manner that promotes local livelihoods and community participation, including that of tribal communities. The projects sanctioned under the scheme aim to create opportunities for skill development, self-employment, and engagement of local stakeholders.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP 2020 IN THE SCHOOLS OF PUNJAB

137 SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has been fully implemented in schools in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of current status of its implementation in different States;
- (c) the key measures undertaken for implementation of NEP 2020 in the schools of Punjab, particularly in rural and Government-run institutions; and
- (d) the allocation of funds, training of teachers, curriculum changes and digital infrastructure support provided to Punjab under NEP 2020?

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

(a) and (b): The National Educational Policy (NEP 2020) was announced on 29th July 2020 and provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. It also envisions operationalization of the entire policy in the decade of 2030-40, following which another comprehensive review will be undertaken. Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and major responsibility of implementation of NEP 2020 following prescribed norms and standards falls under the domain of the States and UT Governments.

A number of transformative changes have taken place in School Education after announcement of NEP 2020 such as alignment of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha with the recommendation of the NEP; National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) for ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 2; Vidya-Pravesh Guidelines for Three-month Play-based School Preparation

Module; PM e-VIDYA to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable coherent multi-mode access to education; DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) as One Nation One Digital Platform having e-Books and e-Contents; launch of National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) and Jaadui Pitara for play-based learning teaching material tailored for children between the age group of 3 to 8 years; National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) to address the entire educational journey up to secondary stage. PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development); NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) Elementary, Secondary, Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) & Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE); Vidya Samiksha Kendra; Integrated Teacher Education Programme; National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST); National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) for creating a unifying national digital infrastructure to energise and catalyse the education ecosystem, implementation of a scheme “New India Literacy Programme or ULLAS” targeting all nonliterate age 15 years and above, etc.

Furthermore, Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) Scheme has been launched with an aim to develop more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood,

showcasing all the initiatives of NEP 2020. These schools reflect all components guided by the NEP 2020.

(c) and (d): As informed by the State of Punjab, following initiatives aligned with NEP 2020 are being actively implemented, under the umbrella of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Samagra Shiksha and PM SHRI, with continued Financial and Technical support from the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India:

1. Implementation of pre-primary classes in all primary schools of Punjab including rural areas.
2. Foundational Literacy and Numeracy: The NIPUN Bharat Mission is being implemented with focus on achieving FLN by Grade 2. Early childhood education activities are being promoted in all primary school of Punjab
3. Multilingualism and Mother Tongue Instruction: Teaching in the mother tongue/Punjabi is already being practiced in early grades. In context to Multilingualism State has already been already taken the following initiatives:
 - Sanskrit, French, German and Urdu languages are also implemented as optional Subject at Sr. secondary level.
 - Most of time classroom instructions are given bilingually and students have option to choose one medium from Punjabi, English and Hindi

- Teaching-learning materials and resources have been developed and disseminated in Hindi, Punjabi, and English, catering to regional language needs.
- Training modules and digital content have also been translated into these languages

4. Teacher Training and Capacity Building: Teacher Professional Development is being carried out under the NISHTHA training modules aligned with NEP goals.

5. Digital and Tech-based Education: The State has adopted initiatives like DIKSHA. State has also approved 5 TV channels under PM e-Vidya.

6. Assessment Reforms: Learning outcomes-based assessments are being promoted. Punjab participated in PARAKH-led national assessments like NAS and is incorporating competency-based evaluation in line with NEP directives.

7. Implementation of PM SHRI scheme in 347 schools of Punjab.

The details of funds allocated to the State of Punjab under Samagra Shiksha and PM SHRI scheme for Financial Year 2025-26 are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Samagra Shiksha			PM SHRI		
Total Budget	Training of teachers	Digital infrastructure support	Total Budget	Training of teachers	Digital infrastructure support
135071.94	818.48	6673.2	30590.64	69	2007.5

PROMOTION OF SPORTS AMONG TRIBAL YOUTH

138. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to promote sports among tribal youth to identify the talent at grassroots levels;
- (b) whether any dedicated tribal sports academies are operational under Khelo India or similar schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of tribal athletes participated in the national and international competitions;
- (d) the level of infrastructure and coaching support being provided in tribal areas;
- (e) whether scholarships and incentives are available for the tribal sports achievers and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether there is any roadmap to promote indigenous tribal sports and games and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including promoting sports among tribal youth to identify the talent at grassroots levels, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes and initiatives for the promotion of sports in the country, including among tribal youth to identify the talent at grassroots levels:

- (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 Sports Welfare Fund;
- (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 and the Sports Authority of India.

(b) Under the Khelo India Scheme, a total of 306 Khelo India Accredited Academies are operational, some of which may include athletes from tribal background also. The details of these academies are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(c): Sportspersons are selected based on their potential across all communities. However, majority of the sportspersons identified under schemes of this Ministry belong to the rural and backward areas including tribal areas of the country and they are provided with regular training as per the approved norms under various schemes. Community-wise details are not maintained in this Ministry.

(d): The Government has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen infrastructure and coaching support in tribal areas with the objective of promoting inclusive sports development. Financial assistance is provided under Khelo India Scheme, National Sports Development Funds (NSDF) and the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), through creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure, training facilities, and the deployment of qualified coaches including in tribal regions. These schemes ensure that athletes from tribal communities have access to essential components of high-performance training, including quality coaching, sports equipment, nutritional support, lodging, travel assistance, and scientific and medical support.

(e): Yes. Selected athletes, including those from tribal communities, are provided financial assistance under various government schemes. This support includes provisions for expert coaching, sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kits, competition exposure, educational expenses, insurance, miscellaneous expenses, and a monthly stipend. These benefits are extended as per the norms approved under the respective schemes. Additionally, under the Khelo India programme, comprehensive support is extended to identified athletes, including those from tribal backgrounds. Each Khelo India Athlete (KIA) receives funding of up to ₹6.28 lakh per annum. This support includes specialised training, access to world-class facilities, participation in international competitions, and a monthly out-of-pocket allowance of ₹10,000.

(f): To support and promote traditional and indigenous games, especially those practiced by tribal communities, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of this Ministry, is implementing a dedicated sub-scheme called Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA) under the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC). Through this initiative, SAI provides support for various traditional games including Silambam, Kalaripayatu, Malkhamb, Khomlainai, Gatka, Mukna, Thang-Ta, and Kabaddi.

Further, under the Khelo India Scheme, a specific sub-component called “Promotion of Rural/Indigenous & Tribal Games” has been introduced to revive

and encourage indigenous sports. This component presently supports games such as Kalaripayatu, Malkhamb, Gatka, Yogasana, and Thang-Ta.

In addition, to give further impetus to these games, the Government has introduced the Indigenous Games League, aimed at creating a structured competitive platform for indigenous disciplines. As part of this effort, the first Indigenous Games League events were successfully conducted in Gatka and Thang-Ta during January and February at Patiala and Imphal, respectively.

पीएम-एसवाईएम और पीएम सुरक्षा बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

139. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर आकांक्षी जिलों में प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन योजना (पीएम-एसवाईएम) और प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना से लाभान्वित श्रमिकों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त जिलों में पंजीकृत उन श्रमिकों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत नियमित पेंशन या बीमा दावा प्राप्त हुआ;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त जिलों में उक्त योजनाओं के लाभों के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए कोई विशेष अभियान चलाया 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): प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएमएसवाईएम) योजना के तहत दिनांक 10.07.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर में पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या क्रमशः 3739 एवं 5706 है। यह योजना वर्ष 2019 में शुरू की गई थी और लाभार्थियों को 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने अर्थात् 2039 के बाद से पेंशन मिलनी शुरू होगी।

पीएम-एसवाईएम योजना के लाभ का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

- (i) राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के साथ आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करना।
- (ii) पीएम-एसवाईएम में नामांकित प्रत्येक पात्र व्यक्ति के लिए सामान्य सेवा केन्द्रों (सीएससी) को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।
- (iii) स्वैच्छिक निकास, रिवाइवल माड्यूल, दावा स्थिति और खाता विवरण जैसी नई सुविधाओं की शुरुआत।
- (iv) निष्क्रिय खातों के रिवाइवल की अवधि को 1 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 3 वर्ष करना।
- (v) पीएम-एसवाईएम और ई-श्रम का दोतरफा एकीकरण।
- (vi) जागरूकता सृजित करने के लिए एसएमएस अभियान।
- (vii) पीएम-एसवाईएम योजना के अंतर्गत नामांकन के संबंध में राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों को संबोधित करना।

इसके अलावा, लाभान्वित श्रमिकों की संख्या और प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना में श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में पंजीकृत श्रमिकों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

दिनांक 02-07-2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार	पीएमएसबीवाई		
	संचयी नामांकन	भुगतान किए गए दावों की संचयी संख्या	भुगतान किए गए संचयी दावे की राशि (करोड़ में)
बलरामपुर	6,53,426	26	0.52
श्रावस्ती	3,30,329	39	0.78

स्त्रोत: सार्वभौमिक योजनाओं के लिए बैंक और अभिसरित योजनाओं के लिए बीमा कंपनियां।

बैंकों और स्थानीय प्रशासन की सक्रिय भागीदारी के साथ प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) के तहत कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर नियमित अभियान चलाए गए।

वर्तमान में, पीएमएसबीवाई में नामांकन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से 01.07.2025 से 30.09.2025 तक देश भर में 2.70 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) में 3 महीने का "वित्तीय समावेशन परिपूर्णता अभियान" शुरू किया गया है। इन दो जनसुरक्षा योजनाओं में परिपूर्णता प्राप्त करने के लिए, बैंकों द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत और शहरी स्थानीय निकाय स्तर पर शिविर आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, जो निवासियों को योजना में नामांकन के लिए सूचना तक सीधी पहुंच और सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। इस पहल का उद्देश्य जागरूकता बढ़ाना और भागीदारी में सुधार करना है, जिससे मौके पर ही नामांकन करने सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अंतर को पाटने में मदद मिलती है।

शैक्षणिक संस्थानों द्वारा शुल्क वृद्धि

140. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं द्वारा लिए जा रहे अत्यधिक शुल्क को ध्यान में रखते हुए शुल्क वृद्धि के संबंध में कोई निश्चित मानदंड निर्धारित करने का विचार कर रही है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकारी विद्यालयों/शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के अभाव के कारण शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं द्वारा अत्यधिक शुल्क वसूलने का व्यवसाय उन्नति कर रहा है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त प्रथा को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है। केंद्र सरकार के स्वामित्व/वित्तपोषित स्कूलों को छोड़कर, अन्य सभी स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। इसलिए, निजी स्कूलों द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस और उससे संबंधित विषयों का विनियमन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के नियमों और निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

तथापि, निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत, छह से चौदह वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक बच्चे को पड़ोस के स्कूल में निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का अधिकार है। आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 12(1)(ग) निजी गैर-सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में कमजोर वर्गों और वंचित समूहों के बच्चों के लिए प्रवेश स्तर पर कम से कम 25% सीटों का आरक्षण और ऐसे बच्चों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पूरी होने तक निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रदान करने का प्रावधान करती है। साथ ही, आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 13 किसी भी प्रकार का कैपिटेशन शुल्क लेने पर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिबंध लगाती है।

**SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN BHIWANI-MAHENDRAGARH LOK SABHA
CONSTITUENCY**

141. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance sports infrastructure in rural districts like Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri and Mahendragarh;
- (b) whether Khelo India Centres established in the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of athletes of the said constituency supported under Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) or any other Central Government scheme;
- (d) the criteria adopted by the Government for opening new SAI training centres in Haryana and whether there is any plan to set up such centres in any of the districts falling under the said constituency;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government has any specific plans to promote kabaddi, wrestling and other traditional sports in this region and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including development of sports infrastructure across the country, rests primarily

with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. Under the Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, various sports infrastructure projects, across the country, including in the rural areas and Haryana have been sanctioned. The details 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): Yes. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Parisar Tigrana, Bhiwani and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Parisar Achina, Charki Dadri, have been notified as Khelo India Centres in the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha constituency.

(c): No athletes of Bhiwani-Mahendragarh constituency are being currently supported under Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS). A total of 65 athletes are trained in the 2 KICs notified in the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha constituency.

(d) and (e): Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of this Ministry, has undertaken an exercise of restructuring its Sports Promotional Schemes to ensure more focused and effective development of athletes. Given the existing sports infrastructure and financial considerations, the emphasis is currently on strengthening the capabilities of the existing centres to drive excellence in sports.

(f): The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including to promote kabaddi, wrestling and other traditional sports:

- (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 Sports Welfare Fund;
- (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 and the Sports Authority of India.

शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी

142. श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:

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

(क) क्या शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी दर अप्रैल के 17.2 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर मई में 17.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या सरकार 2024 से अब तक बेरोजगारी दर को नियंत्रित करने में सक्षम रही है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी उद्योगवार/क्षेत्रवार/वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इस संबंध में क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (ङ): 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।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2017-18 में 6.0% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है।

इसके साथ-साथ, नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, शहरी क्षेत्रों में सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2017-18 में 7.7% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 5.1% हो गई है।

इसके अलावा, एमओएसपीआई ने जनवरी 2025 से पीएलएफएस को नया रूप दिया है। मासिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, शहरी क्षेत्रों में 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) पर बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) अप्रैल 2025 में 6.5% और मई 2025 में 6.9% थी। ज्यादा आवृत्ति और मौसमी बदलावों के मद्देनजर मासिक पीएलएफएस अनुपात में परिवर्तन की उम्मीद बनी रहती है, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि यह दीर्घकालिक प्रवृत्ति (सैकुलर ट्रेंड) को प्रतिबिंबित करें।

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), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया, आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

2015 से कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) अपनी प्रमुख योजना, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और पूर्व शिक्षण की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से अप-स्किलिंग और री-स्किलिंग प्रदान करना है ताकि युवाओं को उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल से सक्षम बनाकर उनकी रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने रोजगार सृजन को समर्थन देने, सभी क्षेत्रों में नियोजनीयता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए रोजगार से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दे दी है जिसमें विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 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 सहित करियर से संबंधित सेवाएं एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से प्रदान करने के लिए वन-

स्टॉप समाधान है। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर 6.2 करोड़ से अधिक रिक्तियां (जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ सरकारी, निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम शामिल हैं) जुटाई गई हैं।

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देना

143. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने 'अमृत काल' के दौरान वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देने हेतु कोई नई योजना आरंभ की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा सम्पूर्ण देश में पुरातात्विक स्मारकों के संरक्षण और डिजिटलीकरण हेतु उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत कार्यक्रम' के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों हेतु कोई नई योजना आरंभ की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पारंपरिक कलाओं और कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई नई पहल आरंभ की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के गुमनाम नायकों को सम्मानित करने के लिए कोई डिजिटल अभिलेखागार या संग्रहालय स्थापित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): उपलब्ध लिखित प्रमाण के आधार पर, कोई नई योजना आरंभ नहीं की गई है।
- (ख): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने संरक्षित स्मारकों और क्षेत्रों के अनुरक्षण और संरक्षण हेतु अनेक उपाय किए हैं। संरक्षण की स्थिति और आवश्यकताओं का आँकलन करने के लिए संरक्षित स्मारकों

और क्षेत्रों का समय-समय पर निरीक्षण किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय संरक्षण नीति का अनुपालन करते हुए, संरक्षण की आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, स्मारकों का संरक्षण किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण डिजिटल अभिलेखों और स्थिति का प्रतिचित्रण (मैपिंग) करने के माध्यम से स्मारकों के दस्तावेजीकरण में बेहतरी ला रहा है।

(ग): शिक्षा विभाग ने एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत (ईबीएसबी) के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान करने की गतिविधियों के लिए कोई योजना शुरू नहीं की है। तथापि, ईबीएसबी के अंतर्गत दो कार्यक्रम नामतः युवा संगम और काशी तमिल संगम (केटीएस) आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

युवा संगम के अंतर्गत, युग्मित राज्यों के युवाओं के सांस्कृतिक-सह-शैक्षिक आदान-प्रदान दौरे आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जबकि केटीएस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, दो प्राचीन शिक्षण केंद्रों अर्थात् काशी और तमिलनाडु के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(घ): क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्रों (जेसीसी) ने अक्टूबर, 2024 से मार्च, 2025 तक विलुप्त लोक एवं जनजातीय कला उत्थान महोत्सव का आयोजन किया, जो सभी सात सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में मंडलीय स्तर पर आयोजित किया गया था। यह महोत्सव वस्त्र मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों का एक संयुक्त प्रयास था। इसमें प्रत्येक सप्ताह में 15-21 दिनों की गहन कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गईं, जिनमें पारंपरिक कला रूपों के बारे में व्यापक प्रशिक्षण और जानकारी प्रदान करते हुए देश के विविध कला रूपों को पुनर्जीवित और जीवित रखने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ मंच का निर्माण किया गया।

(ड.): सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के नायकों को सम्मानित करने के लिए एक समर्पित डिजिटल अभिलेखागार स्थापित किया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव वेबसाइट का ऐतिहासिक भाग अब अमृत काल (<https://amritkaal.nic.in/>) में परिवर्तित हो गया है, जो मुख्य रूप से आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव के अंतर्गत 'स्वतंत्रता संग्राम' विषय पर केंद्रित है। यह भाग गुमनाम नायकों, स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनों, महत्वपूर्ण पड़ावों तथा उन शहीदों के बलिदानों की जीवंत कहानियों की

याद दिलाता है, जिन्होंने हमारी स्वतंत्रता की यात्रा को आकर दिया। इसे आठ उप-खंडों में निम्नानुसार व्यवस्थित किया गया है:

1. डिजिटल ज़िला संग्रह- भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की ज़िलेवार गाथा-चार श्रेणियों में: व्यक्ति और व्यक्तित्व, घटनाएँ और घटनाक्रम, अज्ञात खजाने (निर्मित और प्राकृतिक धरोहर) और जीवंत परंपराएँ तथा कला रूप।
2. गुमनाम नायक - उन गुमनाम स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को श्रद्धांजलि जिन्हें अक्सर भुला दिया जाता है।
3. सार्वजनिक योगदान पोर्टल- आम नागरिक यहां कहानियां साझा कर सकते हैं।
4. स्वतंत्रता स्वर - प्रतिबंधित क्रांतिकारी साहित्य, जिसमें 11 भाषाओं में क्रांतिकारी कविताओं की 509 डिजिटल फ़ाइलें और प्रमुख हस्तियों द्वारा कविता पाठ शामिल हैं।
5. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर पॉडकास्ट।
6. राज्यगीत - राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की मधुर पहचान।
7. स्वतंत्रता कोना - भारत के संघर्ष की कहानियाँ।
8. विभाजन विभीषिका स्मृति दिवस और एकता महोत्सव जैसे आयोजनों की स्मृति में प्रदर्शनियाँ।

ये सभी पहलें उन कहानियों को संरक्षित, अभिलेखकृत और साझा करती हैं, जो कभी बिखरी या छिपी हुई थीं ताकि वे जनता, शोधकर्ताओं और विद्वानों के लिए आसानी से सुलभ हो सकें। इसके अलावा, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने दिल्ली के लाल किले में 'आज़ादी के दीवाने नामक' एक संग्रहालय स्थापित किया है जो पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के अज्ञात और गुमनाम नायकों के सम्मान में समर्पित है।

होमस्टे सुविधाओं को प्रोत्साहन

144. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या उत्तराखंड सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में पर्यटकों और तीर्थ यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप होमस्टे सुविधाओं को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) क्या होमस्टे इकाइयों को किसी प्रकार से अर्थात् सस्ता, मध्यम वर्ग या प्रीमियम श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत किया गया है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर पहाड़ी और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में होमस्टे मालिकों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता, प्रशिक्षण या बुनियादी ढांचे हेतु कोई विशेष योजना चलाई जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में ऐसी सुविधाओं को अपलोड करने हेतु, बुकिंग सुविधाओं और पर्यटकों के प्राप्त अनुभव संबंधी जानकारी में पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने हेतु, देश भर में होमस्टे को एकीकृत करने हेतु एक 'राष्ट्रीय होमस्टे पोर्टल' विकसित करने पर विचार कर रही है?

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

- (क) और (ख): जी, हाँ। पर्यटन मंत्रालय, अतुल्य भारत बेड और ब्रेकफ़ास्ट प्रतिष्ठानों के वर्गीकरण की अपनी स्वैच्छिक योजना के अंतर्गत, उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्थित होमस्टे सुविधाओं सहित, देश भर में पूरी तरह से प्रचालित होमस्टे के कमरों को वर्गीकृत करता है। मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर होमस्टे को दो श्रेणियों यथा स्वर्ण श्रेणी और रजत श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।
- (ग): जी, हाँ। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2025-26 की बजट उद्घोषणा में होमस्टे के लिए मुद्रा ऋण के रूप में संपार्श्विक मुक्त संस्थागत ऋण की घोषणा की है, ताकि देश भर में होमस्टे की स्थापना को सहायता और प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने जनजातीय समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान को मंजूरी दी है और 1000 होमस्टे का विकास इस योजना का एक भाग है। जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निर्धारित पात्रता के अध्यक्षीन राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र 5-6 गाँवों के समूह में प्रति गाँव 5-10 होमस्टे के लिए अधिकतम 5 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने पर्यटन सेवा प्रदाताओं और होमस्टे मालिकों सहित आतिथ्य क्षेत्र को शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन प्रदान करने हेतु “सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण” (सीबीएसपी) नामक योजना लागू की है ताकि देश की अपार पर्यटन क्षमता का पूर्ण लाभ उठाने के लिए पर्यटन उद्योग के प्रत्येक स्तर पर जनशक्ति को उन्नत किया जा सके और शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन क्षेत्र में नए अवसर सृजित करने के साथ-साथ स्थानीय लोगों को पेशेवर विशेषज्ञता प्रदान की जा सके।

(घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय का लक्ष्य अपनी अतुल्य भारत वेबसाइट के माध्यम से देश भर में विविध पर्यटन पेशकशों की डिजिटल पहुंच को बढ़ाना है ताकि इसे वन-स्टॉप डिजिटल सूचना और सेवा मंच में परिवर्तित किया जा सके जो पर्यटकों की आतिथ्य, यात्रा और पर्यटन संबंधी सभी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता हो।

उद्योग जगत की निजी कम्पनियों ने विभिन्न ऑनलाइन पोर्टल या ओटीए शुरू किए हैं जो होमस्टे की बुकिंग सहित अन्य बुकिंग सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

बिहार में विशेष पैकेज के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास पहलें

145. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

(क) क्या बिहार के लिए घोषित विशेष पैकेज के अंतर्गत बिहार में कौशल विकास योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बिहार में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की जिला-वार संख्या और उनका प्रतिशत कितना है; और

(ग) ऐसे सभी प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को उपलब्ध कराए गए रोजगार के अवसरों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): बिहार के समग्र विकास के लिए दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 2015 को घोषित बिहार हेतु प्रधानमंत्री पैकेज - 2015 में कौशल विकास को भी शामिल किया गया था। पैकेज के अंतर्गत शामिल कौशल विकास घटक में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत एक लाख उम्मीदवारों का प्रशिक्षण भी शामिल था।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई योजना का उद्देश्य देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना और पूर्व-अधिगम की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशलान्वयन एवं पुनर्कौशलीकरण प्रदान करना है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, बिहार राज्य में 7,59,846 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जिसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं में, 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक लागू पहले तीन संस्करणों (पीएमवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) में पीएमकेवीवाई के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के तहत प्लेसमेंट को ट्रैक किया गया था। बिहार राज्य में पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0, 2.0 और 3.0) के तहत 1,27,855 उम्मीदवार नियुक्त किए गए हैं, जिसका जिलेवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जुड़ने के लिए प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का ब्यौरा सिद्ध पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है। सिद्ध के माध्यम से, उम्मीदवार नौकरियों और शिक्षता के अवसरों तक पहुँच सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों को प्लेसमेंट के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए रोजगार मेलों (पीएमएनएएम) का आयोजन किया जाता है।

विवरण

बिहार राज्य में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत इसकी शुरुआत से दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित उम्मीदवारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

बिहार के जिले	प्रशिक्षित / अभिविन्यासित	नियोजित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
अररिया	8,327	1,129
अरवल	7,051	872
औरंगाबाद	20,599	4,000
बांका	14,681	2,872
बेगूसराय	13,351	2,340
भागलपुर	17,898	3,352
भोजपुर	23,192	4,611
बक्सर	15,034	2,977

चंपारण	275	0
दरभंगा	15,189	3,767
गया	31,784	3,705
गोपालगंज	24,671	4,668
जमुई	19,794	2,415
जहानाबाद	15,457	2,201
कैमूर (भभुआ)	10,765	3,287
कटिहार	17,234	3,636
खगरिया	16,638	2,634
किशनगंज	9,481	2,221
लखीसराय	7,825	1,174
मधेपुरा	13,098	1,479
मधुबनी	29,933	4,596
मुंगेर	24,503	1,137
मुजफ्फरपुर	33,392	6,638
नालंदा	28,551	4,419
नवादा	14,985	1,507
पश्चिमी चंपारण	26,266	4,566

पटना	73,369	9,059
पूर्वी चंपारण	23,333	4,763
पूर्णिया	24,700	4,172
रोहतास	25,774	6,135
सहरसा	13,495	3,879
समस्तीपुर	19,558	2,636
सारण	46,145	6,424
शेखपुरा	4,919	1,356
शिवहर	4,159	1,330
सीतामढ़ी	6,532	965
सिवान	26,188	5,525
सुपौल	8,017	1,313
वैशाली	23,683	4,095
कुल	7,59,846	1,27,855

यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर सूची में बिहार के दो अशोक स्तंभों को शामिल करना

146. श्री सुनील कुमार :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर सूची में बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण के रामपुरवा एवं लौरिया के दो अशोक स्तंभों को शामिल किया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन दोनों अशोक स्तंभों के रखरखाव और पर्यटकों को इस संबंध में जानकारी देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है;
- (ग) क्या अशोक स्तंभ का एक भाग कोलकाता के संग्रहालय में और दूसरा भाग राष्ट्रपति भवन में रखा गया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ.) क्या सरकार का इन स्तंभों को एक स्थान पर सुरक्षित रखने हेतु वाल्मीकि नगर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक संग्रहालय बनाने का विचार है?

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

(क): जी नहीं। पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में रामपुरवा और लौरिया के अशोक स्तम्भों को यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, इन दोनों स्तम्भों के शिलालेखों को यूनेस्को की संभावित सूची में “मौर्यकालीन मार्गों के समीपस्थ अशोकन शिलालेख स्थलों का क्रमिक नामांकन” के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है।

(ख): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा इन स्तम्भों को समय-समय पर आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिरक्षित एवं संरक्षित किया जाता है और ये स्तम्भ भली-भांति संरक्षित एवं परिरक्षित हैं।

(ग) और (घ): जी नहीं। रामपुरवा स्तम्भों के सिंह शिखर और वृष शिखर को क्रमशः भारतीय संग्रहालय, कोलकाता और राष्ट्रपति भवन, नई दिल्ली में रखा गया है।

(ङ.): वर्तमान समय में इस स्थल पर संग्रहालय बनाने से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

PM SHRI SCHOOLS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**147. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

- (a) the total number of PM SHRI schools selected for upgradation in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the number of schools that have been selected in the NTR district along with the funds allocated, released and utilised, school-wise;
- (c) the number of amenities sanctioned to be built along with their physical and financial progress school-wise;
- (d) whether the Government plans to include more schools under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh once the sanctioned ones are completed; and
- (e) if so, the details of the number of schools that will be included in the Scheme?

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

(a): Under the PM SHRI scheme, a total of 935 PM SHRI schools have been selected for upgradation in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The total number of district-wise PM SHRI schools in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

(b): Under the PM SHRI scheme, a total of 29 PM SHRI schools have been selected from the district of NTR in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The details of amount of funds allocated, released and utilised school-wise in the district of NTR given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): PM SHRI scheme aims to showcase all the components of the National Education Policy 2020 and focuses not only on cognitive development, but also creating holistic and well- rounded individuals equipped with key 21st century skills. The scheme focuses on creating an equitable, inclusive, and joyful learning environment that caters to diverse backgrounds, multilingual needs, and varied academic abilities. These schools are designed to engage students actively in their learning process, ensuring that every child feels welcomed, cared for, and supported in a safe and stimulating environment.

Further, PM SHRI scheme has a provision to equip PM SHRI schools with science labs, ICT- enabled smart classrooms, library, furniture and playground. Further, digital learning tools like smart boards supporting modern, technology-driven education. Efforts like the introduction of LED lighting, composting facilities, and medicinal gardens create eco-friendly “green schools”.

States/UTs submit proposal by identifying infrastructural gaps such as ICT Labs, science labs, lab equipment, digital libraries, Classroom Digital Boards, Smart Classrooms, LED lighting, composting facilities etc. The component wise proposal submitted by the States/UTs are appraised and sanctioned by the

Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States/UTs according to financial and programmatic norms and provision available.

(d) and (e): In the state of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 935 PM SHRI schools have been selected up to seventh phase of selection process under transparent challenge method under PM SHRI scheme.

STATAMENT-I

The details of district wise number of PM SHRI schools in the state of Andhra Pradesh under PM SHRI Scheme are as follow:

S.No	District	No. of PM SHRI Schools
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	23
2	ANAKAPALLI	40
3	ANANTAPUR	44
4	ANNAMAYYA	39
5	BAPATLA	33
6	CHITTOOR	42
7	EAST GODAVARI	26
8	ELURU	37
9	GUNTUR	26
10	KAKINADA	34
11	KONASEEMA	28
12	KRISHNA	32
13	KURNOOL	54
14	NANDYAL	44
15	NTR	29
16	PALNADU	44
17	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	20
18	PRAKASAM	50
19	SPSR NELLORE	46

20	SRI SATHYA SAI	44
21	SRIKAKULAM	41
22	TIRUPATI	44
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	6
24	VIZIANAGARAM	37
25	WEST GODAVARI	27
26	Y.S.R.	45
Total		935

STATAMENT -II

The details of amount of funds allocated, released and utilised school-wise in the district of NTR are as follows:

Sr. No.	PM SHRI School name	Total (Rs. In lakhs)		
		Allocated	Released	Utilised
1	APSWR SL (GIRLS)1WARD	121.0	67.0	59.4
2	KVR ZPHS (B) PENUGANCHIPROLU	141.7	51.8	51.8
3	ZPHS NANDIGAMA	174.8	68.9	68.9
4	SVKM ZPHS CHANDARLAPADU	100.1	47.3	47.3
5	Z P HS PENDYALA	171.5	84.8	84.8
6	ZPHS JUJJURU	140.2	46.5	46.5
7	ZPHS MULAPADU	146.3	49.6	49.6
8	ZPHS(G)KONDAPALLI	125.8	54.7	54.7
9	APSWR JUNIOR COLLEGE KUNTAMUKKALA	142.2	55.2	55.2
10	MBM ZP Girls HIGH SCHOOL	170.1	76.3	76.3
11	DR BR AMBEDKAR GURUKULAM (BOYS) KRISHNARAOPALEM	119.6	61.5	61.5
12	ZPHS GAMPALAGUDEM	127.0	49.4	49.4
13	APSWR SCHOOLL/JR COLLEGE, TIRUVUR	112.5	50.2	50.2
14	APRPRP(APSW)VISSANNAPET	119.9	51.4	51.4

15	APSWR(RPRP) S RANGAPURAM	112.6	49.7	49.7
16	ZPHS TADEPALLE	131.7	63.0	63.0
17	A.K.T. P MC HS, S.N. PURAM	197.6	86.4	86.4
18	APSW RESSL GIRLS	94.9	48.4	48.4
19	ZPHS SM PET	83.7	44.1	44.1
20	G V J Z P H SL20TH WARD	150.1	92.8	92.8
21	ZPHS LINGALAPADU	81.7	42.9	42.9
22	ZPHS(G) NADIMITIRUVURU	134.3	83.4	83.4
23	MPUPS ERUKOPADU	9.6	6.8	6.8
24	ZPHS KAMBAMPADU	75.2	37.6	37.6
25	ZPHS NUNNA	110.8	69.1	69.1
26	MK. BAIG MC HS, A.S. NAGAR	133.0	71.4	71.4
27	ZPHS VISSANNAPET	176.3	118.0	118.0
	TOTAL	3404.1	1628.2	1620.6

Note: 2 PM SHRI schools were selected in the 7th phase in the month of May,2025.

सभी क्षेत्रों के कामगारों का कल्याण

148. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार की देश में संगठित या असंगठित क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कामगारों को स्वास्थ्य और पेंशन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कोई नीति है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत सात वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में लाभार्थियों का झुंझुनू सहित जिलावार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए कामगारों के परिवारों को प्रदान की जा रही या प्रदान की जाने वाली सहायता के प्रकार के संबंध में मौजूदा प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि कारखाने/कंपनियां मृतक के आश्रितों को मुआवजा प्रदान करने में अनियमितताएं करती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है कि कामगारों के साथ कोई अन्याय न हो?

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

(क) से (ङ): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) योजना तथा कामगार कल्याण योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को सांविधिक योजनाओं के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज प्रदान करते हैं।

पीएम-एसवाईएम योजना के अंतर्गत, 18 से 40 वर्ष की आयु के वे कामगार जिनकी मासिक आय ₹15,000 तक है और जो ईपीएफओ या ईएसआईसी या राष्ट्रीय पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस) (सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित) के सदस्य नहीं हैं, 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने के पश्चात ₹3,000 की मासिक पेंशन प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक रूप से नामांकन करा सकते हैं। यह योजना अंशदायी प्रकृति की है, जिसमें लाभार्थी और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समान मासिक अंशदान किया जाता है। वर्ष 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 के दौरान, राजस्थान में लाभार्थियों की संख्या क्रमशः 62855, 37295, 3090, 2592, 22053, 14800 और 5085 थी। कामगार कल्याण योजना के अंतर्गत असंगठित क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत बीड़ी/सिने/लोहा, मैंगनीज, क्रोम/चूना पत्थर एवं डोलोमाइट/अभ्रक खदान कामगारों तथा उनके आश्रितों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।

ईएसआईसी, कार्यान्वयन क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित उन कारखानों या प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा और सामाजिक सुरक्षा हितलाभ प्रदान करता है जहाँ 10 या अधिक कामगार नियोजित हैं। ₹21,000 प्रति माह (निःशक्तता वाले व्यक्तियों के मामले में ₹25,000) तक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी और उनके परिवार के सदस्य हितलाभ के पात्र हैं। प्रमुख हितलाभ हैं: चिकित्सा हितलाभ, बीमारी हितलाभ, प्रसूति प्रसुविधा, निःशक्तता हितलाभ, आश्रित हितलाभ और अंतिम संस्कार व्यय।

सेवा नियोजन के दौरान लगी चोट के परिणामस्वरूप मृत्यु होने की स्थिति में, ईएसआईसी आश्रित हितलाभ प्रदान करता है, जिसके अंतर्गत मृतक बीमित व्यक्ति की विधवा और अन्य आश्रितों को आवधिक रूप से भुगतान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अंतिम संस्कार व्यय के रूप में 15,000 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान परिवार के सबसे वरिष्ठ जीवित सदस्य या अंतिम संस्कार का खर्च वहन करने वाले व्यक्ति को किया जाता है। राजस्थान में ईएसआईसी के अंतर्गत नामांकित लाभार्थियों का 31.03.2019 से 31.03.2024 तक जिलेवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

ईपीएफओ कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना (ईपीएस), 1995 के अंतर्गत विभिन्न प्रकार की पेंशन प्रदान करता है, जैसे 58 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर सदस्य पेंशन, 50 वर्ष की आयु से समय-पूर्व पेंशन, पूर्ण और स्थायी निःशक्तता पर निःशक्तता पेंशन, विधवा/विधुर पेंशन, बच्चों के लिए पेंशन (25 वर्ष की आयु तक अधिकतम दो बच्चों के लिए), आदि। ईपीएफओ कर्मचारी जमा से जुड़ी हुई बीमा (ईडीएलआई) योजना, 1976 का कार्यान्वयन भी करता है, जिसके अंतर्गत सेवा के दौरान, किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर एक बार बीमा हितलाभ प्रदान किया जाता है। 2024-25 तक, ईपीएफओ के अंतर्गत, 81,48,438 पेंशनभोगियों में से 2,04,343 राजस्थान से हैं। पिछले 7 वर्षों के जिलेवार नामांकन आँकड़े केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

मृत कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों के लिए मुआवजे को कर्मचारी प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत अभिशासित किया जाता है और यह अधिनियम, राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित किया जाता है।

विवरण

दिनांक 31.03.2019 से 31.3.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में ईएसआईसी लाभार्थियों की जिलावार संख्या

जिले का नाम	लाभार्थियों की संख्या					
	31.03.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार	31.3.2020 की स्थिति के अनुसार	31.3.2021 की स्थिति के अनुसार	31.3.2022 की स्थिति के अनुसार	31.3.2023 की स्थिति के अनुसार	31.3.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार
अजमेर	183063	212655	208755	197041	219172	235717
अलवर	1263656	1040705	1092040	1022546	1123589	1363326
बांसवाड़ा	62063	64891	59736	64293	99185	105037
बारां	19481	18408	21092	18249	18772	21579
बाड़मेर	22477	30532	40035	45470	60286	69911
भरतपुर	36860	37686	37838	36989	41054	47344
भीलवाड़ा	326817	282523	303408	278704	298774	336058
बीकानेर	99528	123799	132062	120247	124238	137638
बूंदी	19925	14985	18055	13998	12257	16156
चित्तौड़गढ़	127487	125142	124930	116345	118308	132936
चुरू	7939	10381	11801	13091	15481	17283
दौसा	19939	22950	22018	23305	29537	37667
धौलपुर	2434	6072	7659	6894	8149	9078
डुंगापुर	7193	6285	6625	8373	12895	15370
गंगानगर	52946	54168	53581	55724	61459	66292
हनुमानगढ़	28669	16702	18069	20104	23551	26799
जयपुर	2192600	2107807	2053706	1871948	2103753	2326194
जैसलमेर	12112	12882	13807	17866	20542	22933
जालौर	6894	9423	9676	8335	11227	14683

झालावाड़	41950	46862	51709	59411	54279	54303
झुंझुनूं	29018	28952	29043	27350	29059	28787
जोधपुर	353797	364698	364346	343978	367552	393437
करौली	5510	5792	6591	6216	6220	6278
कोटा	260440	250147	260314	227049	246311	270589
नागौर	20698	21795	24671	23948	29023	34292
पाली	93977	92025	89849	87481	92085	99346
प्रतापगढ़	3999	5009	5148	4715	4265	4453
राजसमंद	50385	48967	44298	38500	39497	43410
सवाई माधोपुर	6509	8674	11270	13926	14203	15476
सीकर	21295	25163	28086	27447	36450	41766
सिरोही	77561	73037	73873	60919	63786	68694
टोंक	10261	13611	15485	15062	19438	21871
उदयपुर	325317	346195	332882	309631	348440	377788

MANGROVE CONSERVATION

149. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) the details of the total mangrove cover in the country, States/UTs-wise;
- (b) the details of the net increase in mangrove cover during the last five years;
- and
- (c) the details of the key promotional initiatives/achievements to ensure mangrove 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) and (b): As per latest India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, the total mangrove cover in the country is 4,991.68 km², which accounts for 0.15 % of the country's total geographical area. In comparison to ISFR 2019 and ISFR 2023, there has been a significant increase of 16.68 km² in the country's mangrove coverage. The State/UTs wise detail of mangrove cover as per ISFR 2019 and ISFR 2023 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): As a part of Budget Announcement 2023-24, the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) has been launched on 5th June 2023 to restore and promote mangroves as unique, natural eco-system and for preserving and enhancing the sustainability of the coastal habitats. The objective of MISHTI is to restore mangrove forests by undertaking mangrove reforestation/afforestation measures along the coast of India. The Coastal Zone Regulation Notification of 2019 (CRZ) under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 classifies Mangroves as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) permitting only very limited activities in these areas. Additionally, provision of a 50-meter buffer zone along mangroves is also specified as CRZ-IA in case the mangrove cover is greater than 1,000 square meters. In such instances, if any mangroves are likely

to be affected during the developmental process, three times the number of mangroves lost must be replanted as per the provisions of CRZ-2019 regulation. Further mangrove areas and mangrove ecosystems are also protected under the relevant provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and State specific laws.

STATEMENT

State and year wise break up of Mangrove Cover in the country

(in km²)

S. No	State/UTs	Mangrove Cover as per ISFR 2019	Mangrove Cover as per ISFR 2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	404.00	421.43
2	Goa	26.00	31.34
3	Gujarat	1177.00	1164.06
4	Karnataka	10.00	14.20
5	Kerala	9.00	9.45
6	Maharashtra	320.00	315.09
7	Odisha	251.00	259.06
8	Tamil Nadu	45.00	41.91
9	West Bengal	2,112.00	2119.16
10	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	616.00	608.29

11	Daman and Diu	3.00	3.86
12	Puducherry	2.00	3.83
	Total	4,975.00	4991.68

CONSTITUTION OF 8TH CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

150: SHRI T R BAALU:

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) whether the setting up of the 8th Pay Commission for Central Government employees has been Notified which was announced in January, 2025;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not setting up it after lapse of six months;
- (c) the time by which the Chairperson and Members of the 8th CPC would be appointed along with the terms of reference of the Commission; and
- (d) the time by which the revised pay scales will be implemented for the employees and pensioners?

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

(a) and (b): It has been decided by the Government to constitute the 8th Central Pay Commission (CPC). Inputs have been sought from major stakeholders, including Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel & Training and from States.

(c): The Chairperson and Members of the 8th CPC would be appointed once the 8th CPC is notified by the Government.

(d): The implementation would be taken up once the recommendations are made by the 8th CPC and are accepted by the Government.

THREE-LANGUAGE POLICY

151. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) whether the Government's reconsideration of its stance on the three-language policy, particularly on making Hindi optional, indicate a lack of clear vision and decisive leadership in education policy;
- (b) whether the Government consider consulting with linguistic and educational experts to develop a comprehensive language policy that balances regional identity with national integration;
- (c) the manner in which the Government respond to allegations of political expediency in withdrawing the Government resolutions on Hindi, and doesn't

this decision undermine the National Education Policy's objective of promoting multilingualism; and

- (d) the details of measures taken by the Government to prevent similar policy flip-flops in the future and ensure that decisions are made in the best interest of students and the State's linguistic heritage?

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 Parliamentary Resolution (1968) (also known as National Policy on Education 1968) adopted the three language formula for implementation in national and state level school systems.

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, in 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.”

As a follow-up of NEP 2020, the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE), 2023 has been developed which provides a roadmap for

implementation of NEP 2020 on Languages Education in India. The NCF aims to make a student an independent speaker, reader and writer in at least three languages denoted as R1, R2 and R3. R1 is the first language in which students learn literacy, ideally their mother tongue or, if not feasible, the state language, which would be a familiar language, with proficiency expected by age 8, R2 is the second language distinct from R1, with proficiency to be achieved by age 11 and R3 is the third language different from R1 and R2, with proficiency targeted by age 14.

Government of India regularly consults experts, linguists and state and national level policy makers, curriculum developers and implementers, practising teachers and students, parents, teachers, teacher educators, parents, NGOs and (also students) working in the field for policy formulations and curriculum development. Prior to the formulation of the National Education Policy 2020 and National Curriculum Framework for School Education 2023 large number of stake holders were consulted in person and also through digital means. All the regions / states were consulted and the opinions and practices of the various school systems were also taken into consideration for making of the policy.

Further, since Education is a subject under the Concurrent List of the Constitution, it is for the respective State and Union Territory (UT) Governments to decide on the modalities of implementing the Three Language Policy, in accordance with the spirit and recommendations of the NEP, 2020. The Policy

emphasizes the promotion of multilingualism and encourages States/UTs to adopt the Three Language Formula in a flexible manner, keeping in view local needs, linguistic diversity, and implementation feasibility.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SDCS UNDER PMKVY IN PEDDAPALLI, TELANGANA

152. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) the number of Skill Development Centres (SDCs) established in Peddapalli, Telangana, under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since its inception along with the sectors covered and their operational status;
- (b) the details of the total funds allocated and utilised under PMKVY in Peddapalli since its inception, and whether the scheme has been effective in improving youth employability in rural areas;
- (c) the specific job roles and training modules offered in Peddapalli under PMKVY and the number of youths trained and placed in jobs, year-wise;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken to align the training programmes with local industry needs, particularly in the sectors like agriculture, mining, IT, textiles, and manufacturing, and if so, the outcomes achieved; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism in place to assess the quality and impact of PMKVY centres in Telangana?

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

(a): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015. Under PMKVY, skill training is imparted through Short Term Training (STT) and Re-skilling and Up-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Under PMKVY, as on 30.06.2025, a total of 16 training centres have been empanelled in Peddapalli district of Telangana since its inception. However, at present there is no operational centre under PMKVY 4.0 in Peddapalli.

The details of sectors covered in Peddapalli district of Telangana, is given in the enclosed **Statement - I**.

(b): There is no provision for district-wise fund allocation under PMKVY. However, as on 30.06.2025, a total amount of ₹1.81 crore has been utilized in Peddapalli since the inception of the Scheme.

Under PMKVY scheme, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme which are PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under

PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. In the district of Peddapalli, a total of 229 candidates have been reported placed under the Scheme.

(c): The details of specific job roles and training modules in Peddapalli district of Telangana under PMKVY, as on 30.06.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement - II.**

The details of year-wise number of youths trained and placed in job in Peddapalli district of Telangana under PMKVY, as on 30.06.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement - III.**

(d): Under PMKVY, the Government has taken several steps to align training programmes with local industry needs, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, mining, IT, textiles, and manufacturing. These include demand mapping through skill gap studies, District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs), and active collaboration with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to design industry-relevant training. Job roles are aligned with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), and introduction of On-the-Job Training (OJT) for practical exposure have been undertaken. These efforts have enhanced the relevance of training, improved industry participation, and strengthened employment outcomes for youth. The Sector-wise number of candidates trained/ oriented have been provided in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

(e): Under PMKVY 4.0, training is imparted through training institutes having standard infrastructure that meets the requisite norms of Accreditation and Affiliation (A&A) standards prescribed by the Awarding Bodies. Accreditation and affiliation of training centres ensures compliance to standardized infrastructural requirements, tool and equipment, etc.

STATEMENT-I

The details of sectors covered in Peddapalli district of Telangana under PMKVY, as on 30.06.2025, are given below:

Sector Name	Trained / Oriented
Apparel	172
Automotive	20
Beauty and Wellness	40
Capital Goods	15
Construction	345
Electronics and Hardware	480
Handicrafts and Carpet	60
Infrastructure Equipment	678
IT-ITeS	912
Logistics	267
Management	139
Media and Entertainment	30

Plumbing	15
Power	120
Retail	270
Total	3,563

STATEMENT-II

The details of specific job roles and training modules implemented in Peddapalli district of Telangana under PMKVY, as on 30.06.2025, are given below:

		Short Term Training (STT+SP)	Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)
Sector Name	Job Role Name	Trained	Oriented
Apparel	Hand Embroiderer	88	-
Apparel	Self Employed Tailor	58	-
Apparel	Sewing Machine Operator	26	-
Automotive	Four Wheeler Service Technician	20	-
Beauty and Wellness	Beauty Therapist	40	-
Capital Goods	Manual Metal Arc Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder	15	-

Construction	Assistant Bar Bender & Steel Fixer	-	93
Construction	Assistant Electrician	22	-
Construction	Assistant Mason	-	119
Construction	Assistant Shuttering Carpenter	-	100
Construction	Surveyor-Aide	11	-
Electronics and Hardware	Assistant Technician- Solar Panel Installation	-	-
Electronics and Hardware	Battery System Repair Technician	-	-
Electronics and Hardware	CCTV Installation Technician	-	82
Electronics and Hardware	Electrician	30	-
Electronics and Hardware	Solar Panel Installation Technician	368	-
Handicrafts and Carpet	Hand Rolled Agarbatti Maker	60	-
Infrastructure Equipment	Backhoe Loader Operator	-	7
Infrastructure Equipment	Batching Plant Operator	-	5
Infrastructure Equipment	Bulldozer Operator	-	40

Infrastructure Equipment	Concrete Pump Operator	-	2
Infrastructure Equipment	Crawler Crane Operator	-	12
Infrastructure Equipment	Excavator Operator	-	91
Infrastructure Equipment	Grader Operator	-	7
Infrastructure Equipment	Hydra Crane Operator	-	10
Infrastructure Equipment	Iron & Steel - Dumper Operator	-	393
Infrastructure Equipment	Mechanic (Electrical/ Electronics/Instrumentation)	-	17
Infrastructure Equipment	Mechanic (Engine)	-	21
Infrastructure Equipment	Mechanic (Hydraulic)	-	55
Infrastructure Equipment	Paver Operator	-	2
Infrastructure Equipment	Supervisor (Plant & Machinery)	-	1
Infrastructure Equipment	Tower Crane Operator	-	4

Infrastructure Equipment	Transit Mixer Operator	-	9
Infrastructure Equipment	Tyre Mounted Crane Operator	-	2
IT-ITeS	AI - Database Administrator	90	-
IT-ITeS	AI - DevOps Engineer	90	-
IT-ITeS	Application Developer - Web & Mobile	60	-
IT-ITeS	Associate Data Entry Operator	20	-
IT-ITeS	CRM Domestic Non-Voice	268	-
IT-ITeS	CRM Domestic Voice	40	-
IT-ITeS	Domestic IT Helpdesk Attendant	144	200
Logistics	Consignment Booking Assistant	177	-
Logistics	Courier Delivery Executive	60	-
Logistics	Inventory Clerk	30	-
Management	Unarmed Security Guard	-	139
Media and Entertainment	Animator	30	-
Plumbing	Plumber (General)	15	-
Power	Assistant Technician - Street Lighting Solutions (Installation & Maintenance)	120	-

Retail	Retail Sales Associate	150	-
Retail	Retail Trainee Associate	120	-
Total		2,152	1,411

STATEMENT-III

The details of year-wise number of youths trained and placed in jobs in Peddapalli district of Telangana under PMKVY, as on 30.06.2025, are given below:

	Short Term Training (STT+SP)			Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)	
FY	Trained	Certified	Reported Placed	Oriented	Certified
FY-18-19	120	92	16	323	76
FY-19-20	529	414	76	663	507
FY-20-21	208	202	32	143	219
FY-21-22	178	146	97	282	107
FY-22-23	316	124	8	-	-
FY-23-24	455	262	-	-	-
FY-24-25	346	185	-	-	-
FY-25-26	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,152	1,425	229	1,411	909

विद्यालयों की विलय योजना

153. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 50 से कम नामांकित विद्यार्थियों वाले विद्यालयों की विलय योजना के अंतर्गत बंद किए जा रहे विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों हेतु क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की जा रही है;
- (ख) क्या दूरदराज के विद्यालयों में पढ़ रहे विद्यार्थियों हेतु सुरक्षित परिवहन की कोई व्यवस्था है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की उक्त विद्यालयों के विलय के पश्चात बंद विद्यालयों के भवनों के उपयोग हेतु कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उनके उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार का इन विद्यालयों के विलय के पीछे उद्देश्य और अपेक्षा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। स्कूलों को खोलना और बंद करना संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने संसाधनों का इष्टतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने और शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि के लिए 16 जून 2025 के सरकारी आदेश के अनुसार युग्मित स्कूल पहल शुरू की है। अल्प नामांकन वाले विद्यालयों को निकटवर्ती निर्दिष्ट विद्यालयों के साथ युग्मित किया जा रहा है, जो बेहतर अवसंरचना, अधिक समृद्ध शिक्षण और आकर्षक शैक्षणिक वातावरण प्रदान करते हैं। यह दृष्टिकोण सहकर्मी शिक्षा, आयु-उपयुक्त शिक्षा शास्त्र और 21वीं सदी के कौशल के विकास तक पहुंच को सुगम बनाता है। युग्म

बनाने की प्रक्रिया सावधानीपूर्वक की जाती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि बच्चों को सुरक्षित और उपयुक्त दूरी पर स्थानांतरित किया जाए।

अवसंरचना, पहुंच, नामांकन, समावेशन और स्थानीय संदर्भ जैसे कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निकटतम स्कूलों के साथ युग्म बनाने को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। सरकारी आदेश में संसाधनों का इष्टतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने तथा विद्यार्थियों के लिए शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि के लिए स्कूल युग्मीकरण की प्रक्रिया की रूपरेखा दी गई है।

एनईपी 2020 (5+3+3+4) की नई शैक्षणिक संरचना के अनुरूप, इन स्थानों को बालवाटिका केंद्रों में पुनः उपयोग करने के लिए एक केंद्रित प्रयास चल रहा है। यह पहल नीति के प्रारंभिक बाल्यकाल देखभाल और शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) पर बल देने का समर्थन करती है, जो 3-5 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए मूलभूत अधिगम वातावरण प्रदान करती है।

जहां संभव है, औपचारिक शिक्षा में निरंतरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन केंद्रों को मौजूदा स्कूलों या आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों के साथ स्थापित किया गया है। जिला अधिकारी राज्य में इन केन्द्रों के चरणबद्ध रूपांतरण और एकीकरण की निगरानी कर रहे हैं।

देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

154. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 1,14,710/- रुपये आंकी गई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या दस वर्ष पहले देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 68,572/- रुपये थी;

(घ) क्या सभी राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में समान वृद्धि हुई है;

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

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ग): राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय, सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा जारी सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) के अनंतिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 के स्थिर मूल्यों पर प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राष्ट्रीय आय (एनएनआई) ₹1,14,710 है। दस वर्ष पूर्व, अर्थात् वर्ष 2014-15 में स्थिर मूल्यों पर प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राष्ट्रीय आय ₹72,805 थी।

(ख), (घ) और (ङ): सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रकाशित स्थिर मूल्यों पर प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (एनएसडीपी) के ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। आँकड़ों के अनुसार, प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग है।

(च): राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि में अंतर, जैसे आर्थिक विकास के विभिन्न स्तर, क्षेत्रीय संरचना, संरचनात्मक असमानताएँ और शासन तंत्र में अंतर आदि कई कारकों के कारण हो सकता है। सरकार समावेशी विकास के उद्देश्य के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, जो सबका साथ, सबका विकास के प्रति उसकी प्रतिबद्धता में परिलक्षित होता है, और सरकार ने गरीबी तथा असमानता को कम करने, सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने, आय सृजन और आजीविका के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने तथा देश भर में कमजोर वर्गों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से कई लक्षित योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं।

विवरण

स्थिर मूल्यों पर प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद

क्र.सं.	राज्यासंघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2013- 14 (₹ में)	वर्ष 2014- 15 (₹ में)	वर्ष 2023- 24 (₹ में)	वर्ष 2024- 25 (₹ में)	वर्ष 2013-14 की तुलना में वर्ष 2023- 2024 में अंतर (%) में)	वर्ष 2014-15 की तुलना में वर्ष 2024-25 में अंतर (% में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	72254	79174	131083	141609	81.4	78.9
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	79004	91034	111107	उपलब्ध नहीं	40.6	
3	असम	43002	44809	75938	81127	76.6	81.1
4	बिहार	22776	23223	32227	उपलब्ध नहीं	41.5	
5	छत्तीसगढ़	61409	61122	87681	93161	42.8	52.4
6	गोवा	188358	241081	357611	उपलब्ध नहीं	89.9	
7	गुजरात	102589	111370	195617	उपलब्ध नहीं	90.7	
8	हरियाणा	119791	125032	182816	194285	52.6	55.4
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	98816	105241	154330	163465	56.2	55.3
10	झारखंड	43779	48781	65062	उपलब्ध नहीं	48.6	
11	कर्नाटक	101858	105697	191970	204605	88.5	93.6
12	केरल	107846	112444	162040	उपलब्ध नहीं	50.3	
13	मध्य प्रदेश	42548	44027	67301	70434	58.2	60.0
14	महाराष्ट्र	109597	115058	166013	176678	51.5	53.6
15	मणिपुर	41441	44101	65471	उपलब्ध नहीं	58.0	
16	मेघालय	59729	57478	74489	77412	24.7	34.7
17	मिजोरम	67594	85056	152363	उपलब्ध नहीं	125.4	
18	नागालैंड	58619	60372	81158	उपलब्ध	38.4	

					नहीं		
19	ओडिशा	54209	54361	99396	106918	83.4	96.7
20	पंजाब	93238	95807	129561	135356	39.0	41.3
21	राजस्थान	61053	64496	90414	96638	48.1	49.8
22	सिक्किम	168897	180675	292339	उपलब्ध नहीं	73.1	
23	तमिलनाडु	102191	107117	179732	196309	75.9	83.3
24	तेलंगाना	96039	101424	177000	187912	84.3	85.3
25	त्रिपुरा	54645	63992	97250	उपलब्ध नहीं	78.0	
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	34044	34583	50341	उपलब्ध नहीं	47.9	
27	उत्तराखंड	112900	118979	150931	158819	33.7	33.5
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	53811	54520	77933	82781	44.8	51.8
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	98735	106711	177335	उपलब्ध नहीं	79.6	
30	चंडीगढ़	180615	182867	256912	उपलब्ध नहीं	42.2	
31	दिल्ली	200702	213669	271490	उपलब्ध नहीं	35.3	
32	जम्मू और कश्मीर- संघ राज्य क्षेत्र*	54783	51649	76653	81774	39.9	58.3
33	लद्दाख						
34	पुदुचेरी	129127	117102	145921	155533	13.0	32.8

टिप्पणी: वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए स्थिर मूल्यों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय लद्दाख द्वारा रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई है तथा इसे "एनआर" माना जा सकता है। * वर्ष 2013-14 और 2014-15 के लिए, जानकारी जम्मू और कश्मीर और लद्दाख से संबंधित है और वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के लिए, जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से संबंधित है। एनए: उपलब्ध नहीं।

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN NASHIK UNDER SDS**155. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government recognizes Nashik's cultural and spiritual significance and plans to develop a comprehensive cultural tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) for places of importance in and around Nashik and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the funds likely to be allocated for the development of infrastructure, tourist facilities and amenities at these sites to enhance visitor experience and promote tourism;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment to evaluate the potential of Nashik as a major cultural tourism destination and if so, the details and outcomes of such assessments;
- (d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to involve local stakeholders and communities in promoting and managing this cultural circuit to ensure sustainable tourism development and preservation of Nashik's heritage; and
- (e) the expected timeline for launching and completing this cultural circuit project?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourist destinations including assessment to evaluate its potential is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' is complementing the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. The details of the projects sanctioned under above mentioned schemes in the State of Maharashtra including Nashik is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

In the year 2024-25, the Ministry of Tourism issued operational guidelines for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale'(SASCI) scheme with the objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale. Under the said scheme, Government of India has sanctioned 40 projects in the country for Rs.3295.76 Crore including the project 'Development of RAM-KAL PATH' in Nashik, Maharashtra for ₹99.14 Crore. The projects under SASCI scheme have been identified based on the project proposals submitted by the concerned State Governments, its examination on the

prescribed parameters and as per the institutional framework detailed in the scheme guidelines.

As per the contours of the scheme, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the projects is to be formulated by the concerned State Government after analysing all the relevant factors including management and operation plans. Further, the States are also required to undertake consultations with various stakeholders and local community representatives while preparing the DPRs. As per the sanction order issued in respect of SASCI scheme, the sanctioned projects are to be developed and completed within maximum of 2 years period whereas Government of India will release funds under this scheme up to 31st March, 2026.

STATEMENT

(I) Detail of projects sanctioned under identified thematic circuits of Swadesh Darshan scheme in the state of Maharashtra

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ crore)
1.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit – Sagarashwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
2.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Telankhandi-Girad	45.47

(II) List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD scheme in the state of Maharashtra:-

S. No	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Approved Cost (in ₹ crore)
1.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41

(iii) List of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 in the State of Maharashtra

(Amount in Crore)

S. No	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ crore)
1.	Maharashtra	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	2023-24	76.22

(iv) List of Projects sanctioned under CBDD, a sub scheme of SD 2.0 in the State of Maharashtra

(Amount in Crore)

S. No	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of Project	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ crore)
1.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	24.99

SCHEMES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

156. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

- (a) the details and names of the schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government to check the unemployment and to create new opportunities in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the achievements made in this regard along with the number of youth got employment during the said period;
- (c) the details of the number of jobs created and provided by the Government in the Private Sector and various Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide any unemployment allowance to unemployed youth?

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

(a) to (d): Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes. These inter-alia include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal

Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), 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. The number of beneficiaries (including youth) under various schemes in the country is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

In addition, the Union Cabinet has approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector.

The official data source on Employment and Unemployment is Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year.

As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment on usual status for person of age 15 years and above and for youth (15-29 years) during the year 2020-21 to 2023-24 are as follows:

(in %)

Year	WPR (15 years and above)	WPR (15 – 29 years)
2020-21	52.6	36.1
2021-22	52.9	36.8
2022-23	56.0	40.1
2023-24	58.2	41.7

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The data indicates that the Worker Population Ratio for person of age 15 years and above and for youth (15-29 years), indicating employment, has an increasing trend over the years in the country.

State/UT-wise details of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) are available in the PLFS reports and may be seen at https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All

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 & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in]. As on 30.06.2025, more than 6.2 crore (which inter-alia include Government, Private and Public Sector Undertaking) vacancies have been mobilised on NCS Portal.

Under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY), of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), the unemployment benefit is paid as per eligibility to insured workers who lose their jobs. The unemployment benefit under the ABVKY has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average daily earning, payable upto 90 days.

STATEMENT

Employment generation/beneficiaries in Central Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/programme	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) (No. of Loan A/c))	5,37,95,526	6,23,10,598	6,67,77,013
2	Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) (No. of beneficiaries)	9,88,275	13,31,983	42,38,329
3	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) (No. of estimated employment generated)	8,25,752	6,81,336	7,12,944
4	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (No. of Persondays generated in lakh)	36310.21	29561.65	31226.02
5	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana	45,612	1,58,130	1,58,096

	(DDU-GKY) (No. of candidates placed)			
6	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) (No. of candidates settled)	14,796	21,110	23,835
7	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) (No. of skilled trained candidates placed)	63,519	1,20,478	40,923

Source: Concerned Ministry

PM VIDYALAXMI SCHEME

157. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Vidyalaxmi Scheme and the financial outlay of the aforementioned scheme;
- (b) the details of the initiatives undertaken to create awareness about the Scheme among parents, particularly among economically weaker sections;
- (c) the details of the mechanism in place to monitor the performance and success of the aforementioned scheme;

- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government under the aforementioned scheme to encourage the holistic development of girls, including soft skills and leadership training;
- (e) whether the Government has taken steps to align the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme (PMVS) with country's commitments to global frameworks such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 on quality education and gender equality; and
- (f) 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): The PM Vidyalaxmi, a new central sector scheme has been launched on 6th November 2024. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to pursue higher education due to financial constraints. Under the scheme, collateral-free and guarantor-free education loan is provided to all the students who get merit-based admission in top Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs) and who desire to avail the education loan and there is no upper limit for this.

The details of loans sanctioned and disbursed under the PM-Vidyalaxmi is as under:

Scheme Name	No. of Loans sanctioned as on 15.07.2025	Amount disbursed as on 15.07.2025 (₹ crore)
PM-Vidyalaxmi	23,420	996.51

Further, for students with annual family income up to ₹ 8 lakh, the scheme provides 3% interest subvention on loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs. Up to one lakh fresh students not getting any other scholarship or interest subvention on education loan will get this interest subvention. An outlay of Rs. 3,600 Crore has been made from 2024-25 to 2030- 31, for providing 3% interest subvention benefit for up to 7 lakh fresh students during this period.

(b), (c) and (d): To improve awareness, the scheme guidelines have already been provided in the website of Ministry of Education at https://www.education.gov.in/en/scholarships_education_loan. Further, the Indian Banks Association has circulated the guidelines to all the member banks.

A dedicated online platform, the PM Vidyalaxmi portal has been developed on which students can apply for the education loan as well as interest subvention, through a simplified application process to be used by all banks. The Portal is for all Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. All these measures aim to create widespread awareness about the

scheme and help eligible students, including those from rural and underprivileged areas to avail the benefits of PM-Vidyalaxmi.

Multi-lingual pamphlet of PM-Vidyalaxmi has been developed and uploaded in the PMVL portal. All HEIs have been requested to download and distribute the same to students of their HEI.

All QHEIs have been requested to prominently display the PM-Vidyalaxmi Scheme publicity materials within their campuses and actively publicize the dedicated call centre number 1800-1031 for the PM-Vidyalaxmi Scheme.

The Banks have been requested to conduct workshops/webinars and digital promotions in collaboration with institution, display PM-Vidyalaxmi Scheme details on their website, mobile apps and branch premises, use digital marketing via social media platform such as Facebook/Twitter/Instagram, setup dedicated education loan help desks by branch at mapped institutions, provide clear, concise brochures and flyers about the Scheme, align relationship managers to liaison with Nodal officers of the institutions for smoother processing and information.

The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has been requested to develop a uniform communication toolkit, including presentations, circulars, and FAQs covering all categories of education loans.

All member banks have been asked to launch a nationwide promotional campaign- both prior and during the admission season, including newspaper

advertisements and press release, to raise awareness about the PM-Vidyalaxmi Scheme.

Member banks have been asked to add taglines of PM-Vidyalaxmi in their existing promotional materials and advertisements for faster rollout and to set up dedicated help desks for educational loans at branches located near QHEIs during the admission period.

All these measures aim to create widespread awareness about the scheme and help the eligible students, parents including those from economically weaker sections and girl students to avail the benefits of PM-Vidyalaxmi.

The Department of Higher Education (DHE) and the Department of Financial Services (DFS) monitor the progress of education loan submission, processing and disbursement on a regular basis together with the Indian Banks Association (IBA) and banks. Further, the DHE in coordination with DFS conduct meetings with QHEIs, banks and IBA for smooth implementation of the scheme on a regular interval. Workshops are also organized with the QHEIs in collaboration with the UGC, DFS, IBA and the banks to increase awareness of the QHEIs and students.

(e) and (f): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) is the nodal Ministry of PM Vishwakarma Yojana. Ministry of MSME has taken concrete steps to align the PM Vishwakarma Scheme with the country's commitments to global frameworks, particularly the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4, relating to quality education and gender equality.

The Scheme, launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 17.09.2023, aims to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 traditional trades, through components such as skill training, toolkit incentive, credit support, and market linkage. The Scheme promotes quality education by offering structured skill development through basic and advanced training, along with daily stipend, transport allowance, and lodging and boarding. It also advances gender equality by ensuring equal access to benefits for women artisans and craftspeople across all trades, with active tracking and targeted outreach to enhance their participation.

Under the Scheme, as of 14.07.2025, out of 29.96 lakh registrations under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, about 10.8 lakh are women beneficiaries. Of these, 8.19 lakh women have completed skill training in one of the 18 trades. Further, loans have been sanctioned for 1.48 lakh women beneficiaries amounting to over Rs.1,300 crore.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GSTAT

158. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the total number of Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) benches, including Principal and State Benches, notified for each State and Union Territory along with their proposed locations;

- (b) the total number of fully operational GSTAT benches, including Principal and State Benches, in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the budget allocated, funds released and utilised so far for the establishment and operationalisation of GSTAT benches, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the reasons for the delay in making the GSTAT benches operational despite the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 came into effect in 2017; and
- (e) the details of interim measures being adopted to handle pending GST disputes due to the non-availability of an appellate forum under GST?

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

(a): There are 31 state benches located at 45 locations and a Principal Bench at New Delhi. Notified vide S.O. 5063(E) dated 26th November, 2024 (as amended from time to time).

(b): None

(c): The Budget allocation for the Good and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GATAT) for the FY 2025-26 is Rs. 210,04,70,000/-. The fund utilized till dated is Rs. 3,05,58,376/-.

(d): Delay in making the GSTAT benches operational is due to the following reasons:

1. The original provisions of section 109 and 110 of the CGST Act were challenged in the Revenue Bar Association Vs. Union of India [WP No.

- 21147 of 2018]; and in the order dated 20.09.2019, Hon'ble High Court of Madras held struck down the relevant provisions of the law.
2. Subsequently, Government amended around 30 laws to rationalize existing Tribunals and bring uniformity in conditions of service like tenure, retirement age, salary and allowances, method of appointment etc. which were also challenged and struck down by the Supreme Court.
 3. On this basis the Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and other Authorities (Qualifications, Experience and other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2020 were issued which were again challenged in the Supreme Court, and the Court directed certain other changes to be incorporated after which, Tribunal Reforms Act 2021 was enacted.
 4. Thereafter, a Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted. Based on the recommendation of the GoM the GST Council in its 49th Meeting dated 18th Feb, 2023 recommended constitution of the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal. Accordingly, CGT Act was amended by the Finance Act 2023 wherein Section 109 & 110 of the said Act was amended.
 5. Further, certain other amendments in the said sections were carried out on 28th December, 2023 vide the CGST (Second Amendment) Act 2023, to align the said sections with the Tribunal Reforms Act.

6. Post this, the appointment of Members, Staffs and other requirements for operationalising GSTAT have commended.

(e): On the recommendations of the GST Council, a new sub-section 16(5) has been inserted in the CGST Act through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024, with retrospective effect from July 1st, 2017 to relax the time limit prescribed under Section 16(4) of the CGST Act for availing input tax credit in respect of any invoice or debit note to make eligible the input tax credit for the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2020-21 claimed through any GSTR-3B return filed up to November 30, 2021.

Amendment in Section 107 and Section 112 of CGST Act for reducing the amount of pre-deposit required to be paid for filing of appeals under GST to ease cash flow and working capital blockage for the taxpayers. The maximum amount for filing appeal with the appellate authority has been reduced from Rs. 25 crores CGST and Rs. 25 crores SGST to Rs. 20 crores CGST and Rs. 20 crores SGST. Further, the amount of pre-deposit for filing appeal with the Appellate Tribunal has been reduced from 20% with a maximum amount of Rs. 50 crores CGST and Rs. 50 crores SGST to 10 % with a maximum of Rs. 20 crores CGST and Rs. 20 crores SGST.

Insertion of Section 128A in CGST Act has been carried out to provide for an amnesty scheme, which provide for waiver of interest or penalty or both relating to demands raised under Section 73, for FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 in

cases where the taxpayer pays the full amount of tax demanded in the notice upto 31.03.2025.

INCLUSION OF THE BHIMASHANKAR JYOTRILINGA TEMPLE UNDER ASI

159. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering for bringing the Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga Temple, located in Shirur Lok Sabha Constituency in Maharashtra under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);
- (b) if so, the manner in which this inclusion would facilitate better development, preservation and promotion of the temple along with the expected benefits to the local community;
- (c) the details of the steps proposed to ensure adequate central funding for maintenance, conservation and infrastructure development of the temple;
- (d) the details of the process along with timeline for inclusion of the temple under ASI protection and its expected impact on tourism and the local economy;
- (e) the details of the number of Jyotirlinga temples currently under ASI protection; and

- (f) whether the Government has a proposal to bring all 12 Jyotirlinga temples under ASI for their holistic preservation and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(e): There are two Jyotirlinga Temples declared as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 in the country, namely:

1. Ghrishneshwar Temple, District Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar, Maharashtra.
2. Tryambakeshwar Temple, District Nasik, Maharashtra.

(f): At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

RE-ENROLMENT OF THE SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

160. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether any targeted interventions have been planned to re-enroll the 46,138 school-age children in Andhra Pradesh who remain out of school as per recent reports;

- (b) whether the Government has evaluated the role of emerging technologies—such as AI-based platforms—in enabling early identification of potential dropouts, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for dropout mitigation, district-wise?

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

(a): Children above six years of age, who have not been admitted in any school or though admitted could not complete their elementary education, are identified as Out of School Children (OoSC), to enrol them to age-appropriate class of regular schools. To ensure that such OoSC admitted to regular schools are integrated into the school system, special training is provided in the form residential or non-residential courses, as needed. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Samagra Shiksha', financial assistance, upto Rs.6000 per child per year for non-residential training and upto Rs. 20000 per child per year for residential training, is provided to States / UTs. At Secondary level, for OoSC in 16-19 years age group and belonging to Socially & Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDG), financial assistance is available to continue education through Open/Distance Learning mode, if it is not possible to mainstream them into formal school. Financial assistance upto Rs. 2000/- per child per grade per

annum is provided for completing education through the Open School System at Secondary/ Senior Secondary stage for registration, accessing course material and certification.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified 47,543 OoSC for the 2025-26 Academic Year. Out of these 47543 OoSC, 8882 children have been enrolled into regular schools / hostels, 2833 children have been identified for non-residential special training, 11842 children have been identified for residential special training, and 23986 children have been identified for the provision of course material and certification under the Open School system.

(b): Technology based initiatives have been taken up to monitor and improve student retention. As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, a data driven, multi-departmental approach has been adopted to ensure that all children aged 5-18 are enrolled and retained in the education system. Through API based integration, data from various departments is analyzed to accurately identify Out of School Children. For instance, integration of data from Anganwadi centres helps in identifying children who are never enrolled, especially in early age groups. Field level functionaries use real-time dashboards for follow-up and need based interventions.

(c): As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, District-wise details of funds allocated under Samagra Shiksha, for Out of School Children, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATAMENT**District-wise details of funds allocated under Samagra Shiksha for OoSC**

Name of the District	Direct Enrolment (Number of Children)	Non- Residential Training		Residential Training		Open schooling system	
		Number of Children	Funds Allocation in Lakh Rupees	Number of Children	Funds Allocation in Lakh Rupees	Number of Children	Funds Allocation in Lakh Rupees
Anakapalli	115	98	3.12	100	10.00	505	10.10
Anantapur	289	118	1.77	51	2.55	1265	25.30
Annamayya	540	0	0.00	0	0.00	808	16.16
ASR	1501	1370	61.65	0	0.00	863	17.26
Bapatla	294	10	0.15	0	0.00	670	13.40
Chittoor	156	32	0.48	0	0.00	980	19.60
East Godavari	411	0	0.00	0	0.00	1610	32.20
Eluru	125	0	0.00	0	0.00	252	5.04
Guntur	456	13	0.20	1400	140.00	691	13.82
Kadapa	649	0	0.00	0	0.00	2677	53.54
Kakinada	197	153	4.59	445	44.50	1831	36.62
Konaseema	99	0	0.00	0	0.00	1588	31.76
Krishna	152	89	2.67	2150	215.00	826	16.52

Kurnool	287	422	12.66	4003	400.30	831	16.62
PVP Manyam	153	2	0.06	1	0.10	190	3.80
Nandyal	219	20	0.30	100	5.00	390	7.80
SPSR Nellore	343	360	10.80	1120	112.00	1248	24.96
NTR	92	0	0.00	1866	186.60	923	18.46
Palnadu	314	0	0.00	262	13.10	985	19.70
Prakasam	205	0	0.00	344	34.40	1698	33.96
Sri Satyasai	79	29	0.44	0	0.00	537	10.74
Srikakulam	458	26	0.78	0	0.00	320	6.40
Tirupathi	145	85	1.50	0	0.00	982	19.64
Visakhapatnam	1107	0	0.00	0	0.00	353	7.06
Vizianagaram	324	6	0.21	0	0.00	485	9.70
West Godavari	172	0	0.00	0	0.00	478	9.56
Total	8882	2833	101.37	11842	1163.55	23986	479.72

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत विद्यालय

161. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत संचालित किए जा रहे प्राथमिक विद्यालय, उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय, माध्यमिक एवं उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) विगत सात वर्षों के दौरान बंद हुए ऐसे विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और इनके बंद होने के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत वर्तमान में रिक्त पड़े शिक्षकों के कुल पदों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम द्वारा निर्धारित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) संबंधी मानदंडों को पूरा करने हेतु योग्य शिक्षकों की भर्ती प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ङ.) क्या पर्याप्त संख्या में शिक्षकों की उपलब्धता के बावजूद शिक्षकों की असमान तैनाती के कारण प्रतिकूल पीटीआर की समस्या बनी हुई है; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग ने वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना - समग्र शिक्षा शुरू की है। यह योजना तीन पूर्ववर्ती केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए), राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (आरएमएसए) और शिक्षक शिक्षा को शामिल करके बनाई गई है। यह योजना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप है और इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण

के साथ गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, जो उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखे और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाए।

यूडाइज़+ 2023-24 के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्च माध्यमिक सरकारी स्कूलों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है:

भारत

प्रकार	कुल	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्च माध्यमिक
सरकारी	1017660	623026	272387	53206	69041

उत्तर प्रदेश

प्रकार	कुल	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्च माध्यमिक
सरकारी	137102	87777	46484	1523	1318

(ख): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक क्षेत्राधिकार/अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। स्कूलों को खोलना और बंद करना संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। नए स्कूल खोलना/मौजूदा स्कूलों के उन्नयन/सुदृढ़ीकरण की आवश्यकता पर संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकता और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रत्येक वर्ष काम किया जाता है।

यूडाइज़, यूडाइज़+ रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विगत सात वर्षों में देश और उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी स्कूलों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है:

	सरकारी स्कूलों की कुल संख्या						
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
भारत	109454 3	108374 7	103257 0	103204 9	102238 6	101601 0	101766 0
उत्तर प्रदेश	163114	163142	137638	137068	137024	137003	137102

(ग) से (च): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र तथा बढ़ी हुई छात्र संख्या/नए स्कूलों के कारण अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं जैसे कारकों के कारण रिक्तियां उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती का दायित्व एक व्यापक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित योजना और पूर्वानुमान अभ्यास के माध्यम से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन पर है।

केंद्र सरकार, समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित बच्चों के निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का 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। स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठकों और परामर्श के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से इन रिक्तियों को भरने और उनकी तर्कसंगत तैनाती का अनुरोध करता है।

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN KERALA

162. SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN

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

- (a) whether the Government analysed the reasons for financial crisis in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to resolve the grave financial crisis in Kerala such as debt burdens, fiscal deficit, restriction of borrowing capacity, etc.;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (e) the year-wise details of borrowings and debt of Kerala during the last ten years and the current year?

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

(a) and (b): Fiscal performance of all States including the State of Kerala is monitored by the respective State Legislatures. The State Government of Kerala has enacted the Kerala Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003. It makes the State Government responsible for ensuring prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability. This is to be done by progressive elimination of revenue deficit and sustainable debt management consistent with fiscal stability, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government and conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term fiscal frame work.

(c) and (d): Union Government of India applies a common yardstick and generally follows the fiscal limits mandated by the accepted recommendations of the Finance Commission while exercising the powers to approve borrowings by the

State under Article 293 (3) of the Constitution of India. Further, the Government of India is also providing substantial financial resources to State Governments including the Government of Kerala in the form of Finance Commission Recommended Grants, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment. The assistance provided to Kerala under these heads from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (till 10.07.2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(e): As per RBI report titled “State Finances: A Study of Budgets” and information provided by RBI, year-wise details of Market Borrowings and Total Outstanding Liabilities of State Government of Kerala during the last 10 years and current year are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT-I

The assistance provided to Kerala in the form of Finance Commission Recommended Grants, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (till 10.07.2025)

(in Rs crore)

Heads	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (10th July, 2025)
Finance Commission Recommended Grants	22,171	15,382	7,246	2,532	558

Central Sector Schemes	6,896	7,262	6,040	6,106	582
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	8,300	10,249	8,061	7,795	2,218
Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment	238	1,903	-	2,716	657
Total	37,605	34,796	21,347	19,149	4,015

STATEMENT-II

**Year-wise details of Market Borrowings and Total Outstanding Liabilities of State Government of Kerala during the last 10 years and current year
(in Rs crore)**

Year	Market Borrowings	Total Outstanding Liabilities
2015-16	15,000	1,62,272
2016-17	17,300	1,91,623
2017-18	20,500	2,16,499
2018-19	19,500	2,43,746
2019-20	18,073	2,67,585
2020-21	28,566	3,10,856
2021-22	27,000	3,60,037

2022-23	30,839	3,87,798
2023-24	42,438	4,26,020 (RE)
2024-25	53,666	4,71,091(BE)
2025-26	14,000 (till 9 th July 2025)	4,81,997 (Projected as on 31.03.2026)*

*'Budget in Brief 2025-26' published by Finance Department, Government of Kerala.

RENOVATION OF KUNDRANDAR TEMPLE IN TAMIL NADU

163. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Kundrandar Temple located in Pudukkottai district, Tamil Nadu is under the protection and control of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that conservation and maintenance works at the temple have been halted or remained unattended for over 25 years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the prolonged inaction and neglect in carrying out the structural conservation and restoration of historically significant site;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to resume and complete the restoration and maintenance works at the said site at the earliest;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the timeline and budget allocation; and

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to periodic monitoring and proper upkeep of heritage structures like Kundrandar Temple under ASI's control in the Tamil Nadu State and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b): The Rock-Cut Siva Temple, Car Mantapan with wheels in the front part of the Plinth, locality Kunnandarkovil, district Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu is a monument of national importance under the care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(c) and (d): Regular maintenance and conservation works are taken up periodically based on the requirement priority and resources available considering provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, and also conservation policy.

(e): Maintenance and conservation of the monument are regular process of work. Accordingly an Annual Conservation Plan (ACP) for the said monument is made for an amount of Rs.12,00,000/ for the current financial year.

(f): The 412 protected monuments and protected areas under the jurisdiction of the ASI in the State of Tamil Nadu, including the said temple are being regularly maintained and conserved. The officers of ASI conduct periodic inspections to monitor the status of conservation, maintenance, and any necessary repair works

of these protected monuments and areas. These efforts ensure the proper upkeep and protection of heritage structures within the State.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM CIRCUIT FOR MURSHIDABAD

164. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make a tourism circuit for Murshidabad being a historical place;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to improve the transport system/connectivity to reach Murshidabad directly from rest of the country particularly Kolkata in less time comfortably?

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

(a) to (c): 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)' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of West Bengal.

Proposals for infrastructure improvement are considered based on the merit of the project, availability of funds, and adherence to the scheme guidelines. The details of projects sanctioned under the aforementioned schemes is enclosed as **Statement.**

Ministry of Tourism continues to engage with other Ministries on last-mile connectivity and promote integrated development of tourist destinations.

STATEMENT

(i) Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of West Bengal is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani-Fraserganj- Bakkhilai- Henry Island	67.99

(ii). Project sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the State of West Bengal is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sanction Year	Approved Cost
1.	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN TAMIL NADU**165. SHRI G. SELVAM:****SHRI C N ANNADURAI:**

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

- (a) the details of key steps taken by the Government to promote tourism in the State of Tamil Nadu including infrastructure development;
- (b) the number and details of projects or schemes currently under implementation for tourism development in Tamil Nadu, district and scheme-wise;
- (c) whether any new tourist spots have been identified for development in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details of such locations;
- (d) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States including Tamil Nadu for the development of unexplored or new tourism circuits/destinations and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to increase financial allocation for tourism infrastructure, destination promotion, digital marketing and international outreach and if so, the details of the proposed increase and the sectors that will be prioritized?

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

(a) to (e): Tourism development in the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu, is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism extends financial support through various Schemes — such as Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD, and Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) — with the objective of supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), inter-se priority, and availability of resources.

Additionally, under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale, Government of India sanctioned 40 projects in 23 States in Financial Year 2024–25. The scheme aims at comprehensive development of iconic tourist centres, global branding and marketing, and responsible tourism practices.

Multiple projects have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu under the aforesaid schemes for the development of spiritual sites, heritage locations, thematic circuits, and tourism infrastructure at various destinations including Rameswaram Island, Thanjavur, Devala (The Nilgiris), Mamallapuram, and Velankanni.

The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, SD2.0, PRASHAD, CBDD and SASCI scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

(i) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

(Amount in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost
1.	Coastal Circuit (2016-17)	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram– Rameshwaram– Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13

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

(Amount in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost
1.	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

(Amount in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost
1.	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	20.01

(iv) Details of Projects sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

(Amount in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost
1.	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67
2.	2024-25	Garden of Flowers in Devala	70.23

(v) Details of Project sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

(Amount in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost
1.	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99
2.	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86
3.	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94

(vi) Details of Projects sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

(Amount in ₹Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Agency	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost
1.	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port	Chennai Port Trust	24.09.2012	1724.66
2.	Illumination and allied works at Gangai Konda Cholapuram Temple, District –Ariyalur	ITDC	31.03.2025	1147.52

ESTABLISHMENT OF IITS, IIMS AND AIIMS

166. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) the details of new IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, Central Universities and Technical Institutes which have been established in the country during the last ten years and the current year;
- (b) the State-wise distribution of the establishment of these institutions;
- (c) the details of budgetary allocation for Higher Education Infrastructure Development in the Union Budget 2025-26 and its comparison with actual expenditure of previous years;
- (d) the measures taken to address the faculty shortage and research funding constraints in newly established and existing IITs and IIMs;
- (e) the details of incentives provided to attract the international faculties;
- (f) the details of policies which promote the Multi disciplinary Research, Startup Incubation Centers, and AI-Based Learning Modules in Premier Institutions; and
- (g) whether the Government plans to bridge the gap between public and private Higher Education Institutions and ensure equal access to world-class education for students from economically weaker sections?

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

(a) and (b): Prior to the year 2014, 16 The Indian Institutes of Technologies (IITs) were functioning in the country. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2014-15 and 2015-16, six new IITs have been established in the States/UT of Andhra Pradesh (IIT Tirupati), Kerala (IIT Palakkad), Chhattisgarh (IIT Bhilai), Jammu & Kashmir (IIT Jammu), Goa (IIT Goa) and Karnataka (IIT Dharwad). Further, in pursuance to the Budget announcement 2015-16, the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad in Jharkhand was accorded the status of IIT in the year of 2016. At present 23 IITs are functioning in the country.

13 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) were functioning in the country prior to the year 2014 and at present there are 21 IIMs. Seven new IIMs have been established in the States/ UT of Punjab (IIM Amritsar), Bihar (IIM Bodhgaya), Odisha (IIM Sambalpur), Jammu & Kashmir (IIM Jammu), Himachal Pradesh (IIM Sirmour), Maharashtra (IIM Nagpur) and Andhra Pradesh (IIM Visakhapatnam). Further, in the year 2023, National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai has been converted into IIM Mumbai.

30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and one Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST) were functioning in the country prior

to 2014 and at present there are 31 NITs apart from one IEST. NIT Andhra Pradesh has been established in the year 2015.

9 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) were functioning in the country prior to 2014 and at present there are 25 IIITs. Sixteen new IIITs have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh (IIITDM Kurnool), Haryana (IIIT Sonapat), Himachal Pradesh (IIIT Una), West Bengal (IIIT Kalyani), Karnataka (IIIT Dharwad, IIIT Raichur), Manipur (IIIT Senapati), Kerala (IIIT Kottayam), Uttar Pradesh (IIIT Lucknow), Jharkhand (IIIT Ranchi), Maharashtra (IIIT Pune, IIIT Nagpur), Madhya Pradesh (IIIT Bhopal), Gujarat (IIIT Surat), Bihar (IIIT Bhagalpur) and Tripura (IIIT Agartala).

5 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and one Indian Institute of Science (IISc) were functioning in the Country prior to 2014 and at present there are seven IISERs apart from one IISc. Two new IISERs have been established in the state of Andhra Pradesh (IISER Tirupati) and Odisha (IISER Berhampur).

40 Central Universities (CUs) were functioning in the country prior to 2014 and at present there are 48 CUs. Eight CUs have been established in the States/UTs of Bihar (Mahatma Gandhi Central University Motihari, Bihar), Andhra Pradesh (Central University of Andhra Pradesh, Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, National Sanskrit University Andhra Pradesh), Telangana (Sammakka

Sarakka Tribal University Telangana), Delhi (Central Sanskrit University Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University Delhi), Ladakh (Sindhu Central University Ladakh).

7 All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) were functioning in the country prior to 2014 and after 2014, 16 AIIMS have been approved for establishment out of which 12 have been established and 4 are under establishment. 12 new AIIMS have been established in the States/ UTs of Maharashtra (AIIMS Nagpur), Andhra Pradesh (AIIMS Mangalagiri), West Bengal (AIIMS Kalyani), Uttar Pradesh (AIIMS Gorakhpur and AIIMS Rae Bareli.), Punjab (AIIMS Bathinda), Assam (AIIMS Guwahati), Himachal Pradesh (AIIMS Bilaspur), Jharkhand (AIIMS Deoghar), Telangana (AIIMS Bibinagar), Jammu (AIIMS Vijaypur), Gujarat (AIIMS Rajkot).

(c): Infrastructural development of autonomous bodies viz. IITs, NITs, IIMs, CUs is undertaken under Budget head OH-35 of “Grants for creation of Capital Assets” to these bodies. The total Budget Estimates for F.Y. 2025-26 for these Heads is Rs. 6490.04 cr and actual expenditure for F.Y. 2024-25 was Rs. 5811.92 cr.

(d): The Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under Ministry of Education including IITs and IIMs are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts/ Statutes/ Ordinances/ Regulations made thereunder. 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 issue rolling Advertisements, which are open throughout the year for all candidates, who fulfill the required qualifications and experience for faculty positions in IITs. Ministry of Education had directed all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode.

(e): The IITs have implemented several measures to attract international faculty and strengthen global academic engagement such as Professional Development Fund, New Faculty Seed Grant, Faculty Research Travel Award, Young Faculty Incentive Fellowship Scheme, In campus housing, Medical benefits, etc. This Ministry also implements Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN) which seeks to tap the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs from abroad, including those of Indian origin, to augment the country's existing academic resources.

(f) and (g): NEP 2020 envisions introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc. at relevant stages to develop these various important skills in students at all levels. NEP 2020 also aims to promote robust ecosystem of research to identify potential and challenges due to rapid changes occurring such as climate change, expanding digital market, rise of machine learning and artificial intelligence etc.

The NEP 2020 aims to bridge the gap between public and private higher education institutions and ensure equal access to quality education, including for students from economically weaker sections. NEP 2020 envisions a more equitable and inclusive higher education system by addressing historical disparities and providing targeted support to disadvantaged groups.

The Government is driving multidisciplinary research and innovation through initiatives like the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), PM Research Fellowships (PMRF), and Translational Research Zones (TRZs) to bridge academia and industry. Over 6,000 HEIs have R&D cells, while 10,000+ Atal Tinkering Labs and 15,000+ Innovation Councils (IICs) foster school and university-level entrepreneurship. Research & Innovation Parks at premier institutions support startups and UGC/AICTE reforms strengthen industry ties via internships and apprenticeship-linked degrees. The Government has approved the establishment of three Centres of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence with a total outlay of Rs.990 crore from FY 2023–24 to FY 2027–28. A Centre of Excellence in Education was announced in the Union Budget 2025–26 with an outlay of Rs.500 crore. Premier institutions are also setting up AI Skill Centres focused on frontier technologies such as AI, machine learning, data science, and quantum computing. Faculty development programs, upgraded digital infrastructure, and platforms like SWAYAM and ONOS further support AI-based education and access to global research.

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was launched in the year 2017 with an aim to enable academic institutions in the country to emerge as world class academic and research institutions. Some of the salient features of the scheme include existence of academic, administrative and financial autonomy, excellence in research, significant proportion of international students and faculty and tangible and intangible contribution to the society etc.

The Government has been taking various initiatives for making higher education accessible to poor, middle class students such as scholarships / fellowships offered to SC/ST students, fee exemption or partially reimbursed through Schemes like PM Vidyalaxmi and Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP); 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Section; reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs; preparatory classes for SCs/STs for appearing in JEE exam; JEE exam being conducted in local / regional languages etc.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT RELIGIOUS SITES IN BIHAR

167. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the ancient religious places and temples being conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Bihar, particularly in the Buxar Lok Sabha Constituency including Kaimur district;

- (b) whether the Government is considering the development and conservation of the said places, particularly in the Buxar Lok Sabha Constituency including Kaimur District;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the category-wise details of total amount utilized for the said purpose during the last five years and the amount proposed to be utilized during the current year?

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

(a) to (c): There are 70 centrally protected monuments/sites including ancient religious places and temples under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the the state of Bihar including 3 nos. in Buxar Lok Sabha Constituency. Conservation and maintenance of these centrally protected monuments/sites is a regular process and is taken up as per the requirement and availability of resources.

(d): The details of total amount utilized for the conservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments including religious places and temples in Bihar during the last five financial years and the amount proposed to be utilized during the current financial year are given as under:-

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred
1.	2020-21	1.23
2.	2021-22	3.35
3.	2022-23	9.00
4.	2023-24	16.00
5.	2024-25	5.33
6.	Allocation for 2025-26 (up to 15/07/2025)	4.50

PROMOTION OF OLD CULTURAL FOLK DANCES

168. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote Indian culture like chap dance of Saraikela and Kharsuan, Ghumra of Kalahandi etc.;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to open any Government institutes for keeping the old cultural folk dances alive and promoting them for the coming generations and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that some pension should be given to these old folk dancers?

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

(a): To promote Indian culture like chap dance of Saraikela and Kharsuan, Ghumra of Kalahandi etc., the Government of India has set up Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC) with headquarters at Kolkata which has organized as well as participated in the following major cultural activities relating to Chap Dance of Saraikela and Kharsuan and Ghumra of Kalahandi in the last five years:-

- Ghumra Dance troupe participated in Parab Tribal Dance Festival organized from 16-18 November, 2024 at Koraput, Odisha.
- Ghumra Dance performance during Vilupt Lok Evam Janjatiya Kala Uthan Mahotsav on 16 November, 2024 at Kalahandi, Odisha.
- Chhau Festival in collaboration with Chhau Nritya Kala Kendra, Kharsawan, Jharkhand on 18-19 October, 2024 at Kharsawan, Jharkhand.
- Sanskritik Utsav (Traditional Music & Dance Festival) on the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in collaboration with Chhau Nritya Kala Kendra, Kharsawan, Jharkhand on 4-5 January, 2023 at Kharsawan, Jharkhand.
- Ghumra Dance troupe performed in Mondei-2023 organized in December, 2023 at Nabarangpur District, Odisha.

- Ghumra Dance performance during Independence Day Celebration on 15 August, 2022 & 2023 at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- Ghumra Dance troupe participated in 27th Sambalpur Lok Mahotsav organized from 4-6 January, 2022 at Sambalpur, Odisha.
- Chhau Dance Festival in collaboration with Chhau Chaupal, Chandankiyare, Jharkhand from 26-28 Dec, 2021 at Chandankiyare, Jharkhand.
- The Ghumra Dance performance was also featured during the Republic Day Parade on 26 January, 1999.

(b): The Government of India has already set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur to protect, promote & preserve various forms of folk art & culture including old cultural folk dances. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in the country for which they engage folk artists from all over India who showcase their talent during these programmes.

Besides, Ministry of Culture through its ZCCs also organizes Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) at national level in the country by providing a platform to a large number of folk artists from all over India. Till date, 14 RSMs and 04 Zonal Level RSMs have been organized by the Ministry of Culture across the country.

For keeping the old cultural folk dances & other art forms alive and also promoting them for the coming generations, the Ministry of Culture has adopted a multi-pronged approach. A cornerstone of this effort is the Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme implemented through Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs). This scheme facilitates the transmission of rare art traditions from veteran artists to the younger generation in the traditional Gurukula style. Gurus and their disciples receive structured financial support and selected disciples are also given opportunities to perform at various cultural festivals and events, ensuring wider recognition and continuity of the art forms.

In parallel, the Research & Documentation Scheme supports the preservation and promotion of fading visual and performing arts across disciplines like music, dance, theatre, literature and fine arts. This initiative documents these traditions in both print and audiovisual formats, with the selection of art forms done in consultation with State Cultural Departments.

Also, the Ministry of Culture, through ZCCs, organized the Vilupt Lok Evam Janjatiya Kala Utthan Mahotsav from October, 2024 to March, 2025. Held at the divisional level across all seven cultural zones, this festival was a collaborative effort involving the Ministry of Textiles, State Governments and academic institutions. It featured intensive 15-21 day workshops every week, offering immersive training and exposure to traditional art forms, thereby creating a vibrant platform for reviving and keeping alive the diverse art forms of the country.

(c): Ministry of Culture administers a scheme namely “Scheme for Financial Assistance to Veteran Artists” under which financial assistance is provided to the eligible veteran artists. The eligibility criteria of the scheme is as under:

- i. the applicant artist should have contributed significantly in their specialized fields of arts, letters etc. in their active age or are still contributing;
- ii. the applicant artist should not be less than 60 years of age;
- iii. annual income of the applicant must not exceed Rs. 72,000/-;
- iv. the applicant artist should be a recipient of artists pension of at least Rs. 500/- per month from the concerned State Government/ UT Administration or the artistic credentials of the applicant are verified and recommended by the concerned Zonal Cultural Centre (ZCC), Ministry of Culture; and
- v. the applicant artist should not be getting financial assistance under any other scheme of the Ministry of Culture.

The details of financial assistance provided to artists under the “Scheme for Financial Assistance to Veteran Artists” during the last three years are as under:

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Financial Assistance (Rs. in crore)
i.	2022-23	15.42
ii.	2023-24	18.59
iii.	2024-25	26.09

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND INSTITUTIONS

169. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

- (a) the details of number of Universities, Colleges and Standalone Institutions established across the country during the last five years and the current year, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of number of Higher Education Institutions established in Aspirational Districts or EWS Zones during the last five years and the current year with their Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), State, district and year-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to access to Higher Education through establishment of new Universities, Colleges and Institutes across the country;
- (d) the details of the initiatives taken to ensure the increase in number of Institutions accompanied by improvements in academic quality, infrastructure and faculty recruitment;
- (e) whether the Government is planning to convert existing affiliated colleges into Autonomous Degree-Granting Institutions under the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) framework; and

(f) 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): The cumulative number of Universities, Colleges and Standalone Institutions registered with All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), as per AISHE 2018-19 and AISHE 2022-23 (provisional) in India are as follows:

Type of institution	Number of Institutions	
	2018-19	2022-23 (provisional)
University/University Level	993	1213
Colleges	39931	46624
Standalone Institutions	10725	12543
Total	51649	60380

The State-wise number of Universities, Colleges and Standalone Institutions registered with AISHE for years 2018-19 and 2022-23, is given at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques

(b): The number of Higher Education Institutions registered in AISHE as per AISHE 2022-23(provisional) in 112 Aspirational Districts are 4502. The Aspirational District wise number of Higher Education Institutions is at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the States having Aspirational Districts as per AISHE for years 2018-19 and 2022-23(provisional) is at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques

(c): The Ministry of Education has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) as Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) in June 2023 with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/underserved areas. It 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. 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 (GER), 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.

(d): Government has taken various measures to increase the access to Higher Education, which inter-alia include: -

- i. Opening of more HEIs - The number of Universities/University level Institutions registered under AISHE have increased to 1213 in 2022-23

(Provisional) from 760 in 2014-15. Similarly, number of colleges registered under AISHE have increased to 46624 in 2022-23 (Provisional) from 38498 in 2014-15.

- ii. Implementing various Scholarship and Fellowship schemes for providing financial assistance to students, including for SC/ST/OBC and Minority students and underserved regions.
- iii. Allowing well performing HEIs (based on NAAC and NIRF ranking) by University Grants Commission (UGC) to offer full Open Distance Learning/Online Programmes based on quality parameters.
- iv. Providing much-needed flexibility and appropriate Exit as well Re-entry options in the Higher Education system, to facilitate students to choose their learning trajectory.
- v. Allow pursuing two Academic Programmes simultaneously.
- vi. Permitting HEIs for two admission cycles in an academic year.
- vii. Providing anytime, anywhere learning opportunities for all learners through Study Webs for Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) platform, which provides high quality structured online courses in multiple disciplines.
- viii. Permitting up to 40% credits in regular courses using SWAYAM platform.
- ix. Conducting JEE, NEET (UG) and Common University Entrance Test (CUET) Exams in 13 languages, to facilitate students and making available

Text Books in Indian Languages to facilitate students, particularly from vernacular/rural background.

Setting up of higher education institutions is an ongoing process. Depending on the need, educational institutions are opened from time to time. The Central Higher Education Institutions/Universities are envisaged as pace setting institutions to provide academic leadership to other institutions in the region.

Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of Higher Education Institutions are in the domain of the respective States/UTs. The States/UTs and Centre endeavor to uplift the educational status of the students of the country.

(e) and (f): The NEP 2020 envisions that the new regulatory system envisioned by the Policy will foster the overall culture of empowerment and autonomy to innovate, including by gradually phasing out the system of 'affiliated colleges' over a period of fifteen years through a system of graded autonomy, and to be carried out in a challenge mode. Each existing affiliating university will be responsible for mentoring its affiliated colleges so that they can develop their capabilities and achieve minimum benchmarks in academic and curricular matters; teaching and assessment; governance reforms; financial robustness; and administrative efficiency. All colleges currently affiliated to a university shall attain the required benchmarks over time to secure the prescribed accreditation benchmarks and eventually become autonomous degree-granting colleges. This will be achieved

through a concerted national effort including suitable mentoring and governmental support for the same.

सरकारी स्कूलों में अटल टिकरिंग लैब

170. श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

डॉ. सी. एम. रमेश:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने बजट 2025-26 में आगामी पाँच वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी स्कूलों की 50 हजार अटल टिकरिंग लैब में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र शुरू करने की कोई घोषणा की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे स्कूलों का चयन किया है जहाँ ऐसे केंद्र पहली बार शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (घ) क्या उक्त चयनित स्कूलों की सूची में राज्य और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित स्कूल, विशेष रूप से गुजरात के मेहसाणा और आंध्र प्रदेश के अनकापल्ली जिले में संचालित स्कूल भी शामिल हैं; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और छात्रों की भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु एटीएल को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु आयोजित स्कूल नवाचार चुनौतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ङ): भारत सरकार ने बजट वर्ष 2025-26 में “शिक्षा के लिए ए.आई. उत्कृष्टता केंद्र” की घोषणा निम्नानुसार की है:

बजट भाषण 2025-26 का पैरा-46: “मैंने 2023 में कृषि, स्वास्थ्य और धारणीय शहरों के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता संबंधी तीन उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों की घोषणा की थी। अब 500 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय से शिक्षा हेतु कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता संबंधी एक उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित किया जाएगा।”

इसके अतिरिक्त, बजट वर्ष 2025-26 में अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स (एटीएल) के संबंध में एक और घोषणा इस प्रकार है:

बजट भाषण 2025-26 का पैरा-41: “हमारे बच्चों में जिज्ञासा और नवाचार की भावना उत्पन्न करने तथा वैज्ञानिक सोच को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अगले 5 वर्षों में सरकारी स्कूलों में पचास हजार अटल टिकरिंग प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की जाएंगी।”

जिन विद्यालयों में एटीएल स्थापित किए जाने हैं, उनका चयन योजना में निर्धारित मौजूदा प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

REPORT OF FACT FINDING COMMITTEE OF BHU

171. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) whether the Fact Finding Committee constituted by Banaras Hindu University (BHU) vide notification dated 27.01.2024 in response to Department of Higher Education's communication dated 09.01.2024 to inquire into various irregularities in the University has submitted its report to the concerned department;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons for delay in submitting the report and the date by which the Report will be submitted;
- (d) whether action has not been taken by the BHU till date on the over glaring irregularities; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): The Fact Finding Committee constituted by the Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in pursuance to the Ministry of Education's letter dated 09.01.2024 communicating the directions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to inquire into various irregularities in the University, has submitted its report to BHU on 14.03.2024 and a detailed report has been sent by BHU to CVC on 05.06.2025. As BHU is an autonomous organisation governed by the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 as amended from time to time, and statutes/ ordinances/ rules and regulations framed thereunder, it has its own well-defined organizational set up to deal with the complaints of irregularities.

ESI HOSPITALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

172. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals proposed, under construction/expansion and presently functioning in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the details of the total fund allocated, released and utilised over the last five years for ESI Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the positions sanctioned, filled and presently vacant in each ESI Hospital in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (d) the details of the total patient footfall at each ESI hospital in Andhra Pradesh over the last five years, district-wise; and
- (e) whether any periodic surveys of ESI hospitals have been conducted for upgradation of existing medical technology and instruments utilised/conducted, 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): The details of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals proposed, under construction / expansion and presently functional in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) to (d): For making adequate provisions of medical services to ESI beneficiaries, ESIC releases consolidated funds to State Government under 'On

Account' payment. Separate hospital wise fund is not allocated by ESIC. The details of fund released and utilized during 2020-21 to 2024-25 were as under: -

Year	Budget (Total funding allocated)	Released	Utilized
2020-21	266.89	169.71	158.72
2021-22	205.77	185.19	239.45*
2022-23	162.98	146.13	121.20
2023-24	205.40	184.86	214.45*
2024-25	192.12	172.91	139.56

* The expenditure is shareable between the ESIC and State Governments.

Utilization of funds beyond budget pertain to State share.

Further, one ESIC hospital was made functional in Kakinada district w.e.f. 09.02.2024. During 2024-25, Rs. 18.83 Crore has been incurred for this hospital.

The details of no. of posts sanctioned, filled up and vacant in State-run ESI hospitals in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement - II**. The details of patient footfall at each ESI hospital in Andhra Pradesh, district -wise, during 2020-21 to 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(e):Medical Services Department of State Government of Andhra Pradesh has constituted Expert Committee to evaluate the condition and functionality of existing medical and laboratory equipment in ESI hospitals. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, Department of Medical Services submitted

the proposal to State Government. The State Government has approved the proposal.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of the total number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals proposed, under construction/expansion and presently functioning in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	Location	Remarks
1.	Kakinada	Kakinada (ESIC)	Functional
2.	Vishakapatnam	Visakhapatnam	Functional
3.	East Godavari	Rajamahendravaram,	Functional
4.	Chittoor	Tirupati	Functional
5.	Krishna	Vijaywada.	Functional
6.	Guntur	Guntur	At land allotment stage
7.	Kurnool	Kurnool	At Land allotment stage
8.	Srikakulam	Srikakulam	At Land allotment stage
9.	Sri Potti Sriramulu (Nellore)	Sri City, Nellore	At Land allotment stage
10	Sri Potti Sriramulu (Nellore)	Nellore	construction work assigned
11	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	50% construction completed
12	Vishakapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	56 % construction completed
13	Vishakapatnam	Atchyutapuram	25% construction completed

STATEMENT-II**Details of no. of post sanctioned, filled up and vacant in ESI hospitals in Andhra Pradesh**

S. No.	District	Name of Hospital	No. of posts sanctioned	Post filled up	Vacancy
1.	Vishakapatnam	Visakhapatnam	194	72	122
2.	East Godavari	Rajamahendravaram	100	37	63
3.	Tirupati	Tirupati	187	60	127
4.	Krishna	Vijaywada.	159	75	84
5	Kakinada	ESIC Hospital Kakinada	160	29	131*

* Out of 131 vacant posts, 93 posts are filled up on contractual basis.

STATEMENT-III**District-wise details regarding the total patient footfall at each ESI hospital in Andhra Pradesh during 2020-21 to 2024-25**

District	Name of ESI hospital	Total out-patient					Total in-patient				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Kakinada	Kakinada (ESIC)*	-	-	-	-	44,906	-	-	-	-	1,838

Visakh a patna m	Visakhapa tnam	51,8 20	64,8 17	69,7 28	64,2 71	80,5 81	6,6 47	2,65 6	4,9 31	4,5 43	4,17 6
East Godav ari	Rajamahe ndra varam	20,7 27	17,0 01	34,3 38	27,1 54	37,0 95	1,3 96	568	888	1,7 72	2,09 9
NTR	Vijayawad a	32,6 57	69,7 85	71,8 46	72,4 56	88,2 53	0	0	0	0	2,12 3
Tirupat i	Tirupati	19,6 64	27,3 91	35,3 03	41,2 25	58,5 47	532	296	2,2 82	2,4 18	4,04 0

*Operationalised w.e.f. 09.02.2024

EXORBITANT GST ON MANGO PULP

173. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that due to high GST rate on Mango pulp, the demand from beverage companies has been decreased;
- (b) whether the Government has taken appropriate measures to protect mango growers in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether the Government has sent any proposal for reduction of GST on Mango Pulp to the GST Council; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): GST rates are prescribed based on the recommendations of the GST Council which consists of representatives of both Centre and State Governments. Currently, Mango pulp, attract GST at the rate of 12%.

(b): The measures taken by the government for horticulture crops and mangoes are as below:

- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector in the country. Under MIDH, assistance is provided for activities related to production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including mango through various interventions. Under MIDH, assistance is also provided for activities such as production of planting material, vegetable seed production, coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including in-situ generation of organic inputs, for the development of fruits and vegetables. Capacity buildings of farmers and technicians are also provided for adopting improved technologies. Scheme

also envisages creation of post-harvest management (PHM) and marketing for better price realization of produce.

(ii) Under MIDH, assistance is provided for area expansion of horticulture crops including mango @ 40% of the maximum cost limited to maximum area of 2 ha. per beneficiary on pro rata basis for meeting the expenditure on planting material, cost of material of drip irrigation, mulching and INM/IPM etc. in 2 installments of 60:40 subject to survival rate of 80% in 2nd year. In case of North East and Himalayan states, scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, assistance is @50% of maximum cost.

(c) and (d): The GST Council in its 45th meeting held on 17th September, 2021 has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Rate Rationalisation and the Terms of Reference of GoM include review of the current rate slab structure of GST, including special rates, and recommend rationalization measures.

CASTE-BASED DISCRIMINATION/VIOLENCE IN CAMPUSES

174 SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) whether Equal Opportunity Cells have been constituted in Central Universities as per UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Central Universities that have created such Cells;
- (c) if not, the reasons for non-constitution of such Cells;
- (d) whether the Government maintains data on instances of caste-based discrimination in College/University campuses;
- (e) if so, the details of such incidents in Central Universities during last five years and the current year, College-wise/University-wise;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) the details of support provided by the University or Government to those students who faced discrimination;
- (h) whether the Government plans to place any additional mechanisms to address grievances arising out of caste-based discrimination; and
- (i) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (c): The Equal Opportunity Cells have been constituted in all forty-eight Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Education.
- (d) to (i): 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. Central Universities are sensitised from time to time to ensure that faculty and officials refrain from discriminatory acts, establish mechanisms for lodging complaints through websites or complaint registers, take prompt action against erring individuals and are also encouraged to constitute committees to address complaints of discrimination received from SC/ST/OBC students, teachers, and non-teaching staff. Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) have taken several measures to prevent caste-based discrimination and to safeguard the interests of students coming from disadvantaged groups, including setting up of Students Grievance Redressal Committees (SGRCs) and appointment of Ombudspersons, Establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells, provisions of counselling support through counselling centres and guidelines for curbing of ragging and prevention of sexual harassment.

उत्कृष्ट संस्थान पुरस्कार

175. डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्कृष्ट संस्थान का दर्जा प्राप्त सार्वजनिक और निजी संस्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उच्च प्रदर्शन करने वाला कोई भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय अन्य स्थानों पर अपने परिसर स्थापित कर रहा है;

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

(घ) क्या विश्व के शीर्ष 100 विश्वविद्यालयों में से कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अनुसार देश में अपना परिसर स्थापित करने जा रहा है; और

(ङ) 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): शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा 12 संस्थानों को उत्कृष्ट संस्थान (आईओई) का दर्जा दिया गया है। इनमें से आठ सार्वजनिक संस्थान अर्थात् आईआईटी बॉम्बे, आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईटी मद्रास, आईआईटी खड़गपुर, आईआईएससी बेंगलोर, बीएचयू वाराणसी, हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय हैं और चार निजी संस्थान अर्थात् बिट्स पिलानी, मणिपाल एकेडमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन, ओ.पी. जिंदल ग्लोबल यूनिवर्सिटी तथा शिव नादर यूनिवर्सिटी, ग्रेटर नोएडा हैं।

(ख) और (ग): आईआईटी मद्रास और आईआईटी दिल्ली ने क्रमशः जंजीबार, तंजानिया और अबू धाबी, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात में अपने परिसर स्थापित किए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): एनईपी 2020 के अनुसरण में, यूजीसी ने एक विनियम अर्थात् यूजीसी (भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के परिसरों की स्थापना और संचालन) विनियम, 2023 तैयार किया है। इस विनियम के तहत, शीर्ष 100 क्यूएस डब्ल्यूयूआर में से, साउथेम्प्टन विश्वविद्यालय, यूनाइटेड किंगडम को गुड़गांव, हरियाणा में अपना परिसर स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है। ब्रिस्टल विश्वविद्यालय, यूनाइटेड किंगडम; वेस्टर्न ऑस्ट्रेलिया विश्वविद्यालय, ऑस्ट्रेलिया; और न्यू साउथ वेल्स विश्वविद्यालय, ऑस्ट्रेलिया को आशय पत्र (एलओआई) जारी किया गया है।

निर्माण श्रमिकों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा एवं सुरक्षा

176. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा कार्यजनित जोखिमों यथा कैंसर, मस्कुलोस्केलेटल रोग, श्वसन संबंधी समस्याओं और अन्य स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा निर्माण स्थलों पर स्टील के जूते, हार्ड हैट, ईयर मफलर, मास्क और हार्नेस जैसे सुरक्षा उपकरणों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने सहित मौजूदा व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा कानूनों को लागू करने के लिए की-गई-पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर मोबाइल स्वास्थ्य और कैंसर स्क्रीनिंग कार्यक्रम और सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं की पोर्टेबिलिटी के संबंध में प्रवासी निर्माण श्रमिकों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा की पहुंच में सुधार हेतु उठाए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान कितने निर्माण श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है और इसमें मुआवजा दिए गए मामलों की संख्या, खारिज किए गए दावों की संख्या और देश में निपटान के लिए लंबित दावों के मामलों की संख्या का राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार 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): केंद्र सरकार श्रमिकों के कल्याण, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा और संवर्धन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। भवन और अन्य सन्निर्माण कर्मकार (नियोजन तथा सेवा-शर्तें विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1996 [बीओसीडब्ल्यू (आरई एवं सीएस) अधिनियम, 1996] और केंद्रीय नियम, 1998 भवन एवं अन्य सन्निर्माण कामगारों के नियोजन और सेवा-शर्तों को विनियमित करते हैं, उनकी

सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण उपायों तथा उनसे संबंधित या अन्य आकस्मिक मामलों का प्रावधान करते हैं। बीओसीडब्ल्यू केंद्रीय नियम, 1998 (नियम 34-232) में विस्तृत प्रावधान हैं जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

अध्याय VI में कामगारों की सुरक्षा, नेत्र सुरक्षा और विद्युत खतरों से सुरक्षा से संबंधित प्रावधान करता है, अध्याय XII में इमारतों को तोड़ने का कार्य करने वाले कामगारों की सुरक्षा से संबंधित प्रावधान हैं, अध्याय XIII खुदाई और सुरंग निर्माण कार्यों से संबंधित है, अध्याय XVI सुरक्षा बेल्ट, सुरक्षा जाल आदि के बारे में प्रावधान करता है, अध्याय XXI दुर्घटनाओं के मामले में रिपोर्टिंग की अनिवार्य प्रणाली, दुर्घटना की जांच प्रक्रिया आदि निर्धारित करता है, अध्याय XXIV सन्निर्माण कामगारों के लिए व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं संबंधी प्रावधान करता है।

प्रवासी श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए, सरकार ने अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवासी कामगार (रोजगार और सेवा शर्तों का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1979 लागू किया है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवासी श्रमिकों को रोजगार देने वाले कुछ प्रतिष्ठानों के पंजीकरण, ठेकेदारों को लाइसेंस देने आदि का प्रावधान करता है। ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी का भुगतान, यात्रा भत्ता, विस्थापन भत्ता, आवासीय सुविधा, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं और सुरक्षात्मक कपड़े आदि का भुगतान प्रदान किया जाना होता है।

मुख्य श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) [सीएलसी(सी)] संगठन अपने फील्ड कार्यालयों के माध्यम से बीओसीडब्ल्यू (आरई एंड सीएस) अधिनियम, 1996 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के विभिन्न उपबंधों का प्रवर्तन करता है जिससे केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में निर्माण स्थलों में कार्यरत कामगारों के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की निरीक्षण योजना के अनुसार नियमित निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं। राज्य श्रम विभाग अपने-अपने राज्यों में इसी प्रकार के निरीक्षण करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सन्निर्माण कामगारों की सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की दिशा में प्रयासों को बढ़ाने के लिए, कारखाना सलाह सेवा और श्रम संस्थान महानिदेशालय (डीजीफासली), मुंबई में "सन्निर्माण सलाहकार सेवा (सीएसएस) प्रभाग" बनाया गया है जिसने सन्निर्माण सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रमाणपत्र पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं।

बीओसीडब्ल्यू अधिनियम, 1996 की धारा 22 के तहत राज्य कल्याण बोर्ड, दुर्घटना सहायता, पेंशन, आवास ऋण, समूह बीमा, शैक्षिक सहायता, प्रसूति प्रसुविधा और चिकित्सा लाभ जैसे लाभ प्रदान करते हैं।

बीओसीडब्ल्यू अधिनियम के संबन्धित उपबंधों को व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाएं संहिता, 2020 (ओएसएच संहिता) और सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 (एसएस संहिता) में सम्मिलित किया गया है।

संबन्धित राज्य बीओसीडब्ल्यू कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा मृत्यु, दिए गए मुआवजे, अस्वीकृत या लंबित मुआवजे के संबंध में अद्यतन आँकड़ों का रख-रखाव किया जाता है। प्रमुख कारणों में गिरना, सड़क दुर्घटनाएं और करंट लगना शामिल हैं।

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 14 राज्यों अर्थात् अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, उत्तर प्रदेश, नागालैंड, चंडीगढ़, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, सिक्किम, तेलंगाना, त्रिपुरा, बिहार, पंजाब ने एबी-पीएमजेआई के तहत भवन/सन्निर्माण श्रमिकों को कवर करने के लिए संबंधित राज्यों में राज्य स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरण के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

ACTION AGAINST COMPANIES NOT PAYING DUES**177. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data about the amount due to the Medium and Small Enterprises by Companies that are to submit MSME-I form;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the actions taken against the companies that have been keeping the dues unpaid for a period exceeding 45 days; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has taken a number of initiatives to support the MSMEs:

(i) In terms of section 405 of the Companies Act, 2013 r/w notification no. S.O. 368(E) dated 22.01.2019, MSME 1 form has been prescribed for specified companies to disclose details of all outstanding dues to Micro or Small enterprises suppliers. Every specified company is mandated to file a return as per MSME-1 form by 31st October for the period from April to September and by 30th April for the period from October to March. The form MSME-1 has been re-notified vide

notification no. S.O. 2751 (E) dated 15.07.2024. Further, the Companies Act, 2013 does not contemplate settlement of dues of the creditor's including MSMEs.

(ii) If any company fails to comply with an order made under section 405 sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), or furnishes any information or statistics which is incorrect or incomplete in any material respect, the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of twenty thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with a further penalty of one thousand rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of three lakh rupees.

(iii) On the basis of the last half-yearly MSME-1 returns filed for period October 2024 to March 2025 filed in the MCA21 portal, a total of 46,562 companies having reported dues of around Rs. 61,770 crores pending for less than 45 days and around Rs. 22,730 crores pending for more than 45 days.

(iv) Ministry of MSME launched a portal viz. SAMADHAAN Portal (https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/MSEFC/MSEFC_Welcome.aspx) for filing of grievances & for monitoring of the outstanding dues to the Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) from the buyers of goods and services on 30.10.2017. As per the information available on the SAMADHAAN Portal since inception on 30.10.2017 till 17.07.2025, the amount involved in pending applications is Rs. 22,363.40 crore.

(v) Under the provisions of the MSMED Act, 2006, Micro & Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set up in the States/UTs to deal with cases of delayed payments of the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). So far, 161 MSEFCs have been set up in the country with more than one MSEFC in Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(vi) A special Sub-Portal has been created within SAMADHAAN Portal on 14.06.2020, after the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat announcements, for reporting the dues and monthly payments by Central Ministries/Department/Public Sector Enterprises to MSMEs.

(vii) Section 43B (h) of the Income-tax Act 1961 provides that any sum payable by the assessee to an MSME beyond the time limit specified in section 15 of the MSMED Act 2006, which cannot be more than 45 days, shall be allowed as a deduction only on actual payment.

(viii) Government of India has also instructed CPSEs and all companies with the turnover of Rs. 250 Crore or more to get themselves on-boarded on the Trade Receivables Discounting System, an electronic platform for facilitating the discounting of trade receivables of MSMEs through multiple financiers.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVODAYA SCHOOLS AT VIKARABAD AND
BALLARI**

178. SHRI E TUKARAM:

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Vikarabad is among the economically backward districts in Telangana, with one of the lowest Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) figures for three consecutive years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has received any request or has any plans for the establishment of a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Vikarabad district of Telangana and Ballari district of Karnataka and if so, the current status thereof;
- (c) whether the Government acknowledges that setting up a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Vikarabad would help in promoting quality education and reduce educational inequality in this economically backward district; and
- (d) if so, the timeframe by which the Government proposes to sanction and establish a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Vikarabad and Ballari?

**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): No such data is maintained in the Ministry of Education.

(b) to (d): The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) in each district of the country. Opening of new NVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new NVs depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures.

As per information received from Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), at present, 09 NVs and 31 NVs are functional in the State of Telangana and Karnataka respectively. In December 2024, the Govt. of India sanctioned 28 new NVs including 07 NVs (i.e. Jagtial, Nizamabad, Bhadrachalam, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Mahabubnagar, Sangareddy and Suryapet) in the State of Telangana and 01 NV in Ballari in the State of Karnataka. Vikarabad district of Telangana does not have NV at present.

DISINVESTMENT OF LOSS MAKING PSUS

179. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of targets and achievements made by the Government through disinvestment process during the last five years;
- (b) whether the Government has been successful in making disinvestment of its stakes in loss-making PSUs during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the names of PSUs, especially Public Sector Banks (PSBs) which the Government proposes to disinvest along with the amount likely to be received therefrom and the reasons due to which the Government is contemplating to disinvest from such organisations?

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

(a): Revised Estimate and Actual Realisation of disinvestment proceeds for the last five years are given as under:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Realisation
2020-21	32,000	32,886
2021-22	78,000	13,534
2022-23	50,000	35,294
2023-24	There is no specific target for disinvestment receipts	16,507
2024-25		10,163

Fixing separate disinvestment targets has been discontinued since the Revised Estimate (RE) of FY 2023-24. However, Rs. 30,000 crore, Rs.33,000 crore and Rs.47,000 crore kept under Miscellaneous Capital Receipts for RE 2023-24, RE 2024-25 and BE 2025-26 respectively, which includes estimated receipts on account of management of equity investments and public assets through various mechanisms.

(b) and (c): Government carries out disinvestment in Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) through (i) Minority Stake Sale through various SEBI-approved methods such as Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of shares etc. and (ii) Strategic Disinvestment i.e. entire or substantial sale of Government shareholding to a strategic buyer along with transfer of management control.

The policy on strategic disinvestment/privatization is based on the economic principle that Government should minimize presence in sectors, where competitive private sector has come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation, efficient management practices etc. Profitability/loss is not among the relevant criteria for privatization/strategic disinvestment. The following CPSEs were strategically disinvested during the last four years.

S. No	Financial Year	Name of the CPSE /Entity	Profit /Loss making at the time of privatisation
1	2021-22	Air India and its subsidiary AIXL and AISATS(JV)	Loss making
2	2022-23	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL)	Loss making
3	2024-25	Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL), a subsidiary of MSTC Ltd.	Profit making

As far as PSBs/Banks are concerned, the IDBI Bank is under strategic disinvestment with transfer of management control. For other PSEs/Banks, disinvestment through minority stake sale is carried out through various SEBI-approved methods from time to time based on prevailing market conditions in order to unlock the value, promote public ownership and meet the minimum public shareholding to ensure higher degree of accountability.

Disinvestment transaction depends upon administrative feasibility, market conditions, economic outlook and investor interest. In view of this, it is difficult to anticipate quantum of actual proceeds from disinvestment during the current Financial Year.

जीएसटी दर में कटौती

180. श्री उज्जवल रमण सिंह:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार आम आदमी को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए जीएसटी दरों में कटौती करने पर विचार कर रही हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा कटौती के लिए प्रस्तावित जीएसटी दर का प्रतिशत कितना है;
- (ग) क्या यह कटौती तत्काल लागू किए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

- (क): जीएसटी की दरें जीएसटी परिषद की सिफारिशों पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं, जो राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और केंद्र के प्रतिनिधियों वाली एक संवैधानिक निकाय है। दिनांक 17 सितंबर, 2021 को हुई अपनी 45वीं बैठक में जीएसटी परिषद ने जीएसटी दरों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने हेतु एक मंत्रिसमूह (जीओएम) का गठन किया है। मंत्रिसमूह ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट इस परिषद को प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।
- (ख) से (घ): उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

PARUVETA FESTIVAL AT SRI NARASIMHA SWAMY TEMPLE IN AHOBILAM

181. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the preservation and popularization of intangible cultural heritage as declared by UNESCO;

- (b) whether the Government is making efforts to get the annual "Paruveta" festival celebrated at the Sri Narasimha Swamy Temple in Ahobilam as an intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO;
- (c) whether the Government intends to conduct a survey of all the intangible cultural heritage practices in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government intends to create a separate nodal agency for promotion and preservation of intangible cultural heritage practices in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): In line with UNESCO's 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), India has made significant contributions towards the preservation and promotion of its living cultural traditions. As of July 2025, a total of fifteen elements from India have been inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (List at enclosed as **Statement**) The latest inscription from India is Garba of Gujarat, inscribed in December 2023. As per UNESCO's latest Operational Directives, each member state is permitted to nominate only one element every two years for possible inscription. In this context, India has nominated the 'Deepavali' Festival for the 2024–25 cycle. The nomination will be considered during the 20th session

of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, scheduled to be held in New Delhi in December 2025.

To further strengthen efforts for the preservation, promotion, and dissemination of India's cultural legacy, the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, has launched the Brihattar Bharat (Greater India) Project. This flagship initiative, primarily implemented through the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), focuses on presenting India's civilization continuity through a comprehensive narrative connecting mythology, history, science, archaeology, literature, and contemporary relevance. The project emphasizes mapping, curating, and digitally integrating tangible and intangible cultural heritage, fostering public engagement through exhibitions, digital platforms, and capacity-building initiatives. It particularly seeks to strengthen India's cultural linkages with the global community, especially in regions with historical and cultural connections to India, while promoting a deeper understanding of the country's rich intangible cultural heritage.

As a key component of these national efforts, Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) has been designated by the Ministry of Culture as the nodal agency for coordinating India's nominations to various UNESCO ICH lists. SNA is also responsible for developing and maintaining the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage of India, adding elements to the list with the approval of its Advisory Body. The Akademi undertakes regular documentation and digital

archiving of performing arts and other ICH elements, particularly those classified as “Work in Progress,” ensuring systematic preservation. SNA also conducts capacity-building workshops across India to train and raise awareness among local communities, cultural practitioners, stakeholders, and students. These initiatives have resulted in a notable increase in requests from various regions for the inclusion of elements in the National Inventory. In addition, SNA confers awards upon distinguished artists as a means of promoting and recognizing contributions towards safeguarding ICH and contributes to academic and public understanding through its extensive publication programme comprising journals, books, and monographs. Furthermore, under the “Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India,” operational from 2013 to 2016, financial assistance was provided to various organizations, civil society groups, local communities, and individuals engaged in preserving and promoting ICH elements. Through these comprehensive and coordinated measures, India continues to reaffirm its commitment to safeguarding and popularizing its diverse intangible cultural heritage in accordance with UNESCO’s global objectives.

(b) No such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Culture.

(c) No such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Culture.

(d) and (e): The Ministry of Culture, Government of India, has designated Sangeet Natak Akademi as the nodal agency for coordinating India’s nominations to

various UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) lists, as well as for undertaking related responsibilities such as the development and maintenance of the National Inventory of ICH.

STATEMENT

Indian ICH heritage inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the ICH of Humanity

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>ICH Heritage</u>	<u>Year of Inscription</u>
1.	Tradition of Vedic chanting	2008
2.	Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana	2008
3.	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre	2008
4.	Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India	2009
5.	Mudiyettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala	2010
6.	Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan	2010
7.	Chhau dance	2010
8.	Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India	2012
9.	Sankirtana, ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur	2013

10.	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India	2014
11.	Yoga	2016
12.	Nawrouz, Novruz, Nowrouz, Nowrouz, Nawrouz, Nauryz, Nooruz, Nowruz, Navruz, Nevruz, Nowruz, Navruz	2016
13.	Kumbh Mela	2017
14.	Durga Puja in Kolkata	2021
15.	Garba of Gujarat	2023

Furthermore, “Deepavali” has been nominated from India for inscription on the list in 2024-25 cycle.

DECREASE IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

182. DR. D RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of measures taken by the Government to address the significant drop of 1.55 crore students in school enrollment between 2018-2022 and 2023-24, as observed across all levels of education and in both Government and Private Schools;

- (b) the specific steps being implemented to counteract the more pronounced enrollment decline in States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, and the details of support being extended to these States;
- (c) the details of initiatives being taken to address the root causes of this decline, such as socio-economic factors, migration, or infrastructure deficiencies in schools; and
- (d) whether there is any link between the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) and the decline in school enrollment during this period, 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) to (d): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Government. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme for school education in 2018-19 covering the entire gamut from pre-school to class XII. The scheme has also been aligned with the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 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.

As per data available on UDISE+ portal, total number of enrollments in Government schools from primary to higher secondary was 13,11,13,434 in 2018-19. In 2023-24, it was 12,42,56,425. Based on the recommendations of NEP 2020, w.e.f., 2022-23 UDISE+ has been revitalized to capture individual student wise data and create students' registry. There has been a complete change in the manner of collection of data from 2022-23 onwards from the Gross Enrolment Data to Individual student data. This makes comparison of data from previous years statistically different/inchoate.

One of the focus areas of the Samagra Shiksha scheme is to reduce the dropout rate and the number of Out of School Children (OoSC). The scheme includes the provision of opening and strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level; construction of school buildings and additional classrooms; setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas; setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas; free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment & retention drives.

In addition, support is provided through special training for age-appropriate admission of Out of School Children and for the training of residential as well as non-residential older children. The provision of seasonal hostels or residential

camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also available for bringing Out of School Children to the formal schooling structure.

Financial assistance upto ₹ 2000 per annum is being provided for Out of School Children of age group of 16-19 years, belonging to socio economically disadvantaged groups, for completing their education through NIOS/SIOS, for accessing course materials and certification.

Under the student-oriented component for the children with special needs of the scheme, 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.

Bridge Course Modules have been developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for bridging the learning gaps of Out of School Children studying in Special Training Centers (STC) under the provision of RTE Act, 2009.

Mid-Day-Meal is another initiative by the department for the students at the elementary level of education under PM-POSHAN scheme. Similarly, under National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, scholarship is awarded to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage.

This Department has also developed an online module for compiling the data of Out of School Children (OoSC) identified by each State/UT and their mapping with Special Training Centres (STC) on the PRABANDH Portal (<http://samagrashiksha.in>). The concerned State/UT validates the child wise information of the identified OoSC and STC uploaded by the concerned Block Resource Centre of the State for monitoring the progress of mainstreaming of OoSC.

In the review meetings, national workshops and directives etc., all States/UTs including Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have been directed to reduce the number of Out of School Children (OoSC). Through communication at level of Minister, States/UTs have also been requested to participate in “Bringing Children Back to School” campaign with the full and active engagement of School Management Committees and community involvement through Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The implementation of NEP is expected to enhance the enrolment and learning outcomes of children in schools.

FOREST CLEARANCES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

183. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT

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

- (a) whether as per the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) in its 2023 State of India's Environment Report, forest clearances for infrastructure and Industrial Projects has increased by over 150 per cent from 2014 to 2023; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor despite Government's international commitments to increase forest cover under Paris Agreement?

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 process of approvals for diversion of forest land for various non-forestry purposes under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 is a continuous process. During the period from 2014-15 to 2023-24, the forest area measuring 173984.3 ha. has been approved to be used for various non-forestry purposes including infrastructure and industrial projects under the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. The category wise detail of diverted forest land is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The forestland is allowed to be used for non-forestry purposes in unavoidable circumstances 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.

STATEMENT**The category wise detail of diverted forest land**

Category :- All State / UTs		During the Period: 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2024										
S. No.	Category	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Grand Total
1	Canal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.89	6.88	3.02	2.70	18.50
2	Communication Post	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.54	6.54
3	Defence	1231.00	180.00	0.98	3636.83	4159.09	187.44	2601.08	421.94	261.26	2288.51	14968.14
4	Dispensary/Hospital	39.86	0.02	2.20	0.17	41.37	0.00	1.10	11.02	6.81	10.76	113.31
5	Drinking Water	6.04	69.54	28.00	21.06	17.37	234.92	513.78	63.46	144.36	183.69	1282.21
6	Encroachments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	8.38	0.00	9.63
7	Forest Village Conversion	0.00	966.20	0.00	929.04	285.70	0.00	210.00	298.27	394.80	166.00	3250.00
8	Hydel / Irrigation	2369.07	2282.29	3637.85	4170.11	5488.24	7447.55	2135.53	2007.30	2486.40	8113.96	40138.31
9	Industry	1.23	66.31	0.91	37.15	181.28	12.51	43.27	31.96	5.93	25.26	405.82
10	Mining / Quarrying	5839.45	3940.42	1762.49	4127.11	5485.27	3420.53	2396.21	3939.48	3573.97	5611.24	40096.17
11	Optical Fibre Cable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.73	91.47	121.67	94.41	48.96	65.40	437.63
12	Others	246.67	2210.91	369.54	1586.32	525.70	1276.89	1430.45	807.07	708.50	507.80	9669.85
13	Petrol Pump	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1884.98	1884.98
14	Pipeline	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.67	96.43	127.13	162.78	138.56	543.57
15	Power Sub Station	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.21	38.21
16	Power Transmission Line	2429.71	1193.86	293.93	816.99	974.01	1484.70	2281.76	2731.36	3072.02	1954.35	17232.69
17	Railway	653.06	382.96	76.22	1831.98	236.84	612.87	1049.79	1169.53	1700.60	284.78	7998.65
18	Rehabilitation	242.39	0.20	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.50	86.90	75.11	833.45	1580.55

19	Road	1576.29	2024.44	1289.34	2336.53	2087.34	2668.30	5297.73	4966.41	4603.30	3756.01	30605.69
20	School / Educational Institution	0.98	2.44	0.64	6.96	12.79	0.18	0.03	40.87	6.23	12.35	83.46
21	Solar Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.09	0.00	0.47	1.57
22	Sub Station	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.98	45.42	9.95	2.01	5.78	76.14
23	Telecommunication Line	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.59
24	Thermal	395.85	2037.55	0.00	114.36	10.70	46.51	38.10	0.00	0.00	0.95	2644.02
25	Village Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.49	2.20	35.78	11.92	3.19	374.10	117.42	6.03	551.13
26	Water / Rainwater Harvesting Structure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
27	Wind Power	147.34	85.11	73.33	10.76	30.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	346.84
Grand Total		15178.94	15442.25	7835.92	19627.56	19587.21	17528.69	18314.23	17189.14	17381.88	25898.48	173984.30

सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की कमी

184 श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर जिले में माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के कई पद रिक्त हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त रिक्तियों की श्रेणी-वार और विषय-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि नागपुर जिले में कई सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालय जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में हैं और शिक्षकों की कमी के कारण शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित हो रही है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने नागपुर जिले में विद्यालयों के पुनर्विकास और उनमें रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश स्कूल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। यूडाइज+23-24 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र के माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 13,674 और 8,767 है। शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों का आँकड़ा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रखा जाता है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राज्य में शिक्षकों की भर्ती प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए पवित्र पोर्टल डिज़ाइन किया है।

केंद्र सरकार, समय-समय पर संशोधित निःशुल्क और 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 केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

यूडार्ज+ 2023-24 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर जिले में 400 सरकारी स्कूल और 9 सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्थिति में हैं।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, केंद्र सरकार ने समग्र शिक्षा योजना के मानदंडों के अनुसार वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक राज्य के 227 भवनहीन और जीर्ण-शीर्ण विद्यालयों के उन्नयन को संस्वीकृति दी है। तथापि, समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत विद्यालयों के उन्नयन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता अलग-अलग जिलों के स्थान पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एकमुश्त प्रदान की जाती है।

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN LESS-EXPLORED REGION

185. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any targeted plan to promote domestic tourism in less-explored regions of the country, especially in tribal and backward areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve basic infrastructure like roads, sanitation and connectivity in such regions?

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

(a) to (c): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union

Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan(SD)', Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' schemes (ACA) is complementing the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)' has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism projects.

The projects sanctioned under the above-mentioned schemes have been sanctioned in various States/UTs of the country including less-explored regions and tribal and backward areas. Details of sanctioned projects under the SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD, ACA and SASCI schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The projects sanctioned under the above-mentioned schemes cover components related to basic tourism amenities/ infrastructure as well as tourism experiences & products such as last mile connectivity, sewage treatment plants, e-vehicles, wash and change rooms, parking, public convenience, waste management, cafeteria, open air theatres, illumination, trails, facilitation centres etc.

With the aim to promote tourism in tribal areas, the Ministry of Tourism has also issued guidelines for 'Development of Homestays in Tribal Areas' along with template for formulation of proposal to develop tribal homestays to the State Governments and UT Administrations.

The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities regularly promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including the less-explored regions of the country and tribal and backward areas in the international and domestic markets through social media, promotional website, events etc.

STATEMENT

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme:-

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island- Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4.	Andhra	Buddhist	Development of Buddhist Circuit:	35.24

	Pradesh	Circuit 2017-18	Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal	Development of Jashpur-	96.10

		Circuit 2015-16	Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdarpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinqerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68
20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu- Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri- Kargil-Leh	77.33
23.	Jammu &	Himalayan	Development of Tourist Facilities	81.60

	Kashmir	Circuit 2016-17	at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	91.84
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35

33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna- Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
41.	Manipur	Spiritual	Development of Shri Govindajee	45.34

		Circuit 2016-17	Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro – Khudoi & Kohmang Falls – Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls-Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal	Development of Gopalpur,	70.82

		Circuit 2016-17	Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur	87.05

			Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofer and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	70.61
57.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi- BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria- Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Tourism	91.62

		2015-16	Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb	96.90
63.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat- Dumboor-NarikelKunja- Gandachara-Ambassa	82.85
64.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra-Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	87.89
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana-Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91

68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri- Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja- Banda	12.03
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-	76.32

			Bajinath-Devidhura	
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakhlai- Henry Island	67.99
76.	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50
Total Amount				5290.33

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme:-

S. No.	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (in ₹ Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	43.08
3	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04
4	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Parshuram Kund, Lohit Distt.	2020-21	37.88
6	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage	2015-16	29.80

		Destination in and around Guwahati		
7	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62
8	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	3.63
9	Bihar	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29
10	Chhattisgarh	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2020-21	48.44
11	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46
12	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	10.46
13	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36
14	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12
15	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50.00
16	Haryana	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	2019-20	48.53
17	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	2016-17	40.46
18	Jharkhand	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	36.79
19	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38
20	Karnataka	Development of Renuka Yallama	2024-25	18.37

		Devi temple		
21	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25
22	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19
23	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99
24	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93
25	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41
26	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21	29.29
27	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	2022-23	44.89
28	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47
29	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.20
30	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18
31	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
32	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilities & Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	2024-25	25.94
33	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40
34	Punjab	Development of Chamkaur Sahib	2021-22	30.52

		at Rupar, Punjab		
35	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64
36	Sikkim	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32
37	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99
38	Tamil Nadu	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94
40	Telangana	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90
41	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00
42	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadradri Kothagudem District	2022-23	41.38
43	Telangana	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	2024-25	4.22
44	Tripura	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	2020-21	34.43
45	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	2015-16	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	9.02
48	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36

49	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –II	2017-18	44.60
50	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59
51	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77
52	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15
53	Uttarakhand	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36
54	West Bengal	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03
Total Amount				1726.74

List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies:-

S. No.	Name of Project	State/UT	Agency	Sanction Date	Amount sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
1	Sound and Light Show at Dal Lake (Nigeen Lake)	J&K	ITDC	25-06-2012	5.00
2	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Port Trust	24-09-2012	17.25
3	Implementation of Multimedia /Laser show at Tilyar Lake	Haryana	ITDC	30-04-2013	5.00
4	Construction of	Delhi	Aga Khan	04-03-	49.45

	Interpretation Centre at the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi.		Foundation	2014	
5	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust	Goa	Mormugao Port Trust	24-06-2014	8.79
6	Sound & Light Show at Diu Fort, Diu	Daman & Diu	ITDC	28-02-2015	7.76
7	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in SarnathChaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkan in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras).	Uttar Pradesh	ITDC	28-02-2015	5.12
8	Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	09-08-2016	15.00
9	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	28-10-2016	9.01
10	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births & Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	31-03-2017	21.41
11	Project for Up-gradation of Golf	Kerala	SAI	31-03-	24.65

	Course at SAI Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India			2017	
12	Sound and Light Show at Yadavindra Gardens, Pinjore, Haryana.	Haryana	ITDC	16-10-2017	6.00
13	Sound and Light Show at Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	ITDC	27-11-2017	7.09
14	Up-gradation/modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	29-12-2017	12.50
15	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	Uttar Pradesh	CPWD	21-12-2017	2.94
16	Infrastructural Development at JCP Attari, Wagha Border	Punjab	BSF	12-06-2018	12.87
17	Improvement of immigration facility and deepening of	Goa	Mormugao Port Trust	24-08-2018	13.16

	existing cruise berth at Mormugao Port Trust				
18	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	12-12-2018	1.21
19	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin Port Trust Walkway	Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	12-12-2018	4.66
20	Construction of Cruise-Cum-Costal Cargo Terminal at Channel berth area in Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	14-12-2018	38.50
21	Restoration/ Renovation of 'Jallianwala Bagh Memorial' & Additional work to be taken at Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial at Amritsar, Punjab.	Punjab (GFR)	ASI	08-03-2019	23.02
22	Sound and Light Show at (Purana Quila) Delhi	Delhi	ITDC	05-08-2019	14.04
23	Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port	Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	13-12-2019	10.30

	Trust Terminal				
24	Illumination of Building of National Gallery of Modern Art	Delhi	NCSM	19-12-2019	3.80
25	Development & renovation of selected facilities of National Museum	Delhi	NCSM	26-12-2019	43.73
26	Development of Jetties at 9 main points of embarkation/disembarkation of River Cruize on National Water ways No. 1 & 2	Assam	IWAI	28-04-2020	28.03
27	Tourism Infrastructure at Beltaal Lake, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh by ITDC.	Madhya Pradesh	ITDC	29-09-2020	23.15
28	Sound & Light Show at Leh, Ladakh & Water Screen Projection Multimedia Show at Tourist Facilitation Centre, Kargil, Ladakh	Leh & Ladakh	ITDC	26-11-2020	23.22
29	3D visual projection mapping of NGMA Building	Delhi	NCSM	31-03-2021	6.16
30	Development of Convention Centre and associated	Mizoram	WAPCOS	31-03-2021	39.95

	Infrastructure at Aizawl.				
31	Development of International and Domestic Cruise Terminal and allied facilities at Mormugao Port Trust, Goa	Goa	Mormugao Port Trust	10-09-2021	50.00
32	Upgradation/Modernization to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	20-12-2021	37.50
33	Development of 22 viewpoints in North Eastern State (i) Nagaland (2 view points)- Rs.5.77 Cr. (ii) Meghalaya (3 view points) – Rs.6.26 Cr. (iii) Mizoram (9 view points)- Rs.12.78 Cr. (iv) Arunachal Pradesh (4 view points) – Rs.6.25 Cr. (v) Manipur (3 view points)- Rs.5.93 Cr. (vi) Sikkim/West Bengal (1 view point)- Rs.3.70 Cr.	NER	NHIDCL	11-10-2022	44.44
34	Development of Border Tourism at Shri Tanot Complex,	Rajasthan	BSF	05-07-2022	17.68

	Jaisalmer Sector				
35	Multimedia Laser Show with Water Screen and Musical Fountain at Sanjeevaiah Park, Hyderabad, Telangana	Telangana	BECIL	31-10-2022	50.00
36	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of Digital Multimedia Technology and Lightings at Osmania Arts University, Hyderabad Telangana	Telangana	BECIL	22-12-2022	11.80
37	Project 'Major Upgradation of National Science Centre	Delhi	NCSM	27-03-2023	31.80
38	Installation of Musical Fountain & Water Screen Multimedia based projection show at Nawal Sagar Lake, Bundi	Rajasthan	ITDC	04-10-2023	9.26
39	Development of Light & Sound and Multimedia Show at Rashtrapati Bhawan	Delhi	ITDC	28-03-2024	47.12

40	3D Mapping with Aqua Screen Projection and Sound Show at Buxar, Bihar and Dynamic Lighting & Motif at Ram Rekha Ghat, Bihar	Bihar	BECIL	10-06-2024	6.00
41	Illumination and allied works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District - Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	ITDC	31-03-2025	11.48
	Total				799.85

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0:-

S No.	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52
2	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	14.02
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	18.48
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2023-24	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	12.75
6	Assam	2023-24	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	26.67
7	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88
8	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the	165.44

				Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13
11	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07
12	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.98
13	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	26.68
14	Haryana	2024-25	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	65.82
15	Himachal Pradesh*	2024-25	Maa Chintpurni Temple (District - Una)	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	56.26
16	Karnataka	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.63
17	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.71
18	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48
19	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.92
20	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.17
21	Kerala	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist	75.87

				Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	
22	Ladakh	2023-24	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	23.16
23	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91
24	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Bangaram	81.18
25	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.73
26	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
27	Madhya Pradesh*	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24
28	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22
29	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.84
30	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
31	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85
32	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87
33	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
34	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56

35	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuouke dima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54
36	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
37	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06
38	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90
39	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65
40	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87
41	Rajasthan*	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.57
42	Rajasthan*	2024-25	Malaseri Dungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	48.73
43	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.40
44	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.59
45	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapura m	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02
46	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.81
47	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.00
48	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1	48.94

				&2)	
49	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52
50	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80
51	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86
52	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89
TOTAL AMOUNT					2108.87

List of sanctioned projects under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	25.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	25.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	9.90
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	4.96
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	9.99
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonapur Mela Ground, Saran	24.29
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	9.97
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	9.81

9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	17.29
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	24.66
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	9.96
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	24.82
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	4.96
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	18.87
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	25.00
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	25.00
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	9.82
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	25.00
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	25.00
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	24.69
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	24.87
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	24.87

23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	24.94
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Deveropment of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	10.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	22.19
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	25.00
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	24.90
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	5.00
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	24.96
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	20.01
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	24.85
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-TourisJn Proiect at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	9.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	24.98
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	4.99
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	17.60
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	4.99
Total				648.10

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

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48
4.	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12
5.	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76
6.	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61
7.	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51
8.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87
10.	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46
11.	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74
12.	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50
13.	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56

14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya” in Koderma	34.87
15	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17
16	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00
17	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71
18	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34
19	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92
20	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38
21	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91
22	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14
23	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48
24	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27
25	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Uiam Lake in Shillong	99.27
26	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90
27	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99
28	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45
29	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31

30.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61
31.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37
32.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19
33.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67
34.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Garden of Flowers in Devala	70.23
35.	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74
36.	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10
37.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70
38.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05
39.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24
40.	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00
Total				3295.76

PM-SYM IN TAMIL NADU

186. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of the number of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

- (b) (b)whether the Government has identified the reasons for low enrolment under PM-SYM in Tenkasi despite a significant unorganised workforce there and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) (c)whether the Government proposes to merge PM-SYM with the Atal Pension Yojana or integrate it with the e-Shram database and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) (d)whether the Government plans to subsidise contributions for the workers who are unable to pay; and
- (e) (e)the details of the awareness initiatives undertaken by the Government in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Tenkasi, to improve PM-SYM enrolment?

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

(a): The number of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) scheme in Tamil Nadu is 69,490 (as on 10.07.2025), and the district-wise enrollment is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The reasons for low enrolment under PM-SYM scheme is under:

- (i) It is a contributory scheme, hence requires long-term financial commitment by the beneficiaries.
- (ii) Awareness, persuasion and mobilization of beneficiaries are required to be done through State Government or CSC Machinery.
- (iii) The workers in unorganised sector have variable employment opportunities.

(iv) Many of the States give pension to the eligible age group without any contribution from the beneficiary.

(c): At present there is no such proposal to merge this scheme with the Atal Pension Yojana. PM-SYM scheme is already integrated with the eShram database.

(d): Government pays 50% subsidy towards the contribution required to be made under the scheme.

(e): The steps taken by the Government for the awareness of this scheme in the country including Tamil Nadu are as follows:

(i) Holding periodic review meeting with States/ UTs.

(ii) Common Services Centres (CSCs) are given an incentive on every eligible person enrolled in PM-SYM.

(iii) Launch of new features: Voluntary EXIT, Revival Module, Claim Status, and Account Statement.

(iv) Extension of revival of dormant accounts from 1 year to 3 years.

(v) Two-way integration of PM-SYM and eShram.

(vi) SMS campaign to create awareness.

(vii) Addressing Chief Secretaries of States regarding enrolment under PM-SYM scheme.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of beneficiaries in the State of Tamil Nadu (as on 10.07.2025)

Sl. No.	Districts	Registration
1	Pudukkottai	3633
2	Vellore	3476
3	Thiruvarur	3298
4	Cuddalore	3099
5	Villupuram	2789
6	Erode	2771
7	Tuticorin	2736
8	Krishnagiri	2587
9	Coimbatore	2486
10	Virudhunagar	2448
11	Tiruchirappalli	2409
12	Kanniyakumari	2345
13	Dindigul	2177
14	Dharmapuri	2166
15	Salem	2155
16	Tirunelveli	2146
17	Tiruvannamalai	2061
18	Ramanathapuram	1999
19	Madurai	1919

20	Kanchipuram	1877
21	Theni	1741
22	Thanjavur	1696
23	Tiruppur	1637
24	Thiruvallur	1626
25	Chennai	1579
26	Chengalpattu	1575
27	Nagapattinam	1559
28	Namakkal	1451
29	Ariyalur	1328
30	Karur	1173
31	Perambalur	1070
32	Sivaganga	941
33	The Nilgiris	850
34	Ranipet	251
35	Tenkasi	188
36	Kallakurichi	101
37	Tirupathur	95
38	Mayiladuthurai	52
Total		69490

Data Source: CSC

SPORTS ACADEMICS OPERATED ACROSS THE COUNTRY**187. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:**

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

- (a) the number of Central and State Government-run sports academies currently operational across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the sanctioned strength, current deployment and vacancies of coaches and technical staff in these academies, gender-wise including representation of women, SCs, STs, minorities and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs);
- (c) whether the Government has prescribed any coach-to-athlete ratio for these academies, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of skill development and capacity-building programmes conducted for coaches during the last five years and the number of coaches certified under these programmes; and
- (e) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for recruitment, training and upskilling of the coaches during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

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

- (a): At present, a total of 306 academies have been accredited for the training of Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) under Khelo India Scheme. The details of sports academies is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b): Against sanctioned strength of 1,096 Past Champion Athletes (PCAs) as coaches, 951 PCAs have been deployed and 145 posts are vacant under Khelo India scheme and the detail maintained is given in the enclosed **Statement - II**.

(c) to (e): In Khelo India Centre (KIC), the coach-to-athlete ratio is 1:30. In Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE), the coach is deployed as per custom support required for each state and the number of coaches ranges from 4 to 12 per KISCE.

Skill development and capacity-building programmes are conducted for Past Champion Athletes (hired as coaches) through Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala from time to time. The detail of such course is as follows:

S.No.	Refresher Course	PCAs Participation
Phase-I	3-week	291
	6-week	400
Phase-II	6-week	103
Total		794

The Past Champion Athletes (PCAs) appointed as coaches at Khelo India Centres (KICs) across India were provided capacity building training under a centrally organised Capacity Building Program. This program is continued in phase wise manner under hybrid model (online and offline) to ensure accessible and standardised training across all States and Union Territories. A financial sanction of ₹3,24,53,800/- was granted for Capacity Building Program for a total of 1,295 PCAs at various Khelo India Centres. However, the State/UT-wise data is not maintained in the Ministry.

STATEMENT-I**Details of State-wise Academies**

S.N.	State/UTs	No. of Academies
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4	Assam	4
5	Bihar	0
6	Chandigarh	4
7	Chhattisgarh	6
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0
9	Delhi	9
10	Goa	13
11	Gujarat	1
12	Haryana	20
13	Himachal Pradesh	11
14	Jammu & Kashmir	10
15	Jharkhand	2
16	Karnataka	39
17	Kerala	16
18	Ladakh	0
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	16
21	Maharashtra	42
22	Manipur	10
23	Meghalaya	0
24	Mizoram	0
25	Nagaland	0
26	Odisha	8
27	Puducherry	0
28	Punjab	24

29	Rajasthan	7
30	Sikkim	0
31	Tamil Nadu	14
32	Telangana	20
33	Tripura	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	14
35	Uttarakhand	0
36	West Bengal	11
	Total	306

STATEMENT-II

Details of sanctioned strength, current deployment and vacancies in Sports academies

S.N.	State/UTs	Total KIC	Operational KIC	No. of PCA Sanctioned	No. of PCA hired (Male)	No. of PCA hired (Female)	Total No. of PCA hired	Manpower Sanctioned	Manpower Hired
1	Andaman & Nicobar	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	26	27	22	4	26	11	9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	54	52	58	35	20	55	12	12
4	Assam	66	65	68	45	19	64	11	7
5	Bihar	38	38	38	28	10	38	17	4
6	Chandigarh	2	1	8	4	1	5	11	6
7	Chhattisgarh	33	29	33	24	5	29	10	4
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4	3	4	3	0	3	11	7
9	Delhi	13	7	14	6	1	7	14	0

10	Goa	2	2	2	2	0	2	10	10
11	Gujarat	33	29	33	20	9	29	18	9
12	Haryana	21	17	25	12	4	16	14	11
13	Himachal Pradesh	18	15	18	13	1	14	10	9
14	Jammu & Kashmir	100	92	100	67	24	91	18	10
15	Jharkhand	24	24	24	17	7	24	18	10
16	Karnataka	32	29	32	22	5	27	11	8
17	Kerala	24	23	24	17	5	22	11	7
18	Ladakh	3	2	6	3	2	5	17	0
19	Lakshadweep	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	52	49	52	27	11	38	18	10
21	Maharashtra	43	41	52	38	4	42	13	8
22	Manipur	35	30	35	15	13	28	13	4
23	Meghalaya	24	24	24	18	6	24	11	9
24	Mizoram	23	23	23	22	1	23	11	10
25	Nagaland	32	32	32	27	4	31	10	10
26	Odisha	31	22	31	13	9	22	18	16
27	Puducherry	4	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
28	Punjab	29	29	30	17	13	30	13	0
29	Rajasthan	60	42	61	34	7	41	8	0
30	Sikkim	11	11	11	8	3	11	11	9
31	Tamil Nadu	38	38	38	19	18	37	14	6
32	Telangana	33	33	33	27	3	30	11	9
33	Tripura	15	15	18	8	5	13	11	11
34	Uttar Pradesh	80	80	84	64	17	81	14	0

35	Uttarakhand	30	29	30	20	9	29	10	0
36	West Bengal	13	13	13	12	1	13	0	0
Total		1057	966	1096	710	241	951	420	225

उच्च कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन

188. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया :

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

- (क) क्या भारत वर्तमान में उच्च कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन करने वाले देशों की सूची में शामिल है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड के उच्च उत्सर्जन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उच्च कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन करने वाले उद्योगों के लिए कोई रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उनके आकलन हेतु क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत एक उभरती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था है जहाँ विकास और गरीबी उन्मूलन संबंधी लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु ग्रीनहाउस गैस (जीएचजी) उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि होना तय है, हालाँकि यह वृद्धि निम्न आधार से होगी। वर्ष 1850 से 2019 तक के ऐतिहासिक संचयी उत्सर्जन में भारत का हिस्सा वैश्विक संचयी कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन के 4 प्रतिशत से भी कम है, जबकि दुनिया की 17 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी यहाँ रहती है। इस प्रकार, वैश्विक तापमान वृद्धि के लिए भारत की जिम्मेदारी न्यूनतम रही है; आज भी, इसका प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक उत्सर्जन वैश्विक औसत का लगभग एक-तिहाई ही है। इसके बावजूद, भारत बहुपक्षवाद के प्रति दृढ़ निष्ठा और संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन

(यूएनएफसीसीसी) में निहित समता एवं साझा किन्तु विभेदित उत्तरदायित्वों एवं संबंधित क्षमताओं (सीबीडीआर-आरसी) के सिद्धांतों के आधार पर जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

सरकार कई कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के माध्यम से जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपट रही है। इसमें जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) का कार्यान्वयन शामिल है, जिसमें सौर ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा दक्षता, जल, कृषि, हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, सतत आवास, हरित भारत, जलवायु परिवर्तन पर रणनीतिक ज्ञान और मानव स्वास्थ्य जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में मिशन शामिल हैं। एनएपीसीसी सभी जलवायु कार्यों के लिए एक व्यापक ढाँचा प्रदान करता है। 34 राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों (यूटी) ने जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित राज्य-विशिष्ट मुद्दों पर विचार करते हुए, एनएपीसीसी के अनुरूप जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी राज्य कार्य योजना (एसएपीसीसी) तैयार की है।

भारत ने 2015 में पेरिस समझौते के तहत अपना राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान (एनडीसी) प्रस्तुत किया और अगस्त 2022 में इसे अद्यतन करते हुए उन्नत लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए, जैसे कि वर्ष 2030 तक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की उत्सर्जन तीव्रता को वर्ष 2005 के स्तर से 45% तक कम करना, गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन स्रोतों से 50% संचयी विद्युत स्थापित क्षमता प्राप्त करना, और वन एवं वृक्ष आवरण बढ़ाकर 2.5 से 3 बिलियन टन CO₂ के समतुल्य अतिरिक्त कार्बन सिंक का निर्माण करना। एनडीसी 'लाइफ' पहल के तहत स्थायी जीवन शैली, स्वच्छ विकास, जलवायु अनुकूलन और क्षमता निर्माण को भी बढ़ावा देता है।

भारत ने गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता की हिस्सेदारी का अपना एनडीसी लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया है, जो 30 जून, 2025 तक 50.07% है। वर्ष 2005 से 2020 तक, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की उत्सर्जन तीव्रता में 36% की गिरावट आई है, और वर्ष 2005 से 2021 के बीच, भारत ने वनों और वृक्ष आवरण से 2.29 बिलियन टन CO₂ समतुल्य अतिरिक्त कार्बन सिंक बनाया है, जो समान जलवायु कार्य के प्रति उसकी प्रतिबद्धता की पुष्टि करता है।

इसके अलावा, नवंबर 2022 में यूएनएफसीसीसी को प्रस्तुत भारत की दीर्घकालिक निम्न-कार्बन विकास रणनीति (एलटी-एलईडीएस) सीबीडीआर-आरसी, इक्विटी और जलवायु न्याय

के सिद्धांतों के आधार पर वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध-शून्य उत्सर्जन प्राप्त करने के लिए सात प्रमुख रणनीतिक बदलावों के साथ एक रूपरेखा प्रदान करती है। इनमें शामिल हैं (i) विकास के अनुरूप बिजली प्रणालियों का निम्न कार्बन विकास, (ii) एक एकीकृत, कुशल और समावेशी परिवहन प्रणाली विकसित करना, (iii) शहरी डिजाइन, भवनों में ऊर्जा और सामग्री दक्षता, और संधारणीय शहरीकरण में अनुकूलन को बढ़ावा देना, (iv) उत्सर्जन से विकास को अलग करने और एक कुशल, नवीन निम्न उत्सर्जन औद्योगिक प्रणाली के विकास को अर्थव्यवस्था-व्यापी बढ़ावा देना, (v) कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड हटाने और संबंधित इंजीनियरिंग समाधानों का विकास, (vi) सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पारिस्थितिक विचारों के अनुरूप वन और वनस्पति आवरण को बढ़ाना, और (vii) कम कार्बन विकास की आर्थिक और वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं।

भारत के एलटी-एलईडीएस में औद्योगिक प्रणाली रणनीतियों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ऊर्जा कुशल/निम्न कार्बन प्रौद्योगिकियों को बढ़ावा देना; प्रक्रिया और ईंधन स्विचिंग, और विनिर्माण में विद्युतीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकी की उपलब्धता और पहुंच और जलवायु वित्त के प्रावधान के आधार पर; मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के माध्यम से क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट सामग्री दक्षता प्रौद्योगिकियों और रणनीतियों को बढ़ाया जाना; ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी और बुनियादी ढांचे में अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा दिया जाना, इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर विनिर्माण क्षमता में तेजी लाना; स्टील और सीमेंट जैसे कठिन-से-कम करने वाले क्षेत्रों में निम्न कार्बन विकल्पों की खोज करना; और वित्तीय सहायता, ज्ञान साझाकरण, और निम्न कार्बन विकल्पों और संधारणीय प्रौद्योगिकियों के बारे में जागरूकता को मजबूत करना शामिल है।

इस्पात मंत्रालय ने निम्न उत्सर्जन वाले इस्पात को परिभाषित और वर्गीकृत करने के मानक प्रदान करने हेतु हरित इस्पात के लिए वर्गीकरण जारी किया है। इसके अलावा, इस्पात मंत्रालय ने "भारत में इस्पात क्षेत्र का हरितीकरण: रोडमैप और कार्य योजना" शीर्षक से एक रिपोर्ट जारी की है, जो वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध-शून्य उत्सर्जन की दिशा में हरित इस्पात और स्थायित्व के लिए रोडमैप प्रदान करती है।

टीटीआई में तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों की वर्तमान स्थिति

189. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

- (क) क्या दमन स्थित तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (टीटीआई) में अभी भी तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ चलाए जा रहे ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन पाठ्यक्रमों को बंद करने के क्या कारण हैं और उस प्राधिकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसके निर्देश पर ये पाठ्यक्रम बंद किए गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई आदेश/अधिसूचना/प्रकाशन जारी किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) पिछले बैच में उपरोक्त संस्थान से कितने छात्र उत्तीर्ण हुए थे;
- (च) उक्त टीटीआई के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों द्वारा वर्तमान में किए जा रहे कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (छ) क्या इन पाठ्यक्रमों को पुनः शुरू करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (छ): दमन स्थित तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (टीटीआई) दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अभिशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव के उच्चतर एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा कार्यालय से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन से, टीटीआई को 2020 में सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) में विलय कर दिया गया था।

यह निर्णय संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अभिशासन द्वारा छात्रों के कम नामांकन और संस्थान में संकाय, मशीनरी और उपकरणों जैसे संसाधनों के कम उपयोग के कारण लिया गया था।

इसके अलावा, पूर्ववर्ती टीटीआई के आखिरी बैच में पूर्व-व्यावसायिक स्ट्रीम में 300 छात्रों में से 121 छात्र स्नातक हुए थे, और व्यावसायिक स्ट्रीम में 60 छात्रों में से 12 छात्र स्नातक हुए थे।

उच्चतर एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा कार्यालय, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव ने बताया है कि सभी पूर्व टीटीआई कर्मचारियों को उनकी अर्हताओं के आधार पर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, राजकीय पॉलिटेक्निक और राजकीय इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है।

अब टीटीआई में कोई पाठ्यक्रम संचालित नहीं किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि ऐसे ही पाठ्यक्रम राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, दमन में संचालित किए जा रहे हैं। दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने यह भी जानकारी दी है कि उनके पास चार राजकीय आईटीआई, तीन पॉलिटेक्निक और एक राजकीय इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज सहित कई तकनीकी शिक्षा संस्थान हैं, जो क्षेत्र की कौशल और तकनीकी शिक्षा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उद्योग-विशिष्ट तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों का विविध विकल्प उपलब्ध कराते हैं।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में चार राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) में दाखिला क्षमता और वर्ष 2024 में नामांकन के साथ पाठ्यक्रमों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में 4 राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के लिए पाठ्यक्रम-वार दाखिला क्षमता और नामांकन ब्यौरा :

क्र.सं.	आईटीआई कोड	आईटीआई का नाम	ट्रेड का नाम	दाखिला क्षमता – 2024	नामांकन - 2024
1	जीआर25000	राजकीय औद्योगिक	कंप्यूटर तकनीशियन	48	47

001	प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, दमन	और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सहायक (एनएसक्यूएफ)		
	पता:	ड्रोन तकनीशियन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	48	9
	रिंगनवाड़ा, पीओ वरकुंड, एम.जी. रोड, नानी, दमन.	इलेक्ट्रीशियन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	40	39
		फैशन डिजाइन और प्रद्योगिकी (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	19
		फिटर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	19
		मशीनिस्ट (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	19
		डीजल मैकेनिक (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	17
		प्लास्टिक प्रसंस्करण ऑपरेटर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	13
		रेफ्रिजरेशन और वातानुकूलन तकनीशियन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	20
		सिलाई प्रौद्योगिकी (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	19

			टर्नर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	15
			वैल्डर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	40	31
			वायरमेन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	19
2	जीआर 25000002	राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, घोघला पता: घोघला, दिवा - 362540	कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर और प्रोग्रामिंग असिस्टेन्ट (एनएसक्यूएफ)	48	48
			इलेक्ट्रीशियन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	20
			इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैकेनिक (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	7
			फिटर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	20
			मरीन इंजन फिटर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	18
			डीजल मैकेनिक (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	24
			रेफ्रिजरेशन और वातानुकूलन तकनीशियन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	8
			सिलाई प्रौद्योगिकी	20	10

			(एनएसक्यूएफ)		
			वैल्डर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	10
			वायरमेन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	20
3	जीआर26000 001	राजकीय आईटीआई सिलवासा पता: वाया वापी (पश्चिम रेलवे), दादरा और नगर हवेली।	कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर और प्रोग्रामिंग असिसटेन्ट (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	24
			इलेक्ट्रीशियन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	40	40
			फिटर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	40	40
			सूचना संचार प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणाली रखरखाव (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	24
			मैकेनिक (मोटर वाहन) (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	24
			सेक्रेटेरियल प्रैक्टिस (अंग्रेजी) (एनएसक्यूएफ)	24	24
			टर्नर(एनएसक्यूएफ)	40	34
			वैल्डर	60	18

			(एनएसक्यूएफ)		
			वायरमेन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	40	39
4	जीआर38000 003	राजकीय आईटीआई, खानवेल	कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर और प्रोग्रामिंग असिस्टेन्ट (एनएसक्यूएफ)	48	48
		पता: फायर स्टेशन बिल्डिंग, मनोनी रोड, खानवेल, सिल्वा	इलेक्ट्रीशियन (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	20
			फिटर (एनएसक्यूएफ)	20	20
			सिलाई प्रौद्योगिकी (एनएसक्यूएफ)	60	40

SPECIAL INITIATIVES AND BUDGETARY SUPPORT FOR EMPLOYMENT OF SC, ST, OBC AND MINORITIES

190. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes and budgetary allocations in Financial Year 2025-26 dedicated improving employment, skill and entrepreneurship opportunities for Scheduled Castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs) Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minority Communities along with the targets, monitoring mechanisms and outcomes expected from these initiatives including the recently announced Prime Minister's package for youth employment;

- (b) the details of the semi-skilled and unskilled persons from the said communities have registered with employment exchanges in rural and urban areas during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the details of the secured employment and initiatives exist to enhance placement rates for the said communities;
- (d) the details of the percentage of the said beneficiaries provided employment under key schemes of the Government from 2021-22 to 2024-25; and
- (e) the details of percentage generated and placements achieved for each group and outline steps taken to improve outreach and effectiveness for these 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): The budgetary allocations under the different schemes of Ministry of Labour & Employment inter-alia including the allocation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minority Communities during the financial year 2025-26 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the “Welfare of SC/ST Jobseekers Scheme” through a network of 25 National Career Service Centres for SC/ST. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the employability of SC/ST jobseekers through vocational guidance, career counselling, computer training, pre-recruitment training etc. For the year

2025-26, Rs. 20.61 Crore has been allocated under the scheme. Regular meetings are conducted with all the implementing agencies for monitoring these schemes.

The Number of SC, ST and OBC Jobseekers (including semi-skilled & unskilled) registered with Employment Exchange (**in thousand**) are as below:

Calendar Year	SC	ST	OBC
2021	361.89	166.53	646.04
2022	709.90	242.30	967.00
2023 (Provisional)	1072.00	480.40	1780.0

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of all the sections of the society is a priority of the Government.

To foster youth employment in particular, the Union Government has recently approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. Under the Scheme, while the first-time employees can get one month's wage (up to Rs. 15,000/-), the employers can get incentives for a period of two years for generating additional employment, with extended benefits for another two years for the manufacturing sector.

The ELI Scheme was announced in the Union Budget 2024-25 as part of PM's package of five schemes to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 Crore youth with a total budget outlay of Rs. 2 Lakh Crore. With an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore, the ELI Scheme aims to incentivize the

creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs (with 1.92 crore jobs for first timers) in the country, over a period of 2 years. With ELI Scheme, the government intends to catalyze job creation in all sectors, particularly in manufacturing sector.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) is implementing various skilling and education schemes for Socio-economic development of minorities to make them employment ready. Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a flagship Scheme of MoMA, which converges five erstwhile schemes and focuses on upliftment of minorities through Skill development: entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 267.29 crores for the FY 2025-26 has been made for the PM VIKAS scheme. The scheme has a robust monitoring mechanism wherein the entire candidate lifecycle is being Captured on the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal of M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) imparts skill training (skilling, re-skilling and upskilling) 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), to all the sections of the society across the country.

The details of various employment generation schemes / programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at: https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

STATEMENT

The budgetary allocations under the different schemes of Ministry of Labour & Employment inter-alia including the allocation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minority Communities during the financial year 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimates 2025-26 (Rs. in Crores)
1	Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS)	72.72
2	Labour Welfare Scheme (LWS)	50.68
3	Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995	11250.00
4	Social Security for Tea Plantation Workers in Assam	66.87
5	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM) Yojana	244.02
6	National Pension Scheme (NPS) for Traders & Self-Employed Persons	5.10
7	e-Shram Portal - National Database of Unorganized Workers	27.80
8	Rehabilitation of Boded Labour	6.00
9	Coaching and Guidance for SC, ST and OBCs	20.61
10	National Career Service (NCS)	77.00
11	New Employment Generation Scheme (NEGS) – ELI	20000.00
	Total	31820.80

SIGNIFICANT GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP

191. SHRI E T MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there are significant gaps and challenges in the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP), including delays in roll-out, inadequate fund allocations compared to projected requirements and disparities in implementation in the States; and
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to address these gaps, ensure sufficient funds and monitor the effective implementation of the NEP in the country?

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

(a) to (b): The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) announced on 29.07.2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. The Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, including SDG-4, while building upon India's traditions and value systems.

NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. It also provides that in the decade of 2030-40, the entire policy will be in an operational mode, following which another

comprehensive review will be undertaken. Education being in the concurrent list of Constitution, Centre and States are equally responsible for providing quality education to all. Accordingly, Ministry of Education, State Governments, education-related Ministries, the regulatory and implementing bodies of school and higher education such as University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Central Board of Secondary Education, Universities/Colleges/Schools etc. have taken initiatives for implementation of NEP 2020.

To create awareness and discuss innovative ideas for NEP implementation, a series of workshops / consultation-cum-review meetings have been held with States/UTs, Educational Institutions, other stakeholders from time to time. Implementation of NEP 2020 was discussed in National Education Ministers' Conference held in Gujarat in June 2022; National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in June 2022; 7th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held in August 2022; Akhil Bharatiya Shiksha Samagam 2022, 2023 and 2024; 9th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held on 27th July 2024. A two-day National Workshop on Higher and Technical Education was organized with Secretaries of States/UTs on 12th & 13th November 2024 to disseminate various approaches and methodologies to implement NEP 2020. Recently a two-day Vice Chancellors' Conference of Central Universities was held in Kevadia, Gujarat on 10th & 11th July 2025 to focus on Central Universities' role as drivers of educational transformation and their contribution to Viksit Bharat @2047; review

progress and set future course for implementation of NEP 2020; Discussions were held on key themes of NEP 2020. A national workshop on Multidisciplinary Education & Research University (MERU) under Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM USHA) was held from 30th April to 1st May, 2025 to discuss topics like UGC Regulations for NEP Implementation, Clustering and Collaboration for Multidisciplinary Education, Holistic Education through Integration of Skilling and Industry Connect, etc. Vice Chancellors, eminent academicians and State officials participated in the workshop.

For Outreach and Awareness of Implementation of NEP 2020, a program involving 84 Centrally Funded Higher Education Institutions (CFIs) and 404 State Public Universities, each CFI mapped with the 5-7 State Universities located in the nearby geographies, have been started.

Various schemes/projects/programmes run by Ministry of Education have been aligned with NEP 2020. As far as Central Government is concerned, Budget allocation from the year 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given below: -

Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Budget Allocation (Rs.in Crore)	93,224.31	1,04,277.72	1,12,899.47	1,21,117.77	1,28,650.05

विद्यालयों से बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले छात्रों संबंधी आंकड़े

192. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास विद्यालयों से बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले छात्रों के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के छात्रों का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अभिभावकों को अपने बच्चों को शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' के अंतर्गत सभी छात्रों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): शिक्षा मंत्रालय के स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसईएल) ने सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए स्कूल शिक्षा संकेतकों पर डाटा अभिलेखित करने के लिए शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस (यूडाईज+) विकसित की है। यूडाईज+ के अनुसार, वर्ष 2021-22 से 2023-24 तक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार स्कूल छोड़ने की दर संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। केंद्र सरकार, की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा और प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना के अंतर्गत बालवाटिका से कक्षा 8 तक मध्याह्न भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करती है। सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई छोड़ने वाले बच्चों की संख्या कम करने और नामांकन बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक नए स्कूल खोलना/सुदृढ़ करना, स्कूल के बुनियादी ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करना, कक्षा 12 तक कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों (केजीबीवी) की स्थापना तथा उन्नयन और संचालन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों के नाम से आवासीय विद्यालयों/छात्रावासों की स्थापना, प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय

ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के तहत छात्रावास, परिवहन भत्ता, नामांकन अभियान चलाना, मौसमी छात्रावास/आवासीय शिविर, स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और आईसीटी सुविधाओं का प्रावधान, निःशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें और निःशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म, परिवहन/एस्कॉर्ट सुविधा आदि प्रदान करना शामिल है। विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए सहायता और उपकरणों के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के अंतर्गत, छह से चौदह वर्ष की आयु के प्रत्येक बच्चे को अपने पड़ोस के स्कूल में निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है। आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 12(1)(ग) के अनुसार, निजी गैर-सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में प्रवेश स्तर पर कम से कम 25% सीटें कमजोर वर्गों और वंचित समूहों के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षित की जाएंगी और ऐसे बच्चों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पूरी होने तक निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी।

विवरण

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2023-24 तक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ड्रॉपआउट दर

भारत/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक
भारत	1.45	3.02	12.61	7.8	8.1	16.4	1.9	5.2	14.1
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.42	0.95	5	0	1	5.5	0.8	0.4	5.5
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	1.62	16.29	0	0	14.7	0.2	1.1	12.5
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9.25	6.69	11.74	15	10.5	16.9	5.4	6.8	19.3
असम	6.02	8.82	20.25	8.5	10.3	29.5	6.2	8.2	25.1
बिहार	0	4.62	20.46	10.7	15.8	29.5	8.9	25.9	25.6
चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.1	0	0.4	2.9
छत्तीसगढ़	0.77	4.1	9.73	5.4	6.6	18.2	1.8	5.3	16.3
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0	0	9.47	0	0.7	18.8	1.6	3.1	18.7

दिल्ली	0	0	4.84	0	1.9	7.3	0	0.6	10.4
गोवा	0	0	8.98	0.3	1.9	8.8	0.8	1.1	8.1
गुजरात	0	4.95	17.85	0	5.8	23.3	0.1	4.2	21
हरियाणा	0	0.22	5.91	1.4	3.6	15.4	1.2	4.7	13.8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0.58	1.46	1	2	6.7	0	0.6	4.9
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4.03	2.99	5.96	8.9	4.2	9	1.6	3.2	13.4
झारखंड	1.77	3.85	9.31	11.5	14.5	25.7	0.9	9	15.2
कर्नाटक	0	1.08	14.65	0	0	14.9	1.7	2.7	22.1
केरल	0	0	5.49	3.1	1.9	6.7	0	0	3.4
लद्दाख	6.51	1.08	4.9	5.1	2.7	11.6	4.3	5.8	19.8
लक्षद्वीप	0.45	2.6	0	4.6	7.7	9.8	2.3	3.1	2.6
मध्य प्रदेश	3.08	8.82	10.14	6.8	10.1	21.4	1	6.7	17.7
महाराष्ट्र	0	1.53	10.72	5	5.8	16	0	0.6	10.1
मणिपुर	13.26	5.59	1.27	12.9	8.9	13.5	4.5	3.5	15.3
मेघालय	9.84	10.64	21.68	13.6	16.4	28.9	7.5	12.4	22
मिजोरम	6.35	2.73	11.9	14.8	10.5	24	3.5	5.9	14.8
नागालैंड	5.04	4	17.52	9.8	9	21.5	4.5	5.8	11.6
ओडिशा	0	7.31	27.29	0	3.1	17.7	0	2	12.8
पुदुचेरी	3.67	2.43	6.31	3.2	2.2	7.5	1.2	1.4	7.8
पंजाब	1.31	7.97	17.24	3.1	5.3	9.7	0.1	2.6	6
राजस्थान	3.57	4.32	7.65	4.4	5.7	11.9	7.6	6.8	11.1
सिक्किम	1.76	0	11.93	4.5	2.2	15.4	2.6	4.9	19
तमिलनाडु	0	0	4.47	2.3	0	10.3	0	0	7.7
तेलंगाना	0	3.14	13.74	2.1	5	11.6	0	0	11.4
त्रिपुरा	1.06	4.51	8.34	1.4	5.9	17.9	0.5	4.1	10.4
उत्तर प्रदेश	2.68	2.9	9.7	18.8	16	14.7	1.7	3.9	8.7
उत्तराखंड	0.75	2.7	5.02	7.4	5.8	8.4	0.1	2.3	7
पश्चिम बंगाल	8.62	0	17.98	8.1	3.4	8.5	0	0	17.8

स्रोत: यूडाइज+

GREEN CREDIT SCHEME

193. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has announced any special scheme of Green Credit and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the horticulture is also entitled along with sustainable farming under the said Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of projects sanctioned including the progress achieved in this regard in the State of Gujarat so far?

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

(a) to (c): The Central Government has notified Green Credit Rules, 2023 on 12th October 2023 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to encourage voluntary environmental positive actions resulting in issuance of Green Credits. To begin with, voluntary tree plantation/eco-restoration is envisaged on degraded land under the control and management of Forest Departments. The Ministry published Notification for methodology for calculation of green credit in respect of tree plantation on 22nd February 2024.

As per the notification, plantation/eco-restoration is to be undertaken on degraded land parcels under the control and management of Forest Departments. GCP envisages to encourage entities to generate green credits through undertaking plantation/eco-restoration. State Forest Department will undertake plantation/eco-restoration on land parcels selected by entities. The green credits will be generated on completion of plantation/eco-restoration within a period of two years.

Under the Green Credit Programme, 17 State Forest Departments are participating as implementing agencies, and have registered 57,986 hectares of degraded land, of which 1811 hectares of degraded land has been registered in Gujarat.

केआईपी के अंतर्गत गुजरात में नए स्टेडियमों की स्थापना

194. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम (केआईपी) के अंतर्गत गुजरात में नए स्टेडियमों का निर्माण किया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान वर्ष सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की भविष्य में और अधिक स्टेडियमों के निर्माण की कोई योजना है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या बनासकांठा जिले को उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) : जी हां। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के "खेल अवसंरचना के निर्माण और उन्नयन" घटक के अंतर्गत, यह मंत्रालय खेल उपकरणों के साथ-साथ खेल स्टेडियम, सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक, सिंथेटिक हॉकी मैदान, सिंथेटिक टर्फ फुटबॉल मैदान, बहुउद्देशीय हॉल, स्विमिंग पूल आदि जैसी मूलभूत खेल अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के अंतर्गत, सरकार बनासकांठा जिले सहित देश भर में खेल सुविधाओं के निर्माण और उन्नयन के लिए विभिन्न संस्थानों और व्यक्तियों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। गुजरात राज्य सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत

खेल अवसंरचना 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। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ मांग-संचालित स्कीमें हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता के लिए उसकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के अंतर्गत धन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

CULTURAL RESTORATION AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL SITES IN DELHI

195.SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in coordination with the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is working to undertake cultural restoration and heritage conservation of important historical sites in Delhi, including Chandni Chowk and its adjoining areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects currently underway, including the scope of restoration, timelines and budgetary allocations;
- (c) whether the local communities, urban planners and heritage conservationists are being consulted as part of the restoration process to ensure cultural integrity and public participation and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has prepared any long-term plan or vision document for integrating heritage restoration with tourism development and urban regeneration in Old Delhi and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that such restoration efforts preserve the architectural character of the sites while enhancing public access, amenities and awareness?

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

(a) Yes. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has undertaken conservation and restoration of monuments under its jurisdiction which are located in the following DDA owned land.

I. Shalimar Bagh

II. Mehrauli Archaeological Park

(b) At present, no ongoing projects are available to be executed at monuments under the jurisdiction of ASI which are located in DDA owned land.

(c) and (d): The conservation and restoration work of centrally protected monuments are taken up as per the need of the monument and availability of resources subject to the Rules and terms of National Policy for Conservation, 2014.

Further, the work of repair & maintenance of centrally protected monument is executed under the close supervision of Officials/Officers of Archaeological Survey of India.

(e): ASI has taken up conservation of the monuments/sites retaining its authenticity, integrity and as per practice, efforts are being made to minimize negative impact on monuments while creating the public amenities within the precincts.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORK (NKN)**196. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing National Knowledge Network (NKN) component of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT);
- (b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and utilized under this component, since the scheme's inception, year-wise;
- (c) the details regarding list of implementing agencies of the scheme especially in Andhra Pradesh; (d) the details of funds released by the Government to these agencies and utilized thereof, especially in Andhra Pradesh, since the scheme's inception, year-wise;
- (e) the details and total number of Colleges/Universities provided with internet connectivity under NKN in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise and district-wise; and
- (f) the details and number of computers provided to these Colleges/Universities under NKN, since the scheme's inception, year-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) to (f) The National Knowledge Network (NKN), initiated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), is a secure and high-speed digital backbone that empowers research, educational institutions and

government organizations across India to share data and resources. The project has been extended till 31st March 2026 with a financial outlay of Rs. 7188 crores.

Under the connectivity component of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) Scheme of Ministry of Education (MoE), funds are released to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to provide 1 Gbps bandwidth NKN connectivity to various Higher Education Institutions across India including in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

As on date, a total of 1,817 links to Institutions are operational under NKN, including 371 links provided through NMEICT Scheme of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. In Andhra Pradesh, 56 institutions are provided high-speed internet connectivity through NKN including 17 through the NMEICT Scheme. The list of institutions with NKN connectivity under NMEICT Scheme in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As on date, the fund released under the NMEICT scheme phase-III (2021-2026) for NKN connectivity is Rs. 170.34 Crores.

STATEMENT

List of institutions with NKN connectivity under NMEICT Scheme in Andhra Pradesh	
S. No.	Name of the University/ Institute
1	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Kakinada
2	Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur
3	Dravidian University, Kuppam

List of institutions with NKN connectivity under NMEICT Scheme in Andhra Pradesh	
S. No.	Name of the University/ Institute
4	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Anantpur
5	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar
6	Krishna University, Machilipatnam
7	Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore
8	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
9	Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa
10	Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati
11	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
12	Dr.N.T.R University of Health Sciences (NTRUHS) (Formerly: Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences)
13	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati
14	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Vidyagiri
15	Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Guntur
16	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology and Research, Guntur
17	School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME

197. KUMARI SUDHA R:

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

- (a) the total budget allocated under Khelo India Scheme since 2020, State/UT-wise;

- (b) the details of list of ongoing Khelo India projects implemented under the said Scheme, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the National events and tournaments conducted under the Khelo India Scheme since 2020;
- (d) the number of medal tally achieved during the Khelo India events held in 2024 and 2025; and
- (e) the budget allocation and details of ongoing Khelo India projects in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): Funds are allocated Scheme-wise, not State-wise, in this Ministry. Details of funds allocated under the Khelo India Scheme for the entire country, since 2020 are as under:

(in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Funds allocated
2020-21	328.77
2021-22	869.00
2022-23	600.00
2023-24	880.00
2024-25	746.54
2025-26	1000.00

(b): The State/UT-wise details of the sports infrastructure projects sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme, across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(c): The details of the National events and tournaments conducted under the Khelo India Scheme since 2020 are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(d): The number of medal tally achieved during the Khelo India events held in 2024 and 2025 are available at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(e): The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost and funds released under 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://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम

198. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) विगत चार वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान भारत ने कितने देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं;
- (ख) उक्त सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत शामिल क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा अन्य देशों के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों के साथ हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) इन समझौता ज्ञापनों के माध्यम से स्थापित सहयोग के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विदेश में भारतीय कला और संस्कृति के प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु और संगीत, नृत्य, रंगमंच, संग्रहालयों एवं विज्ञान संग्रहालयों, पुस्तकालयों, अभिलेखागारों, ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों और पुरातात्विक स्थलों के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण, साहित्य, अनुसंधान एवं प्रलेखन, महोत्सव,

मानवविज्ञान जैसे कला एवं संस्कृति के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत एवं अन्य देशों के बीच अंतर-सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को विकसित और संवर्धित करने के लिए 41 देशों के साथ **(विवरण -I में संलग्न सूची के अनुसार)** सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों (सीईपी) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(ग) और (घ): कलाओं और संस्कृति के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भागीदारी और सहयोग के लिए अन्य देशों के संबंधित सांस्कृतिक संगठनों के साथ मौजूदा सीईपी के अनुसार या अन्य प्रकार से संस्कृति मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) और इन एमओयू के माध्यम से स्थापित सहयोग के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों सहित ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में संलग्न किया गया है।

विवरण -I

विगत चार वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान अन्य देशों के साथ हस्ताक्षरित सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा

2021					
क्र. सं.	देशों के नाम	दस्तावेज़ का नाम	अवधि	जिस तारीख को हस्ताक्षर किए गए	सक्षम खंड
1	रूस	सीईपी	2021-2024	02.12.2021	4 वर्षों के लिए वैध
2	सर्बिया	सीईपी	2021-2025	11.10.2021	5 वर्षों के लिए वैध
3	उज़्बेकिस्तान	सीईपी	2021-2025	24.09.2021	5 वर्षों के लिए वैध

2022					
क्र. सं.	देशों के नाम	दस्तावेज़ का नाम	अवधि	जिस तारीख को हस्ताक्षर किए गए	सक्षम खंड
1	ग्रीस	सीईपी	2022-2026	23.03.2022	31.12.2026 तक वैध
2	तुर्कमेनिस्तान	पीओसी	2022-2025	02.04.2022	31.12.2025 तक वैध
3	पनामा	सीईपी	2022-2026	29.04.2022	4 वर्षों के लिए या नए सीईपी पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
4	डेनमार्क	सीईपी	2022-2026	30.04.2022	5 वर्षों के लिए वैध
5	सेनेगल	सीईपी	2022-2026	01.06.2022	5 वर्षों के लिए या नए सीईपी पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध

6	किर्गिजस्तान	सीईपी	2022-2026	11.06.2022	
7	कजाखस्तान	सीईपी	2022-2025	13.06.2022	31.12.2025 तक वैध
8	रोमानिया	सीईपी	2022-2027	1.07.2022	5 वर्षों के लिए या नए सीईपी पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
9	वियतनाम	सीईपी	2022-2025	15.12.2022	31.12.2025 तक वैध
10	थाईलैंड	सीईपी	2022-2027	22.12.2022	नए सीईपी पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध

2023					
क्र. सं.	देशों के नाम	दस्तावेज का नाम	अवधि	जिस तारीख को हस्ताक्षर किए गए	सक्षम खंड
1	मिस्र	समझौता ज्ञापन	2023-2028	25.01.2023	5 वर्षों के लिए या नए समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
2	दक्षिण कोरिया (आरओके)	सीईपी	2026 तक		नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
3	स्लोवाक गणराज्य	पीओसी	2023-2026	04.03.2023	31.12.2026 तक वैध और उसके बाद स्वचालित रूप से 3 वर्ष के लिए नवीनीकृत।
4	कोलंबिया	सीईपी	2023-2026	26.04.2023	31.12.2026 तक वैध और उसके बाद 4 वर्षों की क्रमिक अवधि के लिए स्वचालित रूप से नवीनीकृत
5	मॉरीशस	पीओसी	2023-2026	06.07.2023	31.12.2026 तक वैध
6	तंजानिया	सीईपी	2023-2027	09.10.2023	पांच वर्ष या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
7	इटली	ईपीसीसी	2023-2027	02.11.2023	31.12.2027 तक वैध
8	बेलारूस	पीओसी	2023-2025	09.11.2023	तीन वर्ष के लिए या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
9	केन्या	सीईपी	2023-2027	05.12.2023	पांच वर्ष के लिए वैध और उसके बाद स्वचालित रूप से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए

					विस्तारित
10	क्रोएशिया	सीईपी	2023-2025	15.12.2023	15.12.2025 तक या नए सीईपी पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
11	ओमान	समझौता ज्ञापन	---	15.12.2023	पांच वर्षों के लिए वैध और उसके बाद स्वचालित रूप से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए विस्तारित

2024					
क्र. सं.	देशों के नाम	दस्तावेज का नाम	अवधि	जिस तारीख को हस्ताक्षर किए गए	सक्षम खंड
1	तिमोर-लेस्ते	सीईपी	2024-2028	10.08.2024	पांच वर्ष तक या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
2	यूक्रेन	पीसीसी	2024-2028	23.08.2024	चार वर्षों के लिए या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
3	मलेशिया	पीओसी	----	20.08.2024	पांच वर्षों के लिए वैध और उसके बाद स्वचालित रूप से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए विस्तारित
4	जमैका	समझौता ज्ञापन	2024-2029	30.09.2024	पांच वर्षों के लिए या नए समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
5	मलावी	समझौता ज्ञापन	2024-2029	18.10.2024	पांच वर्षों के लिए वैध
6	कुवैत	सीईपी	2025-2029	22.12.2024	चार वर्षों के लिए या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
7	मॉरितानिया	सीईपी	2024-2028	16.10.2024	पांच वर्ष तक या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
8	स्पेन	सीईपी	2024-2028	28.10.2024	चार वर्षों के लिए या नए

					कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
9	नाइजीरिया	पीसीसीई	2024-2029	15.11.2024	पांच वर्षों के लिए वैध
10	गुयाना	सीईपी	2024-2027	19.11.2024	चार वर्षों के लिए या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
2025					
क्र. सं.	देशों के नाम	दस्तावेज का नाम	अवधि	हस्ताक्षर किए गए	सक्षम खंड
1	इंडोनेशिया	सीईपी	2025-2028	24.01.2025	चार वर्ष के लिए वैध
2.	बोलीविया	पीसीई	2025-2027	20.03.2025	नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
3.	चिली	सीईपी	----	01.04.2025	पांच वर्ष तक या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
4.	यूके	सीईपी	2025-2030	02.05.2025	पांच साल के लिए वैध
5.	अंगोला	सीईपी	2025-2029	03.05.2025	चार वर्ष के लिए वैध
6.	घाना	सीईपी	2025-2030	02.07.2025	पांच वर्ष तक या नए कार्यक्रम पर हस्ताक्षर होने तक वैध
7.	त्रिनिदाद और टोबैगो	पीओसी	2025-2028	04.07.2025	तीन वर्षों के लिए वैध

विवरण - II

भारत सरकार के संस्कृति मंत्रालय के संगठनों द्वारा सहयोग के संबंधित क्षेत्रों में अन्य देशों के साथ हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	भारतीय संगठन का नाम	देश का नाम	सहयोग का क्षेत्र
1	2	3	4
1.	राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद (एनसीएसएम)	यूनाइटेड किंगडम (10 सितंबर, 2024 को साइंस म्यूजियम ग्रुप, लंदन के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।)	विज्ञान संचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए व्यावसायिक आदान-प्रदान/कार्यशालाएं

2.	विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हॉल, कोलकाता	यूनाइटेड किंगडम (प्राकृतिक इतिहास संग्रहालय, लंदन और ब्रिटिश काउंसिल के साथ) 2022-23	शैक्षणिक कार्यकलाप
3.		फ्रांस (फ्रांस के महावाणिज्य दूतावास और एलायंस फ्रांसेसे डु बंगाले के साथ) 2022-23	संगीत प्रस्तुतियां
4.		फ्रांस (फ्रांस के महावाणिज्य दूतावास और एलायंस फ्रांसेसे डु बंगाले के साथ) 2023-24	संगीत प्रदर्शन
5.		जापान (कोलकाता स्थित जापान के महावाणिज्य दूतावास के साथ) 2023-24	नाटक प्रस्तुतियां
6.		फ्रांस (फ्रांस के महावाणिज्य दूतावास और एलायंस फ्रांसेसे डु बंगाले के साथ)	संगीत प्रस्तुतियां

		2024-25	
7.		थाईलैंड (कोलकाता स्थित थाईलैंड के महावाणिज्य दूतावास के साथ)	नृत्य नाटिका प्रस्तुतियां
8.	राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय (एनएसडी)	रूस	दोनों भागीदार स्कूलों के बीच संकाय और छात्र आदान-प्रदान।
9.		पोलैंड	दोनों संस्थानों के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा पारस्परिक आधार पर कार्यशालाएं और मास्टर कक्षाएं। रंगमंच अध्ययन से संबंधित शैक्षणिक पत्रिकाओं और शोध सामग्रियों का आदान-प्रदान।
10.		फ्रांस	पारस्परिक आधार पर दोनों संस्थानों के संकाय द्वारा प्रस्तुतियों का निर्देशन करना।
11.	राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय (एनजीएमए)	दक्षिण कोरिया 2017	एनजीएमए और कोरियाई सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, भारत में कोरिया दूतावास के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अधीन आवक प्रदर्शनी।
12.		चीन 2017	ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन के अंतर्गत जावक प्रदर्शनी।
13.		इटली 2018	एनजीएमए और इतालवी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, भारत में इटली दूतावास के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत आवक प्रदर्शनी।
14.		चीन 2018	कला संग्रहालयों और दीर्घाओं का ब्रिक्स गठबंधन के अंतर्गत एनजीएमए और चीन के राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के तहत

			जावक प्रदर्शनी।
15.		इज़राइल 2018	एनजीएमए और पेटाच टिकवा संग्रहालय के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत आवक प्रदर्शनी
16.		ऑस्ट्रेलिया 2018	एनजीएमए और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत आवक प्रदर्शनी।
17.		पुर्तगाल 2019	एनजीएमए और फंडाकाओ ओरिएंट के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत जावक प्रदर्शनी।
18.		इटली 2019	एनजीएमए और वेनिस बिएनले फाउंडेशन के बीच करार के अंतर्गत जावक प्रदर्शनी।
19.		दक्षिण कोरिया 2019	एनजीएमए और डेग्यू आर्ट म्यूजियम के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत आवक प्रदर्शनी।
20.		फ्रांस 2020	भारत में फ्रांस के दूतावास और एनजीएमए के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत आवक प्रदर्शनी।
21.		ब्राजील 2022	एनजीएमए और भारत में ब्राजील के दूतावास के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत आवक प्रदर्शनी।
22.		इटली 2022	आउटगोइंग - एनजीएमए और वेनिस बिएनले के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत कलाकृति/कृतियों को ऋण स्वरूप देना।
23.		जापान 2022-2023	एनजीएमए और फुकुओका एशियाई कला संग्रहालय और कोबे सिटी संग्रहालय के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत जावक प्रदर्शनी।
24.		दक्षिण अफ्रीका 2023	एनजीएमए और जोर्बर्ग कंटेम्परेरी कला फाउंडेशन के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत कलाकृति/कृतियों को ऋण स्वरूप देना।

25.		जापान 2023	एनजीएमए और हिरोशिमा प्रीफेक्चरल आर्ट म्यूजियम के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत जावक प्रदर्शनी।
26.		पुर्तगाल 2023	एनजीएमए और फंडाकाओ ओरिएंट के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत आवक प्रदर्शनी।
27.		ओमान 2023	एनजीएमए और एनएमओ के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत जावक प्रदर्शनी।
28.		बेल्जियम 2024	सीईपी के अंतर्गत आवक। एनजीएमए और एमओएसए के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।
29.		श्रीलंका 2024	जावक डिजिटल प्रदर्शनी
30.		चीन 2024	जावक डिजिटल प्रदर्शनी
31.		हंगरी 2025	सीईपी के अंतर्गत आवक। एनजीएमए और लिज़्ट इंस्टीट्यूट, नई दिल्ली के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।
32.		बेल्जियम 2025	सीईपी के अंतर्गत जावक। एनजीएमए और एमओएसए के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।
33.	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार (एनएआई)	सऊदी अरब 2023	1. पारस्परिक हित की अभिलेखीय सामग्री की प्रतियों की पहचान और आदान-प्रदान;
34.		ओमान राष्ट्रीय अभिलेख एवं अभिलेखागार प्राधिकरण (एनआरए) के साथ	2. हमारे ऐतिहासिक संबंधों के क्षेत्रों में तथा अभिलेखीय अध्ययन और अभिलेख प्रबंधन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर संयुक्त प्रदर्शनियों, संगोष्ठियों, कार्यशालाओं और अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों का आयोजन;

		2025	3. अभिलेख प्रबंधन, पांडुलिपियों और दस्तावेजों का संरक्षण, डिजिटलीकरण, अभिलेखीय भंडारण, प्रशिक्षण आदि के क्षेत्र में अभिलेखीय विशेषज्ञों का आदान-प्रदान।
35.		पेरू	
		2025	
36.		कतर	
		2025	
37.		संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	
		2024	
38.		चेक गणराज्य	
		2024	
39.	नव नालंदा महाविहार (एनएनएम)	हेन चुआंग विश्वविद्यालय, ताइवान	भारतीय सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा में विदेशी छात्रों के लिए समर्थन
		2024	
40.		धर्मा कॉलेज, हेरोल्ड वे, बर्कले, यूएसए	भारतीय सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा में विदेशी छात्रों के लिए समर्थन
		2025	
41.		बोधि विजन पेटलिंग जया सेलांगोर मलेशिया	भारतीय सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा में विदेशी छात्रों के लिए समर्थन
		2025	
42.	भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई)	इटली भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान कानपुर, सीए' फोस्कर यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ वेनिस, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण और सोप्रिटेनेंजा आर्कियोलोजिया, बेल्ले आर्टी ए पेसाजियो, वेनिस के बीच हस्ताक्षरित	स्मारकों के जीर्णोद्धार और संरक्षण के लिए एक नेटवर्क बनाना और कौशल साझा करना।

		2020	
43.		मिस्र एसआई और मिस्र अरब गणराज्य की प्राचीन वस्तुओं की सर्वोच्च परिषद के बीच हस्ताक्षरित 2023	स्मारकों और पुरातात्विक स्थलों और अवशेषों के संरक्षण और परिरक्षण पर।
44.		यूएसए (सांस्कृतिक संपदा करार) 2024	कलाकृतियों की अवैध तस्करी को रोकना

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN SCHOOLS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

199. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the number of Government schools in Assam equipped with digital infrastructure like smart classrooms, ICT labs and internet facilities under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (b) whether the Government has identified infrastructure gaps in tribal and hilly districts such as Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action plan to improve digital access in such educationally backward regions?

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): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. As per information received from the State Government of Assam, a total of 9,240 Government/ Provincialised Upper Primary, Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools have been covered under ICT and Smart Class out of total target 10,689 schools. Internet facilities have been provided to all ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms and VSAT connectivity has been established in schools where Tele-Education is implemented.

(b) and (c): State Government of Assam has identified the infrastructure gap in tribal and hilly districts specially- Dima Hassao, Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong Districts and provided the digital facilities in the schools of these districts. The State Government is working persistently to provide all possible new-age teaching methodologies to all districts of Assam including tribal & hilly districts in a phased manner with identified gaps with and aim to enhance the quality of education and bridge the digital divide across schools.

The digital initiatives of Department of School Education & Literacy especially "ICT and Smart Classroom component" provide basic infrastructure to the students and transform the classroom into tech-driven class. Students engage more with multimedia content and interactive activities, while accessing a wider

range of resources. This fosters deeper understanding, collaboration, and digital literacy for students, enriching their overall educational experience.

Additionally, the Union Budget 2025-26 mentions plans to extend broadband connectivity to all Government Secondary Schools in rural areas under the BharatNet project.

INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

200. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is implementing Integrated Scheme for School Education, PM-SHRI Samagra Shiksha Scheme by subsuming the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), RMSA (Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan) and TE (Teacher Education);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the total funds released under the scheme to various States and UTs during the last three years so as to implement New Education Policy (NEP), 2020;
- (c) whether it is true that the Government has not released any fund under this scheme to some of the States in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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 (d): The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing an integrated centrally sponsored scheme for School education- Samagra Shiksha in the country from 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha treats school education holistically, in a continuum from pre-primary to class XII and is aligned with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. It 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.

Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for providing various facilities to the children for implementing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 as also for implementation of various provisions of Samagra Shiksha Scheme.

Under Samagra Shiksha all States and UTs submit their proposals for all interventions contained in the scheme through their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B). The proposals are appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Ministry in consultation with the respective State/UT government and funds are allocated accordingly, as per norms. The funds, under the scheme of Samagra Shiksha, are released based on the fulfillment of guidelines prescribed by Ministry of Finance.

The total Central release under the Samagra Shiksha scheme to various States and UTs during the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The total Central release under the Samagra Shiksha scheme to various States and UTs during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	A & N Islands	5651.44	5527.59	6052.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	150359.02	128940.788	124010.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25229.47	47503.49	57585.11
4.	Assam	208086.22	181046.93	202677.34
5.	Bihar	355459.46	424173.08	421781.44
6.	Chandigarh	10979.21	11636.31	11858.37
7.	Chhattisgarh	82800	77659.06	83065.84
8.	Dadra & N. Haveli Daman & Diu	6466.66	4130.25	5462.65
9.	Delhi	22193.92	14608.83	38539.03
10.	Goa	2985.77	1875.43	1633.61
11.	Gujarat	132125.03	113253.16	124554.05
12.	Haryana	67021.33	57880.24	53643.94
13.	Himachal Pradesh	55160.13	48596.96	52619.99
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	36497.18	86543.88	82349.31
15.	Jharkhand	115451.63	110493.28	107444.41
16.	Karnataka	86152.48	82808.79	86830.33
17.	Kerala	17815.99	14165.74	0.00
18.	Ladakh	1489.36	5222.63	13999.80
19.	Lakshadweep	432.99	100.05	306.10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	193928.88	298151.13	343471.12
21.	Maharashtra	90000	100119.1	112624.52
22.	Manipur	40475.7	25721.89	46559.15
23.	Meghalaya	37515.29	39418.22	36282.56

24.	Mizoram	14268.09	27414.06	21651.76
25.	Nagaland	28104.49	23125.34	21140.50
26.	Odisha	183666.84	123660.69	167239.29
27.	Puducherry	1527.52	1247.37	1246.03
28.	Punjab	60504.93	33111.65	67813.14
29.	Rajasthan	213861.12	320289.45	309065.25
30.	Sikkim	10718.96	13260.51	12273.95
31.	Tamil Nadu	210723.33	187615.54	0.00
32.	Telangana	114251.02	92012.79	98878.94
33.	Tripura	28672.54	34132.90	42002.98
34.	Uttar Pradesh	381975.27	427645.13	626479.22
35.	Uttarakhand	70438.94	44056.91	64678.27
36.	West Bengal	152204.21	31129.41	0.00
	Total	3215194.42	3238278.58	3445820.91

वन ग्रामों को राजस्व ग्रामों में परिवर्तित किया जाना

201. डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते :

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा देश में चिह्नित किए गए वन ग्रामों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का ऐसे ग्रामों को राजस्व ग्रामों में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त ग्रामों को कब तक राजस्व ग्रामों में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाएगा; और
- (घ) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत वन गांवों को राजस्व गांवों में परिवर्तित करने तथा विभिन्न संरक्षित क्षेत्रों से गांवों के स्वैच्छिक स्थानांतरण के लिए वन भूमि के अपरक्षण/अपवर्तन के लिए केन्द्र सरकार का पूर्व अनुमोदन आवश्यक है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के 28 जनवरी, 2019 के आदेश के अनुसार गांवों के स्थानांतरण के लिए समेकित दिशा-निर्देशों और स्पष्टीकरणों के अध्याय 12 के पैरा 12.8 और 12.9 के तहत दिनांक 29.12.2023 को दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं, जो कुछ शर्तों के अधीन कोर/संकटमय बाघ अभयारण्य और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों) को कोर से आरक्षित वन/अभयारण्यों/राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों की परिधि में गांवों के स्थानांतरण/पुनर्वास के संबंध में हैं।

इस संबंध में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत ऐसे प्रस्तावों का विवरण परिवेश पोर्टल (www.parivesh.nic.in) पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

यहाँ यह उल्लेख करना प्रासंगिक है कि 'भूमि' राज्य का विषय है। वन क्षेत्र और उनकी कानूनी सीमाओं का निर्धारण और रखरखाव संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा किया जाता है। भूमि अभिलेखों का संग्रह होने के नाते, राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है कि वह वन ग्रामों का विवरण बनाए रखे।

MEASURES TO SUSTAIN ECONOMIC GROWTH

202. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) the measures planned to sustain economic growth in the light of global challenges;

(b) whether the revised fiscal deficit targets being considered for the fiscal year 2025-26; and

(c) the financial support intended for States to enhance their resilience projects?

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

(a): The government has been taking various measures to boost economic growth in light of global challenges and uncertainties. India's economic resilience is underpinned by strong macroeconomic fundamentals such as steady growth, price stability, credible fiscal consolidation, resilient external sector performance, robust foreign exchange reserves, a strong and well-capitalised banking sector, and robust physical and digital infrastructure. Additionally, India's well-regulated financial system, credible inflation-targeting regime, and flexible exchange rate contribute to the economy's resilience to shocks. In response to recent global challenges such as trade tensions, uncertain capital flows, and geopolitical risks, the government has been taking a multi-pronged approach to sustain economic growth. These measures include, *inter-alia*,

- Various export facilitation measures including adoption of a new Foreign Trade Policy (2023) to integrate India more effectively into the global market, enhance its trade competitiveness, and establish the country as a reliable and trusted trade partner in an increasingly complex global environment;
- bilaterally engaging with countries for the finalisation of various Trade Agreements;

- liberalisation of FDI policy to attract foreign capital;
- continued efforts to simplify compliances, promote digital governance, and decriminalizing legal provisions to attract domestic and foreign investment;
- strengthening local manufacturing which exhibits higher forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy; and
- credit guarantee schemes, emergency liquidity lines and increased public expenditures, particularly capex and welfare measures to enhance resilience to shocks as well as to protect the vulnerable groups in such events.

(b): The estimate of fiscal deficit for the year 2025-26, as presented in the Union Budget 2025-26 is at 4.4 per cent. There is no felt requirement for revision of fiscal deficit target at this stage, and neither is it considered appropriate.

(c): The Government provides multifaceted financial support to states to enhance their resilience through various measures such as centrally sponsored schemes, central sector schemes, finance commission grants (including grants for local bodies, health sector, incubation of new cities, shared municipal services, grants-in-aid for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), grants-in-aid for State Disaster Mitigation Fund), and other forms of grants and assistance to states. A key instrument is the Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure, under which interest-free loans are extended to states for capital expenditure and incentivising reforms. In the Union Budget 2025-26, an outlay of ₹1.5 lakh crore has been proposed in this regard. To strengthen power sector resilience, the Budget also proposed incentives for electricity distribution reforms and

augmentation of intra-state transmission capacity, with an additional borrowing of 0.5 per cent of gross state domestic product (GSDP) allowed for states, contingent on undertaking these reforms. Moreover, the Budget also proposed to launch a comprehensive multi-sectoral 'Rural Prosperity and Resilience' programme in partnership with states, which aims to address under-employment in agriculture.

धर्मशाला स्थित डल झील का रख-रखाव

203. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश के धर्मशाला में स्थित डल झील में विगत कुछ वर्षों से पानी के रिसाव की चल रही समस्या के बारे में अवगत है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटन विकास के लिए उक्त झील में पानी के रिसाव को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन का विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय के पास झील संरक्षण, एकल जल निकायों में जल रिसाव आदि से संबंधित मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी 'स्वदेश दर्शन' और 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास हेतु विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजनाएँ शुरू करने हेतु उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनके विकास संबंधी प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है। संबंधित योजनाओं के तहत ऐसी वित्तीय सहायता संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन को उनसे परियोजना प्रस्ताव की प्राप्ति और सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी योजना दिशानिर्देशों और

अनुदेशों के अनुपालन, बजट की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन प्रदान की जाती है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन, एसडी 2.0 और सीबीडीडी योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(i) हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	हिमालयन परिपथ: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास	68.34

(ii) हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति का वर्ष	गंतव्य	अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	2024-25	माँ चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर (जिला-ऊना)	माँ चिंतपूर्णी देवी मंदिर, ऊना का विकास	56.26

(iii) हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति का वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत
1.	2024-25	काज़ा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	24.82
2.	2024-25	रक्छम, छितकुल में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	4.96

नौकरियों के अवसर बढ़ाने संबंधी योजनाएँ

204. श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री पी. सी. मोहन:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

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

- (क) युवाओं और महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) देश में 2014 से 2025 तक के दशक में सृजित सरकारी और निजी नौकरियों की संख्या का उत्तर प्रदेश और कर्नाटक सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों के कारण बेरोजगारी दर में कोई कमी आई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) गत कुछ वर्षों में महिला रोजगार दर में कर्नाटक, विशेषकर बंगलुरु सहित राज्यवार कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ड) क्या देश में रोजगार दर में वृद्धि हुई है और बेरोजगारी दर में कमी आई है और यदि हाँ, तो सीधी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी 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 (ड): युवाओं और महिलाओं की नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है।

तदनुसार, सरकार देश भर में विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 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), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), 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।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने रोजगार सृजन को समर्थन देने, सभी क्षेत्रों में नियोजनीयता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए रोजगार से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दे दी है।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा प्रकाशित केएलईएमएस (के: पूंजी, एल: श्रम, ई: ऊर्जा, एम: सामग्री और एस: सेवाएं) डेटाबेस में संपूर्ण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के 27 उद्योगों को शामिल किया

गया है और 27 उद्योगों के रोजगार अनुमान प्रदान किए गए हैं। नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश में कुल अनुमानित रोजगार 2014-15 के दौरान 47.15 करोड़ की तुलना में 2023-24 के दौरान बढ़कर 64.33 करोड़ (अनंतिम) हो गया है, जो इस अवधि के दौरान 36.44% की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

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 सहित करियर से संबंधित सेवाएं एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से प्रदान करने के लिए वन-स्टॉप समाधान है। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर 6.2 करोड़ से अधिक रिक्तियां (जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ सरकारी, निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम शामिल हैं) जुटाई गई हैं।

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।

15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिये सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2017-18 में 6.0% से घटकर 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है। साथ ही, महिलाओं (15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु) के लिए यूआर 5.6% से घटकर 3.2% हो गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों हेतु रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) वर्ष 2017-18 में 46.8% से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 58.2% हो गया है। साथ ही, महिलाओं (15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक) के लिए डब्ल्यूपीआर 22.0% से बढ़कर 40.3% हो गया है। कर्नाटक राज्य में महिलाओं (15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक) के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित डब्ल्यूपीआर 2017-18 में 24.8% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 37.2% हो गया है।

महिलाओं सहित बेरोजगारी (यूआर) और कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा पीएलएफएस की रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध है और इसे

[https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-](https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All)

[reports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All](https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All) पर देखा जा सकता है।

UPGRADATION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

205. SHRI CHANDUBHAI CHHAGANBHAI SHIHORA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the number of schools upgraded and the number of residential schools/hostels constructed under the Samagra Siksha Abhiyan in the country State/UT-wise

particularly in Chhattishgarh, Tripura, Maharashtra, Meerut Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Pali Constituency of Rajasthan, Palghar district and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra Sidhi and Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituencies of Madhya Pradesh;

- (b) whether the said scheme covers Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and digital initiatives including smart schools and smart classrooms;
- (c) if so, the details of total number of schools so covered under the Scheme, State-wise especially in the above States and constituencies;
- (d) the details of major interventions proposed at all levels-primary, middle and higher secondary – of schools education under the said scheme, State-wise especially in the above constituencies;
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government under the said scheme to improve the performance of students, increase enrolment rate, reduce dropout rate and improve learning outcomes; and
- (f) whether the scheme accords priority to inclusive education such as special provisions for differently-abled students, students belonging to tribal and remote areas and girls?

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 is implementing an integrated centrally sponsored scheme for School education- Samagra Shiksha since 2018-19. The scheme treats school education holistically, in a continuum

from pre-primary to class XII and provides support for the implementation of the RTE Act. The Scheme has been 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.

The new/upgraded schools and the number of residential schools/hostels [upgraded Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) and functional Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalaya (NSCBVs)] under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, State/UT wise, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): ICT and Digital Initiatives component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government and Aided Schools having classes VI to XII. Under this component financial assistance is provided for establishing ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in schools. The State/UT wise details of functional ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e): The Samagra Shiksha Scheme has been aligned with NEP 2020 with focus on improving the quality of education and educational outcomes through various measures such as introduction of new pedagogical and curricular structure (5+3+3+4), Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN), among others and covers the entire continuum of education from 3 years of Balvatika (preschool) to class 12.

Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is also provided to the States and UTs to improve the performance of students, increase enrolment rate, reduce dropout rate and improve learning outcomes and for Universalization of School Education including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & 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, reimbursement under RTE Act, various qualitative components, strengthening of teacher education and strengthening of DIETs/BRCs/CRCs, provision of ICT and digital interventions.

Financial assistance is also provided for construction of toilets; sanitation facilities and drinking water for students, free uniforms to eligible children at elementary level, free text books at elementary level and undertaking enrolment & retention drives.

Support is also provided through special training for age-appropriate admission of Out of School Children and for the training of residential as well as non-residential older children. The provision of seasonal hostels or residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also available for bringing Out of School Children to the formal schooling structure.

For out of school children at 16 to 19 years of age, support is provided to Socio-Economic Disadvantaged Group (SEDG) children, upto ₹ 2000 per child

per grade to complete their secondary/senior secondary levels through NIOS/SIOS.

Also, Bridge Course Modules have been developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for bridging the learning gaps of Out of School Children studying in Special Training Centers (STC) under the provision of RTE Act, 2009.

Under the PM POSHAN 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. Under National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, scholarship is awarded to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage.

(f): Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a dedicated component for Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs (IE for CwSN), to ensure full equity and inclusion such that all children with special needs are able to fully participate in schools. The scheme aims to look at education of CwSN in a continuum from pre-school to class XII. The scheme covers all CwSN with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the Schedule of disabilities of the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016.

Under IE component of Samagra Shiksha financial assistance @ ₹ 3500/- is provided for supporting the education needs of all the enrolled CwSN and the ones receiving home-based education services from pre-primary to class XII. An amount of ₹ 200/- per month for 10 months (₹ 2000/- PA), through Direct Benefit

Transfer, is given to CWSN girls as stipend to encourage them to come to school. Samagra Shiksha also has provisions for differently-abled friendly Toilets, Ramps and Ramps with Handrails for barrier free access to schools for all children.

There is a provision for financial support of ₹ 10,000 per block to conduct the Block Level Identification Camps of children requiring special need/support in terms of assistive devices, equipment, teaching learning material, under SSA in convergence with Primary Healthcare Centers and Social Welfare Departments to ensure timely completion of assessment and certification of CwSN through these Block Level Camps.

STATEMENT

The new/upgraded schools, the number of residential schools/hostels [upgraded Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) and functional Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalaya (NSCBVs)], functional ICT labs and Smart Classrooms, under the Samagra Siksha Abhiyan, State/UT wise, is as under:

S. No.	States/UTs	New /Upgraded schools approved from 2018-19 to 2025-26 (Source: PRABANDH)	KGBVs upgraded (till 31.03.2025 , Source: PRABANDH)	NSCBVs Functional (Hostel + Residential Schools, as on 30.06.2025 , Source: PAB 2025-	Functional ICT labs (from 2005-06 to till date, Source: PRABANDH as on 31.05.2025	Functional Smart Classrooms (2020-21 to till date, Source: PRABANDH as on 31.05.2025
1.	A&N Islands	1	-	-	140	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	352	18	9099	4691
3.	Arunachal	8	37	212	480	141
4.	Assam	96	81	14	6903	4036
5.	Bihar	-	86	15	2855	2827
6.	Chandigarh UT	-	-	-	107	186
7.	Chhattisgarh	78	72	156	2341	5857
8.	Dadra & Nagar	8	-	-	130	137

9.	Delhi	-	-	-	1106	1018
10.	Goa	-	-	-	460	24
11.	Gujarat	108	115	-	5830	7078
12.	Haryana		30	2	3521	3226
13.	Himachal	7	9	-	2555	2248
14.	Jammu &	66	-	-	3036	1352
15.	Jharkhand	-	203	26	4734	982
16.	Karnataka	57	8	6	3293	437
17.	Kerala	-	-	6	2409	373
18.	Ladakh	16	-	29	171	122
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	11	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	87	107	390	3738	4018
21.	Maharashtra	2	-	10	10134	2257
22.	Manipur	60	11	25	785	512
23.	Meghalaya	49	8	-	454	25
24.	Mizoram	76	-	26	507	229
25.	Nagaland	7	-	13	649	649
26.	Odisha	393	184	21	8315	6973
27.	Puducherry	1	-	-	176	145
28.	Punjab	252	18	5	3969	3567
29.	Rajasthan	1031	149	41	8807	7612
30.	Sikkim	16	1	4	372	301
31.	Tamil Nadu	8	21	19	13351	865
32.	Telangana	-	475	33	5292	3982
33.	Tripura	50	7	16	1426	886
34.	Uttar Pradesh	350	680	-	3987	18460
35.	Uttarakhand	7	18	19	621	1537
36.	West Bengal	8	10	31	2788	-
	Total	2843	2682*	1137	114552	86753

*2682 upgraded KGBVs are Out of 5138 functional KGBVs.

ई-विद्या और डिजिटल कक्षाएं

206 श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

डॉ. भोला सिंह:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

श्री अमरसिंग टिस्सो:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या पीएम ई-विद्या कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलंदशहर जिले के साथ-साथ असम के आदिवासी और पहाड़ी जिलों, जिनमें कार्बी आंगलोंग और दीमा हसाओ शामिल हैं, में प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया गया है;
- (ख) देश में, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलंदशहर जिले और असम में, पीएम ई-विद्या और दीक्षा, ई-पाठशाला और डिजिटल कक्षाओं जैसी डिजिटल और स्मार्ट शिक्षा पहलों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति/स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) कवर किए गए ग्रामीण जिलों में ब्रॉडबैंड इंटरनेट, स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, टैबलेट या डिजिटल बोर्ड जैसी डिजिटल अवसंरचना से सुसज्जित सरकारी स्कूलों की जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों के छात्रों के लिए डिजिटल विभाजन को दूर करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है, ताकि डिजिटल शिक्षा संसाधनों और ऑनलाइन शिक्षा तक समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित की जा सके;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी डिजिटल शिक्षण पहलों में पहुँच, प्रभावशीलता या उपयोग अंतराल के संबंध में कोई मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;
- (च) क्या सरकार का मानना है कि सभी जिलों, विशेषकर ग्रामीण और पिछड़े जिलों में, पर्याप्त बुनियादी शिक्षा अवसंरचना उपलब्ध है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (छ) सभी जिलों में "दीक्षा" और "स्वयं" प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण और सामग्री वितरण की स्थिति क्या है और बुलंदशहर जिले सहित ब्लॉक-वार कार्यरत सरकारी स्कूल शिक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

- (क) से (छ) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), जो एक परिवर्तनकारी नीति है, इस बात पर बल देती है कि कुछ विषयों, कौशल और क्षमताओं को सभी छात्रों द्वारा सीखा जाना चाहिए जिसमें डिजिटल साक्षरता,

कोडिंग और कम्प्यूटेशनल सोच शामिल है, जिन्हें विभिन्न डिजिटल पहलों के माध्यम से बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के एक भाग के रूप में **पीएम ई-विद्या** नामक एक व्यापक पहल दिनांक 17 मई, 2020 को शुरू की गई, जो मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और असम राज्यों सहित देश भर में शिक्षा तक बहु-विध पहुँच को सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत करती है। पीएम ई-विद्या पहल को समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत आवंटित बजट के माध्यम से समर्थन प्राप्त है और इसे एनसीईआरटी के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इन पहलों के घटक सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी छात्रों के लिए निःशुल्क उपलब्ध हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इन पहलों के उपयोग, निगरानी और प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एनसीईआरटी के साथ सहकार्यता करते हैं। एनसीईआरटी इन पहलों की गुणवत्ता पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को नियमित मार्गदर्शन/प्रतिक्रिया भी प्रदान करता है।

पीएम ई-विद्या के प्रमुख घटक भी डिजिटल साक्षरता को बढ़ाने की दिशा में अनुकूलित हैं और इसमें शामिल हैं:

- **200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल:** इन चैनलों का शुभारंभ दिनांक 9 मार्च 2024 को माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा किया गया था। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए केंद्रीय बजट घोषणा के अनुसार, 12 डीटीएच चैनलों को 200 पीएम ईविद्या डीटीएच टीवी चैनलों तक विस्तारित किया गया है ताकि सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कक्षा 1-12 सहित विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में पूरक शिक्षा प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके। एनसीईआरटी के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन के तहत यह चैनल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और स्वायत्त निकायों को आवंटित किए गए हैं और प्रचालनरत हैं, विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	आवंटित चैनल
1	असम	डीडी एस पीएम ईविद्या 58 से डीडी एस पीएम ईविद्या 62
2	मध्य प्रदेश	डीडी एमपी पीएम ईविद्या 108 से डीडी एमपी पीएम ईविद्या 112

3	महाराष्ट्र	डीडी एमएच पीएम ईविद्या 113 से डीडी एमएच पीएम ईविद्या 117
4	उत्तर प्रदेश	डीडी यूपी पीएम ईविद्या 173 से डीडी यूपी पीएम ईविद्या 177

इसके अलावा, 6 दिसंबर, 2024 को, भारतीय सांकेतिक भाषा (आईएसएल) को बढ़ावा देने हेतु राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की अनुशंसा के अनुरूप और आईएसएल में शिक्षण-अध्यापन सामग्री की व्यापक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने एक समर्पित पीएम ई-विद्या डीटीएच चैनल (अध्याय संख्या 31) के माध्यम से श्रवण बाधित समुदाय के लिए सुलभ शिक्षण संसाधनों के माध्यम से समावेशी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने हेतु एक समर्पित पहल शुरू की। दृष्टिबाधित और श्रवण बाधितों के लिए डिजिटल रूप से सुलभ सूचना प्रणाली (डेज़ी) पर और एनसीईआरटी/एनआईओएस वेबसाइट तथा यूट्यूब चैनलों पर सांकेतिक भाषा में विशेष ई-सामग्री तैयार की गई है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छात्रों और शिक्षकों की डिजिटल साक्षरता बढ़ाने के लिए एनसीईआरटी द्वारा डीटीएच चैनलों और यूट्यूब पर प्रतिदिन डिजिटल साक्षरता पर एक घंटे की सामग्री प्रसारित की जाती है।

- **दीक्षा:** ज्ञान साझाकरण हेतु डिजिटल अवसंरचना (दीक्षा), राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण ई-सामग्री और सभी कक्षाओं के लिए क्यूआर कोड वाली सक्रिय पाठ्यपुस्तकें (ईटीबी) उपलब्ध कराने हेतु राष्ट्र का डिजिटल अवसंरचना है **(एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म)**। कुल मिलाकर, छात्रों, शिक्षकों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा दीक्षा पर 564.05 करोड़ शिक्षण सत्र पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं कक्षा के लिए दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म पर कंप्यूटर विज्ञान के पाठ्यक्रमों में डिजिटल साक्षरता घटक शामिल हैं।

राज्य का नाम	पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ता	अधिगम सत्र	अधिगम मिनट	ई-सामग्री
असम	3.44 लाख	7.81 करोड़	74.53 करोड़	11,478
मध्य प्रदेश	9.97 लाख	54.05 करोड़	30.82 करोड़	5,751

महाराष्ट्र	10.12 लाख	775.55 करोड़	331.88 करोड़	22,640
उत्तर प्रदेश	25.97 लाख	103.45 करोड़	1405.27 करोड़	16,974

एनईपी 2020 की सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 117 भारतीय भाषा प्राइमर जारी किए गए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य युवा शिक्षार्थियों और वयस्कों को अपनी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाना है, जिसमें तमिल के लिए एक प्राइमर भी शामिल है।

महत्वपूर्ण आलोचनात्मक विचार कौशल को बढ़ावा देने और रचनात्मकता के लिए स्थान हेतु, 300 से अधिक वर्चुअल लैब बनाए गए हैं और उन्हें दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

- **शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण:** शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निष्ठा) नामक एक एकीकृत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से स्कूल शिक्षा स्तर पर अधिगम परिणामों में सुधार के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन को लागू कर रहा है। निष्ठा पाठ्यक्रम प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, एफएलएन, ईसीसीई और शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए डिजाइन और संचालित किए गए हैं। निष्ठा पाठ्यक्रम एनसीईआरटी द्वारा दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म पर उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले पेशेवर रूप से निर्मित ई-सामग्री का उपयोग करके ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं। निष्ठा (प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, एफएलएन और ईसीसीई) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के शिक्षकों सहित लगभग 65 लाख शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। निष्ठा संभवतः भारत के स्तर पर दुनिया के सबसे बड़े शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। एनसीईआरटी कक्षा ग्यारहवीं से बारहवीं के लिए स्वयं पोर्टल के माध्यम से 11 विषयों को शामिल करते हुए 28 पाठ्यक्रम भी प्रदान करता है। चौदह चक्र पूरे हो चुके हैं और लगभग 4,90,952 शिक्षार्थी लाभान्वित हुए हैं। बुलंदशहर जिले सहित सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की जिलावार गणना यूडाइज+ पोर्टल (<https://udiseplus.gov.in/#/en/page/publications>) से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का भाग है और अधिकांश सरकारी स्कूल राज्य सरकार और उसके निकायों के अधीन हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय, तमिलनाडु के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर के सरकारी स्कूलों में

डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहलों को लागू करता है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य शिक्षण और अधिगम प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है। इन पहलों के अंतर्गत, वार्षिक कार्य योजना एवं बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में प्रस्तुत राज्य की आवश्यकता के अनुसार आईसीटी लैब और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम स्थापित करने के लिए निधियाँ उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। आईसीटी योजना दो विकल्प प्रदान करती है:

1. विकल्प I: जिन स्कूलों के पास पहले से आईसीटी सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं, वे आईसीटी लैब या स्मार्ट कक्षाएँ चुन सकते हैं। 700 से ज़्यादा छात्रों वाले स्कूलों को एक अतिरिक्त आईसीटी लैब मिल सकती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र हार्डवेयर, सॉफ्टवेयर, टैबलेट, लैपटॉप और प्रशिक्षण संसाधन, डिजिटल बोर्ड की सहायता, वर्चुअल क्लासरूम और डीटीएच चैनल खरीद सकते हैं।

2. विकल्प II: मौजूदा आईसीटी सुविधाओं वाले स्कूल योजना के मानदंडों के तहत स्मार्ट कक्षाओं या टैबलेट का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय भारत सरकार प्रतिवर्ष यूडाइज रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करता है, जो डिजिटल शिक्षण उपकरणों, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी और संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे तक पहुंच के बारे में आंकड़े प्रदान करता है। यूडाइज+ 2023-24 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के 3,51,734 स्कूलों में से 75,375 स्कूलों में आईसीटी लैब, 1,00,599 स्कूलों में टैबलेट, 34,848 स्कूलों में डिजिटल बोर्ड, 1,29,655 स्कूलों में डिजिटल बोर्ड/स्मार्ट बोर्ड/वर्चुअल क्लासरूम/स्मार्ट टीवी के साथ स्मार्ट क्लासरूम और 1,83,630 स्कूलों में इंटरनेट सुविधाएं हैं। विस्तृत रिपोर्ट यूडाइज+ पोर्टल (<https://udiseplus.gov.in/#/en/page/publications>) से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

INCREASING AIR POLLUTION IN THE COUNTRY

207. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:

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

- (a) the data on pollution level in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata and its level of pollution compared to other cities in the world;
- (b) whether the condition of air pollution has reached at dangerous levels in various cities of the country including Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata and if so, the city-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the number of diseases caused by air pollution has increased in the country during the last few years and if so, the total number of people died as a result thereof, State/UT- wise;
- (d) the amount allocated and utilised during the last five years to reduce the air pollution in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to reduce pollution across the country particularly in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata;
- (f) whether the Government is working on any action plan to control air pollution and bring the Air Quality Index (AQI) below 50 within the next five years in the country; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government will consider any such action plan?

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

(a) and (b) :National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in January 2019 with an aim to improve air quality in 130 cities of the country including Delhi, Mumbai,

Chennai and Kolkata through implementation of National, State and City level clean air action plans.

City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared by all cities to implement air quality improvement measures in respective cities. These plans target air pollution sources like soil & road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, Construction & Demolition activities, and industrial pollution.

As per recent data, there has been notable improvement in PM₁₀ levels in major Indian cities. Mumbai has shown improvement in PM₁₀ levels with a 44% reduction in 2024-25 compared to FY 2017-18, followed by Kolkata (37%), Delhi (15%), and Chennai (12%). PM₁₀ data in respect of 2017-18 and 2024-25 and per cent improvement in PM₁₀ concentrations of Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. These improvements reflect the positive impact of various air quality improvement measures implemented under NCAP.

Pollution levels across countries are not directly comparable due to differences in geographical settings, weather conditions, and national circumstances. Additionally, each country follows its own National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which vary and are not directly comparable.

The focused actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 103 cities showing reduction in PM₁₀ concentration in 2024-25 with respect to 2017-18, 64 cities have shown reduction in PM₁₀ levels by more than 20% with respect to base year 2017-18 and 25 of these cities have achieved a reduction of more than 40%. A total of 22 Cities have met NAAQS and have PM₁₀

Concentrations less than 60 µg/m³. Details of air quality improvement in cities covered under NCAP is given in the enclosed **Statement - II**.

(c): There are several studies conducted by different organizations on the health impact of air pollution, which is one of the many factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there is no conclusive data available to establish a direct correlation of deaths due to air pollution. Health is affected by cumulative impact of a number of factors apart from the environment, which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

(d): Out of 130 cities under NCAP, 48 Million Plus Cities/ Urban Agglomerations are funded under XVth Finance Commission Million Plus City Challenge Fund as an air quality performance grant, and remaining 82 cities are funded under Control of Pollution Scheme of MoEFCC. Performance linked grant of Rs. 13,036.52 crore has been provided to 130 cities for critical gap funding to implement air quality improvement measures. Details of State-wise fund released and utilised under NCAP & XVFC from the FY 2019-20 to 2025-26 is given in the enclosed **Statement - III**.

(e): Key measures taken by the Central Government for air quality management including control of vehicular and industrial pollution are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**. Specific measures taken in Delhi in respect of air quality improvement are given in the enclosed **Statement -V**.

(f) and (g): Government of India has already launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a long-term, time-bound, national-level strategy to

tackle air pollution across the country with an objective to achieve a reduction in PM10 concentrations.

Funds under NCAP are being provided to 48 Million Plus Cities based on the reduction in annual average PM10 concentrations and increase in the number of good air quality days (Air Quality Index less than 200).

STATEMENT- I

Improvement in PM10 concentrations of Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
		Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
1	Mumbai	161	90	44
2	Kolkata	147	92	37
3	Delhi	241	203	15
4	Chennai	66	58	12

STATEMENT- II

Improvement in PM10 concentrations of 130 Cities under NCAP in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
		Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
1	Bareilly	207	48	76.8
2	Varanasi	230	59	74.3
3	Firozabad	247	100	59.5
4	Dehradun	250	107	57.2
5	Moradabad	222	96	56.8
6	Kanpur	227	102	55.1
7	Tuticorin	123	56	54.5

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
		Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
8	Nalagarh	146	68	53.4
9	Agra	202	103	49.0
10	Dhanbad	315	166	47.3
11	Ghaziabad	285	154	46.0
12	Raebareli	145	79	45.5
13	Surat	130	71	45.4
14	Jhansi	109	60	45.0
15	Jalandhar	178	99	44.4
16	Greater Mumbai	161	90	44.1
17	Kohima	127	71	44.1
18	Byrnihat	175	98	44.0
19	Lucknow	253	142	43.9
20	Badlapur	160	90	43.8
21	Srinagar	132*	76	42.4
22	Allahabad	169	99	41.4
23	Ulhasnagar	153	90	41.2
24	Amritsar	189	112	40.7
25	Rajkot	150	89	40.7
26	Sunder Nagar	78	47	39.7
27	Baddi	174	108	37.9
28	Kolkata	147	92	37.4
29	Ahmedabad	164	103	37.2
30	Faridabad	229*	147	35.8
31	Jodhpur	189	122	35.4
32	Trichy	88	57	35.2
33	Noida	229	149	34.9
34	Rishikesh	129	84	34.9
35	Thane	138	90	34.8
36	Howrah	139	92	33.8
37	Akola	111	74	33.3
38	Naya Nangal	87	58	33.3
39	Vadodara	133	90	32.3
40	Alwar	152	105	30.9

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
		Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
41	Rajamuhndary	85	59	30.6
42	Gorakhpur	150	105	30.0
43	Vijayawada	91	64	29.7
44	Khanna	142	101	28.9
45	Kala Amb	118	84	28.8
46	Jabalpur	101	73	27.7
47	Gajraula	204	148	27.5
48	Parwanoo	66	48	27.3
49	Dera Baba Nanak	79	58	26.6
50	Hyderabad	110	81	26.4
51	Bengaluru	92	68	26.1
52	Amravati	102	76	25.5
53	Kadapa	75	56	25.3
54	Sivasagar	73	55	24.7
55	Ranchi	141	107	24.1
56	Kurnool	79	60	24.1
57	Ludhiana	168	129	23.2
58	Ananthpur	78	60	23.1
59	Devanagere	74	57	23.0
60	Hubli-Dharwad	79	61	22.8
61	Dimapur	142	112	21.1
62	Jammu	157	124	21.0
63	Nagaon	82	65	20.7
64	Nellore	64	51	20.3
65	Durg Bhilainagar	86	69	19.8
66	Khurja	195	159	18.5
67	Latur	82	67	18.3
68	Jaipur	172	142	17.4
69	Kota	139	115	17.3
70	Meerut	159	133	16.4
71	Mandi Gobindgarh	148	124	16.2
72	Delhi	241	203	15.8
73	Madurai	72	61	15.3

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
		Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
74	Sangli	87	74	14.9
75	Chittur	70	60	14.3
76	Patiala	106	91	14.2
77	Ujjain	93	80	14.0
78	Chennai	66	58	12.1
79	Haldia	92	81	12.0
80	Anpara	175	155	11.4
81	Eluru	72	64	11.1
82	Muzaffarpur	147	131	10.9
83	Asansol	147	131	10.9
84	Ongole	65	58	10.8
85	Vasai virar	99	90	9.1
86	Kolhapur	89	81	9.0
87	Pune	102	93	8.8
88	Nagpur	100	92	8.0
89	Nashik	82	76	7.3
90	Gwalior	126	117	7.1
91	Jalna	99	93	6.1
92	Kashipur	99	93	6.1
93	Chandrapur	118	111	5.9
94	Gulburga / Kalaburgi	55	52	5.5
95	Udaipur	127	121	4.7
96	Bhopal	112	107	4.5
97	Cuttack	93	89	4.3
98	Paonta Sahib	84	81	3.6
99	Guntur	66	64	3.0
100	Guwahati	103	100	2.9
101	Patna	172	167	2.9
102	Nalbari	87	85	2.3
103	Durgapur	150	149	0.7
104	Chandigarh	114	114	0.0
105	Kalinga Nagar	109	109	0.0

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-2018	2024-25	% improvement in 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
		Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	
106	Bhubneshwar	85	86	-1.2
107	Sangareddy	85	86	-1.2
108	Indore	82	83	-1.2
109	Damtal	55	56	-1.8
110	Navi Mumbai	88	90	-2.3
111	Solapur	81	83	-2.5
112	Vizhianagaram	72	74	-2.8
113	Dewas	83	86	-3.6
114	Talcher	113	119	-5.3
115	Barrackpore	86	92	-7.0
116	Raipur	70	75	-7.1
117	Jamshedpur	135	145	-7.4
118	Sagar	73	79	-8.2
119	Gaya	79	87	-10.1
120	Silchar	49	54	-10.2
121	Balasore	84	93	-10.7
122	Dera Bassi	88	98	-11.4
123	Rourkela	99	111	-12.1
124	Srikakulam	69	79	-14.5
125	Angul	97	116	-19.6
126	Korba	57	69	-21.1
127	Nalgonda	59	78	-32.2
128	Jalgaon	70	93	-32.9
129	Visakhapatnam	76	101	-32.9
130	Aurangabad	75	100	-33.3

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

STATEMENT--III

**State Wise Fund Sanctioned & Utilization details under NCAP & XVFC from
the FY 2019-20 to 2025-26 (till date)**

(Amount in Rs. crore)

S.No.	State	Released	Utilization
1	Andhra Pradesh	384.17	194.06
2	Assam	89.70	56.80
3	Bihar	369.34	285.72
4	Chandigarh	38.09	31.17
5	Chhattisgarh	300.42	191.30
6	Delhi	62.03	13.94
7	Gujarat	1282.98	957.51
8	Haryana	107.14	43.73
9	Himachal Pradesh	20.18	15.32
10	Jammu & Kashmir	151.97	61.43
11	Jharkhand	279.44	177.08
12	Karnataka	611.72	356.40
13	Madhya Pradesh	820.04	639.69
14	Maharashtra	1774.62	1417.18
15	Meghalaya	10.05	5.72
16	Nagaland	25.56	18.33
17	Odisha	91.07	72.50
18	Punjab	325.77	215.46
19	Rajasthan	680.38	572.45
20	Tamilnadu	652.24	537.35
21	Telangana	737.80	443.92
22	Uttar Pradesh	2822.98	1935.66
23	Uttarakhand	85.615	53.18
24	West Bengal	1313.21	906.31
	Total	13036.52	9202.21

STATEMENT- IV

Measures taken by the Central Government for air quality management:

- i. Emission standards for more than 80 industries have been notified under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986
- ii. Leapfrogging to Bharat Stage-VI (BS-VI) emissions norms from 1st April 2020
- iii. Vehicle Scrapping Policy, Rules for Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities and Automated Testing Stations by MoRTH
- iv. Waste management rules for solid waste, plastic waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, battery waste, biomedical waste, 100% ash utilisation by Thermal Power Plants
- v. Mandate for utilisation of minimum 5% of crop residue along with coal (pellets/brickettes) in thermal power plants in NCR and adjoining areas
- vi. Categorization of industrial areas as Critically and Severely Polluted Areas (CPAs/SPAs) based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).
- vii. To address vehicular emissions, the Government has taken several proactive measures such as introduction of BS-VI fuel norms for vehicles from 1st April 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April 2020 for the rest of the country, introduction of vehicle scrapping policy and promotion of Electric Vehicles and charging infrastructure through various Central Schemes.
- viii. Further, under PM E-bus Sewa scheme of MoHUA, an allocation of ₹13,778 crore out of the total ₹57,613 crore scheme outlay has been provided for enhancing urban transport through deployment of electric buses and charging stations.

- ix. Further, Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways (MoRTH) has directed the State Govt./UT administrations to establish Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSF) and Automated Testing Stations (ATS).
- x. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025 on 06.01.2025 for environmentally sound management of end-of-life vehicles.
- xi. Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0 (SBM 2.0) Scheme of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), solid waste processing facilities in 130 cities have been undertaken.
- xii. To address open burning of waste, Public Grievance Redressal System (PGRS) App has been developed and floated in all 130 Cities for online registration of complaints by the citizens and quick redressal by local bodies. Further, local bodies under NCAP have been directed to clear garbage vulnerable points, which are prone to open burning.
- xiii. Industrial pollution is monitored by concerned SPCBs/PCCs through Consent Mechanism under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environmental Clearance issued under EIA Notification, 2006, as applicable, by MoEFCC and its regional offices. 17 categories of highly polluting industries have been directed to install Online Emission and Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS).

STATEMENT-V

Specific measures taken in Delhi in respect of air quality improvement:

- i. Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in National Capital Region (NCR) and Adjoining Areas has been constituted for coordination, research, identification and resolution of problems surrounding the air quality index in NCR in co-ordination with the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- ii. Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) has been formulated for Delhi NCR to tackle the issue of sudden rise in air pollution and necessary directions were issued by CAQM for its implementation. Actions listed for different Air Quality Index (AQI) levels under GRAP are invoked from time to time.
- iii. 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 C&D sites etc., have been issued by CAQM.
- iv. Directions issued by CAQM to Government of NCT of Delhi and State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for migration of public transport services, especially buses in NCR to cleaner modes. All state govt. bus services between Delhi and any city/town in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to be operated only through EV /CNG/BS-VI diesel w.e.f. 01.11.2023.

- v. CAQM has 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.
- vi. Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) in red category air polluting industries in Delhi-NCR have been installed.
- vii. Industrial units in Delhi have shifted to PNG/cleaner fuels and, operational units in NCR have shifted to PNG/Biomass.
- viii. Directions have been issued for conversion of brick kilns to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- ix. Ban on use of pet coke and furnace oil as fuel in NCR States was issued since October 24, 2017.
- x. An approved fuel list is in force in Delhi-NCR w.e.f. 01.01.2023. Industries operating on only PNG or biomass are permitted in NCR, except for specific requirement of other fuels by specific industries owing to technical, technological and process requirements.
- xi. Stringent PM emission norms for biomass based boilers have been prescribed for compliance in NCR.
- xii. Directions issued to DPCC and SPCBs in NCR to enforce installation of anti-smog guns and other dust control measures at C&D sites.
- xiii. 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.

- xiv. Online monitoring mechanism (through web portal) has been introduced for monitoring compliance of dust mitigation measures for construction sites.
- xv. 40 teams have been deputed by CPCB since December 2021, to assist CAQM, for conducting incognito inspections of air polluting industries, C&D sites, DG sets in Delhi-NCR to check implementation status of pollution control measures and compliance of other provisions of the Air (P&CP) Act, 1981.

प्रदूषण पर ग्रीन पीस इंडिया की रिपोर्ट

208. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी :

श्री जुगल किशोर :

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

- (क) क्या ग्रीन पीस इंडिया रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में प्रत्येक वर्ष 12 लाख लोगों की मौत अत्यधिक प्रदूषण के कारण हो जाती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा हरियाणा राज्यों में पीएम-10 प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए मौजूदा प्रणालियों को सुधारने/परिवर्तित करने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) से (घ) : केवल वायु प्रदूषण से होने वाली मौतों का सीधा संबंध स्थापित करने वाले कोई निर्णायक आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। वायु प्रदूषण श्वसन संबंधी बीमारियों और उससे जुड़े अन्य रोगों को प्रभावित करने वाले कई कारकों में से एक है। स्वास्थ्य पर पर्यावरण के अलावा कई कारकों का प्रभाव

पड़ता है, जिनमें व्यक्ति विशेष की खान-पान की आदतें, व्यावसायिक आदतें, सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी पूर्व-स्थिति, प्रतिरक्षा, आनुवंशिकता, आदि शामिल हैं।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जनवरी 2019 में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनएसीपी) शुरू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और शहरी स्तरीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से 24 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 130 शहरों (गुणवत्ता मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले और दस लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों) में वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है। एनसीपी वर्ष 2019 में शुरू किया गया था और यह वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक चालू रहेगा।

वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए एनसीपी के अंतर्गत जम्मू और कश्मीर के जम्मू एवं श्रीनगर शहर और हरियाणा का फरीदाबाद शहर शामिल हैं। हरियाणा में 30 सतत परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी प्रणाली (सीएएक्यूएमएस) और 4 मैनुअल निगरानी केंद्र कार्यरत हैं, जबकि जम्मू और कश्मीर में 1 सीएएक्यूएमएस और 44 मैनुअल केंद्र कार्यरत हैं। एनसीपी के अंतर्गत हरियाणा और जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के सभी शहरों में वर्ष 2017-18 की तुलना में वर्ष 2024-25 में पीएम10 के स्तर में कमी दिखाई दी है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

एनसीपी एक बहु-क्षेत्रीय पहल है जिसमें केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) और अन्य हितधारकों के समन्वित प्रयास शामिल हैं। यह शहर, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की स्वच्छ वायु कार्य योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्रोत-विशिष्ट उपशमन उपायों पर बल देता है।

130 शहरों में से, 48 मिलियन से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों/शहरी समूहों को वायु गुणवत्ता कार्य निष्पादन अनुदान के रूप में पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग मिलियन प्लस सिटी चैलेंज निधि के तहत वित्त पोषित किया गया है, और शेष 82 शहरों को पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन की प्रदूषण नियंत्रण योजना के तहत वित्तपोषित किया गया है। महत्वपूर्ण अंतर वित्तपोषण के लिए 130 शहरों को 13,036.52 करोड़ रुपये का कार्य-निष्पादन आधारित अनुदान प्रदान किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार उपायों को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान जम्मू और कश्मीर के शहरों को 151.97

करोड़ रुपये और फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा को 107.14 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की गई है। हरियाणा के शहरों सहित जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा दिल्ली-एनसीआर द्वारा वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए अन्य प्रमुख उपायों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा हरियाणा के 12 शहरों (धारुहेड़ा, चरखी दादरी, गुरुग्राम, सोनीपत, पानीपत, बहादुरगढ़, भिवानी, जींद, नारनौल, करनाल, पलवल और नूंह), जो एनसीएपी के तहत नहीं आते हैं, को धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -IV** में दिया गया है।

एनसीएपी के तहत 130 शहरों द्वारा की गई केंद्रित कार्रवाइयों के सकारात्मक परिणाम सामने आए हैं, जिनमें से 103 शहरों में वर्ष 2017-18 की तुलना में वर्ष 2024-25 में पीएम₁₀ की सांद्रता में कमी देखी गई है। 64 शहरों में आधार वर्ष 2017-18 की अपेक्षा पीएम₁₀ के स्तर में 20% से अधिक की कमी देखी गई है और इनमें से 25 शहरों ने 40% से अधिक की कमी हासिल की है। कुल 22 शहरों ने एनएक्यूएस को पूरा किया है और इनमें पीएम₁₀ की सांद्रता 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ से कम है।

विवरण -I

वर्ष 2017-18 की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में एनसीएपी के अंतर्गत 130 शहरों में पीएम₁₀ की सांद्रता में सुधार

राज्य	शहर	वर्ष 2017-2018	वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 की तुलना में 2024-25 में प्रतिशत (%) सुधार
		पीएम ₁₀ की औसत सांद्रता (वित्त वर्ष) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	पीएम ₁₀ की औसत सांद्रता (वित्त वर्ष) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	श्रीनगर	132*	76	42.4
	जम्मू	157	124	21.0

हरियाणा	फरीदाबाद	229*	147	35.8

*फरीदाबाद और श्रीनगर के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 के पीएम₁₀ के स्तर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फरीदाबाद के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 के पीएम₁₀ के स्तर और श्रीनगर के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 के पीएम₁₀ के स्तर को आधार रेखा माना गया है।

विवरण -II

वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार के संबंध में जम्मू और कश्मीर द्वारा किए गए उपाय:

- i. जम्मू और कश्मीर प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (जे&केपीसीसीसी) ने वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम, नियंत्रण या कमी से संबंधित मामलों पर जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार को सलाह दी है। सरकार को उन परिसरों या उद्योगों के स्थान की उपयुक्तता के संबंध में भी सलाह दी गई है जिनसे वायु प्रदूषण होने की संभावना है।
- ii. उद्योगों को वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के तहत विनियमित किया जाता है और उन्हें वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण युक्तियां स्थापित करना आवश्यक होता है, जिसकी निगरानी जे&केपीसीसी द्वारा की जाती है।
- iii. वायु प्रदूषण से संबंधित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग किया जा रहा है।
- iv. जे&केपीसीसी और वन विभाग ने पटनीटॉप में हिमालयन हाई एटीट्यूड एटमॉस्फेरिक एंड क्लाइमेट रिसर्च स्टेशन की स्थापना के लिए जम्मू केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार के संबंध में एनसीआर के अंतर्गत आने वाले हरियाणा के शहरों में किए गए उपाय :

- i. विभिन्न स्रोतों से होने वाले प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उपाय निर्धारित करने के निर्देश, जैसे कि डीजी सेटों में आरईसीडी प्रणाली/दोहरे ईंधन किट का कार्यान्वयन, उद्योगों में स्वच्छ

- ईंधन का उपयोग, परिवहन क्षेत्र में ईवी/सीएनजी/बीएस VI डीजल ईंधन का उपयोग, निर्माण एवं विध्वंस स्थलों पर धूल नियंत्रण उपायों का क्रियान्वयन आदि, सीएक्यूएम द्वारा जारी किए गए हैं।
- ii. सीएक्यूएम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार और हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों को सार्वजनिक परिवहन सेवाओं, विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बसों को स्वच्छ परिवहन साधनों में परिवर्तित करने के निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। दिल्ली और हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के किसी भी शहर/कस्बे के बीच सभी राज्य सरकार की बस सेवाएँ 01.11.2023 से केवल इलेक्ट्रिक/सीएनजी/बीएस-VI डीजल के माध्यम से ही संचालित की जाएंगी।
 - iii. दिल्ली के 300 किलोमीटर के दायरे में स्थित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों और एनसीआर में स्थित औद्योगिक इकाइयों के कैप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्रों में कोयले के साथ 5-10% बायोमास के सह-प्रज्वलन के लिए निर्देश जारी किए हैं।
 - iv. दिल्ली-एनसीआर में लाल श्रेणी के वायु प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों में ऑनलाइन सतत उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित की गई है।
 - v. दिल्ली में औद्योगिक इकाइयां पीएनजी/स्वच्छ ईंधन में परिवर्तित हो गई हैं, तथा एनसीआर में परिचालन इकाइयां पीएनजी/बायोमास में परिवर्तित हो गई हैं।
 - vi. दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में ईंट भट्टों को जिग-जैग प्रौद्योगिकी में परिवर्तित करने के निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
 - vii. एनसीआर राज्यों में ईंधन के रूप में पेट कोक और फर्नेस ऑयल के उपयोग पर 24 अक्टूबर, 2017 से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था।
 - viii. दिनांक 01.01.2023 से एक अनुमोदित ईंधन सूची लागू है। एनसीआर में तकनीकी, प्रौद्योगिकीय और प्रक्रियागत आवश्यकताओं के कारण विशिष्ट उद्योगों द्वारा अन्य ईंधनों की विशेष अपेक्षा के अलावा केवल पीएनजी या बायोमास पर चलने वाले उद्योगों को अनुमति है।

- ix. एनसीआर में अनुपालन हेतु बायोमास आधारित बॉयलरों के लिए कड़े पीएम उत्सर्जन मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं।
- x. एनसीआर में डीपीसीसी और एसपीसीबी को निर्माण एवं विध्वंस स्थलों पर एंटी-स्मॉग गन और अन्य धूल नियंत्रण उपायों को लागू करने के निर्देश जारी किए गए।
- xi. एनसीआर में धूल नियंत्रण उपायों की निगरानी और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सड़क स्वामित्व/रखरखाव/निर्माण एजेंसियों द्वारा "धूल नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ" की स्थापना के लिए निर्देश जारी किए गए।
- xii. निर्माण स्थलों पर धूल नियंत्रण उपायों के अनुपालन की निगरानी के लिए ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली(वेब पोर्टल के माध्यम से) शुरू की गई है।
- xiii. दिसंबर 2021 से सीपीसीबी द्वारा 40 टीमों को सीएक्यूएम की सहायता के लिए, दिल्ली-एनसीआर में वायु प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों, निर्माण एवं विध्वंस, डीजी सेटों का गुप्त निरीक्षण करने के लिए तैनात किया गया है, ताकि प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपायों की कार्यान्वयन स्थिति और वायु (पीएंडसीपी) अधिनियम, 1981 के अन्य उपबंधों के अनुपालन की जांच की जा सके।

विवरण -III

वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए अन्य प्रमुख उपाय

- i. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत 80 से अधिक उद्योगों के लिए उत्सर्जन मानक अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- ii. 01 अप्रैल, 2018 से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में तथा 1 अप्रैल, 2020 से देश के बाकी हिस्सों में भारत स्टेज-VI (BS-VI) ईंधन उत्सर्जन मानदंडों को अपनाया जाएगा।
- iii. वाहन स्क्रेपिंग नीति, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालयद्वारा पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा केन्द्रों और स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशन के लिए नियम।

- iv. ठोस अपशिष्ट, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट, खतरनाक अपशिष्ट, ई-अपशिष्ट, बैटरी अपशिष्ट, जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट, ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा 100% राख उपयोग के लिए अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम।
- v. अपशिष्ट श्रेणियों जैसे प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग, ई-अपशिष्ट, बैटरी अपशिष्ट, अपशिष्ट टायर के लिए बाजार-आधारित विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) विनियम शुरू किए गए।
- vi. 01 जुलाई, 2022 से 12 अभिज्ञात सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक (एसयूपी) पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है, जिनमें कूड़ा फैलाने की अधिक संभावना है और उपयोगिता कम है।
- vii. एनसीआर और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में कोयले (पेलेट्स/ब्रिकेट्स) के साथ न्यूनतम 5% फसल अवशिष्टों के उपयोग का अधिदेश।
- viii. व्यापक पर्यावरण प्रदूषण सूचकांक (सीईपीआई) के आधार पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को गंभीर और गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों (सीपीए/एसपीए) के रूप में वर्गीकृत करना।

विवरण -IV

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा हरियाणा के शहरों को आवंटित धनराशि

क्र. सं.	शहर/करबा	निधि आवंटन (करोड़ रुपये में)
1.	गुरुग्राम	34.9
2.	सोनीपत	9.8
3.	पानीपत	8.0
4.	बहादुरगढ़	5.8
5.	भिवानी	5.0
6.	जींद	4.5
7.	नारनौल	4.5
8.	करनाल	5.6
9.	पलवल	4.5

10.	नूह	4.5
11।	धारुहेड़ा	4.5
12.	चरखी दादरी	4.5

PROPOSAL OF CSE FOR INCREASING APPRENTICESHIP STIPEND

209. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

- (a) whether Central Apprenticeship Council (CSE) has given a proposal to the Government to increase the apprenticeship stipend by 30 per cent under PM National Apprenticeship Promotion scheme and National Apprenticeship Training Scheme to make skill development more employment oriented, reduce dropout rate and attract more candidates in different sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to include demanding sectors like Information Technology, Telecommunication, Biotechnology, Renewable Energy in the category of selected sectors for stipend under the said schemes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has launched /likely to launch a training program to provide training to one lakh students in artificial intelligence 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) to (d): Apprenticeship training in India, governed by the Apprentices Act, 1961 and the rules framed thereunder, serves as a cornerstone for skill development through industry-led, on-the-job training. The Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC), constituted under the Act, plays a pivotal role in shaping national apprenticeship policies, aligning vocational training with industry demands, and expanding opportunities across diverse sectors of the economy. The 38th meeting of the CAC, held on 26th May 2025, marked a significant step forward in modernizing the country's apprenticeship ecosystem. Among the key decisions taken was a 36% increase in apprentice stipends, with a provision for future revisions to be linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The recommendation of the CAC has been taken into consideration by the Government, and the process for amending the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 has been initiated for notification in the Official Gazette. The revised stipend structure will apply to all apprentices engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961, including those in emerging sectors such as Information Technology, Telecommunications, Biotechnology, and Renewable Energy.

(e): The Ministry is actively working to strengthen training infrastructure and promote artificial intelligence (AI) skill development through the Directorate General of Training (DGT), the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), and flagship initiatives such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0). As part of this effort, a self-learning micro-module titled 'AI for Entrepreneurship', available on the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), has seen 23,163 enrolments since its launch in December 2024, with 11,089 participants certified so far. SIDH is a mobile-first digital public infrastructure (DPI) that integrates Skill India and Digital India initiatives. Under PMKVY 4.0, a total of 34,709 individuals have been trained in AI-related job roles such as Business Intelligence Analyst, Data Scientist, Machine Learning Engineer, and DevOps Engineer, among others. Additionally, apprenticeship training under the Apprentices Act, 1961, allows establishments with four or more workers to offer AI-related on-the-job learning opportunities. Under NAPS-2, 1,480 apprentices have been engaged in eight AI-related trades between FY 2023–24 and FY 2025–26 (as of June 30, 2025). Further enhancing foundational AI training, a new Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) trade titled Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant has been launched from the 2024–25 session across 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), with an annual intake capacity of 504 students.

IRREGULARITIES IN SPENDING OF PM SHRI FUNDS

210. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) the amount of fund sanctioned by the Government for upgradation of erstwhile Kendriya Vidyalaya at Mau to PM SHRI Kendriya Vidyalaya, during the last three years;
- (b) the details of amount spent by the school authorities in these years, financial Year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities and arbitrariness of the school authorities in spending these funds;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any audit of this expenditure has been made and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the proposed infrastructure upgradation plans of the School in the current financial year?

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 implementation of PM SHRI scheme started from the financial year 2023-24. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the scheme for the upgradation of the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Mau over the last two years are as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

	2023-24	2024-25
Amount Released	5193901/-	6971609/-
Amount Spent	3015436/-	3988588/-

As of now, no funds have been released under PM SHRI Scheme for the financial year 2025–26 for this vidyalaya.

(c) and (d): Few procedural lapses were identified during internal audit and were subsequently rectified and necessary steps were taken in accordance with the prescribed norms.

(e): As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), the internal audit of the funds released during the financial year 2023–24 was conducted in August, 2024.

(f): An amount of Rs. 388.10 lakh had been sanctioned for “Renovation and repair of school Building and upgradation of Residential quarters including internal electrical installation and fans etc.” from Government grant to KV, Mau.

There is no upgradation plan of this Vidyalaya under PM SHRI scheme, in the current financial year.

SETTING UP OF NEW KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS (KVS) AND PM SHRI SCHOOLS

211. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra for setting up new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) Schools and if so, the number of such proposals received, district-wise;
- (b) the present status of these proposals and timeline for their approval and implementation;
- (c) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and PM SHRI Schools currently operational in the State of Maharashtra;
- (d) the details of student enrolment, infrastructure availability, and faculty strength in these schools, district-wise;
- (e) whether there is a demand-supply gap in access to quality CBSE-affiliated central schools in rural and semi-urban areas of Maharashtra;
- (f) whether the Government has identified any new locations or backward districts in Maharashtra, particularly aspirational districts, for the establishment of new KVs or PM SHRI Schools; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the criteria used for such identification?

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): Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence & Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings

(PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories (UTs) Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite resources including land and temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. The proposals are subject to approval of the competent authority as per extant procedures. As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), no feasible proposal, as per norms of KVS, for opening of new KV has been received by KVS from State Government of Maharashtra/District Administrations.

The Government of India has launched an online PM SHRI portal for Selection process of PM SHRI School through challenge mode. The portal is being opened phase wise by the Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education (MoE), Government of India for those benchmark schools which can self-apply on PM SHRI Portal under the PM SHRI scheme in accordance with the prescribed guidelines. These benchmark schools from Maharashtra independently submit applications through this PM SHRI portal, in accordance with the prescribed guidelines of Government of India.

Selection of PM SHRI schools is through Challenge Mode wherein Schools compete for support to become exemplar schools. Selection is done through a three-stage process with definite time lines. The district-wise details of proposal received and schools selected under PM SHRI are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c): Out of 60 KVs in the State of Maharashtra as on date, 52 KVs have been designated as PM SHRI KVs. Apart from these, 860 PM SHRI Schools have been selected from the State of Maharashtra.

(d): All KVs in the State of Maharashtra have sufficient infrastructure, basic amenities and ICT infrastructure, including smart classrooms, computer labs and internet connectivity, achieving 100% ICT saturation. District-wise details of student enrolment and teaching staff strength in KVs situated in Maharashtra (as on 31.03.2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement – II** and that of other 860 PM SHRI Schools is given in the enclosed **Statement – III**.

(e) to (g): Central Government Schools namely Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) are under the DoSE&L, MoE. These vidyalayas are affiliated to CBSE. In respect of KVS, KV Washim has been identified to be set up as PM SHRI KV school, which is located in Aspirational District-Washim in Maharashtra. The schools are selected through an online transparent 'Challenge Method'. KVs are not opened on the criteria of backward districts/aspirational district/State/UT etc.

As regards NVs, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one NV in each rural district of the country. Opening of new NVs is a continuous process, which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government / UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new NVs depends on approval by the

competent authority as per extant procedures. As per the information received from Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, there are 34 functional NVs in the State of Maharashtra out of which, 05 NVs are in 04 Aspirational Districts namely Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Osmanabad and Washim including an additional second NV in Nandurbar district (ST concentrated). All these NVs are PM SHRI schools.

All rural blocks across the state of Maharashtra have been covered under the PM SHRI scheme. Further, State has one PM SHRI school in each block of Aspirational District.

Selection of PM SHRI schools is through Challenge Mode wherein Schools compete for support to become exemplar schools. Selection is done through a three-stage process with definite time lines.

States/UTs are required to recommend the list of schools to the DoSE&L, MoE after district verification and an Expert committee headed by Secretary, DoSE&L, has been constituted to make the final school selection through Challenge method.

STATEMENT -I

District wise PM Shri Schools Proposal (Maharashtra)

District name	Phase - 1	Phase-2	Phase- 7
AHMEDNAGAR	35	24	3
AKOLA	17	12	0
AMRAVATI	27	30	6
AURANGABAD	21	17	7
BEED	22	19	6
BHANDARA	15	14	0
BULDHANA	34	26	6
CHANDRAPUR	31	24	3

DHULE	12	9	2
GADCHIROLI	22	20	7
GONDIA	16	13	2
HINGOLI	10	9	2
JALGAON	31	35	1
JALNA	18	13	3
KOLHAPUR	32	18	3
LATUR	23	16	3
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	0	2	0
NAGPUR	31	28	2
NANDED	28	26	8
NANDURBAR	13	16	11
NASHIK	41	34	7
OSMANABAD	16	18	2
PALGHAR	21	17	2
PARBHANI	17	20	2
PUNE	36	28	1
RAIGAD	34	22	1
RATNAGIRI	25	11	0
SANGLI	25	20	0
SATARA	28	19	0
SINDHUDURG	21	10	0
SOLAPUR	41	29	1
THANE	27	16	2
WARDHA	21	16	2
WASHIM	14	11	0
YAVATMAL	41	35	6
TOTAL	846	677	101

District-wise PM Shri Schools selected (Maharashtra)

District Name	Phase - 1	Phase-2	Phase-7
AHMEDNAGAR	21	7	0
AKOLA	11	7	0

AMRAVATI	18	15	2
AURANGABAD	11	6	2
BEED	13	9	1
BHANDARA	12	9	0
BULDHANA	22	12	3
CHANDRAPUR	18	12	0
DHULE	7	2	1
GADCHIROLI	16	6	2
GONDIA	13	7	1
HINGOLI	5	5	1
JALGAON	18	17	1
JALNA	12	6	2
KOLHAPUR	18	9	2
LATUR	13	5	0
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	0	2	0
NAGPUR	21	13	0
NANDED	18	17	4
NANDURBAR	8	5	3
NASHIK	26	18	3
OSMANABAD	9	10	0
PALGHAR	11	11	1
PARBHANI	11	9	0
PUNE	23	15	0
RAIGAD	20	6	0
RATNAGIRI	13	3	0
SANGLI	14	10	0
SATARA	18	6	0
SINDHUDURG	13	3	0
SOLAPUR	23	16	0
THANE	14	6	1
WARDHA	13	4	1
WASHIM	7	9	0
YAVATMAL	26	14	2
Total	516	311	33

STATEMENT -II**District-wise details of student enrolment and faculty strength in KVS situated in Maharashtra state**

S.N.	Name of KVs	District	Student Enrolment as on 31.03.2025	Faculty Strength
1	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 1 AHMEDNAGAR	AHMEDNAGAR	1095	38
2	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA MIRC AHMEDNAGAR		1215	49
3	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA VRDE AHMEDNAGAR		533	25
4	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AURANGABAD	AURANGABAD	2660	88
5	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA OF BHANDARA	BHANDARA	1212	46
6	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA OF CHANDA	CHANDRAPUR	1253	46
7	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CHANDRAPUR		456	23
8	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA WCL NEW MAJRI		837	36
9	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DHULE	DHULE	954	35
10	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA OF BHUSAWAL	JALGAON	957	36
11	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA OF VARANGAON		879	34
12	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NMU		505	23

	J[\\]ALGAON			
13	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BSF CHAKUR, LATUR	LATUR	816	34
14	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 1 COLABA	MUMBAI	1425	50
15	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 2 COLABA		1244	51
16	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 3 COLABA		927	37
17	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA KOLIWADA		1865	64
18	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AFS THANE		1408	57
19	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BHANDUP		2548	82
20	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA IIT POWAI		2111	64
21	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA INS HAMLA	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	1320	51
22	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA MANKHURD		1499	51
23	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA KAMPTEE	NAGPUR	1353	51
24	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF NAGPUR		1257	45
25	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA VSN		2680	18

	NAGPUR			
26	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AJNI NAGPUR		1874	98
27	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AMBAJHARI NAGPUR		1419	79
28	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF MUDKHED	NANDED	837	34
29	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SCR NANDED		928	36
30	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 1 DEVLALI	NASHIK	1424	50
31	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AFS DEVLALI		855	34
32	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NRC NASIK		1584	50
33	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA ISP NASIK		1442	49
34	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AFS OJHAR		1932	63
35	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CR MANMAD		422	18
36	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PARBHANI	PARBHANI	396	18
37	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SC PUNE	PUNE	2021	65
38	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA ARMY AREA PUNE		2005	63
39	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BEG PUNE		1522	53
40	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA RHE PUNE		1358	48
41	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 1 AFS PUNE		1816	55
42	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 2 AFS PUNE		1577	51

43	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 3, 9BRD PUNE		1578	51
44	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CME PUNE		1445	48
45	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA GANESHKHIND PUNE		1505	51
46	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NDA KHADAKWASALA PUNE		1514	50
47	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DIAT GIRINAGAR		1066	36
48	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 1 DEHU ROAD PUNE		1593	51
49	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 2, O.F. DEHU ROAD PUNE		1430	50
50	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA LONAVLA		748	36
51	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF TALEGAON		419	18
52	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, NDRF SUDUMBARE		0	8
53	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NAD KARANJA	RAIGAD	1246	50
54	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA ONGC PANVEL		2217	65
55	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CR SOLAPUR	SOLAPUR	922	34
56	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA OF AMBARNATH	THANE	2543	84
57	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PULGAON CAMP	WARDHA	845	34
58	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA WARDHA		410	18
59	PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA WASHIM	WASHIM	420	18
60	KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA YAVATMAL	YAVATMAL	468	23
TOTAL			76790	2723

STATEMENT -III

**District-wise details of student enrolment, faculty strength and
infrastructure availability in 860 PM Shri Schools in Maharashtra**

District Name	Schools	Enrolment s	Faculty	Play Ground
AHMEDNAGAR	28	7172	259	9
AKOLA	18	4773	168	9
AMRAVATI	35	11443	324	19
BHANDARA	21	11562	264	16
BEED	23	8200	278	12
BULDANA	37	17549	483	23
CHANDRAPUR	30	7122	217	15
CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR (AURANGABAD)	19	7798	246	9
DHARASHIV (OSMANABAD)	19	5401	193	13
DHULE	10	5362	154	5
GADCHIROLI	24	5622	126	8
GONDIYA	21	7518	189	13
HINGOLI	11	3829	119	7
JALGAON	36	11240	359	21
JALNA	20	8417	247	14
KOLHAPUR	29	9951	319	16
LATUR	18	4360	163	8
MUMBAI (SUBURBAN)	2	4386	97	2
NAGPUR	34	12107	398	17
NANDED	39	19140	589	30
NANDURBAR	16	7108	180	8
NASHIK	47	15456	448	24
PALGHAR	23	11423	251	15
PARBHANI	20	8205	245	16
PUNE	38	19104	530	24

RAIGARH (MAHARASHTRA)	26	4652	159	7
RATNAGIRI	16	3195	122	3
SANGLI	24	6518	234	10
SATARA	24	8051	247	8
SINDHUDURG	16	2452	100	3
SOLAPUR	39	11577	414	20
THANE	21	9619	293	8
WARDHA	18	5464	170	6
WASHIM	16	5158	159	11
YAVATMAL	42	14276	397	21
Total	860	305210	9141	450

STATUS OF STOLEN INDIAN ARTEFACTS

212. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study regarding the theft of Indian artefacts during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details of the list of stolen artefacts during the last five years and their present status, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the total number of artefacts recovered, still missing and unaccounted for over the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details of the list of stolen Indian artefacts recovered from other countries during the last five years, country-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any steps for increasing awareness regarding stolen Indian artefacts and their recovery and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) maintains up to date data of theft cases in respect of protected monuments, sites and museums under its jurisdiction. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

(d): Country wise details of the antiquities retrieved during last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(e): Government conducts awareness programmes, exhibitions and workshop for increasing awareness regarding stolen Indian artefacts and their recovery. Special programmes are conducted on various occasions for increasing awareness among the people.

STATEMENT-I

Details of stolen antiquities during the last five years

S. No.	State	Name of Monuments/Sites (from where the antiquities were stolen and location)	Name of object stolen	Year of theft	Status
1.	Karnataka	Sadashiva Temple, Nuggehalli, Taluk Channarayapatna, District Hassan.	Copper Kalasa	2020	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Golingeswara group of Temples, Biccavolu, District East Godawari.	Nandi sculpture	2021	Recovered

3.	Uttarakhand	Bhairav Temple, Mrityunjay Temple Complex, Dwarahat, District Almora.	Shiva Linga	2021	Recovered
4.	Jharkhand	Sitagarha Archaeological Excavation Site, District Hazaribagh.	Two sculptures of Buddha in bhumisparsha mudra	2021	Recovered
5.	Karnataka	Ganpati Amma Shrine of Lakshminarasimha Temple, Marehalli, District Mandya.	Stone idol of Ganpati	2022	-
6.	Bihar	Village Dattina, P.S Vikram, District Patna.	Image of Vishnu	2022	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	Parthasarathi and Krishna Temples, Parthivapuram, Vilavancode, District Kanyakumari.	Idol of Vishnu	2024	Recovered

STATEMNT- II

Country wise detail of retrieval of antiquities

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Australia	3	-	29	2	-	34
Canada	-	1	-	-	-	1
Italy	-	-	-	1	-	1

Thailand	-	-	-	-	1	1
UK	5	1	1	7		14
USA	-	157	-	105	297	559
						Total- 610

APPRENTICES ENGAGED UNDER NAPS

213. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

Will the **MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of apprentices engaged in various sectors under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) at present;
- (b) the target set for the next financial year along with the strategy devised to achieve it especially in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) the manner in which the Government is promoting more Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and small enterprises to include apprentices under NAPS to benefit both the parties;
- (d) whether any special incentive or simplified process is available for them; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India, is a flagship initiative aimed at promoting apprenticeship training across the country. Initially launched in August 2016, the scheme is currently being continued under its second phase, NAPS-2. Under NAPS-2, the Government shares partial stipend support, limited to 25% of the minimum prescribed stipend payable to apprentices, subject to a maximum of ₹1,500 per apprentice per month during the training period. The stipend support is disbursed directly to the apprentices' bank accounts through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. As of now, a total of 8.52 lakh apprentices are undergoing training under the scheme across various sectors throughout India. The scheme is one of the three key components of the composite Central Sector Scheme of "Skill India Programme".

(c): Under the scheme, from FY 2018–19 to FY 2025–26 (as on 30th June 2025), a total of 16,91,618 apprentices accounting for 41.45% of overall engagements have been on-boarded by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). This demonstrates the substantial and growing participation of MSMEs under the scheme.

(d) and (e): The Ministry is committed to enhancing apprenticeship engagement within Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and industrial clusters. To support this objective, the Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela, held on the second Monday of every month in 1/3rd of the districts of each State/U.T., serves as a vital platform for all types of establishments—including MSMEs—to

onboard apprentices. Given that MSMEs are often geographically concentrated in clusters, they fall under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1961. Accordingly, States have been requested to actively promote awareness about apprenticeship opportunities within MSMEs and clusters under their purview. To facilitate this effort, a list of 106 clusters covered under the Cluster Development Programme (CDP) of the Ministry of MSME—each having an operational Cluster Facilitation Centre (CFC) - has been shared with the States for targeted outreach and engagement.

PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF KHAJURAHO TEMPLE GROUP

214. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is cognisant of the urgent repair, maintenance and conservation needs of historical heritage of Khajuraho temple group in Khajuraho, Vijayaraghavgarh fort in district Katni, and Pandav caves and Pandav falls in district Panna of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made/being made for preservation and conservation of these sites; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) : Khajuraho temple group in Khajuraho is a centrally protected monument/site under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), However the Vijayaraghavgarh fort in district Katni, Pandav caves and Pandav falls in district Panna are not under the protection of ASI.

(b) and (c): The conservation and preservation of Khajuraho temple group in Khajuraho is a regular process and is taken up as per the requirement and availability of resources. These group of temples are well preserved and maintained by ASI. The conservation of the Vijayaraghavgarh fort, Pandav Caves and Pandav falls are not under ASI. They are to be conserved by state of MP agencies.

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDER NSDF

215. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) whether any projects have been approved by the Government under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) or other schemes for sports infrastructure development in Andhra Pradesh, particularly Kakinada and if so, the details thereof along with approval date, project cost and funding pattern;
- (b) the current status of implementation of these projects, including the phases completed and pending;
- (c) the total funds allocated, released and utilized for these projects along with the reasons for any delays;

- (d) the expected timeline for their completion and the measures taken by the Government to ensure timely execution;
- (e) the details of the funds requested for the ongoing projects and the funds released against that projects; and
- (f) the details of any pending proposals under NSDF or other schemes for the sports infrastructure development in Andhra Pradesh, particularly Kakinada?

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

(a) to (f): No infrastructure project has been sanctioned by the Government under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) to the state of Andhra Pradesh. However, under the "Creation and Up-gradation of Sports Infrastructure" component of the Khelo India Scheme, 10 sports infrastructure projects have been sanctioned by the Government in Andhra Pradesh. Out of the 10 projects, 02 sports infrastructure projects have been sanctioned in Kakinada. The details of these projects are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>.

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. Ministry continuously reviews the progress of the sanctioned projects by way of regular review meetings with grantees, visit of project monitoring committee to the site of the projects. The Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the

released funds are constantly monitored so that funds can be released in timely manner, to ensure prompt completion of the projects. Funds are released to the respective project proponents on the basis of the formalities completed/documents received, in terms of the guidelines of the Khelo India Scheme.

Receiving of proposals under NSDF and Khelo India Scheme is an ongoing process. The proposals received from the State/UT Governments and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the Scheme.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पारंपरिक कलाकारों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

216. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे :

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील :

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पारंपरिक कलाकारों के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता योजनाएं लागू की हैं, यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में दिए गए वित्तीय सहायता का तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) कला और संस्कृति से संबंधित स्टार्टअप और नवोन्मेष को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने वाली योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार डिजिटल मीडिया और ऑनलाइन मंचों के माध्यम से वैश्विक स्तर पर पारंपरिक कला और संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा कला संस्कृति विकास योजना (केएसवीवाई) नामक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम संचालित की जाती है, जिसके माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पारंपरिक कलाओं के साथ-साथ विभिन्न प्रकार की मंच कलाओं में अभ्यासरत कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इन स्कीमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि और सहायता प्राप्त सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/व्यक्तियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(ख): कला एवं संस्कृति से संबंधित स्टार्टअप और नवोन्मेष को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई वित्तीय स्कीम संचालित नहीं की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ): दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "वैश्विक भागीदारी स्कीम" नामक स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जाती है ताकि वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य में अनुकूल रूप से भारत की छवि को संवर्धित किया जा सके। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य पारंपरिक कला एवं संस्कृति सहित भारतीय कला रूपों में अभ्यासरत कलाकारों को 'भारत महोत्सव' के बैनर के तहत विदेशों में प्रस्तुति देने का अवसर प्रदान करना है।

विवरण -I

देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पारंपरिक कलाओं के साथ-साथ विभिन्न प्रकार की मंच कलाओं में अभ्यासरत कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता

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 संगीत और नृत्य के क्षेत्र में 1 गुरु और अधिकतम 18 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 कार्यकलापों 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 प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत महानगरों में 50 लाख रुपये तक की राशि और अन्य शहरों में 25 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकतम अनुदान राशि प्रदान की जाती है।

vi. 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।

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 कार्यक्रमों 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 तीन 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 किस्मों 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

पूरे देश में विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त संगठनों/व्यक्तियों की संख्या

क्र. सं.	स्कीम का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष					
		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025	
		सहायता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों/संगठनों की संख्या	प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	सहायता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों/संगठनों की संख्या	प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	सहायता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों/संगठनों की संख्या	प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1.	गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)	1213	86.22	1882*	77.95	1418	84.03
2.	राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता (आर. के. मिशन, पश्चिम बंगाल सहित)	15	11.60	24	12.67	28	11.83
3.	सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान	2156	32.75	2242	24.61	1710	32.19
4.	हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	225	4.68	149	2.93	48	0.87
5.	बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति और कला के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	401	26.01	330	15.57	392	22.40

6.	स्टूडियो थियेटर सहित निर्माण अनुदान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता	21	1.23	15	1.08	23	1.51
7.	मेले और महोत्सव	-	7.62	-	21.49	-	2.96
8.	संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम	980	13.63	1141	11.19	928	11.89
9.	विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति की स्कीम	395	1.19	1507	4.52	1077	3.25
10.	सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति	-	-	6	0.35	19	1.05
11.	टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	1	5.00	4	15.56	1*	3.00
12.	वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता	3651	18.59	3811	28.96	4636	26.09
13.	सेवा भोज योजना	3	1.43	2	1.46	3	1.45

* केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की 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 इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता का भुगतान केन्द्रीय नोडल अभिकरण मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से किया गया।

MODERNIZATION OF ITIS IN PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS

217. DR. C M RAMESH

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

- (a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) going to be modernized in private and Government sectors with Rs. 60,000 crores national scheme approved, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of new and innovative courses that are going to be introduced under the said initiatives;
- (c) whether any consultations have been held with the industry in this regard; and;
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): It has been decided to upgrade a total of one-thousand (1,000) Government ITIs across the country in hub-and-spoke model. No State-wise allocation have been made under the scheme.

(b): The approved scheme provides flexibility to Industry Partner to redesign existing courses and introduce new courses to align with industry needs and improve employability.

(c): Yes.

(d): Consultations have been held with industry associations and key industry players. These include associations such as the Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India (CREDAI), the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), the Indian Staffing Federation, the Tirupur Exporters' Association, and electronics manufacturing clusters. Leading companies

consulted include Maruti Suzuki India Limited, JSW Limited, the Tata Group, Schneider Electric, Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, the Adani Group, J&K Cements Limited, Reliance Industries, Samsung, and leading pharmaceutical companies.

SKILL INDIA ASSISTANT CHATBOT

218. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has developed the Skill India Assistant (SIA), an AI-based chatbot, to enhance access to skilling opportunities and job-related services for citizens across the country;
- (b) if so, the details there of;
- (c) whether any awareness campaigns are being planned by the Government to promote the usage of the chatbot among the youth and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that the Skill India Assistant Chatbot is accessible for people with disabilities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) launched the Skill India Assistant (SIA)- an AI-powered chatbot to enhance access to skilling and employment-related services for citizens across the

country. The chatbot has been developed by META and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the aegis of MSDE. SIA leverages conversational AI to deliver personalized support via WhatsApp, thereby promoting digital inclusion and ensuring service delivery in the skilling ecosystem.

Key Features of Skill India Assistant (SIA) are as under:

- (i) Access Point: Available through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform and via WhatsApp.
- (ii) AI Foundation: Built using Meta's open-source LLaMA (Large Language Model).
- (iii) Core Capabilities: Tailored recommendations for courses, Locator for nearby training centres, Job listings aligned with user skills, and Interactive quizzes and on-demand doubt clearing
- (iv) Multilingual Support: Interaction via text or voice in English, Hindi, and Hinglish.
- (v) 24/7 Availability: Operational round the clock to provide continuous support.
- (vi) Inclusive and Scalable Design: Represents the first large-scale deployment of open-source AI within a national public skilling mission.
- (vii) Extended Outreach: Utilizes WhatsApp to serve users in rural and underserved areas with limited access to high-speed internet or computing devices.

(c) to (e): MSDE has taken comprehensive awareness campaign to promote the adoption of the Skill India Assistant (SIA) among youth and other target groups through social media.

To ensure accessibility to all individuals including people with disabilities and people from rural areas, Skill India Assistant (SIA) includes the following feature:

- (i) Multilingual and Multimodal Interface: SIA supports communication in English, Hindi, and Hinglish. SIA also offers both voice and text-based interaction to support users with limited literacy or digital proficiency.
- (ii) Low-bandwidth Compatibility: SIA is delivered via WhatsApp, making it easily accessible on basic smartphones without the need for high-speed internet or advanced applications.

कूज़ पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

219. श्री अरुण गोविल:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में कूज़ पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) कूज़ भारत मिशन का ब्यौरा तथा इसे लागू किए जाने की प्रक्रिया क्या है;

- (ग) देश में विशेष रूप से अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटक आगमन, रोजगार सृजन और आर्थिक वृद्धि की दृष्टि से क्रूज पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में क्रूज भारत मिशन की क्या भूमिका है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने देश में क्रूज पर्यटन को बढ़ाने में उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों की भूमिका निर्धारित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार प्रयागराज से वाराणसी के लिए पर्यटकों हेतु क्रूज सेवा शुरू करने की योजना बना रही है;
- (च) क्या सरकार क्रूज पर्यटन को क्षेत्रीय तथा विरासत पर्यटन परिपथों, जिसमें दिल्ली-एनसीआर क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, के साथ जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव रखती है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) क्या दिल्ली जैसे अंतर्देशीय शहरों को प्रमुख क्रूज बंदरगाहों से बहु-माध्यमिक पर्यटन के माध्यम से जोड़ने के लिए कोई प्रचार अभियान अथवा बुनियादी ढांचा विकास की पहल की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा तथा वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (ज) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र के तटीय क्षेत्रों और पालघर को क्रूज पर्यटन विकास में शामिल करने की कोई योजना बना रही है यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ज): क्रूज पर्यटन सहित पर्यटक गंतव्यों और उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय, 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' योजना के अंतर्गत पूर्ण प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर, क्रूज पर्यटन और नदियों के किनारे क्रूजिंग सहित पर्यटन के विकास के लिए केंद्र सरकार की एजेंसियों को केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु तटीय परिपथ को पंद्रह विषयगत परिपथों में से

एक के रूप में चिह्नित किया है। विभिन्न राज्यों में इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

जैसा कि पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा बताया गया है, देश में क्रूज पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम/पहलें शुरू की गई हैं:

- (i) बर्थिंग के लिए कार्गो जहाज की तुलना में क्रूज जहाज को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।
- (ii) मानक बंदरगाह शुल्क और मामूली यात्री कर के संदर्भ में युक्तिसंगत क्रूज टैरिफ लागू किया गया है। इसके अलावा, बंदरगाह टैरिफ में उनकी कॉल की संख्या के आधार पर 10% से 30% तक की छूट का प्रावधान भी किया गया है।
- (iii) क्रूज जहाजों को आकर्षित करने के लिए आउस्टिंग प्रभावों को हटा दिया गया है।
- (iv) विदेशी क्रूज जहाज के लिए कैबोटेज माफ कर दिया गया है। इस छूट के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी क्रूज पोत को घरेलू यात्रा के दौरान भारतीय नागरिकों को एक भारतीय पत्तन से दूसरे भारतीय पत्तन तक लाने-ले जाने की अनुमति मिल गई है।
- (v) ई-वीजा और आगमन पर वीजा की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं।
- (vi) पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु विदेश जाने वाले जहाजों के लिए तटवर्ती यात्रा जहाज में परिवर्तित होने पर सशर्त आईजीएसटी छूट को मंजूरी दी गई है। यह छूट छह माह के भीतर उनके फिर से विदेश जाने वाले जहाजों के रूप में परिवर्तित हो जाने की शर्त पर दी गई है।
- (vii) बंदरगाहों, सीमा शुल्क, आव्रजन, सीआईएसएफ, पोर्ट हेल्थ, क्रूज एजेंट, क्रूज टर्मिनल संचालकों, राज्य सरकार, पर्यटन बोर्डों आदि जैसे विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा एक समान और पूर्व-निर्धारित सेवाओं के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) लागू की गई है।
- (viii) एकल ई-लैंडिंग कार्ड शुरू किया गया है जो क्रूज यात्रा कार्यक्रम में सभी बंदरगाहों के लिए मान्य है।
- (ix) क्रूज भारत मिशन (सीबीएम) को सितंबर, 2024 में लॉन्च किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य विभिन्न केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों को शामिल करके समग्र सरकारी दृष्टिकोण

प्रदान करना है। सीबीएम, क्रूज क्षेत्र को नियंत्रित करने वाली नीति, नियामक और अन्य पहलुओं पर कार्य करने के लिए अंतर-मंत्रालयीय दृष्टिकोण के लिए एक रूपरेखा प्रदान करता है और सभी नियामक एजेंसियों, जैसे सीमा-शुल्क, आब्रजन, सीआईएसएफ, राज्य पर्यटन विभाग, राज्य समुद्री एजेंसियां, जिला प्रशासन और स्थानीय पुलिस की जिम्मेदार भागीदारी को सक्षम बनाता है।

पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय ने यह भी बताया है कि देश में अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन के समग्र विकास में तेज़ी लाने और राज्यों के सक्रिय सहयोग से माल ढुलाई, यात्री आवाजाही और रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, माननीय केंद्रीय पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग विकास परिषद (आईडब्ल्यूडीसी) की स्थापना की गई है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों, अन्य अंतर्देशीय जलमार्गों और संबंधित इको सिस्टम के व्यापक विकास हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल किए गए हैं। आईडब्ल्यूडीसी की दिनांक 8 जनवरी, 2024 को आयोजित पहली बैठक के दौरान, भारत में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन के विकास के लिए एक रोडमैप जारी किया गया।

विवरण

केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत बंदरगाहों और जलमार्गों पर अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(लाख रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	तमिलनाडु	2012-13	चेन्नई पोर्ट में मौजूदा यात्री टर्मिनल में क्रूज यात्री सुविधा केंद्र	चेन्नई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1724.66
2.	गोवा	2014-15	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में क्रूज टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	879.04
3.	केरल	2016-17	विलिंगडन द्वीप, कोच्चि, केरल में वॉकवे/प्रोमेनेड का विकास	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	901.00

4.	केरल	2016-17	एर्नाकुलम घाट के बर्थ और बैकअप क्षेत्र के उन्नयन के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	2141.00
5.	महाराष्ट्र	2016-17	एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में कानोजी आंग्रे लाइटहाउस के विकास के लिए मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1500.00
6.	महाराष्ट्र	2017-18	इंदिरा डॉक, मुंबई में अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1250.00
7.	गोवा	2018-19	मोरमुगाओ में आव्रजन सुविधा में सुधार और मौजूदा क्रूज बर्थ को गहरा करना	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1316.40
8.	केरल	2018-19	कोच्चि पोर्ट क्रूज टर्मिनल में अवसंरचना का विकास करना	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	120.79
9.	केरल	2018-19	कोच्चि पोर्ट ट्रस्ट वॉकवे पर अतिरिक्त पर्यटन सुविधाओं का निर्माण	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	466.47
10.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2018-19	विशाखापत्तनम बंदरगाह के बाहरी बंदरगाह में चैनल बर्थ क्षेत्र में क्रूज-सह-तटीय कार्गो टर्मिनल का निर्माण	विशाखापत्तनम पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	3850.00
11.	केरल	2019-20	नए कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट टर्मिनल में अतिरिक्त अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु सीएफए	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1029.70
12.	गोवा	2021-22	गोवा के मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट (एमपीटी) द्वारा मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय और घरेलू क्रूज जहाजों के लिए सुविधाओं का निर्माण	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	5000.00
13.	महाराष्ट्र	2021-22	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के इंदिरा डॉक पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	3750.00
	कुल				23929.06

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत तटीय परिपथ और क्रूज परियोजना के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2014-15	काकीनाडा - होप द्वीप - कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य - पासरलापुडी - अदुरु - स्यानम - कोटिपल्ली में सर्किट का विकास	67.83
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2015-16	नेल्लोर, पुलिकट झील, उब्बलामादुगु झरने, नेलापट्टू पक्षी अभयारण्य, मायपाडु समुद्र तट, रामतीर्थम का विकास	49.55
3.	पुडुचेरी	2015-16	दूबरायपेट, अरिकामेडु चीनंवीरमपट्टिनम, चुन्नांबामर, नल्लावडु, मनापेट, कालापेट, फ्रेंच क्वार्टर, तमिल क्वार्टर और यानम का विकास	58.44
4.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2015-16	बीच सर्किट का विकास: उदयपुर - दीघा - शंकरपुर - ताजपुर - मंदारमणि - फ्रेजरगंज - बक्खलाई - हेनरीआइलैंड	67.99
5.	महाराष्ट्र	2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय सर्किट (शिरोडा बीच, सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (समुद्र तट और क्रीक), देवगढ़ (किला और समुद्र तट), मितभाव, टोंडावली, मोसेहमद और निवती किला) का विकास	19.06
6.	गोवा	2016-17	सिक्वेरिम - बागा, अंजुना - वागाटोर, मोरजिम - केरी, अगुआड़ा किला और अगुआड़ा जेल का विकास	97.65
7.	ओडिशा	2016-17	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सातपाड़ा और तमपाड़ा का विकास	70.82
8.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2016-17	लॉन्ग आइलैंड - रॉस स्मिथ आइलैंड - नील आइलैंड - हैवलॉक आइलैंड - बाराटांग आइलैंड - पोर्टब्लेयर का विकास	27.57
9.	तमिलनाडु	2016-17	चेन्नई - मामल्लापुरम - रामेश्वरम - कुलसेकरनपट्टिनम - कन्याकुमारी का विकास	73.13
10.	गोवा	2017-18	रुआ डी ओरम क्रीक - डॉन पाउला - कोलवा - बेनौलीम का विकास	99.35

11.	केरल	2018-19	मलानाड मालाबार क्रूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35
	कुल			688.74

UPKEEP OF DELISTED MONUMENTS

220. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to delisting of certain monuments from the list of Archaeological Survey of India's protected spots;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many monuments have been delisted by the Archaeological Survey of India recently, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the alternative arrangements being made for upkeep of such monuments;
- (e) whether it is also true that a parliamentary panel has asked the Government to form an independent panel to revisit and reform the criteria required for delisting a monument from the list of Archaeological Survey of India's protected spots; and
- (f) if so, the details of the steps taken thereon?

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

- (a) and (b): At present, there is no such proposal with Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(c): Recently the Centre Government has delisted 18 monuments from the list of Protected Monuments as they were found to have ceased to be of national importance. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, protection and preservation of monuments other than those declared as monument of national importance is a state subject. Therefore, the responsibility for maintenance of such monuments rests with the respective State Governments.

(e) and (f): A Parliamentary Committee has recommended that the Government to consider constituting an independent panel to revisit and reform the criteria for delisting monuments. However, at present there is no such proposal to make amendment to that effect in Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

STATEMENT

Details of ancient monuments and archaeological sites & remains ceased to be of national importance

Sl. No	Name of Monument	Locality	District	State
1.	Nicholson Statue and its platform, and the surrounding gardens, paths and enclosure wall	Outside the Kashmiri Gate, Delhi	Delhi	Delhi (NCT)
2.	Kos Minar No.13	Village Mujessar	Gurugram (Gurgaon)	Haryana
3.	Kos Minar	Shahabad	Karnal	Haryana

4.	Inscription in the fort of Bachhaun	Bachhaun	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Bara Khamba Cemetery	Imperial City, Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
6.	Inchla Wali Gumti	MubarakpurKotla	Delhi	Delhi
7.	Temple (12th Century)	Baran	Kotah	Rajasthan
8.	Inscription in Fort	Nagar	Jaipur	Rajasthan
9.	Kutumbari area $\frac{13}{16}$ nalis	Dwarahat	Almora	Uttarakhand
10.	A banyan grove of great antiquity containing traces of ancient buildings	Bharanli Ganga tir	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka	South-west of Banda City	Banda	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Gunner Burkill's Tomb at Rangoon	Rangoon	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Cemetery	Gaughat	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Cemeteries	At mile 6 and 8, Jahraila Road	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Tombs	in miles 3, 4 and 5, Lucknow-Fyzabad Road	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Remains of 3 small Linga temples to the north of the village Circa 1000 A.D.	Ahugi	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Telia Nala Buddhist ruins, forms part of deserted village	Forms part of a deserted Masjid, immediately above the Nala on the high ground of its left bank a short distance	Varanasi (Benares)	Uttar Pradesh

		from the point where it runs into the Ganga and close to the main street under which it flows		
18.	Tablet on the Treasury Building	Varanasi (Benares)	Varanasi (Benares)	Uttar Pradesh

ESG REFORMS

221. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the follow-up mechanisms put in place by the Government to ensure that discussions at NCRBC, 2025 lead to binding ESG reforms and are not limited to voluntary industry participation;
- (b) whether the Government is supporting Indian MSMEs and exporters in meeting international ESG standards such as the EU's Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), especially to safeguard market access and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the current status of ESG adoption in public sector enterprises and the way by which the Government is ensuring transparency and accountability in their sustainability disclosures;

- (d) whether the Government shares any concrete regulatory or policy outcomes expected from NCRBC 2025, particularly in areas like BRSR alignment, green finance and workforce transition; and
- (e) the way by which the global partners like UNICEF and ILO actively participate in order to incorporate their recommendations into national ESG policy frameworks, especially for inclusive employment and supply chain due diligence?

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

(a) to (e): IICA is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), mandated to undertake academic research, provide capacity building, and facilitate advocacy in areas relating to corporate affairs and responsible business conduct. IICA introduced its programme on responsible business conduct and consequently, it organises the National Conference on Responsible Business Conduct (NCRBC) which is an annual event to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue, knowledge exchange, and capacity building on themes relating to responsible business practices. The deliberations at the NCRBC aims at fostering a shared understanding of good practices and encouraging academic enhancements in collective understanding of business responsibility and the conference is not intended to serve as a policymaking or regulatory forum, calling for putting in place a formal follow-up mechanism by the Government. Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting is an approach to drive an

organization's commitment to sustainability which was first embedded in the National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business (NVGs) released in 2011 and later incorporated in Companies Act, 2013, which envisages wider responsibilities for a Company and its Directors beyond its shareholders to its stakeholders - employees, community, and environment. In keeping with global developments and domestic changes, the NVGs were upgraded and updated as the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) in 2019.

The essence of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) is embedded in the Companies Act, 2013, aligning corporate conduct with sustainability and ethical standards. The key aspects of the Act that promote ESG principles can be found in relevant clauses related to Director's responsibility in their Board Report w.r.t disclosures about energy conservation, appointment of women directors, disclosures on maternity benefit, duties of directors, corporate social responsibility etc. Furthermore, these disclosures are part of the financial statements and the Board of the respective companies are responsible for compliance of applicable disclosures which are required under the Act and rules made thereunder. For any policy formation, the government consults all the stakeholders.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had mandated top 500 listed companies by market capitalisation to make disclosures on business responsibility and sustainability indicators contained in the NVGs since 2012 through Business Responsibility Reporting (BRRs) which were then later increased to the top 1000 listed companies (by market capitalization) where these

companies for the FY 2021-22 would voluntarily submit the report on BRSR and mandatorily from FY 2022-23 onwards. Subsequently, vide circulars dated July 12, 2023 and Mar 28, 2025, SEBI has introduced BRSR Core, which contains a limited set of critical / core Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), for which listed entities shall need to obtain assurance/ assessment, as per the specified glide path beginning with the top 150 listed entities from FY 2023 – 24, and applicable to the top 1000 listed entities by FY 2026 - 27. Further, SEBI has also introduced ESG disclosures for the value chain of top 250 listed entities on a voluntary basis from FY 2025 - 26 and assurance/assessment of the same on a voluntary basis from FY 2026 - 27. These are applicable to both private and public sector companies.

OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED UNDER PMIS IN UTTAR PRADESH

222. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the number of internship opportunities provided in Uttar Pradesh under the Prime Minister's Internship Scheme (PMIS) since its inception, district-wise;
- (b) the sectors under which these internship opportunities have been posted and the number of companies that have participated in the scheme by posting such opportunities in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) the district-wise number of internship offers made in Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme along with the number of beneficiaries belonging to the OBC, SC and ST categories?

**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 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, a Pilot Project of the Scheme targeted at providing 1.25 lakh internship opportunities in one year has been launched on 03.10.2024.

In the first round of the Pilot Project, which commenced from 3rd October, 2024, more than 9000 internship opportunities were provided by the partner companies in Uttar Pradesh.

The second round of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project commenced on 9th January, 2025. In this Round, the partner companies have posted over 7,700 internship opportunities (new and edited unfilled opportunities of previous round) in Uttar Pradesh.

District wise internship opportunities provided by the partner companies in Round I and Round II in the state of Uttar Pradesh is enclosed at **Statement - I**.

(b): List of the partner companies covers a large number of diverse sectors like Aviation and Defence, Automotive, Banking and Financial Services, Chemical Industry, Oil, Gas and Energy and roles in different areas such as sales, accounting, supply chain management, process associate, manufacturing associate and plant operation etc. The list of the partner companies is available on <https://pminternship.mca.gov.in>.

In Round I and Round II of the Pilot Project, over 115 companies have posted internship opportunities in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(c): In the Round I of the PMIS Pilot Project, partner companies had made over 82,000 internship offers across the country, out of which over 11,500 internship offers were made to the candidates belonging to the state of Uttar Pradesh.

In the Round II of the PMIS Pilot Project, partner companies had made over 70,000 internship offers across the country, out of which over 6,200 internship offers were made to the candidates belonging to the state of Uttar Pradesh. Currently, rolling out of offers and the process of acceptances/ joining by interns in the Round II is in progress.

District wise offers made to candidates from the state of Uttar Pradesh, in Round I and Round II is enclosed at **Statement- II**.

Total number of offers made to candidates belonging to the OBC, SC and ST categories, in Round I and Round II, in the state of Uttar Pradesh is enclosed at **Statement- III**.

STATEMENT-I

District wise internship opportunities provided by the partner companies in Round II in the state of Uttar Pradesh

S. No	Name of the District	Number of Internship Opportunities in Round II
1	Agra	389
2	Aligarh	122
3	Ambedkar Nagar	155
4	Amethi	96
5	Amroha	42
6	Auraiya	87

7	Ayodhya	40
8	Azamgarh	20
9	Baghpat	43
10	Bahraich	9
11	Ballia	55
12	Balrampur	43
13	Banda	14
14	Barabanki	179
15	Bareilly	212
16	Basti	43
17	Bhadohi	27
18	Bijnor	77
19	Budaun	32
20	Bulandshahr	93
21	Chandauli	10
22	Chitrakoot	6
23	Deoria	22
24	Etah	19
25	Etawah	13
26	Farrukhabad	12
27	Fatehpur	76
28	Firozabad	45
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1459
30	Ghaziabad	220
31	Ghazipur	22
32	Gonda	56
33	Gorakhpur	128
34	Hamirpur	9
35	Hapur	34
36	Hardoi	52
37	Hathras	35
38	Jalaun	42
39	Jaunpur	23
40	Jhansi	58

41	Kannauj	12
42	Kanpur Dehat	64
43	Kanpur Nagar	333
44	Kasganj	18
45	Kaushambi	9
46	Kheri	37
47	Kushi Nagar	20
48	Lalitpur	5
49	Lucknow	427
50	Maharajganj	28
51	Mahoba	7
52	Mainpuri	57
53	Mathura	83
54	Mau	10
55	Meerut	900
56	Mirzapur	6
57	Moradabad	73
58	Muzaffarnagar	59
59	Pilibhit	14
60	Pratapgarh	23
61	Prayagraj	156
62	Rae Bareli	152
63	Rampur	7
64	Saharanpur	91
65	Sambhal	40
66	Sant Kabeer Nagar	10
67	Shahjahanpur	70
68	Shamli	26
69	Shravasti	5
70	Siddharth Nagar	19
71	Sitapur	17
72	Sonbhadra	540
73	Sultanpur	17
74	Unnao	16

75	Varanasi	244
	Grand Total	7714

STATEMENT - II

District wise offers made to candidates from the state of Uttar Pradesh, in Round I and Round II

S.No	District	Round 1	Round 2
1	Agra	360	146
2	Aligarh	232	129
3	Ambedkar Nagar	264	189
4	Amethi	78	79
5	Amroha	98	42
6	Auraiya	170	63
7	Ayodhya	148	62
8	Azamgarh	295	88
9	Baghpat	87	31
10	Bahraich	53	35
11	Ballia	226	83
12	Balrampur	58	22
13	Banda	104	52
14	Barabanki	121	96
15	Bareilly	278	148
16	Basti	164	73
17	Bhadohi	119	56
18	Bijnor	151	63
19	Budaun	105	53
20	Bulandshahr	161	100
21	Chandauli	156	57
22	Chitrakoot	39	22
23	Deoria	173	81
24	Etah	82	43
25	Etawah	97	30
26	Farrukhabad	61	31
27	Fatehpur	137	112

28	Firozabad	140	62
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	243	174
30	Ghaziabad	308	173
31	Ghazipur	215	77
32	Gonda	187	68
33	Gorakhpur	291	165
34	Hamirpur	67	33
35	Hapur	73	39
36	Hardoi	168	50
37	Hathras	83	44
38	Jalaun	114	68
39	Jaunpur	240	100
40	Jhansi	125	62
41	Kannauj	97	46
42	Kanpur Dehat	105	47
43	Kanpur Nagar	385	279
44	Kasganj	43	22
45	Kaushambi	69	26
46	Kheri	225	72
47	Kushi Nagar	167	82
48	Lalitpur	47	19
49	Lucknow	463	306
50	Maharajganj	103	53
51	Mahoba	26	21
52	Mainpuri	87	33
53	Mathura	185	92
54	Mau	132	41
55	Meerut	216	397
56	Mirzapur	158	80
57	Moradabad	143	81
58	Muzaffarnagar	161	62
59	Pilibhit	117	41
60	Pratapgarh	258	80
61	Prayagraj	422	211

62	Rae Bareli	146	93
63	Rampur	66	19
64	Saharanpur	149	120
65	Sambhal	90	29
66	Sant Kabeer Nagar	68	38
67	Shahjahanpur	147	94
68	Shamli	49	24
69	Shravasti	9	8
70	Siddharth Nagar	67	41
71	Sitapur	128	61
72	Sonbhadra	192	165
73	Sultanpur	142	66
74	Unnao	96	48
75	Varanasi	334	230
	Grand Total	11563	6228

STATEMENT-III

Total number of offers made to candidates belonging to the OBC, SC and ST categories, in Round I and Round II, in the state of Uttar Pradesh

	Number of offers made to candidates belonging to the OBC category in UP	Number of offers made to candidates belonging to the SC category in UP	Number of offers made to candidates belonging to the ST category in UP
Round 1	5041	2224	91
Round 2	2736	1036	25
	7777	3260	116

विक्रमशिला केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

223. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) कहलगांव (अंतिचक/मालकपुर) में प्रस्तावित विक्रमशिला केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हेतु भूमि चयन एवं अधिग्रहण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त विश्वविद्यालय के लिए स्वीकृत कुल क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ में) कितना है;
- (ग) उपरोक्त परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय स्वीकृति के तहत वर्ष-वार स्वीकृत और जारी की गयी निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या इस परियोजना के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन (डीपीआर) तथा मास्टर प्लान का निर्माण स्कूल ऑफ प्लानिंग एंड आर्किटेक्चर (एसपीए), दिल्ली द्वारा किया गया है;
- (ङ.) पूर्व व्यवहार्यता प्रतिवेदन की स्थिति तथा परियोजना हेतु आधारशिला रखे जाने की तिथि क्या है; और
- (च) परियोजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं जैसे कि भूमि अधिग्रहण की पूर्णता की तिथि, निर्माण कार्य का प्रारंभ और प्रथम शैक्षणिक सत्र के लिए कक्षाएं प्रारंभ होने को लागू करने की प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): वर्ष 2024 में, बिहार सरकार ने प्रस्तावित विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कहलगांव के मलकपुर और अंतिचक में लगभग 205.05 एकड़ भूमि की पेशकश की है, जिसे इस मंत्रालय ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी तक भूमि का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया है। योजना एवं वास्तुकला विद्यालय द्वारा तैयार की गई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। चूंकि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना नहीं हुई है, इसलिए कोई निधि जारी नहीं की गई है।

PF PENSIONS ON HIGHER WAGES

224. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the large number of applications for Provident Fund (PF) pension on higher wages have been rejected by the Employees' Provident Fund Organization;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the number of such applications received and pension granted, rejected and pending as on date State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to take immediate measures to process the pending applications without any delay; and
- (e) 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 (e): EPFO has processed and disposed off applications for pension on higher wages as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 04.11.2022. As on 16.07.2025, more than 98.5% applications have been disposed off by EPFO.

The detailed status on the applications for grant of Pension on Higher wages, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Zone Wise disposal of PoHW Applications as on 16.07.2025				
Zonal Office	Total No. of Applications Received in Field Offices	No. of Demand letters issued to applicants eligible for PoHW	No. of Rejected Applications	No. of Pending Applications
ANDHRA PRADESH (VIJAYWADA)	56,799	25,964	30,093	742
BENGALURU (BENGALURU)	1,09,305	10,136	98,915	254
BIHAR & JHARKHAND(PATNA)	29,943	8,713	20,876	354
CHENNAI & PUDUCHERRY (CHENNAI)	72,040	7,622	63,026	1,392
DELHI, UTTARAKHAND & JAMMU	95,418	28,939	63,602	2,877
GUJARAT (AHMEDABAD)	96,846	4,799	91,965	82
HARYANA	31,738	12,880	18,853	5
KARNATAKA (OTHER THAN BENGALURU) & GOA (HUBLI)	91,699	11,623	79,363	713
KERALA & LAKSHADWEEP (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM)	81,662	43,176	36,178	2,308
MADHYA PRADESH & CHATTISGARH (BHOPAL)	67,605	19,125	47,507	973

MAHARASHTRA(EXC LUDING MUMBAI)(PUNE)	1,26,305	6,113	1,19,382	810
MUMBAI-1 (BANDRA)	1,26,441	5,842	1,19,957	642
MUMBAI-2 (THANE)	28,984	4,182	23,707	1,095
NORTH-EASTERN REGION (GUWAHATI)	10,927	6,653	4,269	5
ORISSA (BHUBANESWAR)	49,234	20,180	26,503	2,551
PUNJAB & HIMACHAL PRADESH	44,946	26,558	14,991	3,397
RAJASTHAN	38,785	8,251	30,500	34
TAMIL NADU(EXCLUDING CHENNAI)	77,106	17,747	59,181	178
TELANGANA (HYDERABAD)	1,65,335	83,733	78,902	2,700
UTTAR PRADESH	65,179	19,120	45,948	111
WB, A&N ISLANDS & SIKKIM (KOLKATA)	57,853	29,217	27,864	772
Total	15,24,150	4,00,573	11,01,582	21,995

NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

225. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the current population of tigers in the country and whether there has been any increase or decrease in the recent years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the specific measures taken by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) to enhance the tiger conservation efforts

across the country and the manner in which these measures contributed to the overall population trends;

- (c) the current status of tiger conservation in the Mukundra Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan and whether there has been any progress in the efforts to boost the tiger population in this reserve;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken to address the challenges specific to this region; and
- (e) the measures taken by the NTCA to ensure the protection and monitoring of tigers in lesser-known or smaller reserves like Mukundra along with the role played by the local communities in these conservation efforts?

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 tiger population has increased as per the All India Tiger Estimation done in 2022, with an estimated number of 3682 (range 3167-3925) as compared to the 2018 estimation of 2967 (range 2603-3346) and 2014 estimation of 2226 (range 1945-2491). The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2014, 2018 and 2022 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): The steps taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for conservation and protection of tigers is as under:-

1. Generic measures

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Project Tiger” for protection, infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force), which is now ongoing as the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger & Elephant
- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves besides under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger & Elephant
- Disseminating of real time information of backward / forward linkages relating to poachers / wildlife criminals.
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices
- Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers
- Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers
- Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 43 lakh mandays are generated annually]
- Sharing of information on seizure of body parts including skin of tigers among tiger range countries to ascertain source area.

2. Security Plan

The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued generic guidelines for formulating a Security Plan for each tiger reserve which is operationalized in the overarching Tiger Conservation Plan which is legally mandated under section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

3. Security Audit

The National Tiger Conservation Authority has developed a framework for carrying out the assessment of the security threats and for formulating site specific security plan which has been completed in 25 different tiger reserves in Phase-I and action has been initiated for the remaining tiger reserves.

4. M-STrIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive-Protection & Ecological Status)

This is an android application which has three distinct modules namely Patrol module, Ecological module and Conflict module. The Patrol module *inter-alia* is a mechanism to ensure accountability of front line staff vis-à-vis anti-poaching efforts and useful for the tiger reserve management to strengthen protection measures, based on data that is generated through M-STrIPES.

5. Amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

The Government of India amended the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and enhanced punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relates to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves.

Further, funding assistance is provided under the Project Tiger Component of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (CSS-IDWH) to tiger range States for conservation of tigers, raising awareness on tiger & other wildlife conservation, habitat management, protection, eco-development, human resource and infrastructure development, voluntary village relocation, as per sanctioned Annual Plan of Operation of the Tiger Reserve, which stems out from a statutory Tiger Conservation Plan.

(c) to (e): As per the All India Tiger Estimation done in 2022 the population of tigers in Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve is one. Further the NTCA has approved translocation of tigers and its prey in Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve (MHTR). Further, The Government of India has notified the National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012 for management of tigers & their habitats along with advisories and Standard Operating Procedures for protection and conservation of tigers.

Also as per Tiger Conservation Plans, need based and site-specific management interventions are undertaken by the tiger reserves for improving the quality of wildlife habitat and funding support for these activities is provided under the Project Tiger component of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats.

STATEMENT

Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2014, 2018 and 2022 (As per All India Tiger Estimation Reports)

State	Tiger Population		
	2014	2018	2022
<i>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</i>			
Uttarakhand	340	442	560
Uttar Pradesh	117	173	205
Bihar	28	31	54
Shivalik Gangetic	485	646	819
<i>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	68	48	63
Telangana	-	26	21
Chhattisgarh	46	19	17
Madhya Pradesh	308	526	785
Maharashtra	190	312	444
Odisha	28	28	20
Rajasthan	45	69	88
Jharkhand	3	5	1

Central India	688	1033	1439
<i>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</i>			
Karnataka	406	524	563
Kerala	136	190	213
Tamil Nadu	229	264	306
Goa	5	3	5
Western Ghats	776	981	1087
<i>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</i>			
Assam	167	190	229
Arunachal Pradesh	28	29	9
Mizoram	3	0	0
Nagaland	-	0	0
Northern West Bengal	3	0	2
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	201	219	236
<i>Sunderbans</i>	76	88	101
TOTAL	2226	2967	3682

PROMOTION OF HOMESTAYS IN RAJASTHAN

226. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is promoting homestays or heritage-based rural accommodations to attract domestic and international tourists, and if so, the number of registered homestays supported in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether any incentives or training programmes have been introduced by the Government to encourage homestay operators in semi-arid and desert-prone areas and if so, the detail thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is collaborating with the State Government to boost eco-tourism and cultural tourism in Rajasthan; and
- (d) if so, the outcomes of such collaborations and plans for 2025–26?

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

(a): Yes. Ministry of Tourism through its Regional Tourism offices conducts various workshops/seminars for promoting homestays or heritage-based rural accommodations to attract domestic and international tourists. The same is also promoted through social media handles of Ministry of Tourism. As per the NIDHI+ portal of the Ministry of Tourism, the number of homestays registered in Rajasthan is 72.

(b): Yes. The Government of India has announced collateral free institutional credit of Mudra Loans for Homestays in the Budget Announcement for 2025-26 to encourage setting up of homestays across the country, including semi-arid and desert prone areas.

Further, the Government approved the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities, and

development of 1000 homestays is a part of the scheme. The States/UTs can avail assistance of a maximum of Rs.5 Crore for 5-10 homestays per village in a village cluster of 5-6 villages, subject to eligibility as per the Guidelines issued.

The Ministry of Tourism has put in place the Scheme of “Capacity Building for Service Providers” (CBSP) provides education, training and certification to the tourism service providers and hospitality sector including homestay owners, to upgrade manpower at every strata of tourism industry in order to capitalize the vast tourism potential of the country to the fullest, and provide professional expertise to the local populace as well as create fresh opportunities in the tourism sector both in urban as well as rural areas.

(c) and (d): Yes. The ‘National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Augmentation Drive’ (PRASAD) was launched by the Ministry of Tourism as a Central Sector Scheme with the objective of integrated development of identified pilgrimage destinations. An amount of Rs. 32.64 Crore has been sanctioned for the Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer under the PRASHAD scheme.

Similarly, the Ministry has sanctioned a total number of 76 projects under different thematic circuits, in the country under Swadesh Darshan and 52 projects under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme. The list of sanctioned projects in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan and Swadesh Darshan 2.0 is placed at enclosed **Statement- I** and **II** respectively.

The Ministry of Tourism, in line with the directions of Department of Expenditure, had issued Operational Guidelines and template for Detailed Project Report for Special assistance to States for capital investment (SASCI)- Development of

Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale to the State Governments. Government of India sanctioned 40 projects amounting to ₹3295.76 Crore. The list of sanctioned projects in Rajasthan under SASCI is placed at enclosed **Statement -III**.

STATEMENT-I

The list of the projects in the State of Rajasthan sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme as on 24.06.2025 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned in ₹ Crore	Amount Released /Authorised in ₹ Crore	Amount Utilised in ₹ Crore
1.	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01	50.01	55.89
2.	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80	73.85	77.49
3.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit- 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05	75.03	75.03

4.	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofer and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	70.61	66.99	67.04

STATEMENT-II

The list of the projects in the State of Rajasthan sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme as on 24.06.2025 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1.	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65
2.	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87
3.	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.57
4.	2024-25	Malaseri Dungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	48.73

STATEMENT-III

The list of the projects in the State of Rajasthan sanctioned under SASCI scheme as on 24.06.2025 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1.	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31
2.	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER GREEN INDIA MISSION

227. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

- (a) the details of the budget allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and utilized under the Green India Mission since 2019, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the collaborations with the international entity, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and private entities to support the funding and implementation of the Green India Mission along with their outcomes;
- (c) the details of the technological tools and monitoring systems being used to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Green India Mission;

- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to involve women and marginalized groups in the activities under the Green India Mission; and
- (e) whether the Government has tracked the carbon sequestration achieved through the initiatives under the said mission, if so, the details thereof and if not, the considerations for the same?

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

(a): National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring, and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change by undertaking eco-restoration activities in the forest and non-forest areas. The details of budget allocated/released and utilized under Green India Mission since 2019, State-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): State Forest Development Agencies (SFDAs) in the respective states serve as the nodal agencies for implementing Green India Mission (GIM) activities, with active participation of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). In addition to regular activities under GIM, the Ministry has implemented the Ecosystem Services Improvement Project (ESIP) in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, with technical assistance from the World Bank, for the period of 06 years (August 2017 to July 2023). The primary objective of the project was to enhance forest ecosystem services and promote community-based sustainable land management (SLM) practices in vulnerable landscapes of both states. Aligned

with the objectives of the National Mission for a Green India, the project aimed to strengthen the overall outcomes of GIM in these regions. Key contributions of the project include enhanced ecosystem services through improved forest and land management practices; strengthened community livelihoods via sustainable forest-based activities and capacity building; and improved institutional capacities.

(c): To ensure the transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Green India Mission, the States have been directed to submit the progress reports on periodic basis in prescribed format along with non-diversion certificates, non-embezzlement certificates, *.kml* files of implementation site with geotagged photographs. Additionally, Ministry has also launched the National Afforestation Monitoring System (NAMS) to monitor the overall afforestation taken up by the Government under different initiatives/schemes including Green India Mission.

(d): The Green India Mission (GIM) is implementing its activities in selected landscapes through the active involvement of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), ensuring inclusive participation from all sections of society, including women and marginalized groups.

(e): The Government has been monitoring the carbon sequestration achieved through various afforestation and ecosystem restoration initiatives, including those under the Green India Mission (GIM), based on data provided in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) published by the Forest Survey of India (FSI). As per ISFR 2021, the total forest carbon stock in the country was estimated at 7,204 million tonnes. The ISFR 2023 further reports an increase in carbon stock to

11	Manipur	4.16	6.74	9.93	5.45	8.91	0.00	3.06	38.25
12	Mizoram	17.71	2.99	29.86	36.27	21.13	0.00	0.00	107.96
13	Odisha	14.19	26.01	17.74	8.4756	12.59	0.00	0.00	79.00
14	Punjab	3.19	0.00	3.32	2.7393	5.38	0.00	0.00	14.62
15	Sikkim	3.12	2.19	7.77	6.57	7.50	12.24	0.00	39.41
16	Uttarakhand	0.00	27.89	33.99	28.40	31.94	25.16	0.00	147.38
17	West Bengal	9.43	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.00	10.95
18	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.43	0.00	0.00	5.43
Total		106.01	112.65	156.46	137.29	112.28	101.09	19.47	745.27

** No funds have been released during the said period. The State is utilizing the funds released during the FY 2018-19*

Table-2: State-wise & Year-wise funds utilized since FY 2019-20 till date under GIM

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total fund utilized (Rs. in Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1.44	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.56	0.00	19.40	29.96
3	Chhattisgarh	5.04	1.31	0.35	4.68	0.00	0.00	11.38

4	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.32	8.49	27.69	44.51
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.55	2.46	0.00	9.01
6	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	13.68	12.00	6.08	1.74	33.50
7	Karnataka	1.49	2.33	4.47	2.872	2.396	4.94	18.50
8	Kerala	0.79	1.97	9.18	4.37	0.00	0.00	16.32
9	Madhya Pradesh	19.76	24.86	10.66	23.4	10.20	0.00	88.92
10	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.78	0.00	0.00	1.78
11	Manipur	4.16	6.74	9.93	5.45	0.00	8.91	35.19
12	Mizoram	17.71	2.99	29.86	36.27	0.00	21.13	107.96
13	Odisha	10.63	22.01	11.41	17.77	13.10	0.00	74.91
14	Punjab	0.00	3.92	3.25	2.21	3.12	0.00	12.50
15	Sikkim	3.12	2.19	7.77	6.39	7.68	0.00	27.16
16	Uttarakhand	8.91	24.73	27.51	35.94	33.75	19.74	150.58
17	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	9.43	0.76	0.00	0.00	10.18
18	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.98	0.24	4.22
Total		71.62	94.49	138.79	179.37	91.27	103.77	679.32

Note: The fund utilized also include the utilization of unspent funds available with the States from release of previous year.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMKVY IN TAMIL NADU**228. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:**

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

- (a) the details of the total number of individuals trained and certified under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since its inception in Tamil Nadu, sector-wise;
- (b) the number of training centres and Kaushal Kendras set up under the PMKVY in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether the Government plans to expand the number of such centers/ kendras in the coming years and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total amount of funds allocated, disbursed and utilized under the said scheme;
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to increase the participation of women, differently abled persons, and marginalized communities in the PMKVY along with the outcomes of such Initiatives; and
- (f) whether the Government has set any targets for expanding the reach and impact of PMKVY during the next few years particularly in remote areas 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): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015. Under PMKVY, skill training is imparted through Short Term Training (STT) and Re-skilling and Up-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Under PMKVY, a total of 8,85,134 individuals has been trained/oriented out of which 7,15,802 have been certified in Tamil Nadu since inception till 30th June 2025. Sector-wise details of candidates trained and certified under PMKVY in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The details of the number of training centres set up under the PMKVY in Tamil Nadu is as under:

Training centres	PMKVY1.0	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0	PMKVY 4.0 (till 30th June 2025)
Total	1145	1071	241	490

Since the inception of the PMKVY, 40 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been established in Tamil Nadu. Out of these, 23 PMKKs are currently functional.

(c): PMKVY scheme aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready & industry ready skills. These schemes are demand driven and new training centres (TCs) are set up/engaged on need basis to impart the training across the country

(d): The PMKVY (except PMKVY 1.0 (2015-16) and PMKVY 4.0(2022-26)) had two components, namely Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component being implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component being implemented through States/UTs. There is no provision of state wise funds allocation under central component (CSCM). Details of fund utilised under CSCM component and fund released and utilized under CSSM component of PMKVY since inception of the scheme till 30th June, 2025 in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under: -

Scheme	Central Component		State Component	
	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
	(Rs. In Crores)	(Rs. In Crores)	(Rs. In Crores)	(Rs. In Crores)
PMKVY 1.0	There is no provision for state-wise disbursement under Central Component	105.55	-	-
PMKVY 2.0		284.40	68.86	52.00
PMKVY 3.0		18.37	-	-
PMKVY 4.0		99.21	-	-
Total		507.53	68.86	52.00

(e): The Scheme has a provision of Special Projects which are targeted towards ensuring coverage of under-represented social groups - SC/ ST/ Women/ PwDs and geographic areas such as Aspirational Districts, LWE, Tribal districts, etc. Special attention has been given to women, tribal communities, and other marginalized groups in rural areas to promote their participation in the skill development programs. In order to increase inclusivity, Boarding and Lodging

(B&L) and transport facilities are provided to special groups (Women and PwD) and Special Areas, as defined in Common Norms, for training within and outside Special Areas. Conveyance facility is also permissible for special groups in case of non-residential training as per Common Norms.

Under PMKVY scheme since its inception, a total of 5,44,604 women, 1,542 persons with disabilities (PwDs), 1,21,184 individuals from Scheduled Castes (SC), and 7,971 from Scheduled Tribes (ST) have been trained / oriented in Tamil Nadu.

(f): The government has been taking several steps to ensure the implementation and expansion of PMKVY 4.0 across the country. These efforts aim to address skill gaps, improve employability, and support economic growth. A few of them are as under:

- i. Focus on New Age Skills like Industry 4.0, Web 3.0, AR/VR, Climate Change, Circular Economy, Green Economy, and Energy Transition.
- ii. Emphasis on Re-skilling, and Up-skilling under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through innovations in assessment, better monitoring.
- iii. Greater reliance on On-Job-Training (OJT) for better practical exposure to candidates.
- iv. Flexibility in course curriculums by introducing courses in partnership with industry.
- v. Cross utilisation of available infrastructure with the educational institutions viz. ITIs/Schools/Colleges/Universities/Central and State Government Institutions etc.

- vi. Training aligned to National Priorities and Policy Announcements focusing on clusters in sectors like semiconductor, 5G, AI, Green Hydrogen, EV, Solar Mission, Care, Tourism.

The Ministry has also launched Skill India Digital (SID) platform, a comprehensive and accessible platform for skill enhancement, offering industry-relevant skill courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support to youth of the country in various sectors including domestic workers sector covering unorganized sector.

STATEMENT

Sector-wise number of candidates trained/oriented and certified in Tamil Nadu under PMKVY scheme since inception till 30th June, 2025, is given below:

Sector Name	Trained / Oriented	Certified
Aerospace and Aviation	255	47
Agriculture	21,713	16,041
Apparel	1,32,013	1,18,211
Automotive	26,669	21,365
Beauty and Wellness	46,101	36,374
BFSI	10,454	6,313
Capital Goods	5,197	3,255
Construction	11,251	8,587
Directorate General Training	824	372
Domestic Workers	2,101	2,073
Electronics and Hardware	65,142	48,079

Food Processing	12,895	10,328
Furniture and Fittings	1,362	994
Gems and Jewellery	25,812	21,186
Green Jobs	7,579	6,388
Handicrafts and Carpet	8,379	7,536
Healthcare	19,955	14,778
Hydrocarbon	17,322	13,030
IASC	3,833	3,062
Infrastructure Equipment	7,991	6,531
Iron and Steel	597	415
IT-ITeS	31,461	20,050
Leather	1,19,190	98,521
Life Sciences	4,465	2,729
Logistics	58,159	48,305
Management	22,469	18,244
Media and Entertainment	50,455	48,341
Mining	400	309
Paints And Coatings	1,110	1,023
Persons with Disability	1,435	746
Plumbing	5,575	3,827
Power	637	414
Retail	36,672	28,332

Rubber	26,147	19,997
Sports	30	-
Telecom	24,165	18,749
Textiles And Handlooms	59,213	49,136
Tourism & Hospitality	16,106	12,114
Total	8,85,134	7,15,802

राजस्थान के अरावली क्षेत्र में अवैध खनन

229. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान के अरावली क्षेत्र में अवैध खनन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को भारी क्षति पहुंचा रहा है जिससे वनस्पति, वन्यजीव और भूजल स्तर प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा अवैध खनन पर नियंत्रण तथा अरावली क्षेत्र के पर्यावरणीय संतुलन को पुनर्जीवित करने और बनाए रखने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अरावली क्षेत्र में, विशेष रूप से राजस्थान के दौसा लोकसभा क्षेत्र सहित, जिला-वार रूप से रिपोर्ट किए गए अवैध खनन के मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार अरावली क्षेत्र में पारिस्थितिकीय संरक्षण के लिए कोई नई योजना अथवा नीति लागू करने, अवैध खनन के विरुद्ध कड़े उपाय करने और स्थानीय समुदाय में जागरूकता बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड): राजस्थान के अरावली क्षेत्र सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में खनन प्रक्रियाओं और प्रचालनों को यथा संशोधित ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत विनियमित किया जाता है।

सरकार ने खनन गतिविधियों को विनियमित करने और पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षोपाय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संशोधित पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) अनिवार्य कर दी है। श्रेणी 'ख' के अंतर्गत आने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए, राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईए) राज्य विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (एसईएसी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन करता है। मानक प्रक्रिया में चार चरण शामिल हैं: स्क्रीनिंग, स्कोपिंग, सार्वजनिक परामर्श और मूल्यांकन।

खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन अधिनियम), एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित खनिज रियायत नियमावली, 2016 में अवैध खनन को परिभाषित किया गया है। एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की धारा 15 और धारा 23 ग के अनुसार, रेत सहित गौण खनिजों के अवैध खनन को विनियमित करने, निगरानी करने और रोकने का अधिकार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के पास है।

राजस्थान सरकार के खान एवं भूविज्ञान निदेशालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, अरावली क्षेत्र में अवैध खनन पर अंकुश लगाने और पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए कई कड़े कदम उठाए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने खनिजों के अवैध खनन, परिवहन और भंडारण को रोकने के लिए एक बहुआयामी कार्यनीति का क्रियान्वयन किया है। प्रमुख उपायों में खनिज कार्यालयों में सीमा सुरक्षाकर्मी तैनात करना, खनिज परिवहन वाहनों के लिए जीपीएस और आरएफआईडी टैग अधिदेशित करना, विनियामक निगरानी को मजबूत करने के लिए राजस्थान लघु खनिज रियायत नियम, 2017 में संशोधन करना शामिल है। संधारणीय खनन और पर्यावरण संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिला स्तरीय निगरानी समितियों का गठन किया गया है। रेत/ बजरी की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने एम-सेंड नीति 2024 तैयार की है। तौल केंद्रों का स्वचालन प्रक्रियाधीन है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा बड़े और छोटे, दोनों प्रकार के खनिज भूखंडों की नीलामी निरंतर की जा रही है। ऑनलाइन प्रणालियों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए निदेशालय में डेटा विश्लेषण दल का गठन किया गया है। अवैध खनन संबंधी शिकायतों की जाँच के लिए निदेशालय स्तर पर छह राज्य-स्तरीय सतर्कता दलों का गठन किया गया है। खनन स्थलों तक अनधिकृत पहुँच को रोकने के लिए, सरकार ने वैध खनन पट्टा क्षेत्रों और ज्ञात अवैध खनन स्थलों, दोनों के लिए जियोफेंसिंग की शुरुआत की है। यह प्रौद्योगिकी आभासी सीमाएँ बनाती है, जिससे प्राधिकारी वाहनों के प्रवेश की निगरानी और नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं।

राजस्थान के खान एवं भूविज्ञान निदेशालय द्वारा दौसा जिले सहित अरावली जिलों में अवैध खनन/परिवहन/भंडारण को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों और की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में उपलब्ध कराया गया ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

अरावली परिदृश्य पुनर्बहाली अर्थात् अरावली ग्रीन वॉल परियोजना का उद्देश्य इस परिदृश्य की समग्र पारिस्थितिकी में सुधार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए पारिस्थितिकी पुनर्बहाली में एकीकृत परिदृश्य दृष्टिकोण का पालन करना है। अवक्रमित वन क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिकी पुनर्बहाली को प्रारंभिक रूप से प्राथमिकता दी गई है। केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के चल रहे कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं के विस्तार के आधार पर, इस पहल को चल रही योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों अर्थात् हरित भारत मिशन, प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (एमजीएनआरईजीए), राज्य योजना, बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना, आदि से बजटीय सहायता के साथ अभिसरण मोड में लिया जा रहा है। राज्य वन विभाग पारिस्थितिकी पुनर्बहाली कार्यकलापों के अभिसरण और सुचारु कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नोडल एजेंसी है। बफर क्षेत्र की पुनर्बहाली एक एकीकृत परिदृश्य दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से की जाएगी। वर्ष 2024 तक निष्पादित की जाने वाली इन परिकल्पित पहलों के केंद्र में समुदाय होगा, जो पुनर्बहाली हस्तक्षेपों के प्रत्येक चरण में निर्णायक भूमिका निभाएगा।

विवरण

अरावली जिलों में अवैध खनन/परिवहन/भंडारण को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों और की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में राजस्थान के खान एवं भूविज्ञान निदेशालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया गया ब्यौरा।

I. अवैध खनन/परिवहन/भंडारण की रोकथाम के लिए किए गए प्रावधान:-

1. अवैध खनन के संबंध में दंड के संबंध में एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 21 के तहत प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जिनमें:-
 - (1) धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) और (1क) के उल्लंघन के लिए पांच वर्ष तक के कारावास और प्रति हेक्टेयर 5 लाख रुपये तक के जुर्माने का प्रावधान है।
 - (2) उप-धारा (2) में एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 के प्रावधानों के तहत बनाए गए नियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए दो वर्ष तक की कैद या 5 लाख रुपये तक का जुर्माना या दोनों का प्रावधान किया है।
 - (3) उप-धारा (4) में अवैध खनन/निर्यात में प्रयुक्त वाहन और खनिज की जब्ती का प्रावधान है तथा उप-धारा (5) में खनिज के मूल्य की वसूली का प्रावधान है।
2. राजस्थान गौण खनिज रियायत नियम, 2017 के नियम 54 (3) में पांच वर्ष तक के कारावास और प्रति हेक्टेयर 5 लाख रुपये तक के जुर्माने का भी प्रावधान है।
3. खातेदारी भूमि में अवैध खनन पाए जाने पर खातेदार के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार कार्यवाही करने तथा खातेदारी निरस्त करने के प्रावधान किए गए हैं।
4. वन विभाग द्वारा वन भूमि पर अवैध खनन के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई के प्रावधान हैं।
5. स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाओं/औद्योगिक संस्थानों आदि द्वारा आवंटित भूमि पर अवैध खनन पाये जाने पर आवंटन निरस्त करने तथा कार्यवाही किये जाने के प्रावधान किये गये हैं।

II. राजस्थान राज्य में अवैध खनन/परिवहन/भंडारण को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदम

1. राज्य में अवैध खनन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सभी खनिज कार्यालयों में सीमा-सुरक्षाकर्मी की तैनाती की गई है। इसके अलावा, आवश्यकतानुसार आरएसी (राजस्थान सशस्त्र बल) की भी तैनाती की जाती है।
2. प्रत्येक खनिज वाहन में जीपीएस एवं आरएफआईडी टैग लगाकर खनिज वाहनों के निर्यात पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण हेतु मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया बनाई गई तथा सभी कार्यालयों को सूचित किया गया। सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 03.01.2025 की अधिसूचना जारी कर राजस्थान गौण खनिज रियायत नियम, 2017 में भी संशोधन किया गया है।
3. राज्य में खनिज विकास को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए वैध खनन की व्यावहारिक समस्याओं के निराकरण एवं पर्यावरण अनुकूल खनन को बढ़ावा देने तथा अवैध खनन की रोकथाम हेतु शासन द्वारा दिनांक 23.01.2025 के आदेश द्वारा जिला स्तरीय "खनिज विकास, पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं अवैध खनन" निगरानी समिति का गठन किया गया है।
4. खनिज बजरी की मांग एवं आपूर्ति के अन्तर को कम करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा एम-सेंड नीति 2024 घोषित की गई है, ताकि खनिज बजरी के अवैध खनन पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके।
5. खनिज बजरी एवं अन्य मुख्य/गौण खनिजों के भूखण्ड सृजित कर नीलामी कार्यवाही निरन्तर की जा रही है।
6. निदेशालय स्तर पर "डाटा विश्लेषण दल" का गठन कर विभागीय ऑनलाइन प्रणाली में दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए नियमित जांच की जाती है, ताकि रावन के दुरुपयोग पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके।
7. निदेशालय स्तर पर सतर्कता अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की 06 राज्य स्तरीय टीमें गठित की गई हैं, जिन्हें किसी भी समय एवं स्थान पर अवैध खनन की शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर जांच हेतु भेजा जाता है, तथा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

8. खनन पट्टा क्षेत्रों तथा अवैध खनन स्थल जियोफेंसिंग का प्रावधान किया गया है ताकि क्षेत्र में वाहनों के प्रवेश पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण किया जा सके।

9. वजन मापने वाली मशीनों को स्वचालित करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

III. पिछले पांच वर्षों में अरावली जिलों में अवैध खनन/परिवहन/स्टॉक के खिलाफ कार्रवाई (वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक दिनांक 15-07-2025 तक)

सभी आंकड़े खान एवं भूविज्ञान विभाग ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन प्रणाली (डीएमजीओएमएस) के अनुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	ज़िला	कार्रवाई संबंधी ब्यौरा	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (15-07-25 तक)	कुल
1	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	117	51	146	243	157	88	802
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	12	3	6	24	10	1	56
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	6	0	26	7	15	14	68
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	115	51	144	214	158	44	726
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	0.50	0.24	0.78	1.84	0.95	0.10	4.4166
2	सीकर	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	207	96	208	231	90	23	855
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	5	2	4	16	3	0	30
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	0	3	27	14	0	0	44
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	188	95	208	206	88	24	809
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	2.01	0.93	1.61	2.54	0.44	0.17	7.6962
3	अलवर	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	258	218	406	304	235	59	1480
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	26	10	26	35	20	6	123
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	37	37	166	58	29	10	337
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	238	245	402	279	238	62	1464
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	3.13	1.93	2.82	2.34	0.71	0.22	11.152
4	झुंझुनू	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	140	112	144	170	130	56	752
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	11	4	14	30	16	1	76
		एफआईआर दर्ज	2	3	8	7	6	0	26
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	139	108	138	145	123	53	706

		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	1.00	0.89	1.12	1.07	0.85	0.43	5.3536
5	टोंक	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	237	716	734	506	397	193	2783
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	14	10	7	24	2	4	61
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	13	460	1	30	4	2	510
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	241	719	724	484	401	164	2733
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	0.95	2.81	2.17	18.84	0.93	0.24	25.937
6	दौसा	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	179	76	133	104	158	55	705
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	12	6	8	13	13	4	56
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	19	2	19	21	13	12	86
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	180	72	133	86	155	52	678
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.60	1.00	0.33	4.0188
7	खैरथल- तिजारा	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	4	8	17	16	12	0	57
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	0	0	5	5	0	0	10
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	4	8	20	15	12	0	59
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.00	0.46
8	अजमेर	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	190	177	266	314	356	105	1408
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	20	17	12	44	65	13	171
		एफआईआर दर्ज	20	10	22	17	21	25	115
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	208	200	290	323	370	104	1495
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	1.29	1.32	1.85	1.96	2.07	0.63	9.12
9	ब्यावर	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	75	88	167	171	249	101	851
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	6	9	6	23	33	7	84
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	5	4	19	10	19	26	83
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	83	84	164	188	235	88	842
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	0.42	0.54	0.99	1.32	1.06	0.43	4.76
10	सिरोही	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	210	177	208	206	191	55	1047
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	7	9	19	12	3	3	53
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	1	2	19	1	0	1	24

		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	199	163	196	195	185	55	993
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	1.36	0.94	1.55	1.39	0.67	0.35	6.2583
11	उदयपुर	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	356	249	211	228	262	173	1479
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	17	14	11	23	29	17	111
		एफआईआर दर्ज	37	16	42	29	33	27	184
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	423	262	224	230	263	175	1577
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	4.74	3.11	1.84	2.89	2.41	1.51	16.506
12	सलुम्बर	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	89	126	123	62	42	9	451
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	6	19	30	13	3	3	74
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	13	25	17	4	0	4	63
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	88	121	117	58	38	4	426
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	1.16	2.02	1.66	0.97	0.15	0.05	6.0002
13	बांसवाड़ा	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	96	74	119	121	102	68	580
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	6	7	5	9	8	8	43
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	15	4	7	10	6	2	44
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	90	66	90	112	108	68	534
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	0.60	0.71	1.05	1.29	0.48	0.20	4.3341
14	प्रतापगढ़	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	56	49	79	80	61	15	340
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	4	0	5	10	15	2	36
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	54	46	75	76	64	13	328
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	0.48	0.41	0.65	0.43	0.45	0.10	2.5248
15	डूंगरपुर	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	140	123	85	81	103	80	612
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	26	19	39	20	17	8	129
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	15	1	7	2	6	6	37
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	122	117	63	64	102	75	543
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	1.45	1.40	0.88	0.74	1.08	0.59	6.1569
16	भीलवाड़ा	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	1188	888	711	797	940	314	4838
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	112	77	79	152	67	27	514

		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	330	213	239	213	87	20	1102
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	1131	941	660	707	978	314	4731
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	13.93	11.88	8.73	10.39	9.69	2.99	57.605
17	राजसमंद	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	354	330	248	469	289	92	1782
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	41	34	41	47	39	6	208
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	13	14	39	136	4	14	220
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	332	323	230	445	283	80	1693
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	2.68	2.49	2.06	3.85	2.38	0.60	14.053
18	पाली	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	468	533	381	395	326	141	2244
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	31	24	16	31	23	12	137
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	4	8	7	41	20	17	97
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	450	527	380	379	336	127	2199
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	5.39	6.89	4.69	5.15	3.45	1.12	26.696
19	जयपुर	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	813	955	993	747	526	227	4261
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	11	17	34	74	34	14	184
		एफआईआर दर्ज	10	6	9	23	17	3	68
		जब्त वाहन/मशीनें	815	948	1007	763	581	230	4344
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	4.10	6.67	6.85	7.33	3.91	1.00	29.851
20	डीडवाना- कुचामन	कुल मामले (ख./प./स्टॉक)	56	35	79	118	55	23	366
		अवैध खनन मामलों की संख्या	6	4	7	38	1	2	58
		दर्ज की गई एफआईआर	12	1	22	31	6	0	72
		जब्त वाहन /मशीनें	50	38	72	85	50	21	316
		वसूला गया जुर्माना (करोड़ में)	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.67	0.28	0.06	2.3797

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMKVY IN TAMIL NADU

230. SHRI NAVASKANI K:

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the State of Tamil Nadu, including details of the training centres established, courses offered and training partners engaged till date;
- (b) the geographic distribution of these centres across the districts of Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilized under PMKVY in Tamil Nadu during the last three financial years and the current year along with the number of beneficiaries trained under the said scheme, year-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has entered into partnerships with industries, business associations, or private sector employers to facilitate the recruitment of PMKVY-certified candidates in Tamil Nadu;
- (e) if so, the details of such industry-linked initiatives; and
- (f) if not, the reasons for the lack of such collaborations and whether the Government proposes to address this gap to ensure better employment linkage for PMKVY beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu 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): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015. Under PMKVY, skill training is imparted through Short Term Training (STT) and Re-skilling and Up-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Under PMKVY 4.0, current version of the scheme, a total of 1,25,468 individuals have been trained/oriented out of which 91,087 have been certified in Tamil Nadu till 30th June 2025. The details of the training centres under the PMKVY scheme in Tamil Nadu are as under:

Training centres	PMKVY1.0	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0	PMKVY 4.0 (till 30 th June 2025)
Total	1145	1071	241	490

The details of the courses offered and training partners engaged till date under the PMKVY scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu are available on Ministry's website at <https://www.msde.gov.in/documents?page=1>.

(b): The district wise distribution of the training centres under PMKVY 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 & 4.0 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): There is no provision of state-wise funds allocation under the scheme guidelines of PMKVY 4.0. Details of fund utilised under PMKVY scheme during the last three financial years and the current year and candidates trained/oriented during the last three financial years and the current year (till 30th June, 2025) in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under: -

FY	Funds Utilized (₹ crores)	Trained/ Oriented
FY-22-23	5.55	8,029
FY-23-24	3.61	34,509
FY-24-25	102.13	85,713
FY-25-26	0	5,246
Total	111.28	133,497

(d) to (f): The Government is committed to improve employability linkages under PMKVY by fostering demand-driven skilling and close collaboration with the industries, business associations, and private sector employers. These include demand mapping through skill gap studies, District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs), and active collaboration with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to design industry-relevant training. Key efforts include organizing industry consultations to gain deeper insights into sector-specific demands and challenges, identifying high-demand and emerging/New Age skill areas, and involving industries as Awarding Bodies. Various industries/ industry bodies like Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills Association, CMR Green Technologies limited, etc. are being engaged for employer-led training projects under the Special Projects component of PMKVY 4.0.

STATEMENT

District wise distribution of the training centres under PMKVY 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 & 4.0 in Tamil Nadu under PMKVY scheme since inception till 30th June, 2025, is given below:

TC District	PMKVY 1.0	PMKVY 2.0	PMKVY 3.0	PMKVY 4.0
Ariyalur	10	13	5	6
Chengalpattu	-	-	-	8
Chennai	103	59	23	31
Coimbatore	104	72	11	41
Cuddalore	32	35	11	20
Dharmapuri	18	28	3	14
Dindigul	47	62	8	25
Erode	59	41	8	20
Kallakurichi	-	-	1	3
Kanchipuram	55	50	10	15
Kanniyakumari	24	17	1	16
Karur	17	11	3	4
Krishnagiri	14	30	4	6
Madurai	48	36	14	22
Nagapattinam	10	9	4	15
Namakkal	35	45	6	19
Perambalur	9	15	4	10

Pudukkottai	6	14	2	8
Ramanathapuram	4	18	9	11
Ranipet	-	-	2	3
Salem	65	49	8	20
Sivaganga	19	21	8	12
Tenkasi	-	-	-	5
Thanjavur	17	30	8	14
The Nilgiris	4	5	3	5
Theni	16	15	3	7
Thiruvallur	44	46	10	20
Thiruvarur	7	12	6	8
Tiruchirappalli	62	35	13	25
Tirunelveli	31	38	6	14
Tirupathur	-	-	-	4
Tiruppur	42	56	8	7
Tiruvannamalai	31	32	10	11
Tuticorin	15	19	5	5
Vellore	140	77	7	15
Villupuram	23	27	9	6
Virudhunagar	34	54	8	15
Total	1,145	1,071	241	490

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित होती है।

11.20 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा कई विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly listen to me.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am just raising your concern, Mr. Gaurav Gogoi ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You should have patience.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly listen to me.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am just raising your concerns.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Harish Chandra Meena, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब मैं आपसे अपेक्षा करूँगा कि सदन के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले प्रपत्र को लिया जाए।

... (व्यवधान)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नम्बर 3, श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत।

... (व्यवधान)

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
(दो) राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय, नई दिल्ली 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 2696/18/25]

**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, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025 (No. 1 of 2025) (Hindi and English versions)

promulgated by the President on 9th June, 2025 under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2697/18/25]

**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, Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague Shri Jayant Chaudhary, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the STARS Maharashtra (Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad), Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the STARS Maharashtra (Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad), Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2698/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the STARS-Rajasthan Council of School Education, Jaipur, 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 STARS-Rajasthan Council of

School Education, 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. LT 2699/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Bihar (Bihar Education Project Council), Patna, 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, Bihar (Bihar Education Project Council), Patna, 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 2700/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Union Territory of Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Union Territory of Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2701/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Union Territory Mission Authority Andaman & Nicobar, Srivijaya Puram, 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 Samagra Shiksha, Union Territory Mission Authority Andaman & Nicobar, Srivijaya Puram 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 2702/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Nagaland Education Mission Society, Nagaland, 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, Nagaland Education Mission Society, Nagaland, for the year 2022-2023.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2703/18/25]

- (13) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2704/18/25]

- (14) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shikshana, Karnataka, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.
- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2705/18/25]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti, 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 Samagra Shiksha, UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti, for the year 2023-2024.
- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2706/18/25]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of

Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2707/18/25]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151(1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) वर्ष 2022-2023 के लिए आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2003 के अनुपालन के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन-संघ सरकार (2025 का प्रतिवेदन संख्यांक 3)।

(दो) मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुई अवधि के लिए रेल मंत्रालय के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन-संघ सरकार (2025 का प्रतिवेदन संख्यांक 5) - (अनुपालन लेखापरीक्षा-रेलवे)।

(तीन) मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुई अवधि के लिए भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक -संघ सरकार (वाणिज्यिक) (2025 का संख्यांक 6) - (अनुपालन लेखापरीक्षा) - केंद्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के सामान्य प्रयोजन वित्तीय प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2708/18/25]

- (2) सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 164(अ) जो दिनांक 7 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे

तथा जिनके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित चार अधिसूचनाओं में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

- (दो) सा.का.नि. 165(अ) जो दिनांक 7 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 7 दिसम्बर, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या 64/2023-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (तीन) सा.का.नि. 278(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 1 मार्च, 2011 की अधिसूचना संख्या 27/2011-सीमाशुल्क और दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या 22/2024-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2709/18/25]

- (3) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

- (एक) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (वैकल्पिक निवेश निधि) (पांचवां संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/209 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (गैर-परिवर्तनीय प्रतिभूतियों का निर्गम और सूचीकरण) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/217 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (सूचीबद्धता दायित्व और प्रकटीकरण अपेक्षाएं) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 12 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/218 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (म्यूचुअल फंड) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम,

2024 जो दिनांक 16 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2024/221 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (पांच) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (विनियम बनाने, संशोधन और समीक्षा करने की प्रक्रिया) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/229 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (म्यूचुअल फंड) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/230 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (पूंजी निर्गम और प्रकटीकरण अपेक्षाएं) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/233 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (आठ) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (भेदिया व्यापार का प्रतिषेध) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/235 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2710/18/25]

- (4) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 277(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा वित्त अधिनियम, 2025 के अंतर्गत सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची में परिवर्तनों के साथ संरेखित करने के लिए सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2710A/18/25]

- (5) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.166(अ) जो दिनांक 7 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिशों पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य तथा जापान से आयातित 'ट्राइक्लोरो आइसोसायन्यूरिक एसिड' के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपादन शुल्क लगाना है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2711/18/25]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Item No. 7.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I request all of you to kindly take your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will give you time in the 'Zero Hour'. There are so many Members who will speak in the 'Zero Hour'.

... (*Interruptions*)

**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, Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and

Transboundary Movement) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.698(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2024.

(ii) The Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.73(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2025.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No (i) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2712/18/25]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, 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 2713/18/25]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

(i) S.O.4747(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st October, 2023 notifying an area from the boundary of Gudekote Extension Sloth Bear Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as

the Gudekote Extension Sloth Bear Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

- (ii) S.O.1738(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2020 notifying an area to an extent varying from zero kilometer to 9.8 kilometres around the boundary of Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Karnataka as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (iii) S.O.4950(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2023 notifying an area to an extent varying from zero* to 5.25 kilometre around the boundary of Sharavathi Valley Lion Tailed Macaque Sanctuary, in Uttarakannada and Shivamogga District in the State of Karnataka as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (iv) S.O.3039(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3132(E) dated 27th September, 2017.
- (v) S.O.4343(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1564(E) dated 15th May, 2017.
- (vi) S.O.654(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th February, 2020 notifying an area to an extent varying from 0 (zero) metre to 400 meters around the boundary of Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary in Ahmadnagar and Solapur districts in the

State of Maharashtra as the Eco-sensitive Zone.

- (vii) S.O.2938(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2020 notifying the area to an extent varying from 0 (zero) to 100 metres around the boundary of Mayureshwar Supe Wildlife Sanctuary in Pune district in the State of Maharashtra as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (viii) S.O.4132(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2023 notifying the area from the boundary of the Sanctuaries and the Park in the State of Maharashtra as the Navegaor-Nagzira Tiger Reserve Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (ix) S.O.2169(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd June, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No.S.O.3029(E) dated 13th September, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2714/18/25]
- (x) S.O.2227(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th June, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1604(E) dated 17th May, 2017.
- (xi) S.O.2579(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd July, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1367(E) dated 28th April, 2017.
- (xii) S.O.3456(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3595(E) dated 30th November, 2016.

- (xiii) S.O.3445(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th August, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2202(E) dated 12th July, 2017.
- (xiv) S.O.3819(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th September, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3996(E) dated 9th December, 2016.
- (xv) S.O.3956(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.4892(E) dated 18th September, 2018.
- (xvi) S.O.4331(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.654(E) dated 11th February, 2020.
- (xvii) S.O.4366(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2633(E) dated 5th August, 2020.
- (xviii) S.O.4382(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3877(E) dated 27th October, 2020.
- (xix) S.O.4495(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1175(E) dated 12th April, 2017.
- (xx) S.O.4554(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No.

S.O.27(E) dated 2nd January, 2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2715/18/25]

- (xxi) S.O.4566(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3250(E) dated 11th September, 2019.
- (xxii) S.O.4640(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1751(E) dated 31st May, 2017.
- (xxiii) S.O.4637(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3034(E) dated 7th September, 2020.
- (xxiv) S.O.4705(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3630(E) dated 15th October, 2020.
- (xxv) S.O.4654(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2938(E) dated 28th August, 2020.
- (xxvi) S.O.3739(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd September, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.4205(E) dated 27th December, 2016.
- (xxvii) S.O.2436(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th July, 2020 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3064(E) dated 15th September, 2017.

- (xxviii) S.O.4799(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2023 notifying an area to an extent varying from 0.1 kilometers uniform around the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary, in Indore District in the State of Madhya Pradesh as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (xxix) S.O.2191(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2024 notifying an area to an extent varying from 250 meters to 2 kilometers from the boundary of the Panna Tiger Reserve which includes 67 Villages in three district namely, Panna, Chatarpur and Damoh of the State of Madhya Pradesh as the Panna Tiger Reserve Eco-sensitive Zone.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2716/18/25]

- (xxx) S.O.2984(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3063(E) dated 18th September, 2017.
- (xxxi) S.O.3549(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3064(E) dated 18st September, 2017.
- (xxxii) S.O.3584(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd August, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.4030(E) dated 14th December, 2016.
- (xxxiii) S.O.3738(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd September, 2024 making certain amendments in the

Notification No. S.O.3027(E) dated 13th September, 2017.

- (xxxiv) S.O.3943(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.4029(E) dated 14th December, 2016.
- (xxxv) S.O.4274(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.4028(E) dated 14th December, 2016.
- (xxxvi) S.O.2707(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3307(E) dated 26th October, 2016.
- (xxxvii) S.O.2722(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th July, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2146(E) dated 6th July, 2017.
- (xxxviii) S.O.3126(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th August, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1311(E) dated 26th April, 2017.
- (xxxix) S.O.3880(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3309(E) dated 26th October, 2016.

- (xl) S.O.2877(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd July, 2023 notifying an area to an extent varying from 0.272 kilometers to 6.976 kilometers around the boundary of Nokrek National Park, in East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills and South Garo Hills Districts in the State of Meghalaya as the Eco-sensitive Zone.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2717/18/25]

- (xli) S.O.2704(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1814(E) dated 7th June, 2017.
- (xlii) S.O.2783(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th July, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1659(E) dated 17th June, 2015.
- (xliii) S.O.3183(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2539(E) dated 9th August, 2017.
- (xliv) S.O.3452(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th August, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1654(E) dated 19th May, 2017.
- (xlv) S.O.3591(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2906(E) dated 9th September, 2016.
- (xlvi) S.O.4546(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No.

S.O.3313(E) dated 26th October, 2016.

- (xlvi) S.O.4647(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th October, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.4204(E) dated 28th December, 2016.
- (xlviii) S.O.4817(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th November, 2024 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2638(E) dated 5th August, 2016.
- (xlix) S.O.2016(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2024 notifying the area of zero* to 1.0 kilometre from the boundary of Tal Chhapar Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Rajasthan as the Phulwari Ki Nal Wildlife Sanctuary, Eco-sensitive zone.
- (L) S.O.4242(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2024 notifying an Eco-sensitive Zone around the boundary of Tal Chhapar Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Rajasthan.
- (Li) S.O.1223(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2025 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1533(E) dated 14th September, 2006.
- (Lii) S.O.523(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th January, 2025, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1533(E) dated 14th September, 2006.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos (i) to (L) of (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2718/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

- (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 2719/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, 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 2720/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with

your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2025-2026.
- (2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2025-2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2721/18/25]

**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):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, 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 School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2722/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, 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 Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, 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 2723/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, 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 2724/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2725/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, 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 2726/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for

the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, 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 2727/18/25]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, 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 2728/18/25]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Ranchi, Ranchi, 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
Ranchi, Ranchi, 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 2729/18/25]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Nagpur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Nagpur, 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 2730/18/25]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Indore, Indore, 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 Indore, Indore, 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 2731/18/25]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Sirmaur, Sirmaur, 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 Sirmaur, Sirmaur, for the year 2023-2024.
- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2732/18/25]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, Ranchi, 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 Institute of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, Ranchi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2733/18/25]

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Chennai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship

Training (Southern Region), Chennai, for the year 2023-2024.

- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2734/18/25]

- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, 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 2735/18/25]

- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2736/18/25]

- (31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Pune, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Pune, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Pune, 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 2737/18/25]

- (33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Sonapat, Sonapat, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Sonapat, Sonapat, for the year 2023-2024.

- (34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2738/18/25]

- (35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2023-2024.

- (36) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2739/18/25]

- (37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 2019-2020.

- (38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2740/18/25]

- (39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Meghalaya, 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 National Institute of Technology Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2023-2024.

- (40) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2741/18/25]

- (41) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Hamirpur, Hamirpur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Hamirpur, Hamirpur, for the year 2023-2024.

- (42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (41) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2742/18/25]

- (43) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Jamshedpur, Jamshedpur, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Jamshedpur, Jamshedpur, for the year 2023-2024.
- (44) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (43) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2743/18/25]

- (45) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Warangal, Hanamkonda, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Warangal, Hanamkonda, for the year 2023-2024.
- (46) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (45) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2744/18/25]

- (47) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Calicut, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology

Calicut, for the year 2023-2024.

- (48) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (47) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2745/18/25]

- (49) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2023-2024.

- (50) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (49) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2746/18/25]

- (51) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, 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 Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra for the year 2023-2024.

- (52) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (51) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2747/18/25]

- (53) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Auroville Foundation, Auroville, 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 the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2023-2024.

- (54) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (53) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2748/18/25]

- (55) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (56) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (55) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2749/18/25]

- (57) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 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 Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh, for the year 2023-2024.

- (58) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (57) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2750/18/25]

- (59) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (60) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (59) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2751/18/25]

- (61) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2022-2023.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2022-2023.

- (62) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (61) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2752/18/25]

- (63) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2023-2024.
- (64) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (63) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2753/18/25]

- (65) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, 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 Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, for the year 2023-2024.
- (66) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (65) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2754/18/25]

- (67) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram University, Aizwal, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the

Mizoram University, Aizwal, for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mizoram University, Aizwal, for the year 2022-2023.

- (68) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (67) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2755/18/25]

- (69) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (70) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (69) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2756/18/25]

12.03 hrs

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE INCOME-TAX BILL, 2025

(i) Report

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to present the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Select Committee on the Income-Tax Bill, 2025.

(ii) Record of Evidence

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, a copy of the record of evidence given before the Select Committee on the Income-Tax Bill, 2025.

12.04 hrs

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1123
DATED 02.12.2024 REGARDING “UNSOLD SEIZED ASSETS FROM
VARIOUS CENTRAL AGENCIES” ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY***

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं (एक) 'विभिन्न केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा जब्त की गई न बिकी संपत्तियाँ के बारे में श्री परषोत्तमभाई रुपाला, संसद सदस्य द्वारा पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1123 के 02.12.2024 को दिए गए उत्तर में शुद्धि करने; और (दो) उत्तर में शुद्धि करने में हुए विलंब के कारण बताने के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2693/18/25.

वित्त मंत्रालय में वित्त राज्य मंत्री द्वारा "विभिन्न केंद्रीय एजेंसियों से जब्त न की गई संपत्ति" के संबंध में दिनांक 02.12.2024 को लोकसभा में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1123 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में सुधार करते हुए प्रस्तुत किया जाने वाला वक्तव्य

मैं "विभिन्न केंद्रीय एजेंसियों से जब्त न की गई संपत्ति" के संबंध में दिनांक 02.12.2024 को लोकसभा में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1123 के उत्तर में दिए गए भाग (ख) को निम्नलिखित रूप में सही करना चाहता हूँ:

ख) क्या सरकार राजस्व जुटाने के लिए ऐसी परिसंपत्तियों की शीघ्र बिक्री की अनुमति देने के लिए नियमों में संशोधन करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि मुकदमा सफल नहीं होता है तो क्या ब्याज सहित वसूल की गई राशि प्रभावित पक्ष को वापस की जा सकती है?	के लिए	पढ़े
	मौजूदा प्रावधान की पर्याप्तता को देखते हुए, ऐसा प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।	मौजूदा प्रावधान की पर्याप्तता को देखते हुए, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

असुविधा के लिए खेद है।

लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
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(पंकज चौधरी)
(PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

संशोधित उत्तर

भारत सरकार
वित्त मंत्रालय
राजस्व विभाग

लोक सभा के गटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
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लोकसभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1123

पंकज चौधरी
PANKAJ CHAUDHARY
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

जिसका उत्तर सोमवार दिनांक 02 दिसंबर, 2024/11 अग्रहायण, 1946 (शक) को दिया जाना है

विभिन्न केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा जब्त की गई न बिकी संपत्तियां

1123. श्री परशोत्तमभाई रुपाला:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रवर्तन निदेशालय, राजस्व खुफिया निदेशालय और आयकर विभाग जैसी विभिन्न केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा जब्त की गई ऐसी संपत्तियां जो बिकी नहीं हैं, के संबंध में कोई कदम उठाए हैं, जिसके कारण इन संपत्तियों के मूल्य में कमी आई है और इन एजेंसियों के लिए लंबे समय तक उनकी सुरक्षा बनाए रखने में चुनौतियां पैदा हुई हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार राजस्व जुटाने के लिए ऐसी परिसंपत्तियों की शीघ्र बिक्री की अनुमति देने के लिए नियमों में संशोधन करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि मुकदमा सफल नहीं होता है तो क्या ब्याज सहित वसूल की गई राशि प्रभावित पक्ष को वापस की जा सकती है?

उत्तर
वित्त मंत्रालय में वित्त राज्य मंत्री
(श्री पंकज चौधरी)

(क): सरकार ने प्रवर्तन निदेशालय, राजस्व खुफिया निदेशालय और आयकर विभाग जैसी विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा जब्त की गई संपत्तियों के निपटान को विनियमित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम और धन शोधन निवारण (न्यायिक प्राधिकरण द्वारा पुष्टि की गई कुर्क या जब्त संपत्तियों का कब्जा लेना) नियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों में कुछ प्रकार की पुष्टि की गई कुर्क/जब्त संपत्तियों के निपटान के प्रावधान निर्धारित किए गए हैं जो शीघ्र और प्राकृतिक क्षय के अधीन हैं या ऐसी संपत्तियों के रखरखाव का खर्च इसके मूल्य से अधिक होने की संभावना है, जिसमें संपत्ति का परिवहन का तरीका भी शामिल है और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा उचित मामलों में इन प्रावधानों के अनुसार आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 110 (1ए) केंद्र सरकार को माल या माल के वर्ग को निर्दिष्ट करने के लिए अधिकृत करती है, जिसमें किसी भी माल की खराब होने वाली या खतरनाक प्रकृति, समय बीतने के साथ माल के मूल्य में गिरावट, माल के लिए भंडारण स्थान की कमी या जब्त के बाद निपटाए जाने वाले किसी भी अन्य प्रासंगिक विचार शामिल हैं। केंद्र सरकार ने धारा 110 (1ए) में विधायिका द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कुल 21 प्रकार के सामानों को अधिसूचित किया था, जिन्हें जब्त के तुरंत बाद निपटाया जा सकता है, जिसमें सोना और सोने के आभूषण, मुद्रा (भारतीय और विदेशी), इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान, सेलुलर फोन, वाहन, शराब आदि शामिल हैं [अधिसूचना संख्या 31/86-सीयूएस]। तदनुसार, वाहन सहित अधिसूचित माल का निपटान जब्त के तुरंत बाद निपटान मैनुअल, 2019 के साथ-साथ सीबीआईसी की धारा 110(1बी) में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए किया जाता है। एनडीपीएस अधिनियम की धारा 52(ए) में भी ऐसा ही प्रावधान है, जहां केंद्र सरकार कुछ स्वापक औषधियों, मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों, नियंत्रित पदार्थों या वाहनों को उनकी खतरनाक

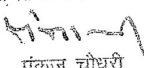
प्रकृति, चोरी की भेद्यता, प्रतिस्थापन, उनके शीघ्र निपटान के लिए उचित भंडारण स्थान के नहीं होने के कारण अधिसूचित कर सकती है।

सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 110ए के अनुसार, निर्णय लंबित रहने तक जब्त किए गए माल, दस्तावेजों और सामानों को अनंतिम रूप से छोड़ने के संबंध में प्रावधान हैं, बशर्ते कि निर्णय देने वाले प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार बांड और सुरक्षा ली जाए। धारा 28बीए में उस व्यक्ति की संपत्ति की अनंतिम कुर्की का प्रावधान है, जिस पर धारा 28 की उपधारा (1) या उपधारा (4) या धारा 28एए की उपधारा (3) या धारा 28बी की उपधारा (2) के तहत नोटिस दिया गया है, ताकि सीमा शुल्क के प्रधान आयुक्त या आयुक्त की पूर्व स्वीकृति से राजस्व के हितों की रक्षा की जा सके। पुष्टीकृत मार्गों के संबंध में, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 142 में चल और अचल संपत्तियों को हिरासत में रखने और बेचने का प्रावधान है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आयकर विभाग के पास विभिन्न तरीकों से कर बकाया की वसूली के लिए प्रणालियाँ हैं, जिसमें जब्त की गई संपत्तियों की कुर्की और बिक्री शामिल है, जो आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की दूसरी अनुसूची में दिए गए प्रावधानों के अनुसार कर वसूली अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, तलाशी के परिणामस्वरूप पाया गया स्टॉक-इन-ट्रेड जब्त नहीं किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कोई भी खराब होने वाला सामान आमतौर पर जब्त नहीं किया जाता है। सीबीडीटी समय-समय पर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को कार्यालय ज्ञापन और अन्य प्रशासनिक दिशा-निर्देश जारी करता है ताकि कुर्क/जब्त की गई संपत्तियों की समय पर बिक्री के माध्यम से कर बकाया की वसूली की जा सके।

(ख): मौजूदा प्रावधान की पर्याप्तता को देखते हुए, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
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पंकज चौधरी
PANKAJ CHAUDHARY
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

प्रत उत्तर

भारत सरकार
वित्त मंत्रालय
राजस्व विभाग

लोकसभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 1123

जिसका उत्तर सोमवार दिनांक 02 दिसंबर, 2024/11 अग्रहायण, 1946 (शक) को दिया जाना है

विभिन्न केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा जब्त की गई न बिकी संपत्तियां

1123. श्री परषोत्तमभाई रुपाला:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रवर्तन निदेशालय, राजस्व खुफिया निदेशालय और आयकर विभाग जैसी विभिन्न केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा जब्त की गई ऐसी संपत्तियां जो बिकी नहीं है, के संबंध में कोई कदम उठाए हैं, जिसके कारण इन संपत्तियों के मूल्य में कमी आई है और इन एजेंसियों के लिए लंबे समय तक उनकी सुरक्षा बनाए रखने में चुनौतियां पैदा हुई हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार राजस्व जुटाने के लिए ऐसी परिसंपत्तियों की शीघ्र बिक्री की अनुमति देने के लिए नियमों में संशोधन करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि मुकदमा सफल नहीं होता है तो क्या ब्याज सहित वसूल की गई राशि प्रभावित पक्ष को वापस की जा सकती है?

उत्तर

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी)

(क): सरकार ने प्रवर्तन निदेशालय, राजस्व खुफिया निदेशालय और आयकर विभाग जैसी विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा जब्त की गई संपत्तियों के निपटान को विनियमित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम और धन शोधन निवारण (न्यायिक प्राधिकरण द्वारा पुष्टि की गई कुर्क या जब्त संपत्तियों का कब्जा लेना) नियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों में कुछ प्रकार की पुष्टि की गई कुर्क/जब्त संपत्तियों के निपटान के प्रावधान निर्धारित किए गए हैं जो शीघ्र और प्राकृतिक क्षय के अधीन हैं या ऐसी संपत्तियों के रखरखाव का खर्च इसके मूल्य से अधिक होने की संभावना है, जिसमें संपत्ति का परिवहन का तरीका भी शामिल है और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा उचित मामलों में इन प्रावधानों के अनुसार आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 110 (1ए) केंद्र सरकार को माल या माल के वर्ग को निर्दिष्ट करने के लिए अधिकृत करती है, जिसमें किसी भी माल की खराब होने वाली या खतरनाक प्रकृति, समय बीतने के साथ माल के मूल्य में गिरावट, माल के लिए भंडारण स्थान की कमी या जब्ती के बाद निपटाए जाने वाले किसी भी अन्य प्रासंगिक विचार शामिल हैं। केंद्र सरकार ने धारा 110 (1ए) में विधायिका द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कुल 21 प्रकार के सामानों को अधिसूचित किया था, जिन्हें जब्ती के तुरंत बाद निपटाया जा सकता है, जिसमें सोना और सोने के आभूषण, मुद्रा (भारतीय और विदेशी), इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान, सेलुलर फोन, वाहन, शराब आदि शामिल हैं [अधिसूचना संख्या 31/86-सीयूएस]। तदनुसार, वाहन सहित अधिसूचित माल का निपटान जब्ती के तुरंत बाद निपटान मैन्युअल, 2019 के साथ-साथ सीबीआईसी की धारा 110(1बी) में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए किया जाता है। एनडीपीएस अधिनियम की धारा 52(ए) में भी ऐसा ही प्रावधान है, जहां केंद्र सरकार कुछ स्वापक औषधियों, मनःप्रभावी पदार्थों, नियंत्रित पदार्थों या वाहनों को उनकी खतरनाक प्रकृति, चोरी की भेद्यता, प्रतिस्थापन, उनके शीघ्र निपटान के लिए उचित भंडारण स्थान के नहीं होने के कारण अधिसूचित कर सकती है।

सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 110ए के अनुसार, निर्णय लंबित रहने तक जब्त किए गए माल, दस्तावेजों और सामानों को अनंतिम रूप से छोड़ने के संबंध में प्रावधान हैं, बशर्ते कि निर्णय देने वाले प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार बांड और सुरक्षा ली जाए। धारा 28बीए में उस व्यक्ति की संपत्ति की अनंतिम कुर्की का प्रावधान है, जिस पर धारा 28 की उपधारा (1) या उपधारा (4) या धारा 28एए की उपधारा (3) या धारा 28बी की उपधारा (2) के तहत नोटिस दिया गया है, ताकि सीमा शुल्क के प्रधान आयुक्त या आयुक्त की पूर्व स्वीकृति से राजस्व के हितों की रक्षा की जा सके। पुष्टीकृत मांगों के संबंध में, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 142 में चल और अचल संपत्तियों को हिरासत में रखने और बेचने का प्रावधान है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आयकर विभाग के पास विभिन्न तरीकों से कर बकाया की वसूली के लिए प्रणालियाँ हैं, जिसमें जब्त की गई संपत्तियों की कुर्की और बिक्री शामिल है, जो आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की दूसरी अनुसूची में दिए गए प्रावधानों के अनुसार कर वसूली अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, तलाशी के परिणामस्वरूप पाया गया स्टॉक-इन-ट्रेड जब्त नहीं किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कोई भी खराब होने वाला सामान आमतौर पर जब्त नहीं किया जाता है। सीबीडीटी समय-समय पर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को कार्यालय ज्ञापन और अन्य प्रशासनिक दिशा-निर्देश जारी करता है ताकि कुर्क/जब्त की गई संपत्तियों की समय पर बिक्री के माध्यम से कर बकाया की वसूली की जा सके।

(ख): मौजूदा प्रावधान की पर्याप्तता को देखते हुए, ऐसा प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

विलंब का कारण

लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1123 का उत्तर 2 दिसम्बर, 2024 को दिया गया। यह संज्ञान में आया है कि लोक सभा सचिवालय के दिनांक 23.04.2025 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या यूएसक्यू/1123/02/12/2024- (सीजीए) द्वारा उपर्युक्त प्रश्न पर आश्वासन दिए जाने के पश्चात् दिनांक 02.12.2024 को उत्तरित लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1123 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में मुद्रण त्रुटि पाई गई। यह अनजाने में हुई मुद्रण त्रुटि के कारण हुआ।

उपर्युक्त के मद्देनजर, उपर्युक्त संसद प्रश्न के उत्तर को सही करने हेतु नोटिस उत्तर की तिथि के पश्चात् एक सप्ताह के भीतर नहीं भेजा जा सका। दिनांक 02.12.2024 को उत्तरित अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1123 के उत्तर को सही करने हेतु विवरण वर्तमान सत्र के दौरान लोक सभा के पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
Papers to be laid on the table of Lok Sabha
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पंकज चौधरी
PANKAJ CHAUDHARY
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

STATEMENT ~~TO BE~~ LAID BY THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE CORRECTING THE ANSWER TO PART (b) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1123 GIVEN IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.12.2024 REGARDING "UNSOLD SEIZED ASSETS FROM VARIOUS CENTRAL AGENCIES"

I beg to correct the Part (b) given in the answer to Unstarred Question No.1123 in the Lok Sabha on 02.12.2024 regarding "Unsold Seized Assets from various Central Agencies" as follows:

(b) whether the Government has any plans to amend the rules to permit prompt sale of such assets to generate revenue and if the litigation doesn't go well whether the realized amount along with interest could be returned to the affected party?	For	Read
	In view of adequacy of existing provisions, such proposal is under consideration.	In view of adequacy of existing provisions, no such proposal is under consideration.

लोक सभा के सभा पर पत्र रखे जाने वाले कागज
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The inconvenience caused is regretted.

(पंकज चौधरी)
(PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

CORRECTED REPLY

Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue

लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
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LOK SABHA

UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 1123

ANSWERED ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 02, 2024/ AGRAHAYANA 11, 1946 (SAKA)

पंकज चौधरी
PANKAJ CHAUDHARY
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

UNSOLD SEIZED ASSETS FROM VARIOUS CENTRAL AGENCIES

1123. Shri Parshottambhai Rupala:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps regarding unsold seized assets with various central agencies like the ED, DRI and Income Tax Department, which have led to a decrease in the value of these assets and created challenges for these agencies in maintaining their security over an extended period; and
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to amend the rules to permit prompt sale of such assets to generate revenue and if the litigation doesn't go well whether the realized amount along with interest could be returned to the affected party?

ANSWER

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

(a): The Government has taken many steps regulating disposal of assets seized by various agencies like ED, DRI and Income Tax Department. The provisions of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act and the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Taking Possession of Attached or Frozen Properties Confirmed by the Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2013 prescribe provisions of disposal of certain type of confirmed attached/ frozen movable properties which are subject to speedy and natural decay or the expense of maintenance of such properties is likely to exceed its value, including property being mode of conveyance and necessary steps as per these provisions are taken by ED in appropriate cases.

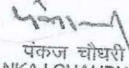
The Section 110 (1A) of the Customs Act, 1962 authorizes Central Government to specify the goods or class of goods which the perishable or hazardous nature of any goods, depreciation in the value of the goods with the passage of time, constraints of storage space for the goods or any other relevant considerations to be disposed of after the seizure is affected. The Central Government had notified a total 21 class of goods which can be disposed off immediately after it's seizure in exercise of the powers granted by the legislature in section 110 (1A) which includes gold and gold jewellery, currency (Indian & Foreign), electronic goods, cellular phones, conveyance, liquors etc. [Notification no. 31/86-Cus]. Accordingly, the notified goods, including conveyance, are disposed of immediately after its seizure following the procedure prescribed in the Disposal Manual, 2019 as well as Section 110(1B) of CBIC. Similar provision also exist in the NDPS Act section 52(A) where the Central Government can notify certain narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, controlled substances or conveyances on account of their hazardous nature, vulnerability to theft, substitution, constraint of proper storage space for there early disposal.

As per section 110A of the Customs Act, 1962, there are provisions in relation to provisional release of goods, documents and things seized pending adjudication subject to taking a bond and security as per the conditions mandated by the adjudicating authority. The Section 28BA provides for provisional attachment of property belonging to the person on whom notice is served under sub-section (1) or sub-section (4) of section 28 or sub-section (3) of section 28AAA or sub-section (2) of section 28B, for protecting the interests of revenue with the previous approval of the Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner. As regards to the confirmed demands, Section 142 of the Customs Act, 1962 provides for detaining and sale of the movable and immovable properties.

Further, The Income Tax Department has systems in place for the recovery of tax dues through various methods, including the attachment and sale of seized assets, which are undertaken by Tax Recovery Officers as per provisions laid in the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Moreover, as per the provisions of the Act, stock-in-trade, found as a result of search, is not seized. Further, any perishable goods are, generally, not seized. CBDT issues OMs and other administrative guidelines from time to time to the field formation for the realization of tax dues through the timely sale of attached/seized assets.

(b): In view of adequacy of existing provisions, no such proposal is under consideration.

लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
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पंकज चौधरी
PANKAJ CHAUDHARY
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

Original Reply

Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue

LOK SABHA
UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 1123
TO BE ANSWERED ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 02, 2024
Agrahayana 11, 1946 (Saka)

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- (b) whether the Government has any plans to amend the rules to permit prompt sale of such assets to generate revenue and if the litigation doesn't go well whether the realized amount along with interest could be returned to the affected party?

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

(a): The Government has taken many steps regulating disposal of assets seized by various agencies like ED, DRI and Income Tax Department. The provisions of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act and the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Taking Possession of Attached or Frozen Properties Confirmed by the Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2013 prescribe provisions of disposal of certain type of confirmed attached/ frozen movable properties which are subject to speedy and natural decay or the expense of maintenance of such properties is likely to exceed its value, including property being mode of conveyance and necessary steps as per these provisions are taken by ED in appropriate cases.

The Section 110 (1A) of the Customs Act, 1962 authorizes Central Government to specify the goods or class of goods which the perishable or hazardous nature of any goods, depreciation in the value of the goods with the passage of time, constraints of storage space for the goods or any other relevant considerations to be disposed of after the seizure is affected. The Central Government had notified a total 21 class of goods which can be disposed off immediately after its seizure in exercise of the powers granted by the legislature in section 110 (1A) which includes gold and gold jewellery, currency (Indian & Foreign), electronic goods, cellular phones, conveyance, liquors etc. [Notification no. 31/86-Cus]. Accordingly, the notified goods, including conveyance, are disposed of immediately after its seizure following the procedure prescribed in the Disposal Manual, 2019 as well as Section 110(1B) of CBIC. Similar provision also exist in the NDPS Act section 52(A) where the Central Government can notify certain narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, controlled

substances or conveyances on account of their hazardous nature, vulnerability to theft, substitution, constraint of proper storage space for there early disposal.

As per section 110A of the Customs Act, 1962, there are provisions in relation to provisional release of goods, documents and things seized pending adjudication subject to taking a bond and security as per the conditions mandated by the adjudicating authority. The Section 28BA provides for provisional attachment of property belonging to the person on whom notice is served under sub-section (1) or sub-section (4) of section 28 or sub-section (3) of section 28AAA or sub-section (2) of section 28B, for protecting the interests of revenue with the previous approval of the Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner. As regards to the confirmed demands, Section 142 of the Customs Act, 1962 provides for detaining and sale of the movable and immovable properties.

Further, The Income Tax Department has systems in place for the recovery of tax dues through various methods, including the attachment and sale of seized assets, which are undertaken by Tax Recovery Officers as per provisions laid in the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Moreover, as per the provisions of the Act, stock-in-trade, found as a result of search, is not seized. Further, any perishable goods are, generally, not seized. CBDT issues OMs and other administrative guidelines from time to time to the field formation for the realization of tax dues through the timely sale of attached/seized assets.

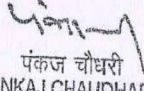
(b): In view of adequacy of existing provisions, such proposal is under consideration.

REASON FOR DELAY

Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1123 was answered on 2nd December, 2024. It has come to the notice that a typographical error was found in the answer to Part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1123 answered on 02.12.2024 after the assurance is given on the above mentioned question by the Lok Sabha Secretariat's O.M. No.USQ/1123/02/12/2024-(CGA) dated 23.04.2025. This was due to an inadvertent typographical error.

In view of the above, the Notice for correcting the reply to the above mentioned Parliament Question could not be sent within a week after the date of reply. The Statement to correct the reply to Untarred Question No. 1123 answered on 02.12.2024 is being laid on the table of Lok Sabha during the current Session.

लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागज
Papers to be laid on the table of Lok Sabha
अधिप्रमाणित / AUTHENTICATED


पंकज चौधरी
PANKAJ CHAUDHARY
वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

12.05 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

(i) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship*

**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):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Jayant Chaudhary, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship*

**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):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Jayant Chaudhary, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2694/18/25 and 2695/18/25 respectively.

Skill Development on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

“कि सभा द्वारा 01.07.2024 को स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव में अंतर्विष्ट क्रम सं. 7 की मद के पैरा (3) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व पद्धति के अनुसार एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति की पहली बैठक की तारीख से आरंभ होने वाली एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समिति के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से बीस सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि सभा द्वारा 01.07.2024 को स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव में अंतर्विष्ट क्रम सं. 7 की मद के पैरा (3) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व पद्धति के अनुसार एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति की पहली बैठक की तारीख से आरंभ होने वाली एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समिति के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से बीस सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गणेश सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

“कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के

कल्याण संबंधी समिति की पहली बैठक की तारीख से आरंभ होने वाली एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समिति के साथ सहयोजित होने के लिए राज्य सभा के सदस्यों में से दस सदस्य निर्वाचित करने के लिए सहमत हो और समिति के लिए इस प्रकार निर्वाचित सदस्यों के नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति की पहली बैठक की तारीख से आरंभ होने वाली एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समिति के साथ सहयोजित होने के लिए राज्य सभा के सदस्यों में से दस सदस्य निर्वाचित करने के लिए सहमत हो और समिति के लिए इस प्रकार निर्वाचित सदस्यों के नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आज माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने कहा है कि सरकार सभी विषयों पर जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है।

माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू) : सभापति महोदय, आज कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की मीटिंग का समय भी तय है। ... (व्यवधान) कार्य मंत्रणा समिति के सभी मेंबर्स की बैठक ढाई बजे होगी। किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा करनी है, उस बैठक में यह निर्णय होगा। ... (व्यवधान) कल सर्वदलीय नेताओं की बैठक में सभी दलों के नेताओं ने कहा था कि अधिक चर्चा होनी चाहिए। सदन में चर्चा करने के लिए सरकार बिजनेस लाई है। ... (व्यवधान) ये लोग वेल में कूदकर हंगामा कर रहे हैं। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

हम लोगों ने शुरू से ही अपील की है कि इस मानसून सत्र में सार्थक चर्चा होनी चाहिए तथा सरकार बिजनेस लेकर आई है । ... (व्यवधान) अगर ये लोग इस तरह से हंगामा करेंगे, तो हम बिजनेस पर चर्चा कैसे करेंगे? आज की कार्य सूची के अनुसार एक विधेयक पर विचार तथा उसे पारित किया जाना है । ... (व्यवधान) आपके जो भी मुद्दे हैं, हम लोग मिल-जुलकर कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक में उस पर चर्चा करेंगे । आज आप मानसून सत्र के पहले ही दिन इस तरह से हंगामा कर रहे हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है । वे लोग इस तरह से नारेबाजी करके समय का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं । यह बात ठीक नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान)

इसलिए मैं यह अपील करता हूँ कि सरकार चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है । ... (व्यवधान) आप लोगों को भी चर्चा करनी चाहिए । आपको जो कुछ भी बोलना है, हम सदन में खुलकर चर्चा करेंगे । सिर्फ हंगामा करने से कुछ भी नहीं होगा । ... (व्यवधान) अगर आपको चर्चा करनी है, तो आप लोग चर्चा करिए । सरकार तो चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है । आप लोग पूरे दम के साथ चर्चा करिए, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं । मैं यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हंगामा मत कीजिए । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं सभी दलों के नेताओं से यह अपील करता हूँ, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आज मानसून सत्र का पहला दिन है । आज माननीय अध्यक्ष जी की अध्यक्षता में कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक होगी । आप इस सदन में जिन विषयों पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, आप उन विषयों को कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक में रखिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, उन सभी विषयों पर विचार करके और सबकी राय से स्वीकृति देंगे । सरकार उन विषयों पर जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है । मानसून सत्र के पहले दिन सदन को बाधित करना उचित नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : स्पीकर साहब ने क्वेश्चन ऑवर में कहा कि क्वेश्चन ऑवर आप सबका है, प्रश्न पहर आप सभी का है । आपकी लॉटरी आती है, फिर आप लोग सवाल करते हैं, मुश्किल से उसका

जवाब होता है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जीरो ऑवर भी आपका है। बैलेट में माननीय सदस्यों के नाम आए हैं। श्री बैन्नी बेहनन जी का नाम भी जीरो ऑवर में आया है। क्या आप बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं? आज के जीरो ऑवर में, जो विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनके नाम भी हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : औजला साहब, आप अपने साथियों को बोलने दें। जो विषय आपके दिल के द्वारा उठाए जाने हैं, उनके बारे में संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सब मेरी बात सुनिए। आप सब एक बार अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं, यह मैं आप सबसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा। क्वेश्चन ऑवर में स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि सभी विषयों पर सरकार जवाब देना चाहती है। हम इस सदन को चलाना चाहते हैं। कृपया आप सब अपने स्थान ग्रहण कर लें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : रक्षा मंत्री जी की बात के अलावा अन्य कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...*

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री राज नाथ सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि रक्षा से संबंधित जिन विषयों पर वे चर्चा चाहते हैं, जितनी भी बड़ी चर्चा चाहते हैं, जितने भी घंटे की चर्चा चाहते हैं, ... (व्यवधान) जैसा भी आपके द्वारा तथा स्पीकर महोदय के द्वारा तय किया जाएगा, उसके तहत हम चर्चा करने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी अपनी बात कह रहे हैं। पहले माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा और अब माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोई भी विषय हो, सरकार उस विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सरकार आपके द्वारा उठाए गए विषयों पर जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है।

औजला जी, आप सबके द्वारा विषय उठाए गए हैं। जो विषय आप बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में लाएंगे, मैं आपसे और लीडर ऑफ अपोज़ीशन, श्री राहुल गांधी जी से अपील करूंगा कि यह ज़ीरो ऑवर है और आज बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी की बैठक भी है। जो भी विषय आप चाहते हैं, उन्हें बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में रखा जाएगा और आप सबकी राय से उन विषयों पर चर्चा होगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है। ऐसे सदन नहीं चलता है, देश की जनता इस बात को देख रही है। देश की जनता संसद के मानसून सत्र के पहले दिन को देख रही है। आपने देखा कि सरकार तैयार है, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह विजयोत्सव का पर्व है। पूरी दुनिया ने सेना के पराक्रम को देखा है और यह भी देखा है कि किस तरह से लक्षित हमारी तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हमारा देश आगे जा रहा है। इस सदन में यदि आप चाहते हैं, तो हम आपको बिल्कुल समय देंगे। आप सब लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं। हम सबको समय देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं, सदन ऐसे नहीं चलता है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम सदन चलाना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हम सदन क्यों एड्जर्न करें? हम चाहते हैं कि सदन चले। यह आप सभी का

ज़ीरो ऑवर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सबको बोलने का अवसर दूँ। जितने भी माननीय सदस्यों के नाम ज़ीरो-ऑवर में आए हैं, मैं उन सबको बोलने का अवसर देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आप सदन नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आज सदन का पहला दिन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण दिन है, लेकिन आप सदन को चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। इसलिए, मैं सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित करता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

12.14 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन सदस्यों को आज नियम-377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई थी, वे मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से 20 मिनट के भीतर सभा पटल पर रख सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla, Md. Rakibul Hussain and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

(i) Regarding establishment of an Ethanol distillery in Palamu Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। झारखण्ड राज्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्र रेहला (पलामू) के अंतर्गत पर्याप्त जमीन है। यहां पर इथेनॉल की डिस्टिलरी स्थापित हो सकती हैं। चावल से इथेनॉल बनाने पर प्रदूषण की भी कोई समस्या पैदा नहीं होगी। उत्तरी कोयल परियोजना (मंडल डैम) पूर्ण हो जाने पर पानी भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। इसके साथ ही Value Addition कर Agro Industries एवं Pharma Industries के लिए भी प्रोडक्ट्स बनाये जा सकते हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि यहां पर Rehla Caustic Soda Factory के अलावा कोई उद्योग-धन्धा नहीं हैं जहां पर लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। मेरा

* Treated as laid on the Table.

माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत विश्रामपुर प्रखण्ड के रेहला में इथेनॉल की Distillery स्थापित करने की कृपा की जाय।

(ii) Need to provide stoppage of Train Nos. 20451/52 and 12059/60 at Tughlakabad Railway Station

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : तुगलकाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोरोना काल से पूर्व सोंगरिया सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी संख्या 20451- 20452 एवं जनशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी संख्या 12059-12060 का ठहराव था। कोरोना काल में ट्रेनों का परिचालन रोका गया। उपरोक्त विषय में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि फरीदाबाद, मथुरा, कोटा, बूंदी, सवाई माधोपुर, गंगापुर सिटी, करौली, भरतपुर (राजस्थान) के हजारों कर्मचारी, मजदूर वर्ग तथा अन्य लोग इन दोनों ट्रेनों पर यात्रा करते हुए तुगलाकाबाद स्टेशन पर उतरते थे और यही से अपने गंतव्य के लिए ट्रेन लेते थे। तुगलकाबाद स्टेशन पर ठहराव बंद होने के बाद उन्हें करीब 15 किमी. यात्रा करके नई दिल्ली स्टेशन आना पड़ता है। यह बहुत ही कष्टदायी है और इसके लिए उन्हें काफी पैसा भी खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसके लिए उनके कामकाज में भी आर्थिक नुकसान होता है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि तुगलकाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर सोंगरिया सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी संख्या 20451- 20452 एवं जनशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी संख्या 12059-12060 का ठहराव कराने की कृपा करें जिससे हजारों लोग इसका लाभ उठा सकें।

(iii) Need to start operation of international flight services from Raja Bhoj International Airport, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

श्री आलोक शर्मा (भोपाल) : भोपाल स्थित राजा भोज अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा वर्ष 2011 से अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के संचालन के लिए तैयार है। वर्ष 2024 में इसे इमिग्रेशन चेक-पोस्ट एवं कस्टम एयरपोर्ट की अधिसूचना भी प्राप्त हो चुकी है। इसके बावजूद, अब तक यहां से कोई नियमित अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ान शुरू नहीं हो सकी है, जिससे आमजन में असंतोष की स्थिति बनी हुई है। भोपाल देश के मध्य में स्थित एक प्रमुख राजधानी है। दुबई, सिंगापुर व अन्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय गंतव्यों के लिए यहां से बड़ी संख्या में यात्री यात्रा करते हैं। वर्तमान में इन्हें अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के लिए दिल्ली, मुंबई

जैसे महानगरों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, जिससे समय और संसाधनों की हानि होती है। अतः अनुरोध है कि भोपाल से अंतरराष्ट्रीय शिड्यूल उड़ानों के संचालन हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक पहल की जाए, जिससे प्रदेशवासियों को सुविधा मिले तथा इस एयरपोर्ट की अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षमताओं का पूर्ण उपयोग हो सके।

(iv) Need to frame “National Population Control Policy”

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : विश्व में सबसे अधिक तेजी से जनसंख्या वृद्धि भारत में हो रही है और वर्तमान में ये भारत की सबसे बड़ी समस्या बन गयी है 1951 से 2011 की अवधि में, भारत की जनसंख्या 3.25 प्रतिशत बढ़ी, हिंदू जनसंख्या 1951 में 30.40 करोड़ से बढ़कर 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 96.60 करोड़ हो गई, जबकि इसी अवधि के दौरान मुस्लिम जनसंख्या 1951 में 3.50 करोड़ से बढ़कर 2011 में 17.22 करोड़ हो गई असम में भी बहुत तेजी से जनसंख्या वृद्धि हो रही है और साथ ही राज्य में जनसंख्या का संतुलन बिगड़ रहा है। वर्ष 1951 से ही असम में मुसलमानों की आबादी अस्वाभाविक रूप से बढ़ रही है। यह स्वाभाविक वृद्धि नहीं है, बल्कि सीमा पार से घुसपैठ इसका एक बड़ा कारण हो सकता है। राज्य में मुस्लिम आबादी की हिस्सेदारी 1951 में लगभग 24% थी, जो 2011 की जनगणना में बढ़कर 34% के करीब पहुंच गई थी और अब लगभग 40% तक पहुंच गई है। देश में तुष्टिकरण की नीतियों के कारण भी विकास प्राथमिकताओं और संसाधनों के आवंटन में असमानता पैदा हो रही हैं। देश में तेजी से हो रही जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए एक सशक्त "राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नियंत्रण नीति" बनाने पर विचार करें।

(v) Need to include Catheterization Laboratory facility in Jhalawar and Baran district hospitals of Rajasthan under NPCDCS

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR-BARAN): I wish to bring to the attention of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that both Jhalawar and Baran districts in Rajasthan lack catheterisation laboratories (Cath Labs) in their respective district hospitals. As a result, patients suffering from heart-related emergencies are compelled to travel over 100–150 kilometres, often to Kota, for

urgent cardiac intervention such as angiography or angioplasty. This delay critically hampers timely treatment and poses a serious risk to life. This situation reflects a deeper gap in emergency cardiac care infrastructure in many semi-urban and aspirational districts of India. While the burden of non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular conditions is rising rapidly in rural India, essential tertiary infrastructure has not kept pace. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to consider the inclusion of at least one Cath Lab facility each in Jhalawar and Baran under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), so that timely, affordable cardiac care can be made available to all citizens of the region.

(vi) Need to undertake repair of stretch of NH 64 and NH 56(B) alongwith bridges constructed on the national highways in Bharuch
Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरुच) : गुजरात में इसी महीने 9 जुलाई 2025 को महिसागर नदी पर बने पुल के ढह जाने से 20 लोगों की दुखद मृत्यु हो गई है। आणंद और वडोदरा जिले को जोड़ने वाले गंभीर गांव के पास गुजरात सरकार के अंतर्गत आने वाले मार्ग पर 40 साल पुराने और जर्जर पुल के ढह जाने से कई वाहनों के महीसागर नदी में गिर जाने से यह घटना हुई। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र भरुच के अंतर्गत अंकलेश्वर से सागबारा महाराष्ट्र बॉर्डर तक के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर नेतरंग और डेडियापड़ा के मध्य में स्थित वेडा कंपनी के पास कर्जण नदी पर बना हुआ 60 साल से भी ज्यादा पुराना पुल तथा डेडियापाड़ा के प्रवेश द्वार पर ही स्थित एक छोटी नदी का पुल भी जर्जर हालत में है। इसके साथ ही भरुच और जंबूसर के बीच नेशनल हाइवे 64 पर आमोद के नजदीक दादर नदी पर बना हुआ पुराना ब्रिज भी जर्जर हालत में है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र भरुच के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र होने के कारण यहाँ भारी वाहनों का आवागमन होता रहता है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 64 भरुच-जंबूसर पर भारी वाहनों के आवागमन से आमोद क्षेत्र में 300 - 400 मीटर एरिया/रोड़ को भारी क्षति हुई है तथा इसके साथ ही

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 56 (बी) पर नेतरंग से मोवी तक करीब 15 किलोमीटर रोड़ की क्षति हुई है। इस संबंध में सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि उपरोक्त घटना की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए उक्त दोनों राजमार्गों के मरम्मतकीकरण तथा साथ ही इन राजमार्गों पर बने हुए जर्जर पुलों को तत्काल नए सिरे से बनाने हेतु समुचित कार्रवाई की जाए।

(vii) Need to establish a Textile Park and Skill Development Centre at Hinjili in Aska Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): Hinjili is located in the ASKA Parliamentary Constituency in Odisha. The vibrant handloom industry of Hinjili, particularly the silk sarees are famous in the country for master designing and fine work. Local artisans and weavers earn their livelihood from handloom industry. This handloom sector faces stiff competition from machine made textiles, raw materials and marketing. I urge the Central Government to open a “Textile Park” and skill development Center at Hinjili by allocating Rs. 500 Crores as Financial Package during the current year for which the people of ASKA would be obliged. This Textile park will definitely improve the livelihood of artisans and weavers community of Aska Parliamentary Constituency.

(viii) Regarding availing of benefits earmarked for Scheduled Tribes by persons converted to other religions

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : अनुसूचित जनजातियों की परिभाषा से संबंधित एक अत्यंत संवेदनशील विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों की पहचान और अधिसूचना का अधिकार राष्ट्रपति जी को प्राप्त है और इसी के अंतर्गत वर्ष 1950 में एक अधिसूचना जारी कर अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची तैयार की गई थी। किंतु इस अधिसूचना में अनुसूचित जातियों की परिभाषा एवं प्रावधानों की भांति

धर्मान्तरण के बाद अनुसूचित जनजाति में अपात्र करने का प्रावधान नहीं है। यह ज्ञात है कि जनजातियों के कुछ व्यक्ति अपनी मूल संस्कृति एवं रूढ़ीवादी परंपराओं को त्यागकर ईसाई या इस्लाम मजहब अपना चुके हैं, किंतु फिर भी अनुसूचित जनजाति के संवैधानिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं। इससे मूल जनजातीय समाज को मिलने वाले संवैधानिक लाभों के हक छीने जा रहे हैं। अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि अनुसूचित जातियों की भांति ही एक सुस्पष्ट विधिक प्रावधान बनाकर यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि जो व्यक्ति उक्तानुसार धर्मान्तरित होकर जनजातीय पहचान से बाहर हो गए हैं, उन्हें अनुसूचित जनजातियों की श्रेणी से बाहर किया जाए। यह विधान संविधान की भावना, सामाजिक न्याय, विकास एवं जनजातीय अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

(ix) Need for construction of an alternate route from Siliguri to Darjeeling via Balason in West Bengal

SHRI RAJU BISTA (DARJEELING): Darjeeling is one of the most popular tourism destinations in India. However, the road to Darjeeling is today very congested. The main road to Darjeeling – the NH-110 was constructed during the British era, and it has become extremely congested. Today NH 110 carries nearly 15000 vehicles daily, which is more than double of its carrying capacity. This causes massive traffic jams, especially during school and office hours, and tourist seasons. Therefore, an urgent need to construct an alternate route from Siliguri to Darjeeling via Balason is felt. This will help connect vast areas in rural regions of Kurseong, Mirik, Sonada, Rangbull, Dhotrey-Pussumbeng, Sukhia Pokhari and Pokhrebong valley to the highway network. I also share my gratitude for initiating the Detailed Project Report for Darjeeling via Lebong, Dabai Pani, and Teesta road. Given the Hilly terrains, it is also important to explore alternative transport systems like Ropeway connectivity to make travel stress-free for locals and

tourists alike. I respectfully request the Minister of Road Transport and Highways to Develop Ropeway under Parvatmala, connecting Ghoom to Darjeeling, and Darjeeling to Bijanbari, and Delo to Kalimpong, Relli, and Chitrey.

(x) Need to construct a new railway line between Chhapra Junction and Motihari Railway Station in Bihar

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) : बिहार राज्य के सारण (छपरा) जिला में भारत रत्न लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण की जन्मस्थली है और बिहार राज्य अंतर्गत ही पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी चंपारण जिला, बापू महात्मा गाँधी जी की कर्म भूमि रहा है। विदित हो कि उक्त जिलों को छपरा जंक्शन से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के जलालपुर, बनियापुर, सहाजितपुर, भगवानपुर, मलमलिया, मोहम्मदपुर मोड़ एवं डुमरिया घाट होते हुए मोतिहारी रेलवे स्टेशन तक नई रेल लाईन से जोड़ने के लिए पूर्व में मेरे द्वारा अनेक स्तर पर भारत सरकार के रेलवे मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया गया। अनुरोध के बाद सर्वे भी हुआ लेकिन रेलवे लाईन नहीं बन सकी। इस नई रेल लाईन विछाने की हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता सहित पूरे बिहार की जनता की पुरानी मांग है।

अतः उपर्युक्त दोनों ऐतिहासिक जिलों को रेलवे नेटवर्क से सीधे जोड़ने के लिए माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि शीघ्र आवश्यक कारवाई की जाये।

(xi) Regarding doubling of Indore-Gwalior Railway Line

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र राजगढ़ (मध्यप्रदेश) के एकमात्र मुख्य रेलमार्ग पश्चिम-मध्य रेल मण्डल (WCR) के अंतर्गत मक्सी-रूठीयाई ट्रेक का केंद्र सरकार द्वारा बहुप्रतीक्षित विद्युतीकरण कार्य पूर्ण कर संपूर्ण ट्रेक पर परिचालन प्रारंभ है। इंदौर मक्सी, रूठीयाई, गुना, शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर ट्रेक का दोहरीकरण किये जाने से दिल्ली से मुंबई के मध्य सीधा सबसे सस्ता और सबसे कम दूरी का रेलमार्ग (लगभग 150 किलोमीटर कम दूरी) मिल सकेगा, जिससे दिल्ली से सीधे मुंबई वाया ग्वालियर, शिवपुरी, गुना, कुंभराज, चाँचौडा-बीनागंज, ब्यावरा, पचोर, सारंगपुर, मक्सी, इन्दौर

सहित लाखों यात्रियों का आवागमन सुलभ होगा। दोहरीकरण से क्षेत्र के कृषि उत्पादों को राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र में अंतरराज्यीय माल परिवहन के लिये अतिरिक्त फास्ट्रेक रेलमार्ग मिलेगा, जिससे क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास को नई गति मिलेगी तथा व्यापारिक, चिकित्सा, धार्मिक-पर्यटकों व अन्य यात्री परिवहन से रेलवे को अतिरिक्त आमदनी भी होगी। अतः जनहित में राजगढ़ संसदीय क्षेत्र की महती आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु इन्दौर से मक्खी रूठीयाई, गुना, शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर ट्रेक के दोहरीकरण कार्य की स्वीकृति देकर अनुग्रहित करें।

(xii) Need to lay new railway lines from Mahabubnagar to Tandur and from Jadcherla to Miryalaguda in Telangana

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): I would like to draw your kind attention regarding the dire need for the development of new railway lines in the State of Telangana to enhance connectivity, support economic growth, and ease transportation challenges and I propose the following new railway lines for survey and sanction as per demands received from my Constituency people. The Mahabubnagar (MBNR) to Tandur (TDU) railway line will significantly benefit the public, business community, agricultural sector, and mining industries. Tandur is renowned for its millets and stone industries, and establishing direct connectivity will facilitate efficient goods transportation. Additionally, this route will reduce travel distance to Mumbai and help decongest the Secunderabad Railway Junction. Secondly, a direct railway line between Jadcherla (JCL) and Miryalaguda (MRGA) as both Jadcherla and Miryalaguda are major railway stations in Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda districts, respectively, will boost regional trade, agricultural transport, and passenger convenience. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to consider these proposals given the growing

transportation demands, these railway lines will provide immense benefits to commuters and industries alike and request to conduct a feasibility survey and consider sanctioning these projects in the interests of the people of Mahabubnagar Parliamentary Constituency in Telangana to realise their dream.

(xiii) Regarding regular quality check of water in Indira Gandhi Canal and setting up of special health centres in cancer affected areas in Rajasthan

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़, बीकानेर, चुरू सहित कई जिलों में लोग इंदिरा गांधी नहर पंजाब से होकर आने वाले जल पर निर्भर हैं। यह जल, पंजाब के उन कृषि क्षेत्रों से होकर आता है जहां भारी मात्रा में रासायनिक कीटनाशकों, उर्वरकों और जहरीले रसायनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। परिणामस्वरूप, यह जल राजस्थान पहुंचते-पहुंचते प्रदूषित हो चुका होता है। इस नहर जल का उपयोग सिंचाई और दैनिक जरूरतों के लिए किया जाता है, जिससे स्थानीय खाद्य श्रृंखला में विषैले तत्व प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। हाल के वर्षों में इन जिलों में कैंसर, यकृत (लिवर), त्वचा, और किडनी से संबंधित बीमारियों के मामलों में असामान्य वृद्धि देखी गई है। यहां तक कि कई गांवों को अब "कैंसर बेल्ट" के नाम से जाना जाने लगा है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि नहर जल की गुणवत्ता की नियमित वैज्ञानिक जांच करवाई जाए। कैंसर प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विशेष स्वास्थ्य केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएं। पंजाब और राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कीटनाशकों और रासायनिक उर्वरकों के प्रयोग पर निगरानी के लिए संयुक्त प्रणाली बनाई जाए और इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना क्षेत्र में जन-जागरूकता अभियान और वैकल्पिक जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष नीति बनाई जाए।

(xiv) Need to recruit eligible local candidates in NTPC project in Solapur, Maharashtra

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): Years after land was acquired for the NTPC project in Solapur, the project-affected farmers continue to face serious difficulties. While initial compensation was provided, many are still

awaiting the full and adequate compensation promised under revised provisions. The prolonged delay has led to severe financial strain, forcing families into debt while they wait for their dues. Adding to their distress is the denial of employment opportunities. Despite repeated appeals, local youth from affected families are being overlooked for jobs in the project, while candidates from outside are being preferred. This has increased local unemployment and fueled resentment in the community. Alarming reports have also emerged of bribes being demanded in exchange for job placements, further victimizing those already suffering. The absence of accountability and support has pushed some individuals into deep despair, with at least one reported suicide in July 2025. Given the gravity of the situation, the Government must urgently respond to ensure that all affected individuals receive their rightful compensation without further delay and to prioritize the local, eligible youth for employment therein.

(xv) Need to curb the pollution in Kanhan river and ensure adequate supply of water from Pench Dam to farmers for irrigation purposes

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे (रामटेक) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान रामटेक लोकसभा क्षेत्र की अत्यंत गंभीर समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि वहाँ की जनता, विशेषकर किसानों और आदिवासी समुदायों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित कर रही हैं । कन्हान नदी नागपुर एवं छिंदवाड़ा जिलों से होकर बहती है और वैनगंगा की प्रमुख सहायक है । वर्तमान में यह नदी औद्योगिक और शहरी अपशिष्ट से अत्यधिक प्रदूषित हो चुकी है । नागपुर महानगर, कन्हान औद्योगिक क्षेत्र और हिंगना से सीवेज और रसायनयुक्त अपशिष्ट अनियंत्रित रूप से नदी में डाला जा रहा है । महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अनुसार जल गुणवत्ता "C" अथवा "D" ग्रेड की श्रेणी में आ चुकी है, जो न तो पीने योग्य है, न ही कृषि या पशुपालन के लिए सुरक्षित । नदी किनारे बसे गांवों में त्वचा रोग, जलजनित

बीमारियाँ और संक्रमण तेजी से बढ़े हैं। पेंच डेम से जल आपूर्ति असमान है। डेम से छोड़ा गया पानी केवल ऊपरी क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रह जाता है, जबकि मौदा, पारशिवनी, कुही और उमरेड के किसान पानी से वंचित रह जाते हैं। इससे फसलें सूख रही हैं, किसान संकट में हैं। कन्हान नदी हेतु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण अभियान चलाया जाए, पेंच डेम जल वितरण से किसानों को सिंचाई हेतु पर्याप्त जल आपूर्ति की जाए।

(xvi) Need to accord 'Institution of National Importance' status to Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Education to the need to accord the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, the status of an Institution of National Importance and a Centrally Funded Technical Institute. The first of its kind in India and Asia, IIST imparts cutting-edge higher education in space science and technology. It also serves the vital national interest of providing the Department of Space and ISRO with outstanding space scientists and engineers, for the foundational vision of IIST was to "nurture exceptional human resource[s]" for India's space programme. Declared autonomous under the Department of Space, IIST secured 51st place in the 2024 NIRF Engineering rankings and earned A+ accreditation from NAAC. In 2020, the Space Commission recommended its elevation to an Institution of National Importance, yet this remains unrealized. By definition, such institutions serve as pivotal players in developing highly skilled personnel, a role IIST has already fulfilled and surpassed. I, therefore urge the Minister to recognise IIST as an INI and a CFTI, so that with greater autonomy and resources it may emerge as a

world-class institution and offer students the opportunity to seamlessly join other CFTIs for Master's and PhD programmes and strengthen India's capacity to reach new frontiers in space exploration.

(xvii) Need for permanent appointment of special educators in Lakshadweep

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): I would like to bring to the attention of Minister of Education to the urgent need for the permanent appointment of special educators in Lakshadweep. As per Hon'ble Supreme Court's notification dated March 7, 2025, all States and Union Territories have been directed to officially notify the number of posts allotted for Special Educator Teachers. This directive follows the Court's 2021 judgment, which highlighted the inadequate fulfillment of the requirement for qualified teachers to educate Children with Special Needs (CWSN). In Lakshadweep, there are several qualified candidates holding a Diploma in Special Education (D.Ed.), bachelor's in Special Education (B.Ed.), and Master's in Special Education (M.Ed.). I urge the Government to ensure the permanent appointment of Special Educators in Lakshadweep to ensure stability and continuity in Special Education. A stable and well-qualified workforce of special educators is essential for the inclusive development of children with disabilities, as envisioned under the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPWD) 2016 and the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. I sincerely request immediate attention of the Government to this matter in the best interest of equitable education and the rights of children with special needs in Lakshadweep.

(xviii) Need to set up a system and frame law to curb superstitious activities in the country

श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर (सलेमपुर): मैं सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि देश में अंधविश्वास बढ़ता जा रहा है। जिससे व्यापक रूप से जन - धन की हानि हो रही है। सरकार के पास अंधविश्वास से हो रहे जन-धन की हानि को रोकने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र नहीं है और ना ही अब तक देश में अंधविश्वास फैला कर धन कमाने वालों, अज्ञानता फैलाने वालों पर कार्यवाही के लिए कोई कानून ही बन पाया है। एक समय था जब देश में कुप्रथा थी, देश में सती प्रथा, अस्पृश्यता प्रथा, देवदासी प्रथा, शुद्धिकरण प्रथा तथा नरबलि जैसी कुप्रथाओं के खिलाफ समय-समय पर आवाज उठी और कानून बने और मानवताओं को नकार कर देश में परिवर्तन हुआ, लेकिन आज और अंधविश्वास फैलाने वाले तंत्र जहां गरीबी अशिक्षा है वहां अंधविश्वास फैलाकर विकास का नाश कर रहे हैं। कोई अपनी जीभ काटता है, कोई बच्चा राड आदि से मारता है तो कोई बलि चढ़ता है। जिस कारण बच्चे-बूढ़े, महिला-पुरुष इस अंधविश्वास का शिकार हो रहे हैं। लेकिन सरकार के पास ना तो कोई सर्वेक्षण है और ना कोई बचाव व जागरूकता के तंत्र है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि अंधविश्वास को देश से मिटाने का तंत्र विकसित करें और कानून बनाएं।

(xix) Need for giving options to government employees in Uttar Pradesh to choose Unified Pension Schemes

श्री आदित्य यादव (बदायूं) : न्यू पेंशन स्कीम के तहत रिटायर होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यूनिफाइड पेंशन स्कीम चुनने का विकल्प मौजूद है जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में यह स्कीम प्रचलन में नहीं है।

मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में न्यू पेंशन स्कीम के तहत रिटायर होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी यूनिफाइड पेंशन स्कीम चुनने का विकल्प प्रदान करने की कृपा करें।

**(xx) Need to expedite acquisition of land for expansion of Coimbatore
Airport in Tamil Nadu**

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P. (COIMBATORE): The Coimbatore Airport, which is the second busiest one in Tamil Nadu, is ranked 22nd in the country. The Coimbatore-Tiruppur region is ranked as the 10th richest metropolitan area in India by GDP, highlighting the region's strong economic influence and potential for greater air traffic. The cargo throughout has also surged with 12,139 tonnes handled in 2024-25, marking a 36% year-on-year increase. Currently, the Coimbatore Airport handles 3.25 million passengers annually and with an occupancy rate of 89.53%. The existing terminal that has the capacity of 3.63 million passengers per annum could reach saturation by 2025-26. AAI (Airport Authority of India) has projected an increase of 51 million passengers per annum by 2027-28 and projected Coimbatore Airport's passenger handling potential to 15 million per annum by 2031-32. The completion of the new integrated terminal building is anticipated by 2031-32. A section of stakeholders have urged authorities to consider establishing an interim facility at Coimbatore International Airport to meet the region's rapidly increasing air traffic demand, ahead of the construction of the new airport and to expand Coimbatore Airport's passenger capacity to 10 million per annum. Hence, I urge upon the Union Govt to expedite to acquire land for construction of the new airport, carry out the expansion work, which includes increase the length of runway to 3.810 meters from 2,990 meters, construction of a new passenger terminal, cargo terminal, an air traffic control-cum-technical building and increase the passengers' additional facilities like a dedicated bus stand, multilevel car parking lot, a new approach road, two mid-

scale hotels and an upscale hotel. Further, a temporary terminal may be constructed till the expansion work of Coimbatore Airport is completed.

(xxi) Need to include Veerashaiva Lingayat/Linga Baliya community in the list of Other Backward Classes (OBC)

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI (HINDUPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of great concern affecting the Veerashaiva Lingayat / Linga Baliya community. This community is currently recognized under the Backward Class "Group D" at Serial No. 46 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as per G.O. Ms. No. 22 BC Welfare (C2) Department dated 28-02-2009. Despite this recognition at the state level, the community remains excluded from the Central OBC list. As a result, they are deprived of the 27% reservation benefits under Central Government schemes for Other Backward Classes. This exclusion has caused serious disadvantage in accessing central government jobs, educational opportunities, and welfare schemes. On behalf of the community, I urge the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment to direct the National Commission for Backward Classes to examine and recommend the inclusion of the Veerashaiva Lingayat / Linga Baliya community in the Central OBC list. Such a step would be a matter of justice and equality, aligning with existing state-level recognition and ensuring rightful access to opportunities. I request urgent consideration and action in this regard.

(xxii) Need to release the delayed grants to local civic bodies in Maharashtra under 15th Finance Commission

SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK): I wish to draw the

attention of the Government to the urgent need for addressing the severe financial crisis faced by local bodies across Maharashtra due to the non-release of grants under the 15th Finance Commission. Credible reports indicate that these grants were not released because elections to Municipal Corporations, Councils, and Panchayats got delayed for over three years. It is understood that the term of 15th Finance Commission will end on 31/03/2026 and therefore it is important that the local bodies utilize the funds by 31/03/2026. However, in absence of the funds, the grassroot development works are getting hampered. Given the critical role these grants play in maintaining essential civic services and local development, I urge the Government to take immediate steps to release the grants as the Hon'ble Supreme Court has ruled in favor of conducting elections. Therefore, it is requested that the grants due to the local bodies in Maharashtra be released without any further delay.

(xxiii) Need to establish a central university in Ahilyanagar district, Maharashtra

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE (AHMEDNAGAR): There is an urgent need to set up a central university in my Ahilyanagar (erstwhile Ahmednagar) Lok Sabha Constituency for the educational and social development of the state of Maharashtra. Ahilyanagar district is known for its rich historical heritage. This district is the central part of Maharashtra and hence, it will be convenient for the students from Marathwada, Vidarbha, Khandesh and Western Maharashtra. It is very important to establish a central university to provide higher educational opportunities to the students of rural Maharashtra. It would provide them quality

education and, therefore, they need not to go to metro and big cities for education. It would also minimize their economic burden. This central university would also encourage new research in different fields like agriculture, engineering, health and social sciences. It would further give an impetus to new technology and knowhow at local and national level. It would also help for direct and indirect employment generation and jobs would be available for teachers, scientists, government employees and the persons from different fields. So, considering all these aspects, establishment of a central university at Ahilyanagar would be a visionary and progressive decision. It would help not only Ahilyanagar district but also the entire Maharashtra to ensure educational and social development. Hence, I would like to request Hon'ble Education Minister to start the process of establishing a central university at Ahilyanagar.

(xxiv) Regarding issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures by APDMC

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): I wish to bring to the House's attention a matter of grave constitutional and fiscal concern. APMDC, a State PSU, has issued Non-Convertible Debentures worth ₹9,000 crore, with an RBI direct debit mandate empowering a private Debenture Trustee to withdraw funds directly from the Consolidated Fund of Andhra Pradesh. This raises a fundamental question: Does the government admit that such a mandate bypasses Articles 203 and 204 of the Constitution, which require legislative approval for any withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund? Further, the debenture proceeds are routed back to the state government as consideration for mining leases, effectively amounting to state borrowing. Does this not violate Article

293(3), which requires prior consent of the central government for borrowing? I urge the Government to intervene and ensure that the sanctity of Articles 203, 204, and 293(3) of the Constitution is preserved.

(xxv) Need to provide enhanced ex-gratia compensation to the family members of civilians who lost their lives and were injured in terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): I wish to raise the matter of the recent terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, where several innocent civilians lost their lives and many sustained grievous injuries. The victims were deliberately targeted in a brutal and cowardly manner, causing national outrage and deep sorrow. The families of those who lost their lives are now facing immense emotional and financial hardship. Many of the injured are undergoing treatment with long-term consequences. In view of the gravity of the attack and the suffering caused to the victims and their families, I urge the Central Government to provide an enhanced ex-gratia compensation minimum of 1 crore to the families of each deceased victim. I also urge the Government to ensure that all injured persons are provided free and quality medical care, and adequate compensation based on the severity of their injuries. Those who have lost their sole earning members must be supported through livelihood assistance, educational support for children, and inclusion in welfare schemes. This is not merely a question of compensation but of national responsibility. The Government must act swiftly and stand by the victims families.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी से आग्रह करती हूँ कि सदन को चलने दीजिए। सरकार चर्चा करना चाहती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज आप सभी लोग अपने-अपने स्थान पर बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अभी माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सदन चर्चा करना चाहता है और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि आप सब चर्चा कीजिए। पूरा देश और भारत की जनता सब देख रही है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आप सभी से निवेदन करती हूँ कि आप सब सदन को चलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही आज 4 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

14.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Sixteen of the Clock.

16.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Sixteen of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप प्लीज बैठ जाइये । एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । गोवा से संबंधित एक बिल लगा हुआ है । गोवा के हमारे आदिवासी भाई-बहनों के अधिकार का विषय है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज आप सब लोग बैठ जाइये । आप सुबह से पूरे हाउस को डिसऑर्डर कर रहे हैं । आपने सुबह से हाउस को चलने नहीं दिया है । देश की जनता देख रही है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अखिलेश जी, आप सभी को बैठा दीजिए । प्लीज आप सभी मित्रों को बैठा दीजिए । हाउस ऐसे नहीं चलेगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

16.01 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mohammad Jawed and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइये । गोवा के जनजाति भाइयों के अधिकार का विषय है । यह महत्वपूर्ण बिल है । क्या आप सदन नहीं चलने देंगे? आप सदन चलने दीजिए । सदन का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समय है ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप सदन नहीं चलने देंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही मंगलवार, दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

16.02 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, July 22, 2025/Ashadha 31, 1947 (Saka).*

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